

**A right frutefull and approved treatise, for the artificiall cure of that malady called in Latin Struma, and in English the Evill, cured by Kinges and Queenes of England / [William Clowes].**

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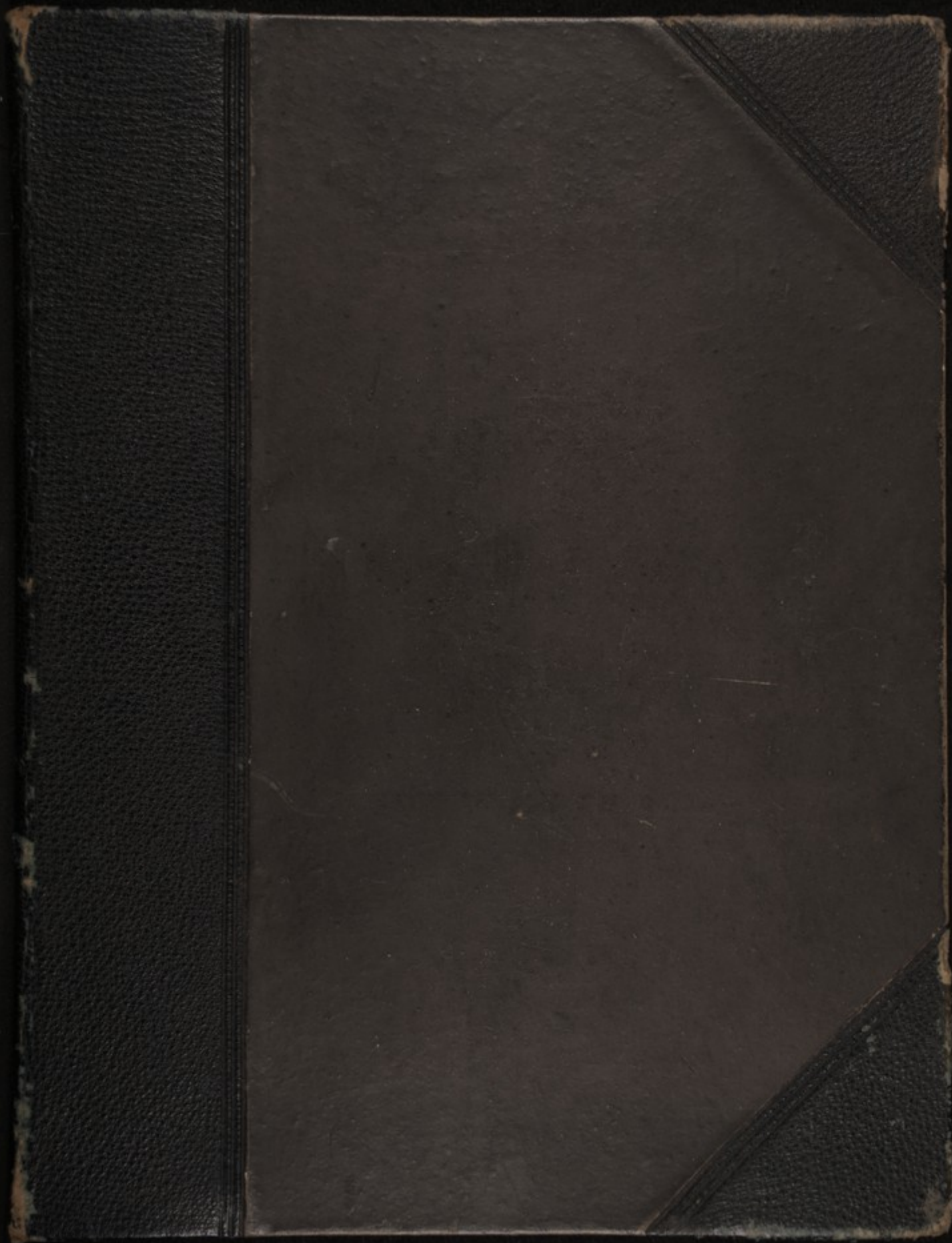
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CLOWES ON STRUMA. — 1602.







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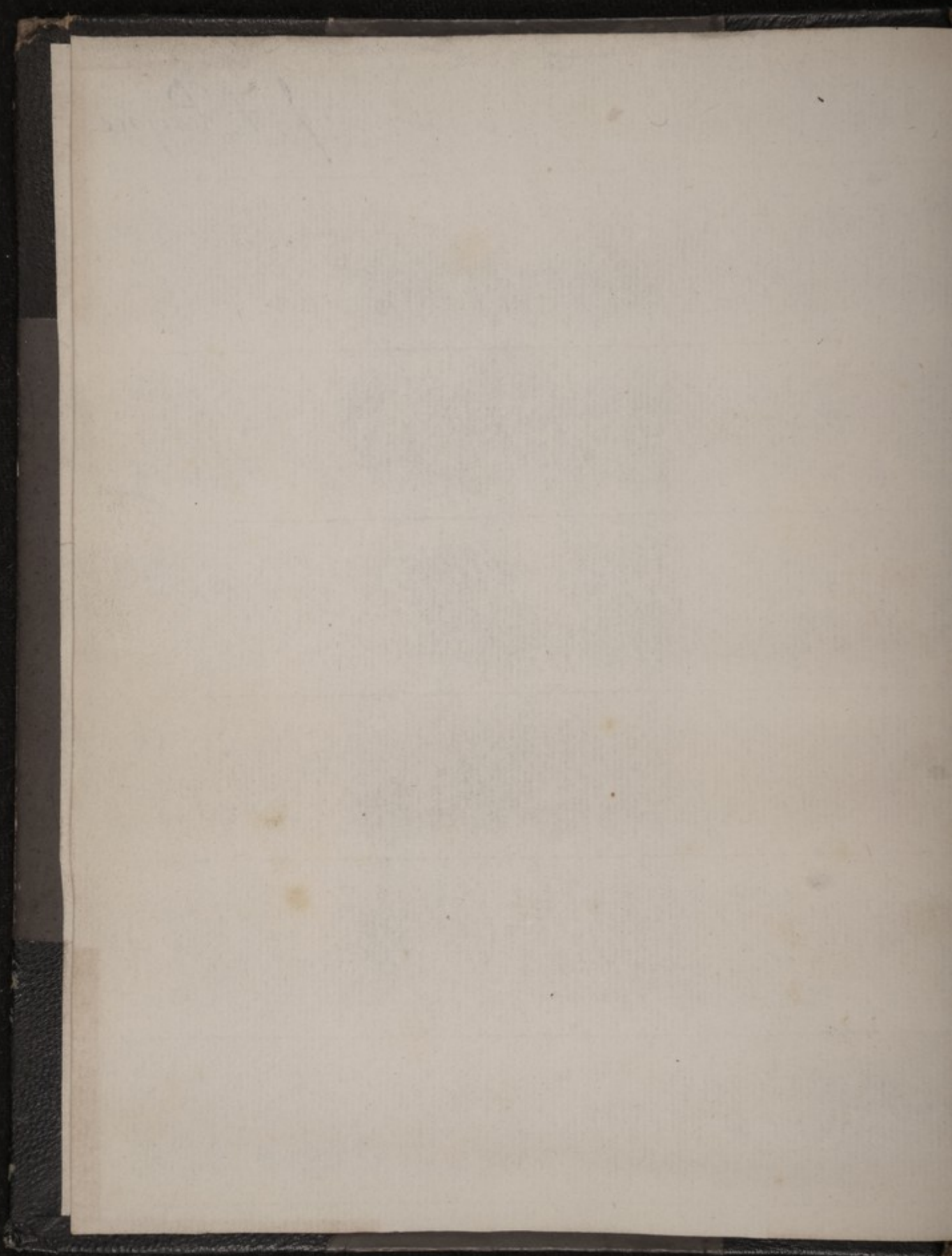
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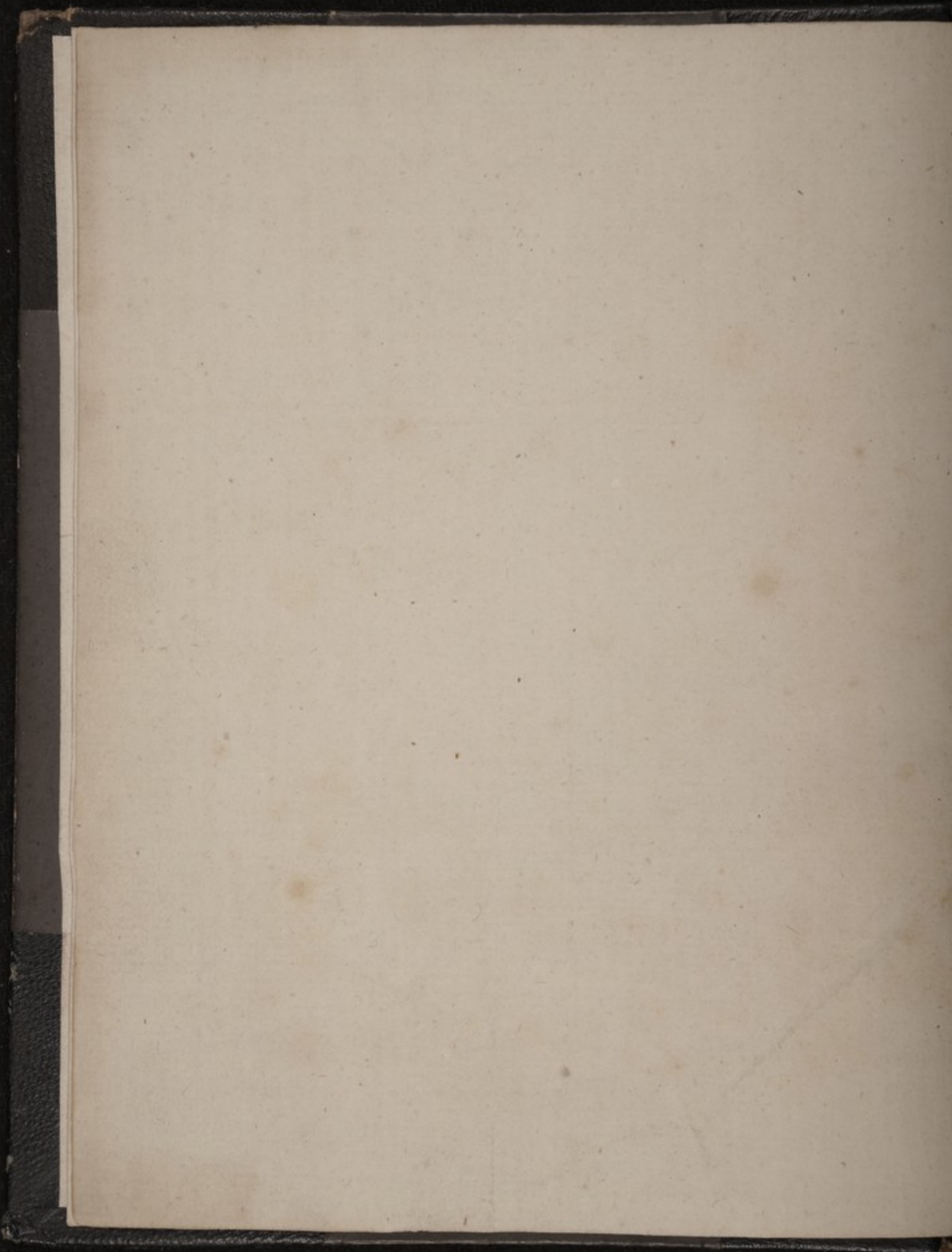
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A RIGHT  
FRVTEFVLL  
AND APPROOVED

*Treatise, for the Artificiall Cure of*  
that Malady called in Latin *Struma*, and  
in English, the *Evill*, cured by Kinges and  
Queenes of England.

Very necessary for all young Practizers  
of Chyrurgery.

Written by WILLIAM CLOWES, one of her Maiesties  
Chyrurgions, in the yeare of our Lord. 1602.



Imprinted at London by Edward  
Allde. 1602.

M RIGHT  
FRVTEFVLL  
AND APPROVED  
Treatise for the Asthick Cure of  
that Malady called in Latin Struma and  
in English the Swelling of the Throat  
and  
Glands of England.

For the Use of all young Practisers

Written by William Cowper, one of our Masters  
Physicians in the year of our Lord 1702.



Printed at London by Edwards  
Alba 1702



## The Epistle to the Reader.



Hen I considered with my selfe ( curteous and friendly Reader ) the graue & wise saying of Tully: that Honour maintaineth Artes, wherby men are greatly addicted to study: So, as it is said, if a man looke into the course of this world, and into humane affayres, yee shall finde that such Artes as serue the peoples necessity, & haue their necessarie vse in the common wealth, haue been greatly esteemed, and the Professors thereof highly rewarded. Amongst a number of which lawdable Artes & Sciences, let vs make our consideration of Chirurgery, the maintainer and restorer of our healthes: For it is a most true receiued opinion amongst worthy writers, that Chirurgery is (indeede) an ancient part of Physicke, as it appeareth by Iaques Guillemeau of Orleans ordinary Chirurgian to the now French King: who auoucheth, that before Phisick was inuented, created, or found out, Chirurgery was practized, and sufficiently knowne in al places: as it appeareth (saith he) by the testimonie of Homer, in the second booke of his Ilyades: who wrote the valiant enterprises, and trauels of Vlisses, as did Titus Liuius, the worthy actes and monuments of the Ancient Romaines. Moreouer, it is said, that Apollo for his skill, and Esculapius his sonne, were honoured (as Gods) of al the worthy Grecians; Podalerius and Machaon the two sonnes of Esculapius, were had in great honour & reputation, at the sledge of Troy, under Agamēnon, Captaine of the Grecians. Moreouer, Hippocrates the paragon of all ages, was highly esteemed by the Athenians: Erasistratus, of Noble Saleucus: Diocles, of Antigonus: Oribasius, of Iulian: Dioscorides, of Marcus Antonius, and Cleopatra: who followed the warres ouer Egipt, Parthia, Armenia, Persia, India and Siria: and all to augment and encrease their knowledge & skill. Last of all the said Worthyes, I heere nominate Gallen, who is called the light of all good learning: and hee also was greatly honoured of Traian the Emperour, and he followed the warres with

Epistle to the Reader.

him, ouer all Asia and Europa: I had heere likewise thought good to haue spoken somewhat of Paracellus, but I must confesse his Doctrine hath a more pregnant sence, then my wit or reach is able to construe: onely this I can say by experience, that I haue practised certaine of his inuentions Chirurgicall, the which I haue found to be singular good, & worthy of great commendations. How be it, much strife I know there is betwen the Galenistes and the Paracelsians, as was in times past betweene Ajax and Vlisses, for Achilles Armour. Notwithstanding, for my part I will heere set vp my rest & contentation, how impertinent and unseemely so euer it make shew: That is to say, if I finde (eyther by reason or experience) any thing that may be to the good of the Patients, and better increase of my knowledge & skil in the Arte of Chirurgery, be it eyther in Galen or Paracellus; yea, Turke, Iewe, or any other Infidell: I will not refuse it, but be thankfull to God for the same. How be it, I will in no wise meddle with their Infidelity, though I imbrace their knowledge and skill in humane verities and inuentions, be it eyther in Physicke or Chirurgery, or any of the other laudable Sciences. Now I will discourse no further, untill a more fit opportunity be offered: But very briefly I meane heere to demonstrate and deliuer unto the friendly Reader, the cure of a certaine vnnaturall tumor or abscesse, called in Latin, **Struma**: of the Arabians, **Steophala**: but generally, in English, it is called, the Kings or Queenes Euill: A disease repugnant to nature: which grieuous malady is knowne to be miraculously cured & healed, by the sacred hands of the Queenes most Royall Maiesty, euen by Diuine inspiration and wonderfull worke and power of God, aboue mans skill, Arte and expectation: Through whose Princely Clemency, a mighty number of her Maiestyes most Loyall subjects, and also many strangers borne, are dayly cured and healed, which otherwise would most miserably haue perished. For many of them (their pouerty was such) were not able to pay but a very little or nothing at all for their cure. And so I heere conclude, that as God by his diuine giftes, doth cure this Strumous Malady: so also of his great goodnes, he doth giue Artificiall giftes, for the curing of the said Infirmitie. But whereas Artificiall giftes doe many times fayle thee, doe his deuine giftes take place & reuaile: as after more at large shall appeare.

William Clowes, one of her Maiesties  
Chirurgions.



**Tho: Bonhami, in Medic: Doct.**  
Exastichon; In laudem Authoris.

**C**LVS IVS ES DICTUS, MELIUS SED **A**PERTIVS ESSES:  
CLAUSA APERTIS, ALIOS QUAE LATUERE PRIUS,  
REGALISQ; MALI CAUSAM, AUXILIUMQ; **R**ECLVDENS,  
DOCTUS APOLLINEAE PORRIGIS ARTIS OPEM.  
MULTI ASCLEPIADAE FRUSTRA HANC PETIERE CORONAM,  
SOLUS HABE, PALMAM HANC TRADIT APOLLO TIBI.

**F I N I S.**





Thomas Folkys of Lincolns Inne  
Gent. in commendation of William  
Clowes his booke.

**B**Y long experience and by practise great,  
Time hath affoorded to this painfull man  
A helpfull cure, which heeretofore to treat,  
The greatest Clarkes haue doubted how & whan.  
To cure the same giue *Clowes* due praise therefore,  
That hath performed this and many more.

But yet conceiue, this is not *Clowes* his cure,  
Our Soueraigne Lady, and his Mistris *Queene*:  
Seemes well content her man may put in vre  
So much as she affoordes; as may be seene  
By *Clowes* his scope, the rest she challengeth,  
As *Queene* annoynted and by Royall birth.

Then Phisicke yeeld; giue place Chirurgery;  
The Rationall and Practicke for this paine  
Are both a like: her Peerelesse Maieitie  
Healeth by God alone, Arte is but vaine.  
This she performes, to write I must surcesse,  
Her hidden skill no pen can well expresse,

How much then are we to the high God bound,  
For sending vs this Princesse heere on earth?  
Within whose brest, such helps are dayly found,  
As heales her subiectes at the point of death.  
She cures, she cares, she saues vs all by skill:  
She hurteth none, but helps with louing will.

Liue, liue for aye: what humour leadeth me?  
I gan to write in *William Clowes* his praise;  
Her onely name hath drawne my quill I see.  
And daunted so my sence by sundry waies:  
That like as *Zenxis* shaddowed his intent,  
With some conceipt, so I the same way went.

F I N I S.



*Thomas Parkin Chyrurgie*  
professor.

**T**He happy sacred hand, of our dread Soueraigne Queen,  
The Princely louing zeale, of her most Royall heart,  
Throughout her highnes land, her subiects al haue seen  
To cure, to helpe, to heale, our care, our harme, our smart.  
To God all glory for her Gracious Raigne,  
To her all blessings, that on earth remaine.

And thanks, and thanks to *Clowes*, for this his zealous toyle,  
In searching out the light, of *Chyrons* hidden skill:  
And for the loue he shewes, to Countryes natiue soyle,  
To practise, finde, and write, for all instructions still,  
Let *Clowes* be loued, his fame and him defend,  
Who, what he prooued, the same for vs hath pend.

*FINIS.*



*FINIS.*

*Josua Smarlet practitioner of Phisicke  
and Chyrurgery.*

**L**ET him giue thankes, that hath not else  
wherewith to gratifie  
His friend, that giues so great a gift  
to cure the *Sirumacye*.

Nor that alone he comprehends;  
his helpfull remedies:

Diffolue hard *Tumors*, colde *Inflations*,  
*Fluxes* and *Nedosities*:

Approaching age makes wisdom in his tongue,  
His heart gain'd Arte, when yet his yeeres were young.

He *Chimicke* Arte disclaimes to know,  
yet *Ladanum* he shoves:

And many good collections more,  
(his pen doth heere disclose)

The quintessence of his whole life,  
in gayning skyll consumed:

He graunteth franckly to thine vse,  
with Science sweets perfumed.

Future times shall praise his meditation,  
And him repose in Heauens consolation,

Base ignoraunce bids me conceale,  
mine owne vnworthynes:

True loue to Arte compelles me more,  
Teschewe vngratefulness.

Impute my faults t' affections force,  
and his well deseruing,

That spends his sprites and restless houres,  
in mans life preseruing.

The long experience and good Arte of this our *Clowes*,  
Deserueth rightly more reward then *Lawrell bowes*.

F I N I S.



A N  
*INTRODUCTION,*  
*With an Apologie or answere to cer-*  
*taine malicious back-byters.*

**I**t is certainly affirmed, and confidently reputed and holden, of diuers worthy Physitians and Chirurgians, both Ancient and such as haue flourished of late yeres, which haue intreated of the Cure of the before named dolorous Maladie: and they all by one vniforme consent and voice, conclude and agré, that it is a Glandulus Tumour or swelling, hard, knotty, and kyznelly, hauing their beginning and growing, contrarie and besides nature, and is ingendred of grosse matter and Phlegme: And (as saith Iacobus Ruffus) they are most commonly included within their peculiar Cistis, filme or skinne, as is Steatoma, Atheroma, and Meliceris: which aforesaid skin is knowne to be engendred of a colde congealed, tough, glewly humour or substance of the kirkels, whereof a skinne is made which compasseth them about: Howbeit I haue seene (and also it is a most experimented truth) that some kindes of these Phlegmaticall Abscessions,

15

when

When they haue been besiedged as it were, or beset with vehement dangerous accidents, as hereafter shall be declared, which in continuance of time haue bin y<sup>e</sup> cause they haue growne corrupted & vnmoueable, or fixed vnto the parts adioyning: whereby after there hath bin separation made, there hath not bin found any bladder or skin at all, notwithstanding the great care & diligence that then was had.

This most miserable infirmity (saith Paulus *Aegineta*) doth situate or seate it self in the fore part of y<sup>e</sup> necke & vnder the Chin: also on the sides of the cheekes, & sometime spreadeth it selfe vpon the breast, & vnder the Arme-pits, & Groynes, & some be deeply lodged a far off in the flesh, & also do oftentimes possesse the great Veines and Arteryes called Carotides: And those that are thus vexed & subiect to this troublesome Infirmity, are for the most part Phlegmatick persons, greatly giuen to ouermuch Idleness & slouthfulnes of life, & are addicted to excessive and inordinate eating of grosse & Phlegmaticke meates: which manifolde Malady, I haue also found by experience, that the Cure thereof stretcheth it selfe beyond the bounds of other ordinary sicknesses & diseases. Cornelius Celsus likewise saith, that Scrophula is a Tumour, in the which are certayne kyndes ingendred of matter and blood, and doe most chiefly grow in the fore part of the Necke, & in the Arme-pits, the Groyne, & in the sides, and hath bin found in Womens breasts.

Vigo a man (for his learning and experience in this Cure, & in many other great Infirmities) as it appeareth, was wonderfully graced with the good opinion and fauour of the time wherein hee liued, & since his death greatly honoured by dyuers learned Writers, and many other men famous in Physicke and Chyrurgery: He also sayth, that Scrophula taketh the name of Scropha, which signifieth a Sow, that is a Gluttonous

nous and Phlegmaticke beastes: and it groweth in them by reason of their overmuch eating. There be other some againe which say, that it is called Scrophula, eyther because that Sowes which giue sucke be subject to this disease, and that is by reason of their greedy eating: or else because the Sow that giueth Milke brings forth many young ones at once.

Now here it is to be further noted, that Vigo doth not promise or warrant alwayes, and to every one a certaine absolute Cure, but doth (as I, and many other also haue done) ascribe the praise and dignity thereof vnto Kings and Quænes of England, and of France: In deede I haue oftentimes read, and I haue also been credibly enformed by Master Francis Rasis, and Master Peter Lowe, two of the French Kinges Chyrurgians, that the French King doth also Cure many Strumous people, onely by laying on of his hand, and saying: God make thee whole, the King toucheth thee; or, The King toucheth thee, the Lord make thee whole.

It is further said, that this disease happeneth not alwayes vnto young children, which bee subject to much crudity, & rawe humours by voracity: but likewise vnto middle aged persons, of a stronger constitution; and also vnto very olde folkes. Many therefore imitating Vigo and other of our Sages, & graue learned Forefathers, doe affirme that these Scrophulous Tumours bee the lesse dangerous to be cured by the Arte of Chyrurgery, which is taken in the beginning of the sickness, so far forth as it wll please Almighty God to giue a grace and blessing to our labours. But vndoubtedly, if it be of any long continuance, the Cure thereof may proue very hard and difficult: yea, if it be in the bodys of yong persons: But in olde folkes I haue obserued very sildome, that they do receiue any curatio perfectly,

Hip: Aphor.  
sect. 3.

by the Arte of Chirurgery. I meane, that it is then a  
 bove my learning and weake capacity to cure the same,  
 if the disease bee confirmed, hauing certaine occult and  
 hidden, hard, knotty, kyrnely swellings, (being dæpely  
 lodged and placed in the flesh) but especially about Tra-  
 chea Arteria, or the winde Pipe, or next the Nerui Recur-  
 rentes, or amongst the great Veines and Arteries be-  
 fore named: these (indeede) I holde to bee for the most  
 part very dangerous to be attempted, for feare of vio-  
 lating or touching the said principall Vessels, eyther by  
 incision or Caustick remedies, which often times bying  
 with them many vnfortunate Symptomes or inturi-  
 ous accidents, as heereafter moze at large shall ap-  
 peare.

Also, it is hard to cure a noysome, corrupt and ma-  
 lignant vlcereous Struma, which doth many times de-  
 generate into incurable, Cancerous & rebellious Phistu-  
 lous Vlcers: Likewise, I hold it for a certaine truth, that  
 the Cure is not to be attempted by the Arte of Chirur-  
 gery, if a man haue it by inheritance, and so naturally  
 bozne from their Parents: These kindes of Scrophulus  
 abcessions doe rather pzealage a Diuine and holy cura-  
 tion, which is most admirable to the world, that I haue  
 seene and knowne perfozmed and done by the sacred  
 and blessed hands of the Quæenes most Royall Mate-  
 sty, whose happinesse and felicity the Lord long con-  
 tinue.

But sith the barrenesse of my learning, and wit is  
 such, and that my memozle will not affoord mee, heere  
 orderle to set downe in fewe words, that which I doe  
 conceiue and vnderstand, touching this my determined  
 purpose, for the Cure of this haynous Maladie: which,  
 in the Pilgrimage of my practize and contemplations,  
 I haue most diligentlie obserued, not onely by mine  
 owne selfe, with such porttion of knowledge as the Lord  
 hath

hath endued me withall: But also I haue been a diligent and a painfull obseruer of the labours and practises of others, being men of great knowledge and sound iudgement in the Arte: Wherefoze to make hère manifest, the cause which hath pricked mee hère for ward to leaue my other affaires, and so to dzawe me from my ordinarie practises and studies, being more beneficiall for my maintenances, is not that I goe about hèreby to impaire the credit or reputation of others, being more auncient Professors. It is (the Lord God knoweth) farre from my true meaning, they are those whome I loue, honour and reuerence: Neyther doe I hère ambitiously goe about with the sweet impression of sayre promises (greater then my abilitie is) to teach and instruct, or curiously to set do wne, a better and perfecter way of curing this haynous Malady (then others more learned men befoze me) I may not well say so. Neuerthelesse, he hardlie may be accompted for a good Soldier, which hath learned no more then his Captaine hath taught him: or a barren sponce, that hath no inuentions in it: But I will confesse hère the onely cause, (why I haue enterprized, or taken vpon me to write of this fozenamed Infirmittie) is I protest, a token of my loue and diligence towards all young Practisers of this noble Arte of Chirurgerie, (howsoeuer otherwisse, a painfull and tedious trauel vnto me.) Notwithstanding, I could in no wise satisfie the expectation of certaine of my vnsained friends, but that I must make here a true & bryefe rehearsall of my owne obseruations and knowledge, touching the cure of the foresaid Cull, which a long time I haue practised. How be it, being sorry to minister offence to any, by reason of publication hèreof. Notwithstanding, I haue been crediblie enformed, and also it is vnto my selfe well knowne, there bee some whome I litle suspected, and lesse thought vpon, would

An Apology  
to answer  
certaine re-  
proachfull  
back-biters.



have been so wilfully bent, without iust cause to giue occasion of offence, and did seeme as it were to repine and mislike of this my enterpryse: and as it were, did partly reiect my knowledge and iudgement, concerning the Cure befoze named: and in the presence of certaine persons of good sort, bzake out with ambitious curiosity, and said I was not capable of the Theoricke of this my Subject, and so wanted knowledge of my selfe to publish these matters, which I haue heere taken vpon mee in some measure to perfozme: and thus went about, not onely to discredit mee, but likewise to put me to vtter silence, as though I had spent all the daies of my life in the rude woodes or wilde Forrest of Ignorance. Which thing as it grieued me to heare, so in maner it forced mee to answer: Let these men sooth themselues (I say) neuer so much, they are knowne to be of no such deép learning nor exquisite Literature, as they would make the world beléue: Howbeit, if it please these enuious men to speake & iudge of me with equity & right: it is wel knowne to most men, that I haue studied & practised this worthy Arte of Chirurgery, sithence the 4. yeare of her Maiesties Raigne, Anno Dom. 1563. Where, first I serued in her Highnes wars at New-hauen, vnder the command of the Right Honorable Ambrose Earle of Warwicke, Knight of the Noble Order of the Garter, then Lieutenent of the Army & Forces in those parts. After w<sup>ch</sup> seruitce being ended & befoze, I was appointed Chirurgian, to serue in her Maiesties pay in her ships Royall, & also in other men of war: within a smal time after, I was imployed in the Hospitalles in London, and there practised the said Arte of Chirurgery for certaine yeres, vntill I was sent for vnto the wars in the Low Countreiss, by y<sup>e</sup> Noble Earle of Leicester: and further, commaunded by her Maiesty, with all speed to repaire vnto the said Earle, where

He that will vse Chirurgery must needly follow the wars & attend on forraine Armies. Hippo. Lib. de Medic.

Where I continued for the space of 9. Moneths : & since & before I have had conference, & also often practised, with the best and skillfullest Chyrurgians, both English and Strangers, within the City of London and else where: and now as it were, partly ouer-worne with yeares and Seruices. Notwithstanding, by her Matesties fauour and good liking (whome the Almighty long preserve) now I am sworne & admitted one of her Highnes Chirurgians. And therefore in all reasonable likely-hood, I am not so barren or grosse witted, and vnlearned in the Arte, as some haue termed mee to bee. And yee shall further vnderstand, it was not long before, it pleased some of them to say, they had graced me with the good opinion they had of me : and moreouer stood in the gap of my defence against other such, which then were also soze troubled with the fiure of a foule mouth, & vsed me at their pleasures for their common Table talke, with scoffing, flouting, and deriding about manners and modesty. The same being tolde mee, me thought it was a strange alteration: howbeit, I did take their good speeches very kindly, and so would haue done still, if it had pleased them to continue in the same good opinion of me, or to haue bin silent. But it is truly said, Hanibal knew wel how to subdue the Romanes, yet he knew not how to entertaine his Victories. It is not enough for a man to haue begun a good worke, vnlesse he stil perseuer & continue in the same: Wherefore I will here abreniate my speeches, wishing to God, that this my labor were so perfect, that I needed not to regard the curious examination & censure of any aduersary: neither will I detain you with many moe circumstances, but here acknowledge my own vnworthynes. And therefore I beseech thae friendly Reader, in a word to suffer mee with patience to signifie vnto you, that I doe not here peremptorily goe about to teach or instruct  
such

He that pitch  
doth touch,  
shall defiled  
be with such

such persons which are already grounded in the principles and knowledge of this Arte: But my onely meaning is to direct my whole course, according (as I haue obserued) the best learned haue hæretofore done in all times and ages, that is vnto the Junior or yonger Chyrurgions: who, as it were, haue made but an entrance into the practice of the said facultie, whose skill (peraduenture) is as yet not so profound, that they are able to search or obtaine y knowledge out of strange tongues, so farre fourth that they cannot possibly in a short time come to the highest of that knowledge, which they barely wish for. And eade, it is (I suppose) vnpossible in the whole course of mans life, euen vnto that Period, which (of the Learned) is called Mans Age: that hee is able without great care, study and much diligence, to labour commendably, and with a good conscience to worke in the Vineyard of Chyrurgery: yet I know there be many young Students in the Arte, will be alwayes ready, and most willing to discharge their duties in such matters as they shall take vpon them to deale in, whether it be in this kind of cure, or other wise. And also will be very carefull, not onely for conscience sake, but euen by a naturall desire, to seeke to increase their skill and necessary knowledge, and therefore it is truely said: the good intent of such honest and well meaning persons, requirerh a favourable acceptation, which is as well to be esteemed, as the performance of them that be best able. And these will bee ready to manifest the same by yielding some frutte of their painfull labour and diligence: And now I wil leaue off discoursing, and begin to speake of my determined purpose, and to make the same more plainly knowne, which I haue hæretofore kept secret vnto my selfe: howbest, the greatest secret that is, may no longer be called a Secret, when the whole multitude is made acquainted with it.

**T**he Cure of the foresaid Cuill is manyfolde: to wit, inwardly and outwardly, and is performed by two speciall remedies: the one Medicinall, and the other Instrumentall, without the which fewe good woorkes or Cures in Chyrurgery can be brought to perfection: The reason is, because in this Cure, the uncleanenesse of the body is such, which feedes the matter of the disease. Therefore, first of all the matter must be purged, for as it is said, the roote of al the Cure is y<sup>e</sup> wel purging of the body, whereby Nature is the better enabled to expell and unburden her selfe of many bad and vnprofitable humours. And now (by the fauour of the learned) I will therefore begin with remedies Medicinall, according to the maner of Methode, published by Calmatheus, one whome amongst many other learned men in Physicke and Chyrurgery, I haue obserued most diligently, as it were a Day-starre or Christallin cleare looking glasse, following him with feruent zeale and earnest desire: by reason (as it seemeth vnto me) he was not ignorant in any thing that might make for the truth of his writing, chiefly for the Cure of the foresaid Cuill. Yet (I profess) I am no such deuote fauorite of his, or any other mans whatsoeuer, further then inly they haue deserued: which is the onely cause that hath moued mee to haue a reuerent estimation of him and all other learned men, whether they doe remaine beyond the Sea, or otherwise abide with vs at home.

**N**ow followeth the maner of Methode, by Physicall remedies for the Cure of Struma, or the Cuill which our Kings or Quænes haue and doe still Cure: the experimentall prooffe thereof I haue often times seene effected: wherefore I will be short, and presently procéde vnto the first intention.

C

The

*The first Intention Phisicall by  
Inward meanes.*



The first Intention (after Calmatheus) in the 12. Chap. of his booke, for the general cure of Vnnaturall Tumours, is that the curing of this disease called Struma, doth consist in Dyet that dyeth moderately, & heateth and attenuateth the humours: Hunger is profitable, and fulnes is hurtfull: Sleep and Idlenes are euill: exercise befoze meate very good: the vse of Sulphure or Alum water, is very good and profitable.

*The second Intention Phisicall  
by Inward meanes.*

The second Intention is the vse of breaking, attenuating, mundifying & opening Medicaments; as are these Remedies now following. viz.

Recipe. Rad. Ireos. Cort. Sambucj.

Boiled in white wine, then adde vnto this decoction, a quantity of Ginger. For this decoction breaketh, attenuateth, openeth & mundifieth dolorous tumors: so doth it also prouoke vrine, w<sup>ch</sup> in this affect is a special matter.

The often vse of the Pilles of Hiera simplex is much commended to cast out flegme of the stomacke & guts.

But if so be that thou wilt purge the whole body, thou shalt vse the Pilles of Agarico Coccis: If thou list to dissolve & cast out Phlegme, these Pills following must be taken, viz. Pillulæ de Sagap: de Opopan, de Elleboro, de Euphorbio. The Phisitians in times past commended the powder of Turbith, Ginger, and Suger, of each equal parts: The Doses whereof was to two Dragmes.

The

The third Intention Phisicall

by Inward meanes.

The third Intention is the vse of this powder, which doth consume (as they terme it) the Antecedent matter, which it doth aswell by his manifest quality, and (as they say) by a secret property.

This powder doth consume Phlegme, by little & little.

R.	Rad. Aristo. Rotundæ.	}	An. 3 i.
	Raphani.		
	Spattulæ foetidæ.		
Fol.	Pimpinell.	}	An. 3 ii.
	Pilosell.		
	Rutæ Maioris.		
	Scrophulariæ.	}	An. 3. ß.
	Philipend.		
	Semen Anisi.		3 ii.
	Zingiber.		3 i.
	Turbith Optimi	}	An. 3 iii
	Sene Orient.		
	Saccari Albissimi.		3 iii.

Make all these into powder, and let the Patient take every day in the morning a Spoonfull, with white Wine, or the water of Broome.

Guido taketh the forenamed powders, and boyleth them in white Wine vntill halfe, & giueth euery third day one quarter thereof.

Galen approueth & commendeth the vse of Theriaca Vetus, Athanasia et Ambrosia. The vse of Aurea Alexandrina for the cōforting of y<sup>e</sup> Stomack, is very good. Also it is said

that Theriaca Athanasia doe both resolue, breake and digest humours, being compact and gathered together in the profundity of the body.

Purging of children (which is diligently to be obserued) the state of children is weake, that it must bee handled with verie gentle medicines, & rather to be often repeated, & more easie then to minister any stronge Medicines: therfore the belly shall thus be mollified.

R<sup>x</sup>. Mellis Rosatj. ʒ. iii.  
 Decoctionis fructuum. ʒ. i. } Misce.  
 Foliorum Senæ. ʒ. ii. ʒ.

But that the humours may be prepared, it must bee done with this Medicine.

R<sup>x</sup>. Folior. Scrophularia. }  
 Plantaginis. } Ana. M. ʒ.  
 Betonica. }  
 Menthae. }

Make a Decoction according to Arte, and then take of the said Decoction ʒ. j. Syrupj Rosatj recentis, Oxymel. simplis Ana. ʒ. ʒ. mingle these: When the humours bee prepared, they may be purged with this Medicine.

R<sup>x</sup>. Agaricj Trochiscat. ʒ. j. }  
 Squinantj. gra. ij. }

Steep them in Betony water and straine them. and put thereto.

R<sup>x</sup>. Mellis Rosatj solutiuj. ʒ. ii.  
 Electuarii de Psyllo. ʒ. i.  
 Decoctionis Cordialis ʒ. i.  
 Polipodio. ʒ. ii.

Thus much as concerning this brieve note, or compendious Methode of the forenamed Authoꝝ, which may very well serue for a very fit President or beginning

ning to the rest that followeth: Now it remaineth that I make heere also report of the singular and rare efficacy of our manuell operation therunto annexed and belonging, with the right vse of the topiscall or outward remedies, which is to be externally applyed. The reason is, because it is referred vnto the skilfull Chirurgicalians manuell or handy working, for the Cure of this great Infirmity, which doth outwardly affect the superficial parts of the body.

For (as saith Iacobus Ruffus) that to the perfection and accomplishing of the foresaid Cure (called, The Euill by the King, or Queene Cured) he doth reduce it into sixe Intentions Chirurgicall, as followeth. The experimentall veritying of his excellent skill in this disease, as also in many others, is by diuers worthy men often times commended: which Malady doth vex and trouble most pittifully the common sort of people.

The first Intention is, } 1  
In Attritione, et Compressione. }

The second Intention is, } 2  
In Discussionem, et Resolutionem. }

The third Intention is, } 3  
In Suppurationem et Maturationem. }

The fourth Intention is, } 4  
In Incisionem et Extractionem. }

The fift Intention is, } 5  
In Corrosionem et Mundificationem. }

The sixt Intention is, } 6  
In Obligationem et Evulsionem. }

Iacobus Ruffus his 6. Intentions Chirurgicall, by outward meanes.

Also (after Fuchsius and other learned men) it is accordingly to be vnderstood as followeth: who also hath written of these Phlegmaticall or Glandulous abscessions called Struma,



It (say they) these abscessions that bee seated in the stronge parts of the body, and because they are not yet olde and inueterate, hauing a thin Cystis that covereth them: these are to be appeased and consumed, and after dzyed vp.

*The first Intention Chyrurgicall by outward meanes.*



Now I will set downe Examples and Instances for the Cure of the said Palady, the which I haue obserued and gathered (as heereafter ensueth) for the perfection and accomplishing of the befoze named first Intention, if the strength and ability of the Patient will serue and admit the same. When one chiefe thing (as you are befoze tolde) is, that the Patient doe keep a thin & sparing dyet, which is the efficient cause belonging vnto Phisick. The reason is, as I haue noted, that those which are thus affected, haue alwates a great inclinatio to a grosse disordered liberty of feeding: Wherefoze the Patient must be sustained with such meates, as are agreeable to Nature, and to eschew such meates which make grosse Iuyce: and not (as it is said) to lay gorge vpon gorge. And further yee shall note, though it bee said befoze, that abstinence is greatly to be commended: yet you must consider it is not meant, that Nature should there by bee enfebled, or ouerthrowne, and that especially in weake bodyes, great care must be had: But onely to keepe all possible abstinence, that is to eate and drinke sparingly and measurably, onely to p̄serue the strength, and to satisfie Nature: I meane, that it bee such as is agreeable to the strength of the Patient, and greatnes

greatnes of the Infirmitie.

Likewise it is said, the often vse of purging and blée-  
ding on both the Armes, is profitable. Also, it is auail-  
able to vse Frictions, Rubbings, Borings, and Blis-  
terings is much praised after purgings, for it stoppeth  
the flowing matter (being applyed vpon the head) by  
reulsion or drawing back, & causeth euacuatio. Moreover,  
it is said, y<sup>e</sup> to discusse these kinds of Tumours which  
are found in moueable parts, & superficially lodged neer  
vnto the outward parts, A plate of Leade is most fami-  
liar therfore, especially in young persons, by reason of  
the raritie and softnes of the skinne: It is thought vni-  
uersit (by diuers learned men) to blister Childrens heads  
with Cantharides, it hath been seene to cause much paine  
and pissing of blood: but to doe it by aduulment, either  
with Mustard or with Nettles, is good.

Also, many learned men, of a certaine knowledge and  
sound vnderstanding, haue in their bookes greatly  
commended a playster made thus: Recipe. Olde dzyed  
Goates dung, Hony and Vineger, being decocted at an  
easie fire, to the consistence of a playster. Also, Doves  
dung mingled with Hony, hath the same effect. So is it  
by me also wel approued, this playster called Oxicro-  
ceum, whose composition is not far to be sought for.

R. Ceræ, Picis, Colophen, Croci. An. ʒ. iiii.

Terebinth, Galbanū, Ammoniāci. } An. ʒ. j ʒ. iiii.  
Mastici, Olibanum.

Dissolue the Gums in Vineger, and powder that  
which is to be powdered, & so make a playster accord-  
ing to Arte: Also a playster of Figs baked and spzed, and so  
applyed vpon Struma is approued good.

Likewise, Oleum Cucumiris Asinuis, dropped into the  
eare, on that side where the Struma is, is most effectual  
to disperse and dissolue.

In like maner, is generally commended Emplastrū de  
Ranis

Such is the  
impugnancy  
of blood  
Mercurialis  
cōdemneth  
this course,  
rather com-  
mending  
Flamula lo-  
uis, or such  
like.

Ranis cum Mercurio, to be appropzate and respectue in this Cure, to consume superfluous humidity, engendring this disease.

Such is the  
impudency  
of bolde  
blindnes.

Howbeit, vpon a tyme a certayne reppning enuious man, being full gozged with a malicious rayling spirit, being proudeley giuen ( in the gall of much bitternesse; with many scandalous woꝝds, and bragging comparisons ill beseming his person ) reported that the afozesaid plaitter De Ranis was dangerous vnto the patient; and saio, who so did holde the contrary opinion, it was erroneous, foolish and deceiptfull: by reason (quoth hee) of the coldnes of the Quick-siluer: and boldly did seme to maintaine the same, with a number of very spruce termes, and picked phrases, like as young Children vse to doe, when ( in mockery ) they counterfeite a strange kinde of language, & sozsooth placed them as it were in Geometrical proportions, as though he had bin the onely Son of Archimedes that great Geometritian. In deed it is a most true saying: That fish which is bred in the durt will alwaies taste of the Mud: And I told him that I neuer yet found any moze coldnes in this Playster, then there is heate in a paynted fire. But this I doe speake vpon mine owne knowledge, that there is as much difference in Arte and Judgement, betwene this odde fellow (which would seme to bee a second Esculapius) and a man replenished with true knowledge indeed, as is betwene a Master Cooke and a Scullian of a Kitchen. Howbeit, hee saio also, that his skill was such, that if a man were wounded at Yorke, bzing him the weapon that hurt the Patient, and he would cure him (sozsooth) by onely dressing of the weapon, and though he neuer see the Patient, As certaine as the Sea burnes. And now heere I will surcease to speake any further of these matters, soz I regarded not such sayings, sith it is truely said; Eucry man must yeeld an accompt, both of his

his

his ease, and of his labour. Themistocles, a Captaine of the Grecians (as Historians make mention) supposed it better to be enuyed of the malicious, then to liue in Idleness and basenes of minde, without doing some good for the benefit of his Country and Common wealth, wherein he was borne and bred. Now to the second Intention, and so in order with the rest as they doe lye, and offer themselues vnto vs.

Scientia non habet inimicum nisi ignorantem.

### The second Intention Chyrurgicall by outward meanes.

**T**he second Intention Chyrurgicall, is the right vse of those remedies which doe mollifie, discusse and consume great abscessions, which are not yet hard and inueterate.

And that the same is true, may easily be gathered as followeth. And for that I wold haue this second Intention made plaine (as much as in me lyeth) and also familiarly knowne vnto the studious Reader: I doe therfore say, It is meete and conuenient, that those Medicamentes which are to be vsed, be of the nature and property to mollifie and discusse, and so to open the powers of the skinne by euaporating, breathing and scattering abroad, and make thinne the grosse matter and Phlegme. Then for the better performance thereof, without further discoursing, I will heere presently set downe (as it were) a store-house of diuers and sundry approued Chyrurgicall remedies, necessary for the curing and safe healing of the forenamed Strumacie and Phlegmaticall sicknesse: The which from time to time I haue by experience (the Mistress of all Artes and Sciences) carefully obserued, and faithfully also collected out of the famous writings of sundry worthy Authors,

Montanus supposeth these Strumous Tumours sometime to proceede from melancholy

Authors,

thoꝛs, as also out of the fruitefull labours, of diuers men famous in experience: whose painful traualles and studies, haue (at this day) most excellently refined this worthy Arte of Chyrurgerie from Barbarisme: otherwise it is greatly to be feared, a number at this day had not been so skilfull and rich in knowledge, and otherwise, as they are said to be. Therefore we ought not to thinke any study, paines, or traualle too great, wherein we hope of much benefit to our patients, and also profit and commodity to our selues: And here I must needs say, (according to my poore ability) I haue my self been very industrious for the common benefit, and good of others, truly to set downe diuers approued remedies of mine own collection: wherein (to my knowledge) I haue not in all this whole discourse, published any superfluous and vnapproued remedies, or otherwise kept backe any worthy secret I had: but as did the Euangelicall and heauenly womā mentioned in y<sup>e</sup> Scriptures, who presented into the Lords Treasury al y<sup>e</sup> wealth & substance she had. Notwithstanding, I haue read y<sup>e</sup> men in times past did with great care & diligence consecrate & keepe secret (as a precious treasure vnto themselves) al such chosen & peculiar remedies, w<sup>ch</sup> they had experienced & approued for the curing & healing of any dangerous malady: and (as it is said) bound themselves by oath one to another, not to betray their Secrets by their booke or writings. Howbeit, I more regarding the publick utility & good of posterity, did w<sup>ch</sup> great care & diligence consider with my self, what profit can there be to any mā to bury his labours in the lake of obliuion, or otherwise to hide it in the denne of darkenesse. And although I know the matter heer spoken of, may seeme a paradox to some, & so of smal worth: neuerthelesse, although I am none of the greatest Clarke, yet I know it wil be more auailable, then some happily doe make account of. For which cause I haue laboured w<sup>ch</sup> as much perspicuity & plainnes

plaines, as possible I could, to deliuer the truth of my honest & faithfull good meaning, so far forth as God hath enabled me in knowledge, skil & memozy. Wherefore I meane here presently to make publicke & open testimony of the same, though now and then I make a little digression, and swarue from my matter, by reason of certaine Crosbyters, who haue hertofoze (behinde my backe, and to my face also) not a little abused me: Howbest, I wil here conclude this discourse concerning this Second Intention Chirurgicall, & doe confesse and considerably affirme, that there is but few mens labors at the first made so perfect, but that in procelle of time & further consideration, they may be bettered, corrected and amended. Yet I cannot but much maruaile, that wise men now a daies are growne to this passe, that they do so seriously follow exorcismes and the Illusions of certaine Charmes of Clowtes and Rags, which is very inhumane and barbarous; neuer practised, neither written of, nor allowed by any learned Physitian or Chirurgian that euer I yet heard or read of. Howbest, the world is (as it were) led in a stringe & carried away to beleue these vanities, which make a shadow or shew of verity, for the safe curing of diuers maladies, & sildome (they say) misse not: But I know the contrary is true, for I haue cured both old & young persons, when these Charmers of clowtes & rags, with their incredible operations haue failed them, & proued flat foolery & absurdities. But to leaue this new Leach craft, with their dotting inuentions, I wil here speake of diuers remedies very respectiue & appropriate, for the cure of the before named infirmity, as a president and example for young practizers of Chirurgery to follow. Now vnto the said Second Intention, which is first to set downe those special remedies, whose properties are to open the povers of the skin, & to soften the hard parts, by insensible transpiration.

A choise and speciall mollyfying and resolving plat-  
ter, and serueth well foꝛ the curing of this greēuance:  
As my selfe haue many times approued.

Jacobus  
Ruffus,

R. Serapini.	ʒ iiiii.
Ammoniacy.	ʒ iii.
Bdellij.	ʒ i.
Galbani.	ʒ i.
Euphorbij.	ʒ ii.

Let these be dissolued in good Palmesey, and then  
adde thereunto.

Ol. Lilior.	} An. ʒ i.
Ol. Amigdalar.	
Propoleos.	ʒ iiiii. β.
Misce, fiat Implastrum,	

Another.

Clowes.

R. Galbani.	} An. ʒ iii.
Ammoniacy.	
Picis Albæ.	
Ceræ Citrinæ.	ʒ iiiii.
Ol. pedis Vaccini.	q. s.
Misce.	

I doe many times instead of the Dyle, take the Pa-  
rew: Then what profit doth ensue, time will approue  
the same.

Another.

Haly the  
Abbot.

R. Farinæ fabar.	} An. ʒ. v.
Farinæ Hord,	

Liqueritiæ.

Liqueritiæ,	}	An. ʒ x.
Rad. Althææ.		
Picis.		
Ceræ Albæ.	}	An. ʒ x.
Adipis Anserini.		

Let there be added the Urine of a Boy, and of olde Dyle q s. And so boyle it to the forme of a Plaster.

Another.

R. Gum. Ammoniaci.	℥. ʒ.	Banister.
Rad. Brionix in pul.	ʒ i.	
Turp. Mineralis.	ʒ i.	
Cinnabrij.	ʒ x.	
Ceræ.	ʒ ii.	

Let the Gumme Armoniacke bee dissolved in Vineger, according to Arte, and after made up in rowles. Among a number of his memorabile deedes, which hee hath left vnto the minde and memory of posterity, this his Plaster deserueth great commendations.

Another.

Mercurialis commendeth a Plaster made of Lyme and Salt-Petre, of each like much, being mixed with Barrowes greace. q. s. But such remedies are too stronge for Children, least it cause Agues, and hurt the soft and tender flesh of their bodies, (chiefly about the Necke) it is to be auoyded. Moreover, I read, that to make a Plaster of Nicrum and Lyme, of each a like quantity, and of Cardamonium & Fenygreek 4. times so much, and with Hony make hereof a Plaster.



Acius saith, when Scruma begetteth in children, they must be mollified and dispersed: And for mollifying in children is approued this remedy following.

R.	Diachylon.	℥ iiii.
	Oesypi.	℥ i.
	Radicum Ireos	} ℥ iiii.
	Pulueriset.	

Misce.

Another.

Recipe. The Lees of white or red wine, & of stronge Vineger, of each a quart: Hallo we leaues 4. good handfull: Boile them till the leaues bee tender, then stampe the leaues, & put them againe into the said licour, with halfe a pound of sweet butter: of barley meale & of beane meale, of each a good handfull: Of Linsede & Fenigrek of each 4. ounces: Of the powder of red Rose leaues one good handfull: Of yolkes of Egges 3. or 4. an of Safron the waight of 3. d. fiat cat ap las.

I might easily bring in a confused number of other remedies to the same end & purpose, out of diuers learned mens writings, which heer to repeate were needles, and to no great vse, sith I know these may suffice: Wherefoze I thinke it good to pzytermit the nominating of the rest, &c.

*The third Intention Chyrurgicall*

by outward means.

**T**he third Intention is, to ripen, open and clense such Phlegmaticall Corruptions and Ulcerous Apostumes, which do pertaine to Suppuration: This needeth no long discourse, sith it plainly appear-  
eth,

eth, that these troublesome, hard kernelly swellings, be found so rebellious, that they doe resist all emollentes and Diaphoreticall remedies before named: by meanes wherof it can not be dissolued & consumed as we happily would, or do desire. For which causes we are further constrained to alter our course, with due consideration, that is to wit: Not to leaue the Patient helple, but to vse stronger Medicamentes, I meane Suppuratiues, as is before said, such as whose property is to bring superfluous humours to maturity and ripenes, by these and such like Emplasticke remedies, which (as it is said) doe by the closing of the pores of the skin, augment the naturall heate, whereby the matter so enclosed causeth the generatiō of matter or Pus. But I must confesse, I haue not often times seene these hard Phlegmaticall abcessions easily brought to suppuration. The matter being once colde, dull, Clammy, hard and knotty, and deeply seated, and of a long continuance in a body, whose skin is grosse and thicke, & the matter hardly compact: These kindes (I haue found) do sildome come to maturity and ripenes, valesse (as Cornelius Celsus saith) the said Tumours bee mixed and made of matter and blond. And Trincauel reporteth, that some of these Tumours that haue heate in them, doe ripen and come to matter & suppuration: But there be others that be moze hard, and doe resist suppuration, and then they come nēerer vnto the nature of a Scirhus. Now it followeth that I set downe those approoued remedies, being in vulgar vse, seruing for suppuration, which are long agoe ratified and well allowed of, by a vniforme consent, both of olde & late writers, which were men of an industrious capacity, & of a most rare & exquisite knowledge in the arte. And first I will begin with Iohannes de Vigo, one of the chief fathers, & true Patrones of al good learning & knowledge in the Arte of Chirurgery:

Nota.

As

Nota.

As it (in some sort) may appeare by Master Bartholmew Traheron, which first Translated Vigo in the English tongue. In his Epistle Dedicatory (whose iudgement therein I doe acknowledge) hee sayth: that although Vigo were not brought vp in the knowledge of the Tongues, yet through his singular wit, long experience, and diligent study, hee hath inuented and set forth, moze notable things in the Arte of Chirurgerie, then any other heretofore: and I thinke sayth he, nothing can better testifie the cunning of this man, then that he continued so long in Rome, in such a company of pocky Curtezans: neither Priests, Bishops, nor Cardinals excepted, as it appeareth in his Booke: for where such cartones been, the best Egles will resort, &c.

## A Maturatiue Playster.

R. Radices Althææ. } Ana. ℥. ℞.  
Capit. Liliorum. }

Let these boyle in a sufficient quantity of Water, and after being stamped, put vnto them of Garlick and white Onions roasted, vnder the coales of each. ʒ iij.

Vige.

Ol. Liliorum. } An. ʒ ii.  
Butyri. }  
Pinguedinis porcini. } An. ʒ. ii. ℞.  
Anserinæ. }  
Farinæ Tritici. } An. q. s.  
Fenigreci. }

Make a Playster at the fire, adding in the ende, the yolues of two Egges: There be some (I know) doe little

little p[ar]tze o[er] balne this Playster, but I doe ackno-  
ledge it to be an infallible remedy.

Another.

- |                         |             |       |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------|
| R. Radices Bryoniae.    | ℞. ℞.       | D. F. |
| Ceparum.                | No. ii.     |       |
| Rad. Althææ recentiu.   | ℥. iiii.    |       |
| Fol. Maluarum siccarum. | p. j.       |       |
| Hidropiperis.           | M. i.       |       |
| Ficum.                  |             |       |
| Paffularum Eucleatarum. | } An. ℥. j. |       |

Boyle them well, then adde unto them.

- |                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Fermenti.               | } An. ℥. ii. |
| Axungia suilla Insulsa. |              |
| Euphorbij. pul.         | ℥. i.        |

Misce et fiat Emplastrum secundum artem.

This playster woꝝketh miraculous effectes in this  
Cure.

Another Playster.

- |                        |          |                       |
|------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| R. Mirrhæ.             | ℥. x.    | Paulus Aegi-<br>neta. |
| Ammoniaci Thymiamatis. | ℥. vii.  |                       |
| Visci Quercini.        | ℥. viii. |                       |
| Galbani.               | ℥. iiii. |                       |
| Propolis.              | ℥. i.    |                       |
- Misce et fiat Emplastrum secundum Artem.

A Maturatiue Cataplasme.

Recipe. Rye-bzead lib. i. White Onions & of Ail-  
ly rootes

ly Rootes, roasted vnder the Ashes, of each 4. Ounces. A Bryony Roor, and Figges boyled in Palmesey, of each 6. Dunc. Fenugreke & Lynsede, of each 3. Dun. Barlye meale and Beane meale, of each 4. Dun. Dyle of Roses, Camomill and Wormewood, of each 3. Dun. Hony 4. Dun. The yolkes of 4. Egges hard roasted. Saffron the waight of 4. d. Boyle all these together to a laudable consistence, and apply it thicke vnto the greued partes, morning and euening warme.

This medi-  
cine Mercu-  
rialis allow-  
eth likewise.  
cap. de Stru-  
ma.

Also I read in Iohannes Libauly, his Booke Instituted Le Meson Rustick, and also in other Learned Writers, that the dung of a Cow heated vnder the Ashes, betwixt Vine or Colwort leaues, & mingled with vineger, hath the property to bring Scrophulous swellings to ripenes, &c. Notwithstanding, if all these chaunce to faile, then haue recourse to that which followeth in the Fourth Intention, which is performed by Section or Incision, when wee finde the matter befoze rehearsed, vnfit to yeeld eyther to Resolution or Suppuration, &c.

### The fourth Intention Chyrurgicall

by outward means.

**T**he fourth Intention of these Strumous Tumors, which are not cured by former remedies (& yet are gentle, obedient and tractable) is to cut them off, and then to pull them out.

In the vse of these outward Incisions, this scope ought chiefly to be regarded, that is: to be very circumspect in your handy operations, attempted & done concerning the cure of this great Malady: What is, the aperture or opening by launching or Incision of those glandulous Tumors. For as it is said, bloud is the treasure of life, and habitation of the soule: Therefore, it is surely very hard and difficult, especially when there is in the affected place, eyther Nerue, great Veins, or Artery, &c.

Where

Therefore such persons as are to endure this painfull action, ought to haue much patience, and to be of a good courage: When it may bee the better attempted and done by a cunning and skillfull Chyrurgian: which there is no doubt, but he will be so prouident, that nothing shall offend. How be it, it is not necessary or sufferable ouer curiously to search and attempt the cutting them out by Incision: For that many of them are subject to violent and inordinate bloody Fluxes, and other euill accidents, which doubtlesse will much amaze you and hinder your handy operation: I meane, when these Tumors bee desply planted, and secretly lodged amongst the great vaines and Arteries called Carotides, or otherwise neere the Nerui recurrentes, which is often times the cause that some bee come speechlesse thereby. And it cannot be iustly denyed, but that these Incisions haue often times been attempted with a launce by our Ancestors & Fore-fathers. But amongst a number of those worthy men, Wickar being a man of good knowledge & skill in the Cure of the foresaid Cuill, his counsaile is, that befoze we doe attempt the said action by Incision, the Patient be first layde vpon his Bed, and so both his feet must be strongly tyed vnto the bed poasts, his head & both his hands must also be fast held by men of strength, and skillfull in holding: In such sort as we doe in cutting those which haue the crooked or wype neckes. And he that is chosen to be the Operatoz of the said action, must prouidently and wisely (saith Vigo, and other learned men) consider the greatnes & smalnes of the said Tumor, which must be incised & cut fro one length of the Tumor to an other. Then by little & little, separate, diuide & vndermine the whole Cistis round about, to the very bottome & roots thereof, not rashly, nor by violence, but orderly by degrees, separate w your fingers, & other seruiceable instrumēt, as you vse to diuide y<sup>e</sup> foresaid

Wennes called Sreatoma, Atheroma and Meliceris: And confessed it is for a certaine, that if any portion or part of the said Cistis or bagge, chauce to remaine behinde, and not cleere taken away by the rootes, it will (doubtlesse) breed and increase againe: But to prevent such greuances, me thinkes I cannot speake too sufficiently therof: wherefore, if any part remain behinde, then lay vpon it the powder of Mercury precipitate, or (if that bee too weake) adde to it of Alumen Combust, or Vitriolum Album combust, of each equal portions: notwithstanding I beleue, & confidently hold, that the worke of your hands is the best instruments you haue to trust to, and to relseue you in this distresse.

Mercurialis.

Whereouer, Mercurialis he further sayth these words, for the curing and effecting of this matter: If it (sayth he) chuse some light place, & let the Patient lye on his bed, so in sitting he wil soone sound: therfore binde his legges together, and after binde them to the Bedside, and let one holde his head fast, and then the Chirurgian taking the swelling in his left hand, let him make an Incision, eyther right or straight, or somewhat crooked, on the necke vnder the Jaw-bones, vntill he come to the matter inclosed in the Bladder, which is sometimes one and single, as in the lesser swellings, and sometimes double, like the Mirtle leafe in the greater swellings: So that conueniently (eyther by the fingers or other Instrumentes) the Bladder may bee by little and little separated, and drawne from the next partes, together with the matter inclosed in it. But take good hede that the Bladder be not cut, because it is hardly drawne away, and much hindzeth the Cure, and the euill will come againe: But if any such thing chauce, it were good to consume it with eating Medicines: Great care must also be had, that neyther the Arteries, vaines, nor notable Perues be hurt, but by little  
and

and little gently put it aside. Yet if in the cutting some vessel be divided, and the issue of bloud trouble and hinder the worke: then apply some inæte thing to stay the bloud, and so come againe to your worke: For if the lippes of the Incision be inflamed, and the swelling of Struma bee not safely dissolved away: then lay on a Scupa beaten with the White of an Egge, and such things as be good for stopping of bloud. After, apply Medicines that wit a little concoct, and then use abstersives, and next such as causeth fleshe to growe and heale by the scarre.

### *The fifth Intention Chyrurgicall*

by outward meanes.

**T**he fifth Intention is, those which are immovable, and deeply rooted within, to corrode them about and cleanse them thoroughly. I graunt it tollerable and very conuenient, to use in this Cure the due applicatton of Potential Cauteries, such as whose propertye and seruice is to corrode the flesh & the skin, and may with very good circumspection very safely be attempted, being administered vpon a body that is of a reasonable constitution, & in such sort that his strength is able to holde and endure the same. And here I will make further demonstration thereof, that is to say: that your Cautey be not applyed vpon any Sinneby part, neither vpon the great Vaines nor Arteries, for that these bee accompted indede principall and chiefe vessels: Also you must consider the quality and quantity of the Causticke you doe administer, for that some are moze violent and stronger then other, and some will run and spread moze then another.

Iaques Guillemeau Chyrurgian vnto the now French



King which now is:saith,truely It is not necessary, noꝝ allowable to apply the Caustick vpon the endes oꝝ beginnings of Muscles, foꝝ if your Patient that is to bee Cauterized, haue an vnsound and sickly body, you must first of all bee sure befoꝝe you administer the sayd Cauterie, to Phlebotomize & purge him: The reason is, least in the Cauterized parts, there chaunce to come concursion, oꝝ gathering together of humours. Also, it is further sayd, that a small part of your potentiall Cauterie, doth and will worke as forcibly on a soft and tender bodye, as a great quantity thereof will doe vpon a stronge and grosse obdurate person.ouer and besides, the greater abcessions are to bee Cauterized one way, and the lesser an other way, and that with good consideration. And heere to put you in memory, that you must bee very carefull and circumspect in defending the partes round about the sayd Tumors, foꝝ feare(as I haue said) that your Cauterie doe run and spread too farre abroad: foꝝ the which cause you shall strengthen, foꝝt if ye & defend the foꝝesaid affected parts, that is to say: by inuironing and compassing it round about with some repercussive Medicaments, lest the grieued part (which by long infirmity is become thereby soꝝe weakned & enfeebled) and may so bring with it great swelling & other euill accidents: And therfoꝝe it is not without good cause, that the parts grieued be rightly oꝝdꝝed & defended, whereby you shall be sure the better to effect your intended purpose without the said perill oꝝ daunger but with the highest commendation in preventing the euill that otherwise might ensue: which reasons alwayes enduced mee to laye round about the Cauterized parts, some speciall defensiu, as is this, oꝝ the like heereafter following.

A good defensatiue.

Reci. Emplastrum Diachalcithios dissolved in Ol. papaueris et Ol. ros. wherunto is added Quorum albumina.

min. et Aceti. ros. An. q. s.

Et fiat Emplastrum.

This done, then presently goe about with your Causticke, to rote out all the whole Schrophulous and hard kernelly substances, either with the common Ruptory or Causticke, which in this case best contenteth my minde: the making hereof I doe not here set downe, because it is so commonly knowne.

Howbeit, there is an other Causticke, which (as it is reported vnto me by a skilful Chirurgian) doth worke without any paine, or very litle at al. The reputed Authoꝝ therof is said to bee a famous practizer in Chirurgery, dwelling at Mountpelier in France. I must needes thinke reuerently of the Authoꝝ of this Caustick, hoping his minde was not such to delight himselfe with publishing of vntruth: But if it doe indeede worke without paine, the mystery thereof is farre above my reach.

Rec.	Lixiuij Saponarij.	lib ij.
	Vitriolj Romanj.	ʒ iiij.
	Mercurij sublimatj.	ʒ j.

Made into very fine powder: in the end of the boyling put in of Opium 2. drams. Misc et fiat Trochiscj.

A good potential Caustery:

You shall further note, that if at any time your Causticke doe happen not to worke so well and sufficiently to your minde, as happily you would wish it should do, then apply the same Caustery againe: but you must first make Incision alongst wise, vpon the middle of the foresaid Escharre: When put in some small quantity (that is, so much as you suppose will penetrate into the profundity & very rootes therof) so it doth behouie a prouident & wise Artiste to prevent & see all eminent danger in y<sup>e</sup> doing therof, & the by Gods help, ye may safely in a short time rote out these hard Strophulous Tumors.

For (as I haue said) vnlesse the rote be cleane take out,

this

this Malady will growe and increase againe. But if there chauce to appzoach any painefull accidentes (as I haue knowne and seene to follow in sundry persons) then with speed remooue and take away the same: which done, yee shall procure the fall of the Eschar, with Vnguentū Populeum: or els with Vnguentum Rosarum, or swæte Butter. And to apply vpon it Emplastrum Diacalctheos, or Emplastrum Deminio. So after all the Escharres be remooued, then if there be required mundifying and clensing, these following are vulgarly vsed, as Vnguentum Apostolorū, called of some also Vnguentum Christianorū: which Vnguent in this effect cannot be bettered: and Vnguentum Egiptiacum, and sometimes to mixe two parts of Vnguentum Apostolorum, and one part of Vnguentum Egiptiacum. Also, Vnguentum Apij, is auailable in this Cure, viz.

Vnguentū  
ex Apio.

Recipe. Succij et Plantaginis. An. ʒ ij.  
Farinæ hordeij et Orobij. An ʒ j. β.  
Terebinthinæ, ʒ j.  
Mellis, ʒ iiij.  
Mirrhæ ʒ iiij.  
Misce et fiat Vnguentum.

If you adde to this Vnguent the yolkes of Egges and Mercury Præcipit. it doth worke much better. Also the powder of Mercury præcipit. is good of it selfe, and if you will haue it worke moze forcibly, adde vnto it of Sulphur combust according to discretion. With these foresaid remedies you may continue vntill there appeare pure and quicke flesh: then it followeth to vse Incarnatiues, & Agglutinatiues, with other medicamentes, fit for consolidation.

Thus hauing sufficiently intreated of the fifth Intention: now it remaineth for a full conclusion, to present

sent in order last of all, the first Intention; as followeth.

### *The sixth Intention Chyrurgicall* by outward means.

**T**he first Intention Chyrurgicall is, that in those Scrumas that are fastened but to a thinne and slender roote, you shall binde them about and plucke them out. This last action (as it appeareth) is verie easily performed by a skillfull Operatoꝝ or cunning Chyrurgian: neyther doth it require any great curiosity, but a decent and artificall strong binding, meete for the plucking of them out (as it is said) by the rootes. In which action you neede not feare any great perrill of Fluxe of bloud, but that it may easily bee restrained with my restrigent powder, published in my last booke of Observations, which hath (of a number of good Artistes) a friendly acceptation: If it chaunce through the ill disposition of the body, any dolorous accidentes doe happen to follow, then mitigate the same (sayth Wicker) with stupes wet in the white of an Egge, and oyle of Roses: and afterwards if there growe filthy-nes, let it be clensted with those remedyes befoze rehearsed: then no fault being committed through negligence or want of skill, you shall no doubt with good successe, finish this last Intention. But amongst a number of excellent remedyes for the curing of this euill (after the partes bee thoroughly clensted from all annoyances) this Playster following hath all the properties, that is prescribed in these kindes of remedyes befoze named: Which noble Playster I obtained of one Isack a stranger bozne, a famous Incissioner and Licentiate Chyrurgian of London, who for his excellent knowledge in  
his

M. Isacks  
Playster.

this Arte, was called beyond the Seas, The golden Master or Doctor.

R. Bdellii, et Ammoniaci.	An. ʒ i. ʒ.
Lapidis Sanguinalis, lapidis Magnetis.	An. ʒ i. ʒ.
Aristolochiæ rotundæ, aloes Hepaticæ.	An. ʒ iii.
Olibanj et Masticis.	An. ʒ i.
Lithargirij argēt. et lapidis calaminaris.	An. ʒ iii
Corallj Rubj et albi.	An. ʒ ii,
Lumbricorum in pul.	ʒ j.
Succj scrophulariæ.	ʒ vj.
Colophonix	ʒ ʒ.
Terebynthiæ Venetæ.	ʒ iiij.
Ceræ Albæ.	ʒ xii.
Olej Hispanicj.	} An. ʒ. iii
Olej Hipericj cum gummis.	
Olej Laurini	
Camphor.	ʒ ʒ.

Misce et fiat Implastrum,

With this Playster onely I cured a Bricklayers Daughter nere London, of diuers bad Scrophulous Ulcers in her necke and throate. Howbeit, there be some (who are as it were so nose-wise) that forsooth they can not abide to read any medicine, that is of a long composition, be it neuer so precious. Contrariwise, there be others againe, that will not endure to read a short composition, bee it neuer so well approued: for they plainly say, there can bee no great matter of worth in them: And thus they are as variable in their opinions (so) want of true Arte and iudgement) as the Camellions be in their colours. Quot capita tot sensus: so many heades so many opinions. Now heere I will forbeare

beare any further to discourse of this Sixt Intention Chirurgicall, but I will set downe certayne Observations for the Cure of this græuous Malady by me perfected, as followeth: least otherwise happily it may be said, He that telleth a long processe or boasting tedious tale without some prooffe, must needs require credit, either for his long boasting tedious tale, or else for some speciall Authority that is in his person. But as for boasting amongst wise men, it can winne little credit.

### *An obseruation.*



Few monthes past there was sent vnto me by a Gentleman of Essex, a certayne husband man, being about the Age of thirtie yeres, who was molested (for the space of sixe monthes) with certayne outward swellings, or vnnaturall

Strumous Abscessions: some of them were great with notable hardnesse, some meane, and some smaller, being for the most part packed and heaped together; but yet mooued too and fro, byther and thither: For the which he was first purged (with great moderation and aduisement) with the pilles of Euphorbium and Trochisce ex Viperis: or the Pilles of Vipers, and he did take many times Theriaca Andromachj, & kept a very slender dyet withall: after hee was well purged from grosse and rawe humours, then I applyed vpon his necke and both his shoulders 3 great cupping glasses, and so did draw bloud and humours in good quantity. After the application of this kinde of Boxing or Venosces, then presently I applyed vpon his swelling this Vnguent, and these Plasters following.

The vnguent singular good to consume all scrophulous Abscessions.

Recip. Colewort leaues, gréene Lées and blades: of water Betonye, Motherwort, the lesse Plantaine, Dayse leaues and Flowers, Gallows, Picottian, and Pelitoy of the wall, of each a handfull: Beate and thred these hearbes very fine: then adde to these foresaid hearbes of Wine Vineger lib.ii. of Hogs grease and sweet Butter, of each lib.ii. of oyle of Almonds lib.j. a yong Fox, of earth worms, & Shel snalles, of each lib.i. Let all these lye infused & burped in horse dung the space of a month, then boyle all together till the watrynes be consumed: then strayne it strongly, & herewith moorning and euening anoynt his necke very warme, for halfe an houre together: Then applyed I Emplastrum de ranis cum Mercurio: and at other times, Emplastrum Dyachilon maius, et de Muscilagini-bus, of each equal portions: and by this way and order of curing, he was by me cured and safely healed with in the space of 40. dayes.

### *Another obseruation.*

Another obseruation of a Master of a Ship.



Vpon a time there was brought vnto me a certaine Master of a Ship, by a Seruant of mine, called Robert Coulter, a man who (for his knowledge and skill in the Arte of Chirurgery) was greatly esteemed of diuers Nobles, and worthy Persons. This Master of the Ship was mightily infected with many Vicerous Strumaes in his necke, throte and brest, with much out-growing flesh, loathsome and vnpleasant to beholde: his hard swelling exceeded in number, magnitude and greatnesse: he had a crasse and vnfound body: his minde much troubled with pensiuenesse and melancholy fancies. Wherefore being loath to admit any thing needfull, or commit any thing

thing hurtfull, I did take the aduise and counsaile of a graue and learned Physitian: who prepared and purged his body from much crude and rawe indigested excrementall humours, with the Pills of Sagapenum de Agarico Coctia. An ʒ.ʒ. Misce. In like manner he did set him downe a good regiment of dyet, which was thinne and sparing and light of digestion. He also forbade him eating and drinking at vnaccustomed houres: also he did refraine those meates that were grosse and tough: as Béele, Pilke, fryed Egges, hard chéele, all pulse and nattes, and other meates which cause thicke Iuyce: Also he did appoint him after his first purgings euery mozning and euening for a space, to receiue this drinke following, which procured him to auoyde much Phlegmaticke rawe humours, especially by Urine.

R̄. Apij Rusticj et Eupatorij, An. M. i.  
 Soldanellæ. M. ii.  
 Petroselini Macedonici. } An. M. j. ʒ.  
 Herbæ Trinitatis. }  
 Mellis com. lib. ʒ. Gingiberis. ʒ ʒ.  
 Vini Albi et Aquæ com. An. lib. vi.  
 And of fine Mythridat. ʒ. iii.

A drinke to  
 procure V-  
 rine.

¶ But be sure yee gather the hearbes when the Sunne is on them, and boyle them to the consumption of the third part, in an earthen pot nealled and close couered, so that no ayre goe forth: when it is colde, straine it and keepe it in cleane vessels.

And so that this my Patient was subiect to much Restriction of his belly: hee did also admit him to forbear the foresaid drinke, and to drink of this Laxative decoction a quarter of a pinte at a time, which he receiued first in the mozning, & at 3. or 4. of the clocke in the

ʒ 3.

after-



afternoone, and last in the evening.

The pur-  
ging decoo-  
tion.

M. L.

Ry. Sarsaparillæ.	℥ iij.
Rad. saffraſas.	℥ ij.
Ligni ſancti.	℥ iii.
Epithymi.	} An. ʒi.
Hermodaſtil et	
Stechados.	
Seminis Aniſi.	℥ i.
Liqueriſiæ.	℥ β.
Senæ Orientall.	℥ ii.
Saccari albi.	lib. β.
Mithridati.	℥ i.
Vini albi.	} An. lib. viii.
Aquæ com.	

Boyle them vnto the third part, and laſt put in your Senæ and Michridate, and let it not boyle much aboue halfe a dozen walmes. Et fiat.

Local reme-  
dys.

Now ſoꝛ that his Ulcers were many, and ſubſect to a hotte diſtemper, ſoꝛ that cauſe hee might the better admitte blond letting, being alſo a man of a growne age, theſeſoꝛe I tooke the moꝛe quantity thereof. Then next I proceeded with the Cure of the befoꝛe-named malignant Ulcers, and did firſt bathe oꝛ waſhe them ſoꝛ a good ſpace with Hydromel (that is, Well-water and Hony boyled together) by reaſon of the hotte diſtemperature, and did ſubdue the whole Scrophula, following Vigos direction: after Inciſion I did put againe of the Cauſticke into the middle of the Carnoſity, which deceiued me not, and ſo after cauſed him to auoyde much noyſome matter and filthynesse:

Althines: Then after I did mundifie them with Vnguentum Apostolorum Mesuei, and of Vnguentum Aegyptiacum An. Dun. 2. Olcum Ouorum, Mel Rosarum An. Dun. 2. Lapis Calaminaris preparat made into most subtil powder. Miscet et fiat Vnguentum.

I found this aforesaid Vnguent very commodious and profitable in this Cure, and did continue with it till I perceued pure and quicke flesh: then I did also constitute and ordaine these two remedies which in their operation for the cure of the said Struma, is approved profitable.

Recipe. Saccari Plumbj.  $\text{ʒ. ʒ.}$   
 Ol. Ouorum lutorum.  $\text{ʒ. ij.}$   
 Miscet.

This place will not admit me here orderly, to set downe at large, those great cures which I haue seene healed by other Chirurgicalians, of whome I obtained the knowledge of the foresaid remedies: And I haue also with the same, cured and healed many of the like cures, but especially in the curing of fraudulēt Ulcers in Ano, the said remedy being Artificially made and prepared according to the Chymistes Arte, the subject is onely Plumbj rub. et Acetj fort. Also I haue thought it good to set downe the manner of making the foresaid Ol. Ouor. that is: take 20. or 30. Egges, more or lesse, & let them be sodden very hard: which done, lay aside the whites, and reserue onely the yolks, so let them be well laboured and beaten in a cleane mortar: then put them into a Fryng pan, & cause thē be well fryed, continually stirring them, till it come to an Oyl substance, and after presse it forth according to Arte.

Recipe.

Recipe. White Varnish.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ij.  
Lytarge of golde.  $\frac{3}{4}$  j.

Put the Varnish in a litle broad earthen Pan, being made flat and well nealed, the bignes of a great Sawzer, and strew in the Lytarge by litle and litle, and stir it together enery two houres, and it will in the end come to a certaine hardnesse, in such sort that you may beate it to powder, and strew of this powder vpon your Wledgets, for the cure of  $\frac{3}{4}$  outward Abscession, which likewise troubled him greatly, being so hard, noddy and knotty, so that I feared they would haue degenerate into a Scirhus, but I did mollify and dissolue them with these remedies following.

A speciall  
molifying  
& dissolving  
Cataplasma

G. Keble.

Recipe. Turnips and Lilly rootes An. lib.  $\beta$ . boyled in strong Ale or Palmesey, q. s. which being boyled very tender, then straine gently forth the liquors, and beate the roote very well in a stone mortar, and adde therunto Beane meale and Barly meale, and Ote-meale, of each a handfull: then take the liquors that the fore named rootes were boyled in, and adde thereunto Marsh Mallow rootes two handfulls, of Fenygreke and Lineseede, each of them a handfull. Let these stand infused 12. houres, then boyle it to a thicknesse, and so straine it strongly. Then take of this Mustilage lib.  $\beta$ . and adde to it also Dyle of Lineseede and sweet Butter An. q. s. and of Saffron the waight of 4. d. Then boyle all together to a consistence. Et fiat Cataplasma.

Also, I often vsed Emplastrum de Ranis cum Mercurio et Emplastrum Dyachilon maius, Emplastrum de Muscilaginibus, as is befoze named: And thus I cured this Sea-faring man, and so continued (to my knowledge) 11. yeares: in the end hee dyed in the last voyage with Sir Frances Drake.

*An Obseruation of a Maide, whose friends supposed she had the Euill before rehearsed, when I was but a young Professour in this faculty and Arte of Chyrurgerie.*



About thirty yeeres past (as it were in the minority of this my practice) I did obserue there was brought vnto me (by a Preacher, then being Vicar of Yalding, a towne in Kent) a Maideen about the age of 22. yeeres, hauing a strange and able body, and of a reasonable good constitution, who was supposed to haue that Euill, called Struma. We shall vnderstand, this Vicar was a man that did practise both Physicke and Chyrurgery: this Maideen was a long time troubled with an Ulcer in one of her legges, and a great swelling in one side of her necke: which Maladyes, the foresaid Vicar did take vpon him to cure and heale: how be it, in continuance of time he grew weary of his worke, and tolde a neighbour of his, called Master Eden (a Gentleman dwelling also in Yalding) that the Maide his Patient (as hee supposed) had the Quænes Euill (which Gentlemans Daughter not long before I had cured of the same:) The sayd Gentleman perswaded the Vicar not to spend time too long, but to cause her to be sent by to London to mee, whose counsaile presently he followed, & the Vicar and the Maide and her father consulted together, and came to mee to London, and shewed me her grieffe, and the continuance of the same. So after diligent view taken by me, I found it was not the Euill (as he supposed) but

An obseruation of a Maide dwelling at Yalding in Kent

by the aduice of one M. Archē boule and Beeden Chirurgians of London,

a sort of crinde and rawe humours, flocking together in her neck, with a putrified corrupt Ulcer upon her right leg, & so I told him he was deceived in her griefe. When they went their way and asked further counsell, which all were of my opinion. When they came vnto me the next day, and I did undertake the cure with the counsell of one Doctoz Spring a graue and learned Whistton, who prescribed her an order of dyet, with convenient purging. It is to be noted, hee gaue vnto her in thre seuerall boxes, thre sundry purgations to be taken at thre seuerall times, set downe in writing very plainly, as might be denised. In like maner I deliuered vnto them all such locall remedies as was fit for both her griefes: amongst the rest I noted in writing, that the first thing shee should vse vnto the Ulcer on her legge, was Vnguentum Aegiptiacum, which I made very strong, and of a high and thicke body, for that I would haue her spzed it vpo pledgets somewhat thicke, and after to procede with other meete remedies.

But note what ill hap followed by the Gaydes carelesnes, and too much negligence: In the morning after she came home to Yalding by 7. of the clocke, and tooke one of the 3. Purgations which the Doctoz gaue vnto her to take, shee set it vpon a stool by the fire, where shee meant first to dresse her legge: in conclusion (by great oversight) she laide the Purgation to her legge, and did eate vp the whole boxe of Aegiptiacum, which was nere 2. oun. and (as she said after wards) it was very vntothesome and loathsome in tasting. All this while for two hours space she felt little working of it, but did begin in the end greatly to burne, & did complaine in her stomacke, thyoate & mouth, and casted ex-treamely, & also shortly after purged downe very greatly, & thus continued for the space of one day, & one night befoze she sought for helpe. In the end, the Ulcer was  
not

not to be found, but stayed at London, then they sent  
 vnto Maidestone to an Italian Physitian called Santa-Ci- Santa-Cilia  
 lia, and he being giuen to vnderstand by them, that by  
 meanes of a purgation, shee was in a great burning  
 heate in her body, & purged & vomitted too aboundant-  
 ly, and so wanted sleepe greatly, for the which hee gaue  
 them a prescript vnto the Apothecary: but first that  
 they themselues should apply her with butter-milke,  
 and new milke, and some good fat Button bzothes: and  
 to helpe to stay her purging, he counsailed them to giue  
 her to drinke oftentimes, Red-wine and Conserue of  
 Sloes together, and to procure her to sleepe with this  
 potion following.

Ry.	Diascordij.	ʒi. β.	A potion to
	Diacodij.	ʒj.	procure sleep
	Aqua Cardui Benedicti.	fiat potio.	

But this did small pleasure. The next night hee sent  
 her this ensuing.

Ry.	Diascordij.	ʒ. iiii.	Another
	Philonij Romanj.	ʒ. i.	
	Aqua Cardui Benedicti.	ʒ. iiii.	
	Sir. de Succo Lymouum.	ʒ. i.	
	Misce.		

With this she had some comfort but not to that pur-  
 pose they looked for: so after the third night, in the next  
 morning they sent with all speede to my house in Lon-  
 don with a letter, of the great daunger she was in, & the  
 Physitians billes with all what she had done: and pre-  
 sently I sent it to D. Spering, who was greatly grieued  
 to heare of it, & said he was sure there was some extra-  
 ordinary matter in it, for the purgations he sent would  
 neuer bring her into such daunger. The after he had well  
 considered of the matter, & present daunger that might  
 ensue,

ensue, hee prescribed foorthwith that his Apothecary should make first, for to coole and quench her great and extreame thirst, and to helpe her to her tasting againe, this Iulip which was thus made.

Rec. Barly Water lib. iiii. Conserue of red Roses and of Barberyes, of each 2. Dun: Whereunto was added 20. dropses of Dyle of Vitrioll. Misce.

And then shee did drinke for a space, which wrought to good effect in cooling of her, & so brought her to a good taste againe. For the staying of the Fluxe of her Belly and Vomiting, shee took of this Electuary at diuers times a day, the quantity of 3. Dun. at a time. The making hereof is as followeth.

An Electuary  
to stay  
great Fluxes  
in the Belly.

Recipe. Bol. Armoniacj Orient.	3j.
Cynamomj.	3j.
Cloues and Nutmegs roasted.	An. 3. β.
Macis.	3j.
Sanguinis Hominis, dyed in the Sun, and made into fine powder.	3ij.
Corticis Balastej.	3j.

Of white Paper shzed into a number of small peeces: of Sorrell seedes, and of Plantine seedes, dyed and made into fine powder, of each. 3j.

Boyle these in 12. Dun. of Strupe of Wineger, till it come vnto the thickness of an Electuary, &c.

He gaue also vnto her the first night, a Pill of Ladanium, onely to procure sleepe and quiet rest, and caused her to be covered with many cloathes, and so procured sweate: Thus within an houre and a quarter shee fell a sleepe, and rested quietly vntill nine of the clocke the next morning, and neuer casted noz went to the stoole: and (being awaked) confessed shee was greatly refreshed, and felt no paines at all till towards night, and then shee casted a little, and went now and then to the stoole:

for

foz which cause she tooke her foze said Electuary. She earnestly required to haue an other Pill, but the Doctor gaue his direction to the contrary, and would first see how Nature did dispose her selfe: so the night following she rested but little, how be it a great deale better then befoze. When the third night hee gaue her the second Pill, and after that she neuer vomitted or purged disorderly againe: the excellency of these remedies is aboue belife and vncredible, that I haue done and seen done by these last worthy remedies, both by Sea and by land. The seauenth day after she had receiued her infortunate Purgation of *Aegiptiacū*, then speeches was made by me to see the Ulcer of her legge, but they regarded it not; in the ende she opened it, and found it almost cleane cured, then shee commended mee, and so did her friends foz this my excellent remedy: but shee said would neuer take the like Purgation againe, foz a thousand pound: thus she was cured by Fortune and not by Arte. When I required of her, where the Bores were, that the Purgations and the Vnguentum *Aegiptiacum* were in: she said she thzeue them both into the fire: For (said shee) the Purgation had a filthy taste, and was so clammy, and so sticke to her mouth and teeth, that I had neuer so much a doe (said she) to get it downe my throate. When I perceiued shee had taken the wrong thing, & it was the moze apparant by reason of the blacknes of her teeth, & the stains of her cloathes wher with she had often wiped her mouth: and also by staining of the Basons and the dishes, wherin she had so often times vomitted. After this I stayed with her ten daies, til her legge and mouth was perfectly cured, and then wee were royally payde, and thus went to London to the Doctor, and tolde him what had hapned, that she had eaten the bore of *Aegiptiacum*, and layde the Purgation to her legge, whereat he was greatly grieued:



ued: and much controuersie in speeches was after betwene the Doctor and the Paides father, but in the ende they were made friends.

Now I will set downe the composition of the said Pill of Ladanum, which I obtained of a very deere friend, being a pretious Jewell, as it is vsed: other wise, (as I haue said in other of my writings) the best Medicine that is, is no Medicine vnlesse it be in the hands of a skilfull man.

*The true maner and making  
of Ladanum.*

**T**Ake of Opium, first sliced thinne and then dzyed in an Earthen platter, one Dun. & a halfe. of the gum of the roote of Henbane 3. Dun. Make the Gum thus. Gather the rootes of white Henbane in March (the Moone being full) and drye them in the shadow: after slice them and boyle them in good white Wine: (the rootes being boyled vntill they be very soft) poure off the wine, being full of the tincture therof, and presse strongly the rootes, the licour (being by filtration clenfed from all dregs) in an earthen broad pan vpon warme ashes: Vapour away the moysture vntill the tincture of the Henbane rootes come to the consistence of Honey, which is very swæet and pleasant. After this, take all these (being beaten to powder) of the seedes of white Poppy one Dunce, of Pammia one scruple, of Cloues and Cinnamon, of each 2. Dunces, of Louageroots, Calamus, Aromaticus, Galingale and Ginger, of each one Dunce, of Castorium, blacke Pepper, Cubebs and Saffron, of each halfe an Dunce, of Ladanum and Benjamin, of each 2. 3. Put all these together in a glasse hauing a narrow mouth, which will holde a pottle, and poure in so much good and strong Aqua Vita as will be aboue them foure inches,

inches, then with a Corke and a peece of Leather stop it, and let it stand untill the Aqua Vitæ be of a darke red colour, shaking it thrée times a day in y<sup>e</sup> glasse: the Aqua Vitæ being full of tincture, let it bee poured off & strayned, and so much againe be poured on, do this til the Aqua Vitæ can draw no colour. Then take all the tinctured Aqua Vitæ, and in Balnea Mariæ in a great glasse body, distill it untill the tinctures doe come to the consistence of a Syrope: Afterwardes poure them in a broad earthen glazed pan, and on warme Ashes by evaporation bring them to the consistence and body of a Pill, which Malar with 2. Drams of the oyle of Cloues, let the masse be kept in a cleane glasse.

The Dose is from thrée graines to five, to procure sleepe, to awage the paines of those that are troubled with the Collicke, with the Plurisie, with the Stone, and with the Goute: to stay the Cough, the Fluxe of the Belly, spitting of bloud, and Desfluxions of humours, &c. It is said, it were as good for a Chirurgian that followeth the warres, eyther by Sea or Land, to bee without his right hand, as to bee without these remedies last rehearsed. My selfe haue knowne cured of Dysenteria, or the bloody fluxe, and other Fluxes of the belly in a Shippe (being upon the coaste of Indyes) forty Marriners and Soldiers at one time, and not one of them all perished, by the discret administration of the said remedies by seruantes of mine. Within the City of London also there be alive at this present day, which were cured of the Fluxe of the belly, by the forenamed remedies, when they were supposed of many to be past all recovery, by reason also of the long continuance and their extream weakenes withall: And here I wish the like good successe vnto others (which I my selfe haue had hereby) that is the onely cause I haue here made so large mention thereof.

*Diuers cured  
of Dysente-  
ria, or the  
bloody Fluxe  
and other  
Fluxes of the  
belly.*

A most

**A most miraculous Cure, healed onely by the Queenes most excellent Majesty, when neither Phisicke nor Chirurgery could take place or preuaile.**



Amongst an infinite number (which I haue knowne dayly cured by her Highnes, of the foresaid euill) this cure following is worthy of great admiratio: there came into my handes not many yeares past, a certayne Stranger, borne (as he said) in the Land of Gulicke neere

vnto Cleaueland. This Stranger had been in Cure a long time befoze he came vnto me, with diuers skillfull Chirurgians, both English and Strangers, being then greatly molested and soze troubled wth diuers pernicious Cancerous Fistulous Vlcers in certaine places of his body: likewise he had many knotty swellings or abscessions, gathered together vpon heapes in the fore part of his necke, neere vnto the Winde-pipe, and some in the binder part of the necke: and also amongst the principall and notable vessels, viz. the great St. nerves, Vaines and Arteryes, and therefore could not without great perill and danger be safely taken away, eyther by Launce or Causticke remedies, by reason of their neere knittng together, & were also very vnfit, to be brought to suppuration. The cause was, they were for the most part ingendred of dull and slowe or tough

Synise

Alike matter, for the which I craved how and then the  
 aduice and counsaile of diuerse learned and expert Physi-  
 cians and Chirurgians, onely to prevent and auoide  
 those pernicious daungers that oftentimes doe follow:  
 To witte, (in conclusion) notwithstanding all our  
 turmolling, much care, industry and diligence, with the  
 application of most excellent medicines (very remedi-  
 able and appropiat for that cure) yet was his grieffe  
 rather the worse then better. For looke what way  
 soeuer we toke with approued medicines, some milde,  
 some vehement, and some stronger (which by naturall  
 reason and common sense, were very good and com-  
 mendable) yea, and which brought oftentimes all his  
 Ulcers to bee very neere whole: Yet vpon a sodaine  
 (without any iust cause to vs knowne) his sores did pu-  
 trisye and breake forth againe, with much loathsome  
 filthinesse, so that I feared his Ulcers would gangre-  
 nize, by reason of the concursion and vigour of the vn-  
 expected accidents, so that his disease wearied vs all. In  
 the end, after hee had been twelue or thirtene monethes  
 in my cure, percelusing we all mist of our expected hope  
 and purpose for the curing of this Infirmity: And  
 likewise himself being ouertyred with extreame paines  
 and grieffe, so that oftentimes hee bewailed his owne  
 great misery and wretchednes: for which cause hee  
 went his waies, and came no moze vnto mee for any  
 cure: but by the counsaile of some of his owne countri-  
 men and friends, made meanes (vnknowne to me) vn-  
 to other of my fellowes the Quænes Maiesties Chi-  
 rurgians, which are in place of preferment befoze mee.  
 Who pitying his miserable estate, vpon a time (a-  
 mongst many others) he was then presented vnto our  
 most Sacred and renowmed Prince the Quænes most  
 excellent Maiesty, for the cure of the said Cuill: which  
 through the gift and power of Almighty God, by her

Graces onely meanes laying of her blessed and happy handes vpon him, Shee cured him safely within the space of sixe monthes. Heereby it appeareth it is a more diuine then humane worke, so afterwards vpon a time I did meete with him by chaunce in London, but I did not wel know him, his Colour & complexion was so greatly altered & amended: And being in very comely maner attired, other wise then befoze I had seene him, and he tolde me who he was: Then I asked him how he did w<sup>th</sup> his griefe: he answered me, I thank God and the Quene of England, I am by her Maestie perfectly cured and healed: and after her Grace had touched me, I neuer applyed any Medicine at all, but kept it cleane, with sweet and fresh cleane cloathes, and now and then washed the soze with white Wine: and thus all my griefes did consume and waste cleane away. And that I should credit him the more, he shewed mee the Angell of golde which her Maestie did put about his neck, truely a cure (as I haue said) requirerh diuine honour and reuerence: And here I doe confidently affirme and steadfastly belæue, that (foz the certaine cure of this most miserable Malady) when all Artes and Sciences doe faile, her Highnesse is the onely Day-starre, peerlesse and without comparisson: foz whose long life, much happines, peace and tranquillity, let vs all (accozding to our bounden dutyes) continually pray vnto the Almighty God, that he will blesse, keepe and defend her Sacred person, from the malice of all her knowne and vnkowne enemies, so that shee may foz ever raigne ouer vs, (if it please the Loyd God) euen vnto the ende of the world, still to cure and heale many thousands moe, then euer she hath yet done. Amen.

*An History and obseruation of a Gentleman which sent for me, to cure him of the foresaid Euill, but it prooued otherwise,*



Upon a time I was sent for to a Gentleman, lying in a Marchantes house at Broken-wharfe in London: after I was brought into his presence, he did forthwith giue me to vnderstand, y<sup>e</sup> he was greatly polluted & molested with much impurity of corrupt & rotten matter, with great exulceration in his throate, being of a filthy and carttonish sauiour: also the Almond of his throate was greuous and painful vnto him, & meruailously swolne: for the which cause (he said) he entertained (a little before) one D. Simonds, a very learned and Judicall Physitian, who (as he reported) did administer a dyet to him for certaine daies, but it appeared he was smally relieved therby. And further he laide open vnto mee, that of late there was commended vnto him a New-come Stranger, who (vpon report) was supposed to be y<sup>e</sup> onely Phoenix of the world, for his rare and exquisite knowledge in Physicke and Chirurgery: I answered the Gentleman, that those speeches were so absurd as nothing could be moze, for (said I) it is impossible for one mā to haue all knowledge in himself, but it is truly said: One man may know, that which another knoweth not. Well quoth he, I perceiue I haue take a wrong pig by y<sup>e</sup> eare, and so haue brought my hogs to a faire market, & therefore I know not what to say: & I doubt me I shal find a wofull experience, of that he hath practised on me: And therfore said, he I pray you let me haue your good help

It is truly said, giue a man a name to be an carly riser though hee lye in bed till noone, it is no great matter.

in curing of me, for preventing further danger. Indeed he is moze to be esteemed that preventeth a danger before it doth come, then hee that doth cure it after it is come; Wel said he, the first time he had given me a little Phisicke, hee did very boldly corrosive mee in two severall places of my throate, and yet neverthelasse I received no profit thereby, but hee hath tormented me greatly: So in the end he prayed me to unbinde his grief, where the corrosive was applyed, which was directly upon the outward part of the Amigdales or kernels of the roate of the tongue, but as good hap was, he being a fat man, the Caustick wrought not too deep: also he shewed mee divers nodosities, knobs and knottes upon his shin bones. When I tolde the Gentleman it was not the Kings Cull: when he heard me speake these words, he was in a wonderfull rage, and did sweare like a mad man. By the way y<sup>e</sup> shall vnderstand, that this gentlemans vices exceeded his vertues, hee was a man knowne to be as vncoustant & vncertaine as the weather-cock: won with a feather & lost with a straw, to day a friend, to morrow none: at one time he would magnifye his Phisitian and Chirurgian (as it were) aboue the heauens, and for the wagging of a rush, hee would discredit them & dispraisz them againe, downe to the pit of hell. But to returne vnto my matier, from whence I haue a litle digressed, forsooth in all poste hast this good Gentleman would nedes haue me ride into the Country to his house (being fifty miles from London) to cure him there: But I tolde him, it was not possible, for that I was dayly to attend vpon the Lord Thomas Earle of Sussex, then being Lord Chamberlaine vnto her Maestie. In the meane space there came in his Phisitian and Chirurgian whome he reported before to be matchlesse, and without comparisson in Phisicke

sicke and Chirurgery: but the case is altered, for now he did againe, most bitterly reuile him, for mistaking of his grieue: I must needs say, his Physitian was a man of a courteous Inclination, and partly after speeches had, he did confesse his erroz and ouer-sight: yet he said hee had been a professoz of this faculty forty yeeres, and indeed he had the testimonies of many great towne and Cittyes beyond the Seas, of diuers whome hee had cured of the Kings Cull: To iudge and sudge aright, (as I tolde the Gentleman) hee did nothing of set purpose to abuse him, for truely he was learned, though a bad Physitian and a worse Chirurgian. How be it, the worst I liked in him, was for that he boasted, and said he was a Chirurgian naturalized, and so bozne a Chirurgian: truely I tolde him it was a reason as naked as my naile: For be it granted that his Father might be a good Chirurgian (as him selfe reported to vs) what is that to the purpose, if his Sonne be found a counterfeit? It is a true saying, the best Apple will growe to be a Crab, vnlesse some good fruite be grafted on the stocke: But indeede I doe know there be some whose Fathers were good Chirurgians, and so be their Sonnes likewise, but how commeth it to passe they be so: Truely the reason is, they were like vnto their Fathers, men carefull and painfull in study, and of long experience. But otherwise, for any one to suppose or dreame, y the Arte commeth to a man by succession, because happily his Father was a good Chirurgian, it is a Paradoxycall opinion, very foolish, absurde and fantastycall: Other the like speeches hee had to this ende and purpose, and thus we ended, and so I took my leaue, and left them altogether. After I was gone, they fell out with great and vnseemely wordes: whereupon the Gentleman caused his men to set his Physitian downe in a Chaire, and then with a payze of Tayloz's sheres,

Where ignorance is clad in learned weede, Small helpe is there to be had in time of neede.



one of his kien played Barbatonforis, and so did Cutte off his faire beard, and shoue off the hayze of his head very vnseemly, being a man of his peeres, and so put him out of doozes, without any consideration for his paines and Medicines hee had bestowed vpon him: but what became of him afterwarde I haue not heard. Then he sent to D. Simonds againe, & tolde him how his new come Phisitā & Chirur: had abused him & desired him of all friendship to help him presently to some cunning Chirurgian, to cure him forthwith if it were possible, & that with speed: After some talke, the Doctoz remembred him selfe, and tolde him he would send him a neighbour of his, one M<sup>r</sup>. Story, a Chyrurgian of S. Bartholme wes Hospitall, & a man (said he) wel experienced in his Arte. After he was come home to his house, he did conuerse with his neyghbour M<sup>r</sup>. Story, & tolde him what maner of halty man the Gent. was: therfoze he willed him, saying, before you meddle with him make your bargaine wisely now he is in paine, for hee is but a bad pay-master, and therfoze follow this rule. *Accipe dum dolet, cum sanus soluere nolet.*

As cunning as M<sup>r</sup>. Storye thought to haue been, hee could not get one penny out of his purse, not in sixe daies after hee vnderooke to cure him, vntill M<sup>r</sup>. Story was going away, and said, sir I cannot goe to the market with wordes, but the Gentleman would not heare on that side. Then the Doctoz went with M<sup>r</sup>. Story, and tolde the Gentleman: Sir if you ride your horse all day, and giue him no meate at night, and so againe all the next day, you may bee sure you are like to goe a foote the third day. Andeede I remember a pretty saying of one, whose wordes in effect were these: When a Phisitian or a Chyrurgian cometh to a man that lyeth sicke, and is in daunger of death, yet by his iudgement and skill, promiseth with  
Gods

Gods helpe, to cure him of his griefes and Maladyes: then the sicke Patient greatly reioyceth, & presently compareth him to a God: But after, being somewhat recovered and perceiueth good amendment, then he doth say, hee is but an Angell, & not a God: Againe, after hee doth walke abroad and falleth to his meate, truely he is then accepted no better then a man: in the end when he happily commeth for his money for the curing of his grieuous sicknes, he now reporteth him to be a deuill, & so shut the doore; Non est inuentus; come when I send for you. To conclude, & now I come againe to speake of *Ma. Story*, after hee had been comming and going, twice a day for eyght daies space, hee gaue him certayne money, w<sup>th</sup> a world of sacre promises, so farforth as he would perfect his Cure at his house in the countrie: But according to the old saying in *Latīn*, Mel in ore verbalactis fel in corda fraus in factis, as by the sequell shall appeare.

At much intreatie hee consented, and went downe to his house in the Country: when hee came vnto the Gentlemans house with him, hee tolde *Paſter* Storie saying: I haue a Store-house of diseases and impedimentes in my body, and so I haue not ledde a *Saintes* life: as hee confessed very strange and far from all good, to this ende (he sayd hee spake it) whereby hee might be the better instructed to make his cure the more certayne: When hee tolde the Gentleman hee would be loath to begin a thing when the ende is doubtfull and dangerous, and vnto him before altogether unknowne: And therefore desired him to send for some skilfull *Physitian* or *Chirurgian*, for further counsaile to his good. When he did sweare & scare, that he did not bring him downe to expostulate and make Lectures vnto him, but he said he did understand by *M. D. Simondes*, that he was able to performe greater cures then his was, without the counsel of any other;

other, and tolde Master Story he should not depart alſo out of his houſe, if hee did not perfectly cure him. I truſt (ſayd Maſter Story) you will not (what ſoener you ſay) commit ſo foule a fault in your owne houſe, whereby may follow vnto you ſuch diſhonour: Howbeit, Maſter Story was greatly troubled in minde, and ſeeing no remedy, he endeoured himſelfe with great care and induſtry, to attempt the ſaid Cure, according to the Gentlemans owne requeſt, which was with the Anction: but firſt he prepared and after wards purged his body, and opened a vaine, and after very diſcreetly hee did adminiſter the Anction at ſeueral times, vntill hee did ſee and perceiue it had wrought ſufficiently, and to Maſter Stories owne good liking, and ſo meant to haue ceaſed. But this monſter in humanity (contrary to all Arte and reaſon) compelled Maſter Storie to adminiſter the Anction once againe, ſaying his body was ſtrong enough to endure it. Howbeit, within three dayes after, hee did begin to ſing a new ſong, for ſtrange and vnerpected accidents immediatly did follow: A great and an inordinate Fluxe of vicious and corrupt humours paſſed out of his mouth, with much acrimony, burning heate and ſharpenes, by reaſon of the putrifaction of his gummes, with an horrible ſtincking ſauour and a feuer accompanying the ſame: When hee and all his people about him, were in great doubt of his recovery, ſaying to Maſter Story, my grieſe (I feare me) will prooue inſanable and deadly. Maſter Story ſaid hee hoped not ſo, for you may thanke your ſelf of this extremitie: When ſecretly (doubting hee ſhould dye) hee ſent an olde truſtie ſeruant of his to London in all poſte haſte for me, with a Letter ſubſcribed by a wrong name, and by his man 20. Angels. After I had peruſed his letter, and vnderſtood in what a bad caſe hee was, I prepared all things neceſſary, and ſo with all expedition ridde  
poſt

poast away with his guide. But when I came into  
 his house where he lay, I did not knowe him, his dis-  
 ease had so altered the naturall shape of his face: at last  
 he revealed him selfe vnto me, and said, Master Clowes,  
 I haue sent for you, hoping you will saue my life, I haue  
 bene abused by counterfeited bungling botchers, for  
 one told me I had the B. Cuill, and another, I haue the  
 Fr. P. but what soeuer it is, I pray you bend your ende-  
 uour and diligence, that with al conuenient speed I may  
 be brought to my former health, which I know (sayd  
 he) resteth in the skill of a good Chirurgian. After I  
 vnderstood what hee was, I repented mee of my com-  
 ming, & witht my selfe at London againe, & his 20. An-  
 gels in his belly. So procede, I tolde him hee was not  
 without danger, & therfore I could not make any war-  
 rant of his cure, but the best I could do he should be sure  
 of: then this cankered chaffe looked on me like one that  
 had lately come out of the deuils slaughter-house, & said:  
 if he dyed vnder my cure, there were in his house, that  
 should take account of me before I went. When I tolde  
 him, if he or any of his durst touch or abuse one haire of  
 my head, it would bee dærely answered. But before I  
 proceed any further, you shal vnderstand, I was infor-  
 med by one of the Gentlemens men, that M. Story was  
 kept in obscurity (& as it were in a close prison.) So vpo  
 a sodaine, about 10. a clock at night, this Gentle. sent a  
 swash buckler of his own training vp, who was vnto  
 him (as it were) the very light of his eyes, & one that ser-  
 ued him in a nuber of bad matters: He came to M. Story  
 & caused him to rise out of his bed, and had him prepare  
 to ride towarde London, for hee said he had ordained  
 horses for him selfe, & you M. Story, &c. I will soone bee  
 ready to attend vpon you, said hee, but first (he said) hee  
 would faine haue taken his leaue of the Gent: but this  
 Koyster tolde him it was in vaine, his Master had no  
 pleasure

Some say, It  
 is not good  
 to speake the  
 truth at all  
 times.

pleasure in the sight of his person: So they took horse, & towards London they did ride, vntill they came into a very great wood farre from any house or towne, and in the midst of the wood hee forced Master Storie to alight, with many scoffes and scoznes, and being very darke, left him to shift for himselfe, where hee wandred vp and downe all the night, with great feare, sorrow and care, till it was day, & then in the end he came into London by way, and so being ouer-wearied, rested himselfe for a space, and in the end went to his house in London. After, when this grislie ghost (his man) came home, in the morning hee informed his good Master, how he had dealt with Master Story, whereat (though he being soze and sicklie) yet hee smiled, and greatly reioyced at this bad action: which I did heare, & full well vnderstood though I said little, whatsoeuer I thought, but marke hereafter the end of the Master and the man: and now I come againe to my owne proceedings, that is. The morning after Ma. Story was gone, I administered vnto this Gentleman a Glistre, made of new Milke, Sugar and Oyle of Almonds, which could in no wise haue been lawfully prohibited, by reason of the great restriction and torments of his belly, for hee had not a stoole in five dayes before. Now I suppose some vpon a spleane, will object against me, and say, that I goe (here and in other places of this booke) beyond my latches, in the publishing & administering of phisical remedies, vnto my Patients: But I must craue pardon to answer with fauour this object so, for be it without offence spokē: I say, where the learned Phisitian is not to be had, be it either by sea or land, far or neer, I will the vse al honest & lawfull meanes, both in Phisicke & Chirurgery, to the vttermost of my knowledge and skill, before I will any way permit and suffer my Patient to verily for want of all helpe. Notwithstanding, what soeuer

soeier is said and spoken to the contrary by any malicious aduersary, I assure my selfe, the grane, wisse and learned will not take offence at these my sayings, but passe it ouer with modesty & silence. Secondly, though he were weake, by reason of his extreame sweates, paines, and burning heate of his mouth, thzoate and whole body, for which cause I did let him bloud on the Cephalica vaine, on the right arme, that was, 4. Unces of bloud in the morning, and 3. Unces of bloud more at foure of the clocke in the after noone the same day. And thus by intermission of time, I took away 7. Unces of very corrupt and impure bloud: this done, I bled frictions, and I set strong cupping glasses vpon his shoulders and hippes, and at sundry times I did administer vnto him certaine comfortable cordials: And then with excellent Gargarismes and Lotions, I brought away many soule and filthy Askers from his mouth and thzoate: thus within the space of sixe daies, hee did confesse some little ease and amendment, by these inward and outward medicaments. And at the full end of 18. daies after following, I made him perfectly whole, in the meane time hee did cogitate (as it were) and bethought with himselfe, how cunningly he had dealt with his two former Chyrurgians, and did greatly reioyce in this sending them away vn-satisfied. When I tolde him, it was to Master Storyes great detriment, & hurt vnto his body, and hindzance to his living being a poore man: but hee would not heare on that side. Notwithstanding, it is a true saying: It is an ill winde that bloweth no man good; I meane, happy is hee that commeth in the declination and ending of a Cure: and so I let him alone with his humours, sith my reasons was not of force to perswade him: howbeit, in conclusion he bled me very kindly, & willed me to goe abroad with him, to see his Riuer, wherein were

many goodly Trowles and other fine fishes, and after  
 shewed me his mighty high woods, and a number of  
 Heronshew-nestes: But truely, I tooke as much plea-  
 sure at the sight thereof, as Iacke an Apes doth when  
 he hath a whip at his tayle. After all these sightes, he  
 returned to his house, and by the way he said, Master  
 Clowes, I will holde you no longer with me, but I will  
 send you with my men to London, for I must confesse  
 I haue stayed you longer time then I meant to haue  
 done: and in conclusion, he gaue me 20. pound, and pro-  
 mised mee to rest my assured good friend during his  
 life. But to conclude, I note his vnfortunate end, where-  
 by it presaged he was borne vnder some vnluckie Pla-  
 net or Crosse day. For within fewe yeres after, he took  
 occasion to ride abroad, as at many other times he used  
 to doe, but in returning home to his owne house, it was  
 said, he entring into a Lane, and attempting to open a  
 great gate, sodainly his horse started aside, and fled a-  
 way, whereby the Gentleman fell from his horse vnto  
 the ground, and there sodainly brake his owne necke:  
 So his horse ran home, and he being left behinde, the  
 seruants went and sought for him, and found him stark  
 dead, and his necke broke: Thus far of the end of the  
 Master, now to the end of his man, which he appointed  
 to be Master Storyes guide, the onely Phoenix, whom he  
 dearly loued, but not for his good conditions. Within a  
 yere after his Ma. came to his vntimely death, (whose  
 end was onely to God so:eknown & prescribed) this swage-  
 ring fellow did sodainly grow into great misery, & so  
 vpon a time hee came to London, and there I saw him:  
 presently hee craued of mee some reliefe, for hee said,  
 for want of seruice hee was brought into great po-  
 uerty: Andeinde I must confesse I had small deuotion  
 vnto him, but yet I gaue him some what to be rid of his  
 company: thus he went his wates, saying, he did hope  
 it

He liued  
 wickedly &  
 dyed mis-  
 rably.

It would be better or worse with him shortly. Indeed it was reported that not long after, he did consort with a crew of his old companions, & they together immediately robbed certain Cloathiers of the west country, & being all takē, were at y<sup>e</sup> Assises hanged on y<sup>e</sup> gallows at Ailesbury or thereabouts, for the said fact. Thus (friendly Readers) you have heard (as it were) the tragical history of the foresaid Gentleman and his man. The cause which hath moued mee to publish the same is, to forewarne al young practisers of this faculty of Chirurgery, being indeed truly called filius Artis, to beware and take hēde how they goe, and where and with whom they goe, especially into strange and vnknowne places, and vnto mē of such extraordinary & strange qualities, which make but a iest & pastime at the abusing of any man, be he of neuer so much worth, honesty & skill in his profession.

A fit Pulpit  
for such a  
Prophet.

## An obseruation for the Cure

of Struma, performed by me vpon a woman  
dwelling in the County of Essex. 1602.



Amongst others that I haue cured this present yeere Anno 1602. there repayed vnto me, a woman being about the age of thirtie yeeres, dwelling in the County of Essex, three miles from my now dwelling house at Plaisto, in the parish of Westham, within the said County: which woman was a long time molested and troubled with certaine Carnosityes and hard Strumous swellinges vnder her Chinne, some moueable and some vnmoueable: the which woman I did take in cure, for the said infirmity, and after speeches had, I perswaded her



that shee would permit mee to take her Scrumous swellings away by Incision, but it fell out shee shewed her selfe faint-hearted, and so unwilling to suffer that action by Incision. Notwithstanding, she hauing an ardent desire and affection to bee cured by mee, was very willing to indure and abide the force and painfull working of the Causticke, which was perfozmed as folloiweth.

The incredible operation of this simple Causticke now following is about beliefe, being indeed made but onely of the powder of new quick burnt Lime-stones, as they come out of the Byll, and of Hope well mixed together, An. q. s. Here some peradventure wil say, it is a great vanity in mee, to commend a remedie which is well knowne already, (it will doe that it is prescribed for) but I will leaue to answer such objections, and will procede with matter of more importance, that is to wit: After I had well defended the partes about, then I applyed vpon these swellings, the aforesaid Causticke, which she reasonable well endured, for the space of thre houres: and then I remooued it, and in place thereof I applyed other medicaments, onely to mollifye and loose the Askers, which was made by the said Causticke, and also I gaue with her (of the same remedie) home to her house, to dress her selfe with all: where shee remained for the space of five daies, in the end y<sup>e</sup> shall note, she returned againe to me, being very faint, pale and ill coloured, thereat I much marvelled, to see so sodaine an alteration: then I demaunded the reason of her, she answered and said it was by reason of the bad sent and ill saouours of the Askers, and of the filthy corrupt matter, which did run from the foresaid Cauterized Scrumous swellings, that greatly offended her stomacke, and by reason of the sensibilitie of the grieved partes, which were sharpe, morbant and  
byting,

byting, and that was after the Askers were remooued: and farther, she confessed in the end, that she was quick with childe, which troubled her greatly, all which causes being considered, I very much feared an untimely birth, but I tolde her she was much too blame, that she did not acquaint me therewith, befoze I tooke her in cure. Howbeit, God did so open my knowledge and vnderstanding, that all things fell happily out, better then we looked for. So after, I appointed her to bee dyest twice a day with conuenient remedies, and then by the vse of some metalline instruments, onely to apprehend and to pull out part of the foresaid Strumous swellings. So, according as I haue said befoze, those which are Passers and Profellozs, chosen to perfozme the like operation, ought indeede to haue a Lyons heart, a Ladies hand, and a Haukes eye, for that it is a worke of no smal impoztance. Then by the application of these two noble compositions, being irreprouable and most iudicially penned, and of great truth and probability in this cure, that is Vnguentū Apostolorū mesuæ, & Vnguentum Agyptiacum, with other woztby Agglutinatives and drying medicaments, often times befoze named, and thus she was perfectly cured within the space of 10. weeks. friendly Reader, the cause chiefly which hath moued mee to publish this obseruation amongst the rest, is partly (as I haue befozesaid) to render some fruites of my labours, studies and time spent, which as it may here appeare, is no afternoone mans worke, as some rake-thames & belly Gods haue falsely and slanderously so reported: but the troth is I haue carefully laboured here, also to admonish euery young practiser of Chirurgery, which is rightly called filius Artis, that hee in no wise attempt the like cure, vpon any woman with childe, without some sage aduise: for great was the troubles and daungers  
that

that was like to haue followed, but happily were they prevented through the helpe of Almighty God, &c. Now heere I will forbear any further to discourse heerein, but I will set downe certaine Prescriptions worthy of obseruing, which I haue gathered out of Plinie, (a most worthy writer) for the cure of the soze named Cuill, the which I will heere set downe word for word, as followeth.

*The cure of the King or Queenes  
Cuill, after Plinius Secundus  
description.*



The blood of a Weasel is good for the Wennes called the King or Queenes Cuill, when they be excoriated and doe run: so is the Weasel it selfe sod in Wine, and applyed. Provided alwaies, that they run not by the occasion of any launcing or Incision, made by the Chirurgians hand: and it is commonly said, that to eat the flesh of a Weasel is as effectual for the cure: so are the Ashes of a Weasel calcined vpon the fire made of Wine twigs, if they be incorporated with Hogs grease. Item, take a greene Lizard and binde it to the soze, but (after thirtie daies) you must doe so with another, and this will heale them. Some make no moze a doe, but in a little bore of siluer, keepe the heart of a Weasel, and weare it about them. If a Woman or a Maide bee troubled with the Kings or Queenes Cuill, it were good to make a Plaster or Linament of oldshell Snailles, and let

let them be stamped shelles and all (especially such as be sticking to the rootes of Shrubbes of bushes. The Ashes of a Serpent *Aspis* calcyned are likewise very good for this disease, if they be incorporated with Bals Tallow, and so applyed. Some use Snakes grease and Oyle together: also a Linament made of the ashes of Snakes burnt, tempered with Oyle and Waxe. Moreover, it is thought that the middle part of a Snake (after the head and tayle bee both cut away) is very wholesome meate for those that haue the Kinges Cull: or to drinke the Ashes, being in the same manner prepared, burnt in a new Earthen pot neuer occupied. Parry, if the said Snakes chauce to be killed betwene two Cart trackes where the wheele went, the Medicine will worke much more effectually. Some giue counsell to apply vnto the affected place Crickets digged out of the earth, with the moulde and all that cometh by: also to apply Pigeons dung, onely without any thing else, or at the most tempered with Barly meale, or Ote-meale in Vineger: likewise, to make a Linament of Mouldwarpes ashes, incorporate with Hony. Some there be that take the L iuer of a Moulde crushed and brused betwene their hands, working it to a Linament, and lay the same to the soze, and there let it lye vpon the place, and wash it not in thre dayes. And they affirme that the foote of a Moulde is a singular good remedy for this disease: others catch some of them, and cut off their heads, stampe them with the moulde that they haue wrought and cast by aboue ground, and reduce them into certayne trochesces, which keepe in a bore or potte of Linne, and vse them by way of applicatton, to all Tumours and Impostumes, which the Graekes call *Apothematata*, and especially those that ryse in the Necke: but then they forbid the Patient to eat Porke, or any Swine,

k

during

during the Cure. Moreover, there is a kinde of earth-  
 Beetles, called Tauri or bulles, which name they took of  
 the little Hornets that they carry, for otherwise in co-  
 lour they resemble Ticks, some terme them Pedicu-  
 los terrarum or earth Lice: these worke also vnder the  
 ground like Mantes, and cast vp mould which ser-  
 ueth in a Linament for the Kings Cull, and such like  
 swellings: also for the Goute in the feete, but it must  
 not be washed off in thre dayes space. Howbeit, this  
 is to be noted, that the medicine must be renewed every  
 yere, for the same mould will continue no longer in  
 vertue then one yere: In some, there be attributed vnto  
 to Beetles, all those medicinall properties which I  
 haue assigned vnto Crickets called Grillj. Moreover,  
 some there be, who vse (in maner and cases afoze said)  
 the mould which Antes doe cast vp. Others (for the  
 Kings Cull) take vp as many Maddes or Earth-  
 wormes in number, as there be Wennes gathered and  
 knotted together, and binde the same fast vnto them,  
 letting them dzy vpon the place, and they are perswa-  
 ded that the same Wennes will dzy and consume away  
 together with them. There be againe, who doe get a  
 Wiper, about the rising of the Dog-STARRE, cutting off  
 the head and tayle, (as I said befoze of the Snakes) and  
 the middle part betweene they burne: the Ashes that  
 come thereof, they giue afterwards to drinke for thre  
 weekes together, every day as much as may be compre-  
 hended and taken vp at thre fingers endes, and thus  
 they cure the Kings Cull. Moreover, there bee some  
 which hang a Wiper by a Linnen thred, fast tyed  
 somewhat vnder the head, so long till shee be strangled  
 and dead, and with that thred binde the Wennes or  
 Kings Cull afoze said, promising vnto the Patient a-  
 sured remedye thereby. They vse also the Solwes  
 called Multipeda, & incozporate the same with a fourth  
 part

part in proportion of them, of true Turpentine: and they be of that opinion, that this Ointment or Salve is sufficient to cure any Impostumes what soever. Aetius also sayth, if a man should eat a Viper, it is a most notable thing: whose authority others also haue followed in administering vnto Strumous persons Trochiscos Viperinos, or the Pilles of Vipers, with good & happy successe. Also it was said, it was the experience in times past of countrymen, that if any had eaten a Snake, hee should bee deliuered from Struma. Thus much touching Pliny his manner and order which hee hath published, for the Curing the Kings or Quenes Cuill.

### The conclusion.



And thus (friendly Reader) it were a great argument of folly & shameles impudency in me, worthy to be laughed at, once to thinke that I could heere any way instruct the learned Physitian or Chirurgian, in the Cure of the Kings or Quenes Cuill, before named. I am not so full of chylissh toys: but if I were, I doe full well know they might by their prouident wisdomes and learning easily circumuent mee, though I doe confesse, I am not altogether insufficient to perfoyme this enterprize I haue heere set downe and taken in hand. The onely cause why I haue done it, is (as I haue before said) for the benefit of all young Students of Chirurgery, who haue a long time expected the comming forth and the publishing of this Booke: whose honest zeale and affection towards me, hath induced mee the rather to set forth the same. But before I would attempt it without good aduise, I did first intreate diuers

A 2      Physitians

Physicians and Chirurgians (men of a singular perseverance, in perusing and examining the same) of whom I haue had a favourable acceptation: And this I did of purpose, least some might (otherwise) lay stumbling blocks in my way, onely to impeach these my painfull labors & trauels. And so I do make a final end, acknowledging as I did in y<sup>e</sup> beginning, That the gift of healing, is the gift of God: howbeit, I doe not here presume, or once take vpon me to enter into the high cure of the said Cull vsually called Schrophula, in such wise as God hath giuen diuine & peculiar giftes vnto Princes: but my full intent hath alwaies been onely to direct the true path-way of Artificiall giftes (w<sup>ch</sup> God of his great goodness giueth to men of Arte) knowledge & skil in Physick & Chirurgery, w<sup>ch</sup> is performed & done by the application of interfall & extersall medicamentes, appropiate & approved profitable therfore. For it is a true saying: God hath created medicines of the earth, for the reliefe & comfort of man; and it is said: He that is wise wil not refuse it. And thus last of all, I thought it not impertinent, here to diuert & digresse frō the matter, & wholly attribute all diuine honoz & reuerence, for the great cure of the fore-named Cull, (by Gods gracious good giftes) vnto our most prouidēt, wise & vertuous Princesse, the Quēnes most Royall Maiesty: For whom let vs all pray, that the Lord God Almighty & eternal Saviour wil send her Highnes still long and long to raigne ouer vs, to our great ioy, happines & comfort, so that she may liue long, and many happy yeeres & daies, to hold by the Scepter of this Kingdome, in Christ Iesus. Amen.

The Lord of Hostes, preferue these coastes,

Our gracious Queene defend:

And graunt her peace may still increase,

Vntill this world shall end.

*FINIS.*

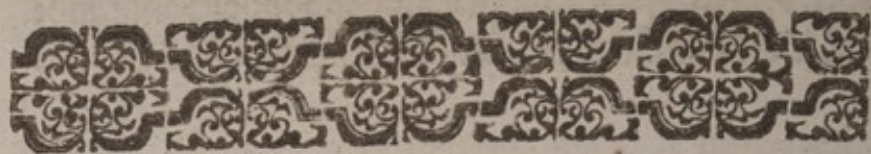


**F**riendly Reader, I hope you shal not think your time & trauel mispent, if you will be pleased to vouchsafe, with diligent regard, the carefull reading of this small Treatise: wherein it may so fall out, that some blemishes or ouer-slips hath passed, notwithstanding, all the watchfull eyes and great paines and care hath been taken to the contrarie. For the which, if any such faultes happen to bee, then I desire thee (curteous and friendly Reader) to censure it with fauour, & cyther with your pen amend what is amisse; or otherwise, returne me a friendly admonition, which at the next impression shall willingly be amended, sith at this time the number is not many, which I haue caused to be Printed. Then as for the enuious, idle & ignorant Momus, (of whome I know I shall be priuily pinched) of such bad persons I refuse and disdain to be censured, and iudged by: And thus I leaue thee (friendly Reader) in the Lord Iesus.

From my now dwelling house at Plasto, in the  
Parish of Weltham, in the Coun-  
ty of Essex.







This Booke vvas ex-  
amined, seene & allowed to be  
Printed , according to order appointed :  
And are now to bee solde at Master Lay-  
bournes, a Barber Chirurgical dwelling  
vpon Saint Mary Hill, neere  
Billings-gate.



