

A treatise, wherein is declared the sufficiencie of English Medicines, for cure of all Diseases, cured with Medicines. Whereunto is added a collection of Medicines growing (for the most part) within our English Climat, approoued and experimented against the laundise, Dropsie, Stone, Falling-sickness, Pestilence.

Contributors

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Wellcome Collection
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T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
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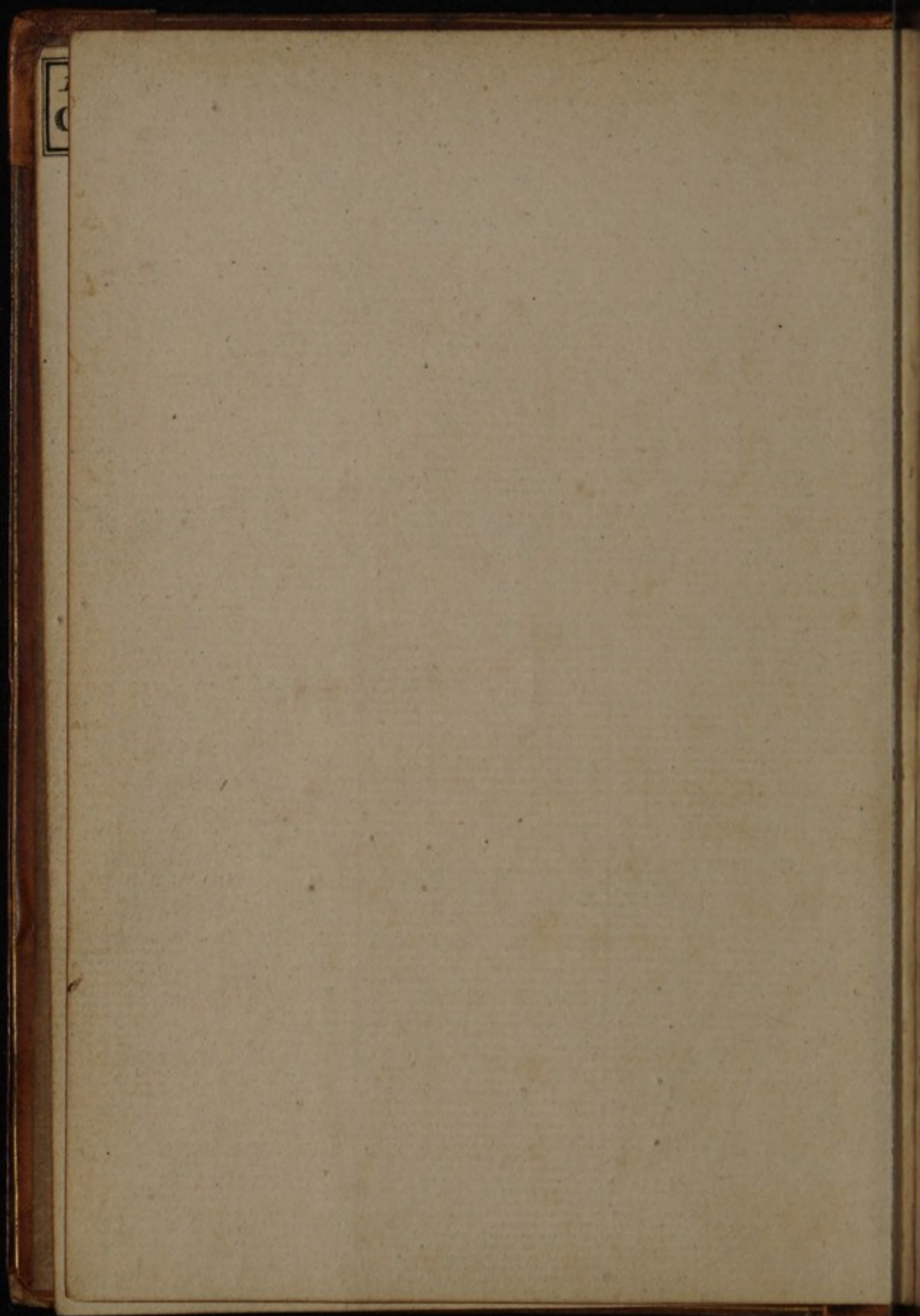
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(Brit Mus Cat)

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of weight

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A Scruple contains 20 Barley Corns.

А драмъ contains 3 groups.

An drunne routameß süßet Dramb.

A pound contained sixteen lb more.

A pint is measure is a pound in weight.

To know the picture of eggs at
all times.

From 6' crinoid stem till midfont by leaves
and flowers.

From Midwinter till Michaelmas day 1796

From St Andrew's Hill by continuation of
road.

an excellent Medicine for to remove
the Stone the Drops are taken particularly
after eating and in the morning and night
Drops.

Take of Saxifrage two ounce Sassa parilia
two ounce Guaiacum 4 ounce, Dordox guaiacum
two ounce Liver 3 ounce Cinibide 4 ounce
Hemodartilus 3 ounce Epithimon two ounce
Storach one ounce Sassa 4 ounce Rubarb one
ounce, pure white Agriebe one ounce Heat
of Redd Sunne / Pound one pound. Put all these
finely bruised and shreds into 4 or 5 Gallons
of Ruald Ale, let it stand 4 daies & half, topped
if you drinke of it every Morninge one pound
before Meales, and at y^e shall finde it worke.
Dr. Dodart

29016 *Agave* / *Lat Stinking Break-*

29th Feb. To Mary Leavitt wth Blossom if you
can get her in with me wth a little Murrh
and Syamome, n^o it often in wth now.

20 Stewed leg / figg.

23 oaks to powder Mirex very strong & sweet
as a matter, bind it in a linnen cloth very
close, lett it lie in Reddest water 12 howers
put of the said water into 20 sids.
For the purging of a leg or a noole
in a joint.

Take boulded flower of poplar temper it
wth redde or white wine and a little oile
olive and a few of the leaves of the figg
together till they be plain for the leg. Lay
it too drie lett and it will draw it forth
the leg & the m^o of a suble mawd layd too
For the Arsenic.

Take the browne and all the y^e of the oile
of the pinniger and populus. or wth the
Buire of night shade oile of the pinniger
A good Mitigat^o against the
pestilence or poison.

Take fasting 2 old drie walnutte 2 drie figg
swathed wth oile of the and a graine of salt
together together and wth the pinniger
infertive rau gurt y^e heat d^o it.
For stopping of the 23 east

Take the wth elegant and drinke 3 or
4 times the day.

For out heat vomitte too much.
23 oaks coriandre bodie into fine powder and
drinke it wth mint water.

For the cough.
Put Mustard bodie into a bagg (bodie) of m^o
and drinke it.

For a burne.
Put on the place oile of the and woman
milk and they will draw it.

for the paining or shating of the face

Take Salt and Eyfitt. Boile them together and wash y^e face wth it. And take Sage wth Mustard fasting. or wash y^e face wth warme water and mustard mixed together in the morning for the shating of the face.

for the Red or pimples face.

Quilt Bay salt well dried and powdered in double Lymen Sock of a pretty big web ward them in wth the sock and shooe day and night 14 days or till ye be well, every morning and eveninge draw the sock and put them on againe. keepe your face drie duringe the cure.

Another for the same

Dissolve Common Salt in the Juice of Lymons and wth a Lymen Sock putt the face that is full of spots or pimples. 2 or 3 times in fewe dayes.

To keep the face white and sound

Take a pint of Condy, wth more vinegar or Galles some more white wine. Boile them together and wash y^e face wth it.

for the good and loose age.

The Juice of Marigoulds mingled wth a little wine or warme vinegar used in manner of a lotion. or the Marigoulds leafe dried to powder and put into a hollowe foot as swaggle the face payne.

To take away the small heat round by salting garlicke Laid the roots of Beete root in the smother or the rawe 23dane, or smother or ground

par/lie, Take two p/brs from yeaday after
eating beem, or the roote of cluywa/le
make a shooke breake and take awaye
ill hume heat & some by eating any thing
To turne rime into vinegar in 3 yowr.
Stamp the roote of Beek and put therein.
against Droundness

Take a lache roote in cuber or 5 or 6 bitter
almonde.

For stinging of a Spider.

Apply the Juice of Spinage outwardly
for unto.

For bleeding at the nose.

Drope the Juice of Onions mixt wth vinegar
vinegar into it: or take the Juice of water held
in the mouth running it often. or put into
the nose the powder of a 3/4 corned stone
found in a charred bark.

To make teete fall out

Take roote of asparagus dried into powder
and put therein. or the Ashes of Earthworm
or mixe downe of the roote of a cart. For
the Ashes will do it wth out any further
medic, or the Brains of a partridge.
Against a stinking Breake.

Take the roote of Asarab or Cornflagge
or mastique or wash y^e mouth wth wine
wth wine chine/ed it and throwe awaye bone
boyled, or oats beem above.

Against the toothache

Put on beem the Juice of Carlike mo/le
wort the yue or some yott oil at the of
Sage wth y^e singular good, or a Beane
found in wth y^e molofed or lost, worne
about the neck in a yessore of taffeta, or a
maud teete. or put into the yellowes teete

the rooke of Anglica. or apply to the tooth or the
ear on that side the Juice of fennel flower.

Headache coming by drinking of wine

Take & subtly some bitter Almonds or drimble
the skimming of Hart's Horn wth fountaine
or River water.

Headache coming of cold

Take the temple wth the Juice of Ruyshad
oile of Rose and pimper or Juice of Mint
But the best wth woods Bettony and Garden
benedictus of each a Handfull boild in
Beere and drimble of the Beere very hot
two or 3 good draughts in one day, But the
better you give two or 3 drinks all y^e drimble
always gett a swell in June or in winter

Headache by heat

Apply to the heat. Lyneen cloths dipped in
Rose water, or bitter Almonds beaten or cle
fennel to Camomile or take the temple the
rooke

Again & crurise in the Ear

Drop into the ear oile of Rowd or Spide, oile
of bitter Almonds or baids wth a little Aqua
vite. wth some gale and steeped in vinegar or
crurise

Again & Daffod

Drop into the ear the Juice of Chionodox or brio
ny night wth yong, or oile wth some gale beere
boiled the rooke of Daffodill, or of the Juice of
the kind of Hadish mixed wth oile of Rose
or the fatt of an Eile and oile of bitter
Almonds

Again & Ointment

For faintness of the ear or swimming. Be
it good to frame and wring the temple
of the right hand finger, also to rubbe it
wth gould or Saffron. For by it there is ear
ring some comfort to the Harts.

Heads of the liver

nothing better than to use lettuce, some all
purslane hopped in pottage or some by me
to drink the water of the said herbs
fasting or ending water
for the Colic

Drinks of the water of Samonile or the
Decotion of the seeds of hemlock or some
other in hoth being steeped for the space
of 10 or 12 hours the roots of Cynla-ramp
gruised

Colic caused of gravel

Boyle the leaves of Samonile and the
flowers in an equal quantity of
water and white wine to the wasting
of the 3^d pt Drink the Decotion warme
and suddenly the pain will cease
Difficulty of urine

The Decotion of reddish roots in white
wine or the Decotion of herbs pationis
or of sporage, or of dogges grasses, or powder
of ruptured roots a rad, taken often in
wine and it breaketh the stone of the
kidney and bladder or the stone of the
urinarye foot

Put in y^e choode the stund of iron or
pindust
To make hard growe
rub the place often wth beared grease

Remedy in the bladder

Drinke iijss of leamons wth white wine or make
a powder of the stones of medlar for strowsheds
in white wine and then dryed or the gum of
sherry trees in white wine, but the best is
the shells of eggs wth hand brought forth.

Thicknes being brayed, bread and drinke
in white wine breaketh the stone of rennes
and bladder or the seed of Cansey in white
wine for men

Knots or knobb

Stamp in vinegar *Sorhula Judicia* wth
Mint apply it to the place and yo^u shall finde
a marvellous effect

Swelling of the Throat

Subb the place wth the shells of nutts burned
pounded and mixt wth wine and oyle

Piles on the heels

Make powder of outshooe soles burned and
of them wth oyle of rose anoint the piles
or lay to the piles the rinde of a young rat
boyled in wine or powder of figgs burned
and mixt wth wine

Warts

Apply the powder of sorrel or of hermodartills
mixed wth oxmisch squillition or wth the iijss
of marigoulds shooes Lung wrought wth vinegar
and made soft and applied healeth the
hanging warts

For burning wth fire

Apply oyle of nutt^s wth water or the yolk of an
egge dissolved in oyle or henn^e dung
tempered wth oyle of rose or the urine of an
oyle or the oyle of an egge or plantaine
leaves stamped wth whites of egge or lilly
rootes boyled or roasted in mber^e and stamped
wth oyle of olive is singular good for burne
or scabbs

To stoure the tooth

Steep the roots of mallorbes in wine a
whole day after wrapp them in paper
roast them in the ashes drie and scrape
them and rubb yo^r tooth

To fetch away the speech being lost

Take 30 seeds of piony husks handbrayed
and the kernel made in powder and
drinke in wine or drinke two spoonfulls
of the distilled water of the flowers of lavand
burning in the wine

Chromell seed two drams eotorach half
an dram and amber 2 scrupl all being powdered
wth the urine of plantaine or purselaine or
lettice and drinke many mornings
Inflamacion in the eye and sore of the eye
or prou inflammation partium terretarium

Mix powder wth the red seaweed stamped and
applied or the urine drop in them or for the

infirmity stamp & asside and apply the iure
and for the former take the leaves and flowers
of rosemary often fasting wth bread and salt

To fill a flem or other thing with the yare
Dropp into the eare the iure of the roots and
flower of an herb called aunter berry called
in latine viola Salathiana

An eare nigg moneth eare

Lay to the eare a roasted apple as hott as y^e
can suffer it or a white loaf hott from the oven
for cornes

To cast a lilly roots and stamp it wth old wine
groate and apply it to the sore the space
of three dayes

To ease the eare

Make a perfume of pennyroyall or sprinkle the
horne wth a branch of the

To purge the head or braine

Press the leaves of mariorum and reduce
the iure therof at y^e nost rill

To draw out a thorne or prike

Apply unto the place the leaves of Stary
stamped

For the head ache running hote

Take of oyle of rose 1 oz: white wine vinegar
2 oz plantain water 4 oz mixe them all
together then with a linen cloth therin and
and lay to the temple. provided

The vertue of Diacathitheel or Diapaludum

It speedily healeth wounds burning pustules
the water betwixt the skin and the flesh and

all inflammations proceeding from heat
in women Paracelsus plaster Turbiter
old and rankled infirmities of the roynes
and broken veins

Against a Bruise or strain

Take oz of oyle of white poppie 1 oz of oyle
of rose one ounce of white vinegar boyle
them all on a soft fire gently and until the
plaster grows very red and lay on a plaster
called unguentum Diacatharticum
Diet for malcontented men

first they must have light food Chamber
and then often purged, 2^d they must eat
young and good meats and beware of
boose work hard and wild beasts 3^d
let them use Barage Marigold bugloss
in their drinks and broths 4th musicke
is good 5th they must at times loose their
bodies loose and soluble and if necessity urge
them to take any purgative whisike let
them beware of violent purgation and
proceed by little and little by gentle means
Against the spleene

Unquenchable Diathesis or Paracelsus his
Stiptick plaster
Purge against the Colick & strangury
yellow fauces and paine in the kidneys and
bladder 4 or 5 Dra of the seed or roots of Piony

Drinke it wine ale or broth

The vertue of Parafol is his Elixir plaister
I suppose bark the falling downe and
concourse of humors dryeth superfluous
moisture expelleth windes cureth a bruise
or other heateth wounds and cleareth breeding
nothing but sound flesh it defendeth from
putrification and will keep to yeares free
from corruption it is to be had at every
Apothecaries

Ad fugiendū somnia venerosa

Take the seeds of agnus castus in English
Parks seeds and they shall loose a strange
off set to follow and sometyms say it
to their backs

To avoid hunger

Take licorice or Tobacco now get them there
it or rather a pipe of tobacco and it shall
satisfie both thirst and hunger or else
take some rock allome and roule in
yo mouth

To destroy Sores

Before yo putt them say a little peece of waxe
or fresh porks a whole night to suple it and
then without the Sores if it bleed not after
putting stoppe the hole wth a little powder
of terra sigillata or bolus armen if it bleed
not after putting touch it wth a little mercury
or coprae water or els lay to it a peece of a

bruised snails to extract the mallowcholly
excrement

Commendify the blood

Take 2 Drad of tyme and Clove 1 Dracum.
Mirbalan 1 Drad of Roubard robe turbit
and ginger 2 Drad of Sugar let them
be done all in powder and given in water
wherein fennell or aniseeds have bene
boyled.

Purgator for flegme

Take one Dracum of Turbith halfe a Drad
of Agarick 4 Drad of vinegar and sugar
make them into powder and use it
in the morning in hott water but eat
not till 3 howers after.

for Soller.

Take 2 Drad of Roubard beaten into
powder and incorporate the same wth
5 oz of hott water wherein Damaske prunell
have bene sodden and use it hott in the
morning.

The poorer sorte purge themselves wth
halfe an oz of Diaprumi laxative mixt
in furrory water and drinke warme
for mallowcholly.

3 Dracmes of the leaves of Clove 2 Drad of
Sinnamon and ginger 1 Drad of sugar

sooth them in goats milk, woman's milk whey
or in some other like thing

If Purgative broth for those who loath phisicke
An old sort forred wth a little Egs and burrage
bugloss and laxers

If Purgation worke not

After the taking thereof if the belly be not
loosed, it either happeneth through the
nature of the sickness or for the slenderne of
the purgation or because nature converteth
her endeave into urine or else because the
belly before hand was too hard bound

w^{ch} by a glister or suppository may be holpen
when therefore the belly after a purgation is
not soluble, it cureth grievous Maladies
in the body but if a man take a small quantity
of mastick lightly pounded & ministered
in warme water hee shall be cured of that
infirmity; likewise it much availeth to
ease an ague & fev^r

If a purgation be too much

Take 3 dr of the powder of Mastick in
the wine of quince and drinke it or else
eat a quince alone

Against the Stone

Drinke in the morning fasting a Supp of
white wine wth a litle of the wine of a pomgranat
beaten finely into powder

Moroccan is a sovereign purgative medicine
to take away the causes of the gentle dropsie
all kinds of aquas the stone the accidents of
the brain the infirmities of the spleene
to restore the complexion to an excellent
colure Defending the body from many
inconveniences

Take of Moroccan the whitest 4 oz of
hermodactile 3 oz Cinnamon or lignum vita
3 oz Litonis 1 oz ginger 3 oz nutmegs 2 oz
hang all these thins sliced or beaten
grossely into powder so are fitt to be beaten
into gallon of ale so to be well turned
in a bawle or linnen bagge so to stand
in the bottom after it hath done purging
purer in a pinte of ordure or strury
water if ye admet the herbes to the rest
and stopp it upp and after a weeke Drinke
every morning about halfe will give ye
4 stools a day or more as ye please it is
to be Drunk in the Spring or Autumn
During a fortnight space or thereabouts
if ye body be subiect to any disease by distent
or disorderlye yet ad such diseases as best
agree so the nature of ye goods

A
TREATISE,
vvherein is declared
the sufficiencie of
English Medicines, for cure of
all Diseases, cured with
Medicines.

Whereunto is added a col-
lection of Medicines growing
(for the most part) within our English
Climat, approoued and experimented
against the Iaundise, Dropsie,
Stone, Falling-sicknesse,
Pestilence.

T. Bright
AT LONDON,
Printed by H. L. for Tho.
Man. 1615.

160
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1 61
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TREATISE
wherein is declar'd
that the sufficiency of
English Medicines for curing
all Diseases, cured with
Medicines.

Whereunto is added a col-
lection of Medicines growing
for the most part within our Re-alm
which are approved and experimentally
found to be the best for
the cure of all Diseases.
By
Thomas Digges.

AT LONDON.
Printed by W. A. for Tho.
M. 1617.



TO THE RIGHT
Honourable, the Lord

Zouch. T. B. vvisheth prosperitie in
this world, and eternall life
in the vvorld to
come.



I Have been (right ho-
norable and my verie
good Lord) since the
time your Honour
vvouchsafed to take
knowledge of mee, &
to shew both by benefits and other wayes,
especiall fauour towards mee, desirous
that some testimonie might remain of my
duty, & thankfulness again to your Lord-
ship: vvhich although it be not able either
to carry vvith it the vvhole affection of
my minde, or in any sort match with your

THE EPISTLE

L. bountie, yet may it be, as it were, an assay & taste of the performance of that dutie, wherto both I am bound, and my heart gladly yceldeth vnto. This assay I present you in this my simple Newyears gift, being a defence of our native medicines, with disproofe of those of forrain nations. The question I once disputed in open place: & being required of certain to shew my mind more at large therin, I thought good to communicate it with moe then one or two, adding thereto my reasons to be examined by men of wisdom & vnderstanding, that if I erre in this point, I might haue the moe reformers: if my sentence be approoued, the benefit therof might be reaped of many. Now, my request is vnto your L. that this my simple gift be accepted with regard of my hearty good meaning, rather then of the thing it selfe, beeing too base in respect of your Honors person & desert. You knowe wel the price of schollers gifts, who as their treasures are of the mind, & not of gold, or silver,

DEDICATORIE.

siluer, so therein lieth the recompence of all good turnes; in which kind I cōfesse in deed my gift might haue been greater then it is: yet presuming of your Lordships taking in good part that which proceedeth from an entire affection, and considering whatsoever could be on my part, were too little in comparison of your merits, I am bold to salute your Honor with this poore present at this time, publishing the same vnder your Honors name, that if any commodity redound to the Common-wealth thereby, the thanks might be your L. herein, who pricked me to take such kinde of acknowledgement of your goodnes towards me, as therewith some benefit might also arise vnto others. The Lord of Heauen & Earth bless your Honor with many good New yeares, vwith increase of Honour and good daies, euen to see peace vpon his Israel all your life long.

Your Honors bound in
the Lord, T. B.

St. Timothy Knight

DEDICATORIE

Since, to shew into the recompence of all
goodness in which kind I suppose in deed
my gift might have been greater than it is:
yet preserving of your Lordships taking in
good part that which procedeth from an
entire affection, and considering how so-
ever could be on my part, were as little in
comparison of your merits, I am bold to la-
ture your Honor with this poor present at
this time, publishing the same under your
Honors name, that if any commodity re-
lateth to the Common-wealth thereof, the
honors might be your I. desire, who pre-
ced me to take such kind of acknowledge-
ment of your goodness towards me as that
with some benefit might also be returned
to you. The Lord of Honour & Fortitude
your Honor with many good Wishes
with increase of Honor and good cheer
ever to see peace upon his Israel all your
life long.

Your Honors bound in
the Lord, T.B.



To the gentle Reader.

I Would not haue thee ignorant (gentle Reader) of the affection wherewith I sette foorth this small Treatise. It is not with any carping minde, I assure thee, against any person or state, or with desire to publish a new toy, thereby to seeme to bee some bodie. But considering the benefits which might arise of the truth of this matter, which seemeth to me most true, I was willing easily to yeeld vnto the requests of certaine, vvho thought it good I should make it common with thee: which so much the more willingly I doe, in that I hope this my enterprise shal be a meanes to prouoke others to deale with the same Argument more plentifully, and kindle in

To the Reader.

vs a greater diligence to inquire after
the medicines of our owne Countrie
yeeld, & more care to put the in prac-
tice. The case is neither mine nor thine
onely, but the Common-wealths, the
benefit whereof all are bound who are
members thereof, according to their
place & calling, most diligently to seek.
And this I desire of thee: if thou art of
another mind then I am in this matter,
thou wouldest keepe moderation of
thy affections towards my person: &
in the searching out of truth ioyn with
me: and as I giue thee leaue to thinke
in this point what listeth thee, so dis-
daine not him who easily giueth his
eare to reason, and hath dedicated his
daies to serue thy commodity; which
if he misleth of, his good will yet re-
maineth with thee, which hee also re-
quireth to bee yeelded on thy
part to him againe.

Farewell.



A brieft Table of the
principall matters or heads, contained
in the Treatise of English
Medicines.

TH E preservation of health consisteth
in the true vse of meate, drinke, and ex-
ercise. pag. 2

The vertue of Celendine, herbe grace, ver-
min and grasse. pag. 6

Opium hath a stupifying and benumbing
nature. pag. 18

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The vertue and properties of Milk. 37

The vertue of Trifolium, or three-leaved
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The vertue of all manner of Mast. 39

The vertue of Penyrioll. eadem.

The vertue of Garlick, Onions, & Leeks,
beeing newly gathered. eadem.

The essence of Primrose and Constips, good
against the French-pox. pag. 39

Earth-wormes close and ioyns wounds. 40

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The vertue of frogs decocted. 41

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The Gangrene and Sphacelus, cured by the same. pag. 46

Plantain, whey, vvith a hedgehog dried and drunke, cureth the Leprosie. 46

Missello of the oake, the runnet of an Hare, the Piony roote, Enula campana, the scalpe of a man, and an Asse-hoofe, is good against the falling-sicknes. 47

Plantain, penyrioll, and herbgrace, are good against the suffocation of the Mother. 47

Wormes, and the infection thereof, are cured vvith Coriander seed, Colewort seed, Garlicke, vvormwood, the iyce of Parslan, and Stags-horn. pag. 47

Peachleaves, byssop, mynts, purslan-seede, is also good against vvormes. 47

Butter, vvarme-water, the decoction of flaxseed, Fenugreeke, or Mallowes beeing taken inwards, are good against poysen. 47

Sothernwood, Seahuluer, Nepseed, iyce of Horchound, the seede of wilde Rue, vv alnuts, turnops,

THE TABLE.

turnops, herbgrace, &c. doe expell poyson. 47

Read the 37 and 38 pages against poyson.

Barly, sowre-grapes, roses, violets, the oak, quinces, damsons, pellitory of the wall, docks, peares, apples, hartshorne, with the herbe and flowers of Mallowes, cureth hot diseases. 50

For moist diseases, Cabbage, beets, camomell, fenell, beanes, fenugreeke, &c. pag. 51

These simples purge either by vomit or stoole. By vomit, Radishbroots with the feede, the Pepon-root, and nettleseed, folk foot leafe and root, the middle barke of the vvalnut-tree, and the long blossoms thereof, the seed of broome, and the flowers thereof purge vehemently. To purge by the stoole, the flowers and leaues of the Peach-tree, Violets flowers and seeds, the great garden docke, or Munksrhubarb, damaske-roses, wild saffron, the powder of Fetherfew, &c. read pag. 52. and 53.

For wounds, plantain, bounds-tongue, wild yarrow, Cardus benedictus, Betony, Scabios, Elme-leaues, Adders-tongue, Moonevort, &c. pag. 57.

FINIS.



*A Treatise, wherein is de-
clared the sufficiencie of English Medi-
cines, for cure of all diseases cured
with Medicine.*



ALTHOUGH I be not ignorant that truth oft purchaseth hatred, not of her own nature, (then which nothing is more amiable and gracious, but by reason of the great corruption of mankinde, whereby, as men are plunged in blindnes & errour, so they daffe with their eyes at the light of truth, & saour the things onely which agree with their corruption) although I say this hath beene alwaies the condition of truth in the world, and such euill grace findeth it with the most of men, especially when it first offereth it selfe to be acknowledged for that which it is indeede: yet for the loue I beare it, being a Philosopher by profession, and for the publike benefit, being borne vnder that condition of men, whereby one is bound to imploy his gifts for the benefite of another: I haue ventured vpon the displeasure and disgrace of men, and haue taken some paines to bring to light one daughter of Truth, of Time, seeming to haue beene forgotten, which if she be receiued and embraced

braced of thee gentle Reader, as she deserueth, shall requite thee with no lesse pleasure and profit, then many of her elder sisters. For what can bee more plealant vnto thee, then the inioying of medicines for cure of thine infirmities out of thy native soyle, and countrie, thy Field, thy Orchard, thy Garden? and what more profitable vnto thee, then thereby to avoide the infinite charges rising vpon the vse of straunge and foreigne medicines, whereby not onely thy substance is wasted, but thy health oft times greatly impaired? This is then that truth which I commend vnto thee. As England aboundeth plentifully with all things necessary for thy maintenance of life, and preservation of health; so needeth it not, partly through natures instinct, partly by the industrie of men, sufficiencie of medecine to cure the sicknesses and infirmities, whereunto our nation is subiect: which my opinion and iudgement, considering the vse and custome hath long bene to place greatest value in strange medecines, and the practise of the most doth ratifie the same, I knowe must needs seeme strange vnto thee, but read, consider, and then iudge, and at the least let me enterchange my paines with thy attentiuue waying of that which thou shalt reade, preiudice set aside: and that a way may bee made for the playner handling of this matter, I briefly define a remedie, a medicine, a discalc after this sort as followeth. First beginning with a remedie, which I call the work of the Physician, whereby health may be repaired. Physicke is an art which taketh charge of the health of man, preserving and mainteining it present by the right vse of meate, drinke, and exercise, with other such helpes
of

of nature : and restoring the same decayed, by diet, medicine, helpe of hand, or surgerie instrument severally used, or by ioynt force applied. Which three are Physicke instruments, whereby the action of curing is performed, which action I call a remedie. And the second of these instruments, namely a medicine, I define an adversarie force of some naturall thing, equally matching the proper or next cause of the disease. Of which medicines, Hearbes, Trees, Stones, Mineralls and metalls, Earthes, Waters, and all Fruites, are matter onely, and not the verie medicines them selues : for as Physicke it selfe is an art, and the action artificiall, and not of nature, so are the instruments of the same action artificiall, and not naturall. And as nature affourdeth not to vs of her owne worke, either garments, or houses, or any kinde of instrument, but onely the matter whereof such instruments may bee made, leauing with vs an industrie rightly to frame them, and wisdom to vse them : so, no more is *Lettis*, *Poppie*, *Rheubarb*, or *Scammone* a medicine, then an Oake a Table or Ship, or a quarrie of stones, an house. Moreouer, all medicines standing in a kinde of relation to the disease which by meanes of the patients age, sexe, time of the yeare, custome, and such like occasions greatly varie, no nature which alwaies keepeth constant in the own kind can therefore either bee a medicine, or properly beare the name thereof: which I wish to be noted, least it be thought the simples, and such other naturall things were medicines, because commonly they carry the names of them. And thus much shall bee sufficient to haue said of the nature of a medicine.

Now a disease (which remaineth last to be defined) is such state of the body, as thereby it is vnabled to performe aply the actions thereto belonging, or those actions which the soule doth accomplish, by the instrument of the bodie.

Thus much briefly concerning the explication of the termes wherein this trueth is propounded.

Now the reasons, whereby both I am moued to be of this iudgement, and am so hardie as to propound it to others to be receiued, whereof the first riseth from the Christian doctrine of Gods prouidence, which as it serueth greatly to establish the chiefe points of Philosophie, so being drawne and more particularly applyed to the maintenance of mans life, carieth with it as a sufficient prouision for maintenance and preservation of health, a like furniture, and as answerable to the necessitie of the patient, health being decayed; I will not stand to inuocate of prouidence being well knowne to Christians: and being a truth in Diuinitie, and Christianitie, cannot be false in Philosophie. Although the best of the auncient Philosophers and Poets haue alwaies kept it as a sure ground, who as they serue little to establish vs, hauing a surer foundation, yet may they iustly condemne the Atheist of this age, who so farre hath quenched those remnants of the light of the first creation, that all things seeme to him Fortune and Chaunce.

There is no nation vnder heaven so poore and destitute, but it hath of the owne countrie soyle sufficient to content nature with, of foode and apparell, which as they be two pillars of life, so from them are taken the means of preservation of health, which

as to beasts are applied by naturall instinct, so are they vsed of man by reason, the temperer of appetite and affection.

This prouision of sustenance is most agreeable with the goodnes of the Creator, who as he is author of being to the Creature, so sayleth hee not to maintaine and preserue the same Creature the whole terme of the being thereof: and because the necessitie of the Creature is perpetuall, his wisdom hath also foreseene, and prouided a perpetuall supplie of such sustenance, as is fit for that nature which standeth in neede thereof: and because the neede is not once for all, but parted into times, varying, according to the diuers disposition and nature of that for which this prouision is made, he hath also so bestowed his goodnes in this point, that at all times to all things, necessarie sustenance should not be to seeke; and this extended not to men onely, but euen to brute beasts, and all things which require nourishment. The end of this prouision is the preservation of the Creature, which Nature most carefully studieth (if it might be perpetuall and eternall) thereto to bring it, the goodnesse of the Creator, will nothing wanting, his wisdom will haue it waite vpon the necessitie of the Creature: wherefore as the Earth is called the mother of all things, not because it bringeth them forth onely, but yeeldeth them perpetuall nourishment, so is the countrie of all people to them named, the parent of all parents. Then by natures lawe, all things being abundantly ministred vnto vs for the preservation of health at home in our owne fieldes, pastures, riuers, &c. how can the wisdom of God, and his goodnesse

stand with the absence of Medicines and remedies
 necessarie for the recouerie of health, the neede be-
 ing as vrgent of the one as of the other: and so as
 great an occasion of practise of the same goodnes
 and wisdom in the one as in the other? which be-
 ing most plaine and euident, it followeth necessarily
 that the medicine should be as readie for the sicke,
 as meate and drink for the hungry and thirstie: which
 except it be applied by the natue countrie, can not
 be else performed. It is knowne to such as haue skil
 in nature, what wonderfull care she hath of the smal-
 lest of creatures, not onely giuing to euery part of
 them a carefull discharge of sundrie duties, as of at-
 traction, retention, concoction, expulsion of ex-
 crements, distribution, and such like, but also to
 the whole creature, a knowledge of medicine to
 helpe themselves, if haply diseases annoy them: nei-
 ther out of *India*, nor *Arabia*, but from their verie
 haunt: which being not denied to them, much more
 is graunted to vs, in so much as (the worke of na-
 ture being most excellent in man) she is more vigi-
 lant ouer mankinde then ouer other creatures, as
 by the shape thereof most plainly appeareth. The
 Swallow cureth her dimme eyes with *Celandine*: the
 Wesell knoweth well the vertue of *Heerbgrace*:
 the Doue the *Peruen*: the Dogge dischargeth his
 mawe with a kind of *Grasse*: the Spider is *Triacle* to
 the Munkey: the *Hippopotamus* dischargeth the a-
 boundance of his bloud by opening a vrine: and
Ibes is said to haue shewed the vse of the *Clyster*: and
 too long it were to reckon vp all the medicines
 which the beasts are knowne to vse by natures direc-
 tion onely, and those not so farre fetched as our
 drugges,

drugges, but familiar with them, and taken from the place of their foode: it being very probable she hath bestowed this gift euen vpon all, one hauing interest in natures care as well as another. By this then may wee gather, if nature faile not the verie beasts in this behalfe, neither sendeth them to borrowe a farre of, much more is that performed vnto vs the Lords of all the creatures, and for whose vse all things were created: except we be thought lesse subiect to diseases then they, wherein we be so little priuiledged, that no creature in that respect is so fraile as we, and those most subiect to infirmities which are gouerned and dieted by vs. So that wee of all creatures haue greatest neede of Natures liberal hand in this behalfe. For be it for the most part, we are more healthfull then sickly, and so haue greater vse of the meanes of keeping health, then of restoring, yet hardly can a man say which of them is more necessarie to be readie and prest at hand, the daunger of diseases being alwaies imminent, although diseases themselues be not alwaies present. Now if to any the reason seeme weake from that which should be to inferre a being thereof, we are to vnderstand in the workes of God, whatsoeuer should be, is; hee being a workman of an absolute power and cunning. But saith one, the East and West Indies *Arabia, Barbaris*, the red Sea, are the Mines, as it were, and the fountaines of medicines; and *Spaine, Protugale*, and *Venice*, the vents of such things, and Nauigation the meanes to obtaine them.

It cannot be denied, but those countries yeelde many straunge things, whereof wee take vse with
great

great delight, and Nauigation serueth greatly for communicating of commodities and enterchange of merchandise: but how farre, and of what commodities? Verely of such as if our delicacie would giue vs leaue, we might well spare, being things rather of superfluous pleasure then necessarie reliefes, and seruing rather for a certaine pompe, then for maintenance of life: and which without great working of the wittes, might be proued to bring more harme to our cuntrymen, then commoditie: both in respect of the diuersitie in complexion of our bodies from those of straunge nations to whome they properly belong, the corruption of their outlandish wares, the selling of one thing for another, & the withholding from vs the best of choyce: but of this hereafter. Moreouer, Nauigation being of a later inuention then the necessitie of medicine, neither practised of many nations at this day, cannot supply this want, or if men beganne then first to be diseased, when they began to find waies in the Sea to those far countries, doth it not greatly detract from that prouidence wherby all things are guided, to lay the recouerie of mans health vpon the adventures of Merchants? & the disease being in the one part of the World, to haue the medicine in the other, yea, as farre distant as the East is from the West, and the life and death of a man to stand vpon a halfepeunie weight of *Scammonie*, or a dramme or twaine of *Rhewbarb*?

Nay, which is yet more absurd, that the health of so many Christian nations should hang vpon the courtesie of those Heathen and barbarous nations, to whome nothing is more odious then the very
name

name of Christianity? And who of malice do withhold from vs. such medicines as they knowe most for our vse? Whereupon the Turke denieth vnto the Christians at this day the *Terra Lemnia*, a medicine to be preferred before the chiefe of those wee perswade our selues to enioy. The corruption of their drugges, is it not so great, that in this light of all knowledge, scarce is one able to discerne the right *Bolus Armena*, from the Ocre of *Apulia*, or to discover the adulterating of *Ambergreece*, & *Muske*, with a number of other corruptions, which haue gotten strength by custome of errour? *Thamarinds*, are counterfeited with *Prunes*, *Scammonie* with the milke of *Spurge*, *Manna* with *Suger* and the leaues of *Sene*, *Aspalathum* with the inward part of the roote of an *Olue* tree, *Frankencense* with *Rosin*, *Bdellium* and *Sarcocolla* with goomes: for *Bolus Armena* is sold a red earth out of *Apulia*, for *Malabatheum* a leafe of a *Limon* or *Orange*, for *Turpeth* some other other roote dipped at both ends in *Goom*. Which bee as like in vertue to the simples whereof the bear they visard & maske, as *Chalke* to *Cheese*, according to the prouerbe. And greatly thou art deceiued to thinke our Nauigations store vs with ancient Medicines, wherewith Physicke in olde time hath beene furnished. For at this day neither is *Balme* known vnto vs, neither *Xylobalsamum*, nor *Cardamomum*, nor *Amomum*, neither *Costus*. neither *Calamus odoratus*, *Aspalathus*, *Agallocum*, *Narcaphethum*, with the most of the noble ancient Medicines: so that Nauigation hath not at any time supplied this want vnto vs, and how it should hereafter I knowe not, except *Galen* take paines againe to saile into *Cyprus*, into *Palestine*, and
Lemnos,

Lemnos, to gather and make choice with his owne hands. For what hope is there to be had of the provision made by Merchants? who buy to sell onely, and thereof to reape gaine; and by reason they be vnlearned, if they should be faithfull, yet must they faile greatly in this poynt, and then must wee vse such medicines as wee can come by, and the patient recouer such health as he may.

For the most part these drugs come out of *Spaine* or *Portugale*, eyther fetched of vs or brought of them, yet neither of them hath borne name of yeelde of the best simples, so that if they bee of those countries, then they are not such as they should be: If *Spaine* and *Portugale* fetch them else where, then lyeth the assurance vpon their credite. Or let me know how they discern the *Coriander* of *Ethiopia*, the blacke *Helleborus* of *Cyrene*, the *Anomium* of *Seythia*, the *Myrrha Trogloditica*, the *Opium* of *Apulia*, (which are counted the best) from the same growing in other places, which neuer carried name of commendation for such simples.

The *Coloquintida* growing alone vpon the plant, is much suspected of good Physitians, the *Squilla* that hath no fellows, is thought to sauour of a venomous nature, likewise the *Thymelea*: now, when these are gathered to the Merchants hand, who shall tell him how they grewe, or who shall inquire but the Philosopher that knoweth what may come thereby to these simples, neither is the daunger lesse in the manner of laying them vp, and keeping them ouerlong: besides the iust time of gathering being either ouerpasted, or preuented, greatly diminisheth the vertues of the Medicines. As the vse of *Euphorbium*

hium is perillous before it bee a yeare olde, and after three yeeres it is nought worth; so *Agaricks* gathered before it be ripe, or kept past two yeeres, becommeth vnwholsome. And as the *Peonie* roote is to be gathered in the wane of the Moone, and the *Crayfish* to be taken after the rising of the Dog starre, the Sun entering into *Leo*, so are there many other, which if they misse their due time of gathering, faile greatly in their vertues. To these corruptions moreouer may bee added the washing of the sea, the long journeyes they are brought, whereby it should seeme nature had denyed vnto vs the vse of them, as to whome they were not of her yeelded; with such difficultie, and as it were, by constraint, they come to vs. Then if the best of ancient simples be partly vnknowne and wanting, partly adulterated, partly by age and other meanes spent before they come to our vse, what shall wee say to our compounds and mixtures, which rise of these simples? Can the temper mend them? or a *quid pro quo*, as they call them, serue the turne? No verily, not our turnes, to whome the substitute Medicines, as I may call them, were not appointed, being in great part as hard to come by, as the Medicines whose substitutes they are, and as much vnknowne vnto vs. As for *Agallœcum Calamus odoratus*, for *Amomum Acorus*, for *Castorium*, *Bilphium*, for *Crocum*, *Agalocus*, with a number of the same sorte, which these fewe leaues of paper will not admit. Neither is it to bee thought these Lieutenant Medicines serue at all turnes in the place of the right Medicines, for so should *Ginger* serue the turne of *Folefoote* to purge by vomit, which it can no more
then

then curds of Cowe milk can soften and supple like butter, or the dung of the stocke Doue purge like *Euphorbium*, or the Dock root draw flegm from the head like *Pellitorie*, which *Galene* notwithstanding maketh substitutes of these medicines which haue such operation. I conclude therefore, seeing Navigation can not afford vs either the simples which wee see me to neede, and those which it doth, both corrupt and counterfet in the greatest part, we haue neither to craue thereof in this point aide, much lesse to trust thereunto. Now the simples being (but for the most part) bastard ware, how can the compounds that amount of the same bee other then counterfet? Whereupon as *Cardanus* saith in his Methode of curing, the wise Magistrates of *Venice* haue often times forbidden the making of *Triacle* and *Mithridatum*, because the simples could not be had, whereby they should be compounded: which if *Venice*, the greatest Mart in this part of the world of such wares can not auouch, what can we hope for from other places? that a man would maruell to see the great store of them in all shops of Apothecaries vnder the names of *Triacle* and *Mithridatum* of *Andromachus*: and it being required in *Triacle* before it be vsed, it should haue a time, as it were, of mellowing, which of *Galene* in his booke of *Triacle* to *Piso* is extended to 12. yeares, and of *Paulus Egineta* in his 7. booke by 7. yeares, for those that are bitten or stong of venemous beasts, or haue drunke poyson, or are infected with the pestilence, and in other diseases, from ten yeares till it be 20. of age; I maruell what assurance we haue of the age of this *Triacle*, which is ordinarie in vse; or if we haue none, how

how we dare vse it at aduenture, knowing by age the vertue thereof hath no small alteration. I would these inconueniences were the smallest, which I haue not briefly, and as it were, for a taste run ouer, yet were even they sufficient to stay our ouer hastie vse of such strange Merchandise, and to moue vs to betake vs to those wee knowe both in the blade, and in the seede, in the roote, & in the fruite, & know the aire, the hill, the valley, the medowe or Marish ground where they growe. But this trust vpon ourlandish Medicines hath much more neere touched vs then so. If a man would say by this ouerhastie embracing whatsoeuer straunge nations doe as it were, purge ouer vnto vs, we drinke diuers times ranke poyson in steede of wholesome medicine, I trow it would iustly moue vs to bee aduised, and not to passe over the enquire of a reason, why such one should thinke so, being one whose vocation endeth to the charge of the health of mens bodies. The right *Hermodactyls* are commended for excellent medicines against all paines in the ioynts, as the *Sout*, the *Schiatica*, and such like, from which they purge grosse flegme. *Doronicum Romanum* hath great commendation for comforting the heart, expelling poyson, against the Cough, for auoyding of humors which ouercharge the Chest, which are great vertues doubtlesse in them both. Now if they in the shops, as they beare the name of these medicines, so caried not with them in steed of these vertues dangerous poyson, then should I haue lesse cause to exhort our nation to betake them to their Gardens, and Fields, and to leaue the banks of *Tylus*, and the Fens of *India*. The common *Hermodactyls*

modactils being a kinde of poyson called *Ephemeron*, so named, because with such swiftnesse it chargeth and overchargeth our vitall spirits, that it killeth him that hath taken it in one day. The other commonlie called *Doronicum Romanum*, and vsed for an especiall cordiall, so that it hath place in the electuarie of pretious stones, in the electuarie of Amber, in the cordiall powder, this *Doronicum*, say, called of *Mathiolus Demoniacum*, that is to say diuelish, noting thereby the vertues thereof, is no baser poyson then a verie kinde of *Aconitum*, by *Mathiolus* experience, which he confesseth himselfe (before hauing bin abused by the common error) first to haue learned of *Iacobus Antonius Cortusius* a man verie skilfull in the nature of simples, which *Iacobus* taught him the experience by giuing it to dogs, which it killeth. Now if by reason no such daunger hapneth to vs, by the vse of them, they seeming not so daungerous: wee are to vnderstande they bee giuen in small quantitie, and mixed with diuers remedies against poyson, the good providence of God providing so, that otherwise they should not be ministred, as in the purging electuary of *Diacnion*, *Hermodactils* are bridled with *Cinnamon*, and the powder of *Diatragathanum frigidum* where indeede it hath somewhat too large scope, being better tempered in *Benedicta*, with *Cloues* *Parsely* seede, *Galanga*, and *Mace*, and in the pill of *Hermodactils* with *Aloe*, *Mirobalans*, *Bdellium*, the seede of *Herbrage*, which haue force against poyson, the which small quantitie of them being bridled, & dulled with other medicines, especially such as resist the force of poisons, is not deadly to vs, although great hurt therof must needs ensue. I haue

stood the longer vpon this point of strange medicines, in answering the supplie by Nauigation, the rather, because it seemes most to make against vs in the maintenāce of our home medicines, & breedeth, as it were, a lothsomnes of those blessings of God, which we may daily at commandment enioy. But hitherto hath only bin shewed the corruptions & counterfeting of foreigne medicines which belongeth to certaine only, & not to all: (although those certaine be the chiefe, & of greatest price) & that being foreene, the prouision out of strange & far distant nations, may seeme well to stand with that prouidence we speak of: and except they be in respect of their strangenesse hurtfull or vnprofitable vnto vs. the skill of sayling being a meanes to present them at our need, natures care should seeme no whit to be diminished. The reasons which I haue before alledged, I leaue to the indifferent Reader to consider of: & because I am so far vrged, I easily sticke not to hold, we receiue no smal hurt from all the kinds of strange medicines, whereof I yeeld these fewe reasons which followe.

Our English bodies, through the nature of the region, our kind of diet & nourishment, our custom of life, are greatly diuers from those straunge nations, wherby ariseth great varietie of humours, and excrements in our bodies from theirs, and so the causes of diseases rising vpon breach of diet, the (diet being of an other sort) must needes bee vna- like. Wherevpon, although their humors bee in kinde, and in a generalitie agreeable to ours, as blood, choler, flegm, melancholie, and such like, yet rising vpon other matter then the same in vs: and otherwise

otherwise framed by a farre other state of bodie, by reason of a diuers kinde of life, the Medicines which helpe them must needs hurt vs, not finding the like causes to strue with: and this no doubt is the cause why wee are not able to beare such dose or quantitie of their Medicines as those nations are to whome they be natieue. Besides, they worke in our bodies after a farre more vnkind manner then they report them to doe in theirs: nay, they destroy vs, and helpe them, which is an argument to me, that euery Medicine hath a relation to the diseases of the inhabitant, which if it be profitable to straungers, yet doeth it by a constraint and not halfe so kindly. The Greekes, as it may appeare by *Dioscorides* in his fourth Book & a hundreth & two & fiftie Chapter, entreating of *Scammonie*, are able to beare a greater quantitie, yea, double, then we of *Scammonie*, which is an ordinarie purger with vs. Who saith, thirtie graines thereof may be giuen with 20. of blacke *Helleborus*, and 60. of *Aloe* to make a iust purgation, & of *Scammonie* alone 60. graines. Now common experience teacheth vs the great oddes betwixt *Scammonie* rawe, as they call it, and the same corrected, which we name *Dacrydium*, both in vehemencie of purging, and tormenting the bodie: yet hardly dare we passe aboue 20. graines of the same, and this mixed with *Cordials*, and stomach Medicines. Moreouer, their slender correcting of it, doth argue it to be farre lesse noisome to them then to vs, who correct it onely, or at the least, are contented with the correction thereof by a little *Sale* and *Pepper*, or a little *Ginger*: who for the plenty of excellent simples, which we both want and know

not,

not, and for their skill in the nature of those wee correct with, might as well haue qualified it as we, whose first wash it in *Rose-water*, wherein *Cytrea Myrobalanus*, *Spike*, and *Cinamon* haue beene boiled: in which also we let it steep foure & twentie houres, then drie it, then mixe it againe with oyle of sweet *Almonds*, and some *Goom* for *Tragacantha*, and last of all bake it in a *Quince*, couered round with paste. Who bath not horror of the torments which both the *Hellebores* bring to the body? yet sayth *Paulus Egineta* in his seauenth Booke, and fourth Chapter, the blacke *Helleborus* purgeth yellow choler from the whole bodie without paine: which cannot bee verified of our bodies, howsoeuer it be in theirs, and therefore we feare to minister the powder thereof in any sort, but the steeping onely of the barks of the roots, from 20. graines to 6. they being bold to take a whole dramme thereof in substance which is more then treble the quantitie, for one dose. These strange workings of these foreigne drugges in our bodies, and a more gentle and kinde working in theirs, doth it not manifestly declare vnto vs, that they were not created for vs? doe they not force vs oftentimes with perill of our liues to giue them ouer? that the patient knoweth not diuers times whether he should stand rather to the courtesie of his disease, then of his potion? There is a simple which hath not many yeeres beene in vse, brought out of *India*, and highly commended, called *Mechoaca*, it purgeth gently say they, without vexing or grieuing the bodie, without annoying the stomacke greatly, and ceaseth purging at your
C pleasure,

pleasure, with a little supping. These be great vertues doublelesse, and I wish wee could finde them in *Mechoaca*. For experience the touchstone hath bewrayed it in our bodies, to bee of a farre other operation: it tormenteth the body, it annoyeth the stomacke much, neyther doth a supping stay the vehemencie of purging, and this haue I partly by mine owne experience found in *Mechoaca*. & partly by the experience of my friends, who vpon the vse thereof haue much complained of these accidents. That iuice or rather milk of *Poppie*, which is brought out of *Asia* named *Opium*, it is not vnkowne to all the world, what a maruellous force it hath in benumbing the sense of feeling, and vtterly extinguishing the naturall heate of the body, so that we feare to giue thereof into the body aboue the weight of two graines; and those corrected with *Safforn*, *Castorium*, and such like, least it cast the patient into such asleep, as hee needeth the trumpe of the Archangell to awake him. Now, the same *Opium* beeing taken of the Turkes, Moores, and Persians, bringeth to their wearied and ouertrauelled bodies, a marvellous recreation, in such sort, as they ordinarily vse it therefore as a present remedie, not in the quantitie of two graines or twentie, but euen an whole ounce or twaine at once. And *Holzerius* in his *Scholia* vpon his Chapter of Phrensey, saith, that *Rondelet* a learned Physitian, and the French Kings professour at *Montpellier*, reported vnto him, that hee had seene a Spaniard take thereof into his bodie halfe an ounce at one time, without hurt.

Wherefore

Wherefore if the difference of our bodies from those of strange nations bee so great, that the thing which helpeth them, destroyeth vs, that cureth them without annoyance, doth vehemently torment vs: I would wish vs to bee better aduised, then to bee so readie to embrace them, as to contemne in comparison of them, the medicines which receiue, as it were a taming, and are broken vnto vs by our owne soyle: neither art thou heere to looke the wisedome of the physician should consider the varietie and diuers dispositions of the bodies by age, complexion, region, sex, &c. and thereafter to temper these medicines, and so to auoide the daungers; for the question is not of the manner of vsing these things, for then should such consideration haue place, but even of the verie nature, which no manner of vse can alter. Yet are these simples excellent creatures of God, made for the vse of men, but not for all men: and although we may receiue helpe from them, by a certaine generall communie that our bodies haue with those of *Arabia, Barbarie*, and the rest, yet no doubt as I haue shewed in a fewe, so we receiue by the vse of them so much the lesse good by them, as we most differ from them, and that which wanteth of the performance of good to vs, must needs turne vs to much harme, the vnhelping part, (as I may call it) alwaies working, & so euer harming. Neither doe I see why the medicines of *India*, or *Aegypt* should be laide vpon vs, more then the *Indian* or *Aegyptian* diet, which is to eate Lizards, Dragons, and Crocodiles: for if the proper medicine doth alwayes regard his proper

aduersarie, which causeth the disease (as no doubt it should doe) then there being a great difference betwixt our humors and theirs, as much in a manner as is betwixt the flesh of a Crocodile and of a tender Capon, our medicines which are to fit vs. must needes be of another kinde then theirs, which in our bodies not finding such humours & excrements, as that strange diet doth ingender, must neede seize vpon the very substance of our bodies to haue somewhat to worke on: which painefull working especially of the purgers, causeth the common saying among the people, to the great discredit of our art: There is not a purgation but it hath a smack of poyson. Truth it is, no purgation can worke without natures annoyance, being in part a pricke of nature to auoyd her excrements: but when she is so preuoked that shee sweateth colde sweates, that shee giueth ouer, that the patient swouneth not by the excesse of purging onely, but for the most part through the euill qualitie of the medicine, it is surely an argument, it wanted his proper subiect to worke in. If needes wee will take vnto vs the practise of such strange medicines, (I call them medicines according to the common phrase, else properly bee they matter onely) it were to bee desired (which in part is performed) that such medicines as bee so perillous, might be planted in our naturall countrie, that through the familiaritie of our soyle, they might first growe into acquaintance with vs, before wee entertaine them not into our bosomes, but into our hearts, and chamber them with our vitall spirits. And as it is saide of the tree *Persea*, which in *Per-*
sis

ssa beeing poyson, translated into *Egypt*, becommeth wholesome, bearing fruite to be eaten, and good for the stomake: so those natures receiving such mitigation of our soyle might in time better fitte vs then they doe. Which as it can not alter their nature beeing impossible to bee done by change of place, so doubtlesse might it purge away that euill qualitie which annoyeth vs, and seemeth rather to bee an euill complexion, and as it were a *cachochimie* and disease of the thing, then any necessarie propertie belonging to the nature. This which hath beene said of *Persea*, is also to be seene in other simples, which in other places are poyson, and kill with the verie shadowe, yet brought into *England* and planted with vs, cleane change that venemous qualitie. *Vgh* called *Taxus*, of *Dioscorides* is said to bee so dangerous, and of such venemous nature, that in *Nauarre* the verie shadowe thereof poysoneth him that sleepeth vnder it: and *Egineta* saith, being taken inward, it strangeth and swiftly killeth. This *Taxus* notwithstanding, being so perillous in other places, our English soyle hath so reformed, that boldly our children doe eate of the fruit thereof without danger: the like may bee verified of our *Hemlocke*, which although it bee to bee numbred among the poysoning heathes, yet it is farre behinde that which groweth in *Candie*, or *Megara*, or *Cilicia*, scarce to bee accounted poyson in comparison of that in those countries. Now if thou shalt thinke (gentle Reader) as the change of region altereth some qualities, so all, and thereby empayreth the vertue of the medicine: thou maist

easily bee deceiued. For as they depend not one vpon another, so may the one bee well without the other, though by one common forme, they seeme to be linked together to make one nature. *Rheubarb* is knowne to haue two qualities, one contrarie to an other, of purging the bodie, and stopping: yet by steeping may the one bee separated from the other, the purging vertue beeing drawne out by steeping, and the stopping still remaining in the substance steeped: so likewise may the noysome qualitie of the medicine bee eschewed, the wholesome and medicinable vertue notwithstanding, being in full force, yea greater retained, in so much as the hurtfull qualitie would hinder the operation of the healthfull, which being freed, and vnyoked from the other, doth farre better accomplish his worke. Of all kinds of *Honie* that of *Greece*, and namely of *Attica* and *Hible* are most commended, the next price is given to the *Honie* of *Spaine* and *Navarre*: yet it is certainly knowne by experience, that the *English Honie* is most agreeable to our *English* bodies, and greater quantitie thereof may be taken, with lesse annoyance, yea none at all to those which are not of too hot a temper; the other kindes beeing more siene, more apt to ingender choler, and to inflame the bloud, and more vnfit to loose the body. Whereby wee may evidently see, that Nature vseth not one shooe for euery foote, but either ministreth a diuers commoditie in kinde, or else by the countrie, aire, and soyle, doth so temper it, that greater vse may bee thereof to the inhabitant of the same countrie. By this
then

then which hitherto hath bene said, it is manifest wee receiue great hurt by the vse of strange medicines, and not vpon reason onley, but from plaine experience, euen with hurt to our owne bodies, which as it is the greatest price of knowledge, so therefore ought wee the more to sette thereby, and more carefully to seeke to auoyde the daunger. Againe it is euident, that the planting of strange simples frameth them more to our vse. Wherefore as there bee many excellent Gardens in *England*, especially in *London* replenished with store of strange and outlandish simples, it were to bee wished such indeuours were of others followed, that so we might acquaint vs better with these strangers, and by *usu capio* make them our owne. But what soyle will brooke all things. It is true, yet no doubt of those that it will brooke, which I dare say are foure or fife hundredeth, this frugalitie of nature towards vs as it is thought, might beare a greater shewe, and we more safely vse them, especially the purgers, which carie with them greatest annoyance. Now if it be obiected, the force of outlandish simples are thereby more feeble, as wee finde the *Organ* of *Candie* surpassing ours in strength, I meane the same kind with that of *Candie* planted in our Gardeins, which may bee saide also of other strange hearbes planted by vs: It can not be denied but they are so, neither can the strange simple in all poynts bee equall with his kind keeping his native soyle, yet is the difference scarce halfe a degree vnder: or if it were a degree fall out, what reason were it to fetch that one degree with much perill, and charge, as far as *Candie*,
Spaine,

Spaine, or Venice, or from another world: where-
 as a little increase of the quantitie of the thing,
 would easily supplie the want, though I mention
 not the gaine of the freshnesse of the same, which
 maketh no small recompence of wanting in the
 force: neither is the nature or vertue of a medi-
 cine to bee esteemed by taste or smell, neither by
 the force it hath against the disease, the nature of a
 medicine lying in an equall matching of the cause
 of the disease: which if it over-match, so far off
 it is from the praise of an wholesome medicine,
 that it becommeth a cause of a contrarie disease.
 Wherefore the commendation of a medicine lyeth
 not in force, but in such force. And therefore the
 counsell of the best Physitians is, if the disease will
 beare any delay, as the most doe, rather to apply
 a medicine of a weaker force, then at once with
 a vehement one, to shake the frame of nature. And
 the weaker medicine being weake, either in respect
 of the nature of the simple, or the small quantitie,
 they counsell rather to vse that kinde of curing
 which is by the feebler medicine in kinde, then by
 reason of the vnder quantitie. For what skilfull
 Physician would cure a small distemper of heate,
 and as it were in the first degree, with a small quan-
 titie of *Opium*, or *Mandrake*, or *Henbane*, being
 colde in the fourth degree, rather then with the iust
 quantitie of *Endiue*, or *Succorie*? or diminish a
 small excesse of humors, with an vnderquantitie
 of *Coloquintida* or *Scammonie*, rather then with the
 iust quantitie of a feebler medicine? Wherefore
 vpon good reason they conclude it to bee farre sa-
 fer for the patient, to cure with contraries of feebler
 force

force, either often repeated, or in a greater quantitie applyed, then with a maine force of a medicine of equall strength at once to expell the disease, nature abhorring all vehement and souden eyther emptying or filling, heating or cooling, or any other kinde of souden alteration: which being grounded vpon good reason, the delaying of the force of strange medicines by our soyle, serueth greatly for the commendation both of planting them with vs, and of the medicines them selues planted; The simple still keeping within the compasse of matter of a medicine, neyther beeing so diminished, but that by increase of the quantitie it may march with the disease, which no man with reason can denye. Now, if the greatnesse of the quantitie happely procure loathsomnesse to the patient; by extraction, that inconuenience may easily bee avoyded: by which meanes a pound may bee brough to an ounce, an ounce to a dramme, and a dramme to a fewe graines, to please the patient with. Such of strange medicines as will not brooke our climate, thereby declare the euill disposition they haue to cure the infirmitie of our bodies. Euery Medicine is as it were a meane betwixt nourishmentes and poysons, excepting those medicines which are applied outwardly, which may both bee of nourishments and poysons. In this meane betwixt these extremes, there is such a scope and breadth, that some medicines incline to the one, and some to the other. Now, the best are such as rather incline to nourishments then poysons, which as they doe fight against the disease, so haue they a certaine token and pledge of
of

of agreement betwixt our bodies and theirs: where-
by they acknowledge vs for friendes, and not
common enemies with the disease; the other me-
dicines which haue no such token and earnest, being
apt, as well to destroy vs, as to take away the
disease, and so ioyne fellowship with ranke poy-
sons.

Then our native soyle beeing by the ordinance
of God the fittest to yeelde vs nourishment, from
which our cattell and frutes haue a nutritiue or
nourishing iuice, which render the same againe to
vs, what canne wee thinke of those medicines to
whome our soyle hath not a droppe of iuice to
yeelde vnto, and giueth no entertainment? Ve-
rily wee are both to learne thereby, that nature
doeth furnish vs otherwayes, and also greatly to
suspect them to bee of an extreme kinde of me-
dicines, the spices onely excepted, and such as
are saide to bee sympathicall to certaine partes
of our bodies. Which notwithstanding, lesse serue
that vse, the more strange and foreigne they be.
What should I speake of the vnmeasurable charge
and cost these strange medicines put vs vnto? in
my opinion, if it were but that, wee might bee
stirred vp to this or such like consideration: Hath
God so dispensed his blessings, that a medicine to
cure the iawndies, or the Greene sicknesse, the
rhetume, or such like, should cost more often-
times then one quarter of the substance that the pa-
tient is worth? and the prouision of an whole yeere,
whereof wife and children, and the whole familie,
should with things necessarie bee mainteined in
health, be wasted vpon the curing of a Palsey, or

a Cholike, or a swimming of the brain, or any other disease whatsoever? is Physicke only made for rich men? and not as well for the poorer sort? doth it onely waite vpon Princes palaces, and neuer stoope to the cottage of the poore? doth it onely receiue gifts of the king, and neuer thanks & prayers from him that hath but thanks and prayers to bestowe? or doth the Lords goodnesse passe ouer them of low degree? hath hee respect of persons? yea, hath God giuen the beast a remedy out of his owne food and pasture (as it is most certainly knowne) with a skill to vse it, and hath hee set a iourney as farre as from the Sunne rising to the going downe, as it were a wall of Brasse, and the fierie sword of a Cherubim to keepe vs from the attaining of salues for our sores? iustly may wee thus complaine, especially those of the poorer sort. And if Physicke (as it is in deed) bee an art common to all kinde of men, all sorts of nations, all estates, and conditions of men: I would knowe why the meanes also of performing the actions belonging to the same art should not bee as common? And if it be ordinarie to all nations to fetch their medicines farre, let me know why, as we cease not to trauell for to store vs with outlandish drugges, we carie not thither also our countrie medicines for change, or they of those nations giue not the like aduenture for ours? but they are contented with their owne stor, and so ought we with ours. If it be not ordinarie, why should it bee more extraordinarie to one then to an other. The most of our Apothecarie ware is brought from the most vile and barbarous nations of the world, and almost all from the
profes.

professed enemies of the Sonne of God : shall wee say the Lord hath more care, or setteth more store by them then by his owne people ? that hee so furnisheth them, and leaueth vs destitute ? or shall we rather condemne the vanitie of our owne mindes, who vnſatiably deſire ſtrange things, little regarding, or rather loathing that which is alwaies at commandment. But God (ſaith one) hath not beſtowed all things vpon all nations, but hath left ſome thing to bee ſupplied by the commodities wherewith one nation aboundeth, and another wanteth, that thereupon mutuall duties ariſing, the ſocietie of men might bee vpholden. Which obiection, if it carried with it what things they were, and of what kinde, that one nation ſupplyeth to an other, and what ſort of commodities they bee that one nation needeth the helpe of another in, a more direct anſwer might bee made then otherwiſe I may hitte vpon: But I gheſſe it is neyther of water nor fire, nor of aire, nor of any thing neceſſarie for maintenance of life, otherwiſe ſhould the natiue countrie of each one bee rather a ſtepdame to vs then a naturall mother : but it is of thoſe things only which with healthfull, and luſtie bodies we might bee without, if cuſtome had not too much preuailed with vs. And to goe no further then to the vſe of Wine in England, in many reſpects it greatly hurteth vs, yet our ordinarie vſe thereof hath giuen vs ſuch a longing thereafter, that we thinke if wee ſhould want it, many of our daies were thereby abridged. Whereby notwithstanding rheumes are mightily increaſed, the ſinewes fee-
bled

led, the naturall moisture and heate of the bo-
die ouerhastily wasted, and swift olde age brought
pon vs, with an infinite number of discommo-
dities besides. Which the nations finding where
wee haue it, do so delay it, that rather they seeme
to drinke winned water, then watred wine, except
the Aged or such as are feeble stomached. And di-
uers nations which may haue of the best, because
they would be sure to banish the vse of it, count it
criledge, to taste it: as the Turkes at this day,
ho vse in steede thereof a distilled water of Rice
steeped in Milke, thereby supplying the vse of wine.
seyther doe wee finde this discommoditie of wine
by the abuse of drunkenesse or surfeting onely,
it euen keeping within the three cuppes that
Aulus powreth out to wise men; whereof the
first is of health, and nourishment: the second
of myrth, and ioy of heart; and the third of sleep,
that a draught or twaine doth maruellously dis-
temper our bodies: which inconuenience wee finde
not by our ordinarie drinke, yea, though it bee
longer then wine. If I should compare our Mede
to the best wine, and the Metheglin of the Welch-
men, with Malmesey, I could take great argu-
ments from the nature of Honie to proue it; es-
pecially beeing tempered with certaine wholesome
herbes, which haue verue to strengthen the parts
of the body. And by experience it is knowne, that
Honie mixed with water, turneth in time to a
wholesome liquor, in taste much like to wine.
whereupon Pena in his Chapter of Honie, folio
doubteth not to affirme, that the Mede of the
Romans and Musconites, and the Metheglin of the
Welchmen,

Welshmen, are more wholesome and pleasant
 then many of the best kindes of wines, hee hitt
 selfe being a French man, and therefore in his
 iudgement lesse partiall. Wherefore to conclude
 this argument, seeing wine (which is the glorie
 of strange merchandise) is but an hurtfull superflui-
 tie, the rest must needs bee farre other then
 necessities. But medicines being such as without
 which our health and life runneth into infinit perills
 by causes inward and outward, through breach of
 diet, unwholesomenesse of meate, woundes, bi-
 tings of venemous beasts, infections of the aire
 and such like, it followeth necessarily, that they
 bee not such as God would haue one nation grati-
 fic another with: which if they were, greater rea-
 son were it to charge the neighbour nations there-
 with, that thereby their mindes might with per-
 formance of such mutuall duties so necessarie
 bee in straighter amitie and peace linked, whi-
 cease not for the enlarging of limites to vex one
 another, rather then the nations so farre distant
 who haue neither fellowship of loue, nor quarrel
 of hatred equall with the borderers. Neyther would
 I be so taken, as though I knew not at some time
 that one nation hath neede of an other, euen in
 things necessary, as the supplie made by *Ioseph* to his
 father *Jacob*, and other nations out of the store of
Aegypt: but the controuersie is of an ordinarie
 course, which the Lord useth in bestowing his ble-
 sings, wherewith he doth fully satisfie the neede of
 all nations with things necessarie, tuing when he
 punisheth with famine or want of victualls, which
 is extraordinary in respect of his accustomed course

of preserving his creatures. Now if the strange medicines (for the most part hotte) should seeme rather in the whole kinde, then by reason of abundance, superfluous to them, and so more fit for vs, being of a colder temper: we are to consider the vse of them is manifeste to the inhabitants, and not onely to warme them: as the *Aethiopsians* called *Troglodites*, although they bee parched with vehement heate of the Sunne, are said to liue with *Pepper*, not to correct the distemper of their bodies, which would rather increase it then diminish, but to correct their euill waters, and watrish fruites, wherewith they in part do liue. Againe, wee are to vnderstand, that the disease which is most agreeable with age, sexe, region, custome, complexion, is alwaies most dangerous, as ingendered by an exceeding vehemencie of the cause, whereto nature hath yeelded, and so requireth a like vehement medicine: wherefore if the Arabian, the Indian, the Spaniard, fall into colde diseases, or such as follow colde: so maruell though nature hath ministred vnto them plenty of strong wines and spices, which the Northern nations neede not. Who as they bee more apt to fall into such diseases then they, their temper hereto agreeing, the aire and region furthering the same, so are they not thereof so dangerously sicke as they of the South countries, and therefore require not so forcible a medicine. But I minde not to stand to shewe the vse which foreigne nations haue of their commodities, let them see to it. Hitherto hath bene shewed, both that they be hurtfull vnto vs, and that it is not absurde for hot regions

regions to abound with hot simples, the vse of them being diuers, both in respect of curing their bodies, and other vses without the compasse of Physicke. These be the reasons which moue mee to suspect the vse of strange drugges, and driue mee to thinke, that Nature hath better prouided for vs: and as the Indian, Arabian, Spaniard, haue their Indish, Arabian, and Spanish medicines, so also the Germane hath his, the French man his, and the English man his own proper, belonging to each of them. I know gentle reader nothing doth more hinder the accepting of truth diuers times, (especially with such as see with other mens eyes) then the person of him who first propoundeth the matter, being taken rather to bee an opinion of one, then an vndoubted truth to be cherished of all, as who haue interest therein. Wherefore that such might be satisfied, I will adde to my former reasons taken from the nature of the thing, the authoritie of moe doctors then one, who agreeing with this which I holde, may be a meanes to drawe the gentle reader the more seriously to consider of this matter, and truth may take some strength thereby, and winne the more credit. *Plinie* in his foure and twentie Booke of his historie, and first Chapter, hath this sentence, thus much in English: Nature would that such onely should be medicines, that is to say, which easily might be come by of the common people: easie to be found out, without charge, taken from the things whereby we liue: but in procelle of time, the craft of men, and sleightes of their wits, found out these shoppes of strange drugges, in which a sale of mens liues is offered, whereupon confec-

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tions, and infinite mixtures beganne to bee extolled, India and Arabia a man would thinke he were in them, and for a little gall or small vicer, a medicine must be fetched from the redde Sea: whereas euerie day the poorest doe suppe with true medicines. And in his two and twentie Book and foure & twentie Chapter, We doe not meddle (saith he) with the medicines taken from the marchandise of India or Arabia, or of the new world, they are not fit for medicines and remedies, they growe too farre off, they are not for vs, no, not for the nations where they growe, else would they not sell them away. It wee shall needes vse them (saith hee) let them bee bought for sweete perfumes, and sweete oyles, and dainties, or to serue superstition, because when we pray we burne *Frankensence* and *Costas*. And thus much out of *Plinie*, whole iudgement as it is auncient of a 1000. yeares, so is it of him, who most diligently sought out the mysteries of nature, and published them for the vse of posteritie. Now if haply it bee obiected, that *Plinie* might well verifie that of Italie which England can not performe, wee must vnderstand, that *Plinie* reasoneth from nature, which serueth for all nations of the world as well as for Italie, and directeth his penne not onely against the medicines strange to Italie, but euen against all that are farre fetched and dearely bought, as appeareth plainly by his words. To this sentence of *Plinie*, I wil adde the iudgement of two Physitians of late time, least *Plinie* beeing no physitian, should be thought an vsufficient testimonie. *Fuchs* in his first Book of compounding of medicines and 76. Chapter,

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thus

thus agreeth with *Plinie*. If we were not so carried away with the admiration of strange things, and were not fooles (saith hee) who had rather vse medicines fetched from strange and farre countries, contemning our natie Medicines) then such as grow in our gardens : we might make Honie serue in steed of *Manna*. But with the exceeding cost and charge which those medicines put vs vnto, wee are worthily punished for our folly. Loe, heere two witnessies, the one a great Philosopher, and the other both a Philosopher and a Physician, comparable with the best of late daies.

The third witnessie with *Plinie* and *Fuchsius*, is *Martine Rulandus*, to whome the students of Physicke owe much for his *Medicina practica*, and other workes. This *Rulandus* in his preface to *Medicina practica*, hath these words : thus in English: Wee haue simple medicines (easily had, homely, of our owne countrie of Germanie, to be bought with little monie or none at all) : ready (saith he) and intreated of in writing, by which onely all kinds of diseases are certainly and vndoubtedly cured, oftentimes better and much more easily (beleeue reason and experience saith hee) (and that with no hurt or danger) then with the long compoundes of the Apothecaries, which are costly, euill gathered without knowledge of the Physician, oftentimes vpperfectly mixed, and vnskilfully confused, and as vnskilfully boyled, oftentimes putrefied, and by age of force wasted, slovenly and with great negligence confected. In which words *Rulandus* briefly hath comprehended in a manner all the discommodities of strange medicines.

These

These testimonies I rather haue alledged, gentle reader, that thou mayest knowe this my opinion is not mine onely, and new sprung vp from the leasure of a student, who might easily be ouertaken with a speculation which neuer could be showne in vse and practise, but hath with it the voice of authoritie, and suffrages of excellent Philosophers and Physitians, although they haue not of purpose and in a sette treatise handled this argument, as thou seest: which notwithstanding contayneth indeede the matter of a great volume. Hitherto hath beene shewed the great inconueniences and dangers which rise of the vse of strange medicines, by reason, by experience, by authoritie of Philosophers and Physitians. If my reasons bee euill gathered, the experience false, the authoritie not authentically, what haue I lost thereby? a fewe houres meditation, and a fewe lines writing, or my credite impaired will some say. If my credite could eyther buy such vertues to strange medicines as they carrie the name, or purge the shops of counterfet stuffe, or redeeme the harmes they haue done, I would verily esteem as much of the chaunge, as hee which made exchange of brasse for golde. Although I weene it be a propriety to mans weaknesse vnauidable of any, to erre, and therefore if obstinacie be not therewith coupled alwaies found pardon. But if my arguments rise from the causes and effects of these foreigners, and causes and effects of our bodies, which are of all arguments the most forcible to establish or ouerthrowe any thing to bee decided by reason, and the authorities such, as iustly exception

cannot bee taken against : blame mee not (gentle reader) though I bee carried into this perswasion my selfe, and of a loue and zeale to benefite thee, haue published that which I haue conceiued of this Argument. If I bee deceiued in my iudgement of strange drugges, (which I wish with all my heart I were) these reasons, the woefull experience, the authoritie of such men haue induced me. All which if they may bee answered, that which seemed more then doubtfull before, shall by this controuersie shine most cleare, and truth as it were wrought with the fire of reason, receiue greater strength and perfection. Thus much touching the vnablenesse of strange merchandise to performe vnto vs sufficiencie, yea, any measure of medicines, as belonging vnto vs properly, and the discommodities of them. Now if strange medicines serue not our turnes, and all medicines bee eyther strange or home borne, it must needs followe, that the home medicines are most naturall and kinde to vs, except a man would say all medicines bring harme vnto vs, which is not of the nature of a medicine, being an instrument of performing remedies vnto vs: or if it were so, yet haue wee this by experience, that strange medicines doe more annoy vs then strangers, yea, destroy vs, and restore them: wherefore home medicines and of our countrie yelde, of equitie must necessarily performe the same to vs, which their medicines doe to them. Else I would knowe why we should bee inferior vnto them, or one nation more priuiledged that way then an other, the neede being common, and the providence of God

all one, yea such as rather then remedie should neede the chariot of the Sunne to fetch it from one end of the world to the other, or be so farre to seek as our common drugges are, he hath linked the remedie in many things so streightly to the cause of our hurt, that euen the selfe same which harmed vs, carrieth with it amendes. As the Scorpion rubbed vppon his stinging, cureth the same. Likewise the *Ranie* diuided & applyed hot to the wound, cureth her venemous biting, and so the *Passinaca marina* as it bringeth most dangerous hurt, it refuseth not (being thereto applyed) to minister remedie. Which practise of nature might verilie moue vs to thinke her meaning is not to send vs either into Arabia or India for aide of our griefes, but thereby to commend her care vnto vs, and giue occasion of praising Gods prouidence, and stirring vs vp to make diligenter search into our owne prouision, and to take better triall then wee were wont of the same. Wherein the great liberallitie of God appeareth in such large measure, that rather superfluitie then sparing may be noted herein; in that both one simple nature carrieth with it the vertue of many medicines; and many simples, remedies against such diseases as wee might bee thought like neuer to bee subiect vnto: and such things as in respect of their nature might seeme vile vnto vs, affoord vs (being skilfully applied) most soueraine medicine: whereof for a taste I giue two or three examples: *Milk* is either to be considered in all the parts together, or them seuered. All kind of *Milke* boyled, especially burned with stones taken from the sea shore, helpeth all inward vl-

cers, chiefly of the iawes, the lungs, the guttes, the bladder, and the kidneyes, it is good against the itch and wheales, and it helpeth bloudie fluxes. New *Milke* is good against frettings made with poysons receiued inward: as of *cantharides* and such like: it is profitably gargled against swellings and frettings in the iawes. The whay of *Milke* is good to purge the bodie, especially of such as bee melancholike, and disposed to the falling sicknesse, leprosie, and breaking out with scabbes. The cheesie part of it, as curds, fresh without salt, softneth the bellie, which pressed and broyled stayeth the laxe. Cheese laide on, helpeth the inflammation of the eyes. The butter of *Milke* drunke, softneth the belly, and serueth against poyson for want of oyle; rubbed vpon their gooms with honie, helpeth the toothing of children, and cureth the itching of their gooms and soares of their mouthes. It helpeth such as are bitten of the serpent called *Aspis*. The soote of butter is very effectuall against watering eyes, and swiftly skinneth sores.

Thus thou seest reader what treasure is hid in *Milke* (euen an excrement) beeing vsed both whole and in partes. That which I haue said of *Milke*, belongeth also to most of creatures, which both all serue for medicine, and each of them for sundrie purposes. Whereby Natures endeouour to furnish vs with all helpe of medicine may evidently appeare, yea, most of all when shee seemeth to bee so iea-louse ouer our health, that shee prouideth against *Dryinus*, against the Scorpion, the viper, and *Cerafles*, and the most of venomous bitings of Serpents, wherewith notwithstanding we are not as o-
ther

ther nations encombred, and those not common medicines onely, but euen proper vnto them. As the venome of *Drysmus* is abated and vtterly extinguished with the *Trisfolie*, and with all kinde of mast, be it of the *Beech*, or the *Oake*, or of any kinde of tree that beareth *Acornes*. *Peneriall* cureth the Scorpions sting: against the byting of a viper, *Garlike*, *Onyons*, and *Leekes* newe gathered, are principall triacles: wherwith also the venom of *Cerastes* is ouer-matched. *Ergo*, if Nature faile vs not against the venomes of strange Serpents, from which we be freed by reason of the temper of our region, repugnant to their natures, (All things beeing done in the actions of nature in exquisite wisdom, & by a precise rule of Gods prouidence) much more are we furnished against the diseases bred in our bowels. What hath been said of venemous beasts, may also bee shewed in the cure of strange diseases, wherein nature seemeth to be as carefull as in the other. The French Pockes is an Indian disease, and not knowne to this part of the world within this hundreth yeares, before that voyage of *Charles* the Emperour, which he tooke against *Naples*, where being brought over with the Spaniards which returned with *Christophorus Columbus*, who first discovered the West Indies, it hath since infected the whole worlde. Now this strange & Indian disease hath nature provided remedie against, not only out of India, as the *Guaicum*, & *Salsa Parilla*, but euen out of Europe as effectually: as the *Smilax aspera*, wherewith *Fallopins* saith at *Pisa* he cured diuers of the French pockes. And *La Riviere* in French his Apologie, affirmeth the same to be done with the essence of the *Primrose* and *Coustep*.

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The anoyntings with *Mercurie* are knowne by daily practises what force they haue, against this most grievous disease, which although some doe mislike, because vndiscreetly vted, it is somewhat dangerous: yet *Antonius Chalmetus*, a skillfull Surgeon, in the fift Booke of his *Enchiridion* and 5. Chapter, affirmeth, that therewith hee hath perfectly cured diuers without daunger, and if it hath otherwise fallen out with some, that it hath rather proceeded of vnskilfull vsing, then by the nature of *Mercurie*. Now, gentle reader, thou art to vnderstand the Pockes in India, being the same disease with that wee call the French Pockes, is there a gentle disease, not much differing from the Scabbe, voyde of such grievous symptoms as it bringeth to these quarters, corrupting not only the fleshie partes of our bodies but even the verie bones also. This testifieth *Fallopins* in his Booke of the French Pockes. Yet neede not our medicines craue the helpe of India for the cure thereof, no, not although it rage farre more fiercely (as it doeth) against vs then against them. Which being euident, let vs consider how iustly nature may bee blamed to fayle in the prouision of medicines. Scarce would a man looke for any great verrue of medicine in the wormes of the earth, being a creature so abiect: yet ioyne they, and cleaue together wounded sinewes, they cure tertians, they help the paines of the eares, the toothache, and the powder of them dronke prouoketh vrine. The little vermine called *Somes*, which being touched runne together round like a peale, who would thinke they cured the difficultie of making water, the Iawnes,

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the Quinsy, for which purposes they be of great force, and for to discharge stuffed lungs, with tough and grosse humors, nothing may be compared. Likewise the cornes of horse legges called *Lichenes*, although they bee base and vile excrements, yet helpe they such as are taken with the falling sicknesse. The decoction of Frogges with salt and butter, is a triacle against the bitings, stings, and poysons of all serpents, and the ashes of them burnt, stayeth the flux of bloud being thereto applyed. These base creatures the rather I propound, that beeing knowne, the treasures which Nature hath hid and layde vp in them, with such varietie of vertues, wee might, the better esteeming of her benefites, and the blessings of our owne countrie, both acknowledge them, accept them, and bee mote thankfull vnto God for them. The which base creatures the vjier they seeme to be, the more commend they the goodnesse of the Creator, who would not the abiectest thing that is, should altogether bee without wherewith to serue, and doe homage to his Lord and maister: which if these things affoord vs, what may wee iustly promise to our selues, and require of the rest more excellent creatures? Let not the reason seeme strange and weak to thee reader, who art a Christian, which is taken from the prouidence and wisdom of God, to proue the sufficiencie of his execution and performance of the same. For if *Galene* thought it reasonable, (as it is most reasonable,) to gather the wisdom and prouidence of the Creator by his work in the Creature & maintenance thereof, which he in the end of his bookes
of

of the vse of parts, calleth a poynt of diuinitie, farre to bee preferred aboue the whole Art of Physicke; much more reasonable is it for mee, and the reason sounder which is drawne from that diuine prouidence, to the practise thereof. And if *Galene* had that religion in him, beeing a Gentile; and groping onely in the mist of naturall knowledge of God, could not satisfie himselfe with a Psalm or Hymne (as hee himselfe calleth it) of seuentene stauces, euery staffe contayning a whole booke (for thus hee himselfe calleth his Bookes of the vse of parts) of the wisdom of the most wile God, esteeming that dutie more acceptable vnto him then sacrifices of an hundreth Oxen, or the most costly perfumes and incense; let it not bee harsh in thine eares gentle reader, to heare now and then the goodnesse of our God, his wisdom and prouidence, to bee both intreated of and aduanced of a Christian Physitian, and to Christians, to whome the sunne of righteousness hath shined and scatterred those mists of naturall darkenesse, and hath giuen the earnest of immortallitie. And bee assured there is no truth in Philosophie, but may stand with, yea rather may rest, and bee vpholden of Christianitie. But let vs proceede. *Julius Bassus*, *Nicerates*, and *Petronius Niger*, as saith, *Dioscorides*, thought their countie medicines, and those which their native soyle yeelded, most worthy to bee exactly intreated of by them, be-like either thinking them sufficient for the inhabitants, or more agreeable with them. Which homely practise of the nations where he trauelled, *Dioscorides* confesseth to haue bene the matter whereof

whereof he compounded his golden book of medicines, which at this day remaineth a rich storehouse to all Physicians. Now then I would know why we should more bee provided of medicine against one disease then another, of our countrie yeeld? is it because such diseases which require strange medicines are more dangerous, or lesse? if more dangerous then should the remedy for them be more at hand, then for other: if lesse, why are then the strange medicines esteemed as most forcible? and if we be lesse subiect to such diseases as are cured with them, & to the absence of them may seeme tolerable, why then are tertian agues chiefly cured with *Thamarines* and *Rhewbarbe*? wherof the one cometh out of India, & the other for the most part out of Barbarie. What so euer nature is yeelded to any nation, it serueth either for nourishment or medicines, or being neither nourishment nor medicine, is plaine poison. Now a subduction being made of each of these, one from the other, what part shall we thinke wil nourishments leaue to medicines? a far greater doubtless then they them selues bee: & as they exceed nourishments, so greatly do they & beyond al comparison exceed the poisons. Wherefore if the most of creatures in euery nation, be a fit matter of medicine, greatly no doubt are all nations stored with them: which store declareth, that as diseases partly rise of breach of diet, & partly through poisons, so Nature would furnish vs with medicines in nūber answerable to the causes of both: which being not sufficient, argueth that Nature misleth of her purpose, hauing sufficiently declared her endeauour: but Nature alwaies bringeth her workes to perfection, except in case of monsters, which are not ordinary.

Wherefore her will, (she being an instinct of Gods) ever going with the execution thereof, must needs performe that to vs which she pretendeth in the varietie. But that thou maist (gentle reader) have better holde and greater assurance of the insufficiency of thy countrie medicines, I will set downe briefly according to the variety and sorts of all diseases cured with medicine, medicines taken from our native soyle answerable vnto them, and effectually to cure them. And because medicines haue relation to diseases, I will first touch the diseases, and thereto ioyne the medicicines. All diseases are either in the complexion, or frame of the bodie, such as are in the complexion are all cured by medicine; which I named in the beginning of this treatise one of the instruments of Physicke. Of diseases in the frame, these onely are cured with medicines; Quantitie superfluously increased, or diminished: obstructions, ouerstraightnesse or ouerlargnesse of passages in the bodie. These are onely the diseases properly to bee cured with medicine: other diseases which rise of these, either of their owne accord vanishing by the cure of these, or else to bee cured by surgerie, as euill figure and shape through want of proportionall quantitie, that beeing restored, the figure forthwith returneth; or if not, rather is to be cured with helpe of hand. And luxation of ioynts, and euill coupling of partes, if they rise of distemper onely, that beeing taken away with medicines, returneth oftentimes with it good situation of partes. Likewise, the situation peruered through distemper, the complexion beeing restored, the other consequently do followe.

Now

Now, having declared in generall the diseases which onely require medicine; that euerie disease may haue his proper one, I will subdiuide them more particularly, ie yning to euery disease that medicine which thereto belongeth. The diseases in the complexion are either in all the parts of the temper thereof, or else in one or twaine. In the whole complexion are such as are ingendred of venemous causes: and those either ingendred in the body, or happening thereto outwradly: they which are ingendered in the bodie, are Cankers, Leprosies, falling sicknesse, Suffocation of the matrix through nature corrupted, Swounings through corruption of Wormes ingendred in the body. And these bee the diseases of venemous causes bred in the bodie. Such as happen thereto by outward occasions, are either by poyson taken into the bodie, or by outward touching procured: taken into the bodie, as the poyson of *Toades*, *Henbane*, *Nightshade*, *Hemlocke*, *Ratsbane*, *Quicksilver*, and such mineralls, and last of all infected aires causing pestilence, and Carbuncles. Such as are outwardly procured, are either without woundes or with woundes: without woundes, infection passing from one to another, as the French pockes. With woundes, venemous bitings and stingjags of beasts, as of Serpents and madde Dogges. And these are all the diseases said to bee in the whole temper of the bodie, which hauing first shewed to be sufficiently cured by home medicines, in like maner will I prosecute the rest. And heerein (gentle reader) thou art not to looke I should set downe all medicines which our native

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soyle is knowne to bestow vpon vs for cure of these diseases, which would growe to an infinite volume, I heerein referring thee to the workes of those who of purpose haue written of the nature of simples, and are authors of practise, but it shall I hope suffice for this purpose to picke out amongst a great many, those of choise for these diseases. And first to begin with Cankers, which being not exulcerated but remayning humors, are cured (if with any medicine) by the iuyce of *Nightshade*, all the sortes of *Endiue* and *Succorie*, with *Agri-monie*, with *Saint Iohns wort*, wilde *Clarie*, called *Oculus Christi*, the flesh of *Snayles* boyled, *Cray-fishes*, greene *Frogges*, and to conclude, with all kinde of metalls and mineralls; and among them *Leade*, how so euer it be vsed, is most souereigne. If it bee exulcerated, then heerein haue the mineralls and metalls the chiefe place. To the exulcerate Canker belongeth the *Woolfe* (which is nought else, but a Canker exulcerated.) The *Gangrene* and *Speacelus*, are cured by the remedies of the Canker and *Woolfe*, the one being a degree of an *Vlcer* in which the partes begin to bee mortified, the other when they haue now lost life altogether. The *leprosie* is an vniuersall Canker, and for outward medicines requireth no other: among the inward, *Plantine*, *Whay*, *Hedgehogs* dried and drinke, helpe greatly. And thus much for Cankers and Leprosies, which as they be diseases hard to bee cured by any medicine, so receiue they as great helpe by these our home medicines, as by any of strange countries. The falling sicknesse, if it be in such as are aged, and haue beene long

long diseased therewith, is a disease hardly or not at all to be cured. But where it is curable, these medicines bee comparable with the best: the roote of the *Mistletoe* of the *Oake*, the runnet of an *Hare*, the *Peonie* roote, *Enula campana*, the scalpe of a *Man*, an *Asses* hoofe, *Hyssope*, the mylt of an *Horse*, the stones which are found in the mawes of the first broode of *Swallowes*, five leaved grasse, the iuice of the *Conflippe*, the iuice of *Horehound* with *Honie*. All suffocations of the *Matrix* are cured with *Plantaine*, *Peneriall*, *Herbgrace*, and by an infinite number of home medicines. Wormes and that infection, is taken away by *Coriander* seed, *Colewort* seed, *Garlike*, *Wormwood*, & in a manner with all bitter hearbs, with the iuice of *Purflane*, with the fylings of *Stags* horne, little inferiour in vertue to that which is commonly taken for the *Vnicornes* horne. *Peach* caues, *Hyssope*, *Mints*, *Purflane* seed. Thus much touching medicines against diseases ingendred of venomous causes within the bodie. Now touching such as happen by outward occasions: and first of those that by mouth are taken into the body. Against which generally it helpeth greatly to drinke store of butter in steed of oyle, with warme water or the decoction of *Flaxe* seed, *Fenigreeke*, or *Mallowes*, and herupon a vomit: which done, *Sothernwood*, the roote of *Seahuluer*, the seed of *Nep*, the iuice of *Horehound*, the seed of wild *Rue*, *Walnuts*, *Turnops*, *Herbgrace*, five leaved grasse, with an infinite number of native medicines, expell the poyson, and restore the patient. More properly to the poyson of *Cantharides* belong *Peneriall*, to *Euprestu* all kinds of *Pearres*, and woman's milke: to the *Salamander*, *Chamepitis*, *Seaholy*

ROOTS

rootes : to the wormes of the Pine tree, such as cure the poyson of *Cantharides* : against the poyson of of the Toad, the rootes of *Reedes* and *Cyperus* : against the *Chameleon*, radish roots and *Wormwood* : against *Ephemerum*. Asses milke or Cowes milke, hot : against *Dorycnium*, Goats mike, Asses milk, Cockles, and Cray fishes : against the poyson of *Aconitum*, *Organ*, *Hearbgrace*, *Horehound*, the decoction of *Wormwood*. Against *Chriander*, *Wormwood*, salt broth made with a Goose or Hen, which expell also the poyson of *Flewort* : the poyson of *Hemiocke* is cured with *Mint*, *Hearbgrace*, *Nettle* seed, *Bay* leaues, which also cure the poyson of *Vgh*, and *Carpasus*. The poyson of that kinde of *Crowe-foot*, called *Sardonia*, is cured with drinking store of *Mede*, and Milke : Henbane with *Nettle* seede, wilde *Endiue*, *Mustard* seede, and *Rocket* : *Cearuse*, with *Mede*, hot milke : *Peach* stones, with the decoction of *Barley*, with the decoction of *Mallows* : *Quicksilver*, with store of Milke drunke. *Mercurie* sublimed with *Crystall* : *Lime*, *Orpiment*, *Katsbane*, and such like, with the decoction of *Flaxe* seede, and Milke with *Mede*. And to conclude this point, there is no kinde of poyson, but it findeth cure by our cuntry medicines without borrowing. Thus much for the cure of poysons taken into the bodie by eating or drinking of them : *Pestilences* are cured (if with any medicine) with *Angelica*, *Cardus benedictus*, *Arsnike*, worne about the bodie, the roote of *Pimpinell*, of *Tormentil*, *Hearbgrace*, *Setwall*, *Walnuts*, the powder of *S. Iohns wort*, *Iuniper* berries, *Vernen*, and the chiefe of all, the noble simple water *Germander*, and the *Dwarfgen*.

ian. For pestilent sores and Carbuncles, Scabious, Ofsit, Loufestrife, and the Marigolde : to the pestilence may bee referred the small pockes and such like, which agree in medicine also with the pestilence. And thus much for the cure of poysons. Against bitings and stings of venemous beastes, and poysoned weapons, there are also both generall and particular remedies. The generall are these : the ashes of the cuttings of the Vine and of the Figge tree, with Lee, Leekes, Onions, Garlicke, the Sea water, mustard seede, Endiue, Heth, the roote of the Sea Huluer, Bay berries, Hearbgrace, Dill, Sowse breade, Fennell, Peneral, the runnet of an Hare, the Well, and these generall : particulars, are such as follow. Against the bitings of *Phalangium*, the seede of Sothernwood, Aniseede, the seede of Trifolie, the fruite of *Tamariske*. Against the *Scolopendra*, wilde Rewe, Thyme, Calamint : against the Scorpion, Basil seed : against the biting of a Viper, Adder, Snake, &c. Sothernwood, Bayes, green Organ, the Bramble, the braines of an Hen, Cole seede. Against the bitings of a madde Dogge, Crowe garlike, the riuer Crabbe, Balme, an actuall cauterie, the liuer of the madde Dogge broyled, the bloud of a Dogge drunke. And thus much for the bitings and stingings of venemous beastes, which also serue against poysoned wounds, else to be cured with the medicine which respecteth properly the poyson wherewith the weapon hath beene infected. The infection without wound is the French pocke, whereof (sufficient hauing beene saide before) I will heere say nothing.

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This

This then shall suffice to haue written of the cure of all diseases rising of venomous causes, wherein (if Nature of her owne accord as it were, and in this great neglect of our Country & natie medicines) hath shewed her selfe so liberall, how large would shee be, if with sette purpose and carefull endeuour greater triall of things were had, and prooffe made by learned and discret men. Now follow the diseases which are by the excesse or defect of one or two parts of the temper, which are hot, cold moist, and drie, simple or compounded: which if they be not procured by euill humours, then require they altering onely by contrary qualities. If by them, as fleame, choler, melancholie: then are these humors first to be auoided and diminished.

Such as require altering, are cured by natures of contrarie qualitie, not onelie generally, but euen answerable to all degrees of excesse. And first to beginne with hot diseases of the first degree, they are cured with such contraries as follow: Barley, sowre Grapes, Roses, Violets, the Oake, Quinces, Damplings, Pellitory of the vvall, Docks, Peares, Apples, Hartshorne, the flowers and whole hearbe of Malloves.

Of the second degree; the vvater Lillie, Duckmeat, Knotgrasse, Vine leaues, the Bramble, Plantane, Cherries, Lead, Cerusse, Barberies, Cowcombers, Mellons, Gourds, Citralls, whites of Egges, Medlers, and Seruices.

Of the third; Purslane, Housleeke, Mandrake, Henbane.

Of the fourth; Hemlock, Poppie. Thus much for hot diseases.

Medi-

Medicines for cold diseases, are these hot which follow. Of the first degree; Buglosse, Borage, Fumitorie, Sage, Horsehoofe, Maydenhaire, Butrer, Lillies, Flaxe-seede, marrow and fat, Chamomile, Fenigreek, &c.

Of the second; Dill dry, Mugwort, Parseley, Saffron, Honie, Balme, Salt, &c.

The third; Anise, Folefoote, Calamint, Commine, Fenell, Hyssope, Mints, &c. The fourth; Garlick-creffes, mustard, Celendine the great.

For moist diseases these medicines are good; Of the first degree dry: Cabbage, Beetes, Chamomile, Fenel, Beanes, Fenigreek, &c. Of the second; Dill, Mugwort, Shepheards-pouch, Doddard, Lintils, Hony, Rosemary. Of the third; Wormewood, Germander, Hyssope, Iuniper, Fiue leaved grasse, Organ, Horehound, &c. Of the fourth; Garlick-creffes, mustard-seed, wilde Rue.

Dry diseases haue these medicines, Buglos, Malowes, Turnops, Endiue, for the first degree. The second; Violets, Water-lillie, Lettice, Purselaine, &c. The third, and fourth degrees, as these are euill supplied by strange simples; so are they recompenced by increase of quantities of moyst in the two first degrees. And thus much touching medicines belonging to the cure of diseases in one part of the temper, which beeing in two parts, and without humour, require either temperings the simple qualities aforesaid, in diuerse simples, or natures vvherein such two do exceede; vvhich because they be as plentiful as those I haue before mentioned, and that heereof none makes doubt, I vwill not touch. If this double distemper rise of humor, as for

the most part of it doth : Then is that humor to bee diminished or altogether to bee voyded out of the bodie, and then the distemper remaining to bee altered. The humors are properly to bee voyded by purgation, other waies there bee diuerse : as exercise, fastinges, sweating, vrine & such like. But properly the vacuation of flemme, choler, melancholie, which are the causes of this double distemper, belongeth to purging medicines : which purgations, as the greatest doubt is of natures prouision in them, so they beeing supplied by our countrie soyle, the greatest part of this controuersie may seeme to bee decided.

Purgations are eyther by vomit, or by stooles: by vomit our natie soyle ministreth great choice, as, verie gentlie, the radish rootes with the seed; the pepon roote and nettle seede : with more vehemencie, solefoote, leafe and roote, the middle barke of the wall nutte tree, and the long blossomes thereof: and yet most vehemently the seedes of broome and the flowers thereof : and these for vomit. By the stooles, and first to purge choler: the flowers and leaues of the Peach tree, Violets flowers and seedes comparable with Rheubarbe, the great garden docke called the *Munkes* Rheubarbe, Damask roses, wilde Saffron, the powder of Featherfewe, all the kindes of spurges, the root of the wilde Cowcumber, the roote of Bryenie, and Coloquintida. Melancholie is purged with Coloquintida, the oke fearne, the iuice of Mandrake, the flowers of broome, bearefoote, and Antimonie. Fleame and water are purged with Coloquintida, the iuice of Rhineberries, the grosse
barke

barke of the Elme, the iuice of the roote of Wal-
 worde, of Elder, the gardine Flowerdeluce roote
 iuyced. The dry leaues of Laurell, the seawythewind,
 scurby weede. These are a shewe of our Enlgish
 store of purgers: which if they bee too strong,
 then are they to bee ministred in smaller quanti-
 tie mixed with those of feeble working; if too
 weake, then are they to bee sharpened with quic-
 ker. If they offend any part, they are to be cor-
 rected partly with cordials, and partly with me-
 dicines respecting such partes as they annoy. Which
 wantes are not onely to bee charged vpon our
 countrie medicines, seeing euen the best of fo-
 reyne purgers are to bee touched with the same.
 As scammonie is corrected with quinces, other-
 wise troubleth it the stomach with a griping and
 gnawing, it purgeth ouer vehemently, it hurteth
 the liuer, and is enemie to the heart, and doth
 exulcerate where it passeth, and procureth dysente-
 ries, that is to say, vlcers in the guts. Turpeth is cor-
 rected with ginger and long Peper, Mastich with
 oyle of sweete Almonds, and Suger, else ouerthrow-
 eth it the stomach, troubleth, & ouerdrieth the bo-
 dy. *Coloquintida* with oyle of sweet almonds, goom,
 tragacant, or mastich, else troubleth it vehemently
 the whole bodie, procureth the bloudie fluxe, and
 miserably tormenteth the guts. So, Agaricke requi-
 reth to be steeped in wine with ginger & cloues, yet
 scarce abstaineth it from ouerthrowing the sto-
 mach. Cassia marreth the stomach, and requireth
 to bee mixed therewith stomach medicines. The
 excesfiue drinesse, and binding of Rheubarbe is
 corrected with some moystening syrope. *Aloe* re-

quireth Mastich and Goome Trageacanth to mitigate the fretting thereof. *Sene* marreth the stomach, and either through windiness, or through vehemency of scouring, tormenteth the body, and therefore needeth Ginger, Cinamon, or Spike, sweet Prunes, fatte broth, and Raisins.

Hermodactiles offend the stomach, & cause winde, and require Ginger, Cumine, or Spike: and to be short; there is no purger of strange drogues which requireth not correction of great faults; which correction is taken frō such medicines as respect those parts chiefly which the purgation dooth annoy, whereof such is our store, that in all parts we be sufficiently armed therewith. But of these shall heereafter be spoken.

Now, if any man thinke, for want of *Cassia*, *Manna*, *Sene*, *Rheubarb*, these humours cannot be voyded, or not so well; let mee then knowe how the *Grecians* wanted them, and yet found no lack, vsing onely *Scammonie*, *Helleborus* and *Colocynthis*, *Aloes*, and *Agaricke*, for their chiefe purgations: The other beeing brought in of late in comparison, by the *Arabians*; vvho both in knowledge of Physick, and in the works thereof, were farre inferiour to the *Grecians*, to whom I say (I meane the ancient of them in *Galen* time and before) neither *Manna*, nor *Cassia*, nor *Sene*, nor *Rheubarbe*, nor *Hermodactiles*, vvere known either at all, or at the vttermost for purgers. And as for *Manna*, *Fuchsius* saith, that certaine hauing beene about the *Mount Libanus*, made report that the inhabitants of that mountaine, hauing eaten their fill thereof, neither feele themselues any whit troubled there-with, nor their bodies loosed, but

but vse it for an ordinary sustenance. Whereby again appeareth a great diuersitie of working of strange medicines according to the variety of countries. But what should wee say of the nature of purgers, it is doubtlesse one of the hardest points at this day in all naturall Philosophie, neither minde I at this present to deale therein : but this may I say, as by preparation, one nature may according to the variety thereof, receiue diuerse, yea contrary vertues; so seemeth it to me that this vertue of purging may be procured to natures of themselues destitute thereof, by preparation.

Diuerse and in a manner all the metalls, and mineralls, beeing burnt and washed, giue ouer their fretting nature, and quicksiluer (which of it selfe it is not sublimed, or precipitated) becommeth a vehement scouring medicine: so likewise Antimonie, before it be turned into glasse or oyle, is not known to purge the bodie: vvhich beeing done, is greatly commended against the Dropfie, the French pocks, melancholie, and diuerse other diseases, vvhich it cureth by purging. So that it seemeth, art of preparation, as it maketh no nature (that beeing a vvorke of the vniuersall nature) so may it not onely bee a preparer, but euen a maker of medicines: vvhich medicines are not natures, euen as health, and sickness are not of the nature of mans body, but euen accidents thereto.

Which being certaine, let vs then consider what an infinite variety of medicines wold arise of things, the same being vsed not only entire, but diuersly prepar'd & euen corrupted: wherein the industry of *Alchemists* is

is verily greatly to bee commended, and farre more excellent then the common *Pharmacopolia* rather so to bee called then *Pharmacopolya*, by the skill whereof diuerse natures in one thing are so exactly seuered, euery one hauing a diuerse operation. Now oftentimes because the humor to bee purged is grosse and tough and so hardly yeeldeth to the medicine, or hath some other euill qualitie wherewith it might greatly hurt the partes, whereby it passeth; nature not forgetting this point, hath as abundantly supplied such helpes in this behalfe, as neede requireth: as for the preparing of choler, Plantaine, Roses, the verduice of the grape, endiue, suchorie, sorel, sperage, &c. For melancholic: violets, borage, buglosse, haulme, fumitory, doddar, ceterach, or fingerfearne, &c. For flemme: fenel, persely, betonic, neppe, penerial, thyme, sauerie, germander, &c. Of these I lesse stand vpon, because the preparers of humors are least in controuersie, although from hence may an argument bee drawne not lightly to bee passed ouer, to proue the store of purgers, seeing nature hath ministred sufficiencie of preparers, and as it were harblngers to the purgers of countrie yeelde. But I wil drawe to an end: and thus much shall suffice for this present purpose to haue said of medicines, belonging to the cure of all diseases in complexion. The other kinde of diseases are in the frame of the body: and of those, if quantity bee superfluously increased, and that in the whole body, medicines which do vehemently waste, as those of the third degree hot, diminish the same. If in the part onely, medicines which we call eaters, and fretters,

ters, dispatch the same : as copperous, the ashes of
purge, burnt alum, mercurie sublimed and precipi-
tate, verdigreene, burnt salt, &c. If measure be di-
minished, and that without losse of substance, the
glewing medicines bring cure : whereof our native
soile is so stored, that for wounds, the Surgions need
neither to send into Barbarie, nor India : as Plan-
tane, Hounds tonge, the flowers and leaues of wil-
lowes, yarrow, carduus benedictus, betony, sca-
bious, veruen, elme leaues, adderstonge, moone
worte, hearbe turpence, Selse heale, and these if the
wounds bee in the fleshie partes. If it be breaking
of bones, such are ioyned with fine flower, the
brayne of a dogge, with woll, and the white of an
egge, the holyhocke roote, the mosse of the oke,
glewe, roses, worme woode, &c. If there be losse
of substance in the fleshie parts either by wound,
or vlcere, Incarnatiues sayle vs not : as barliemeale,
fenegreke flower, figbene meale, and to bee short
all such as bee of the first degree hot and drie, with-
out egernes or felnes. Now the diseases in straight-
nes of passages or obstructions, if they arise of the
humors afore said, and in those places whereto the
medicine may conueniently come, then are they to
be sette free by purging. If vpon other causes, or in
such places whereto the force of the medicine which
purgeth cannot come, or hardely entereth, or of
such causes as be no humors, but through some o-
ther strange matter, or by straightnes of the ves-
sels, wherethrough the passage is, then are other
remedies to be vsed whereof we haue great plentie,
as softners, loosers, and such as doe enlarge the
pores of the bodie, of which sorte are such as bee
not

not aboue the first degree hote: as Chamomile, Lillies, new butter, Swines greace, Linseed, Fenigreek, Brionie root, all marrowes: Also medicines which make the matter thin, or cut it, and diuide it into sundry parts, of which sort are they of the second degree hot to the third degree, as Dill, Pencilall, Sauerie, Organ, Thyme, Marioran, Saint Iohns wort, Worme-wood, &c. Now, if the humour prepared be to be voided by place medicine, then salt, salt water, Lie, Ashes, Alume, and Lime, take place; and if more vehemencie bee needfull, Calamint, vvile Cresses, Triacle, mustard, Garden Cresses, Mustard seed, nettles, dragons, all the sparges are to be numbered among the best: and if these serue not, the root of Crowfoot will make the supply. If the humour cannot be voided conueniently, except it be altered into another matter, of which sort is pent bloud out of the veines, then are ripening medicines first to be applied: as butter, wheat-flower, Sorel, Horschoof Lillies, Marchmallowes, Onyons roasted; which all are singular ripers. If the matter be rough & clammy, these scourers auoyd that inconuenience; Endiue, Suchorie, Red-roses, Plantaine, Houseleeke, Agrimonie, Betony, Hony, Horehound, Worme-wood, Baulme, Pimpernell, Watergermander &c. Now, if the matter which stoppeth be the stone, as in the kidneies, or bladder, then are these medicines most conuenient for that vse: Grummell seed, Goates bloud, the iuyce of Mugwort, Seahuluer-root, the stones found in the great snayles beads, radish roots, Saxifrage, &c. If any hard matter be in other parts, the softners and wasters, & dissoluers are to be applied.

Thus

Thus much touching the cure of obstructions and straight passages, which according to the variety of place where they light, cause sundry diseases, or rather take to the sundry names. As in the braine, the Apoplexie; in the bladder of Gall, the yellowve awnes; in the Splene, the black: in the synewes of motion, the palsey or trembling; in the lungs Asthma, and so forth.

Now, if these passages be too large, they are to be topped and streightned with cooling and drying medicines, of which sort in a manner are all of sharp and sowre taste; as Vine-leaves, the Brier, and the Bramble, Barbaries, Medlers, and Seruices, Quinces, & such as are of themselves, or by mixture with liquor clammie, as wheat flower, beane flower, the white of an egge, plaister, washed lime, Litharge, and Ceruse.

Now moreouer, because in all good cure, not onely the cause of the diseases is to bee oppugned, but the part also to bee strengthened, which must needs (partly by the cause of the disease, and partly given by the conflict of the same cause with the medicine) be feebled; that nothing be wanting unto vs for the restoring of health, nature hath provided euen speciall munition for euery part of the body, that the whole furniture against all diseases might be complete. As for the head, Aniseedes, Folefoot, Betony, Calamint, Eyebright, Lauender, Bayes, Marioran, Piony, Sage, Rew, or herbgrace, Lettise, the leaues and flowers of vvater Lillies, Roses, garden nightshade. For the lungs, calamint, dragons, licorras, Enula campana, hissop, linseed, horehound, the lugs of a fox, scabious, water germander, barley, garden poppe,

poppe violets, horsehoofe. For the heart, buglosse, borage, saffron, baulme, basill, rosemary, violets, the bone of a stagges harte, roses. For the stomach, wormewood, mints, betonie baulme, mint, quinces, medlers, Sorell, purselane. For the Liuer, Dartspine, or chamepitys, germander, agrimonie, fenell, endiue, suchorie liuer worte, barbaris. For the splene: Maiden heare, sperage, fingerfearne, dodder, dodder of thyme, hoppers, the barke of the ash tree. For the kidneys: Sea huluer, Grumel, Parsley, Knecolme, saxifrage, Mallowes, Plantane, Pellitorie of the walle. For the wombe: mugwort, peneriall, featherfewe, sauine, walwort, Iuniper. For the Ioynts, chamomile, saint Iohns wort, organ, rue, mulden, and coweslips, the lesse centaurie, and chamepitys.

Thus haue I (gentle reader) briefly run ouer the diseases cured by medicine, hauing passed by those which eyther rise of these, as euill figure by immoderate excesse, or defect of quantitie, vnequally increasing or wanting, or number, euill situation for want of good couplance through distemper, & such like, as also the compounde of those, which require (onely composition excepted) the same medicines. Whereby euidently maist thou see, the goodnes of God towards thee, in so plentifully furnishing thine owne soyle with such varietie of medicines: which if it yeeld thee such plenty in this neglect & lothing of our countrie remedies, what fruite wert thou to looke for, if diligence and paines were vsed? Verily right well might wee both auoyde the dangers before declared, ease our selues of immoderate charge, and haue better assurance of our medicines then

hen wee haue : yea verie well satisfie our dainti-
nesses euen with strange simples, or finde out such
as should not only in vertues match with the spices
of India (which is a plaine case) as Rosemarie match-
eth Cinamon: Basill, Cloues: Sage, the Nutmegge:
Saffron Ginger: Thyme, Muske: Sauerie, the leafe
called Malabathrum, but euen in pleasantnes of tast
expresse the same. And as Auens doth most liuely re-
present the taste of cloues vnto vs, so likelie is it
if search were made, and this enterprize of exami-
ning and trying our natie simples taken in hand
by men of wisdom, and vnderstanding, wee should
no more be destitute of spices then *India* or *Arabia*,
although neither *Indish*, nor *Arabicke*: and as the
small iaggies of the rootes of Auens, faile little
from cloues in taste, so might wee as likely find that
which were little inferiour to Cinamon, ginger, nut-
megges, and mace, not onely in likenesse of wor-
king, but euen in similitude of nature: but I will re-
turne this to that time, when either men shall bee
more carefull for publike benefit then priuate gaine,
or sufficient allowance bestowed on such men as
would spend their daies only in searching out the ver-
ties of natures, which at this time is greatly wan-
ing, euen as for all other professions of artes. Our
English soyle is greatly commended, as it iustly
deserueth, for temper of the aire: & of such as haue
experience thereof, of strangers, and great masters
of simples, for varietie of excellent medicines car-
ryeth great praise, who report they finde such sim-
ples in the valleys and woodes of our North parts,
they finde in the toppes of mountaines in the
south countries. So that certaine gardines in Eng-
land, especially in London, are able to affourd great

varietie of medicines euen of forraine simples to all diseases. And if the Dittany of Candie, the Cipre tree, the Nicotian out of *India*, Coloquintida, the Almon tree, the Pomegranate tree, will brook our soyle, and flourish therein, as they doe, wee need no doubt, but certaine and sufficient prouision of all medicines, (I meane all kindes, but not all of euery kind, which were vnnecessary, neither can any country challenge the same) might bee made partly of voluntary yeeld of the same, partly by planting, and sowing, with iust temper of the mould, and situation of the plant, out of our own country, both with lesse charge and lesse danger, for all diseases.

Now, if it bee demaunded, vwhy then both the practise is, and hath been hitherto otherwise; I will onely say thus much for answer, although much more might be said: The whole art of Physick hath been taken partly from the *Greekes*, and partly from the *Arabians*. And as the precepts of the Art, so likewise the meanes and instruments wherewith for the most part the precepts of the same art are executed which hath bred this error in times past, now by tradition receiued, that all dutie of the Physician touching restoring health, is to bee performed by the same remedies, not in kinde onely, but euery specially with those which the *Grecian* and *Arabian* Masters vsed, who wrote not for vs, but for the *Greekes* and *Arabicks*, tempering their medicines to their estates, although their rules be as common and reason to all nations.

Galen saith in his first booke of preserving health he giueth the rules therof no more to *Germans*, the to *Boares* and *Beares*, but to the *Grecians*. Which

decla

declareth, they respected their owne nation both in
rule and medicine; whom also the *Arabians* in the
same poynt followed.

Now, we receiuing the same medicines with the
rule, must needs fall into the absurdities afore-saide:
Much like to the euill Musitian, which playeth one-
y vpon the instrument whereon his Master taught
him, which if he assay vpon another, committeth
diuerse discords among other euill graces in mu-
ick. But the wise and learned Physitian, being fur-
nished with other arts more generall then his owne,
whereto naturall philosophie most nighly appoa-
cheth, beeing a knowledge of all naturall things, not
of *Arabia*, or *India*, or *Greece*, but vniuersally, find-
eth in all Countries medicines for diseases, nature
yeelding sufficiencie of contraries to all sorts of
them, wherto the inhabitants are subiect, at the least,
in all quarters, which rise not of a blinde tradition,
but from a certaine knowledge of nature. This then
I take to be the chiefe cause of this custome in vsing
strange medicines, which ignorance of nature doth
perpetuate, & nourish daily. I blame none, neither tax I a-
ny man, & I dare say there is not a learned Physitian
in this land, who is not able to performe this poynt
with English medicines, if they would take the mat-
ter in hand: whereto I rather exhort them, then in-
struct them, beeing a thing sufficiently known vnto
them. For it is not the Nutmegge, or the Mace that
strengtheneth the braine, and cureth cold disea-
ses, and moyst diseases thereof: but a drying and
warming vertue, with a secret agreement which they
haue with the braine to preserue the same, which
being found as sufficient in Sage, in Rosemary, in
Betony

Betony and such like; the nutmegge and the mace,
 with such other spice, for that turne may bee dis-
 charged. The same may bee said of all strange na-
 tures, which although wee want, yet haue we such
 as are as sufficient to serue in steede: for as euerie
 nation hath a peculiar condition of the same disea-
 ses, so must the medicine also needes bee of another
 sort: and as the medicine varieth, so why the mat-
 ter of the same medicine should not also varie I
 knowe not. The medicine varieth in respect of the
 complexion of the patient being other in one coun-
 try, then in an other: which medicine is as it were
 seated in nature, which hath many qualities besides
 the medicinable, which qualitie if the medicine be
 good, must agree with the patients complexion; if
 not, then hurteth it greatly. If it agreeth with the
 complexion of a *Moore*, an *Indian*, or *Spanyarde*,
 then must it needes disagree with ours, which dis-
 agreement and want if it bee patched vp vnto vs
 by correctours, yet declareth that patching, that
 the medicine is rather by force constrained, then
 naturally yeeldeth it selfe to the remedie, and so of
 it selfe vnmeet. Wherefore as well the matter ther-
 of is to be changed, as the medicine it selfe. And
 if those correctors neede also correction, what then?
 I will not say that all simples neede their correctors,
 although it be auouched of some, and such as car-
 rie great authoritie for their skill in Physicke. Thus
 haue I (gentle reader) for thy benefite I hope, made
 a way to the greater vse of our home medicines,
 wherein if I haue said freely my mind against strange
 drogues, thou maist vnderstand that otherwise the
 way were stopped to our English medicines, and
 blame

blame me not, if I say as much for ours, as the strangers say for theirs. And if as yet by custome it seeme hard to alter the common course, let each practicer looke to that, I set no lawes to any, onely I craue libertie in this point, both pleasant and profitable to English men. Wherein I haue examples of excellent Philosophers & learned Physitians, neither broach I any idle conceites of my owne. Of this mind is *Plinius Secundus*, *Fuchsius*, *Rulandus*, *Symphorianus*, *Campegnis*, *Octavianus Horatianus*, Physitian to *Valentinian* the Emperour, that all countries haue sufficient medicines for all diseases. I know much more might be said of this point. But this I thought sufficient for the present time, breaking as it were the yse I hope to others, who hereafter shall more copiously deale in the same argument, or at the least, drawing the first lines (of a more large treatise to my selfe which as leasure, and opportunitie shall serue may hereafter be accomplished) this gentle reader I desire thee to accept in such sort, as I offer it vnto thee euen with a minde to spend my daies according to my small talent, for thy benefite. God keepe thy soule and bodie for euer.

FINIS.

F

A

A
COLLECTION OF
Medicines, growing for the
most part within our English Cli-
mat; approued and expe-
rimented against

the
{ Iauudise,
{ Dropsie,
{ Stone,
{ Falling Sicknesse,
{ and Pestilence.

Set downe alphabetically, for the ease
of all, that shall haue occasion to
vse them.

Arnold. de villa noua.
*Qui potest mederi simplicibus, frustra
quarit composita.*

At L O N D O N printed,
1615.

COLLECTIO

Medicines, &c.

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A Collection of English Medicines, &c.

A *Bistachium*, Wormwood the infusion decoction, or iuce thereof, being taken the quantitie of three *cyaths* or draughts euerie day, cureth the Iaundise: *Dioscorides*, it thrusteth out the cholericke humors of the bellie, and auoideth them by vrine; wherby it cureth the Iaundise: *Galen, Paulus Aegyneta*. The creame of wormwood giuen by it selfe, is profitable to them that haue the Iaundise. *Anton. Donatus ab alto mari*. Wormwood giuen in meat and drinke is profitable, to them that haue the Iaundise. *Adam, Lonicerus*. Wormwood boyled with Smalage or mayden haire, is with great profit giuen against the Iaundise. *Ant. Mixaldus*. If hee that hath the Iaundise, doe drink two ounces of the iuce of wormwood, for the space of ten daies together with sugar, hee shall bee cured of the Iaundise. *Gualtherus Riffius*. Wormwood boyled in wine and drunke, cureth the Iaundise: *Nicholas Spindlerus*. The seed of wormewood if it be boyled with the roote of the Flowerdeluce and drunke, doth verie much auaille against the Iaundise:

Worm-
wood.
draughts.

Anton. Mixaldus.

A potion a-
gainst the
Jaundise
and Scuruy

Sothern-
wood.
Bearefoot.

Sorrel.

I haue giuen (saith the Author) that potion of wormwood which *Iohn Wierns* hath prescribed for the Scuruie, & haue very happily cured many of the Jaundise, and this is the forme of the potion. Take *Comarum* of wormwood, our drie common wormwood, Iuniper berries brused, goats milke, or for want thereof cowes milke or whey of milke, the quantitie of foure pynnes, boile it to the consumption of the third part, and let it be strained with expression, then mixe therewith a drachm of saffron in powder, then againe let it boile another walme and straine it, this decoction must be giuen somewhat warme, thrice a day, viz. in the morning fasting, and at three of clocke in the afternoone, and at entrance into bed: by our owne experience wee knowe that wormwood wine doth cure the Jaundise. *Actuarius* saith that the sirup of wormwood doth cure the Jaundise, as witnesseth *Vitalis de furno*, and *Adolphus Occo*. *Abrotanum*, Sothernwood: the wine of Sothernwood being drunke, is verie good for the Jaundise, *Dioscorid*. *Acanthum* or Bearefoot: the rootes whereof which the Romans doe call *tricaradumean* three or foure rootes greene or drie boyled in water to the consumption of the one half, and expressed, and strained from the roots; giue thereof to drinke against the Jaundise: *Galenus*. *Acetosa*: eaten by it selfe and the decoction of the root boyled to the thirds, doth suddenly helpe those that haue the Jaundise: *Actius*. It is approoued in the Jaundise to giue the rootes of Sorrel: *Anicenna*, *Mesue*, *Valescus*. The roots of Sorrel drunke with wine helpeth those that haue the Jaundise: *Antonius Mixaldus*

Mixaldus. A certaine man that had the Iaundise, vsed to eate the condite of Sorel, which he did eate in the morning fasting, and dranke thereupon a little endiue water, and so became hole as witnesseeth *Amatus Lusitanus*. *Acetum*, Vinegar: If he that hath the Iaundise, and sitteth in the sunne, and doth draw vp into his nostrils most sharpe venegar, and do containe the same a little while, pressing his nostrils; it doth carry away the reliques of the Iaundise, which doe remaine about the eyes and the face. *Aetius*. *Paulus Fuchsius* and many others. For the yellownesse of the eyes it is good to smell to vinegar actually hot, because those subtile parts do ascend vp to the head, afterwards by reuerberation they do descend to the eyes, and there they ratifie the pores of the eyes, and after they exhale. *Marcus Catinarius* saith, it is our experiment.

Acorus, or Galengal: the decoction thereof and redde Cicers giuen to drinke, is a present remedie for the Iaundise. *Petrus Hispanus*, *Leonellus Fauentinus*. Make a bath of the water of the decoction of *Acorus*, and it doth the same. A draught of the decoction of *Acorus* in water, cureth the Iaundise *Quintus Appollinarius*.

Adiantum, Mayden or Venus haire: euery kinde of them, is profitable for the ouerflowing of the gall. *Dioscorides*.

Mayden haire boyled in wine or *aqua mulsa*, and drunke for some fewe daies together helpeth the obstructions of the liuer, and therefore consequently is good against the Iaundise: so sayth *Adamus Lonicerus*. And, generallie, *Omne adiantum, quia Iecoris obstructions aperit, Ictericis confert.*

Eucry

Euery mayden haire because it doth open the obstructions of the liuer, is verie good against the Iaudise : *Fernelius*.

Agaricke.

Agaricus : agaricke, is giuen the quantitie of two drachms, to those that haue the Iandise : to those that feele a feuer, it must be giuen with *aqua mulsa*, but otherwise in *vino mulso*. *Dioscorides*. Agaricke hath a digestiue facultie, and doth cut and incide grosse humors, and doth purge from the tournings of the bowels, and therefore it doth cure those that are troubled with the yellow Iandise, through the obstruction of the liuer. *Galen*. Agaricke doth mightily open obstructions in the Iandise. *Nicholas Piss*. Agaricke with rheubarb is an excellent medicine in the Iandise. *Gualtherus Bruel* : the often vse thereof is good against the Iandise, whether it be in portions, or in pills.

Agrimoni.

Agrimonia (called commonly *Eupatorium*) the decoction of common *Eupatorium* or the iuice is with greate profit giuen to them that haue the Iandise. *Mathiol*. The distilled water drunke, cureth the Iandise. *Adam. Lonicerus*.

Camepit.

Ainga : (or *Chamepitios*) the leaues beeing drunke for seauen daies together in wine, cureth the Iandise. *Dioscor*. *Chamepitios* is a good remedie for them that be troubled with the Iandise. *Galen*. The decoction thereof cureth the Iandise. *Mesue*. *Fernelius* affirmeth that it is a good remedie for the Iandise ; and *Petrus Bayras* saith that it cureth the Iandise : Being giuen to drinke with *melicrato* it cureth those that haue the Iandise. *Jacobus Sylui*.

allchengi

Alcechengi : the berries thereof being drunk with some conuenient liquor, doth purge the Iandise by
vrio

vin: *Antho. Fumanellus.*

Allium or garlick: *Praxagoras* doth mixe gar- Garlick
lick with wine and *Coriander* against the Jaundise.

Anton. Mizald.

Aloes being giuen the weight of a drachme to Aloes
drinke, doth purge the yellow Jaundise, *Dioscorides.*

Adam Lonicerus, if the cause of the Jaundise doe pro-
ceede from obstruction of phlegme or grosse cho-
ler, as for the most part it doth, take one drachme
of *Aloes* in the forme of pills, an houre before sup-
per and it is an effectuell remedy if it be continued
euery other day: & if it be too weak to purge let it be
strengthened with three or fower graines of *Diagridi-
um*: *Io. Arculanus.* *Aloes* taken with goats milke cu-
reth the Jaundise: *Quin. Apollinares.* To euacuate
choler in the Jaundise, *Aloes* in the forme of pills
is verie much commended. *Leonellus Faurentinus.*

Ambubeia, Common *succorie*: The whole plant Common
boyled and drunke, helpeth those that are troubled Suchorie.
with the yellow Jaundise. *Mathiolus.* see *Intybus.*

Ammoniacum: gum *Ammoniack* being giuen to
the quantitie of two scruples with *mulso* & the roots
of *Cappars* or with *Aromaticall* wine, it is good a-
gainst the Jaundise, and helpeth them that bee falling
into the Dropsy, auoiding wonderfully by the belly,
the obstructions of the bowels: *Jacob. Hollerius.*

Ammoniacum is commended against the Jaundise,
for it is verie forcible to deliuer from obstruction,
for it cureth the Jaundise, and those that are readie
to fall into the dropsy through the same. *Nich. Piso.*

Amygdale, Almonds: the kernells of wilde Al- Almonds.
monds brused with vineger, and strained, and the
liquor expressed, and giuen in the morning to the
sicke

sicke patient, vpon a fasting stomach, or in the evening at the entrance into bed, is good against the Iaundise. *Hieronimus Bruswicensis.*

Pimpernel. *Anagallis*, pimpernel: some vse the iuice therof to purge the head by the nostrils, if any of the Iaundise doe rest about the face & eyes: *Aetius, Fuchsius, Anton. Donatus.*

Buglosse. *Anchusa*, red buglosse, (so called in shops) the first decoction thereof is giuen to them that haue the Iaundise: and if there bee withall a feuer, it is giuen with *aqua malsa*. *Dioscorides: Adamus Lonicerus.*

Onoclea. *Anchusa* called *Onoclea*, hath the propertie to cleanse and purge bilous, and cholericke humors, wherfore it is giuen to them that haue the Iaundise: *Galenus.*

Two spoonefuls of the drie roots, taken in three draughts of water to drink, is good for the same purpose: *idem Galenus.* The root of red buglosse boyled in water to the thirds, is drunke for the Iaundise: or contunde and bruse one drachme in odoriferous wine and drunke, is good for the same. *Aetius.* A full spoonefull of *Anchusa* brused and giuen with *malsa* for the Iaundise. *Nich. Myrepsus.*

Anchusa, called by *Dioscorides*, *Onoclea*, & by some is the root of red buglosse: let it be boyled with *malsa* if there be a feuer, or in water or thinne wine, adding thereto sugar or honey, and giue the decoction thereof to them that haue the Iaundise, or two drachms thereof reduced into poudre, and giue it in foure ounces of *malsa*, or thinne white wine: *Iacobus Hollerius.*

Goose dung *Anseris stercus* Goose dounge: It is a countrie medicine to cure the Iaundise, giuen the weight of two

two drachms in wine for som daies : this is prooued. I sayth the Author am wont to cure with this following medicine the Iaundise (which medicine is vsed in *Frisia* by the common people in the Scuruie) but especially if it be the black Iaundise: I take goose dung, and oxe dung, such as haue fed onely vpon grasse, of either a like quantitie, that is to say the quantitie of three acorns, or two chesnuts, and I macerate them for a fewe houres in foure pintes of Rhenish wine for the richer sort, and in stale beere for the poorer, afterwards I straine it through a linnen cloth gently and so let it settle; then I take two ounces of Radish roots sliced and brused, then infuse it in some fit liquor, wine or beere, and let it macerate for a night, then in the morning straine it, and mix it with the first liquor of the goose and oxe dung, and so being mixt together vse them: and that it may be the better for the taste, bruse lightly nutmeg & cloues and let it hang therein tyed in a peece of linnen: of this liquor as often as the sicke will, let him drinke thereof, so that in the whole time of his cure, let him drinke no other drinke: This medicine although it bee somewhat rustical and common, yet is of great vse in this businesse, as we finde by experience, so that neuertheless those things aperitiue bee not neglected, which by the art of Physicke ought to be giuen. And if we consider the ingredients of this medicine, it expelleth the Iaundise by vrin, for this potion doth consist of diureticks and of subtile parts: for we see how much the Radish auailerh, that being taken by any manner of meanes cureth the Iaundise. The goose dung is of that hot faculty that it burneth the
| grasse

grasse where it lyeth : heerehence wee may gather how, and of of what subtile and thin parts is is, and how mightily it moueth vrin, being transfused, with some conuenient liquor. The dung of a bull hath also the same vertue, cheefely if it bee gathered in the fields. Some that are superstitious will haue that dung gathered that hath redde haire; but that is not needefull, so that it be gathered in the field where they feede on grasse : Some gather it in the winter whiles they feede on hay, but euery man may doe as they please : And this saith the Author is my experiment.

Goose grass *Aparine* : goose grasse the distilled water thereof, taken twice or thrice a day, the quantity of three spoonefulls, is an excellent remedy against the Iaudise. *Adam. Lonicerus : Nich. Spindlerus.*

Smallage. *Apium* : Smallage. The roots of Smallage boyled in some *Apozem*, and being strained and drunk, helpeth the Iaudise : *Fernelius.*

Garden Smallage, or the seed of common parslly, is giuen in white wine for the Iaudise : *Anton. Mizaldus.*

Saltwater. *Aqua salsa*, salt water : *Asclepiades* ministred saltwater for two daies together against the Iaudise : *Celsus.*

Aquilegia : Columbine : the roots thereof giuen being brused, the weight of a drachme, with Saffron the weight of halfe a drachme, drunke in wine, & the body couered forthwith and caused to sweat, it doth very much auail against the Iaudise : *Adam Lonicerus.*

The seeds of Columbine, as those that doe write of the vertue of herbs, giuen in the wine of Candy the quantitie of 2. drachmes adding thereto a little saffron,

saffron, cureth the Jaundise; but the sick must forth-
with sweat in his bed. *Mathiolas*. Take the seed of
Columbine the quantitie of a drachme, of Saffron a
Scruple, and with an ounce of vineger and two
ounces of Celendine water, mix it and giue it in
the morning fasting, and in the euening at the en-
trance into bed, and drinking nothing thereupon, it
purgeth the Jaundise by vrin, but with the draught
taken in the morning wee may mixe sugar. *Hier.*
Brunswick.

Arthemisia, Motherwort: some giue the distilled *Mother-*
water to drinke, against the Jaundise: *Gualtherus* *worte*.
Ruff. *Artemesia* with the leaues of harts tonge and
a little wormewood boyled in wine and drunke, is
good against the Jaundise: *Quint*. *Apollin*.

Asarum Asarabacca: cureth the Jaundise by o- *Asarabac-*
pening the obstruction of the liuer and splene: *Fer-* *ca*.
nelius. *Asarabacca* put in sirup, cureth the Jaundise
through oppilation, and properly the infusion ther-
of, *Pet. Bayrus*, put into must or newe wine so that
it may boile therewith, cureth the Jaundise: others
put *Asarabacca* in Must for three months, then they
straine it, and giue the same wine, and it is wonder-
full against the Jaundise, *Idem*. Wine of *Asaron*, cu-
reth the Jaundise: *Dioscorides*. Beere of *Asarabacca*
is exceeding good for the ouerflowing of the gall:
Ioan. Placotamus.

Asparagus: Sperage the root therof boyled with *Sperage*
figs or Cisers and so taken doth cure the Jaundise:
Dioscorides. The wilde root thereof is good against
the Jaundise, the seede thereof also giuen in
drinke is good for the same: *Carolus Clusius*: the
roote of *Asparagus* boyled in wine by opening the
obstructions

obstructions of the liuer, cureth the Iaudise. *Adam. Lonicerus.* As well the root as the seed helpeth the Iaudise. *Fernelius.*

The rootes of *Asparagus* boyled with thinne white wine, is giuen the quantitie of foure ounces for a time, against the Iaudise. *Marcus Gatinaria.*

Daffodil.

Asphodelus, Daffodil, the roote drunke with wine helpeth the Iaudise. *Mathiolus.*

Coporas.

Atramentum sutorium, or *Calcanthum* called in shops Vitriol, I finde very effectuall to purge the head in the Iaudise. Vitriol also dissolued in womans milke. *Aetius.*

Orach.

Atriplex, Orache, or Orage, the seede drunke with *aqua mulsa*, cureth the Iaudise. *Dioscorides.*

The seede of Orache, helpeth the Iaudise, that commeth by obstruction of the liuer. *Galen.*

When there is a feuer with the Iaudise, *Atriplex* is verie good, because it openeth: *Mesue.*

The seede of Orache giuen the weight of a drachme with *fero lactis*, is also good. *Nonus.*

Mouse eare

Auricula muris, mouse eare: the kindes of these are *pilosella maior*, and *minor*: euery kinde of them taken morning and euening fasting boyled in wine, helpeth those that are troubled with the Iaudise. *Adam. Lonicerus.*

The decoction of *Pilocella* cureth the Iaudise. *Nich. Piso.*

The water of the decoction of *Pilosella* being drunke, or the wine thereof doth presently helpe them which haue the Iaudise. *Petrus Hispan.*

Diuers doe commend *Pilosella* against the Jaundise, because it doth strengthen the liuer. *Mathiolus*.

B

Barberries : the middle rine of the barberrie tree the quantitie of an Acorne beeing bound in a cloth and boyled in water, let the sicke drinke thereof in the morning and euening, or mix that liquor with wine, it cureth the Jaundise. *Hier. Brunswick. Nich. Spindlerus.* Barberry.

Beta, the beete: whose iuice beeing taken vp in- to the nostrils purgeth the yellow colour that resteth about the face and eyes. *Aetius.* Beets.

Betonica, *Betonye* releueth them that be affected with the Jaundise. *Dioscorides.* Betony.

The powder of *Betonye* giuen with wine the weight of a drachme, helpeth verie much those that bee troubled with the Jaundise. *Adamus Lonicerus.*

Betula, or birche, the sweete iuice of the birch tree gathered in the spring, and beeing drunke, is reported to be verie auailable against the yellow Jaundise. *Adam. Lonicerus.* Birch.

Bos, the oxe : the stone which is ingendered in the gall of the oxe some times the bignes of an egge and of a saffron colour, and verie easie to bee broken, is giuen in poudre to be drunke in wine for the Jaundise. *Mathiolus.*

Brassica,

Brassica, Coleworts: the iuice thereof is giuen with great profit against the Iaundise: to those that are feurorous it is giuen by it selfe, but to those that want a feuer it is giuen the quantitie of a spoonefull with wine. *Aetius*.

The iuice of the Colwort with wine, cureth the Iaundise. *Mesue*. it is also giuen against the Iaundise in red wine for forty dayes together: *Ant. Fumariellus*. And *Mixaldus* saith with white wine; which I think better: *Bupthalmus*, or oxe eye called by *Apothecaries cotula fœtida*, restoreth the natural colour to them that haue the Iaundise: *Dioscorides*. The decoction of the flowers drunke for some daies together cureth them that haue the Iaundise. *Adam Loni*.

C

pennyroyal. *Calamintha*: wilde pennyroyale the decoction thereof being drunke cureth the yellow Iaundise: *Dioscorides*.

Calaminte through his inciding and abstersiue faculty, is good against the Iaundise. *Galenus*.

Calamint cureth those that haue the Iaundise, cleansing and purging the oppilations of the liuer.

Dogs dung. *Canis*. or the dung of a white dogge the quantity of two ounces, with the fourth part of hony giuen to drinke for three daies together, cureth the Iaundise: *Galenus*. Dogs dung, only fed with bones, dry and beaten to powder and giuen to drinke, cureth the Iaundise: *Valescus*. A white dogs turd, feeding vpon bones, dryed and powdered, taken in drinke,

is good against the Jaundise. *Anicenna. Marcus Ga-*
tinaria. Nich. Piso.

Centaurium, the lesser Centaurie, boyled in wa- *Centaury.*
ter to the thirds, and then drinke a good draught
thereof, and it shall cure the Jaundise. *Apuleius Pla-*
sonicus.

Cepa, the Onyon: Take a great white onyon, *Onions.*
make him hollow, and fill the hollownesse with as
much Triacle as an acorne or chelnut, and two or
three drachms of Saffron, wrap it in a sheete of
Browne paper moistened, and let it roste vnder the
cinders, and being roasted stampe it and straine it and
take of the iuice thereof, and let the sicke take some
thereof fasting in the morning, as hotte as may bee,
and couet his body warme that he may sweate, and
this medicine shall cure the Jaundise. *Ioan. Iacobus*
Weckerus.

Cerasia: The leaues of the cherrie tree, a handfull *Cherrie tree*
of them boyled in a sufficient quantity of milke, or
rather wheye, and let the sicke drinke a good
draught of the straying, twise euerie daie, in the
morning, and at entrance into bed. *Hieroni. Brunf-*
wick. for it cureth the the Jaundise by expelling it by
the belly, *Nich. Spindlerus.*

Chamedrios, or Southernwood, the decoction *Southern-*
thereof cureth the Jaundise. *Mesue.* The seed ther- *wood.*
of drunke is good for the same. *Mathiolus.*

Camomel being drunke purgeth the cause of the *Camomel.*
Jaundise. *Dioscorides.* *Camomel*, boyled in water
and drunke, driueth away the Jaundise. *Galenus.*
cureth those that haue the Jaundise. *Pet. Bayrus.*

The decoction of *Camomel* with the toppes of *A medicine*
wormwood, liquirish, Fenel, peisly, *Asparagus* for the
with Jaundise.

with the foure cold seeds, the wine of granots with Iuiubes and Sebesten and endiue water sweetned with sugar, halfe a measure taken in the Morning, the stomach fasting, cureth the Iaudise. *Ioan. De Vigo.*

D

Ciccory.

Demsleonis, white Succorie euerie kinde thereof, the iuice thereof being taken, if the sicke drinke thereof the quantitie of foure cyaths or draughts, cureth the Iaudise. *Galenus.* The iuice of *Cichorie* & endiue, is profitably giuen to those that haue the Iaudise, and to those which haue a feuer therewith, by itself, and to those that haue no feuer, with wine. *Actius.*

E

Rocat.

Eruca, or *Rocate* : wilde *rocate* cureth the yellow Iaudise. *Adam. Lonicerus.*

Eyebright.

Euphrasia, Eybright: the decoctiō therof with wine is good against the Iaudise. *Hieronimus Tragus* witnesseth that he vsed it himselfe. The herbe boyled in wine and drunke morning and euening, without doubt cureth the Iaudise. *Nichol. Spindlerus.*

F

Filipendula

Filipendula, called in shoppes *Saxifraga rubra*, drunke with wine cureth the yellow Iaudise. *Adamus Lonicerus.*

The

The weight of a drachme of the root drunk with *aqua mulsa* cureth the Jaundise. *Nicholaus Spindlerus.*

Ferrum, Iron : The Jaundise is verie happily cured with wine wherein gads of Steele or yron being made red hot is quenched, and the wine giuen for to drinke. *Gesnerus.*

Feniculum, Fenell : The seed of fenel & the root *Fenel.* drunke, drieth a waie the Jaundise : *Dioscorides.*

The roote thereof drunke in some decoction is good for the same. *Galenus. Paulus.*

Fraxinus, the Ash, the distilled water of the Ash *Ash.* rinde beeing drunke, is a most effectually remedy against the Jaundise. *Ad. Lonicerus.*

Fumaria, *Fumatterre* : the decoction thereof and *Fumatterre.* of fenel opneth the obstruction of the liuer and cureth the Jaundise, purging it by vrin. *Adam. Lonicerus.* The rootes of the same herbe boyled in wine is giuen for the same purpose. *Gualt. Bruel.* Of the iuce of *Fumatterre* and sugar, is made a sirup, which cureth both kinds of Jaundise. *Adolphus Occo.*

G.

Gallina, the Henne, the inward skinne of the sto- *A Henne.* mach of hens being well washed with wine, dried and poudered, and a drachme of the same poudre being cast vpon a toste of bread dipped in wine and so giuen to him that is sicke, fasting, and in the evening when he entred into bed, cureth the Jaundise. *Hieronimus. Brunswic.*

Cochgrasse *Gramen*, grasse or vulgarlie called Cooche: the water of the decoction of the root is giuen with great profit to them that haue the Iaundise. *Rondoletius*. We vse the *gramen* roots with good successe in opening decoctions against the Iaundise.

H

Hyssop. *Hyssopus*, Hissop, the leaues drunke with wine, doth cure the Iaundise: *Petrus Bayrus*.

Saint Iohns worte. *Hypericon*: Saint Iohns wort boyled in water to the third part, or poudered & searced, and a drachm thereof giuen with some sweete wine, cureth the Iaundise. *Aetius*. *Ant. Donatus*.

The decoction of *hypericon*, is giuen against the Iaundise. *Donatus*. *Nonus*. Saint Iohns worte, and maiden haire boyled in water is giuen to drinke against the Iaundise. *Galenus*.

I

Flowerde-luce. *Iris*, the waterflower deluce, the rootes whereof being boyled and drunk is giuen with great profit to them that haue the Iaundise. *Mathiolus*.

Iuncus Odoratus, the sweet rushgrasse, a bath made thereof is vsed against the Iaundise. *Galenus*.

L

Lettice. *Lactuca*, lettice: two drachms of the iuice of lettice is drunke euerie daie against the Iaundise. *Symphor.*

phor. *Campegius. Malsue.* Against that disease the dissolved water of the same being drunke, is verie good. The same Authors.

The decoction of lettice, of wilde lettice, is available against the Jaundise, if it be giuen with earth wormes prepared and dried. *Valescus.*

Lauendula, Lauender, the flowers boiled in wine and drunke hot for some daies fasting, driueth away the Jaundise. *Adam. Lonicerus. Nichol. Spindlerus.* Lauender.

The decoction of Lauender, with the flowers prepared, is profitably giuen against the Jaundise, that commeth through the stopping of the liuer; especially if horehounde, Cinamon, and the roots of fenell, and *Asparagus* bee added. *Mathiolus.*

M

Marrubium, Horehound: the iuice thereof taken vp into the nostrils, purgeth the Jaundise. *Dioscorides. and Galenus.* The iuice of horehound drawne into the nostrils, purgeth the Jaundise: or the same iuice dryed and mixed with honie and put into the nostrils, doth cure the same. *Pet. Bayrus.* The decoction of horehound cureth all kinds of Jaundise, if the decoction be made with white pure wine, and giue foure ounces of the straining with sugar in the morning. *Marcus Gatinaria.* Horehound.

Millipede, the loop, or the worrne with many feet drunke in wine, cureth the Jaundise. *Dioscorides, Paulus.* Vnder vessels of water there are found loops which being brused and drunke with *mulsæ*, cureth Loops.

the Iaundise. *Galenus*. Those *millepede* drunke in wine, cureth those that are sicke of the Iaundise. *Adam. Lonicerus*. I (saith the Auth or) haue bruised those loops lightly, & bound them in a thinne peece of linnen, adding thereto wine, or the decoction of horehound, and being pressed, I giue thereof to the sicke in the morning, as he lieth in his bedde, and this I doe for some daies together; and for the taste sake, I adde a little cinamon and sugar, and this saith the Author is our experiment.

N

Watercresses.

Nasturtium, Water resses: The iuice of watercresses drawne vp into the nostrils, taketh away the colour of the Iaundise. *Mesue*. The seede of garden cresses, and radish, of either of them a drachme giuen in wine, is vsed for a secret against the Iaundise.

O

Sheeps dung.

Onillum stercus, sheeps dung taken with an ounce or an ounce and a halfe of persly, in broath, cureth the Iaundise. *Adamus Lonicerus*.

P

Pastinaca Erratica, or wild persnep. boyled in wine to the thirds, cureth the Iaundise. *Paulus*.

Pentaphillon, five leaued grasse, three draughts of

of the iuice thereof for some daies together doth verie quickly cure the Iaundise. *Dioscorides*. The iuice of the roote of five leaued grasse, is effectuell against the Iaundise. *Mesue*. The iuice of the leaues of five leaued grasse, drunke with wine, cureth the Iaundise. *Petrus Bayrus*.

Pimpinella, Pimpernel condite, doth helpe those that haue the yellow Iaundise. *Anton. Fumanel*.

Porrum, Leekes, cureth the Iaundise. *Vitalis de Leekes. Furno*.

Pulegium, Pennyroyall, the decoction thereof doth cure the Iaundise. *Mathiolus*. Wine of pennyriol is good for them that haue the Iaundise. *Dioscorides*.

2

Quercus, the Oake : A medicine of the burning coles of the oake, cureth the Iaundise.

R

Raphanus, the Radish : one part of the iuice of the radish roote, with two parts of sweet wine mixed together, or one *Ciath* of wine, with one *Ciath* of the iuice mixed together, is good for the Iaundise. *Aetius. Fuchsius*. The decoction of radish leaues, is profitable against the obstruction of the liuer, and therefore the Iaundise. *Ant. Mixaldus*. The distilled water of the leaues of radish, being drunke is good against the Iaundise. *Marc. Gatinarus*. We saith the Author in diuers that are sick of the Iaundise do mix the

the iuice of radish with white wine or *aqua malse*. or it hath been tried by it selfe with great profit giuing it for some daies together.

Roses.

Rosa, the rose: the iuice of redde roses and cheefly of white roses, mixed with whey or made into a kinde of sirup with sugar, is good against the Iaudise. *Fernel*. water wherein fresh roses be macerated, or a draught of the iuice thereof doth cure the Iaudise. *Antonius Mizaldus*. *Ioan. Huerinus*.

Rosemarie.

Rosmarinus, rosmarie: The seede of rosmarie giuen with wine and pepper, cureth the Iaudise. *Discorides*.

The decoction of rosmarie being drunke cureth the Iaudise. *Galenus*.

Rosmarie boyled in water to the thirds, or a drachme thereof giuen with sweete wine to drinke cureth them that haue the Iaudise. *Aetius*. *Anton. Donatus*.

The Seede of Rosmarie giuen with wine and pepper, and so drunke, bringeth great help to them that haue the Iaudise. *Anton. Mizaldus*.

S

Sauin.

Sabina, Sauin, drunke with hony and wine cureth the Iaudise. *Galenus*. *Adam. Lonicerus*.

Elder.

Sambucus, the eldern, the oyle thereof is good for him that hath the Iaudise. *Adolphus Occo*.

Sage.

Salvia, Sage, the decoction thereof cureth those that haue the Iaudise. *Q. Apollinarius*.

Sauory

Serpillum: Sauorie, or wilde Thyme being boyled in water, or in sweete wine, and the decoction thereof

thereof giuen to drinke, or a drachme of the powder giuen in wine to them that haue the Iaundise cureth them. *Aetius.*

T

Tamarinds, the decoction of tamarinds is giuen *Tamarinds* to them that haue the Iaundise. *Mathiolus.* It cureth them that haue the Iaundise. *Adam. Lonicerus.*

Tormentilla: the iuice of the greene roote, and *Tormentil.* the iuice of the leaues drunke with wine cureth the Iaundise in a short time. *Adam. Lonicerus.*

V

Valeriana, *Valerian*: the wine of the decoction of *Valerian.* valerian, drunke in the morning, remoueth the obstruction of the liuer and splene, and thereby driueth away the Iaundise. *Weckerus.*

Vermes, Earth-wormes dried giuen for three daies *Earth-* in new wine, purgeth the Iaundise by vrin. *Fuchsius. wormes.* Earth-wormes dried and taken with white wine, cureth the Iaundise. *Nich. Piso.* Earth-wormes dried remoue the yellow Iaundise. *Anicenna.*

Wormes dryed in an ouen and poudered, and taken with white wine and Sugar, cureth the Iaundise. *Thomas Erastus.*

Vrina, vrin: If a man that hath the Iaundise doth *Vrin.* drinke his owne vrin for some daies together, being fasting, it helperh verie much the Iaundise. *Hermes. Anton. Mizaldus.* It is approued to be very auailable

able in the Jaundise to giue euerie morning, fasting,
 this potion following : Take the vrin of a boy that
 is sound, and not polluted, five ounces, white sugar,
 halfe an ounce, mix it and giue it to drinke, which
 must be continued for tenne daies together in the
 Jaundise. *Benedict. Victor Fauentinus.* Take the
 vrin of the patient, with a radish root bru-
 sed and strained, and giue thereof
 to drinke Euening & mor-
 ning, *Hieron. Rens-*
nerus.

FINIS.



A

Catalogue of simple English Medicines, easie to be prepared, against the Dropsie.



Asinthium, Wormwood: an excellent me- *Wormwood.*
dicine against the Dropsie, which wee
call *aquaintercus*, and is to bee prepared
after this manner: take the leaues of
wormwood newe, let it be sea wormwood, or com-
mon, the quantitie of a pounce, sugar three pounds:
beat it in a stone mortar, and the sugar being well
powdered, mixe them, and worke all well together
in the mortar, vntill it be all one bodie, then reserue
it to your vse, halfe an ounce thereof being taken
three houres before supper. *Mathiolus*. Wormwood
cureth the dropsie. *Mesue*.

Sea wormwood is a singular remedie in the weak-
nesse of the liuer, so that by the onely vse thereof
it doth sometimes cure the Dropsie. *Iacobus Sil-
uius*. If one ounce of the iuice of wormwood with
sugar be drunk for ten daies together it doth deliuer
a man from the dropsie. *Gualt. Riffius*.

Allium

Allium, Garlike the vse thereof is profitable against the dropfie, when it proceedeth of a colde cause, because it doth drawe drie, and consumeth the moisture betweene the skinne, *Vitalis de Furno*.

The vse of garlik, if it bee familiar to men of poore estate that haue the dropfie, it cureth them. *Wierus*. Garlike with the lesser centaurie boyled in wine and giuen to drinke, is good against the dropfie. *Quint. Apollinarius*.

Alumbe.

Alumen, Alum liquid giuen the quantitie of a beane, being dissolved in water and strained, giue thereof to drinke against the dropfie. *Aetius*.

Anagallis, Pimpernel, boyled in wine helpeth them that haue the dropfie. *Adam. Lonicerus*.

Pimpernil.

The iuice of yellow pimpernil taken by it selfe or in wine, is giuen for the dropfie. *Anton. Donatus ab Alto mari*.

Smallage.

Apium, Smallage: The rootes of smallage boyled in wine with the rootes of persly, and the liquor strained, it is giuen to drinke to them that be hydro-pical, because it procureth vrin.

Columbine.

Aquilega, Columbine, the roote boyled in wine and drunke, doth profit them that haue the Dropfie.

Motherwort.

Artemesia, Motherwort. A certaine man gaue the distilled water to drinke, to them which haue the dropfie, and the quantitie is two ounces for a time for fortie daies together.

Asarabacca.

Asarum: *Asarabacca*, is good against the dropfie. *Dioscorides*. So is the wine of *Asarum*. *Idem*. *Asarum* put in Must or newe wine, or boyled with the same, cureth the dropfie. *Pet. Bayrus*. *Asarum* purgeth the dropfie *Ascites* by vrin. *Anton Fernel-lus*.

lus. The decoction of *Asarum* drunke, doth only profit, especially if there be a little Cinamon ioyned therewith, *Leonh. Iacchius.*

Asclepias, Vincitoxicū of som, but called truly swal- *Swallow-*
low worthe: the decoction of this plant by it selfe *wort.*
cureth the dropsie: or else take halfe a pound of the
roots thereof, and let it be marerated in white wine
for a night, then boyle them to the thirds, and
giue of the straying thereof in the morning fa-
sting, and there will follow sweats by the soles of the
feete, whereby the dropsie will auoide, as experience
declareth. *Mathiolus, Adam. Lonicerus, Alexan-*
der Petronius.

Asphodil, Daffodil, the roote thereof drunke in *Daffodil.*
wine helpeth the dropsie. *Mathiolus.*

B

Betonica, Betony, the leaues and flowers there- *Betony.*
of boyled in *aquamulsa,* and giuen hot to drinke
for some daies together, doth helpe those that haue
the dropsie, wonderfully. *Adam. Lonicerus.*

Brassica marina, or Soldamella, the decoction *Soldanes.*
thereof with Rhubarbe being drunke, it auoideth
the water of those that haue the dropsie, so doth the
pouder thereof with Rhubarbe and cubebs often
giuen. *Mathiolus.*

Bryonia Syluestris, Wilde Bryony: the roots there- *Bryony.*
of are verie profitable in the dropsie giuen mixed
with sea water and wine: and when they drinke it,
let them drinke two measures at a time. *Dioscori-*
des.

The

The roote of *Bryony* is some times cut in small peeces, and infused in wine, whereof the patient doth receiue a draught in the morning, to which is some times added a little cinamon and maces, that it may do the lesse harme. *Jo. Wierus.*

C

Centaurie. *Centaurium*, Centaurie, the lesse: the decoction therof is vled against the drop sic, some giue halfe a drachme thereof in powder, adding thereto anise seedes, and caraway seedes, of either of them halfe a drachme with wine. *Arnoldus de Villanova.* The roote of the greater centaurie, is giuen for the drop sic macerated in wine, as also drunke in powder. *Mathiolus.*

Onions. *Cepaa*, the Onion: the iuice of the onion, with the iuice of fenel, is giuen with great profit, in the beginning of the drop sic. *Anton. Mixaldus.*

The Iuice of onyons distilled with triacle adding thereunto a little saffron, it cureth the drop sic if there be giuen euerie morning daily, the quantitie of two drachmes for a time. *Nich. Richii.*

Dodder. *Cuscuta*, Dodder, a handfull thereof boyled in wine, is good against the drop sic. *Adamus Lonicerus.*

D

Carret. *Daucus*, the Carret: the seede is good against the drop sic because it purgeth the watrish humor by v-

rin if one ounce thereof bee boyled in halfe a pint of Rhenish wine, to the consumption of the third part for three doses, and this is an experiment.

E

Ebulus, Walworte, it driueth forth by the belly, water, of those that haue the drop sic, and sometimes it worketh by vomit: the iuice thereof is drawne forth either from the roote or from the middle rine being brused, pouring thereon *aqua hordei*, or the decoction of reasons, with a little cinamon, or nutmeg, with sugar, the dose is one ounce. *Fernelius*.

Walworte.

Eringium, *Eringus*, the decoction of the rootes helpeth the drop sic. *Mathiolus*.

Eringus.

Eupatorium: the decoction, or iuice of the common liuerwort is profitably giuen for the drop sic. *Mathiolus*.

Liuerwort.

F

Faba, Beanes: of the burnt stalkes of beanes, there is made *Alixinium*, or lye, either with white wine or Rhenish wine, the vse whereof is against the drop sic, and there is giuen inward the quantity of three ounces for a time. *Ioannes Huerinus*.

Beanes.

Ferrum, Iron: The water of yron is giuen for the drop sic, especially if there be hardnes of the liuer and spleene, or daylie obstructions, or when the drop sic followeth the laundise, and it must bee pre-

pre-

prepared after this manner : extinguish yron in water, so long as it shall leaue behinde it a certaine taste of the yron and a sharpnes thereof ; as for example, take common water twelue pints, then quench yron glowing hotte in it, and let it be quenched so long till there remaine but foure pints of this water, mix with wine or other fit waters to drinke. *Alexander Petronius.*

Ferne.

Filix, *Ferne*, the decoction of the roote, or the iuice thereof is an excellent remedie against the dropsie. *Iulius Caesar Arantius.* But beware of the vse thereof in women, because as *Dioscorides* witnesseth it induceth barrennesse and sterilitie.

G

Broome.

Genista, *Broome*, doth verie much euacuate water, in them that haue the dropsie, which is done by *Alixinium* made in this manner : take one part of *Broome* ashes, wine three parts, and adde thereunto *Nutmeg* and *Cinamon*, both for taste and also for the stomach, giue three ounces for a time. *Ioan. Huerinus*

H

Ellicampane

Helenium, *enula campane*, the rootes being brused and the iuice expressed, and mixed with hony and so taken for eleuen daies the Moone decreasing: the quantitie to be taken, is the quantitie of a *Chestnut*, inorning. *Waltherus Roffius.*

Hypericon, *Saint Johns worte*, one drachme of the seeds

seeds in wine, is profitably giuen for the dropsie. *An-
ton. Donatus ab Alto mari.* Saint Iohns worte with
garlicke boyled in wine, and the wine drunk, it pur-
geth water by vrin exceedingly; this is an experi-
ment.

I

Iuniperus, Juniper: Three handfuls of Iuniper *Iuniper*
berries, boyled in pure wine to the halfe, let it bee
strained, and giue thereof fixe ounces hotte, and it
prouoketh sweat, and this must bee continued for
some daies together. *Martinus Rylandus.*

Alixinum framed of the ashes of Iuniper, and
wine, and so drawne through an Ipocrasse bagge, and
and so often infused, and so drawne. *Ioan. Wierus.*
A lye made of Iuniper ashes, and white wine, the
quantitie of foure or fve ounces, doth exceedingly
purge by vrin, so that many *hydropicall* bodies, haue
beene cured by this onely remedie. *Mathiolus.*

L

Laurus, the Baye: wee vse bay berries with hony, *Baye*
in the forme of a Cataplasme, to the swollen testicles.

Lumbrici terrestres, Earth-wormes: it is giuen *E rth-*
with profit, boyled in broath, or some other con- *wormes.*
venient liquor, against the dropsie, *Anasarca.* *Gaf-
parus Hoffmannus.*

M

Maiorana, *Marioram*, boyled in wine and drunk *Maioram.*
in the beginning of the dropsie, cureth it. *Nichol.*
Spindlerus.

H

Mar-

Marrubium, Horehounde, the decoction thereof with wine, is marueilous against the Dropsie. *Mathiolus*.

P

Opening
of the belly.

Paracentesis: is the last remedie in the dropsie, and is not to be vsed without vrgent necessitie; but the belly being once well, and orderly opened, it worketh great effect, for the water is thereby euacuated, which cannot otherwise bee carried from that region, neither is that *Apertion* so dangerous, if it bee rightly done. For we often see, some that are wounded in the belly to recouer, so that the small guttes be not wounded; besides, it is profitable to them to whom an eruption hapneth by chance through the nauell, for thereby the water is auoided, and they are cured. But neuerthelesse, this kinde of cure is not to bee assaied in those whose facultie of the liuer is dead, and that cannot ingender good blood: or in those that haue a *Schirrhus* of the liuer or spleene confirmed, or in those that haue this disease bred from an vlcer of the lungs: for experience doth teach vs, that all those doe die with this remedie, neither must this remedie be tried, in verie olde or weakemen. But indeede all the time of the cure, we must studie to strengthen the liuer and bowels, as much as may bee. *Ioh. Wierus*.

This cure which we call *paracentesis*, is not fit for any kindes of the dropsies, but that which wee call *Ascites*. *Paulus*. *Hippocrates* doth commend *paracentesis* in the dropsie. *Galenus*.

And all other Physicians, when they haue tryed other remedies without profit, so that the sicke bee
young

young and strong and other things thereto agreeing. Neuertheless, the water must not be auoyded all together, but by litle and litle for some dayes together, by degrees, according to the Aphorism of Hippoc. In which he counselleth to auoyd all speedie euacuation. And how the incision must be made, Paulus, and Aetius, and many others do teach vs.

2

Quercus, the Oake: the tender leaues or rather buds of the Oake are infused by some in wine, & of this wine we must giue for some dayes together to thote that haue the Drop sic. This is an experiment. A bath made of the leaues of the Oake in the fall of the leafe, or in Autumn, doth cure the drop sic.

Oake.

A water distilled of the buddes or tender leaues of the Oake and drunk, doth help the drop sic. *Ioh. Hu-*

ernius.

R

Raphanus, the Radish: The vse of the Radish is commended in the drop sic, because it hath power to purge by vrine. *Radish.*

Ricinus, or *Palma Christi*, purgeth the water in the *Palma* drop sic by vomit and stoole. There is giuen siue *Christi.* graines, or at the most eight, in the decoction of Fenell and Raisins, adding a litle Suger and Cinnamon. Also the graines whole in Suger melted, and wrapt in Hony, and so swallowed, gently purgeth water with litle or no offence of the stomack. *Fernelius.*

Rose pallide, whiteroses, or damask, the iuice therof *White-* doth roses.

doth euacuate yellow water in the dropſie. *Fernelius*. But becauſe they prouoke the *menſtrues*, we muſt take heed how we giue it to women with childe. *Io. Hernius*.

Rue.

Ruta, Rue: the decoction thereof taken for many daies together, is reported to cure the dropſie, *Timpanites*. *Anton*, *Fumanellus*.

S

Elder.

Sambucus, the Elder: the iuice of the roote of the elder, being drunke in wine the weight of two ounces, driueth out water. *Paulus*. The roote of the elder boyled in wine, and giuen in meate, helpeth thoſe that haue the dropſie.

The common ſort are wont to prepare this following decoction againſt the dropſie: They take two handfulls of the inward rinde of the elder tree with a pint and a halfe of Rheniſh wine, and they ſuffer it to boyle to a pint, then they aromatize the ſtraining with a drachme of cinamon, and giue it to drinke.

T

Tormentill.

Tormentilla: a water diſtilled of the herbe and rootes of Tormentil, it cureth the dropſie, if it bee continued and drunke for nine daies together. *Gesnerus*. For it doth mightily procure vrin.

V

Valeriana, Valerian. A certaine man boyleth the *Valerian.*
roots in wine against the dropſie, and doth giue the
decoction to drinke: this is an experiment.

Vitriolum, Vitriol: Some there are that do giue *Vitrol.*
certaine drops of the oyle of Vitriol, to thoſe that
haue the dropſie, and is giuen in a draught or cyath
of wine, and is a great ſecret. *Ioan. Wierus.*

Urtica, the Nettle, the ſeede thereof clenſed and
mixed with hony is giuen againſt the dropſie, *A Nettle.*
Sci.

F I N I S.



A
Catalogue of English Medicines, a-
gainst the stone of the kidnies, and blad-
der; written alphabetically for
the ease of those that shall
haue occasion to vse
them.

*Sothern-
wood.*



Brotanum, Sothernwood: the seed ther-
of doth breake the stone, if it be giuen
with pepper and white wine. The deco-
tion of Sothernwood made with Smal-
lage, and sugar, and so drunke, breaketh and expel-
leth the stone of the kidneis, and bladder. *Q. A-*
pollinaris, in libello German.

*Maiden-
haire.*

Adiantes, Maiden-haire: the decoction thereof
doth breake the stones. *Dioscorides*, and *Mesue*. All
maiden-haire doth verie much purge the reynes, so
that it is supposed to diminish the stone. *Fernelius*.
It doth diminish the stone both of the kidnie, and
of the bladder, if it be drunke. *Paulus*. The de-
coction breaketh the stone, and being once broken,
with often vse it doth wonderfully expell it. *Anton.*
Fumaneilus.

Ee-

B

Betony breaketh the Stone in the reines. *Mathio.* *Betony.*
lus. *Betony* with *Mulsa* and Pepper giuen to drink,
 sendeth forth the stone of the kidnies and bladder.
P. Hispanus. One handfull of *Betony*, with three
 measures of water boiled to the thirds, or *Betony*
 water distilled, breaketh the grauell and stone. *Geor-*
gius Pictorius.

C

Carduus benedictus, the leaues thereof being boi- *Carduus.*
 led in wine, and drunk hot, breaketh the stone. *A-*
dam. *Lonicerus.* Baths and inceptions to sweat in, fra-
 med of *Carduus benedictus*, are profitable against the
 Stone. *Idem.* *Carduus benedictus* breaketh the stone.
Fuchsius. The rootes of your vulgar *Carduus bene-*
dictus being new taken out of the ground, or dry,
 being boyled in pure White-wine, are giuen to them
 that haue the stone: but wee must giue a good
 draught at a time. *Aetius.*

Cepa, the Onion; The distilled water of the white *Onion.*
 onion breaketh the Stone. *Marianus Sanctus.* When
 the stone causeth great paine and intollerable, take
 two or three Onions, and let them be cut very smal,
 and make them very hot vpon a tilestone, then sprin-
 kle them with white wine, and let it be applied pla-
 ster-wise vpon the reines, or vpon the *perineon*. *Ges-*
nerus.

Citrium, the Oringe; being cut into smal peeces or *Oringe.*
 parts, let it be boiled in a hens belly, the bowels takē
 out, let the patient drinke of the broth thereof for
 twelue

twelue daies in the morning, after the vse of turpentine in the stone of the reines. *Nich. Piso.* The oyle of the graines of the *citron*, drunke or anointed, driueth out the stone of the kidneis, and bladder: *Adolphus Occo.*

D

Carret.

Daucus, the yellow Carret, first the seede and after the roote, doth vehemently expell vrin, and exclude the stone. *Fernelius.* The carret root, and the seede, howsoeuer taken, cureth the stone of the kidneis, the same vertue hath the distilled water. *Adam. Lonicerus.*

E

Walwort.

Ebulus, Walworte: the leaues thereof stamped driueth out the stone. *Plinius.* The same herbe boyled in water for a bath, after the boyling of the herb, put the herbs into a bagge, and so apply them hot to the bottom of the belly, for the stone of the bladder; and vpon the reines, for the stone of the kidneis *Hieronimus Braunsweig. in libello germanico.*

F

Fenel.

Foeniculi semina, Fenel seeds, decocted and boyled in wine, cureth the stone. *Adam. Lonicerus.* The roote and seed of fenel, doth breake the stone. *Galenus.* Wilde fenel called *hyppomarathrum*, breaketh the

the stone of the bladder.

Fraga, Strawberries, being verie ripe, put them Strawber-
ries. into a glasse of hotte water for 40. houres space, then straine them, and againe put in fresh strawber-
ries into the same hot water, and so leaue it verie well couered and stopt, that no breath goe forth the first strawberries, after a strong expression through a linnen cloath, keep the liquor by it selfe: when any man will vse it, he must take three or foure spoonesfulls, in a month, taking a spoonfull in the morning, adding thereto a little poulder of sugar-candie: this is a most gratefull and acceptable medicine, and an effectuall remedie against the stone, which some that haue beene tormented therewith, aboue more then twentie yeeres, hath commended aboue all other remedies, but the patient must bee carefull of his diet, that hee auoide such meate as may ingender grosse and viscus humors. The Author heereof is *Gesnerus*.

The distilled water of ripe strawberries drunke, is verie good against the stone. *Petrus Pena.*

G

Genista, Broome: the seede of broome doth chiefly diminish the stones of the kidneis & blad- Broom seeds
der. *Fernelius*.

The seede of broome doth mundifie and cleanse the reines, and doth not suffer any thing that may be conuerted to the stone, to rest there: it breaketh the stone of the reines, and bladder, the Dose is two or three drachmes with *mel rosarum* with roses and
Ma-

Grasse-
rootes.

Mastich, because it hurteth the stomach. *Pet. Bayrus.*

Graminis radices, being boiled in drinke, doth diminish the stony excrements of the bladder. *Dioscor.*

Take the rootes of *Gramen* three ounces, make a decoction with *Aqua Malsa*, despumated to one pint, and let it be aromatized with Cinamon, or the like. *Io. Huernius.*

H

Goates-
bloud.

Hircinus sanguis, Goates bloud of a young Goate strangled, about the time that grapes grow ripe, excludeth the Stone. We must receiue the middlemost bloud, and cast away the first and the last: wee must receiue it in an earthen vessell glazed and set in the sunne, beeing stopped with a peece of linen, that by the heat of the sun the vertue may not vanish away. Let it be dried and faithfully reserved for your vse. And when you wil vse it, take halfe a drachme of the pouders, with some White-wine or Malmsey. *Hollerius ex Actio.* You shall obserue that the bloud will be more effectuell if the Goat be nourished before with *Diureticks*. *Ant. Valetius.*

Hyssop.

Hyssopus, Hyssop; to stirre vp the stone of the kidneys is a very easie and familiar remedy; which may appeare by the syrup of Hyssop, with a double or 3^d part of *Parietarie* water: with which remedy, giuen in the winter fasting for tenne or twelue daies together, it tendeth forth stones and sand from the bodies of many men. *Anto. Mizaldus.*

Impera-

I

Imperatoria, Pellitory, The roote, seed & leaues *Pellitory* boiled in wine, auoideth the stone of the kidnies & of Spaine. bladder. *Adam Lonicerus*.

Iuniper berries scowreth and clenseth the kidnies *Iuniper*. from Sand and slime. *Fernelius*.

The Duke of *Witenberg*, taught Doctor *Luther* a present remedy against the stone, viz. That he should take an earthen pot glased, and fill it halfe full with fresh Iuniper berries, which shall be afterwards filled vp with wine and water, wherein shall be boyled the Iuniper berries to the cōsumption of the third part, & of this potion let him take a draught or two, then shall he feele ease, and after feele the stone to auoid. *Io. Manlius*.

L

Ligusticum, Louage, in baths and incessions hel- *Louage*. peth the Stone. *Adam Lonicerus*. The wine boiled in wine, driueth out the stone. *Idem*.

Limonum succus, the iuyce of Limons is very much *Limons*. commended against the stone. *Hollerius*. The distilled water of Limons, or two ounces of the iuyce, with three ounces of the decoction of Radish, driueth out the stone. *Anto. Fumanellus*. Take an ounce of the vnripe iuyce thereof, with three ounces of Malmsy, mix them, and giue all to the patient. *B. Victor Fauentinus*.

M

Marrubium, Horehound; One gaue the iuyce *Horehoūd*. therof with good success in the suppression of the vrin: or the pouder may be giuen in white-wine.

Mel,

Hony.

Mel. Hony, is good for those that haue the stone, and it is taken to hinder the increase. *Simeon Sethi.* And to stop the increase of the stone, take 2. pintes of fresh hony, and one pounce of *Venice* turpentine, let it be distilled, and take the water thereof, and drinke thereof an ounce for a time : this is an experiment.

N

Filberds.

Nuces, Nuts : filberd nuts, with their inward rindes, or membranes, eaten daily at the beginning of dinner and supper, doe remoue the matter of the stone from the kidneys : but it is doubtfull by what propertie they worke, whether it be found in its drienesse, or in the inward skinne, but some doe affirme it to be in the oylie part. *Amatus Lusitanus.* *Auicen* doth number those filberds amongst the medicines, that doe take away the matter of the stone : and some doe commend the shels of filberds against the stone. *Hollerius.* A medicine to bee prepared, approued against the stone in children ; Take seuen filberds new and Greene, beat them with their outward rindes, and take a handfull of leekes vn-washed, & draw the iuice from them both, & straine them, and mix them both together, and giue to the childe seuen daies together, and when the childe goeth to sleepe, anoint his yarde, and testicles, and the whole *perinaeum* with oyle of Beene hotte, or with old oyle. *Petrus Bayrus.*

O

Ouorum Cortices, Eggeshels, from whence chickens haue beene hatched, being beaten to powder, take *Egge-shels*. two drachms with the iuice of parietarie, and it drieth forth the stone. *Anton. Fumanellus.*

P

Peonia, the Pionyes, are good against the stone *Piony*. of the kidneis: and if there bee stopping of vrin, through the greatnesse of the stones, the herb drunk with *musa*, is an excellent remedie. The root thereof is giuen the quantitie of two or three scruples. *Alexander Trallianus*. The graines thereof drunke, breake the stone in children. *Dioscorides*.

Pimpinella, Pimpernil condite, helpeth them that *Pimpernil*. haue the stone: the root thereof is good against the stone of the kidneis. *Mathiolus*.

R

Raphanus, the Radish, helpeth those that haue the *Radish*. *Nephretic* passion through the stone, especially if a man boyle the outward part thereof with white wine and water, or brused and strained, and so drunk in the morning fasting, and so continued for certaine daies together. *Anton. Mizaldus*.

There is also *Acetum Raphanatum* to bee framed against

against the Stone, to consume them of the kidnies, and deturbe them in generall, and is made after this manner following. Take Radish roots dried and brought into powder, then poure it into a vessel that hath wine in it, & mix them, and so let it rest for some daies; and so haue you the *Acetum raphanatum* prepared, which is very profitable against the Stone. *Idem.* For the *Nephretick* proceeding from the stone, and for the collick comming through winds, Take the rides of very sharp Radish an ounce, 2 drachmes of the stones of Medlars or open arses, stamp them well, and macerate them for eight houres in foure ounces of white-wine, then straine it, and giue it a little warme at the entrance into bed, & in the morning when he riseth, and so repeat the drinke againe if need be. The dofs may be diminished or increased for the state of the body and age. *Alexander Petronius.*

Sage.

Salvia, Sage, I haue prooued that he which doth vse to eate Sage in the morning, eating two or three tops brused with white-wine in the forme of an electuary, hath beene preserued from the stone. *Palescus de Tharanta.*

Saxifrage.

Saxifraga, Saxifrage, doth diminish the stones of the kidnies and bladder. The herbe and root beeing boiled in white-wine, breaketh and driueth out the stone of the kidnies and bladder. Neuerthelesse, it is more effectuall, if we giue a drachme of the dried powder in a draught of white-wine. *Mathiolas.*

Serpillum,

Serpillum, Sauery. The seed of either of the Saue-
ries drunke in wine, the quantitie of halfe an ounce, *Sauory.*
expelleth the Stone. *Petrus Bayrus.*

V

Verbenaca, verum, The roote thereof brused and *Verum.*
giuen in Mulla lukewarme, doth exceedingly helpe
those that haue the Stone. *Anto. Fumanellus.*

The iuyce of the root and herb *Verum*, or the de-
coction, helpeth those that haue the Stone. *Qu. A-*
poll. The distilled water thereof being drunke, hath
the same vertue. *Idem.*

Urtica, the Nettle is of that *abstersive* faculty, that *The nettle.*
it doth very much cleanse the reines, and is exceeding
good against the Stone. *Fernelius.*

The seed of Nettles drunke with wine, auoydeth
the stone of the kidnies. *Christoph. Wirsung.* For a
precaution of the Stone new nettles are very good. *I-*
dem.

Honoratus Castellanus doth chiefly approoue the
decoction of the nettle being new, for a preseruatiue
against the stone, especially from the beginning of
the Spring vntill May. The decoction of the nettle
and the iuyce breaketh the Stone. *Plinius.*

The distilled water being drunk, is commended a-
gainst the Stone. *Michael Schrick.* The roote of the
dead nettle boiled in wine, and drunk, is commen-
ded against the Stone. *Q. Apollinarius.*

FINIS.



A
Catalogue of English Medi-
cines, against the Epilepsie,
 or Falling sick-
nesse.

Chamaepite-
es.



Luga, Chamaepiteos: the decoction of the whole plant, if it be giuen for many daies together with *rhodomel* or *oxymel*, is good against the falling sicknesse. *Mathiolus.*

Pimpernel,

Anagallis, Pimpernel: the flowers of red pimpernel, hath a proppertie against the falling sicknes. So hath the iuice thereof with hony. *Hollerius* by the authoritie of *Apuleus*, hangeth the red flowers of pimpernel, to defend from the falling sicknesse. *Ioan. Wierus.*

Angellica.

Angellica? two or three spoonefuls of the water of *Angellica*, is giuen in the fitte of the falling sicknesse, we must macerate in the best wine *Angellica*, for two or three daies together, and mix it with lauender, water a like portion. *Euonimus.*

Bore.

Aper, the Bore: the bladder with the vrin of the bore, being baked in an ouen, or any waies dryed, and

and brought to powder, and the quantitie of a beane thereof giuen in an ounce of *Oxymel* in the morning, is approued against the falling sicknesse; as witnesseth *Alexander*, who sawe a man in three daies perfectly cured. *Mesue*.

Asinus, the Asse: The hoofe of an Asse, being made into powder, and two spoonfulls drunke for many daies together, cureth the falling sicknesse. *Dioscorides*. The Asse hoofe burnt, cureth the falling sicknesse; and also the weight of two drachms of the powder burnt, is verie available against the falling sicknesse. *Arnoldus de Villanova*.

Ass.

B

Betonica, Betony: A drachme of Betony in water, cureth the falling sicknesse. *Dioscorides*. *Lonicerus*. Betony is good for them that haue the falling sicknesse; as witnesseth *Galenus*.

The seede, of Betony drunke with *aquamellis*, or with vinegar of Squils, doth auaille much. *Hugo Semensis*.

Bryonia, White vine: the roote thereof taken, the quantity of a drachme daily for a whole yeere, is giuen against the falling sicknesse. *Dioscorides*.

White vine.

C

Canis, the Dogge. Feede a white doggetyed vp for 14. daies together with bones onely, and the fifteenth daie take a spoonfull of the dung burnt, and giue it fifteene daies together, against the falling sicknesse.

I

sicknesse. *Alexander Trallianus.*

Chamedris, **Germander**, is verie good against the falling sicknesse. *Mathiolus.* Take Germander in May, as much as you please, let it bee dried in the shadow and reduced into poulder: then when you will vse it, take one or two yolks of egges, and a spoonfull of the saide poulder, with which being well mixed and cocted, let it bee giuen, to the sicke, to cate for eight daies together, morning and euening, but in the meane time, let him abstaine from *venerie*, fallers, beanes and peason, and other meate, that breeds ill iuice and vitious: and this is a most noble secret and a good one. *Alexis Pedemontanus.*

Cichorie. *Cichorium*, Cichorie. Some giue the sirrup of Cichorie day and night to infants to licke thereof. Cichorie of its owne propertie, is supposed to bee an enemy against the falling sicknesse. *Nicholaus Piso.*

Harts horne *Cornu Ceruinum*, Harts horne, poudered & drunk with wine, cureth those that haue the falling sicknesse. *Pet. Hyspan.* Harts horne taken with wine is verie effectuell. *Sylvius.*

The fume of hearts horne burnt, doth recreate those that are in the falling sicknesse. *Adamus Lonicerus.*

**Mans
cull.**

Cranium hominis, a mans scull: wee finde that by a naturall propertie the scull of a man, is good against the falling sicknesse. *Gerardus* hath this secret, and he himselfe doth giue it against the falling sicknesse, and they are deliuered, and so they take a mans scull for a man, and of a woman for a woman, the scull must be burnt vtill it bee verie white, and then poudered, and being drunke daylie, it cureth the

the falling sicknesse. *Gerardus a solo et Gal. Simpl. de ossibus lib. 11.*

A medicine vsed against the falling sicknesse by *Christian* the third King of Denmarke: Take the scull of a man, especially of a theefe hanged, that died of no disease; broile this vpon a gridiron, and then reduce it into pouder, then take three grains of piony, with one drachme of the said pouder and a spoonfull of lauender water, and giue it to the patient early in the morning, also three daies after do the same, and take the pouder fasting, and for three daies let him keepe himselfe at home, with a small quantitie of meate and drinke, and such as is pure and easie of digestion, as newe laide egges: and it will not bee amisse, that the sicke euerie daie in the morning, take downe a spoonfull of lauender-water. *Henric. Raufowius.* Against the falling-sicknesse the pouder of a mans scull is approued, and especially the oyle distilled of a scul, doth verie much helpe. *Vide Offa humana.*

E

Enula campana: of its whole propertie *Enula cam-* *El: campane*
pane is good against the falling sicknesse. *Hollerius.*

Equus, the horse: the horse hoofe being burnt is good to cure the falling sicknesse. *Bayrus.*

Eringium, the rootes of *Eringus* beeing drunke with *Hydromel*, cureth the falling sicknesse. *Dioscorides.* *Eringus.*

F

Filipendula.

Filipendula, is verie good to bee vsed against the falling sicknesse. *Bayrus*. The poudre of the root mixed with the meate, is good against the falling sicknesse. *Mathiolus*.

Filipendula, is a remedie against the falling sicknesse: the poudre thereof vsed in meate, is good for that purpose. *Hortus Sanitatis*.

G

Leate.

Gagates, *Leate*, drunke and smelled vnto, is good against the falling sicknesse. *Rosa anglica*, the leate stone burned, and the fume taken, doth raise them vp that are in the falling sicknesse. *Cardanus*.

The oyle of *Leate* is most healthfull for those that are troubled with the falling sicknesse. *Euonimus*.

H

Hyssop.

Hyssopus, *Hyssop*: the sirup of *Hyssop*, is verie available in the falling sicknesse, and so is the decoction of the said herb. *Iohn. Agricola*.

The decoction of the saide herbe with *Oxymel Squilliticum*, doth also profit against the falling sicknesse. *I. Heurnius*. *Galen* in his experiments witnesseth, that he cured those that had the falling sicknesse with the decoction of *Hyssop*, *Asarum* and both the *Arislo'ochia*. *Bayrus* affirmeth that *Alexander* cured many with the onely decoction of *Hyssop*.

Sop, but sometimes he gaue it with *Oxymel of Squils*.

Hieronymus Cappivauus.

Hypericon. The decoction of *Hypericon* when it flowreth, is cheefely preferd by some against the falling sicknesse, if it be drunke. *Mathiolus.*

Hypericon, is saide to cure the *Apoplexy*, and the falling sicknesse. *Iodac. Harchius.*

*Saint Iohns
worste.*

The distilled water of *Hypericon*, is giuen to them that haue the falling sicknesse. *Adam. Lonicerus.*

Manardus doth verie much commend the distilled water of the rootes of *Hypericon* while it flowreth. *Ioan. Manardus.*

L

Lilium Conuallium : An aqua vite distilled of the *Lilly*. flowers of *Lilium Conuallium*, by *Balneum Mariae*, after this manner, is exceedingly commended against the falling sicknesse. And is after this manner.

Rec. Vini Cretici lib. xvi.

Flores Lilium Conuallium. lib. iiij. Mixe them in a glasse body, and let them so remaine in the Sunne for nine daies together ; and then distill it : afterwards, take all the saide distilled water, flowers of greene lauender *lb. i.* mixe them and let it stand againe for nine daies in the Sunne as before, then distil it according to arte by *Balneum Mariae*, and thereof is wont to be giuen three or foure drops to the sicke, euen in the verie fitte. *Apollonius Menabemius.*

M

Marrubium, Horehound : Let him drinke three *Horehound*. spoonefuls of the iuice of *Horehound*, and so much

of hony for one time, and it shall cure him. *Petr. Hisp.*

M

Balme. *Melissa*, Balme, let it be put in wine to distill, and thereof giue a spoonfull with a little of the best Triacle fasting, and it will perfectly cure the falling-sicknesse. *Euonimus.*

Melissa. *Melissa*, brused and macerated in wine for a night, let them drinke of that water distilled euerie day, or let it be contained in the mouth, they saie it cureth the *Apoplexy*, and also the falling sicknes. *Remaculus.*

O

Bones of a man. *Ossa humana*, the bones of a man : some haue giuen the bones of a man burnt, and haue cured the falling sicknesse and Ioynt-ache, so that the sick was ignorant, that they were the bones of a man, least the sicke should abhorre it, by this remedie many haue beene cured. *Galenus.*

The bones of a man being burnt, hath a naturall propertie against the *Epilepsy*. *Weckerus.*

Sorell. *Oxalis*, Sorel, is giuen from the first of the newe Moone, for xxx. daies together being greene, and is good against the falling sicknesse. *Symphorinus Campeius.*

P

Piony. *Peonia*, Piony : The roote and seedes of *Pyonie* according to euerie administration, is a verie great

great medicine against the falling sicknesse; for if we giue euerie day thereof, from two drachms to foure, with *aqua mellis* and *Hyssopi*, or with *Oxymel*, it is exceeding good against the falling sicknesse. *Peonia* hung about the necke of children cureth the falling sicknesse; But that is found most true of the male Piony. The male Piony that is sweete, doth wonderfully refresh and comfort the braine, and cureth the falling sicknesse. *Fernelius*.

Palma Christi, or *Recinus*: one drachme of the powder of the seede being drunke with wine, cureth the falling sicknesse. The same thing doth the decoction of the root in wine long mixed, which must be giuen to drink as wel at dinner as at supper. *Maschiolus*.

Palma Christi.

Passer, the Sparrow: the braine and flesh of sparrowes, according to *Gerardus Cremonensis*, is verie good against the falling sicknesse. *Palescus*. *Actuarius* doth affirme that the braines of sparrowes of the fields, haue a great propertie against the falling sicknes. *Actuarius*.

2

Quinquesolium, Fiue leaued grasse: the leaues *Fiue leaued* thereof being, drunke thirtie daies do much profit. *Dioscorides*. *Fiue leaued grasse* drunk with wine, for the space of thirtie daies, cureth the falling sicknesse. *Auicenna*, *Arculanus*. *Fiue leaued grasse* drunke for thirtie three daies doth perfectly cure. *P. Hispanus*.

The leaues of fiue leaued grasse a drachme thereof beeing daily drunke cureth the *Epilepsia*.

Alto-

Alcomarus. The leaues of fine leaued grasse being drunke with wine, is auailable against the falling sicknesse. *Hortus Sanitatis.*

R

Rosemarie. *Rosmarinus*, Rosemarie: the seede thereof doth help the falling sicknesse. *Dioscorides.* Rosmary with a little Fenell, is also commended by *Serapion*, *Ioan. Bapt. Theodosius.*

Wild Endiue. *Rosbrum Porcinum*, Wilde Endiue: the distilled water thereof, especially if it bee macerated in wine for some daies, it doth profit verie much in the falling sicknesse, both in children and others. *Gesnerus. Vide Hieracium.*

Wild Rue. *Ruta Siluestris*, Wilde Rue, is good for them that haue the falling sicknesse. *Dioscorides.*

Wilde Rue being beaten or stamped and cast into the nostrils doth helpe in the fitte: the same doth the poulder thereof, and if wee cannot get the herb fresh, for want thereof we may vse the common garden rue, and the iuice thereof. *Valescus.* If the poulder of dried Rue bee souft into the nostrils at the houre of the fitte, he that is sicke will presently arise out of the fitte. *Bertrius.*

S

Sage. *Salvia*, Sage, is good against the falling sicknes. *Mathiolus.* Sage is conuenient for those that haue the falling sicknesse. *Ioan. Bapt. Theodosius.* Wine of the decoction of Sage is also good against the falling sicknesse. *Platearius.* By what manner soeuer wine of Sage is prepared, whether it be by decoction of the plant or by hanging thereof in a bag,

it is of maruelous vse and power against the falling-sicknesse, which groweth by fault of the stomache, or the mother, by the simpthy and consent of the parts. *Mixaldus.*

Sinapi, Mustard-seede being beaten and applied *Mustard-seede.* to the nostrils, helpeth the falling-sicknesse: Mustard-seede being snufft into the nostrils causeth to sneeze, and doth raise him vp that hath the falling-sicknesse. *Bayrus.*

A certain Physition doth vse to put into the mouth of him that hath the falling-sicknesse mustard, whereby he is presently raised vp & much fleame is forthwith auoided out of his mouth. *Nostrum.*

*A Collection of Medicines against
Venom, and the Pestilence, easie to
be had, and growing within our
English Clymate.*

A Brotanum, Sothernwood, a drachme of Sothern-
the seeds therof with some of the leaues, wood.
being macerated in white-wine, adding
thereunto a walnut, & bole Armoniack,
and then strained and drunke, it hath a maruellous
force against poyson, and the pestilence. *Ant. Mi-
zaldus.*

Absinthium: The pouder of the leaues of worm- *Worm-*
wood eaten in the morning, openeth the liuer that wood.
is obstructed, hindreth putrefaction increasing in
the stomache, and is a most effectuell preservative
in the pestilence. *Ioan. Voets de Colonia.* Greene
worm-

wormwood with salt eaten in the time of the pestilence, or the water thereof, is drunke for a preservative.

Sorrel.

Acetosa, Sorrell, is commended by *Marsil. Ficinus* in his sixt Chap. of *Epidinial* diseases, saying that sorrel hath a marvellous force against the pestilence: if it be macerated in vinigar, & taken in the morning it is an approued remedie: neither shall it be amisse to report, what *Ant. Guainerius* hath written hereof, as touching the pestilence: Sorrel saith he, hath an excellent vertue against the pestilence, as I haue vnderstood by a certaine faithfull friend, which was sicke of the same, which neuer changed place, but receiued help only by that plant, wherof he receiued euery day a bolus before dinner & supper, & gaue to euerie one of his household in like manner, and if there wanted green sorrel, he took the dried powder thereof in white-wine, and with all hee sometimes vsed the pills of *Rufus* against the pestilence, whereby hee preserued himselfe and his whole household from infection. *Ant. Mizald. in horto medico.*

pil. communes.

Pimpernel.

Anagallis, Pimpernel, both kindes of them are maruelous against the pestilence beeing boyled in wine, or so vsed that the patient may drinke halfe a draught, and then bee well couered in his bedde that hee may sweate, and so shall all the venome bee thereby expelled. *Hieron. Trag. lib. 1. Historia. plantarum.*

Angelica, the roote thereof is a singular remedy against poyson, and against the pestilence: a peece of the roote held in the mouth or chewed, it dryueth away the pestilent aire.

Angelica is an enemy against poyson, and cureth pesti-

pestilent diseases if it bee vsed in time, a dragme of the poudre thereof is giuen in a draught of white wine; but if the patient haue a vehement feuer, with the distilled water of *Carduus benedictus*, or of tormentil, with a small quantitie of vinegar, and sometimes alone, or with Triacle of *Andromachus*.

Aron, Cuckopinte, the root thereof taken in meat, *Cuckopinte* is verie holesome in time of pestilence. *Author est Plinius lib. 24. Cap. 16.* The roote is best that hath spotted leaues, whether it bee drie or fresh brused, and there must bee a drachme weight therof at the least taken, and it is a present remedie against venome and the pestilence. Some ioine thereunto as much Triacle of Venice. A spoonful or more of the iuice expressed, of the herbe being drunke, hath the same facultie, and if to the same a little vinegar be admixte, it causeth lesse biting of the tongue. *Tragus. lib. 2. Histor. Plant. et Tarq. Schneleberg. Tract. de 20. Herbis pestilentia, veneno aduersantibus.*

Arthemisia, Mugworte, is verie much commended against the pestilence by diuerse well learned. They take a bundle of Mugworte, and burne it vnto ashes, and with foure pintes of running water they make a *lixiuum*, which must bee put into an olde pottle close stopped, and sette it ouer the fire that it may boyle to the consumption of the liquor, that which resteth in the bottome like salte make *trochisks* of, of the weight of a scruple, or halfe a drachme: dissolue one or two of those *trochisks*, according to the strength of the sicke in three ounces of the best Malmsey, & let him

him drinke it, and after he hath drunke let him walk halfe an houres space, then let him goe to bed and sweate there two or three houres, then shall he vomit and goe to stoole as though he had taken *Antimony*; in this manner for the most part, all that haue taken it in due time, before the venome hath gotten to the heart, haue beene deliuered: this experiment is of *Ambrose Pareus*, which hee practised in *Paris*.

Betony.

Betonica, *Betony*: the leaues poudered and mixed with sugar in the forme of a dredge, and vsed the weight of halfe a drachm or a drachme, or the fresh leaues eaten in the morning, is a greate preseruatiue. *Gasperus Reglerus*. If the leaues bee carried about the body they profit much. *Manardus*. *Betony* doth maruailously auale against the putrefaction of the aire, and resisteth venom. *Sauonarola*.

He that will preserue himselfe from the contagion of the pestilent ayre, let him take in the morning fasting, the pouder of *Betony* with wine, or the distilled water of *Betony*: it is tried and approued by many testimonies, and especially by *Ioannes Pissorius* obserued in his experiments. *Targ. Schmelbergius*. *Betonic* is good against the pestilence, and euerie venome. If a man in time of pestilence, doe take the pouder of the leaues of *Betony* often with wine, he shall purge the poyson of the pestilence by vrin. *Henr. Dobbin*.

Snake-weed

Bistorta, *Snake-weede*, the roote being reduced into pouder, and a drachme thereof taken in drink, doth resiste the pestilent venome, and expelleth the same through sweates. The same vertue hath the distilled water: and the decoction of the root in wine,

is good for the same. *Tragus lib. 1. Histor. Pl. &c.*
Brunswicensis giueth an ounce of the water in the
 Morning. *Brunf.*

Butirum. Butter, in the time of the pestilence, it is
 a good preseruatiue for the houlholde to eate in the
 morning a rost and butter. *Gasparus Reglerus.* Some
 there are that take butter for a preseruatiue in the
 beginning of their meate. *Anton. Suebergerus.*

Calendula. Marigold, doth comfort and streng-
 then the heart, and withstandeth poyson, and is
 good to bee taken any waie against the pestilence.
Enchiridion. *Alexand. Benedict.* telleth that hee hath
 proued by his owne experience, that if from the be-
 ginning of a pestilent feuer, the patient drinke two
 ounces of the iuice or three at the most, and then
 afterwards be well couered with clothe to sweat, he
 shall be deliuered from the same. *Symphor. Campegi-
 us.* The distilled water of Marigolds, doth resist
 the pestilence, and venome: *Iodochus Harchius.*

Carduus benedictus, the blessed Thistle: the pou-
 der of the leaues ministred the quantitie of halfe a
 drachme, is verie good against the pestilence, espe-
 cially if it be receiued within twentie foure houres
 after the sicknesse is taken, so that the patient sweat
 vpon the same: the like vertue hath the wine wher-
 in the herbe hath beene sodden. The *Italians* make
 great account of this herbe, especially against the
 pestilence. *Mathiolus.* The pouder of the leaues as
 much as will goe into a walnut shell, being drunke
 with wine, is a great preseruatiue against the pesti-
 lence. The same vertue hath the leaues boyled in
 wine and drunke. *Tragus lib. 2. Histor. Plant. &c.*
Adam. Lonicerus.

Butter.

*The blessed
Thistle.*

Cepa

Onion.

Cepa, the Onion : some giue the iuice of white onions with vinegar. *Marsil. in epid. Cap. 9.* an onion with milk or butter being eaten, is verie good in this disease of the pestilence. *Ant. Guainer. de peste diff. 2. Cap. 3.* There are some labouring men that before they goe forth in the morning, are vsed to eate a rawe onion with salte & breade instead of Triacle, against the infectious aire, perswading themselues that then they were safe for that day, that vsed this remedie : neither did their hope faile them, for it appeared by experience, that as there was nothing more common, so there was nothing more effectual against the distemperature of the aire, for this is as good as a Triacle. *Trag. lib. 2. Histo. plantarum.* *Auicenn* sheweth that he which eateth a rawe onion betimes in the morning fasting with milke, shall be all that day preserved from *Epidemial diseases.*

Celendine.

Celidonium, Celendine : the water of the greater Celendine, driueth away venome from the heart by sweate, therefore it is good in the pestilence. *Ant. Fumanellus.*

Cicoree.

Cichoria, Cichorie, *Mars. Fic. in epid. Cap. 6.* the water of Cichorie is drunke against the pestilence. *F. Lym. in historia aquarum.* The weight of an ounce, or halfe an ounce at a time. *Brunsw.*

Doues dung

Columbarum stercus, Doues dung : it is holden that a fume made therof is good to deliuer him that is infected, & to prouoke vomit. *Ant. Snelbergerus.*

Comfry.

Consolida maior, the greater Comfry: they say there are fiue herbs, very conuenient in this case to be vsed both inwards & outwards, which doe resiste venom, and are as it were temperate, that is to say, *Consolida maior*, *Scabiosa*, *Agrimonia*, *Britanica*. *Aristolochia*, *Mars.*

Marf. Ficinus in epidem. cap. 15. vseth these words, Some say that *Consolida* being brused between two stones, cureth the *Anthrax* and Carbuncle by diuine miracle. *Ioan. de Vigo.* These three plants are commended by all learned Physitians, to bee applied vpon the *Anthrax* or Carbuncle, *Morsus Diaboli*, *Scabiosa*, and *Consolida maier*, if they may bee had fresh: bruse the *Scabios* and *Consolida* with a little salt, and fresh pork-larde, and let it be applyed hot, and remaine for a day naturall, in the forme of an *Emplaſter*. Learned *Chirurgians* doe teach, that these plants do maruelously resist the Carbuncle, also if Comfry brused betweene two stones be applied. *Ioan. Crato.*

Cornu cerninum, Harts horne: Some vse the sha- *Harts horn.*
uings of Harts horne, or the bone found in the heart of the Hart, for they hold opinion, that it strengthneth the heart and preserueth from poyson. *Anton. Fumanellus.* That same bone founde in the heart is exceeding pretious against euerie venome, & is mixed with euerie *Antidote* that is prepared against venome. *Mathiolus.* The first head or horne of the Hart, is thought maruelously to resist venome, no lesse then doth the *Vnicornes* horne: the bone of of the heart is verie available against venome and the pestilence, for so witnesseth *Andernacus.*

The poulder of the Harts horne being often taken, doth preserue from the pestilence: the often drinking in a cup wherein is hearts horne, is a greater helpe in the pestilence then any other medicin.

Ioan. Crato.

F I N I S.

In page 111. line 5. for *verum*, reade *Vernin.*

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1. The first of these is the fact that the
 2. second of these is the fact that the
 3. third of these is the fact that the
 4. fourth of these is the fact that the
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The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 maintain a stable currency. The
 value of the dollar has fallen
 sharply since 1929, and this
 has led to a loss of confidence
 in the government's financial
 policy. The second is the fact
 that the government has been
 unable to maintain a stable
 budget. The government has
 run a large deficit for many
 years, and this has led to a
 loss of confidence in the
 government's financial policy.

A whel some vomitt

Take halfe pint of saite and sooth in it
3 spoonefulls of reddish food when it hath
boyled almost to halfe straine it and drinke
it wth 1th & 2th spoonefulls of sollet oyle by
this vomitt many have bene suddenly
rid of the cough and of much storting
flegme

If the vomitt worke not

If it worke not 10th in an houre after ye
have taken it sup a little of the sirup
of Eromis and wth ye last middle finger
in ye mouth and ye shalbe holpen

If ye vomitt to much

Subband wash ye foots wth hotte and soote
water if it doye not apply a Eourd to
the mouth of the stomake

For an accustomed vomitt of a cold
dysplection of the stomake

Make a bagge of wormwood Dye mintes
and Mariorum each a handfull of
nutmeggs & cloves and galien all halfe
a lb of each one let them all be dyed
in wine & powdered and put betwene two
linnen clothes 10th cotton in lye & soe and
basted and lett them be applyed wth
the stomake or els apply the saide herbes

alone I yod upon a hott tile stone and put
betwixt two lynnor stales upon the
stomake fortifie the stomak wth the
sirupp of mints or wormewood or oate
losonge ralloed in galanga.

If vomiting proceed of a hott complexion
Apply a plaster to the stomake of oyle
of rose wormewood mint & barley
flower wth the white of an egge foine
in such a case take the water of
purslane in thier drinke to quench
their thirst

Against malenrholly

In the spring and autumn no homage
drinke some gentle purgative some or
also for afort night together thrise a
week before he goes to bed let him
eate of this electuary to the quantity
of an nutmeg of Conserve of rose 2 oz
Conserve of buglosse 10z sinamon 1dr
pare all these wth 2 oz of sirupp of
poppy and make an electuary to eate
ther and then some man's Thrishi
is wonderfull expedient or thine ysed
in roide or rolay
bar sequent in a seofet pur lob radie

for a fole or an umb

Take herbe quare rusty baron and fower
leaves and snails y^e be wth shells on their
backs taking them out of their shells
beate them altogether and lay to the greife
wounde sollick

Partly food brused for in sack and
drunke warme

To take away heate of a burning or scald

Take eggs rost them hard as y^e can
take out the yolles and frye them in a pan
till they turne to an oyle strayne it and
anointe the place wth it then anoint a
bladder wth sollet oyle and lay to the sore
saule in one month

Take running water woodbine leaves
bramble leaves and columbine leaves of
each a handfull a little rosemary boyle them
till halfe the water be wasted then put in
2 or 3 spoonfulls of honey a pecke of rooth
a leme 3 or 4 spoonfulls of red vinegar
and wash y^e wounde wth the sodden herbes
therof 3 or 4 tymes a day
a salve for a cutt

Take 6 oz wax 4 oz rosin 4 oz thorn
take the iure of valerian as much as will
make it greene boyle altogether till it come
to a salve

for all evil of the head

Stamp it in a strong fill and wash
the head therewith or sooth it with
in water and wash the head therewith
for the Stirk

Take stirk wort & bay leaves & holly wort
prikled of each a like quantity of mixed
grains beaten & mix it in ale warm
or boyled in food in new milk or make
a plaster and lay to the sore
for the pestilence

Take water of betony and primrose
tormentill or strabius mix it together
Drinke therof 3 dayes fasting and
feare not pestilence

For the eyes

Mix rose & rose water with life honey
or strain & round with a woman
milk and drop 1 or 2 dropes into
the eye what

An excellent medicine for the toothache

Take allum and brimstone and burne
them on a fire till stone beate it to powder
and put thereto powder of pepper with
stamp a stone of garlick small and

medle them together put in a small
linnen bagg and on the same side of the
mouth it^h in and y^e shall be holpen or holde
y^e inner bark of elder betwene y^e teeth
another for the same

Take hony and sooth it over the fire with
stume it and put thereto powder of pepper
and sooth it till it be black then take
halfe a sage leafe and lay the hony thereon
and lay it to the tooth

Another

Take yinogar and powder of pepper of
dark like sooth them in a linnen bagg
and roste the bagg in aquavite and lay
to the tooth

To make tooth white

Take hony safte and y^e moale mingle
them together and fist y^e tooth therewith
hine in y^e part

for the flesh

Anoint the place with oyle of bayes 3 or 4
dayes morning and evening or with requint
requint contraperitid or sellot oyle and
brimston beaten small and tempered
for anointing of the same
wash with turpentine very cleane in
rose water then put to a quantity of rosin

To heale sores of the lung or
spitting of blood

Take long wort or Cowslip of Bodham
sooth in it a quart of faine water
A handfull thereof till it be sodden
to a pinte then take so much sugar
as will make it a sirup and let the
party take of it wth a little rosin stick
wth powder of Quinces

For a ring worm or totter

A handfull of pennyroyall well
boyled in a pinte of running or toudit
water and wash or bath it often
ther wth powder or wth gumme of Laberks
water

For a sudden bruiſe or heate in any
fard or elsewhere or for any extraordinary
swelling or tides or a Rillband

Take 1 of may butter and 1 of
Carmoney shredd small roule
it in greate bales and lay it to
mould till it be all hony then
beate in a stone mortar and heate
it over the fire and strain it
till all the substance be gotten out put
it in a gally note and soe use it

for any rotten running or paine
in the eyes

Take the white of an egg temper it
wth beane flower and a little frankincense
and redd rose leaved make it a plaster
like spread it all on a cloth and lay
it on y^e eye all night if it drawe it to
a head or break it lay a plaster of the
black salve on it & beate

To cure proud flesh in aanker or any
other sore

Temper burnt allome and a nglish
heny lay it on lints and put on the
sore betwixt the other plaster or
burnt allome and white copal is
stronger

for the chilblanes

Chill the m in water when in turnips
have bene boyled as hotte as y^e hand
suffer

To staunch blood suddenly

Take powder of burnt haire cast on y^e place

for the running of the reins

wash reins turpentine & berry & leane
in rose water then put to a quantity of
rosem

and summon to make it thick make them
into a little pills and take thereof 5 or 6 in
a morning and swallow downe the white
of an egg presently after them

For the falling surtins

Take of the best Castoreum and of Asa
fetida halfe an dram piony roots 1 dram
Aromatized Asa fetida 2 drams mixe them
together wth sirrup of mints and
make thereof 4 pills take one of these
3 tymes a weeke wth this take the
structure of the piony leaves drawe
out of the spirit of vitriall and new
and then a sweat of freed Antimony
for the flux

Take an ounce of plantaine water quarte
a quart of Steele in it 10 tymes or till
halfe the water be consumed add to
the water as much new milke and
boyle them together in an earthen
vessel till more halfe be consumed
and drinke thereof fasting or a good
handfull of clare be iii fad make scd
in a pinte of ale till halfe be consumed
strain the liquor and drinke it warme
first and last

Starling of the newell

Take yarrow or milfoyle and being stamped
wth barrowes grease apply it
Libes and Sublimes

Plum Petrolum is best

To stanch blood in wounds

Take fine lute calcined wth oyle of vitriall
and Solus Martis of each alike wth layd
upon the wound stancheth the blood

Bleeding of the nose

Linon Sticks wet and layd to the stones

To provoke sleepe

Take a pottle of Malmsay and steepe
4 oz of beaten nutmeg in it 24 hours
Then strain of one quart of the spirit
and send to goather and give the patient
of it to bedwards 2 or 3 spoonefulls

Linon or scale

Hony and sops of each alike quantity
spread in a linon cloth and applyed
Against the Stone

Take a pottle of running water and
boyle it to a quart wth a spoonfull

of hony and a marsh mallow roots or
the roots of Anonis or of rosa boxis
or any of the 3 and put ~~and put~~ into
the liquor and drink of it and it
cleaveth the reins

An inward bruise

Posset also made strong wth the herbe
Calme or herbe molissa is the best
medicines for a bruise that can be
immediatly applyed

Piles of Emroids

Take the oyle called roose oyle made
of the madder shreds and beat it wth
the herbe mullet and apply it also
burne frankensence and set it in
ye stools that the fume may come
to ye fundament it cureth them
For m^o

Loason of brown broad list indigested
vinegar and layd to the sore

Green sickness

Take halfe a lb of Nitor excellently
refined and made in powder Dissolve
it in white or runnish wine and
take it every day for a while and it
helpe th only by urin excretion

A poultice for any kind of Itch

Take smallage gather four red sage and
and wheate meale unbousted in
the ground of strong Ale and lay it
to baste.

Coolbaste

Take the leaves of Pars growing in
the midst of the plant and cut them
pounded into a mince both the squase
one drop of the iure into the whole
of the baste on that side wth the pain
is then wth yo finger move that part
under yo eare and yo shall finde ease
sently

A salve

Take studd between two dishes wth
sweet butter till it come to anoyntment
and it will supple ripen and heal it

The Throat

Take 2 oz of Camphire 4 oz of wine
Boyle incorporate them together in a
warm water drive from these in a
glasse retort an oyle by degrees of fire
pale the water from the oyle and
rectifie the oyle in sand m^o yo feed and
Camphire in the retort wth brimstone and
then anoint y^e pty wth it when he is diseased

Swelling of the Throat

Take Somphey marshmallows Icke
boots and violets leaves of oach and
handfull Sumin formell & Sannaway
seeds of oach and spoonfull bruse the
seeds & ut the herbs and boy lea together
from a pottle of roaster to a quart then
strain it and take one pinte of this
roaster to 10th pinto ad of oyle of
Sausage & violets and roses of oach
and of 10th ad much ~~rasia~~ *roscasia*
and beane flower ad will make it to
apointie adding a litle vinegar and
apply it warme

Artificiall balme for wounds

Take leaves of Lobatto shred and
pounded 6 parts flowers of hepermon
one part set well and pte sanctall
one part hisop one pte plantan and
pte upon those herbs beaten to powder
for much sollet oyle ad will roaster
them 2 ynties to 10th ad a spoonfull
of turpentine a spoonfull of balsam
of guiana digest all these in a glass
10th ad of. Seaburri in a glass horse dung
or a gentle balneoid for 10 dayes then press
out the oyle gently from the herbs

Take sequene a Mar Norto
for one that cannot make water
Take pollitory of the wall a handfull and
Camomile flowers halfe a handfull
parsley seed in handfull boyle all
in posset drinke and give it to
drinke warm
for a healing

Take harts tongue leaves and lay them
unto it and it will heale it
for a wound that is full of blood

Take redd nettles and stamp them in
an mortar wth wineger and lay it to the
wound and it shall drive away the
blood and cleanse the wound or the
sores of contrary beaten and strained
on the wound betwixt the plaister
will cleanse it and draw out the dead
flesh

A water for the plague, small pox
measles ague surfoits or to drive away
any thing from the harts or for such
like occasions

Take Red bat and salond and marigolds
forrell wormwood hordhound foather
fowd fowd is Egermary scabious
pimpernell redd sage rosemary burnt

wood bittony may wort Dragonb Dittander
tormentall rootes Angelica bark of
Hysop pound of Elcompany rootes
not halfe a lay all this abroad
all night the next day shred them
small and put them in a cloth
white wine or rerry strong ale ab
will cover them keeping them in
pressed down softly and so let
them stand 3 dayes close covered
but you must stir them every day
2 or 3 tymes from the bottome to
the toppe and then still them in
a limbeck till the water have no
strought of the herbes nor of the
wind or growe forer or till the
water growe the weak then pour
all that is left in your limbeck white
you have done stilling them out all
in a still againe and still it for
small water

Now to use this strong water
you must give 3 spoonfulls of it
warmed wth a litle nutridale or
disordum and let them lyedowne

or walke not of the strongest water
but of the weaker and for any ordinary
grosse y^e may take it alone the hardest
being in weight about a pound of a sort
and about 2 gallons and a pottle of wine
will serve to steep them in being
lightly pressed downe the latter end
of may is the best tyme to make it in
for the piles

Take young elder flowers when they
be new blown and boyle them well in
mild butter out of the shewes till
it be come to a foame then straine it into
that y^e means to beere it in and when
y^e use it spread it upon a cloth and
fold it

A Surry for the Sough of the lungs
Take a pottle of soft footed stumps and
straine it let it stand till it be cold
then take a pinte of the clearest and
put thereto a pinte of Rhen water and
put thereto a pound of white sugar and
let them boyle till they come to a
surry soe then take a spoon full or
two of the surry morning and evening
what time

A water for a burne to gett out the fire
out of the sinewes

Take a nutt harden flax seede and
a two eggs and put it into a pinte
of faire water but let y^e water be
ready to boyle before y^e put y^e seede
into it take it of the fire and when
it hath done hissing strain it and
wash the sore wth the water warme
and dip a cloth into it and lay to
the sore it will search to the bone
and heale it the water will keepe
a month provided by St Josephs drop
it morning and evening or oftner
if y^e sore cause.

To make a blacke salve for an old
sore greene wound sore breast bruse
strain as he in the bone burne or
scald extreame swelling wth all such
like infirmitie

Take a pinte of sollet oyle and halfe
a pound of redde lead and mingle
them well together then take an oz
and a halfe of yellowe wax and
glue it therin and set it altogether
on the fire and let it boyle softly till

the waxe be melted then take an oz
of varnity and put into the rest and
let it boyle till it be black and roge
betwene yo^r fingers yo^e must see it
well ^{1st} stirring for feare it runne
into the fire and when it is boyled
put it into an earthen pott and keepe
it for yo^r use
For a Burne by gunpowder or other weapons
or scalds an excellent salve

Take Harrodd greene and bees wax
of each the quantity of a walnut
a handfull of the inner rinde rinde
of elder boyle them well and strain
them keepe it in a glassy pott when
yo^e neede it warme it and dip
a peece of laine in it and lay to the
sore lay still more on the laine
as yo^e see saufe not taking it of till
it be whole or goose dung fried in beere
grease strained and laid on a cloth
for the stone an excellent remedy

Take the seeds ^{1st} are growing on the
roots of white saxifrage drie them
in an oven or by the fire then rubb

away the husks and pound the m
small and drink the quantity of
half a spoonfull in two spoonfulls
of distilled pearly water when the
grain is removed.

This will solt the stone in the
kidney being removed and will
void the little ones.

The stalks and leaves of the fard
herbs being distilled are excellent
good to use wth the seed for the stone
or the water alone is excellent for
the windy collics.

For to make an excellent reme^y
of lictoris for the urine or excrement.

Take 4 oz of lictoris scraped and
beaten and finely powdered and 5
or 6 handfulls of the tender tops of
russet. If you 4 handfulls of Saults
foots or a good handfull of rosemary
flowers stamp all these together
in a stone mortar and strain them
into a Skaton wth half a pint of
If you water or faire running water
put in y^e lictoris and boyle it wth huck

as good & sound then strain it againe
through a fine strainer and settle it
again on the fire and boyle it a good tyme
stirring it still it be werry thick then
put into it 3 or 4 oz of red sugar and y
and boyle it till y^e can see the bottome
of the Sketon stir it still and keepe
it alwaies neere the fire The quantity
of halfe a pottle at once will stay the
rhume make it up in roles or balles
as y^e please

To skine any sore on the hand or
ole where or for curing of the foot
make a plaster of Diaculum it is bought
at the Apothecaries

A water to wash an old sore

Take a quart of running water and a
good handfull of soft rosemary 10th
halfe a handfull of southwilde
boyle it to a pottle keepe it in a glasse
and when y^e would use it make it
blow warme with a white wine is
good also for the greene sickness

Take sugar 1 nutmeg 1 oz cloves 1 oz
pouder of missets 1 oz aiter 1 oz pouder
of Steele 3 oz pound all the spices being

first drie it neede drying and being
finely pounde searthe them having
good wine mingle them altogether
and let the party take fasting herbe
a spoonfull therof or as much as they
can take on a kinde of vomite at thine
then let them walke or use some
stirring exercise for two howres
after, after that let them sup some
warmed broth or posset drinke let
them take so much also about 3
a clocke after noon or evening then
for 20 or above said for a fortnight
space or lesse if neede require what
for the disease

If it be for a man take a woman's child
or in halfe a pinte if for a woman
take so much of a man's child and
of a quantity halfe a pinte then take
of the roots of the herbe gentian
hulfe an oz beaten to powder and
put therein let the pty drinke the
same at three tymes by equall portions
putting a lump of sugar into his
mouth to take away the bitterness

therof and rowe himselfe very hott
to persweate an howe before the fitt
tyme but let him not sleepe of a good
while after of sanabitur doe inwarte
for a while for

For the oldest I hope yo^r can gett a good
quantity grate it small and temper
it wth hony for that the hony is the
greater to anointe the sore the m^{ore}
till it be whole

for warts

Cast cleane salt on a shale that beare
the shales till hee yeild himselfe all to
water anoint the warts wth the said
water of sanabitur infra it dayes
for the Aquo

Take a pound of my pepper made in
pouder as will be on a grate drinke it wth
a penny worth of aquavite when the fitt
tyme and howe yo^r shall sweate
To tender flesh where the wanteth
For a pinte of cream and 4 oz of sugar
Boyle them to an oyle and use it

Black Sandise

Take a live toad, slit it and lay the one
halfe at the harte and the other halfe
at the backe just against the harte
during of the remede

Take the milke of a Sow that hath
had a Calfe a 12 month and boyle in it
the grise of a Breast of mutton, of
plantaine and knot gras of each
a handfull, a Comfrey roote drinke
therof morning and evening a good
draught

The giles

Spread a little Treacle on a cloth
and strewe a little powder of ginger
on it laying it on the place
Consumed in the remede

Take a quart of Ale and the
pith of an ox butte and sooth it to a
pint then straine it set it on a low
and put 3 oz of manue and xi. oz
much amber as yo^u thinke good boyle
it together as thick as Treacle and
take of it every morning and evening
as much as 3 haile nutt

The rums

Take a white soft tosted berry drye soke
it in malinsey or mustarde and stowe
upon it a little sugar powder of worme wood
and minte

for bleeding at nose or at a wound

For powder made of dews food and put thereto
for casting out blood at the mouth

Booth the roote Alarampana in a fire
and lay the said roote in honey and boile
fasting or sooth betony in wine and
drinke fasting
for spitting blood

For the urine of Ketony tempered wth
goats milke and give to drinke three dayes
for one that cannot make water

Take browne bread of wheat rums it
in a saucer put butter thereto and boyle
them together spread them on a linen
cloth like a plaster and at Rottabann
be suffered lay it to the navell
lost speech

For urine of sage and worme rose put
into his mouth also worme wood
stamped and tempered wth water put
into the mouth wth a spoon

Drawe water out of the logg and
brake no stin

Take a barre leaf and lay to y^e place
for biting of any venomous beast

Drink the iure of plantain also
stampe plantain and salendine of
each like quantity to m^dred wth stale
wisse lay to the sore will assuage the
swelling and draw out the venome
for a sturk wher so ever

Sooth maline soy and pepper together
with a little Theriac and lay to the
place for both as cannot bee suffered
or make wonder of the price of holly
leaves and give the patient therof in
his dish

For the throte

Sooth newe milke butter garlike
and yest together and drinke it
proceeding hote

To weake stomack wth lastet^h y^e meate
Drye the netther dust of browne
bread well and seafurely at the fire
then steepe it in strong vinegar
a little while then take it out and
spread on it the powder of shreds

and lay it warme to the Mouth of the
stomack

Bloody flux^u

Take of muslin linnen cloth as will make
a suppositary being wrapped round like
a button not in it the best aquavite or
Samposita let the party Journey it into
his fundament and it will in force or fine
tymes cure them

The Eriatira

Take pitch rosen wrought wax & sellot
oyle of each a like quantity boyle them
together and lay it like a plaster on nore
Burdums soe lay it to the paine as best
as ye may ye must have a linnen breeth to
keepe it up for the oyle will not ^{settle} leave to
the stime each evening and morning
take it of and wipe away the water it
draweth out

For one that cannot sleepe

Clitte a pigeon in sunder and take out
the gutte lay it warme on each side the
temples and binde it fast wth cloth
Arth or swelling in the leggs or foot
Take oatmeale and soe milke sooth them

Take the iure of longreene and shroope
tallow till they be thins make a plaister
therof and apply to the
hole in the backe

Take out a great many antimonye eare
stamps & then well out to the m. shroope
and out and wine for frye them well
to gether make a plaister therof and
as soon as may bee lay to the backe

The pluresy

Take Cardus benedictus and foote
in it rose water or beere and give it the
patient to drinke who must fast
from eating and drinking the powder
after w^h if shoo doe not it is plaine
that he will be very desirous to eat
and drinke this is a good remedy
w^h out letting blood it will force
vomitting and so break the pluresy
w^h out letting blood

For a Griatica

Take oyle of Sanderils and oyle of
Lill of each 2 oz as much fresh
butter as of the m both. Calitro safron
melt altogether and anoint yo

thighs and ham hoo and knooes wth
for the sores of a sore throat this dothe
mollifie and resolve the matter and
 corroborate the sinews

for an extreme frothing in the face
Anoint a piece of white paper wth
hony and lay to it shifting often
wth the Norton

for the cough and to dry up the rume
Take 5 or 6 figgs cut them in small
pieces and sooth them in a little ale
and when it is soft strain it hard
through a cloth and give the patient
a good draught warme fasting this is
good for the cough and for moate
ye shall have a stool or two more then
peruinary

For a plague against the plague
Take a pound or two of figgs and cut
them in small the kernell of broad nutt
lay them in water and blanch them
a handfull or two of herbe grate beate
them sunderly wth very small then
put all together in a box and beate
thereof at a tymo a l^{ittle} with a carnal nut

for the stone

Take wild teaflor and burne them to
ashes then take white wine and lay
barres and boyles them together till
the strength be out, then take the
white wine and let it runne through
the ashes then drinke it and it will
break the greatest stone that is
of Urine or arrow head

The roots of Arundo be used well wth
wth honey and applyed to the place wth
a linen cloth
for a stinking breath

A draught of Alligoe to bedward and
in a morning fasting

for the plague pestilence or any other
After the patient is taken wth any ague
if he mistrust the contagiousness
thereof being in strength wth out taste
or great vomit then for the wth he may
be let blood according to his strength
then 4 or 5 hours after he may take
a draught that is ^{very weighty} of fast roach wood
of Mithridate dissolved in a good draught
of Arundo be used in the water or fraction

water or Dragon water as hee the as he may
suffer it and so at 2 or 3 hours after
it according to his strength and this will
serve for any kind of plague pestilence
fever measles small pox or any infection
about the heart or liver.

For a game in the hippe

Take pitch wax frankensin and tallow
boyle altogether spread it on a red cloth
and lay it to the hippe for 10 dayes space
for the droppe

For colic and susondrie of earth a like quantitie
and put it in a still then take the galls of
an ope and white wine and mingle them
well together and sprinkle the herbes
theron then take the powder of a nutmeg
and strow likewise on them if ther be any
stones in the galls bruise them small
and strow them theron also then steepe
them and save the water thereof and
when yo^e list to drinke thereof take a bolle
of white wine a little before yo^e go to bed
and put thereto 6 spoonfulls of this water
and it will make yo^e avoid a marvelous deal
of water yo^e must not sleepe that night yo^e take
it. ^{at} ~~at~~ Cambridge had the droppe and

was served only by this and every night
had took it has avoided 3 or 4 small full of water
A plaster for the Dropsy

Take seven bread of wheat, leese a garlingall
and small and small your stamms altogether
and put it altogether in a little bagge
lay it as hot as may be suffered to the
navell and renew it often

For one that is swollen by means of y^e Dropsy

Take betony in wine and clarified
hony and give ^{it} to drinke
Consumption in the Lungs

Take many leaves picke them and fry
them wth the yolke of 3 or 4 eggs and
safron dryed on a stone and beaten small
fry altogether in fresh butter and eat
warmed not y^e hart

For morose shrunk

Take oyle of newe feete a handfull of
smallage as much mallowes bruise
the pear be well and mingle wth oyle
let them stand 4 or 5 dayes then boyle
them a quarter of an hower straine them
through a cloth and apply to it
A healing salve for any sore

melt the newest virgin wax y^e can get
in a panne then put in a quantity of butter

and honey sooth them together then take
a dish of fair water and strain it therein
and worke it wth y^e hand soe make it in a round
bale and keepe it as long as y^e please when
y^e lay it to the sore y^e must worke it wth y^e
hand and spread it on a cloth soe lay it
to the sore it will drawe and heale

Swelling in the Throte

Stamp and strain Salomon and drinke
it in ale or milke

To Soore the body

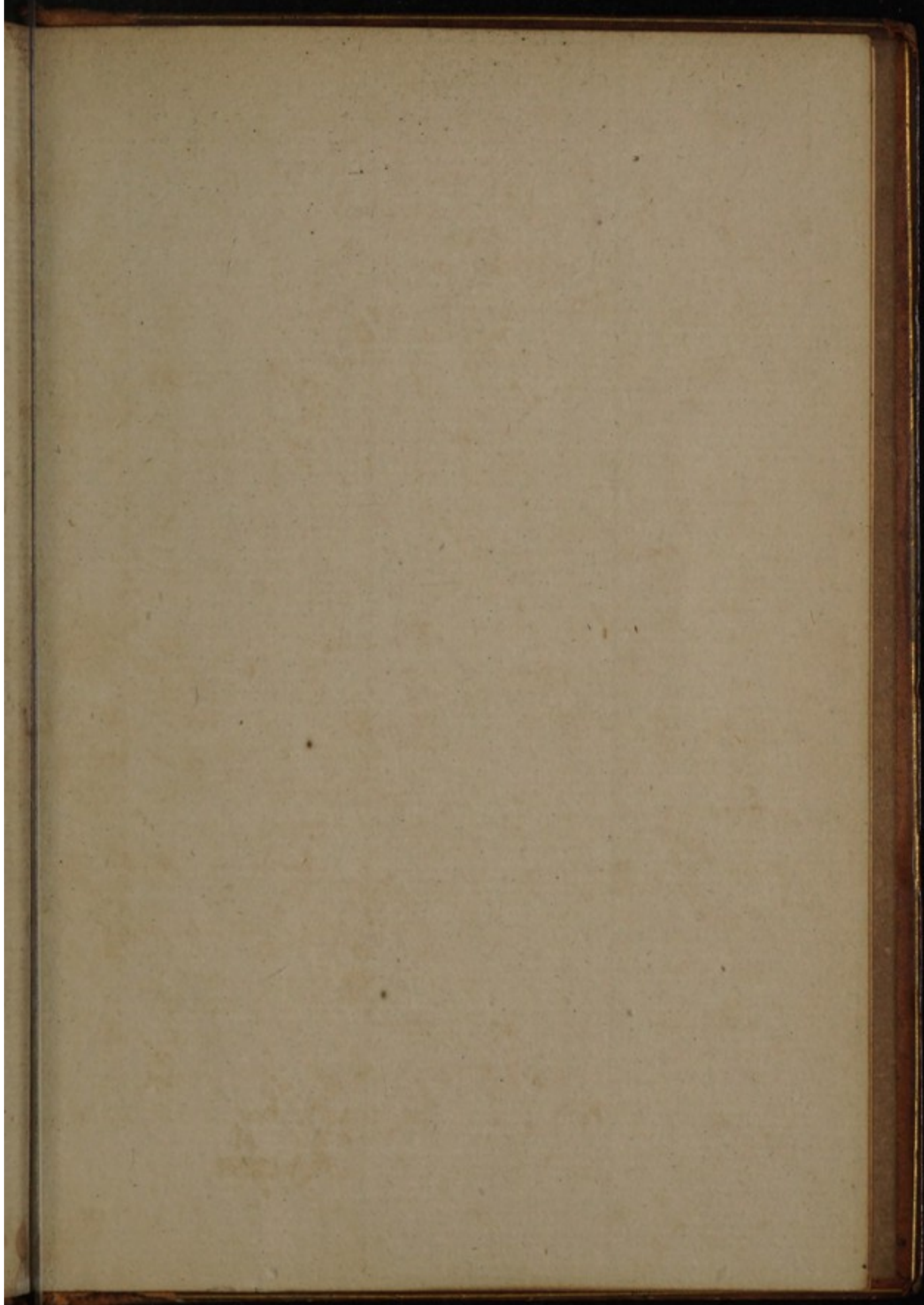
Take of white wine six spoonfulls of
sallet oyle and put in some sugar to
make it pleasant and drinke it

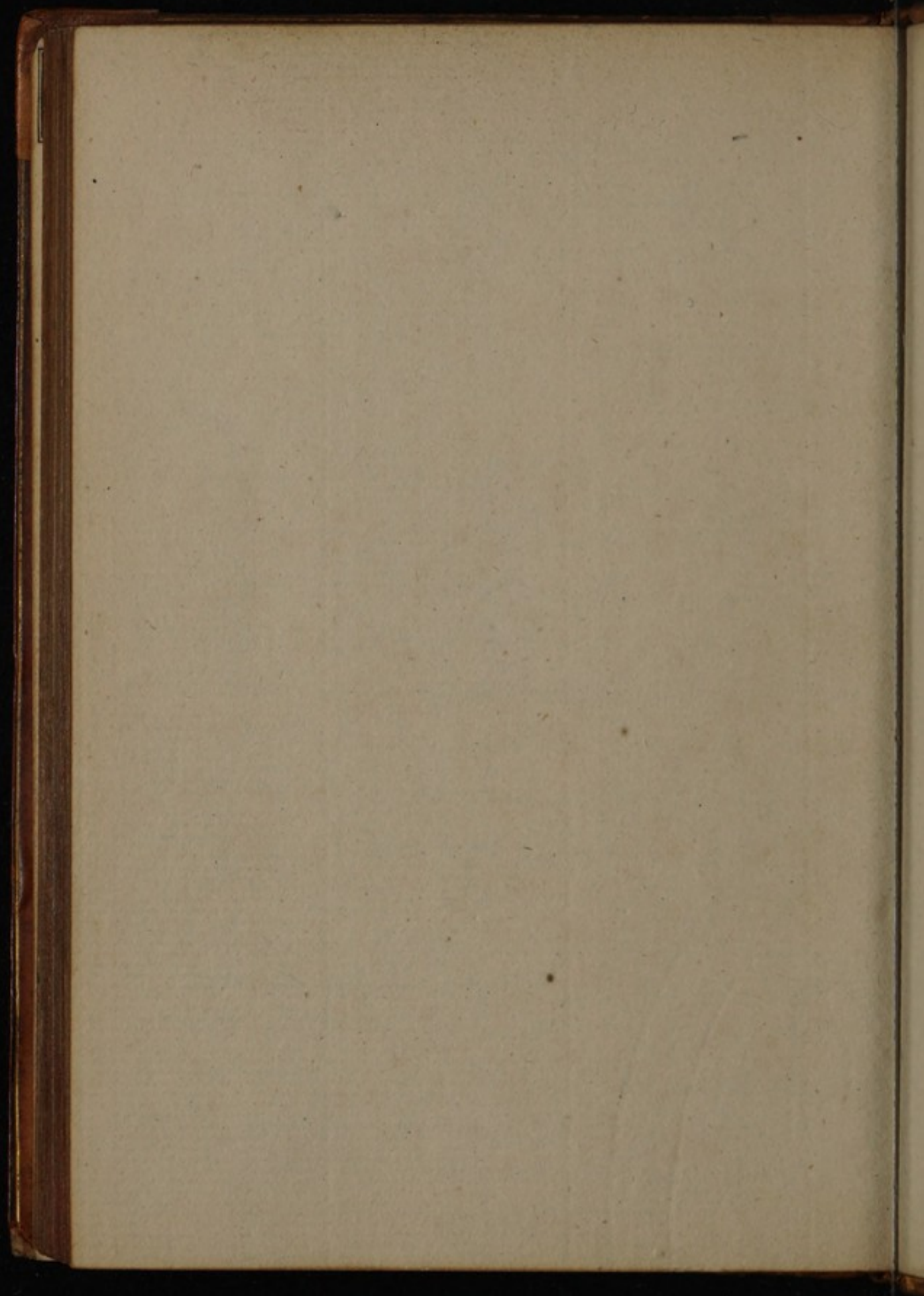
Cure of a Childs head

Take Sorbe roots scraped cleane stamp
and sodd in white wine or fresh butter then
strain it through a linnen cloth and
being cold put it in a beere & soe use it
An excellent medicine for the Consumption
By Doct^r Barker

Take of the best Lap Idates stone and
wth 12 oz of reason of the sunne stone
12 oz of right redd Turke 12 oz the soft beate
soe rase by the m^l solved in a soft paper or
Marmalade liquid. Also and more such

1 oz of cloves 1 lb of nutmegs 4 oz of 1 lb
of small 1 lb of seed pearls 1 lb of amber
3 oz of all beaten generally together a good
Toke well flesht & cleant out in peeces
and beaten all to mase beads and all
agallon and 1 lb of red or milke or
some what better is Toke for ordered
mingles at first 10th the milke and set
on the fire in a iron pott alwaies
stirring it and when yo milke is
is well incorporated by heate and stirring
tho up in yo lates reasons and
currents dissolving them first in
the liquor or milke tho up in yo
spice 10th continual stirring it till
halfe the quantity be waisted away
Take a spott or any other thing out
of the eye by Docto Morisford
Take a pound of may butter well clarified
of Colondrie herbs Shristofe and the
leaves of Cybright and 3 handfulls
pimpernell one handfull, Choppe all together
very small put them into the may butter
and let them stand a month in the sunne
stirring well once a day then boyle them
well in a cleane skillet straine and





8/69

