

**Guydos questions, newly corrected. Whereunto is added the thirde [translated by George Baker] and fourth booke of Galen, with a treatise for the helps of all the outward parts of mans body. [Translated by Robert Copland; edited by George Baker] And also an excellent antidotary [compiled by William Clowes] containing divers receipts, as well of auncient as latter wryters: faythfully corrected by men skilfull in the sayd Arte ... / [Guy].**

### **Contributors**

Guy, de Chauliac, approximately 1300-1368.

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Clowes, William, approximately 1540-1604.

Copland, Robert, active 1508-1547.

Galen. De compositione medicamentorum per genera. Liber III.

Galen. On the therapeutic method. Liber IV.

### **Publication/Creation**

London : Thomas East, 1579.

### **Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/kh3h24ut>

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GUYDOS

QUESTIONS

1529









H. III Guy

S.T.C. 12460



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Page 1



Wapiti R.  
a/t

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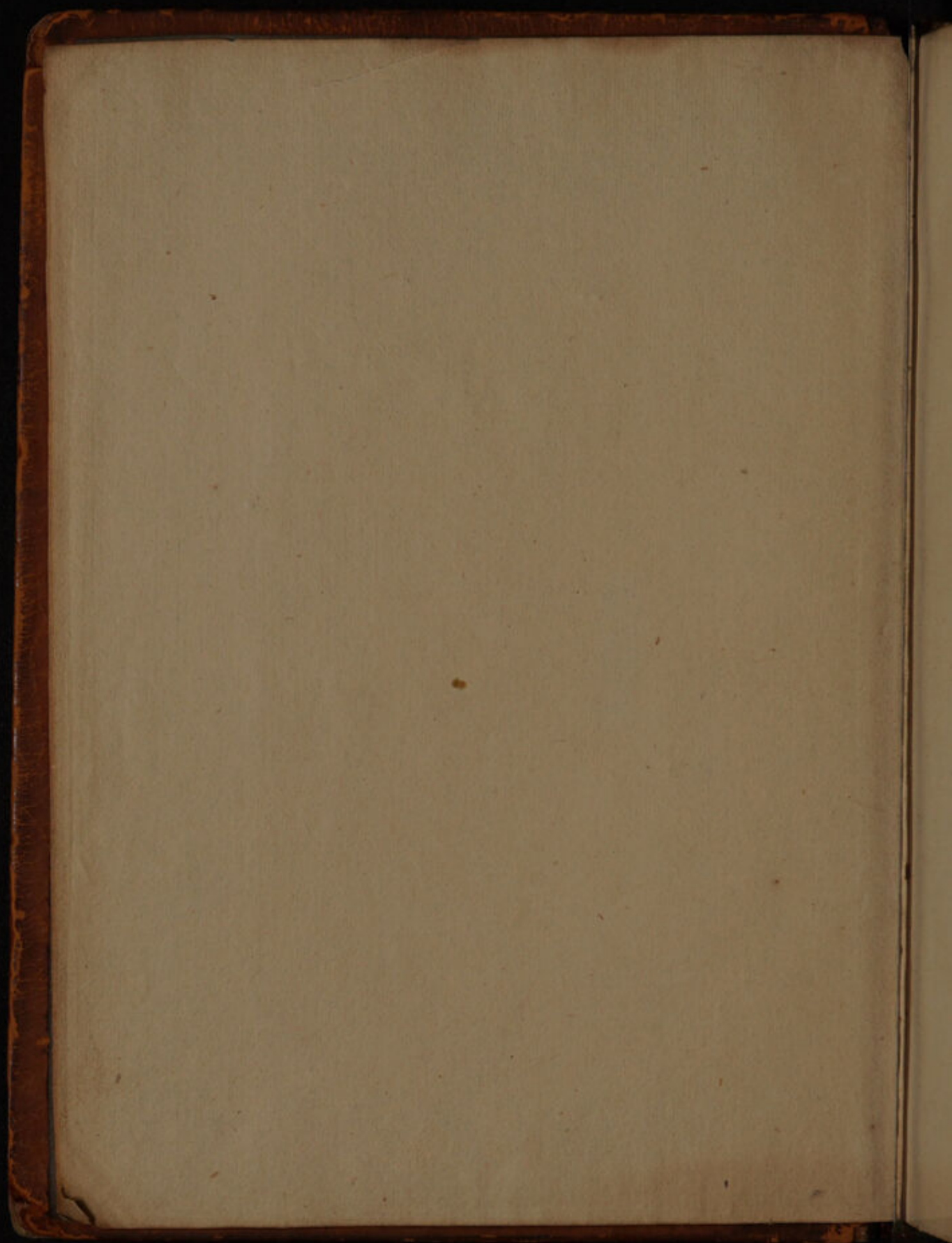
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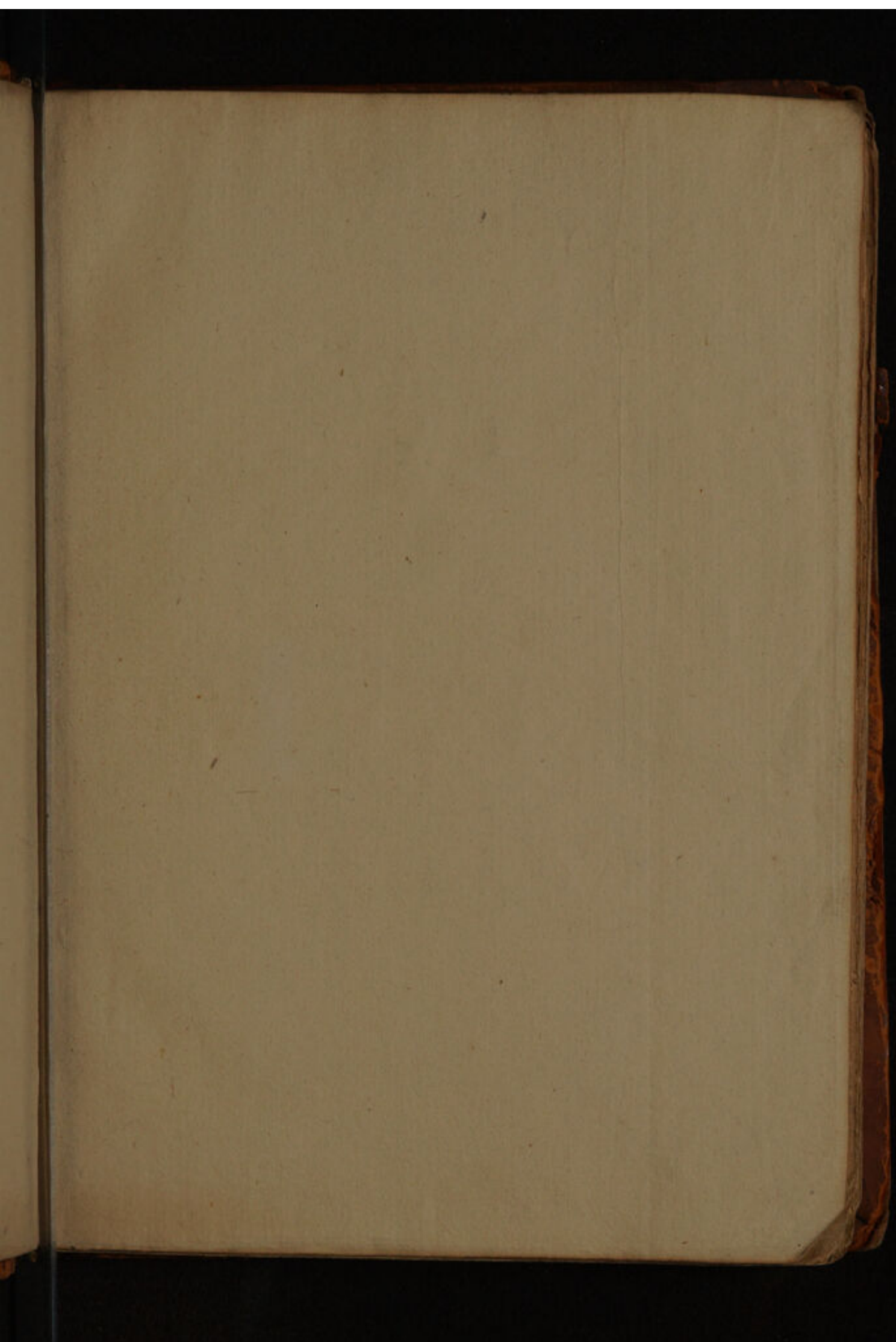
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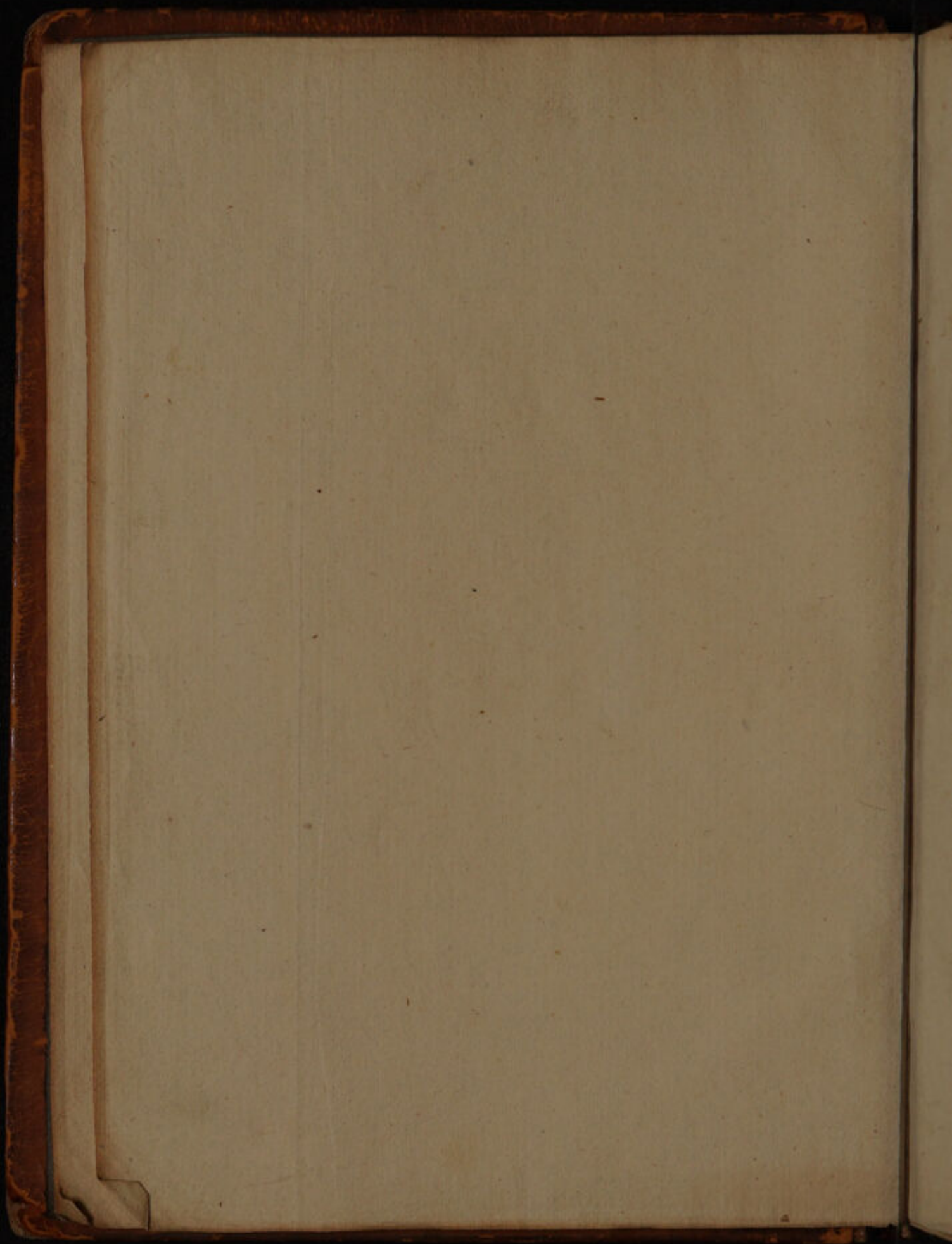
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R. Farmer.

A Trans. of "Ghal Gydo" from  
the Trunch of Copland, was pr.  
1541. See Robert. p. 373.



OWEN ESTIENNE  
*De me*  
GVYDOS QUESTIONS,

NEWLY CORRECTED.

*Charles* Wherevnto is added the thirde *Herich*

and fourth booke of Galen, with a treatise for the  
helps of all the outward parts of mans body.

And also an excellent Antidotary contain-  
ing diuers receipts, as well of an-  
cient as latter wyters: saythfully  
corrected by men skilfull in  
the sayd Arte.

A vvorke both learned and profitable, for  
Chirurgions, the lyke wheroff be.  
fore this tyme hath not  
bene Printed.



*The booke That  
I had of Iuan  
de Godfree*

PRINTED AT  
London by Thomas East.









George Baker, Master in  
*Chirurgery, to the*  
Reader.



Among the sage sayings of Solon, being an auncient Philosopher of Athens, this is continually to be bozne in mynde, that hee onely dyd gloze of the good gifts which he receued of the Godds, namely, waring olde he dyd learne some thing euery daye, either in good learning or behauioz:

the which Philosopher being an heathen man, I wold we Christiāns could follow y<sup>e</sup> like example. I feare me for y<sup>e</sup> most part we neither giue thāks to god, nor appli our selues to any good study, nay, rather there be some that will speake euill of them that apply their studie to the knowledge of their profession, and especially the professors of the Arte of Chirurgery, being ignorant in the principles thereof, are not ashamed to affirme and say, that they haue no neede of any more but onely the practise, thinking it sufficient to open a Veyne, to apply their kinds of Vnguent, Cataplasmes, or Plasters, without knowing the facultie of them, and in the meane tyme in their Incisions cut crosse the Muscles,



## *To the Reader.*

cles, Tendons, and Sinewes, to the great domage of the diseased, and oftentimes in their cures, applyes that to an inflammation, which shoulde bee to Oedema: a Canker for a simple inflammation, the Leprosie for the Dockes: and for a virulent vlcer, a soule, filthie and rotten vlcer. By which abuses oftentimes the action of the members are corrupted & lost, and for the most part the diseases are made vncurable. And to be short, they doe paine and torment the people in so many fashions and sorts, that in the ende they take away life, without any punishmēt for their deserts. Who would not iudge that these kinde of people are worthy to bee punished with some rigorous punishment. I am no Judge heerein, nor doe not take vpon me to iudge the: but I woulde faine friendly admonish all those that finde themselves guiltie of the fault to seeke to amend it, and thinke what a precious thing you worke vpon. It is the Temple of God, his owne Image, the most precious creature that euer God made. Applye your selues to your studie, or els rather leaue it altogether: doe not care more for your owne perticular gaine, then for the sauing of a great many. I would to God it lay in me to redresse it, then my good will should some be seene heere-in: and in the meane time till I can doe better, I haue taken some paines in an olde booke being brought to me by the Printer, called Guydos Questions, desiring me to haue it corrected. In the which Coppy, I founde Imprinted so many faults, so euill Orthographie, so ill poynted, ill distinct, and in many places whole lynes left out, so that I could not make a perfect worke except it had bene new made, and the olde phrase altered, the which I durst not do: for being before imprinted, many haue the booke, & woulde thinke a great presumption in me to alter it so much as it had neede off, and especially being



## To the Reader.

being of so excellēt a Doctors making, as Guydo was. Therefore I shall desire all those that shall see it, not to condemne me, though you shal read some euil phrases in it. For I am sure it is amended in a thousand places, and yet not so perfect as I would it shoulde haue bene, if it had not bene for the reasons aforesaid, as may be seene in the olde Coppy, if the one be perused with the other: so that now the students in this Arte shall much more profite by it then before, both for the mending of the Orthographie, and also for the correcting of many wordes of Arte. To which booke is newly added y<sup>e</sup> Epitomie of the third booke of Galen, of the Composition of Medicines, being by me Englished. Then followes the fourth booke of the Method of Galen being imprinted in the olde Coppy.

Also a bryefe cure for diseases of all parts of mans body. And last of all an excellent Antidotary according to y<sup>e</sup> Alphabet, for all manner of Medicines, which are vsed in the Art of Chyrurgerie, chose out of al the best Autho<sup>r</sup>s that haue written both olde and new: For the which Antidotary you are much bound to my brother Clowes for furnishing it with many excellent medicines, as well of his owne as others, bearinge the cause of the printing of it, wherevnto is made a necessary Table for the better finding out of the whole matter. Wherein hath bene taken great paines

desiring nothing for the same, but good wil,  
and good speeches, which is the part  
of euery good Christian to vse,  
especiall<sup>y</sup>e our paynes  
tending to a good  
ende.

Vale.





*The names of the Authors*  
of this Woorke.

Andernacus.	Haliabbas.
Aeginata.	Keble.
Archigine.	Lacuna.
Auicenna.	Lanfrancus.
Baptista Monta-	Leuina Limnia.
tanus.	Mesue.
Brunus	Montispefful.
Banester.	Manardi.
Bakerus.	Nicholaus.
Calmeteus	Occo.
Clowes.	Paracelsus.
Democratus.	Rondeletius.
Fallopilus.	Rhazes.
Fauentinus.	Tagaltius.
Guydo.	Vesalius.
Galenus.	Valeriola.
Hollerius.	Vigo.
Henricus.	Weckerus.





**A** prayer necessary to be sayde of  
all Chirurgiens.



Almightie, eternal, impassible, and incomprehensible Lord God: which hast created all thinges of nothing, & man out of the slime of the earth, setting him in Paradise, to liue euer in felicitie: from which he most disobediently fell into this world of infirmities. Which infirmities yet neuertheless thou hast (of thy great mercy) so pitied: that for the helpe and curation of them, thou hast (by thy special grace) giuen vertue vnto trees, herbes, rootes, beastes, foules, fishes, wormes, stones and mettalles. And in fine hast left nothing, among all that thou hast made without a proper vertue, for man his vtilitie and helpe in time of neede: and hast also most graciously giuen knowledge vnto men, for to vse and minister thy creatures to the help of their griefes. Graunt vnto me most mercifull God, that (as I truly beleue and faithfully trust, that all health and vertue commeth from thee,) I may so know and vse thy creatures to the helpe of my christian bretheren and neighbours, in that Art that I through thy prouidence, haue from my youth vp bene trained & instituted vnto: y not onely I for the prosperous successe of mine Art, but my poore patients also and all other together, may praise & honour thy holy and blessed name, which liuest and reignest one God in Trinitie, and Trinitie in vnitie, world without ende. Amen.







# CERTEINE QUESTI

ons of Chyrurgery, with the aunsweres  
therevnto.

## Question.



What is Chyrurgery?

Aunswere. Chyrurgery is science,  
that teacheth the manner and qualitie  
to worke, principally in knitting, in cut-  
ting, and exercising other workes of  
the hande. In healing of man, as much  
as it is possible. And heere science is put for kinde.  
And albeit that Chyrurgery is of it selfe properly by  
arte, and no science, yet for the bonde and affinitye that  
arte and science haue each with other, sometime vn-  
properly, that which is Arte, is called science, and  
that which is science is called Arte. It is otherwise  
sayde (and better) that Chyrurgery is in two man-  
ners. One is, that sheweth onely, so that by it we can  
doe nothing as touching the operation, and that pro-  
perly is called Science, as we saye in Physicke, that  
there be sixe manners of simple Apostumes, that  
is to witte, foure humeralles, one Aignous, and the  
other Mentous. The other manner of Chyrurgery,  
is vsaunce, that is to say, that it teacheth to vse, that  
hee that knoweth it may helpe himselfe therewith  
as many times and as often as hee will, as tou-  
ching Chyrurgicall operations, so that by it hee is go-  
uerned and ruled when hee will vse it, as by the Chy-  
rurgery that hee hath in his vnderstandinge, that tea-  
cheth him, that in all hot Appostumes he ought to put  
and laye to it Repercussive saue vnto them that are  
in the Emunctories, and to such as be venemous.  
This Chyrurgery or Arte that thou hast in thine  
vnderstanding, teacheth thee to worke and vse ma-  
nually



Guydo his Questionaries,

nually in medicines, and is properly called Arte and not science. And in the ende of thy definition beside the particulers that are put for differences that are set vnto that which is possible, for it is not possible to all Chyrurgions to heale al them that are diseased & soze.

Question. In what case ought a Chyrurgion to vse very cure? And in what cases is hee permitted to vse onely palliative cures.

Aunswere. In all cases, ought he to vse very cure, except in thre cases, where as alonely he is permitted the cure palliative. The first is, when the disease of themselves are vncurable, as Lazary. The seconde, for the inobedience of the patient to suffer the paynes that he ought, bicause his might cannot suffer it, as is the Canker in a perticuler member. The thirde, if by the cure of such a disease, there followeth a greater inconuenience, as into euill inueterate sozes, or into olde Cemeroides, if there be not alway leste an issue there as any daunger is, for feare to fall into Hydropisie or Pannake, as Ipocras saith in his Aphorismes.

Question. Whereoff is named Chyrurgerie.

Aunswere. It is so named of Chyr: that is a hande, and of Gow: that is operation, for it is a science that teacheth to worke by hande, that is manually.

Question. What is the subiect of Chyrurgerie?

Aunswere. The subiect of Chyrurgerie is the body of man that is diseased and soze, able to be healed: for it is there about that the Chyrurgion worketh.

Question. What is the effect of Chyrurgerie.

Aunswere. The effect thereof is to take away the disease of mans body, and to keepe it in health, as much as it is possible.

Question. In how many kindes or parts is Chyrurgery deuised.

Aunswere. Iohannes saith, that generally it is deuised in two, that is to say, to worke in soft members, as in the  
the



the flesh: And to worke in harde members as the bones. And perticularly Chyrurgerie is deuided in v. That is to say, to worke in woundes, in Apostumes, in sores, and in restorations, and in other things belonging to handie operation.

Question. What diuers operations exerciseth the Chyrurgion.

Answer. In thre diuers operations. That is to say, dissolue the thing continued, knit y<sup>e</sup> thing seperated, and put out the superfluous thing. To dissolue y<sup>e</sup> thing continued, is by incising, cutting, or scaturising. To reioine the seperate, as in consolidating the woundes, & reducing the lyps: And to put out the superfluous things, as in curing Apostumes to cleanse the & put away y<sup>e</sup> coares.

Question. How many and what yrons ought a Chyrurgion to beare in his case with him.

Answer. He ought to haue v. as Cisers, Pippers, Launcets, Rasours and Needles.

Question. How many and what oyntments commonly ought the Chyrurgion to beare with him.

Answer. Foure: That is to say, an Oyntment Basilicon for to rype, Apostolorum to cleanse, Aureum to encrease flesh: And the white oyntment for to dye & binde, and de Alchea for to soule.

Question. Of how many things and what things the Chyrurgion taketh his intentions for to heale soze folkes?

Answer. That after Galen in his Theraperticke they are taken of thre things. That is of things against nature, of naturall things, and of vnnaturall things, and also of their Annexes. And first he taketh this indication of things against nature, that is to say, to the knowledge of the maladye in his Nature, after Galen, in the seconde of his Theraperticke. And then come vnto the Naturalles, and after to the vnnaturalles, and their Annexes. And so after his



Guydo his Questionaries,

indication be taken he ought to proceed to the healing of the patient in all that may lye in him possible. And let the Chyrurgion note that it is sayd, in all that may lye possible in him bicause it is not alway possible. And with what things & how. For as Galen sayth toward the ende of his third booke, and in the seauenth of his said Therapertick, if the intentions Curatiues are few, and according, the cure is easie to the Chyrurgion, as in a simple wound. But where there is many considerations which in it selfe are contrarie, as in a hollow wound and Apostumate & nigh to a noble member, the Chyrurgion ought to consider thre things.

The first is, if there bee two contrary diseases, whereoff the cure of the one letteth the other (which is most doubtfull and dangerous if it remayne) in such case as hee ought to beginne his cure at the most dangerous, and where there is most peryll in the remayninge of it, and oftentimes moze sooner in the accidentes that happeneth in a soze, then in the soze it selfe. And when a great fluxe of bloud ouercommeth in any wounde or any soze frettinge, that hath coroded any vaine, in such case often hee must leaue the healinge of the soze for to entende to the fluxe of the bloude that is so great. Lykewyse if in a soze were any sinewe that was pricked, whereof followeth Crampe, there must hee beginne at the pricking of the sinewe for daunger of the spasme, which is most perillous. The seconde thinge that the Chyrurgion ought to consider is, if one of the sayde diseases bee not the cause of the other, and nourisheth not the other. In such case hee ought to beginne at the cure of it that is the filler and nourisher of the other. For till that that which is the cause of the other bee totally extypped, the healing cannot bee.

Question, How many considerations ought the Chyrurgion



rurgion to haue touching his forme and general manner to worke manually?

Answer. After Arnold de villa noua, he ought to haue iiii. The .i. is, he ought to consider what operation it is that he ought to doe to mans body. And it is knowen by the diuision of the operations of Chyrurgerie aforesayd, that is to knit the thing deuided. The second consideration is, that he ought to consider wherfoze he worketh. And this is knowne by the generall intention of Chyrurgerie, that commaundeth to doe the operations vnto the body of man profitably, with confidence or surenesse. The thirde consideration is, that he ought to consider if such operations be necessary and conuenable to be done to mans body. And this he knoweth when it cannot be healed otherwise. And the fourth consideration is, that the Chyrurgion ought to knowe how to bestow his remedies to the body of man. In these considerations the Chyrurgion ought to take heed in doing all things that he ought to doe, as touching this operation, as well befoze the working as after. The which iiii. considerations thou mayst haue and perceiue by such an example. If thou wilt draw water from the bellies of Dropsies by manuell operation. First thou oughtest to consider that the operation which thou wilt do is to draw out the sayd water. Secondly, thou oughtest to consider wherfoze thou dost it, for it is for to heale, or at the least way to giue ease. Thirdly, whether such operation be necessary, needfull, or possible. And thou oughtest to wit that it is necessary at least wayes: if thou wilt heale the Bodies of Dropsies confirmed, and thou knowest that it is needfull and possible if the might of the patient be strong, for if it be weake be wel ware for to doe it. And fourthly thou oughtest to consider the manner to doe it, which is such. First lay thy Patient vpzight, and then with a rasour cut the skin of his belly vnder the nauell vnto



Guydo his Questionaries,

the voyde places that are betwene the Ciphac and the Mirac. And also thou oughtest to make incision on the left side, if the disease come of the right side. Contrariwise make the incision on the right side, if it come from the left, and then put a lyttle Quill or Reede into the hole wherewith thou shalt draw out of that water, after the strength of the Patient. And when thou wilt draw no moze, take away the quill, and let the skin of the belly go, that wil close the hole that no moze water come out. And when thou wilt draw any moze, do as thou didst before.

Question. How many and what conditions ought a Chyrurgion to haue?

Answer. Foure, the first is, that he ought to bee learned & a clarke, & not onely in the principles & beginning of chyrurgerie, but likewise in Physicke, & asmuch in Theozicke as Practicke. For in Theozicke he ought to know the naturall things, & vnnatural, & against nature. First he ought to know the vnnaturall things, & chiefly y<sup>e</sup> Anatomie, for without it nothing can be done surely in Chyrurgery, as it appeareth afterward moze plainly. Also he ought to know y<sup>e</sup> complexion of his patient, for after y<sup>e</sup> diuersitie of y<sup>e</sup> nature of y<sup>e</sup> bodies, ought the medicines to be diuersified, as Galen declareth at a long in his Therapertick against Theillus. And by like reason ought he for to know the strength. Secondly he ought to know the vnnaturall things, that is the meat, y<sup>e</sup> drinke &c. for they are cause of al health when they be vsed as they ought to be. And also they be causes of all maladies when they are euill vsed. Thirdly, he ought to haue the knowledge of things against Nature which are thre. The disease, the causes, and the accidents of the disease. First, he ought to know the disease.

Secondely, the cause thereof, for if hee bee healed otherwise (it should not be of a Saints disease, as good olde



olde women say) it should be but case of aduenture.

Thirdly, he ought to know the accidents that chaunce to come in diseases, for oftentimes it preuarieth the selfe same cure of the diseases, as Galen declareth in the beginning of the booke y he sent to Glaucon his disciple. As I sayd befoze he ought for to know y vnnaturall things, & to minister them as they ought, that are meate, drinke, &c. Also by this ye shall vnderstand that the Chyrurgion ought to know how to minister medicines laxatiues, which are one of the instruments of Physicke as of Chyrurgery, without the which the science of Chyrurgerie cannot be complete. And this hee ought to know as touching the practize. Thus then appeareth the verification of the first condition that a Chyrurgion ought to haue, for he ought to be lettered & learned. And this condition declareth Galen in the first booke of the Theraperticke against Theillus, where he saith at this point. If Physitions had nothing to doe with Astronomie, Geometrie, Logicke, Grammer, nor w other good doctrines, the Coblars, Carriers of lether, Carpenters, Smithes, and such manner of people would leaue their crafts and runne to Physick, and become Physitions. The second condition y a Chyrurgion should haue, is to be expert, and ought to haue seene other masters worke. And this witnesseth Auenzoar, when hee sayde thus. It behoueth that euery Physition first know and then to haue vse and experience.

The thirde condition that a Chyrurgion ought to haue is, that he ought not to be a foole, vnwittie, nor of rude vnderstanding. But as Haly saith in the thirde booke de Regni, he ought to be a man of good memozy, of good iudgement, of good diligence, of a cleere sight, whole of minde and of his members, with slender fingers and a stedfast hande without shaking. The fourth condition that a Chyrurgion shoulde haue, is that



Guydo his Questionaries,

that he ought to be wel manered, bold, & sure in things that be not to be feared. And doubtful, & feareful in perillous things. And ought to eschew al desperate cures, and ought to be gentle to his patientes, well willyng to his company, wittie in prognosticating, chaste, sober, meeke and mercifull, not auaricious, noz extorcioner for money, but after the capacite of the Patient, and the facultie receiued, competent and moderate rewarde.

Question. How many and what conditions ought the Patient to haue that will be healed by the Arte of Chyrurgerie.

Aunswere. That he ought to haue iij. conditions. The first. y he ought to be obedient to his Chyrurgion, as the seruant toward his master, as Galen declareth in the first of his Therapertick. The second condition of the patient, is that he ought to haue trust in his chyrurgion, for he healeth most in whom he trusteth most, as Galen saith in the first booke of Pronostickes. And the thirde condition is, that he take patience in himselfe, for patience is it that ouercommeth.

Question. How many and what conditions ought the assistants and seruants or ministers of the Patient haue.

Aunswere. As Galen saith in the ende of the first Commentarie of the Aphorismes. The conditions of the company, ministers, and seruants of them that are diseased ought to be such as pleaseth the patient, so that they ought to haue agreable seruants putte to them, being true, louing, peaceable, gentle, and discret.

¶ Heere beginneth the seconde treatise, wherein is demanded, and aunswered vnto certeine questions and difficulties touching the Anatomie.

Question.

Whether the science of the Anatomie be necessarie and needefull to the Chyrurgion or not.

Aunswere



Answer. Yea, the science of Anatomy is needeful and necessary to the Chyrurgion, as it appeareth by two reasons. The first Galen putteth in the vi. booke of his Theraperticke, and is such, for the Chyrurgions that be ignoraunt in the Anatomie, maye erre in many manners in their incision of sinues and their knittings, the which if they knew the nature of euery member, their setting and collygation that they haue in all the body, and with euery onely member perticular, if it did happen that they were hurt they should know if the sinewes were cut or not. And by this same reason they should not erre in their incisions. And this reason is confirmed by an example that Henry de Maundeuille putteth, saying that after the same manner that a blynde man worketh in hewing of a log, so doth a Chyrurgion that knoweth not the Anatomie. For like as a blind man heweth on a log knoweth not how much he should hew thereof, nor how, & therfore commonly he erreth in hewing more or lesse then he ought to do. Likewise so doth the Chyrurgion who worketh in mans body without the Anatomie. Also the said Henry approneth the Chyrurgion ought of necessitie to know the Anatomie. For euery worke-man is bounde to know the subiect of his worke in which he worketh, or els he should erre in working. Then lykewise if it so be that the subiect of the Chyrurgion be the body of mankinde, it must be of necessitie that the Chyrurgion do know the body of mankinde in it selfe and in the parts thereof, so then it is necessary for a Chyrurgion to know the Anatomie. And this is for the first part of the Question.

Question. The second part is, to know in how many and what things the science of Anatomie is necessary to the Chyrurgion. That is to say how many profits and vtilities be of the science of Anatomie.

Answer. The science of the Anatomie is necessary and needfull to the Chyrurgion for foure vtilities.

C.

The



Guydo his Questionaries,

The first and the greatest is for the meruayle of the great power of God the creatoꝝ of men, that so hath made them to his lykenesse and foꝛme. The seconde is for to haue the knowledge of the members that may be diseased. The thirde for bicause to haue knowledge to tell the dispositions to come of the members. The fourth is for to heale the diseases that come to the members.

Question. What is Anatomie, and whereoff is it deriuate.

Aunswere. Anatomie is the right determination and diuision of euery particuler member of the bodye of mankinde. And is deriuate of Ana, that is to saye, (night) that is to say (diuision.) Thus Anatomie, is called night diuision of members, done for certeine knowledges.

Question. In how many & which manners ought the science of Anatomie to be taught.

Aunswere. In two manners, that is to say, by way of doctrine as by booke written thereoff. In seeing & reading that which hath bene written by auncient Doctors, and by experience, in deuising and Anatomising the deade coꝛpSES. As did Bundy and Boloine, and as lyke wise did master Bertuce, that when hee had a dead body by beheading oꝛ otherwise, he layd him on a bench in making foure particions. In the first he deuised the nutritiue members, for they be disposed to putrifaction. And in the seconde, spirituall members. And in the thirde, the animall members. And in the fourth the extremities. And vpon euery member ought to be sought ix. things. That is to say, the position, the completion, the substaunce, the quantitie, the number, the figure, the operation, the vtilitie, and what diseases may come therevnto.

Question. What is the body humane?

Aunswere. It is one whole together decozate, with reason,



reaſon, compoſed of many and diuers members.

Queſtion. What is member.

Aunſwere. Diuers Authours haue giuen diuers definitions. G. in the firſt booke of the vtilitie of the particles ſaith, it is a body that is not wholly ſeperate, noꝝ wholly contoint to another. And alſo in the firſt booke of his Canon, he defineth it in plurall, and ſayth thus, that members are bodyes, that are engendred of the firſt communion of humoꝝs.

Queſtion. How many manners of members are found?

Aunſwere. Two: That is to ſay, ſimple members called conſemblables, and members compoſt. The ſimple members are they that may not be deuided into another kinde, but what parte thou takeſt of them it beareth away þ name and the definition of his whole. As the bone, foꝝ what part thou takeſt of the bone be it moꝝe oꝝ leſſe euer it beareth the name and definition of the bone, foꝝ euery parte of a bone is bone, and euery part of a ſinew is ſinew. The compoſt members contrarily be they that may be deuided in other kindes, foꝝ no part of them ſeperated beareth not away the name of all. As the hande, the legge, the heade.

Queſtion. How many ſimple members are there.

Aunſwere. There be xi. That is to ſay, the bones, griffles, oꝝ cartilages, the ſinewes, the baynes, the arteres, the pannicules, the ſtringes. The cordes, the ſkinne, the fleſh, the greace oꝝ fatte, the haire, and the nayles.

The which although that veritably they bee not members, neuertheleſſe in aſmuch as they haue vtilitie in the body of mankind, and haue regeneration as the members, they be called members though it be vnproperly.

Queſtion. If all the members maye regenerate

C.y.

after



after their perdition, and knit againe after their dissolution?

Answer. For to declare that, it behoueth two things to be noted. First the simple members be of two manners. Some be sanguine members of whom the generation is of sanguine matter, as the flesh and the greace. And the other members be spermatike members so named, because they haue their breeding and beginning of spermatike matter. Secondly it is to be noted that there be two manners of regeneration. One is very regeneration, which is very reformation of the member in the selfe same substance, forme, qualitye and quantitie: and other such accidents properly as it was afore the corruption and alteration. And the other is regeneration, not very, but like therto as nigh as may be. And lyke wise there is two manners of consolidation, one is true, that is when both the partes of the thing that is dissolved by seperating, and reassembled and knit without any manner of appearing of the dissolution afore, and without any meanes. And the other is vnttrue consolidation and like to the other as nigh as can be done, by meanes of the Pore, that the Philosophers call Porus sarcoides. These things understood and noted, I say first, that all sanguine members may regenerate & knit, by very regeneration & consolidation for continually they engendeth blood inough within the body for to regenerate the substance of the sanguine member lost, & for to reconsolidate & knit it again. I say, secondly the members spermatike after the losse of their substance may not regenerate because that their matter is attribuate to them at the very beginning of their creation, and after that neuer engender agayne. And also for their soliditie, and because they are weake of heate and moysture. And for these causes and reasons they do not reconsolidate with true reconsolidation, after the dissolution of their seperating, but Nature strengthning



strengthening alwaies possible things the best that she may, will not leave them thus dissolute, reioyneth and knitteth them the best that she may, and engendereth a flesh (for to holde the dissolued parts) that is called *Porus sarcoides*.

Question. Be all the members consemblables of one complexion?

Answer. No, for some be hotte and moist, and the other colde and moist, and other colde and dry. And of the hotte and drye there is none, for among all members consemblables there is none more hotte and drye then the skinne that is temperate. And it is not only temperate among the members of mankinde, but also among all the substances of things that may engender and corrupt as Galen saith in his first booke of Complexions, and the last Chapter. The members hotte and moist be the members that are sanguine, as the flesh, the spirits, and the naturall humidities, as willett Auerrois in the second of *Colliges*. The members colde and moist, are the fleume, fat, or the greace, and the marrowes. The members colde and drye, are al the other members after their degrees, as the bones, the cartilages, the strings or cordes, the lyguments, the sinewes, the baynes, arteres and pannicules. And here is the maine sea, whereas it behoueth neyther Physicion nor Chyrurgion to sayle, for a Physicion and Chyrurgion ought for to know the complexion of the members, as naturall Philosophers.

Question. Which are the members composits, and wherefoze are they called *Dyganykes* and instrumentalls?

Answer. The members composits, be members that are composed of the simple and consemblable members, and therefore they be called *Therogenes*, that is to say, of diuers natures, and may be deuided in diuers kindes, that is to say, into members consemblables,



Guydo his Questionaries,

and their parts beareth not alwaye the definition and reason of the whole. As to the seconde question that asketh why they be called organikes & instrumentals? The aunswere is, bicause they are instruments of the soule, as by the hands, the fute, the lyuer, the face, & the semblables.

Question. How be the Dyganicke members ordeined and composed.

Aunswere. Some of these members be principals, and the other not principals.

Question. How many principal members be there, and how many vnprincipall?

Aunswere. Ther be foure principals, that is to say, the heart, the lyuer, the brayne, and the genitalls, all the other be called vnprincipalls.

Question. Of what complection is the heart.

Aunswere. The heart is hot, bicause it is lyke the very burning hot ouen of all the body, from whence cometh the heate to all the body. And albeit that Philosophers haue willed to say that it is temperate, bicause it is principle, and that it giueth beginning of lyfe. Neuerthelesse the heart is drye in his complection, bicause of his composition, for it is composed of strings and pannicles, and of hard and stiffe flesh.

Question. Of what complection is the lyuer.

Aunswere. It is hotte and moist. For the most part of the things that it is composed off, is fleshly, bloody, & therewith are transmised diuers pipes or arteres.

Question. Of what complection is the brayne.

Aunswere. It is colde and moist, bicause it hath a marowly substaunce. Neuerthelesse it differeth from the Marowe, bicause the Brayne is a sparmaticke member, and the marow is a sanguine member.

And thereby it is colde in comparison of other members, and that not simply, for all members be naturally hotte.

Question.



**Question.** Of what complexion are the kidneis and the milke?

**Aunswere.** The kidneis be hotte and moist, howbeit the kidneis be not so hotte as the milke, because of the grosse blode that is in the milke, lyke as the milke is not so hotte as the lyuer.

**Question.** Of what complexion is the longes.

**Aunswere.** Hotte and moist. It is hotte because that heat is sent to it from the heart, as Galen saith in the fourth booke of the vitilytie of h particles, and is moist but not so moist as the greace, for it melteth not at the fire as the greace doth.

**Questions vpon the Anatomic  
of the skinne or the lether.**

**Question.**

**VV**hat is the skinne?

**Aunswere.** It is a couering of the body of mankinde, that is composed and context and wouen with threds and baynes, with sinewes and arteres, for to defend the body and giue it feeling.

**Question.** How many manners of skinneres or leather are there?

**Aunswere.** Two, one is extrinsicke or out forth, and that is properly called lether. The other is intrinsicke, and that is properly called pannicle, rim or skin, as be those of the head that couer the baine and the skull, & they that couer the bowells of the body.

**Questions vpon the Anatomic of the greace.**

**Question.**

**SS**hat is the greace.

**Aunswere.** It is a thing in the humaine body, that is as oyle that chafeth and humecteth the body.

**Question.** How many manners of greace bee there.

**Aunswere.**



Guydo his Questionaries,

Aunswere. Two: The one is without forth néere to the skin, and that properly is called Adeps or fatnesse. And the other is inward and nigh to the belly, and properly is called Auxunge or fat greace.

Questions vppon the Anathomie  
of the flesh.

Question.

**H**ow many manners of flesh are founde?  
Aunswere. Thre: One is very flesh and proper, and it is founde but in a lytle quantitie, and one in two places of the body of mankinde. That is on the head of the yeard, and betwene the teeth. The other is Granduluster, Odenos, or cruddie and kirkel, as is the flesh of the ballockes, of the dugges and the flesh of the Emuntories. The other is flesh musculous or lacertous, that is hard as Bawme stiffe or knottis. And this is founde in great quantitie, and ouer all the body whereas is any manifest mouings.

Questions vpon the Muscles  
and Lacerts.

Question.

**A**re the muscles simple members?  
Aunswere. Yea, as touching the sensible iudgement: Howbeit of very truth they are members composed of sinewes, of lines, strings, threds, & flesh that fulfilleth them, and of the panicule that couereth them.

Question. Wherein agréeth and differeth the muscles and lacerts?

Aunswere. It is all one thing, which after diuers considera



considerations hath ben called muscle and lacerte, for it is called muscle for his resemblaunce of a Mouse, that in Latine hight Mus. And it is called lacerte, bicause it hath the forme of a Lizard. For lyke as those two beasts are big in the middle & slender toward the tayle, so is the muscle or lacerte.

Question. What is the manner and how doe the muscles and lacerts procede in the body of mankinde.

Answer. After that the muscle is composed as is aforesaide, from it descendeth rounde strings and cordes that commeth nigh to the ioynts, by which when they be nigh the ioynts they do spread abroad and enlarge, and raise the ioynt all about with the pannicle that couereth the bones. And when they are passed the ioynt, they doe waxe rounde agayne, and returne into cordes and with the flesh make an other muscle.

And of this muscle procedeth and riseth an other round cord and strings that bindeth the ioynt all about and moueth it. And so ceaseth not to proceed till they come to the extreame and furthest particles of the body.

And thus alwaye the muscle procedeth the ioynture. And as the sinewes that procede of the noddle, taketh forme of muscle at the necke and at the breast, & then commeth to the ioynt of the shoulder. And becommeth rounde strings and spreading flat in comprising al the ioynt, and doe plant them in the bone of the ioynt and moueth it. And when they come from the ioynt of the shoulder, a two or thre fingers breadth, they waxe rounde in corde wise. And with the flesh and string, that commeth from the head to the bone of the shoulder is made muscle vpon the middes of the bone of the ioynture, from which commeth a corde that thre fingers bredth from the elbow, enlargeth and compriseth all the elbowe and moueth the lyttle arme. And thre fingers beyonde it waxeth rounde and retourneth into a corde. The which with the string that commeth from



Guydo his Questionaries,

the necke and with the flesh make a muscle vpon the sayd lyttle arme, of which muscle is made a cord, and thre fingers from the ioynt of the little hande it spredeth and compriseth all the ioynture of the sayd hand, then it twisfeth round againe, and entereth the muscle of the middes of the hand, of  $\text{h}$  which commeth cords, that moue the fingers, by  $\text{h}$  which things it appereth that the wounds that are made about thre fingers of the ioynts be perillous, for the sinewy cords bee made bare of the flesh and apperents. Of the which all onely pricking is cause of spasme or crampe, and of death as Galen saith in  $\text{h}$  third booke de Regni & in  $\text{h}$  second of his Theraperticke, which is to be noted of the Chyrurgion.

Questions vpon the Anatomie  
of the sinewes.

Question.

**Q**uat is sinew.

**A**nswere. It is a simple member created to giue feeling and moving to the members deputed to nature.

Question. For how many distributary intencions were they created?

**A**nswere. After Galen in the fourth booke of the vtilytie of the particles in the last Chapter, they were created for thre intencions. One is to giue feeling to the Organikes sensitiues. The seconde to giue moving to the motiue and stirring members. And thirdly to giue knowledge to all the other members of the things that hurt them. And it is notably sayd to the sensitiue or feeling members. For in the cartilages or gristles, nor in bones, nor glandilous or cruddy flesh the sinewes bee not penetrate but in the teeth, as Galen sayth in the booke aforesayd.

Question. From whence breedeth the sinewes?

**A**nswere.



**Answer.** All the sinewes of the body breed and come out of the brayne by it selfe, or of the noddle, that is his vicare, betwene the which some breed of the fore part of the brayne, and they be softer and more proper to giue feeling then mouing. And the other come out of breed of the hinder part of the noddle, which descend from the brayne, and these be harder, and more proper to giue mouing then feeling.

**Question.** Is the feeling and mouing by one selfe sinew alone or by many?

**Answer.** After Galen in the first booke of the inferior, sometime they are borne by one sinew alone, and sometime by many.

**Question.** How many parels or lyke sinewes be ther that without meane spring and breed of the braine. And how many parels or lyke sinewes comeneth from it by meanes of the noddle.

**Answer.** From the braine immediately springeth six. parels. And xxx. parels come from it by meane of the nuke that breedeth behinde by the ende of the Lof sarn, as Haly Abas saith in his booke de Regali dispositione, in the second sermon of the fore part.

### Questions vpon the Anatomie of the strings or lynes.

#### Question.

**O**f what nature be the lynes or strings, and where off breed they?

**Answer.** They be of the nature of sinewes, howbeit they breed of the bones.

**Question.** How many manners of lynes or strings be there?

**Answer.** Two; Some bindeth the bones inward. And the other bindeth the ioynts outward, as Galen sayth in the twelfth booke of the vtilitie of the Particles in the first Chapter, of cōuolynge of bones,

D. y.

that



Guydo his Questionaries,  
that they are comprised about with strong bjaunched  
strings.

Questions vpon the Anatomie  
of the cordes.

Question.

**O**f what nature are the cordes.  
Aunswere. The strings be almost as all of one  
nature, for both be of the nature of sinewes, but yet the  
cordes moze then the strings. For lyke as the strings  
be meane among the cordes and the bones, so be the  
cordes meane among the strings and the sinewes.

Question. Whercoff bjaude the cordes, and whence  
take they feeling and mouing?

Aunswere. They bjaude of the muscles, and take  
feeling and mouing of the sinewes, whereby the mem-  
bers are moued.

Question. Wherefoze is it that when the cordes  
withoutfozth are cut the member loseth bowing, and  
when they withinfozth are cut the member loseth the  
stretching.

Aunswere. Albeit the cordes bee rounde when they  
issue of the muscle, yet doe they spread when they come  
to the ioynt, and they are lynes or strings that are set  
rounde about the sayd ioynt, as the cordes about the  
member, so that they within fozth draw the member,  
and they without fozth do stretch it. And when the one  
draweth the other loseth. And so when they are cutte  
outwarde the bowing is lost. And when they are cutte  
inward the stretching is lost.

Questions vpon the Anatomie of the  
veynes and arteres.

Question.

What



**W**hat is a bayne?

Aunswere. It is the place of the bloud of nourishing.

Question. What is artere.

Aunswere. It is the place of the spirituall bloude.

Question. Wherein doe agree and differ the veines from the arteres.

Aunswere. They doe agree in that they bee of consemblable distribucion thzough all the body, that is in bearing of bloude. And they differ in two things. The first appeareth by their definitions aforesaid, that is, that the veines beareth the nourishing bloude, and the arteres the spirituall bloude. The second difference betwene them is taken of the place of their breeding. For the veines breed of the liuer, and the arteres of the heart, as Galen sayth in the xvii. booke of the particles.

Question. Do they seporate in any wise one from the other in the body of mankinde, so that the veines may be without the arteres, and the arteres without the veines.

Aunswere. In some places the veines doe seporate from the arteres. And the arteres be founde without veines. As it is manifest both in the armes, and in Rhete mirabile, howbeit no veine is founde without arteres.

Question. What is the manner of proceeding of the veines and arteres thzough the body?

Aunswere. When they goe forth of the place of their breeding, they runne forkewise in two parts, the one upward and the other downward, and yet of them enery parte brauncheth & proceedeth unto the last and extreame parts of the body for to nourish and giue life to all the members thereof.

Questions vpon the Anatomie  
of the bones,

D.iiij.

Question.



**VV** Herefoze are the bones made?

Aunswere. Bicause they should be the foundation of all the body and susteining theroff. And therefore they are made hard and strong the better to beare the burthen of al the other. Howbeit some of the bones are made for y<sup>e</sup> defence of the inward members, as the bones of the head, the bzeast bone, and the backe bone.

Question. How many in number are all the bones in a body of mankinde.

Aunswere. Auicen sayth that there is CC. xliiij. saue the bone that is called (Os laude) whereto the tongue is founded. The which bones thou maist consider and see by the figure heere befoze w<sup>r</sup>itten, and of which particuler mention shall be made and declared in this present treatie.

Question. How be the diuersities among the bones of the body of mankinde?

Aunswere. They be diuersified in diuers manners, for some bicause of the ioynts are full of marowes, and the other not. Some are streight, and other crooked. Some are lyttle and some big. And al bones are bigger at the endes then in the middes by reason of the ioynts. And some are embossed for to enter, and other haue vacuities that receiueth. And some haue both the one and the other. And other haue neyther one, nor the other. And of them that haue embossings, and vacuities, some haue them clauelares like keyes as y<sup>e</sup> teth, & other be sacratils or saw wise, as y<sup>e</sup> skul of the head. And other knottie in each ende as Vlna in the Thigh. Other be foveable or hollow as y<sup>e</sup> faucils or forkbones. Other haue both sorts, as the fingers. And they that haue neither one nor other be ioyned solydatiuely, and they that haue the embossings and vacuations be they that make the ioynts, of whome commeth dislozation and other seperations.



Questions vpon the Anatomie of  
the cartilages or gristles,

Question.

**VV**hat is cartilage?

Answer. It is a substance as it were  
of the kinde of bones, but it is softer or sooper then  
the bone is.

Question. Wherefore were the cartilages made?

Answer. For two reasons. One to fulfill the lack  
of the bone, as in the palpeyes or eye liddes, the nose  
thylls, and eares. The seconde to make the better con-  
iunction of the bones with the parts next them, as in  
Thorax and parties of the loynes, because that the soft  
substance, (as the flesh and other parts) be not hurt by  
the moving of the bones which are harder.

Questions vpon the Anatomie  
of the nayles.

Question.

**VV**herefore are the nayles made of the vpper  
partes of the body?

Answer. The better to take holde.

Questions vpon the Anatomie  
of the haire.

Question.

**W**herefore were the haire made?

Answer. For two reasons, that is to witte,  
to encrease beautie and to purge.

¶ Heere endeth the first partick of the second treatie.  
And beginneth the second partick, whereas is aun-  
swered vnto certeine questions and difficulties vpon  
the Anatomie of the members composed.

Question.



Guydo his Questionaries,

Question.

**W**hat is the skull or sculpe of the head.

Answer. It is that part of the head that is full of haire, wherein the animall members are contained.

Question. Upon the seven things that a good Anatomist ought to consider on euery member which are in the skull or sculpe of the head.

Answer. First his helping appeareth by definition above sayd. The position thereof is on the highest place of the body. The collygaunce is notorious, for it hath collygaunce with the face and the necke, and of it commeth all the partes of the face, and the muscles mouing the heade bee planted in the necke, which are of two manners: Some be properly lacertes that breede nigh the eares, till they come to the furcules or forkes of the breast. The other be common in the neck and head which shall be sayd when we speake of the necke. The quantitie is more in man then in any other beast, as the braine is more in man then in any other beast. The forme thereof is round, comprimate lyghtly from one part to another. And it behoueth that the part before and behinde be bony, as Galen sayth, in the seconde de regni. And the other cause of this forme sayth Galen in the viij. booke of the vtilitie of the particles, bicause that it may be the lesse passible. The substance is bony and full of marow as appeareth by experience. The complexion is cold by meanes of the parts that it is composed off be colde.

Question. Of how many and what partes is the sculpe of the heade composed.

Answer. After Auicen in the iij. booke of his canon and first Chapter, it is composed of x. parts. That is to say, v. containing: and v. sundry. The containantes that be without, first are the haire, then the lether or skinne, and then the flesh musculous, then the great  
pinnacle



panicle, and then the bzaine panne skull o2 crane. And the sundry ensuing withinforth be the dura mater and the pio mater, and then Rhetemirable, and then the substance of the bzaine, and then the bone that is the foundation of the bzaine, and then the rootes of the sinewes that bzæde of the bzayne, which shall bee spoken off by order.

**Question.** Of what substance is the great pannicle that is called Pericranium, and whereoff bzædeth it, and with what parts hath it collygaunce?

**Answer.** First, it is a neruous o2 sinewy substance. Secondly, it is bzæd of the dura mater. And thirdly, it hath collygaunce with the sayd dura mater, and is bound with it, by strings, sinewes, and beynes that go in and out by the commissures o2 seames of the bzaine panne, o2 skull.

**Question.** Is the bzaine pan of one bone o2 of many and for what reason?

**Answer.** It is of many, for it is of vii. that ioyn together and is so ordeyned, bicause that if any paine come to one that it should not come to another and is contoynt with 5 commissures called sarratilles seames ended as teeth of a saw, to the intent that the fumes o2 vapours may haue issue from the bzaine.

**Question.** Which are the vii. that the head is composed off.

**Answer.** The first bone of the fore part is called Coronall, that dureth and compriseth from the middes of the o2byzants unto the commissure that trauerseth the crane o2 skull. And in it is the holes of the eyes, and the collatores of the nosethrills. The which collatores be departed by the adding of bones in manner of a crest of a henne, within the which is fastened the cartilages o2 gristles that denideth the nosethrills. Nowbeit it is to be understood that sometime the coronall is deuided by a commissure in the middes of the browe, which



Guydo his Questionaries,

most often is founde in women. The seconde bone of the head in the hinder part is called Occipital, and is enclosed by a commissure thwartly in manner of a Greeke letter called Lambda, and is hard, and full of pearced holes beneath, by the which descendeth the nuke of the brayne through the middes of the spondilles or ridge bones till vnto the ende of the backe. The thirde and fourth bone of the heade, is in the middle of the sides thereof, and therefore they be called parietals, and be deuided by a commissure after the length of the noddle of the head, and by two commissures be ledde vnto the bones of the eares & are square. The fifth and the sixt be the bones that are called Petrous, for they are hard as a stone. Also they be called Scamous or scale, for they be conioynt in manner of the scales of a fish, with the sayd Parietals which are the holes of the eares, and the instruments mamillares of the Emundures. And be brunched as lyke the bones called Perietalls with the commissure (called Lambda) vnto the bones of the temples. The seauenth bone is the bone Vassalare, that is lyke a wedge that closeth and susteineth all the sayd bones ouer the roose, and this bone is pearced, and hath great spongeositie to purge the grosse superfluities and is of a grosse substance. And these seauen bones abovesaid are principalls. Howbeit beside these sayd bones, there are yet other small bones lesse principalls that are made for certeine helps, as is the bone of the Crete that deuideth y nosethrills within the coronal, and the equal bones that are in the face. And the clauial bones, that are the bones of the eares where vnto are fastened the muscles and cordes that couer the Jawes.

Question. How ought the parts inward of the head be well seene and knowen at the eye.

Answer. We ought to deuide the skull with a saw after the roundenesse.

Question.



**Question.** What is the dura mater and pie mater?

**Aunswere.** They be two pannicles full of beynes and arteres, whereoff one is of the part of the heade, and the other of the part of the brayne that wappeth and couereth all the substance of the brayne.

**Question.** From whence commeth the nourishing into the brayne?

**Aunswere.** It commeth from the soft mother by beines and arteres that commeth by the holes of the inward bones, and outwards by the commissures of the superiour bones.

**Question.** Where is the substance of the brayne situate, and of what shape, and of what substance and colour is it off?

**Aunswere.** First it is situate vnder the softe of the hard mother, & is round in shape, and white of colour.

**Question.** By what reason are the members Organikes, sensitines, and diuers other double.

**Aunswere.** Because that if one of them suffered, the other should not suffer.

**Question.** How many celles hath the brayne after his length, and how many parts in each ventricle, and how many and what vertues taketh their origine in each part?

**Aunswere.** First, the brayne in length hath three ventricles, that is to say, the ventricle afore, that behinde, and that in the middes, & the anteriour & meane, each is deuised in two parts. In each part one vertue taketh his origine. In the first part of the vnticle before is put the common blode. In the second the vertue of imagination. In the middle ventricle is put the cogitative and rationall. And in the hinder ventricle is put the vertue reseruatiue or memoratiue.

**Question.** Which of these three ventricles are the biggest.

**Aunswere.** The foremost is the biggest. The middle

one

C. y.

most



41 Guydo his Questionaries,

most the least and the hindermost is meane.

Question. Hath the blood of the other ventricle any wayes?

Answer. Yes, wherethrough all the spirits passe.

Question. In which of the ventricles, is the witte of smelling found?

Answer. In the foremost ventricle, where the adorning manillares are; it is founded.

Question. How many couples of sensitive sinewes come from the brayne and from which part?

Answer. From the anteriour part cometh his paire of sinewes sensibles which goe to the eyes, to the eares, to the stomacke and other members.

Question. In which ventricle of the brayne are the places called Lacune, Vernus, Fornus, and Ancafernis, and the Glandinous flesh that fulfilleth them?

Answer. They be in the meane ventricle.

Question. Where is Rhete mirabile set, & whereoff is it composed?

Answer. It is set under the pannicles, and is onely composed of arteres that cometh from the hart.

Question. Where is the vitall spirite made animal and how?

Answer. It is made of the sayde arteres, that Rhete mirabile, is composed by the labour of the completion of the brayne.

Question. Is the nuke any part of the brayne?

Answer. It seemeth to be a part theroff and therefore the signes and accidents are as they of the brain, as Galen saith in the xi. booke of the Dittie of the parties.

Question. Whereoff breedeth the marrow of the nuke, and how.

Answer. It breedeth of y<sup>e</sup> hinder part of the brain, wrapped with two pannicles as the brayne.

Question. How proceedeth the marrow of the nuke, and



and what sinewes breed of it?

Answer. It descendeth by the spondiles vnto the ende of the backe and of it breedeth motiue sinewes.

Question. What diseases may come to the scalpe of the heade?

Answer. There may come wounds, Apostumes, and ill complections.

Question. What wounds of the scalpe of the head be most perillous?

Answer. To penetrate all the skull, but moze the touching of the rimmes, but most of all that touchech the substance medulare.

Question. Wherefoze is it, that the operations Chyrurgicals that are done about the commissures be suspect?

Answer. For feare least the dura mater, fall not on the pie mater, and that it comprime the braine.

Question. How ought the incisions of the head bee made?

Answer. They ought to be made according as the haire doe procede, for so procedeth the muscles.

Questions vpon the Anatomic of the face and parts thereof.

Question.  
**W**hich are the parts of the face whereoff it is composed.

Answer. The browes, the eyes, the nozethills, the eares, the temples, the cheekes, the Jaw bone, with the teeth.

Question. Whereoff is the forehead composed.

Answer. One of the skinne and musculous flesh, for the bone vnderneath is of the Coronall.

Question. How is the forme of the browes made?

Answer. Of the bone that is vnder the browe, for



Guydo his Questionaries,

the spongeositie of the seconde table of the saide bone is raised along as if it were double, and that maketh the forme of the browes.

Question. Wherefore are the browes made?

Aunswere. They are made for the more beautie, and to saue the eyes, and therfore the eyes are armed with them.

Question. How ought incisions be made in those parts?

Aunswere. They ought to be made after the length of the body, for so proceedeth the nuke and not after the rugnesse.

Question. Wherefore are the eyes made and wher are they set?

Aunswere. They are made to be instruments of the sight, and are set within the bone arbitall, that is a part of the Coronall, and the bones of the temples.

Question. Wherefore are the sinewes obtikes percebe

Aunswere. For to be the way of the spirite visibie.

Question. What is the manner that proceedeth the Obtike sinewes from their breeding onto the eyes?

Aunswere. It is thus, for first they procede from both the sides, one here and another there, and when they are within the skul they come and ioine together and then deuide them each from the part that is bred, and procede not thwart each ouer other crosse wise, from the right side to the left side, nor from the left side to the right side, as some haue sayd.

Question. Of how many vestures or tunicles are the eyes composed?

Aunswere. Of viij. The first without is called Coniunctiua, that is thick and white. And it compasseth all the eye except that that appeareth of that that is called Cornea, and it is bread of the pannicle that couereth the skul that compasseth all the eye, suppose that in it selfe is but thre, yet for the diuersitie of colours that taketh



taketh about the middes of the eye, that is called Iris, it is sayde that there is fire whereoff the other thre be of the part of the bryne, the other thre be of the part withoutmoeth. The first breedeth of dura mater, and in the inward part it is called Scirotica, and in the outward Cornea. The second breedeth of pia mater, and of the inward part it is called Secundina, and of the outward part it is called Vnca. The third breedeth of the new Abrike, and of the inward part is called Rethina, and of the outward part on the humour Chrystallin it is called Aranea.

Question. Of how many humors is the eye composed?

Answer. Of foure. The first that is sette in the midst of the eye is called humour Chrystallin, because it is of the colour of chystal in some of a baile stone, where principally is founded the sight. After this humor so nigh the bryne is the glasse humor that sustenteth and compiseth al the hinder part of the humor Chrystallin. And both these humors be wrapped with pannicle oblyke. The thirde humor that is on the fore part is called the humor Albugineus. And this humor is between the sayd web or tunicle called Rethina and that which breedeth of pia mater. The fourth humor putteth Galen in the booke of the vtilities of the particles and last Chapter, that is called the humore Lthera lucida, in the region of the blacke of the eye, and it is all spiritual.

Question. Whereoff is the eye composed beside the parts aforesayde.

Answer.ouer and beside these foresayd things the eye is composed of mouing sinewes, descōding from the seconde equalitie of sinewes comming downe from the bryne, and the sixe muscles that moue them, and from the veynes and arteres, and the spongyous flesh



Guydo his Questionaries,

fleshy that fulfill the places about the lachrymall, and the palpabres neighbours cartilaginouses with hiares determined, closing the superiour parts with a muscle, and opening with two transuersall muscles.

Question. Of how many substances is the nose, and how many, and what particles hath every substance.

Answer. It is of three substances, that is to say, of substance fleshy, bony, and cartilaginous. The fleshy substance hath the skinne, and two muscles about the hinder part. The bony substance hath two triangular bones, wherewith the bridge is rayled by, & the foundations do ioine on the one part by the midst of the length of the nose, and on the other after the dayes. The subcartilaginous is double, one outward that maketh the tip of the nose, and the other inward denideth the noethills. The noethills be two gutters ascending vnto the bone of the collatozy where as are applimate the additions mamillares of the brayne whereas smell is and descending vnto the palaice nigh Lanulle, by the which chanells is drawn the fumous vaporation to the sayd places. And the ayre is breathed and respized to the longes and the brayne is purged of superfluities.

Question. Of what substance, forme, and what place, and for what cause were the eares made?

Answer. First they are made of cartilaginous substance. Secondly, they are hollow of forme. Thirdly, they are set on the petrous bones. And fourthly they be ordeyned to the hearing.

Question. From whence commeth the hearing to the eares?

Answer. It commeth by the streight holes of the bones Petrous by meane of a sinewe that commeth to the eares that breedeth of the v. equalitie of sinues of the braine.

Question.



Question. Whereoff serueth the glandinous flesh, that is vnder the eares?

Aunswere. That they may be cleansers of the bzaine.

Question. Whereoff serueth certeine beynes that are nigh by that place?

Aunswere. After Lanfrankes intention, bicause they carry the matter sparmatike to the ballockes. And therfore if they be cut a man is neuer apt to generation. Neuerthelesse Galen holdeth the contrary, as Auicen reciteth in the treatie of the lynage.

Question. Whereoff serue the temples, the chéekes, and the Jawes?

Aunswere. They be the parts of the sides of the face.

Question. Whereoff are the chéekes, the temples, and the Jawes composed?

Aunswere. Of the musculous flesh with beynes, arteres, and bones.

Question. How many muscles are there in the said parts and from whence come they?

Aunswere. First there is vij. muscles that moue the lippes and the chéekes, which after Auicen cometh from the forcule of the lower partes. After Haly there is also twelue that moue the nether Jawes, of the which some openeth it that come from the place of the part of the eares. And the other close it that descende from aboue in passing vnder the bayle of the bones of the temples, and those are called timpozalles, and are right noble and verye sensible, and therefore their hurte is verye perillous, by the reason whereoff Nature hath wrought wisely for to saue them, and hath ordeined the bought of the temples bones, and the other muscles are made for to grinde and chaw, and those procéde of the ball of the chéekes. And to all these muscles cometh sinewes from the third parell of sinewes of the bzayne.

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Question.



Guydo his Questionaries,

Question. Commeth there any veines or arteres with the sayd Muscles.

Answer. Yea, chiefly about the temples, & the corners of the eyes, and the lippes.

Question. How many bones is there in the partes aboue sayd?

Answer. There is many. For first there is nine bones of the cheekes, as Galen sayth, though there appeare but two that are ioyned vnder the nose. And then is there two parrell that are called the bones of the temples, the which in making a parte of the orbitall, or eminent pomall that is rounde, bright apples of the cheekes, compassing the cheekes, producing an addition round about the addition of the bone petrous, & maketh the bought, vnder the which be conserued & kept the muscles of the temples. Then is there the neither Jawe bones whereoff Auicen sayth that the neither Jawe is composed of two bones, which be narrow vnder the chinne, and there are knit by an onely ioynt, and in the top of euery of the other extremities, in cutting is a bowed sarrature which is composed with an addition very subtilly made and byed there. The bones that come there are fastened with strings.

Question. Of how many partes is the mouth composed.

Answer. Of v. particles. The lippes, the teeth, the tongue, the roose, and Encla.

Question. From whence commeth it that the teeth haue feeling, seeing that bones feele not?

Answer. Albeit that the teeth be of bony substance, neuerthelesse after Galen in the .xvi. booke of the vtilitie of particles, they feele by reason of certein sinewes descending from the third pareile of the sinewes of the braine that haue there their rootes.

Question. How many teeth ought euery person to haue?

Answer.



Answer. Some haue moze, and some fewer. In some is found. xxii. xvi. in euery Jaw. And in other is found but. xviii. That is to wit, two donales, two quadruples. viii. molares, and two cassalles. And their roots are fixed within the Jaws, of the which some hath but one, and the other two, and some three, and other foure.

Question. What is the tongue?

Answer. It is a particle, fleshy, soft, and spongi-ous, composed of many sinewes, stringes, veynes, and arteres for the tast, principally ordeyned, to speake and vtile to gouerne the meate in the mouth.

Question. Whence cometh the mouing to the tongue, and the vertue of taste?

Answer. It cometh from the beines, tastig and mouing, that cometh from the. iiii. and. v. pareile of the sinewes of the braine.

Question. Howe many muscles cometh to the tongue, and from whence come they?

Answer. There cometh. ix. that breede of the ad-tion called sagittal, of the bone named Lapheoides.

Question. Whereoff serueth the glandinous fleshes, that are vnder the tongue?

Answer. They be ordeined for the mortifying of the tongue, for in the sayd fleshes is two oryffices, wherby the spetle issueth. And vpon the said fleshes, the tongue is situate as vpon a mole hill.

Question. Whereoff serueth the Encla and the amigdales, and faulces, and where are they set?

Answer. First they serue to prepare the breath, and are set behinde the tongue toward the palaice.

Question. What is the palaice?

Answer. It is the highest place or roose of the mouth.

Question. Therewith is the palaice of the month couered with his partes?

Answer. With a pannicle that breedeth out of the inside of the stomake.



Guydo his Questionaries,

Questions vpon the Anatomie of the  
necke, and parts of the backe.

Question.

**VV** Herefoze is the necke made?

Aunswere. It is chiefly made for the luse  
of the Trachea arteriall, and other particles mounting  
and descending by it.

Question. How many parts is there that constitu-  
teth and composeth the necke?

Aunswere. Fiue: The skinne, the flesh, the muscles,  
the strings and the bones.

Question. What parts are contained in the necke?

Aunswere. Foure, Trachea, Arterea, Isophagus,  
called Meri. The wesaunt, the gull, and the thzoate.  
And also there is the sinewes, the veynes, the arteres,  
and portion of the marow of the backe.

Question. How may the necke be well deuised to  
see the Anatomie perfectly?

Aunswere. It ought to be deuised after the length  
and at the soze part. And there shall appere Trachea ar-  
terea that is the way of the bzeath in proceeding by de-  
uision to the longes, going from it to the thzote called  
Gulle or Encla.

Question. Whereoff is Trachea arteria composed?

Aunswere. Of diuers ringes cartilaginous, that are  
not perfectly of the part of Meri, wherein they are con-  
ioyned ordinatedly with a pannicle strong and lyght.

Question. What is the Meri, and how is it set?

Aunswere. The Meri otherwise called Isophagus,  
is the way of the meate, and this Meri commeth out  
of the thzote and thirleth the midzisse vnto the belly or  
stomacke.

Question. Whereoff is the Meri composed?

Aunswere. It is composed of two webbes wouen  
with thzids.

Question.



**Question.** With what member hath the Meri collygaunce?

**Answer.** First it hath collygaunce with the skin of y<sup>e</sup> mouth bicause that his web withins<sup>o</sup>yth is contayned with the sayd Pellicule. Secondely it hath collygaunce with the belly by his outward Pellicule that is fleshy, which is contained with the Pellicules of the belly.

**Question.** Where is the welsant set?

**Answer.** Upon the two wayes of the partes of the mouth.

**Question.** What is the welsant?

**Answer.** It is a cartilaginous gristled particle created and formed for to be the instrument of the voice, and the keye of Trachea arteria in the time of transglutting, by meane of an addition called Lingue forme, that is one of his parts.

**Question.** Whereof is the welsant composed?

**Answer.** Of the gristels. About the sayd welsant is planted ix. muscles moving all the whole of each part in mounting and descending, and making the other mouements, as Galen clereley sheweth in his booke of the voyce and of clere mouements.

**Question.** What veynes and arteres be they that passeth by the parts of the necke, that are to be noted at the Anatomie of the necke?

**Answer.** They be the great veynes and arteres that are led by the furculs in staying upward the sides of the necke to the superiour partes, which be called Guy degi, & Popleticis, deepe & suberall. The incision of the which be very perillous, the Chyrurgion ought to be very wary.

**Question.** What is ridge?

**Answer.** Spondile, is a bone (that constituteth the back bozod in the middes, whereby the nuke passeth, and hath in the ribbes that the sinewes doe it.

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Guidos Questionaries,

see many additions mounting and descending outwardly making the chine of the backe.

Question. What is the backe?

Answer. The backe is lyke the keele of a shippe, containing from the hinder part of the head vnto the necke composed of diuers spondiles successiue to defende the nape.

Question. How many spondiles are there in all the backe?

Answer. There is in all and by all xxx. The which to declare it is to be noted y<sup>e</sup> as Galen saith in the xii. & xiii. booke of the vtilitie of the particles, that in y<sup>e</sup> backe is foure great parts, that is the necke, the shoulders, the reynes, and the bone that some call (the holy bone) and some the bzyde bone or shoulder blade. And in the neck be vii. spondiles. And in the shoulders or back there is twelue. In the raynes iiij. then in all and by all ther be xxxiii. very spondiles. And beside these there iiij. in the holy bone, and iiij. in the rumpe, which be not very spondiles but similitudinares, and as vicares. For the thre first be long and big, and haue none additions nor holes in the ribbes, but befoze they be much gristled, specially the last, and bzæde slender wise as a fagle. Thus the summe in all and by all aswell of very as not very there be xxx. spondiles.

Question. How many paires of sinewes issue of the noddle, and in summe of all the bzayne?

Answer. There bzædeth of the noddle xxx. paires of sinewes, for there bzædeth a paire of sinewes on euery spondile. And beside all them there bzædeth a sinew without felow by the ende of Lostarie. And thus on the part of the noddle there bzædeth xxx. paires of sinewes, and one alone. And on the foze part bzædeth vii. paire of sinewes and thus in summe in all and by all bzædeth of the bzaine xxxviii. paire of sinewes.

Question. What be the loynes, & wheroff were they?

Answer.



**Answer.** The loynes are musculous fleshes, lying in the sides of the spondiles of the backs that serue as hacoites of the sinewes.

**Question.** Whereoff serueth a thicke pannicle as that which is vpon the skull and one the other bones that are on the spondiles?

**Answer.** They be to binde the spondiles together.

**Question.** How many manners of flesh are founde in the body of mankinde?

**Answer.** Three, the flesh of the loynes properly called Cernices, lying next to the spondiles as it is said. And the musculous fleshes, of which is made the tenantes moving the heade and the necke which are xx. in number as Galen sayth, and in the flesh that fille the emptye places.

**Question.** How many strings be there that holde the head with the necke and the shoulders?

**Answer.** There be diuers. First the fore part where as be two big ones that descendeth from vnder the eares vnto the furcule, and in the hinder part there is yet other greater that bindeth it to the spondiles, of the backe and the sides. There be other that descend to the shoulders in such disposition that y<sup>e</sup> tenaunt muscles and the strings are about the necke that maketh the heade bow and the necke and to lifte vp and tourne about, for without them it is not possible to make articulation or moving.

**Question.** What diseases maye the necke suffer?

**Answer.** Diuers, as well in it selfe as in coneyned places, as woundes, Dislocations out of ioynte, and Apostumes, which in it be all perilous.

**Question.** How ought incisions to be made in the necke?

**Answer.** All along, for so goeth his parts.

Questions



Guidos Questionaries,  
Questions vpon the Anatomie of the  
shoulders and the great hands.

**I**t is first to be noted that a shoulder homaplate,  
and the humere is all one.

Question. Wherefore be the handes made?

Aunswere. To take and defende the Organes, and  
for that cause man is garnished with handes in steede  
of weapons.

Question. Whereoff are composed the shoulders  
and the handes?

Aunswere. They are made of skinne, of flesh, of  
beynes, of arteres, of sinewes, of muscles, of cordes,  
of strings of pannicles of griffells, and bones.

Question. Whence commeth the muscles and  
cordes that moue the armes, and how are they situate?

Aunswere. They descend from the necke, and passe  
by the bzeast, and comprise and beclippeth all the ioint  
of the bone called Vlra, or of the addition, and are plan-  
ted therein.

Question. From whence commeth the sinewes that  
moue the shoulders and the armes.

Aunswere. From the noddle, and passe through the  
necke.

Question. From whence commeth their beynes  
and arteres?

Aunswere. They are sent from the arme.

Question. How many bones are in the shoulder?

Aunswere. Two, the bone shoulder blade, and the  
bone furculare, The bone spatulare issueth from the  
part of the backe, and is lyke a pall. For it is large  
and thinne from the backe part, with an apparance hol-  
den by the middes, and at the parte of the ioynt it is  
somewhat long and rounde in manner of a belue, with  
three additions in the ende. The first in the midst that  
receiueth the ende of Vlra in a socket. The second in  
the



the hight is crooked and sharpe in manner of a Ravens bill. And the third is on the left side outward, more crooked like an Anker. The boane furculare commeth from the parte of the brest, and is rounde and stiffe in the hollownesse of the superiour partie of the brest boane, and hath two bzaunches, one goeth to one shoulder, and an other to an other shoulder, and binbeth and closeth these two additions, called Rostralls, bicause the said middle socket holdeth the ende of Vlna more stilly in the ioynte.

Question. Be the additions aboue sayd other bones then the bone of the shoulder?

Aunswere. No, after Lanfranke and Henry, but are substantiall parte of it, as appeareth by experience. And also Galen in the. xiiij. booke of the vtilitie of parties, the second and tweluth Chapter, where he sayth, that the Homoplate toucheth the extremities of the shoulders, and ioyneeth and couereth together in manner of a couering, which is garde of all their Articulation, as touching the shoulder, and ought to defende the vpper ende of the arme that it goe not out of his place.

Question. What colligaunce hath the bone furculare?

Aunswere. It hath three great colligaunces that goeth from the ende of the shoulder vnto Vlna, and round about is bounde, and strayned with great tenaunts that bzeede of the great muscles that commeth from the brest, and of the shoulder plant in the bone that stirreth it, of the which some doe stretch vpward, and the other downewarde, and the other two conuerse all about it.

Question. In what part of the shoulder is it, where as is assigned the memory of the heart?

Aunswere. It is assigned in the part that is vnder the ioynte, that is vnder the arme pit, that is filled with Glandinous flesh.

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Question.



Guydo his Questionaries,

Question. In how many parts is the arme deuided that is called the great hand?

Aunswere. After Galen, in the second booke of the vtilitie of particlese, and second Chapter, it is deuided in thre great parts. One is called Vlna, the other little arme, and the third the surall hand.

Question. In how many and what particles is the great hand composed?

Aunswere. Of such particles as the other, that is, of skinne, of flesh, of arteres, and veines.

Question. How many and what veines is found appearing in the arme?

Aunswere. Diuers, the which after the bzaunches that they make, and the extending by the arme are diuersified, for although that they in making of bzaunches they come vnder the arme pittes, yet againward they ramisse into two partes. One part goeth on the out-side of the arme, and the other on the inside. That on the out-side yet bzauncheth moze, and maketh a bzaunch ouer the shoulder into the head. And the other descendeth and maketh two bzaunches, of the which, one is deuided on the out-side of the arme in diuers partes, and is called the cozde of the arme, but the other part descendeth to the part of the arme, and appeareth in the folde of the elbow, and there is called Cephalica, and from that place descendeth into the hande, and appeareth betwene the thombe and the foze finger, and there it is called Cephalica ocularis. And that part that was deuided vnder the arme pittes, that goeth into the inwarde parte in descendinge appeareth within the bought of the elbow, and is called Basilic. And from that place descendeth into the hande, and appeareth betwene the middle finger and his neighbour, and is called Saluatell. And of these two sayde veines that are in the bought of the elbowe is made a bzaunch that



that appeareth in the middest of those two, and is called Mediana. And diuers other veines are founde in the arme, that for their smalnesse the Chyrurgion hath little a doe with them.

Question. Howe many notable sinewes come into the arme, and whereby and whereoff bryde they?

Answer. By the spondiles of the necke, descendeth into each arme, foure notable sinewes that bryde of the noddle, one aboue, and an other beneth, one behinde, and an other besoze.

### Questions vpon the Anatomic of the great hand.

#### Question.

**H**ow many bones are in the first parte of the great hand that is named Vlna or Adiator, and how it is figured?

Answer. There is but one alone full of marrow, and is rounde of figure at both endes, for at the upper ende it is rounde, as one onely entering into the socket or pitte of the shoulde, and at the neather ende the roundnesse is double in the middest, in forme of a pully. And in the inwarde parte is a little appearance, and in the outwarde parte backwarde is a concanite, wherein is receiued the ende of the addition like a beke of a Hauen, into the biggest socket, what time that the arme is rayled, in such manner that the sayde roundelles enter into the hollownesse of the sockettes. And when the arme is stretched and bowed, it commeth and maketh the ioynte of the elbow.

Question. How many bones is in the little arme, and how be they figured?

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Answer.



Guydo his Questionaries,

Aunswere. There be two and hight facilles, that is to witte, the biggest that is in the arme, and is greater and longer then the other, for the addition that it hath, that resembleth a beke, and it goeth toward the little finger. In making outwarde an embossed appearance in manner of a wedge. The lesser goeth backward, and goeth from the bought of the elbowe unto the hande toward the thombe, lyke as it would ioyne to it. And in both the endes of the same are pits receiving the roundnesses. Towarde the elbowe are receiving the roundnesses gradualls of the Adiutorie, with the addition that is lyke a beke of the sayde elbow. And towarde the hande, the roundnesses of the bones of the hande, and they are both bigger toward the endes, bicause of the ioynture, and slender towarde the midst, and longer the sinewes and the Muscles.

Question. How many coniunction of bones be in the hande, and how many bones in euery coniunction, and how they are figured and formed?

Aunswere. There be three coniunctions of bones in the hand. In the first coniunction be three, and in the seconde coniunction foure. And of this number Auicenna giueth his reason, bicause that the first coniunction toucheth the facill bones, as holdinge all to one bone, and therefore there may not so many holde. In the seconde coniunction there be foure, bicause there might be no moze for the space of three in the first coniunction toward the facill bones. And the bones of these two coniunctions be short, and these two coniunctions of bones be called the receipte of the hande. In the third coniunction be foure bones longer then the other. And that coniunction is called the brest of the hande, or pecten. Nowbeit Auicenna putteth to these three coniunctions of bones, one bone moze, which is added to the two first coniunctions of the receipte, and was create for to defende the sinew of the brest,  
of



of the hande, and this deuision of bones may be seene in the figure that was figured afoze.

Question. How many fingers is there in the hand, and how many bones in euery finger?

Answer. There be v. fingers, and in euery finger three bones. And thus in all 5 fingers is but xv. bones. By the which things aforesayd it may be known, that in all the great is but xxix. That is, xv. in the fingers, xi. in the lyttle hande, ij. in the arme, and one in the Adiutoz.

Question. Which bones out of ioynt of the aboue sayde members be most easiest to set in agayne, and which be most difficile?

Answer. The most difficile is the ioynt of the elbow, & the easiest is the shoulder ioynt, and the means is that of the hande.

Questions vpon the Anatomic  
of the breast.

Question.

What is the breast?

Answer. It is the Arke of the spirituall members.

Question. Of how many parts is the Thorax and breast composed?

Answer. Of two, for some be contained, and the other containing.

Question. How many parts of containings, and of contained be there in the breast and what be they?

Answer. First, there be foure containings, the skin, the flesh musculous the pappes and the bones. And in the parts contained there be viii. What are the heart, the longes the pannicles, the strings, the veynes, the arteres, the Meri or Esophagus.

Question. Whereof be the pappes composed, and

G. iij.

with



Guydo his Questionaries,

with what members haue they collygaunce?

Aunswere. They be composed of white glandinous flesh, and with veynes, arteres, and sinewes. Wherefoze haue they colligaunce with the heart, the liuer and the bzaigne, and with the genitall members.

Questions vpon the Anatomic of the muscles of the breast.

Question.

**H**ow many muscles be there in the breast?

Aunswere. After Auicen there be xc. of which some are common at the necke, other at the shoulders, other at the midziffe, other at the ribbes, other at the backe, and properly other are at the breast.

Question. In how many and what manners be the bones of the breast deuided?

Aunswere. In thre manners, some be in the forepart, other in the hinder part, and the other at the sides.

Question. How many bones be in the fore parte of the breast?

Aunswere. Seuen, after as ther be seauen ribs y ioine to them, of which that vpward is nigh the throte, that is receiued in y foot of the bone of the furcule aforesayd, and that below in the furcule is an addition cartilaginous called Enci forme.

Question. How many bones are in the part behind the breast.

Aunswere. xi. that are spondiles, whereby the nake passeth, whereoff breedeth xij. paires of sinewes, bringing feelyng and mouing to the muscles aforesayde.

Question. How many bones be on each side of the breast?

Aunswere. There be xii. that haue xii. ribbes coniunct to the xii. spondiles abovesayde. Of the which xii. ribbes there be vii. very, and v. false or lyngly, for they be not complete as the other be aforesayd.

Questions



Questions vpon the parts conteined  
within the breast,

Question.

**H**ow is the heart situate within the breast?

Aunswere. Bicause that the heart is the beginning of lyfe, and is within the body as king and Lord of all the other members, of whom all the other members do take influence.

And for that cause it is set in the midst of the breast, not declyning to one part more then to another, as Galen sayth in his vi. booke of the vtilytie of particles. And this is certeinly vnderstood for from the nether part it is enclyned a lyttle toward the left side, to giue place to the lyuer that is on the right side aboue the heart. And as to the vpper parte it declyneth somewhat toward the right side for to giue roome to the arteres.

Question. Of what shape is the heart?

Aunswere. It is of the lykenesse of a Pine apple, for the narrow part is towards the nether parts of the body, and the larger part wheras the rootes are, holdeth to the vpperward parts.

Question. Of what substaunce is the heart.

Aunswere. It is of a hard substaunce, and lacertous.

Question. How many celles is there in the heart.

Aunswere. Three, that is the right and the left, betwene the sayd ventricles is a pit wherein the nourishing blode comming from the lyuer is digered & made spirituall, that is sent by the arteres to all the body, and chiefly to all the principall members as to the brayne, where by digestion is taken an other nature and is made animall.

And in the lyuer wherein it is made naturall. And to the ballocke where it is made genitall, and to all the other members causing lyfe.

And by the righte ventricle, the Braunche of the Veyne mountinge, that beareth the bloude  
from



Guydo his Questionaries,

from the lyuer vpward & issueth of it selfe, of the which veyne the one part called veyne arteriall goeth to nourish the lunges. And the rest in mounting maketh sundry bzaunches vnto the hinder parts as is abovesayd. And from the left ventricle of the heart issueth y<sup>e</sup> veyne called pulsatile, from the which one part goeth to the lunges that there is called Arterea venalis, that beareth the capenous vapours from the lunges, and introduceth the ayze for to coole the heart. And the other part maketh bzaunches vpward and downelwarde as is abovesayd of the other veynes. And ouer the thre Dyssices of the said thre ventricles, ther be thre pelli-cles that open and close the entring of the blode and of the spirite in conuenable time.

Question. How many eares hath the hearte, and how are they set, and wherefoze serue they?

Aunswere. The heart hath two eares, on each side, one set vpon the sayd laterall ventricles, that serue for to let the ayze in and out that is appareiled for it from the lunges.

Question. Whereof serueth a cartilaginous bone that is in the heart?

Aunswere. It is to stay and strengthen it.

Question. Whereoff is the sustaunce of the couering of the heart?

Aunswere. It is called precordium, and is of a skinny substaunce, whereto descendeth sinewes as vnto other inward entrayles.

Question. With what member hath the heart colligaunce?

Aunswere. With all members and specially with the lunges, wherewith it is bounde. And with the Mediastinum wherewith it is staid and strengthened.

Question. May the heart sustayne disease long.

Aunswere. No, for his great dignitie.

Questions



Questions vpon the Anatomie of  
the lunges.

**Q** What substance is the lunges?

**A** Answer. Of a soft substance, cleere, sponge-  
ous, and white.

**Q** Question. How many manner of vessels be conioy-  
ned by the substance of the lunges?

**A** Answer. Thre, that is the braunch of the heine  
arteriall that breedeth (as it is saide) of the right ventri-  
cle of the heart. And the braunch of the heine pulsatile  
that commeth from the left side. And the braunches of  
Trachea-arteria, that beareth the ayre to the heart.

**Q** Question. How are these thre manner of vessels set  
within the lunges?

**A** Answer. They be deuised ouer all the substance  
by small ones and lesse, into a very small quantity.

**Q** Question. How many lobbes hath the lunges?

**A** Answer. Fiue, thre in the right part, and two in  
the left.

**Q** Question. How many pannicles be ther in the brest?

**A** Answer. Thre. The first cattereth inward all  
the ribbes, & that is called Pleura. The second is called  
Mediastinum, and that deuiceth all the brest in the  
right part and left. And the thirde is called the midriffe  
that deuiceth all the spirittuall members from the nu-  
erities, and is composed of Pleura, & of the Cyphac, & of  
the pannicle that is called Cordozus, that is, of sinewes  
sent to it from the spondiles, & the fleshy parts, chiefly,  
next the ribbes, that properly is a Muscle. the oppera-  
tion whereof serueth to put on: superfluities, as Ga-  
len sayth.

Questions vpon the Anatomie of the belly,  
and partes thercoff.



**I**t is to be noted on these things that follow,  
that the belly may be taken for two things.  
First for the stomacke. Secondly for the regi-  
on of all nutritius members, and so it is taken  
here.

**Question.** What is the whole position of the  
belly?

**Answer.** It is under the region of the spiri-  
tuall members, so that the superiour parte, that is  
at the enteringe called Precordiall, and towarde  
the foecule, and the parte that is called stomacke, a  
thre fingers nigh the nauill downewarde, and the  
parte Vmbelicall sinuall, is from the nauill downe-  
warde, and the Ypocondres be in the side under the  
ribbes. And the partes called Yliac are ouer the haun-  
ches.

**Question.** To see the Anatomie very well in the  
partes of the belly, as well the conteyninges, as the  
continued, howe ought the Chyrurgion to open  
it?

**Answer.** He ought to open it alonge and ouer-  
thwart, this way and that, that he may the light lyer see  
the parts afoze (that be the Myrac and Cyphac) as be-  
hinde, whereas are the .v. spondiles of the kidneis, & the  
flesh ouer them.

**Question.** Of how many, and what, and how many  
partes is the Myrac composed?

**Answer.** It is composed of .iiij. parts. Of the skin,  
of the greace, of the fleshy pannicle, & of the Muscles, of  
whom issueth the cordes.

**Question.** What is Cyphac?

**Answer.** It is a pannicle, onely that is added to  
the Myrac.

**Question.** How many, and what be the partes con-  
teyned in the belly?

**Answer.** Seauen. First the arse-gut, secondly the  
guts



guts, thirdly the stomack, then the liuer, then the milke, and the kidneis.

Question. Wherefore are the muscles of the belly formed?

Answer. For two reasons. The first is to strengthen it. The second to expell the superfluities of the members.

Question. How many muscles be in the belly?

Answer. After Galen in the .iiiij. booke of the vtilitie of particles, & in the .viij. of his Theraperticke, there be .viii. that are, Two all along coming from the buckler of the stomacke vnto the share bone, and two ouerthwart the backe, and enterlaced by the middelt of the belly. And foure from the angles transuersalls, of the which two bende in the ribbes of the right side, and go to the left side, & of the huckle bones, and of the share, and the other two of the left side, and go to the right side of the sayde bones, in crossing by the middle of the belly.

Question. What is the Peritoneon, and whereoff is it deriuat, of what substance is it, and wherefore serueth it?

Answer. It is situate vnder the saide muscles, and it is so named of Peri, that is to say, round about, and of Tonnes, that is to say, intestinon, for it goeth round about the nutritiue partes, and is a little pannicle, fine, newy, subtil, and hard, and serueth to keepe that the muscles comprise not the naturall members, and it may be enlarged, and comprimate in manner of other members, and that it be not lyghtly broken, and that the thinges coneyned in it issue not, as it happeneth to them that are griened therewith, and it is properly called Cyphac.

Question. What woundes of the bellye are most perillous and most diffycile to heale, eyther they of the middelt of the belly, or they in the sides?

W. ii.

Answer.



**Answer.** They in the middest of the belly, because the parts there are moze treatable, and the bowells ther come sooner out, then by other places.

**Question.** What is Epiploon, and whereoff is it composed?

**Answer.** It is a pannicle that couereth and wrap- peth the stomacke about, and is named of Epi, that is to say, ouer all or about, or Pleon, that is to appeare, for it peareth ouer all the stomacke, and is compos- sed of two tunicles, the one thicke, and the other thinne, layde one on an other, and of diuers arteres, veines and sinewes, and great quantitie of fat, and is called arse gut.

**Question.** Whereoff breedeth the pipleon, & where- fore serueth it.

**Answer.** It breedeth of the partes that be vnder the backe, and of the Cyphac, and it is ordeyned for to rechanse the parts next thereto, as Galen sayth in the fourth booke of the vtilitie of particles, and. xiiij. Chap- ter.

**Question.** May the pipleon holde longe when it is hurt, without great alteration, and how ought it to be dressed?

**Answer.** No, but it is lightly altered and chaun- ged for the fatnesse, and ought to be bounde and not cut for feare of flux of bloud.

**Question.** Of howe many skinner or tunicles are the bowelles composed, and wherefore serue they?

**Answer.** They be composed of two tunicles, and serue first to make digestion, & to bring y<sup>e</sup> Chilus to the liuer, by meanes of the veines mescraykes, and to put out the filthy superfluities.

**Question.** How many guttes be there?

**Answer.** Sixe, although that they be ioyned together, yet haue they diuers offices, and diuers shapes,



shapes whereby they are deuided. Of the which five guttes thre be slender and thre bigge. The first of the thre slender is named Portanarium, or Duodenum. The seconde is called Ieiunium. And the third is called Subtile. Of the thre big, the first is called Esac, the second Colon, and the third is the ars gut called Longaon, or the streight gut.

Question. Be the sayde guttes garnished with muscles?

Answer. Yes, for the governing of the superfluities that they receiue and put out.

Question. What is the manner to make incision for to know, discerne and see well euery gutte by the Anatomie?

Answer. First it becometh to begin at the ars gut, that is called Longaon or Rectum, and bicause that the filthy matter shall not lette the, binde it at the upper ende, and let it be two endes, and be cut in the middes of the Lygature and let the nether part be left, and procede in discarning almost vnto Ileon, whereas the gut beginneth & is called Colon, which is big with lyttle celles, wherein the fecall matter taketh forme, & is two fadom long, or thereabout, and declyneth much toward the left kidney, and in mounting toward the milt, and reuolueth of the part comming toward the right side of the stomacke, vnder the pannicle of the lyuer, wher it receiueth a portion of the humors cholaricke, which moueth it to put outte the superfluities, and in the rancuing it descendeth to the right kidney at the hinder ende of the haunche there as beginneth the gutte called one eye, or the bagge, for it seemeth that it hath but one eye, although it haue two after the very truth. One whereat the filthy matter entreth, & an other that it goeth out at, but bicause that they be very neere it seemeth that it hath but one, and this gut is very short, for it is but of a handfull long. And bicause



### Guidos Questionaries,

of the nighnesse of the haunches, & bicause it is not wel bound it descendeth soner into the ballocke cobs, when a man is griened or broken then any other gut, and of this gut is bredde the slender gutte that is called Ilion, the which Ilion is vii. or viii. fadoms long, and it hath many revolutions in al the back. After this is the gut that is called Ieiunium, bicause it is alwayes emptye, for the great multitude of Messaricke beynes that be about it continually sucking it, and for the cholar that is seene betwene it and Portanarium, that inciteth it continually to expel y<sup>e</sup> that is in it: And so this gut is contained the gut called Duodeum, which is so called bicause it is xii. fingers of length, after the which followeth the gut called Portanarium, so called by his office, for it is the nether gate of the stomacke, as Meri is the vpper gate.

Question. Wherefore is it that the wounds made in the small guttes neuer beale, and yet those of the great guttes beale sometime?

Aunswere. Bicause that the small guts bee full of pannicles, and the great guts are full of flesh.

Question. How may the Mezentercon be knowne by Anatomie?

Aunswere. To see the Mezentercon very wel, thou oughtest to binde the guts toward y<sup>e</sup> gut Portanarium and cut in manner as the Longaon is, and then put al the guttes out.

Question. Whereoff is Mezentercon composed and how is it set.

Aunswere. First it is composed of beynes Messarickes innumerable branched from y<sup>e</sup> veine of y<sup>e</sup> lyuer called Portanaria, & is couered and garnisht befoze with pannicles and strings that conioyne the bowells with the backe, and with glandinous greace, and is commonly called seame, which when it is out, ye maye clereley see the Anatomie of the stomacke.

Question.



**Question.** What is the stomacke?

**Answer.** It is the ozgane of the first digestion engendring the Chillus.

**Question.** What is the place of the stomack within the body?

**Answer.** After Galen in the iiii. booke of the vti lytie of particles and first Chapter. The place of the stomacke is in the middes of the body, because it is the common almoner, almes dealer and preparer to all the members of the body, notwithstanding that the superiour part thereof somewhat enclyneth vnto the left side toward the xii. spondiles whereas the Diafragma endeth, and the lower part declyneth to the right.

**Question.** What members haue bene made for to serue the stomacke?

**Answer.** The first is the mouth, for in lyke wise as the veynes Mezerialls be preparatiues of the second digestion that is done in the lyuer, lyke wise is the mouth of the stomacke. For as Auicen sayth, the chewing acquireth some digestion. Afterward serueth the Meri and Isophagus of the vpper partes in bringing the meat into the stomacke. And of the neather partes serueth the guttes, and the veynes Mezerialls to put forth the noysful things, and distribute the profitable things digested and chylozed in it.

**Question.** Wherefore serueth the stomacke?

**Answer.** Properly it serueth to digest by his heat of his owne carnositie in the botome thereof, as Auicen sayth, and by the heates gotten of the next partes, for it hath the lyuer on the right side that warmeth, & the Milke on the lefte side, that traueseth it with his greace and wayes, wherby it sendeth the humour melancholike to the stomack for to prouoke it to appetite. And aboue it is the hart with the arteres that causeth lyfe,



Guidos Questionaries,

lyse, and the brynn that sendeth it a bzyanch of synewes from the bpward parts giuing to it feelyng. Also from the part of the backe, and the beynes called killis, and Abozthy, and diuers other stringes descending from it, wherby it is bound with the spondiles of the reynes.

Question. With how many skinner is the stomack couered?

Aunswere. With two, one is fleshy, that is outward, and the other is synewy that is inward.

Question. Of what Villes is the stomacke composed?

Aunswere. Of Longitudinals to draw in, and Transuersals to reteine, and Latitudinals to put forth.

Question. Of what shape is the stomacke?

Aunswere. It is round endlong in manner of concozd, such wise curbed that his entrings be higher then his body, bicause the issue of the things that it containeth be made Inductly.

Question. Of what quantitie is the stomacke.

Aunswere. It is manifest, for commonly it holdeth two or thzee pints.

Question. What is the lyuer?

Aunswere. It is the ozgane of the second digestion, engendring blode.

Question. How or where is the lyuer set in the body of mankinde, and of what figure is it?

Aunswere. First it is set vnder the bought of the ribs and is of figure as the Moone, corbed toward the ribs, & is hollowe towarde the stomacke, with fine lappes or pannicles in manner of hands comprising the stomacke.

Question. Whence commeth the feelyng to the lyuer?

Aunswere. It commeth by a panicle that couereth it, to which commeth a synew for his feelyng.

Question. With what members hath the lyuer conlygaunce?

Aunswere



**Aunswere.** First with the Diafragma by his pannicle that couereth it which bindeth it to the Diafragma, with strong strings. And also it hath colligaunce with the backe, with the stomacke, with the guts, with the heart, and all the other members.

**Question.** Of what substance is the liuer?

**Aunswere.** It is the substance of flesh, and red as quailed blood, enterlaced all about with veines and arteres.

**Question.** Whereoff serueth a great veine that cometh out of the hollownesse of the liuer called Portanaria?

**Aunswere.** It is because that all the succosite that Chillus draweth by his branches, it transmitteth and distributeth by all the liuer, for that veine is denided. Whereat calls innumerable that are planted in the stomack, and in the bowells, for to drawe and beare away the said succosite from the liuer.

**Question.** Of what parte of the liuer issueth a great veine and hollow called Killis, and whereoff serueth it?

**Aunswere.** It issueth out of the bosse of the liuer, and serueth to distribute all the blood that is engendred within the liuer, ouer all the body, for that veine issueth out of the liuer, & maketh branches upward & downward through all the body, whereby it dealeth the said blood to every member to feede it.

**Question.** What are the medicines that ought to be applied on the liuer?

**Aunswere.** That for the substance seldome dissoluable lightly it ought to haue medicine somewhat stickie.

**Question.** What is the gall?

**Aunswere.** It is a bagge or bladder panniculous, set in the hollownesse of the liuer about the meane pannelle for to receiue the colarlike superfluitie.



Question. How is testis fellis composed?

Answer. It hath two enteringes or neckes betwene which is a distaunce, whereoff one is on the right side that adzesseth toward the middest of the liuer to receiue the cholar. The other is at the bottome of the stomack, & in the bowells to send them cholar for the vtilities aforesayd.

Question. Of what quantitie is the gaule?

Answer. It conteyneth peraduenture a glasse ful, or the mountenaunce of a Mole.

Question. What diseases suffereth it commonly, and how be they knowen?

Answer. It suffereth opilations as well in the necke proper, as in the necke commune. And the disease is knowen whē the stopping is into the necke commune, because that the cholar may not issue out of the liuer, nor the bloud may not cleanse, but abideth with the bloud & maketh the yrine yeolow, and all the body. And it is knowne when it is in the necke proper because that the helpings doe faile that it was wont to haue, and euen accident followeth as Galen sayth in the seauenth booke of the disease and the accident, and in the fifth of the interioris.

Question. What is the milt?

Answer. It is the receiuer of the melancholike superfluitie engendred in the liuer.

Question. What is the situation of the milt in the body of mankinde?

Answer. It is of the left side, embracing trauesely the stomacke.

Question. Of what substance is the milt?

Answer. It is of soft substance and spongeous, blacker then the liuer.

Question. Of what shape is the milt?

Answer. Of a long figure in manner of foure corners.

Question.



**Question.** With what members hath the milt colligance?

**Answer.** It is bound by his pannicle with the ribs, and of his bosse and concavite it hath colligation with the stomack, and with the arse-gut.

**Question.** Wherein serveth the milt in the body of mankinde?

**Answer.** It serveth by these two wayes, for by one way it draweth the superfluitie melancholyke of the liver. And by the other way it sendeth it to the Office of the stomack, for the causes abovesayd.

**Question.** What manner of disease doth the milt suffer?

**Answer.** It doth suffer opilations because that his matter is grosse, whereby that the sayd opilations follow other inconueniences, for when it fayleth to cleanse the liver of the sayd superfluities, the body is faint and ill coloured. And when it fayleth to transait the stomack, not sending that it ought to do, the appetite wasteth or is taken away.

**Question.** What solutions of continuitie be most perillous in them of the liver, or them of the milt, and which of both suffereth strongest medicines?

**Answer.** The solutions of continuitie be more dangerous in the liver then in the milt, and the milt suffereth stronger medicines then the liver, and purgeth chiefly by the belly.

**Question.** What thinges are the kidneis, and how many are in the body of man, and of what substance are they?

**Answer.** They are particles ordeyned to cleanse the bloude of haynous superfluities, and there be two of them, on euery side one, and are of the substance of hard flesh.

**Question.** Of what shape are they?

**A. y.**

**Answer.**



Guydo his Questionaries,

**A**nswere, They are long of shape as an egge com-  
primate, and haue in them concauites, wherein they re-  
ceiue that which is drawen by them, and each of them  
haue two holes whereby they drawe the aquosite of the  
veine called Killis, and by the other, send the said aquo-  
site called pisse to the bladder.

**Q**uestion. What members commeth to kidnies, and  
with what members haue they colligaunce?

**A**nswere, There commeth to them veines, arteres,  
and sinewes, whereoff their pannicle is made, and their  
fatte is lyke tallose, and haue colligaunce with the  
backe.

**Q**uestion. Whereon are the kidnies situate?

**A**nswere, They are situate vpon the tumbes, where-  
on they be as on a coite.

**Q**uestion. What veines passe betwene the kidneis  
ouer the spondiles.

**A**nswere, There passe the veine adoztie, descending  
to the neather members, from the which very nere it,  
issueth the members sparmatickes.

**Q**uestion. What diseases may the kidneis suf-  
fer?

**A**nswere, They doe suffer many diseases, and spe-  
cially they suffer opilations and stones that are hard to  
heale.

Questions vpon the Anatomic of the  
haunch bones.

**Q**uestion.

**H**ow many bones are in the huckles?

**A**nswere, After the veritie, there is but one, how-  
beit after diuers partes of it there are three. The first  
is called the hallowed sacred, or that there be three  
or foure spondiles on the part of the backe, and on that  
side it is very big and toward the lower ende, that is  
to



to say the foundement it commeth in lessening, and there is it cartilaginous and this bone hath a hole before, whereby passeth the sinewes and not by the side, as doe other spondiles of the backe. The two other be two great bones, one on each side. y<sup>e</sup> be coniunct with this great spondile of the hollow bone behinde and before in making the pectinall bone, and these two bones are large on the Iliake partes, and on the parte of the share they be narrow in manner of a bzaunch, and ioi- neth to the share before, and therefore are they called the share bones. And in the middes of these bones of the backe part there be two concauites called Crides or boxes, wherein are receiued the endes of the bones the thighes, called Vertebres, and there are called the thigh bones. And all the sayd bones thereby nigh the parts of the foundement eache one hath a great hole whereby descendeth sinewes, muscles, veynes, and arteres, that be brought from aboue downeward.

Question. What is the bladder, of what substance, and of what shape, of what quantitie, and how is it situate?

Answer. It is a receiuer of Aignous superfluities of the kidneis, and it is panniculous and strong, for it is composed of pannicles and is rounde of shape, the bignesse for to holde a pinte, and is situate vnder the share.

Question. Whereby receiueth the bladder the superfluitie vzinall of the kidneis, and whereby is it put out?

Answer. First it receiueth the superfluitie vrinall by two long wayes that descend from the kidneis, that enter by the sides, of the bladder Diagonelly, by two Angles, the which alwayes are called the Boxes Vritides, and by a carnous necke, with muscles closing and opening in bowing and overpassing to the yeard in men. And in women without reflexion vnto two sin-



Guydo his Questionaries,

gers twithin the necke of the matrice, whereby she putteth forth that vzinall aquosite.

Question. To what diseases is the bladder disposed?

Aunswere. It is disposed to opilations, aswell by stones as by grauelous vaine, that it receiueth of the kidneis.

Question. How are medicines applied to the bladder?

Aunswere. By Chyrurgerie.

Question. Where ought incision to be made for the stone in the bladder?

Aunswere. At the necke without the seame Perignous.

Question. What are the sparmaticke vessells?

Aunswere. They are certeine veynes that bryede nere the kidneis, and nigh the veyne killis and Adorty, they bearing y blood to the genitall members, aswell in man as woman, wherein by the last generation it is made sparme or seede of manknde nature.

Question. How many manners of sparmaticke vessels be there?

Aunswere. Two, for some bringeth the matter sparmaticke in, and some putteth it out. They that bring it be bryanches of veynes and arteres that bryede of the veyne killis and Adorty. And they that put it out, be they that mount nere to the necke of the bladder, & putteth the sparme out of the hole of the yeard, and with them is the sinew suspensory and sensiuie that descendeth to the genitalls.

Question. How be the vessels sparmaticke situate?

Aunswere. They are set thus, for toward the grinde about the Mirac and Ciphac is a hole wherby descendeth from aboue the thre bodyes aforesayd, that is the veyne and artere that bringeth, and the sinew sensiuie that is hard to y necke of y bladder, at the roote of the yeard, and the hole of the yearde, whereby mounteth



seth the matter spermaticke for to goe out. And thus may be seene that if the hole toward the grinde be out of measure large, the bodys superiozs as the Zirbus, or guttes may descend in the Loccon, and swell the purse of the ballockes as if one were broken, & often maketh burstnesse whereas may descend moyst matter that will make a Hernen.

Questions vpon the Anatomic  
of the pindle.

Question.

**VV**hat is the yearde, and whereoff is it composed?

Aunswere. It is the yeard virill, that is the cultiuer and labourer of the fiede of mankind, and is the way of the vyne, and is composed of skinne, of muscles of stringes, of veynes, and arteres, of sinewes and of right great bandes.

Question. Where is the disposition of the yearde?

Aunswere. It is planted vpon the backe of the share.

Question. From whence are sent the skinne, the stringes, the veynes, arteres, flesh and the sinewes?

Aunswere. First, the stringes are sente from the bone Satron, and the parts next it. The veynes, the arteres, the flesh, the sinewes and the skin are sent to it from the superiour partes.

Question. How many principall wayes hath the yeard, and what diuersitie of names taketh it in sundry parts thereof.

Aunswere. It hath two waies, that is of the sperme, and of the vyne, and the ende of the yeard called Balanum, the bowell called Mitra, and the heade called Prepuce.

Question. Of what quantitie ought the yearde of man to be?

Aunswere.



Guydo his Question aries,

Aunswere. Commonly of blis. oz ix. inches, howbeit to be plyfike with any woman, it ought to be proportioned at the necke of hir matrice.

Questions vpon the Anatomie  
of the Losseum.

Question.

**W**hereoff breedeth the Losseum and whereoff taketh it name.

Aunswere. It breedeth of Siphac and Mirac, their parts passing & hanging outward of it vpon the backe of the share at the beginning of it. It is called the Dimdime, and there it doubleth, and from the lower part it is called Loceum, and is the coddess of the genitalis.

Question. What are the ballockes?

Aunswere. They are the principall Organs of the generation of mankinde, for in them the matter spermatike is made perfect and sure.

Question. From whence commeth the sperme to the ballockes?

Aunswere. From all the body, and specially from the principall members for the breeding of their vessels, as of the heart, the lyuer, and the kidneis. And for the cause of delectation & brain hath commutation, therein for the sinewes & descende from the braine to the ballockes. Thus of all the body it taketh nature, not by quantitie but by vigour.

Question. What is the matrice, and in what place is it set?

Aunswere. The matrice is the field of generation of mankinde, and Organ susceptible of gendring matter, and is set betweene the bladder and the Longaon.

Question. Of what substance is the matrice?

Aunswere. Of a panniculous substance.

Question.



**Question.** Of how many skinnes or tunicles is the matrice composed?

**Answer.** It is composed of two skinnes, of which the inward is full of sharpe veines, with the endes of which veines, be conteyned with the pannicles Lembrion, and are deuided in two partes principall after the number of dugges, and though there appeare but these two chambers in the matrice, yet after Mundine there are seauen small chambers in the matrice, three in each of the two Chambers, and one in the midst, and the outward tunicle Neruous. For as Auicenn sayth, that it is create of sinewes comming from the braine, but as in substance is cōsemblable Neruous, for it is white, and priuate of menstruall bloud, and is stretching as y sinewes, for it straineth & loseth as neede requireth. It commeth but very little of sinewes, whereby it feeleth, and this outward tunicle is al plaine, and is not deuided.

**Question.** Of what shape is the matrice?

**Answer.** It is the shape of the instrument of the generation of men, for it is proportionly made to the yarde and coddess of mans genitours, except that it is reuerfed, and is holow within for to receiue mannes yarde, in the time of copulation, for the neck of the matrice is lyke a mannes yarde, and the matrice within is lyke coddess or purse of the genitalls of men. And as men haue two ballockes or stones that passe and appeare outwarde, so haue woemen inwarde, except that they bee bigger in the man, then in the woman. And in men they are longwise and rounde, and in women they bee rounde and flatte, and are set on both the sides of the matrice, each on a side. And euen so as the vessells spermatickes are in in the midst of the ballocks outward, so be they inward in women.

**Question.** With what members hath the matrice colligance.

**A.**

**Answer.**



Guydo his Questionaries,

Aunswere. Their colligaunce principally is with breasts, by the veines of milke, and menstrualls, for the which things nourices haue not well their mensruous floures.

Question. Of what quantitie is the matrice, and the necke of it?

Aunswere. The matrice commeth almost from the nauill, vnto the vtter part of the conte, in comprizing the necke and al the body of the matrice. Howbeit the neck of the matrice ought for to be naturally of .x. or .xi. fingers bryde, and after as the woman hath to meddle with the man fleshly little or much, it waxeth long or shorteneth. And also it waxeth longe or short after as the man that medleth with hir hath his yeard, short or long.

Questions vpon the Anatomie of the arsegut,  
which was left afore, the better to see the  
Anatomie of the other nutritiue  
members.

Question.

**W**hat is the Longaon, of what length is it, and where is it set?

Aunswere. It is the arse-gut that is a palme or handfull long almost to the kidneis, and is set right ouer the foundement, or the backe and tayle.

Question. How many muscles be in the arse-gut, and whereto serue they it?

Aunswere. There be two that open and close it when it needeth.

Question. Howe many veines commeth to the gut, nigh to the foundement?

Aunswere. Fiue braunches of veines named Emorroides, or Emorroidalls.

Question. With what members hath the arse-gut colligaunce?



ligaunce?

Aunswere. With the bladder, & therefore when one of them suffereth, so doth the other.

Question. What is the Pigneum?

Aunswere. Pigneum is Arabike, in to saye, the arse-hole. And it is the place betweene the arse & the yeard, which is a seame that followeth the cods, and the stocke of the yard.

Question. What are the grindes?

Aunswere. They are the cleansing places of the lyuer, and are of glandinous flesh ordeyned to the bought of the thighs.

Question. What are the buttockes?

Aunswere. They are grosse musculous flesh ordeined ouer the bones of the thighes and huckles, where from descendeth muscles, cords, & strings, mouing the thighs, and the great leg with the huckles.

### Questions vpon the Anatomie of the great foote.

Question.

**W**here beginneth the great foote, and how far it lasteth, and in how many parts the great foote is deuided?

Aunswere. The great foote lasteth from the ioynte of the huckle called Scia, vnto the fardest part of the toes, and is deuided as the great hand in three parts. The first is called the thigh, the other the legge, and the last the little foote.

Question. Wheroff is the great foote composed.

Aunswere. As the great hand, with skin, flesh, veines, arteres, muscles, strings, gristles and bones.

### Questions vpon the veines of the great foote.

K.ij.

Question.



Guydo his Questionaries,

Question.

**F**rom whence cometh the veines to the great foote, and howe doe they deuide them in the great foote?

**Aunswere.** After that the veines in making bzaunches at their beginning, are descended to the last spondile, and there are deuided in two partes, one on the right, an other on the left, each of them lyke wise are deuided in two bzaunches, from thence one goeth to the outward part, and the other to the inward, in making bzaunches descending by the legges to the ankles and fete.

**Question.** How many and what veynes be let bloud commonly in the great foote?

**Aunswere.** There be foure, the Sopheyne that are vppon the ankle inwarde, towarde the heele, and the sciaticke vnder the ankle outward, & the popletik that is vnder the knee, and the arenall that is betwene the little toe, and his next fellowe.

**Question.** Whereoff breedeth the sinewes that cometh to the great leg, and where passe they?

**Aunswere.** They breede of the last spondiles of the kinedeys of the holy bone, and the most parte of them passe by the hole of the thigh bone, and make Muscles in the bought of the knee, so that they descending from the buckles & cleauing to the bone of the thigh with the cordes mouing the ioynte maketh the greate bzaune that is on the thigh, that styrrerth the knee and the legge, and the calfe ouer the legge mouing the foote and ankle, and the muscles of the fete mouing the toes, after the forme and manner as is befoze sayd of the hand.

**Question.** How goeth the long and big strings, where ende they, and where appeare they most?

**Aunswere.** They descend by al the leg, & appeare greatly in the grindes, & vnder the knees, & vnder the heele, &



on the ioynts of the toes, and the sole of the foote is all full and there they ende.

Questions vpon the Anatomie.  
of the great foote.

Question.

**H**ow many bones are in the thigh, and of what shape be they?

Answer. There is but one bone, and that is full of marrow, and is rounde in one part, and the roundnes therof vpwrd is called Vertebra that declineth inward, and is receiued in the pit of the huckle bone, and is somewhat bossed outwarde, but in the inward part towarde the knée are two roundnesses which are receiued and wapped in two concauits that are in the focill of the legges. And ouer it one rounde bone aboue that is called the knop of the knée.

Question. How many bones are in the knée, and how be they named?

Answer. There be two that be called the moyses bones, whereoff the greatest is on the inside part, wheroff is made the sharpening and conioyning of the legge, and goeth from the knée vnto the foote making the ankle inward. The lesser pit bone, is in the vtter descending vnder the knée a lyttle, and is smoth vnto the foote ioyning therewith the other pit bone, making the outward ankle.

Question. Of what shape are the two focil bones?

Answer. The greatest hath two pittes towarde the knée which recereue the round endes of the thigh bone, for the lesser commeth not vnto the ioynt, but is smoth as it is sayd, & lyeth nigh vnder the knée, & therfore it is called Arcus. And toward the foote in the ioyning with the bigger bone both they make one hollow



Guidos Questionaries,

pit or morteis wherein the first bone of the foote is received.

Question. How many coniunctions or assembling of bones are in the little foot, and how many bones are in euery coniunction?

Aunswere. There be thre. In the first coniunction be thre bones assembled in one roundnesse. The first is called Caab in Arabic in Greeke Astra Gallus, and is in manner as the nut of a crossebow round on each side. In the hyer roundnesse thereof is affirmed the hollownesse of the pit or morteis bones, and there the foote is moued, and the nether roundnesse is affirmed to the contaite of the manicular bone, and after that forthwith toward the bone called Panicular, that is a sinew concaued on each side. In the first concaue is received y<sup>e</sup> roundnes of Cohas aforesaid. In y<sup>e</sup> secōd cōtraue is received y<sup>e</sup> second coniunction of y<sup>e</sup> bones of the fete, and vnder them is the bone of the heele, of the which al the foote is stedyed, and issueth towarde the hinder part for the strings that are fixed in it.

Question. How many bones is there in the second coniunction, and how are they figured?

Aunswere. Ther be foure that be short inough, one of them is called Grandmosun, that is on the vtter parte toward the lyttle toe. And these bones be rounde towarde the naniculare, and hollow toward the thirde coniunction.

Question. How many bones are in the thirde coniunction of the lyttle foote?

Aunswere. Fyue long inough, that corespōde, and receiue the toes.

Question. How many toes is there in each foot, and how many bones is in euery toe?

Aunswere. Ther be fyue toes, in euery toe iij. bones except y<sup>e</sup> great toe that hath but twayne. Thus in number ther be xxvi. bones in the foote. And in all the great foote



foote or great legge there be thirtie.

Question. Which of the sayd ioynts is most easie to set agayne, and wich is most difficile.

Aunswere. That of the lyttle foote is most difficile, and that of the knée is moze, and the Sciatiike is meane.

Heere endeth the seconde treatie of this present Questionarie.

¶ Heere beginneth the thirde treatie of this present Questionarie, where as is aunswere vnto diuers questions & difficulties in the manner of binding, winding, or rolling, to sew, to make bouldsters, lint, and tentes.

Questions vppon the manner of rolling or binding.

Question.

**I**n many manners of lygatures or rollings be there, and how ought they to be made, and whereto each of them bringeth together?

Aunswere. There be thre manners. One is incarnatiue, and it competeth to new wounds and fractures, and is done thus. The wound is bounde at both endes vnto the middes in beginning from the part opposite to the hurt place, in leading one ende towarde the vpper parte of the member, and the other toward the neather in taking the parts or about them till it be sene what is best to be done, in streining moze vpon the hurt place then on the parts about it. Neuerthelesse howbeit heere must be taken to strayne too harde or to loose, but the time to binde is when the patient may well suffer it.

And



Guidos Questionaries,

And the fore ende of the sayd role ought to be sewed. And if neede be, ther ought to take diuers roles wound by one selfe manner of winding. The lypes of the wounde are ioyned one to the other, and so the Apostumation is defended, and some put to double clothes, and strayne them and sow them on the place. Other manner of binding is called Expulsive, and it properly agreeth to deepe woundes for to expell and put out the matter from the bottome, and to defende that other matters come not in the place, and this is done with a role folded at the head beginning at the nether part of the member in straying most ther. And from thence in unwrapping toward the vpper part. The thirde lygature is called  $\bar{y}$  ligature holding the medicines and it competeth as vnto  $\bar{y}$  members wheras straying cannot be made nor other lygature, as at  $\bar{y}$  necke,  $\bar{y}$  belly & in al Apostumes, & dolorous distributiōs. And this is done with roles of one chiefe or diuers chieffes, or armes, beginning vpon the hurt place in binding to the contrary of the sayd place.

Question. What ought the manner of binding to be?

Answer. They ought to be softly and without payne. And if the bondes or rolles cleaue fast, let them be moysted onely with wine till they be loosed.

Question. Whereoff ought the roles to be made?

Answer. After Galen they ought for to be made of Boleyn cloth, olde, soft, smooth and cleane.

Question. Of what quantitie of length and bredth ought the bondes to be?

Answer. They ought to be long and large, commonly they that binde the shoulders ought to be of vi. fingers bredth, those for the thigbes five, those for the leg foure, they for the arme three, and those for the fingers, one, and the length to be after the necessitie of the winding. And this sayth Galen in the fourth booke of



of his Theraperticke, that the particle vlcerate may not well be bound without to haue learned the indication of the forming of the member.

¶ Questions vpon the Anatomie of seaming  
or stitching.

Question.

**H**owe many and what manners are there of seames?

Answer. Three, that is a seame incarnatiue, and it agreeth to al woundes, whose lippes be farre a sunder, if they may be appoched and made equall, & which ligature onely sufficeth not, & haue no straunge things betwene the lippes, and that be newe or reuied by sacification, in taking the skinne awayne. The other seame sowing is called restraintiue of bloud, & is done with the needle in entering and folding as skinnes bee sewed. And this is done, when for the great effusion of blond the other seames cannot be made. The third is called the seame conseruatiue, & it is done as the other bee, but it is not so narrowe, for it is not made but for to maynteine the lippes till the wound be closed.

Question. In how many manners is the incarnatiue seame made?

Answer. In five manners. The first is, makinge the first stich in the middle of the wounde, & the other in the meane space of each side, & going also betwene, let two stiches be left the space of a fingers breadth ouer what, and also ye ought to haue a quill with an hole in the side, wherewith the other side of the lyp shalbe stayed, bicause it shall not swerne, & bicause that when the needle is passed through it may be seene at the hole in the quill. And when the needle is passed to drawe it and the thrid in. Staying the lyppe that it followe not the thrid. And first knitte it with two reuolutions. Secondly,

L.

with



with one, and then cut the thrid farre from the knot. Secboly the seame incarnatiue is made with needles oz with y steale of feathers led in w the needle into wounds that be great & deepe, that haue lips wide seperate in putting thridded needles into them as neede is, in wrapping them with thrid as ye would fasten a needle with thrid on your bosome oz pouch-lid, and to abide there vnto the consolidation of the wound. Thirdly, a seame incarnatiue is made with equall themilles made of towse well worthen and slenderly, as strawes the length of a finger, oz of the steale of a feather, which apperteine to the places, when we will that the seame remaine long time. And it is done when thridded needles are put into it by both the lips. Then is the needle returned by the same hole til that ther remayne a pit, wherein is put one of the endes of the wedge, and then the tayles of the thriddes are strayned and bounde on the other ende of the wedge, and there cut off the endes of the thrids, and let the wedge lye vnto the perfect consolidation. Fourthly, a seame incarnatiue is made with hookes, and they ought to bee small matee soz the member, curbed on each side, in fastening it into one lippe, and then brought to the other. And in the same let the hookes be fastened lyke as the sheare men doe in hooking their clothes. Fifthly, an incarnatiue seame is made w cloth, and is made in places wherein we would that no cicatrice should appeare, as in the face, and it is made of .ij. peeces thre triangled, and of the bignesse of the quantite of the member. And anointe them with oynmentes miscatiues and conglutinatiues, made of the powder of dragons blond, of incense, mastike, sarcacole, and flaxing meale of the mil, incorporate with the white of an egge, and that euery pece be layde in euery side of the wound after an inch of distaunce, and when they bee drye sewe them subtylly, and the lippes will reioyne together.

Question.



**Question.** What needles ought they to be for to make these incarnatiue seames?

**Aunswere.** They ought to be even and smooth, and three edged at the point, and at the eye they ought to be hollow, because the thrid shall not let it to passe easely.

**Question.** In what woundes accozdeth the seames conseruatiues?

**Aunswere.** They conioyne in wide woundes (where as the flesh is lost) for to appoach the lippes, wherein it behoueth to drawe some thing out, because they may the sooner be consolidate.

**Question.** When is it time to take away the seames, and how ought they to be taken away?

**Aunswere.** The time to doe them awaye, is when they haue done their operation. And the manner to take them off, is to put the taile of the pzooue vnder the fist, and to cut the thrid of the sayd taile of the pzooue, and in putting the flatte of the pzooue aboue the lippe, whereby the thrid is drawen out, for dread of deuinding the wound.

**Questions vpon the manner to make and to ap-  
plicate the boulders.**

**Question.**

**W**hat is the manner to make boulders?

**Aunswere.** Aunciently they were made of feathers sewed betwene two white clothes, and therefore are they called Plumece-aulx or pillowes of feathers in French. And because that they behoued to often to be renewed and remoued, which was ouer hainous, it is found to make them of tow, or flaxe, of hempe well boucked and cleansed, and sometime with woll or cottan, and sometime is put soft, and thin cloutes in two or three foldes or moze, as it needeth.

**Question.** Wherefore serueth the boulders?

**A. y.**

**Aunswere.**



Guydo his Questionaries,

**Aunswere.** To stay and comprime the places dissolued, and comfort the naturall heate of the member by ioynte, and to defend the griefes of the ligatures.

**Question.** How ought the bolsters to be applicate?

**Aunswere.** Sometime they be layde to drye, sometime they ought to be moysted or bathed in gleyze of egges, in wine, or in Dyle, as the disposition requyrezeth. And they be of thre sortes, some be thre square, which (A- uicen sayth) serue to breede flesh, and ought to be layde on each side of the wound, and the other on the wound, in ioyning them together, and some are round that are layde drye on the other to keepe the naturall heate, and to rype the rotneneste, and other bee square, and they are layde to defende the hurtinge of the lyga- tures.

**Questions vpon the manner to applicate**  
**lintes and tentes.**

**Question.**

**I**n how many and what case ought to be vsed lints and tentes?

**Aunswere.** In eight cases. First is, if so be that the woundes that we will enlarge, cleanse, or drawe out any thing from the bottome, as in deepe woundes that haue neede to be searched for the licoure that assem- bleth in the bottome of the Spaciostie. Secondly, they be vsed in hollow woundes, wherein we ought to engender flesh. Thirdly, in woundes altered of ayre, which ought to be cleansed. Fourthly, in woundes byrsted. Fifthly, in Apostumes. Sixthly in woundes that must be byought about the bones. Seauenthly, in bitinges. And last in woundes Vlcres. And al other woundes without tents and mothes ought to be vnderstande to bee consolidate.

**Question.** Wherefoze be tents and lints made?

**Aunswere.** Some be for to cleanse the woundes, and they



they bee made of softe tender, as of seare olde linnen cloth, other are made to keepe the lypes of wounds open, and they be made of very cleane tow, or of fine cloutes, or cotton, or of quill of brasse or silver hollow, as to the nolethils for to haue aire, or in deepe wounds that the rottenesse reclose not but come out. Other are made to enlarge the Orifices of the wounds and they be made of sponges harde wrythen or of Gentian rootes.

Thus endeth the third treatie of this present Questionarie.

Heere beginneth the fourth treatie of this present Questionarie, in conteining foure particles. In the first particle is answered vnto certeine questions and difficulties vpon the manner of bleeding.

Question.

**W**hat is bleeding or blode letting?

Answer. Diuers Authours haue giuen diuers definitions of bleeding. Arnoldo of the new towne in his booke of particular operation, that bleeding is incision of veynes, by the which incision the blode euacueth and the humours that runne in the veynes with the blode. And Auicenn in his first Fen, of his Canon sayth, that bleeding is an vniuersal euacuation of emptying the multitude of humours. And in the thirde booke of the sayd Canon he hath defined that it conueyeth euacuation of humours. And Galen vpon the first article of the Affoe of Ipocras vpon this Canon. *Quecunque flōmia.* &c. sayth that it is the common helpe of pluresie.

Question. What euacuation is most surest and least daungerous, eyther the letting blode or the medicine larauiue?

L. iij.

Answer.



Guydo his Questionaries,

Answer. After Galen in his lyttle booke that hee made of blode letting, that letting of blood is the least dangerous, for it is restraynt when we will, and not the medicine, for after that it is once taken it will doe the operation.

Question. For how many intentions, be the bleedings made?

Answer. For vi. the first is for to purge, and of this intention saith Galen in the thirde of his Theraperticke, that euacuation for the obiect regardeth all onely the replexion. The second intention that bleeding is made, is for to diuerte, and this intention putteth Galen in the seconde booke of blode letting, it is some time Antispatic, that is to say diuersiue, and this declareth Galen in the fifth booke of his Theraperticke, as the flux of blode at the nose of the right nosethyll, is restraynt by the bleeding of the right arme. And when the left nosethyll bleedeth, the blode letting of the left arme restraineth it for the diuersion of the blood that for the blood letting taketh an other way, and turneth into other places then at the nose. And this likewise sheweth vs Ipocras in the fifth partick of his Ase, for, where he sayth, that if the hinder part of the head did ake, that the souereigne remedie is to make the right beyne of the forehead be opened, and not only for the euacuation that is made by the bleeding, but likewise for the antispasme and diuersion. The third intention wherefore bleeding is made, is for to attray as Galen declareth in the booke aboue-saide of blode letting.

If we wil cause y mensstrues of women to come we cause the Sophines of the foete to be opened, nigh to the tume that they should come, or els we apply to them ventoses with scarifications in the nether parts. The fourth intencion wherfore letting of blood is made, is for to alter, as sayth Galen in the fourth booke of his Theraperticke



raperticke, and vpon the first article of the Affoꝝ, that blode letting vnto Lipothomie, that is to say vnto falling of the heart, sodainly cooleth all the body and restraineth the feuer as if it had slaine it. The fifth intention is for to pꝛeserue, and this intention declareth Galen in the sayd booke of blode letting, and on the sixth of Affoꝝ vpon this Affoꝝ, that to whosouer the blode letting is good and conuenable whereas he sayth that many dispose to Periplemonie and spitting of blode, to Quinsess, to Epilence, and Appoplexy were pꝛeserued of the sayd inconueniences, by letting of blode at the spring time. The first intention is for to lyghten Nature, as Galen declareth in the eleuenth booke of his Theraperticke the xv. chapter toward the middes of the sayd chapter, saying that it is then better to cut the veyne, not onely for the fevers sinocalls, out also in all the other y are of rotten humours, & to them that haue age & sufficient strength therto. For Nature dispensed ouer all the body is lyghtned, bicause y the thing that griued it, is taken away, as a great burden lessened and made lyght.

The rest it digereth that that ought to be digested, and denideth that that ought to be denided, and resorteth to kindly operations.

Question. What be they that may well beare the letting of blode?

Answer. To this question Galen in the booke aboue sayd of blode letting sayth, y it is they that are robust & strong, and that haue bigge and large veynes, and that be not too leane, too white and tender.

And contrarily the other may scanty suffer it for they haue but lyttle blode, and their flesh is largely enapozaple.

Question. What folke suffereth not blode lettings.

Answer.



Guydo his Questionaries,

Answer. It is they that are of contrary dispositions to þe dispositions aforesayd, as whitely coloured & leane folkes, or ouer fat & weak, þe haue streight veines & tender folke, & specially lyttle children afoze xv. yerres, & old folke after lxx. yerres, if it be not by great neede & with great cautell, & he that is not wont to be let blood, and they that haue weake stomacks, & haue fluxe of the belly Diatrie, & people gullyng, fraunging & dzonkerdes, and women with childe, chiefly in the first & last monethes as vnto foure monethes and after seauen monethes vnto the ende, and women hauing their flowres, and Rasis in his fourth booke of his Almansoz putteth to them that haue fasted and suffered hunger. The fleumatikes, and them that are wont to diseases of cold maladyes. And those that dwelleth in very cold regions, or vehement hotte.

Question. How many and what veynes are to be let blood in the body of mankinde?

Answer. As Haly sayth in the ninth sermon of the seconde parte of his booke, de regali dispositione, there be xxxiij. Of the which there be xii. amiddes the armes, that is to say, two Medians, two Cephalikes, two Basilikes, two Affelleres, two Cubitalls, & two Heynalls. And in the heade there be xiiij. That is two behinde the eares, two in the Angles of the eyes, two Organikes, two on the sune of the heade, one on the forehead, one on the hinder part of the heade, one on the nose, and two vnder the tongue. And there be viii. in the feete, two on the knees, two Sopheyne, two Sciatickes, and two at the ankles. Holwe it Albucrosus putteth in all but xv. That is to say, xv. in the heade, v. in the armes, and v. in the legges.

Question. Is it lawfull and conuenable to let blood on the arteres?

Answer. Yea, holwe it is very doubtfull, and yet may ye let blode at the arteres of the temples and behinde



behinde the eares.

Question. How ought the arteres to be opened?

Aunswere. It is better to cut them thzough, then otherwise.

Question. In how many manners ought the veines to be opened?

Aunswere. After thze manners, that is to saye, the common veines be cut in length, the particles ouerthwart, and are cut thzough, and be canterised.

Question. In what quantitie ought the bloud to purge by the bloud letting?

Aunswere. It is not possible to measure the bloud lettings by certeine rule, for all medicinall euacuati-  
ons are coniecturatiues as Galen sayth in his fore-  
sayd booke, and in his second booke of his Theraper-  
ticke. Howbeit Arnolde de villa noua, of the nelwe  
towne after the doctrine of Ipocras, measureth it by cō-  
iecturation, saying, that in bloud letting is not to be  
considered the quantitie of the bloud all onely, but also  
so must be considered the time, the region, the age, and  
the disease.

Question. Which of the sayd considerations that  
ought to be had to measure the quantitie of the blē-  
ding be most necessary, and that ought singularly to be  
considered?

Aunswere. There be two among the other, that is,  
the strength of the maladie, and the vertue, for if the  
maladie be great, and the necessitie and the vertue be  
stronge, a great blēding ought to be made for one  
time, and if the vertue be weake & the necessite great,  
it ought not to be done so much at one time, but ought  
for to be withdrauen and takē away at two or thze  
times, after as the vertue may suffer at once. And  
this to do, ought to be considered the poulcie, & when  
it is seene that it alpeneth to vnequalytie, and that  
it minisheth the veine ought to be stopped. Thus lyke

¶

wise



Guydo his Questionaries,

wise ought to be considered the cholar, for if it chaunge to better disposition and cholar, it ought to be stopped. As it appeareth by Galen in the fifth booke of sharpe diseases. And the great blēding after Galen & Auicē is of two pound, and the least of halfe a pound, and the meane of one pound.

Question. At what houre, and at what time ought the blēding to be made?

Answer. At all times necessary and constrainte, The time constrainte is the time when the blēdinge ought to be made, and cannot be in any wise tarped, without moze daunger whereunto ought not totally to be regarded in things that should hinder or let it, if the letting were not so great (as sayth Bernard of Gordon), that there might ensue greater inconuenience. In such case it may be correct and tourned to some other euacuation, as in a childe that hath a seauer sinocall, in stēde of letting bloud to be bored. Howbeit that Auinzer let his sonne blēde that was but thre yeares olde, and healed him. Auerrois recounteth in the seauenth booke of his colliget, in speaking of this time, and this houre, at all times, and at all houres, as well by night as day, and ought to let bloude without any delay. The time chosen is the time conuenable to do it, after the instance of the bodyes aboue, & the dispositions below, as to y<sup>e</sup> disposing of y<sup>e</sup> bodies. That is to say, that the Mōne haue good light, as of. vii. ix. x. xi. dayes in encreasing, or of. xvi. xix. or xxi. in wayning, & neither be in coniunction nor opposition, & that she be in a good place, & good signe, & free of all ill signes. And master Arnold de villa noua saith in his Affo. That to let bloud is best about y<sup>e</sup> midle of y<sup>e</sup> third quadre, because y<sup>e</sup> then be but litle condensed, nor renmatized. And y<sup>e</sup> Salernitas do choose y<sup>e</sup> blēding at diuers houres, after y<sup>e</sup> at diuers houres, y<sup>e</sup> humors haue their course. Puertheles it is to be noted as touching these things y<sup>e</sup> are said, that there whereas the  
two



two influences may not both together overcome. The Whistion or chyrurgion ought soonest to stay at y<sup>e</sup> that is best knowen unto him, that is to the influence heere beneath, which is the effect of the disposition aboue.

Question. How many and what conditions ought the workman to haue, that will dispose him to let bloud?

Answer. He ought to haue foure conditions. First he ought to be young, vertuous and strong, so that he be not caduke nor shaking of his hands. The second is that he ought to be of good sight, that he may well discern the veines on the places where they be. The thirde is that he ought to be accustomed for to doe it.

The fourth that he ought to be furnished of bandes and cotton, and red powder bicause that he may ouercast Emororgie if it happen to come.

Question. What ought to be the manner to let bloud?

Answer. First he ought to rub the place well all about that he will let blode, and then he ought to take a lyeft or girdle wherewith he must binde the member higher then the place where he will make the opening.

And then he ought well to hold the place where the veines is that he will open, and seake it with the ende of his finger, and then open it softly, and pearce it not thowwe, but ought to reise somewhat the point of the launcet vpwrd for feare to hurt y<sup>e</sup> artere or y<sup>e</sup> sinew, & his euacuation thus sufficiently done, to take away the girdle that it was bound with, and diligently close the wound with a lyttle cotton and bynde it.

Question. How ought he to be gouerned that wil be letten blode, befoze he doe bleed, and after that he hath bled.

Answer. To y<sup>e</sup> first question, I say or he be let blood, if he doubt y<sup>e</sup> the blood be grosse, or in cold wether as in winter, he ought to walke a little & trauaile or be bained the day afore, specially if he should bleede at any little veine of y<sup>e</sup> hāds or feet. And if y<sup>e</sup> veines as yet appere not well



Guydo his Questionaries,

a day before he must haue a playster of leuen. And if he doubt of his strength that he were too weake, or his blode, giue him a tosse with wine, & then procede and make him blode sitting, if he be strong. If he be weak let him sit in his bed somewhat raysed. To the second questiō how he ought to be gouerned when actually he is let blood. First, if he haue rings or stones y haue special vertues for to staunch y he leaue them off. And then when y opening is made, giue him a staffe in his hand, & that he remoue his fingers & cough, & that he be a little stricken on the hand & shoulders. And if y weather be colde, or that ye doubt that the blood be too grosse, or that ye make seconation, ye must make an openinge long inough. And in weather and opposite disposition ye must make it lesser, and if the vertue be weake ye must haue colde water al ready for to rubbe him. And make him other things that are accustomed to be made for sayling of the heart, if his heart doe fainte. As to the third questiō, how he ought to be gouerned of the blēding, I say y if for the blēding he chaufe, ye must giue him some of a Pomegranard to eat with a little colde water, by the counsell of Galen, and if he bee not chased, giue him sage leaues wet in wine. And then lay him vp right vpon a bedde, declining somewhat on the side that he hath bled on, & close the doore and the windowes, so that by ouermuch light his eyes be not troubled. And an houre after, (not before) let him eate temperately and not greedely, and let his meate bee of good substance and qualytie, and that it engender good blood, and rectifie the ill if any bee, and let his drinke be more then his meat, but not so much as he is wont. And if he be accustomed to sleepe, two or three houres after let him sleepe a little. Howbeit Auicen forbiddeth wholly the sleeping, sone after the letting of blood, for contraction y then after ensue in the members, and that the patient take good hēde y his veine open not again, and



and he ought to keepe this rule thre daies after.

Question. Is the Chyrurgion bounde to haue the knowledge of the blode that is drawen?

Aunswere. No, but the beholding of the sayd blode belongeth to Physicians. Neuerthelesse for to comfort him that hath bledde, and to reioyce him he oughte to looke on it, and tell him that his bleeding was good, for the blode that is drawen was good, and that is better that is remayned, and if it be ill it was a good bleeding for him.

Question. If the Chyrurgion woulde haue the knowledge of the blode that he hath drawen by the blode letting, how shall he discerne the good from the badde?

Aunswere. For the good is it that in his substance is neyther too thicke nor too thinne, and that is frangible, and in his colour is red, in odour pure, and in sauer sweete and amiable. And the ill blode is it that is deuoyd of the said conditions, as the cholaricke, that is too thin & yeolow & bitter, & is sharpe in smell. And the melancholick blood is thicke & black, or yeolowish drawing to dimme, & eger in sauer. And the blood fleumaticke is thicke and gleymy, and white in colour, & sweet in sauer. And the blode whereas is much water betokeneth that the Patient was a good drincker, or that his reynes be feeble and weake. And that that is grauellous, and of colour and substance of ashes, betokeneth that he is a Lazar. And the blode blacke and ashy is ill, and betokeneth corruption of humours, and disposition to feuers and Apostumes, & euill pustule and blaynes. And that which is thicke and the skinne ouer strong, so that scantly it will breake, signifieth disposition to opilations and the blode that hath the colour of greace and blode, signifieth coldenesse or ouer great heat & adustion: Of the which thou shalt know the difference by the behauing of the body. And the



Guidos Questionaries,

blode that can not congeale, signifieth that he is war-  
en colde and unnaturall. And that that congealeth in  
competent tyme, as in halfe an houre, signifieth that he  
is naturall. And of all these manners and significati-  
ons it is very good for the Chyrurgion to call the Pro-  
hibitions, bicause of perfect knowledge.

Heere endeth the first particle  
of this treatise.

¶ And heere beginneth the seconde particle wherein  
is answered vnto certeine questions and difficul-  
ties vppon the manner of ventosing or boxing.

Question.

**W**hat is ventosing?

Aunswere. It is the putting of bores vpon  
any member for to expulse h̄ matter betwene  
the skinne and the flesh.

Question. What are ventoses?

Aunswere. Ventose is an instrument made in man-  
ner of a bore, with a streight necke and a wide belly.

Question. Whereof ought Ventoses to be made?

Aunswere. After Albucasis they be made of three  
things. Some of hornes, some of glasse, and some of  
brasse.

Question. How many formes is ther for to vse ven-  
toses, and what is their effectes?

Aunswere. Some be with garling, and other with-  
out scarification. Those that be done without scarifica-  
tion draweth the matter out feeling, and the other con-  
scarily.

Question. What difference is betwene euacuati-  
ons done by blood letting, by ventosing, and by snalles  
blode-suckers?

Aunswere,



Answer. The most difference, is of blood letting, for it draweth the blode deeper then the boring or the snailles, and the snailles deeper then the ventoses, which properly draweth but betwene the skinne & the flesh. And therefore Auicenn sayth that they purge moze the thinne blode then the thicke, and moze the uppermost then the nether.

Question. For how many & for what intentions are ventoses applicate with garling vpon a mans body?

Answer. For xiiij. intencions. Some generall, & some particular. The generall is made to cleanse sensibly, and haue the place of a blode letting, when blode letting dare not be done for diuers things that letteth blode letting, as in a child of xiiij. yeares olde, and in aged folke aboue lxx. yeares. And for this cause Auicenn calleth ventoses, Curates of the veynes. The viij. intencions whereby the sayd ventoses is applyed, is taken of the places that they be set too. The first is to purge the matter of the heade and the parts thereof, & therefore they are applyed in the nape of the neck, and keepeth the place of the Cephalike bleeding. And therefore they be good for the diseases of the eyes, to the infections of the face, and sinking of the mouth. The second intention is for to cleanse the spiritual matters, and therefore they must be applyed betwene the shoulders, and keepeth the meane from blood letting of the Median, & therefore they be conferent to the diseases of Asma, Pallie and spitting of blode. The third intention is to emptie the matter that is contained in the nutritiue members, & therefore should they be applyed to the raynes and to the loines, and ther they take the place of Basilica, & therefore they auayle to the opilations, Apostumes, and dolour of the lyuer, of the reynes, and scabs of all the body. The fourth intention is that it is applyed in the middes of the arme, for the ache, and paynes of the parts thereof.

The



Guidos Questionaries,

The fifth intention is for that it is applied in the midst of the thighes and the legges nigh to the anckles, and applyed there is in the state of the blode letting of the Hophines, and therefore they prouoke the floures to women, and causeth them to pisse, & easeth the paines of the matrice and the bladder, and conferreth to the growthe of the foete and euill sores.

Question. For how many and for what intentions be the ventoses applyed without scarification?

A unswere. But for one generall intention, and for xi. particulars. The intention generall is for to draw and the particulars doe vary after the places that they be applyed to. The first place is vpon the Ipocondres, to reduce and diuert the blode of the nosethilles after Galen in the fifth of his Therapertick, saying, that when the right nosethill doth bleede, for to staunch it the ventose must be applyed vpon the liuer, & when one bleedeth at the left nosethill it must be applyed on the spleen. The second place where they be applyed is vnder the breasts, for to staunch and diuert the floures of women, as Ipocras sayth in the fifth of his Affo, and as Galen declareth in the beginning. The thirde place where they ought to be applyed is on the interior part of the head, for to raise the Eucla & staunch the reume. For to draw the deepe matter outward as Galen declareth in the xiiij. booke of his Theraperticke, and for that cause they be often applyed vpon the Apostumes that be in the cleansing places, the which Auicen biddeth to be drawen out as much as may be. Likewise they be applyed for the same cause vpon the thighes, for to prouoke floures in women. And also nigh to the Apostumes of the ioynts, to withdraw and defend that the sayde Apostumes doe not breede, and to put farre off the humours from the sayd ioynts. The fourth place to apply them is vpon the breeding of sinewes in palsie, for to heat them as Auicen sayth in the thirde booke of his

Canon



Canon in the Chapter of pallsie. And Galen in the third booke of the interiours, whereas he proueth against Archigenes, that the braine is principle and beginning of the vertue animall. The fifth place to apply ventoses is vpon the belly in cholike passion, for to resolue and vnuapen the ventositie, and cease the paine. The vi. place is vpon the matrice, & vpon the bowells for to reduce and withdraue them to their places, as Auicenna sayth in his third Canon. The seauenth place is vpon the ribbes, and like bones for to reduce and retourne them into their places, when they are broken or disloyned. The eight place is vpon the wayes & poyzes, whereby the vrine passeth from the reines to the bladder, as Auicenna sayth in third booke of his Canon. The ninth place is vpon the eares and gappes of deepe woundes, for to draue out the filth or other noyauce if ther were any. The tenth place is vpon the neck for to enlarge the wayes of the breath and of the meate. The xi. place to apply ventoses is vpon venimous bitings, and blaynes to draue out the thicke venim.

Question. How ought they to be gouerned that must be ventosed, befoze and after it?

Answer. To the first answereth Galen in the third booke of the certike dayes, and the same proueth Albumazer in his great Introductorie that the chosen dayes for to apply ventoses is, when the Mone is full and not in the wane. For as the Mone encreaseeth in light, likewise encreaseeth the humors within the body, and as it waineth, so decreaseeth the humors and withdraue them inward. And therewith it ought to be an austruall day, y is to say, hot & moist, and the ventoses ought to be plyed from two of the clock vnto three. And after the intentions of Doctozs, first the place ought to be bathed and someted (which should be ventosed) with warme water if the blond be thicke, but if it be thin it is not needs at all, for it should be daunger of too much

P.

resolution



Guydo his Questionaries,

resolution, and that the strength should weaken. And it is to note, that neuer scarifying ought to be made but first ye must put to the ventose dyve, bicause the blode must be drawen or it be voyded: As to the second question it is to be noted as is afoze spoken that there bee two manners of ventoses. Some be of horne, and some glasse, they of horne are applyed in sucking. They of glasse with tow put into the ventose, and fire in the tow and layd on the flesh, then the fire quenche wher the ventose taketh. Or after Albucasis, take a little candle of ware & give it a lytle stay below that it may hold right upon the flesh, and lyght it, then set on y ventose and the candle will quench and the ventose take hold. And the Chyrurgion ought with his handes to rubbe all about the place to move the blode to it. As to the thirde question after that ye haue applyed and sette to the sayd ventose by two or thre times if it be neede when it is taken away, ye ought to make certeine scarifications very deepe with the rasour, and then wype and dyve the bloody place, and then once agayne sette to the ventose as ye did befoze, and keepe it on halfe an houre till it be halfe full of blode, and then take it away and wipe the place and set it on agayne, and hold it there more or lesse till ye haue sufficiently halfe a pound of blode, or to a pound, after the tenour of the strength the quantitie of the repletion. And if after the first apposition after the scarification if it bleede not well, rub the place with the mouth of the ventose, or give it small fillips with your nayle, and garse it a new that it may bleede well, and when it hath bene ventosed wipe and dyve the place, and then anoynt it with Oyle of Roses or other oymntment to mitigate y smart and governe the patient as is afozesayde of them to be letten blode.

Question. Shall they be set upon breaſtes of women or other soft place?

Answer.



Aunswere. Nay, for daunger that it dos not enter to deepe in quantitie, and may not be had agayne.

Question. If the ventoses will not hold when they be set on, what ought the Chyrurgion do to make them fast?

Aunswere. He must bath and foment the place all about with warme water in such wise and so long that the ayre enter not.

Question. Is it nedefull for to contynue and kepe them longe?

Aunswere. No, specially aboute the pꝛyncipal mem-  
bꝛes that are the mynes of strength, for behynde the  
necke they hurt the mynde, and behynde the shouldez  
they annoy the herte, and in the ryght Ipocondre they  
noye the lyuer.

Thus endeth the seconde particle  
of this treatyse.

¶ Here begynneth the thyrde particle of this treatyse,  
wher as is aunswered vnto certein diffyculties, and  
questions vpon the manner to apply blood suckers  
or horse leches.

Question.

**W**herfore are horse-leaches applyed?

Aunswere. For to vnderstand the soluti-  
on of this question is to be noted what horse-  
leches be. They are well knowne to be certayne little  
blake wormes lyke to Picc. tayles and haue smal peo-  
lowe strikes on their backs somewhat brownysh  
vnder the belly, and to the question they are put and  
applyed to draw or sucke as is afoze sayd.

Question. Which are the blode-suckers that ought  
to be chosen, and which are wholesome and which are

A. is.

dangerous



Guydo his Questionaries,

daungerous, and ought not to be applyed in any wise:

Answer. They that be good, be found in good are clere waters, and they that be of a loathsome colour with great heades, and that be rotten, and founde in naughtie waters, be daungerous, euill, & venimous.

Question. To what bodyes and to what members ought they to be applyed?

Answer. They ought onely to be applyed in bodyes boyde of repletion, for in Cacerhimike bodyes and replete they ought neuer to be applicate as touching the places and members that they ought to be put to, they are applyed vnto onely to such places as ventoses cannot be set, as to sinewes, in the hippes, gams, and in places drye and scarce of flesh, as the fingers and ioyntes. And Thederic willet that sometime they be set vpon Apostumes of the cleansing places, which are of difficile curation and maturation, and some will haue them set on Emoroides for to open them.

Question. In how many maladies are blond-suckers good?

Answer. Auicen sayth, that they be good to scabs, to Emoroides, & to Apostumes of the cleansing places, as it is sayd.

Question. How should blond-suckers be applyed?

Answer. They ought not to be applyed when they are new taken, but kept in fresh clere water all a day, till they haue purged of all that was in their bellies. And then rub the place y<sup>e</sup> will put them to till it be waxe raddie, and wash it w<sup>th</sup> anoint w<sup>th</sup> a little blood, or gatte it with a rasour y<sup>e</sup> some blood issue, then put them to with a reede or your hands, & put them in two or thre places as need shal be. And wh<sup>en</sup> they haue wel sucked & drawen till they be full, they will fall off by themselves, or els put a little vineger on their heads, or white salt, or aloes, or separte them with a boyl-haire or a fine th<sup>rd</sup>, to

Question,



Question. How shall the place be ordered after that they are fallen off.

Answer. Rub and wash it with salt & vineger.

Question. If after the extraction and fall of the woyme ther follow Emororgie or too great flux of blode what ought the Chyrurgion to doe?

Answer. To stanch it with a playster of Bolarminike Galles, Balastie and other that stanch blode.

Question. How ought he to be ruled that hath bone blode-sucked after that they are fallen off?

Answer. He ought to be ordered as they that be let blode, as it is witten in the first partiele of this treatise, and he ought to take triacle for doubt of ventosities, that blode-suckers doe breede.

Thus endeth the thirde partiele of this present treatise.

Heere followeth the fourth partiele, where as is answered vnto other difficulties touching the manner of cauterising or searing.

Question.

**W**hat is cauterification?

Answer. It is an operation made with fire artificially in the body of man for certeine vtilyties.

Question. How many manners of Cauteres bee there?

Answer. Two manners; Some are actnals, and they appeare sodeinly in effect, as they that are made with instruments of mettall, & burning, or with the roote of Aristologie, or of Affodilles that are soze bet or with water, or with seething Oyle layd to the place cunningly and not at aduenture. Other are potenti, all whose operations are not so sensible nor so sodeine, but appeareth afterwarde as they that bee made with burning or rupticke medicines. And there is two man-



Guydo his Questionaries,

ners of them. Some are of strong oppression, and maketh scarres as lyme and sope and Anacardus. Some other thirleth moze lyghtly and make no scarres, but blysters as Cauterides, Flammule, and Pantalupina.

Question. Which Cauters are the surest, the actuals or the potentialls?

Answer. The actuals, because the action of fire is most simple. And also it hurteth lesse the next parts and principall members then the action of rupture, for it is greatly suspect to the principall members, & therefore it ought not to be applied, but if case be y<sup>e</sup> the patient were faynt hearted and durst not abide the fire, and in case that ye woulde apply Cauters lastly and for to purge, for in such case the rupture for the payne, that it maketh and for the bigge scarre that it leaveth, and in weakning of the place is cause of bigger flure of blood.

Question. Which is most profitable to make actual Cautes with golde or with yron?

Answer. In principall & tender members as the eyes, it is better to do it with gold then with yron. Howbeit in other members it is moze behoueuable to do it w<sup>th</sup> yron as saith Albu. For the fire may be better discerned in the yron then in the gold or in silver, because of their colours: but if it were a goldsmith that is wont thereto.

Question. If actual Cauters be necessarye and to whome, and wherewith?

Answer. First they be necessary to cōserue health and to heale diseases, and keepeth the roome of profitable purgings, as blood lettings & cleansing by medicines laxatiues, in such that may not suffer them. And the rest that remaineth after the purgings it correcteth in great and strong diseases, whereas it is wont to be giuen. Secondly they be necessary and conuenable to be giuen in al dispositions of maladies and specially in material maladies, except in such as are hot & dry, wherein they



do many euils, and that it is true that they be profitable in the other first dispositions and cold dispositions and moyst inasmuch as it contrarieth them wholly.

Wholy in hot and moyst dispositions, in which suppose that wholly they doe not contrary, neuerthelesse they contrary accidentally, inasmuch as it boydeth the cause of the malady. Howbeit it is to be noted that suppose a Cauter be a profitable remedy and berye conuenable, yet it is not now a dayes so much in vse as it was wont to be, for the abusers of the art and that exercised it, the which indifferently and in all dispositions that is to say in repletion or otherwise apply them. And it is euill done, and many euills followeth thereby, and therefore good Chyrurgion beware right well, that in a person full of humours good or bad neuer to apply Cauter without precedent purgation,

Question. For how many and what vtilities are Cauters made and ordeyned?

Answer. For five vtilities. The first to comfort the members for they chase and drye the members that were dulled with colde and humiditie. And therefore Galen sayth of the anthozitie of Ipocras, that the drye thing is nearest the whole thing, and the moyst thing fardest off.

The second vtilitie is to withstand and defend the member from corruption. And therefore Auicen in his fourth booke comaundeth them to be done round about the Estionoenes sores spredding or compassing & to corrupt bones.

The thirde vtilitie that Auicen putteth, is to resolve the coarted matters, in any member, and therefore biddeth Albucasis and Haly abbas that they bee applied to the paynes of the ioynts and great dolour of the head.

The fourth vtilitie is to staunch the blood, as Auicen putteth



Guydo his Questionaries,

putteth. And Galen in the fifth of Theraperticke, bicause they make scarre. The fifth vtilytie is purging olde flures as the eyes and of all the body, and this vtilytie putteth Arnolde of Villenensis. And for that cause be the Cetons and Canteres done (behinde the the necke,) and in the fontanelles of the lacerts wheras one is deuided from the other) vnder the sayde lacerts a two or thre fingers from y ioynts. The vi. vtilytie that Galen putteth is to enterbake, and intercide the matter. And for that cause are the veynes of the temples canterised, bicause that the matter runne not into the eyen and in ruptures that the bowelles shall not descende, and in the circuit and next places to wicked sores. And of this vtilytie Arnolde of Ville, maketh an Aphorisme, where he sayth that the running can not be diuerted nor issue kindly, and that his abiding may be competently cleansed by Canteres. The vij. vtilytie is for to draw out the superfluities. This vtilytie the common blage approueth by operation of Apostumes by Canteres, and by cutting of kirkelles and extirpation of flesh quicke or dead.

Question. Which are the places and particle of actuall Canteres?

Answer. After men of this time there be thre. The first is applyed to the toppe of the head, whereto the master finger may reach beginning a spanne from nigh to the roote of the nose stretching vpiward, and the Doctors will that there ought to be applyed a rounde Cantere with an Oliuare for to resolue the brayn, and diuert the reimpose matters in the subiect places below and some deepe them to the bone, and other raise make bare the first table of the skull. Powbeit Alb. approueth it not, and the sayd Canteres applyed to the sayd places anayleth to idlenesse, falling euill, paynes of the head, and to running of the eyes, to pifficke, and to all reumes.

The



The second place to apply cauteris, ought to be in the flesh of the head behinde in the noddle. And they ought lykewise to be applyed round with an olyuare, and a uapleth for to heate and comfozt the head in palsy, in trembling of lynibes, crampe, and to pale Lazery. The thyrde place to apply cauters, is on the eye lyds to correct them and reple them, and is done with a cauter myflyn in stede of pytch, for to close the holes or places of the drawen haire, to let them grow agayne, and ought to be actual, that is in manner of a needle. Lykewise they be applyed to the lachrymalls to consume the superfluous flesh, and is done with a small actual cautelayze nigh to the nose, for the fistula, and with a quill. Lykewise to the temples with a cautelayze to close the beyne, to staunch the rewe y falleth ouer the eyes. And it is applyed to the nose with an actual through a quyl or reede for to consume the sinke. The fourth place is for to apply them within the vnulle for to cut it with a sharpe cauter through a quyl. The fyfth place is the necke where as cetons are applyed with tonges cetoned, or with a needle cetoned behind the neck in the pyt, and they are applyed to depart the humours that runne to the eyes, as Lanfranke sayth. And other saye that they haue seene by experience that the round cauters applyed to the sayd places and left long open, heale the madnesse, and the frensy, and furoous. And Galen in the. xiii. of his Theraperticke sayth, that a ventose made on the noddle is a good help for reumes that descende ouer the eyes, & for the most helpe so dyd Guydon. The first place is in the fore-part of the necke vnder the chynne (by the counsell of some masters) for to cleanse the mater of gout rose, and other infections of the face and mouth, and they will that there be applyed a cauter with cetons. The seauenth place is on the homiplate vnder the fontells of the armes thre fingers from the ioynts, where as manifestly is diuided



Guydo his Questionaries,

the lacert from the lacert with a cauter & round clauall with head and plate perced. And in the sayd place is applyed inwardly the cauters for remedies of the face, & for part of the necke. And applyed in the said place outwardly on the arme, is for diseases of the head, & hynder part of the necke. The viij. place to apply cauters is on the parties of the brest or thorax vnder the furcles with a round cauter or cetons for disease called Astma, or shortnesse of breath, & disease of the lungpype. And lykewise they be applyed vnder the arme holes for the paynes of the shoulders and to cleanse & applye the Lepzy, and lykewise for the disease of Epimace, or Apocismus of the rybbes is opening made with a knyfe ansal to draw out the rottenesse, howbeit it is daungerous of the fystule or of deathe for the weakenesse of the heart, bicause of the ayre y thryllet in at the opening as Albucrasis sayth. The xi. place is on the forepart of the belly on the stomacke with round cauters, or cauters with cetons, that kepeth it better open, for the diseases of the stomacke, or on the lyuer, or on the mylte, for the diseases of the sayde membes. And vnder the nauill for the water of Pdropely. And Albucrasis and Haly doe them with claualls, double or treble. The x. place is in the flankes for the rupture, and in the coddies for swelling of the coddies, and flankes, with ceton, and on the share for the bladder. The xi. place is behynde on the reynes, and is made with a rounde or clauall cauter. The xii. place is on the fontynellis vnder the knée thre fingers bredth, there as the lacert is diuided from the lacert, and is made with round claualls with place for the purgation of all the body, & the diseases of the legges.

Question. Which are the generall vtylities of cauters potencials?

Answer. Potencial cauters are profitable, & serue to such thinges as the actuals do, saue that they com-  
fozt



fozt not as the actuals, but they weaken the members, and therfoze be they moze appoynted to empty & dzyue the humours, open Apostumes, & restraine flux of blood then the actuals.

Question. Which are the particuler and profitable places of potencial cauters?

Aunswere. First as touching their particuler vtilities, they are taken of the places whereas they are applyed, and the places wheras they are applyed be such, foz the burning potentials ought to be applyed in fleshy places, bicause of theyr deepe drawing, & deeper then the actual burnings. Howbeit they be moze grieuous in the noble members. And the blysters potencial cauters be applyed vpon places betwene flesh & fel, as vnder the chynne, behynde on the necke, in the face, on the ancles, and on the hands, foz it houldeth but humours that are betwene the skinne & the flesh, as it appeareth by experience.

Question. Which and how many be there of actual cauters, wherto they be vsed, and what shapen haue they?

Aunswere. Diuers auctours haue vsed and described the forme or shapen of certeine. William of Salicet describeth vi. or viii. Lanfranck v. Henry of Maundeuil vii. Howbeit of all comon cauters Guydon describeth but vi. whose names followeth. The first is called Cul-telere (of Consteant) that is a knyfe, & it is of two manners, one is called Doyfall bicause it hath a backe and cutteth but on the one syde, and the other is Ansall bicause it is made in manner of a sword, cutting on both sydes.

And with this Cul-telere is the superfluous flesh cut, & Apostumes are opened, and the sores vlcers rectified. Of the which cultelers the shapen or formes are to be sene most lyuely sette out in Ambrose Pare a French wyter.



Guydo his Questionaries,

Question. How and in what manner ought the cauters be applyed?

Aunswere. They ought to be applyed in the forme as foloweth. That is, first the place must be sought where that they shall be applyed, and wype it wel and drye it, after take your platyne or quill and apply them all colde, but ye must not let them lye long, and then giue the cauters to the worke-man that shall applye them all hotte and very flaming, so that the patient see them not. And let them be applyed vpon the sayde places in reuoluing them continually from one place to another, that they cleue not to the flesh, tyll the rednesse begone. And they must be harder pressed vpon y bones then on the synewes, and more lightly, & let it be done as oft as nede shall be.

Question. In what tyme and in what houre ought the cauters to be applyed?

Aunswere. After Galen in the third and xiiij. booke of his Theraperticke, at all tymes and at all houres as necessitie requireth, so that the body be cleane and not full of humours.

Question. How long ought they to be kept open after the cauterising?

Aunswere. After the doctrine of Rog. & of those masters by the space of xl. daies or more, or iij. monethes, for that is y last terme of apostumes as Ypocras saith in the vi. particle of his Aphorismes, & second of the pronostices. And the cause is, for the vertue confortative entreteth by the cauters by the foresayd tyme is euaporate & the place weakened, & also there abydeyth repletion of euil humours by the sayd opening.

Question. How ought the place to be kept open after the cauterising?

Aunswere. They must be kept open with tents or knots of ware, or with water in the which is steeped & dissolued the vertue of Euforbie, or Scamony, or Colloquintida,



quintida, or of Elebore, after the kynde of the humour that shal be purged, or is a Pease, or a put made of the wood of Puy, or of Gentian, and ouer it lay a cole leafe, or an Iris leafe, & ouer that a linnen cloth iij. double, and a platyne of Brasse or Laten, or of Silver bound thereon, and be remoued twyse or thysse a day.

Questio. How must they be ordered y<sup>e</sup> shal be cauterised?

Answer. Thus: First or they be cauterised they must be comforted, & to them declare the utilities & goodnesse that cauters will doe to them, & if it be nede to make to holde him fast, and to bynd him well. And after that they be cauterised ye must apply on the sayde places Dyle of Roses (with the white of an egge wel beaten together & wel incorporeate) by the space of iij. dayes. And then apply vpon it a maturatiue made with butter well washed & unsalted, & a little wheat floure, or with some other vntuous thing & swete without salt, vnto the scar be fallen, & then to be dressed & healed as vlcers be, except only that ye will keepe the open soz to purge the humours and the vaporous fumes, or that the place had ben opened long aforehande. For which thing it shold not be sure to close it without that it were euacuate by another place, for it should be daunger that the humours y<sup>e</sup> were wont to runne in the sayd member shold remayn within, & y<sup>e</sup> peraduenture it would deriuat to other mebers & do moze harm the was before.

Question. Is it of necessitie y<sup>e</sup> after it is closed to open it againe, if it be lawfull to open it in the same place?

Answer. Yes, or in another member nere to it, or to the next place, as Arnolde de villa nova saith in his parabes. Question. If they y<sup>e</sup> be cauterised with potēcial cauters may be ordered as they be cauterysed with actuals?

Answer. Yes: saue that they shall not be bounde. And also those y<sup>e</sup> blister make no scarre, which muste be well applyed, correct, & repprimate of theyz malices.



Guidos Questionaries,

And after that the blysters be reyled perce them with  
cysours or a needle, and lay a Colewort leafe thereon,  
and cover it with linnen, and order it as ye lyst. And  
bicause that they be not blystred nor make no scarre  
thus they fall within vii. dayes.

Thus endeth this present Questionary made in the  
honour of almighty God, and profit of young stu-  
dients in Chirurgery, willing to apply theyr study  
in the same art.

The manner to examine Lazars, and to ap-  
proue Lepry, Meselry, after the mynds  
of Doctours.



And Galen wytnesseth it is great iniury  
be it done to man or woman to depart  
and put away them that be not infect  
with Lepry, nor touched with Meselry,  
and not being Lazars. And also it is  
great daunger to support, haunt, or be  
with such as are stryken or dysleashed therewith, for it  
is a contagious and daungerous malady. And there-  
fore they that ought to iudge and approue them should  
ryght diligently behold them and confidre the vnyuoke  
signes and equyokes also. And not for one onely token  
giue theyr sentences, but by many conuenaunces, and  
specially vnyuokes.

First then when that the approuers come or cal the  
dysleashed to theyr presence for to examine them, they  
ought to comfort them with wholesome wordes, and  
tell them that the sayde diseale is to make them peni-  
tet for theyr synnes, & to desire of Christ his euerlasting  
Kingdome, & in the meane tyme to suffer gods punish-  
ment patiently and thankfully; and not to be dismayed  
though the world refuse them. And then cause them to  
swere



twere to say the truth, and enquire of them such things as foloweth.

Secondly the examiners ought to enquire of them by the primatiue causes of Lepre. And first enquire of them if there were any of his lygnage that he knew to be Lazars, and specially their fathers or mothers, for by any other of they kyndred they ought not to be Lazars, but if it were by some constellation that influed equally vpon a kyndred, and specially on them y dwell together, and haue one selfe manner of lyuing, as wee see oftentimes by the time of pestilence, if any of a kyndred be stricken or infected, that also many other as brethren, and colins, or other parents some after are stricken, and yet or they haue be bozne. For as Auicenn sayth in his second treatise the first sen, of the fourth of his Canon in the first chapter of rottennes. The first cause of rottennes is meates, and the nourishing that is of euill qualyties. And for that cause if a chylde be nourished of a woman corrupt and infecte in hir humours, ought also to be infect. And not all onely if the mother be a Lepresse, but let vs beholde also that for the sayde cause by experience that they being conceived in the tyme that the woman hath hir floures, and that she be not cleane, that scantly the chylde scapeth Lepre, or to be scalled, or fached with such infect diseases, or that he beare some marke vpon him. Also if the father were infected in the matter whereoff he is composed. For as Galen sayth in the fyfth particle of the Aphorismes of Ypocras vpon this Canon: *Et qui crescunt.*

The thinges that are dyssolued of an other thing necessarily extendeth of the nature of the thing whereoff they are dissolued.

Then ought ye to enquire whether he hath hadde the company of any Lepresse woman, And also ye are to enquire if any Lazar hadde medled with hir afore him and lately, bicause of the euil infectious matter  
and



and contagious felth that she had receiued of him. It is to be noted, that a woman is not so daungerous to be a Lepresse to habyte with a Lazar, as it should be a man to habyte with a Hazardous woman, or with one that hath habited newly with a Lazar. For all infections remaine in the matryxe of the woman, vnto the tyme that they be purged by their floures and clenfed, which a man can not doe, because he hath no receptacle where to holde the sayd immundities.

Then ye ought to enquire of him if he hath hadde the quartayne feuers, and how long since: For, howbeit (sayth Auicen in his first fen of the first booke of his Canon) the feuer quartayne deliuereth a man of euill melancholyke diseases, and know if he hath not hadde the Emorroydes, and how long since: Lyke reason, the Emorroydes kepeth that he fall not into inconuenience.

Then enquire of him whether his dreames be feareful or not, and whether he seeth black things, & diuels, suche dreames betoken the melancholyke humour to haue dominion whereby he is so enclined. And know of him how he is wont to lyue, as if he hath vfed meates with strong spyce and in great quantitie, & strong wyne, or garlyke, leekes, onyons, and colewortes, olde chese, Gotes fleshy, of Beares, of Foxes, of meles wyne, or salt meates, and of vncleane fysh all at one table, and if he haue continued therewith. And also of all manner of herbes, and such meates as burne the bloud, and wholly consumeth it. Then aske if he hath hadde great sollicitudes, & chargeable thoughtes that hath dried him, made him melancholyke.

Then ye ought to behold & confidre in your selfe of what complexion he is, aswell naturall as accidental, for suppose that leproy be a cold disease by incineration of humors, yet Auicen saith, the most auuncient cause of leproy is the euill completion of the liuer y is so hot  
and



and dye that it burneth the blode and melancholy-  
eth it.

After that the Patient hath bene examined vppon  
the first canes that dispose a person to be a Lazar, he  
ought to be examined & approued by the signes of leproy  
aswell Equiuocalis as Vniuocalls, and are the signes  
that conueneth onely in this disease, & the Equiuocall  
signes conueneth them in diuers maladies.

Of the Vniuocall signes. First then in proceeding  
as it is sayde to the knowledge of the vniuocal signes,  
in following the doctrine of Ipocras in the first booke  
of his *Prorrhiques* saying. *Primo enim egri faciem per-  
notabis.* First thou shalt note the signes appearing in  
the face for they are the truest, for all the signes vni-  
uocalls are holden there bicause that in the face among  
all other members of the person is no greater number  
of spirites bicause of the v. Organes of knowledge that  
is there. That are the hearing, speaking, seeing, smel-  
lyng and feeling, and also it is the barest of flesh, and  
therfore it is soonest altered of al the other members,  
and at this cause Gordon preserued a man at Mount-  
pelier, x. yeres to be cast out, agaynst the intention  
of all other Doctors there, bicause the tokens appea-  
red not in the face, and yet it did ouer all the other  
members.

First then beginne at the height of the heade, and  
beholde his haire and his browes and plucke at them,  
and loke if with the rote they draw any flesh by the  
rottenesse and corruption of their flesh. Such by de-  
fault of nourishing is sone scene. Item, feele with thy  
finger if his browes be not grauclous & full of graines,  
bicause that in al leproy the vertue assimilative decay-  
leth. And for that cause when the nourishing cometh  
to the members they may not assemble them to y mem-  
bers at all, and therefore they remaine graynye, the  
which thing mounteth alwayes next y members vnder



Guydo his Questionaries,

of flesh as is the face. Then behold his eye if they be rounde especially to the domestike parte. Also lyke wise if his eares be round and thicke, and rugged. Also if his nosethills be wide outward, narrow with in and gnawen. Also if his lippes and gummies are foule stinking and eczoded. Also if his voyce be hoarse, and as he speaketh in the nose. And also if his breath and sweat stinke, and all that cometh from him, and if there appeare any stratenesse of breath as he would rattle, and for that cause haue they most haunt. Also if his looke be stayed and horrible in manner of a monster. These signes be vniuocalls that alwaye betoken leproy, when they are all or the most part of them with the equiuocalls as it shali appeare, & such signes come in leproy by these causes as Auicen sayth. The first generation of leproy is in the entrayles, and for that cause the lunges and lyghtes be hurte, and the pipe of the voyce afflicth it, and causeth them to speake as it wer in the nose. And for the rotten and corrupt fumes that mount vpyward by the conducts of the braine, and the hairees lessen and fall for default of good feeding. And they appeare in the face and in the the breast.

Of the equiuocall tokens,

The Doctours put fyre tokens equiuocalls. The first is hardenisse and tuberositie of the ioynts outward as the armes, legges, handes, and feete, for the dye matter that is stopped by melancholy. The second is a morseue colour and darke for the blacke melancholike humour that corrupteth the blood. The thirde is falling of haire spoken off in the vniuocals. The fourth is wasting of a browne and chiefly of a poulce, so that when it is pinched it abideth byright by the consumption of the sayd muscle. The fifth is the insensibyltie of the rotten humours of the



outward parts extremities spreade within them.

The first is blacke copperous skal or scabbe in the face, and sores on the body by rotten humours and corrupt that strue with the euill fumosities. The seauenth is graynes vnder the tongue and behinde the eares, the causes are in the vnitocals. The eight is burning and feeling of prickings ouer all the body. The nynt is ruggishnesse of the skinne in manner of a Goose, for the great dythe of the blood and humors. And therefore they ought to be vnclothed and water cast on them, and looke if it take and sinke in the skinne bicause of their dythe, where it seemeth that they are anoynted they seeme so much to be fat.

The tenth that they be of ill rule and are commonly beguilers. The eleauenth that they haue terrible dreames as I sayd befoze. The twelfth that they haue weake poultres. The thirteenth that they haue white vyne thinne and ashy. The fourteenth their blood is blacke and dusky, of leady colour and sandie, and to see this it must be washed and freyned.

The manner to let them blood, and  
to wash and strayne it.

**F**Yloyne sayth, that there must be a great opening in the veyne when they be letten blode, bicause the thicke blood should not remayne and the thinne onely come out. And when it is drawen, consider the substance and the colour if it be so as it is aboue sayde, and then wash it, and passe it thzough a fayre white cloath, and then loke on the flesh that abideth in the cloute, and if it be grauellous and troublous it is a great token. Otherwise take salt and meddle it in the blode and if it melt soone. Another way, take his Urine and vinegar, and loke if they will mingle together.



Guydo his Questionaries,

¶ Yet doe thus, put some of the blode into a basin full of water, & if it goe downe to the bottome lyke meale it is a token that he is a Lazar.

¶ When good Chyrurgion doe not as a foolish Judge that forthwith giueth his sentence, but first or thou giue it prefer God before thine eyes & consider diligently the vniuocall signes and the equiuocalls, & see if they agree, but yet neyther iudge a man to be lazarous by the equiuocalls, nor for one or two of the vniuocalls, nor by the least of the principalls, but there as the vniuocalls in all or in the most parte, and of the principalls accorde with the equiuocalls of the most parte, and of the principalls.

FINIS.

¶ Thus endeth the manner for to examine Lazares, and to approue their diseases after the intention of Doctors.

The Epitomie of the third booke of  
Galen of the composition of  
medicines.



¶ Galen (the father and light of Physick) seeing the great abuse which was in his time in the curing of wounds & hurtes of Nerves or sinewes: thought it necessary (in this his thirde booke of the composition of medicines) generally to intreate and write the Method or manner of curing wounds in the Nerves or sinewy parts, which cure before Galens time was much abused & many patientes suffered both terrible torments with losse of their limbs and also greivous convulsions and paynesfull crampes,  
not



not without dangerous fetters and great putrifaction hastening untimely death.

So that there was none that had the perfect cure thereof, for at the beginning: they used conglutina-  
tive and knitting medicines, which they ought not to  
have done. And if ther chanced any inflammation, then  
they fomented the afflicted place with hot water, and  
applied Cataplasmus of wheat meale, boyled with He-  
dræum, that is to say, Oyle and water boyled toge-  
ther, in the which was a great error and contrary to  
all true Method, for in so doing: the diseased part quick-  
ly corrupted, and came to putrifaction, by reason of un-  
natural heat and too much moisture, which are the on-  
ly and chiefest causes of putrifaction.

Nevertheless it doth not followe that at all times  
drying and coling things ought to be used, because  
that the colde is an enemy to the sinewes, as Hippo-  
crates testifieth, wherefore there must be used drying  
things tempered with moderate heate, or at the least  
more declyning to heate then to colde, which ought to  
be of a subtile and pearcing substance, for heat alone  
doth not ingender putrifaction, except it be mixt with  
aboundant moisture.

And after these things being well considered: ther  
must be diligent regard whether the sinew be unco-  
uered or not, for if the sinew be uncouered: the medi-  
cine ought not to be so strong, for in such a case gentle  
and milde medicines are most meete where the sinew  
is bare, otherwise it wil bring most perillous accidents.

These medicines that are here rehearsed are of a  
thinne subtile substance or nature, as Succus Cere-  
næus, Succus medicus, Sagapenum of the East, Euphor-  
bium of the West, and the iuyce of Tithimales. Of  
mineralls or medicines which are found in the Earth,  
some be very subtile as Aphronitrum, id est Nitri spu-  
ma, the frothy part of Nitrum, which easely wil dissolve



The Epitomie of the

or be melted in water. Likewise these are subtille, Nitrum beronicum and Asia petra, the floure of which among al earthly medicines is most subtille. Of mettals Lorpin & Sulphur be both subtille and hot. After these Misy, Verdigrece and Chalcitis a mineralls of Lime, the which be very hot and somewhat astringaunt.

Wherefore in the compounding of such subtille medicaments: we commonly burne or at the least wash, & such like to mitigate & fiercenes of their corrosiue & fretting nature as Chalcitis. And next to this are placed Spodium, Pompholix, Psoicum, and Chirofocola, medicines of subtille substance without any smarting heat. And of the lyke qualtyes are Succus Laurinus, & Cedrinus, that is to say the iuyce of Bayes and Cedar. Neuerthelesse the Bay is not so subtille as the Cedar. And of the lyke qualtyes and kindes is the lycour or water of Lixiuij which the Greekes call Staeta, & yet Dyle of Cedron is of a greater and moze excellent vertue, although that the sayd Lixiuij be made of subtille things most finely and artificially burnt.

The composition of this sayd Lixiuij. Is of a wilde Figge tree, which the Greekes call Erincon, and of Tithimales burnt. The best of the said Tithimales is that, which the Greekes call Characias, which is the male and the greatest manner. The Cozne which the Greekes call Sitera, that is to say wheate, and Ervus or Orobus is the most subtillest, considering that they haue no great facultie to heat.

You shall vnderstand that the most part of simples which are subtille & fine are hot, and those which are of groser substance, cold, & reason is euident: for the heat is subtille and light, and the colde thicke and heauie, and doth both repressse and binde together.

Yet for all that some colde Simples haue a sharpe qualtye with subtille substance, yet in operation it is colyng, as Vineger, for among all the Simples it



is most subtilest.

Therefore it is necessarie to haue good knowledge in the nature and qualytie of Simples, whereoff medicins haue their beeing. For without the knowledge thereof it is not possible to doe any thing in this art, and especially in the cure of sinewes worthy commendation.

It sufficeth not to haue great store of receipts, except ye know the particular nature of euery simple. And with hauing knowledge, he shalbe able to frame his composition himselfe, according as the nature of the grieve shall require.

The perfect knowledge of Simples, is in three thinges, that is to saye, of plants, of mettalls, and of lyuing thinges, and it is not sufficient to see them once or twice: but you must must marke and beholde them often as in their beginning, growing, state, and declination.

For by this beholding: you shal know in what time it is best to gather them, if they be not gathered in their due time: the heat of the Sunne will burne and take away their vertue. And also the place where they must be kept, ought to be temperate in heate and moysture, for feare of chaunging their nature or vertue, for without the knowledge thereof it is not possible for a Chirurgion to haue the true vnderstanding and method to compounde medicines nor to gouerne well the curation of diseases.

So then it is necessary to know the nature and facultie of simples which is amply shewed in many good booke, and especially by Galen in his booke of simples.

I finde a certeine hystorie in the foresayde Author the which I thinke maye well and fitlye bee rehearsed in this place, to make this more playne to the Reader. Upon a certeyne tyme, there was broughte to Galen a chylde, hauinge a confusion



### The Epitomie of the

oz b2mse vpon the first ioint of his middle finger in such  
sozt y the whole ioynt began to putrisie & co2rupt, then  
Galen applyed to the putrified parte, a Cataplasme oz  
Pultise, made with Barly meale and ware, & fomen-  
ted it with Lixiuij round about the afflicted place, but  
where there was grieve and payne he made fomenta-  
tion with hotte Dyle, and then after the moisture was  
d2awen out by the applying of d2y woll, he v2sed a me-  
dicine made with Dyle, ware, and Euphorbium, by  
the which meanes he p2eserued the ioynt. The lyke he  
did to an other which came to him in winter which  
had great colde with payne in his knee continually, the  
which he cured in lyke manner with Dyle and Eu-  
phorbium, so2 the sinewes and tendones doe receiue al  
one curation, and the accidents that chaunceth to the  
one chaunceth to the other. For the names of such pas-  
sions oz gr2eues it is no matter, so2 bicause it is not the  
names that doe eyther good oz harme. But it is the  
facultie of the medicines which doth al. Let vs retourn  
to the cure.

Afterwards the sayd Childes finger began to putris-  
fie moze and moze, and he began to feele payne & gr2eue  
vpward in the whole places. Then Galen in the place  
of Barly meale the tenth day, did vse the meale of Co-  
robus with the sayd Lixiuij, oz Sta2ta wherewith the  
Patient began to amend, and within th2ee dayes was  
eased of his payne, sauing .bat there remained in the  
b2used place a certeine Nervous oz knottie sub2stance  
much like vnto a great tendone the which was redy to  
fall, & after b2eing halfe rotten fell alltogether, which  
did make many thinke seeing this knottie sub2stance:  
that the sinew had bene altogether rotten, which was  
so2 lacke of the knowledge of their Anatomie, and so2  
lacke of that knowledge they did not consider how the  
Tendones oz Cordes are couered with the sayd Nerves  
Membrana as defensatiues, not onely th2roughout the  
inside



inside of the hande: but from thence go in order to all the fingers.

Then after that Galen had taken away that which was putrified from the sayd b20se, the corde was very sound and cleane, and then he bled Trofis dissolved in Sapa, and applyed it in the foresayd Neruos parte, and made particuler unction againe, and in lyke manner bled the Pultis, and the anoynting with Euphorbium, as aforesayde. And when he had thus done, the fourth day dyd think with himselfe what medicine that were best then to applye, and considering that if there were no inflammation or distemperaunce, it were best to applye skinning thinges, but if there were any inflammation, then he thought best to use moderate drying thinges without Cicatrifying or skinning.

And when he dyd see there was inflammation, he bled the medicament that is called the greene Plaster of Epigoni, which the Grækes call Ixis. The which Emplaster you shall finde in his second booke of composition of medicines in generall, then afterwarde for to finish the cure, he bled an other medicine composed as foloweth.

Rec. of war, drachmas. 150. Terebenthinæ, drachm. 200. Seui vitulini, drachmas. 50. Galbani, drachmas. 24. Mannethuris, drachmas. 24. Salis amoniaci, drachmas. 12. Aeris vsti, drachmas. 12. Aloes, drach. 12. Squame æris, drach. 24. Alluminis rotundi, drachm. 24. Alum plū, drach. 8. Chalcitis, drach. 8. Miscos, drach. 8. Opoponacis, drachmas. 8. Erui, drachmas. 6. Ammonioci, drachmas. 6. Mineij rubi, drachmas. 6. Aceti, drachmas. 3. Olei hemi. 2. consequently when Galen had thus bled it, then he came to cicatrificafes, and for the outwarde part he applyed Euphorbium mingled with war and Rosin, in forme of an Emplaster.



The Epitomie of the

**A** Method for the curation of the wounds  
of Nerues or Sinewes, and of what fa-  
cultie the Medicines which

must be ap-

plyed

ought to be.



**A**LEN in his Method of wounds of  
Nerues, dyd vse liquid medicines, and  
sometime Emplaisters. And without  
the wound about the place, he applyed  
very soft Woll with hot Oyle. Some-  
times also he vled Oyle with a lytle

Uinegre.

But in such sort that the colde vertue of the Uine-  
gre was without offence, neuertheless the subtilnesse  
oz persing vertue did remayne, and two oz thre times  
a daye did vnbynde the wounde to see if the medicine  
dyd make any fretting in the Ulcer oz soze. And if it  
caused any greese oz payne, then he somented it with  
Oyle as hot as the patient could endure.

For if it be but warme, it will doe moze hurt then  
good, and much woze if it be colde, for the colde doth  
stop and hinder out bzeathing of the member. But the  
heate doth resolue and make thinner. &c.

As for the vse of water, it must be in such sort vled  
that at no tyme in the curation it touch the Ulcer.  
Wherefoze when it doth chaunce that there remaineth  
any cluttered oz congeled blood to be taken away out  
of the wound, it must be done with Oyle.

And for an erample, Galen reciteth an histoz of  
one which being hurt, was foure dayes without the fee-  
ling of any payne, and when he dyd see that there was  
no inflammation, he went abzoze about certeine earnest  
businesse which he hadde to doe, the weather being ve-

ry cold



ry colde and tarped somewhat long, then he returned to his house with great griefe and paine, even to the very nape of his necke.

Then Galen being called after that he did see the payne that the patient was in, made fomentation with hot Dyle all about the payned place, and applyed great quantitie of Wooll moistned in Dyle, and the liquid medicines made with Euphorbium and Castorum, and by this meanes the payne was eased, and after that he had slept, all the accidents dyd cease.

Therefore it is very profitable to apply the Wooll very warme, and so continue it whether it be applyed with Dyle, or Dyle and Vineger, which may well be done, if you apply also vpon it drye Wooll.

And if it be in the winter, the patient must keepe his house vntyll the fifth or sixth day of his griefe. For if he be free from inflammation vntyll the seventh daye, and that he feele no manner of payne or griefe, then he is without danger.

Also you shall keepe in memory that in this manner of cure, cold Dyle and astrigent is contrary. But ther must be vsed the subtilest Dyle that may be gotten, as very olde Dyle, for lacke of the medicine that is made of Euphorbium or Vineger, or other such proper medicine, Galen doth teach to take in theyr roome, Propolis being very newe, liquid and fat, and very olde Leuen, or else of the iuice of Tithimal, with new Leuen, or Propolis liquified in Dyle with Leuen, dissolved in very sharpe Vinegre, and the Dyle must be very olde.

The floures that are to be vsed to make Pultasis, or Cataplasmus off, are Farina, Fabarum, Orobi, id est crui Lolij. Ciceris vel Lupinorum, Amaroru polenta, made of Barly with Oximel, these Cataplasmus be not onely good in boysterous people, but also to all others, whether there be any inflammation or no.

For lack of these aforesayde medicines you may vse  
 A. ij. these



The Epitomie of the

these Cataplasmas following, that is to say, Propolis  
beeing new, Liquid & fat, & apply it vpon the wound,  
sometyme with Leuen alone & sometimes with both, &  
sometyme with meale of Orobis & Leuen, but y<sup>e</sup> Leuen  
must be very olde, & contrariwise the Propolis must be  
newe. If it be olde, you must soften it with Oyle by the  
fire, or in the Sunne, or else you may vse the iuce of  
Tithimales mingled with Leuen or Oxelam, the Mi-  
nagre must be very sharppe werewith the Oxelam is  
made.

These be medicines which may sone be hadde in a  
readinesse for lacke of others, which at necessitie Ga-  
len dyd vse in woundes of Nerues.

By this you shall note then y<sup>e</sup> the medicines which  
be applyed in woundes of Nerues, in what manner so  
euer it be, ought to be actually hot, and for the punc-  
tures or prickings of Tendones, the medicine which  
is made of Euphorbium and olde Oyle, in the forme  
of a Liquid cerat, is very good and proper.

And with the sayde medicine Galen dyd heale one  
which was hurt in a tendone, within the space of foure  
dayes.

Then there was one that (seeing the good successe  
that he hadde with Euphorbium and Oyle) thought to  
take an example by the sayde curation, and dyd vse new  
Euphorbium, wheroff dyd follow great heat and paine  
with corosion in the Ulcer, insomuch that he was  
constrayned to call Galen to remedy it, the which by  
fomentation of Oyle & Minagre dyd appease the paine  
and diminish the accidents, wherefore it doth appere  
(as before hath bene sayde) that you muste not neglect  
to haue the knowledge of the faculties and kindes of  
approued medicines, and of them which will sone lose  
theyr strength, from the others which doe keepe and  
maintaine long tyme.

For Euphorbium is one of these kindes that wyl  
lose



lose his heate very soone, which is easy (by the colour) to be knowen. For if it be newe, it is of an ashy colour. But if it be olde, it is of a pale or yelow colour, and for that cause it is very drye, and will hardly be dissolued in newe Dyle, for in the mingling it dothe drinke by the Dyle incontinent, wherefore to dissolue it wel, it must not be mingled together with Dyle all at one tyme, but labored in a mortar by lttle and lttle, for feare of running togethers.

Euphorbium is one of the simples which will soone lose his heat, and doth not keepe long, which is known easily onely by the colours without tasting of it.

Truely when it is olde, it is not of an Aschy colour as it is when it is newe, but it doth declyne toward a pale or yelowish colour, and if it be newe, in the tasting of it, it will be so hot that it will burne the tongue: but if it be olde, you shall seele no greate heate in it. Nevertheless, Euphorbium doth keepe his vertue longer then Tapsia, for Tapsia in one yeare loseth his strength very much, and in two yeares loseth his strength utterly, and is good for nothing.

But Euphorbium if he be good when he is newe, that is to say, if he be hot and burning as before sayde, he will last thre yeares, sometymes foure yeares and to the fifth, but the first he doth lose all his force and strength. For which cause Galen dyd vse oftē times old Dyle without war, for bicause y the Euphorbium was of five or vi. yeares of age. So y the vse of y Euphorbiū cannot be comprehēded by waight, for when it is new, ye must put twice so much Dyle, & thre tymes so much ware, and if it be olde, the more Dyle shalbe put to it and the lesse ware.

Wherefore if you will make the foresayde medicament in forme of a Liquid cerat, you shall put foure tymes so much Dyle as ware. But if you will make it in forme of a Plaster, you shall put thereto as much

℞.iij.

Dyle



The Epitome of the

Dile as Wax, & principally if the wax be olde & drye. For if the wax be newe, you shall not neede so much Oyle, and lesse in Summer then in Winter.

For to make Emplastrum Carotodes.

That is to say, a Cerat or Cireone, you shall take of the best wax, liquid it in Dile, then ad to the vi. part of Euphorbium, and temper it, as aforesayde, or else as foloweth.

Rec, Euphorbium, drachmas. i. Wax, drach. 6. Dile, drach. 5. or 6. And for bicause that the Wax is not so cleauing and viscus as Rosin or Pitch is, ye shall ad to either of the Cerats, Pitch or Rosin, or of both, and then ye shal not neede so much Dile as you should haue done, if it had bene made onely with Wax. And this is to be noted, that you ought to haue a diligent regard to the moisture or drynesse of the Rosins, for you haue some moze dryer then other some, and others againe be moze liquid. Of the dryest of these kindes is y<sup>e</sup> which some call Fricta, & others Colophonina. After the same kinde doth folow, y<sup>e</sup> which is brought in Earthen pots, which is vnclaryfied, & when it is claryfied it is like the fozenamed Fricta.

There is an other kinde which is called Pityinon phisema, that is to say, German Pitch, which is moze dryer then the other two aforesayd, the which Galen dyd iudge not to be vsed in this cure, bicause of his vn- cleanenesse, but did vse the (aforesayde) Fricta.

There be diuers kindes of these (as befoze hath ben sayd) of y<sup>e</sup> which some will remayne moze liquid then other some, for the Turpentine will remayne most li- quid the other doth some dry, as Strobolina and Abis- etina, and of these two, the hottest is Strobolina, & next vnto them in heate, is Turpentine.

As for the Rosin of Cipres I do not reken, for Ga- len neuer durst nor would vse it in any Plaisters to be applyed to Nerves, bicause it is astringant. The best  
and



and principal of all these kindes of Rosins, is Turpentine, not for his heate, for Strobolina and Abietina (as befoze hath bene sayd) are hotter.

The which Turpentine Galen dyd vse by experimēts, the great vtilitie that was in it to mundifie, to resolue, and to drawe, and is very comfortable to the Nerues: witnesses also therevnto Dioscorides & Anabarzeus.

And when you will haue the Cerat very cleauing, you shall put to the moze Rosin (as is aforesayd) and mix it according with the Oyle and wax.

The emplaister which Galen did vse,

**Y**OU shall take of Turpentine, and put thereto. iij. times so much wax. Then ad to them the. xij. parts of Euphorbium, if you know not whether the Euphorbium be exactly hot or no, you must proue when the medicine is made by this meanes, that is, ye shall strike a little of it vpon a linnen cloth, and apply it vpon the thigh or arme, & there let it remaine for a certeine time, and if you perceiue that it doth somewhat warme, then is the medicine temperate, and if it doe cause no manner of sensible heate, or else that he giue moze seruent heate then he ought, it is certaine that the medicine is either to weake or to strong.

The heate may be diminished by addinge the moze of Oyle and ware, and also it may be augmented by adding too of the Euphorbium, for the confection of these kindes of medicines, the Propolis is the best and most conuenient among all other kindes of Rosins, but it ought to be new & fat, because it will the better drawe to the outward part, the thicke vapours, & superfluous humours, but Rosins are to be mingled with wax, onely to giue thicknesse and forme to playsters, & are not so conuenient in this curation as Propolis is.

Wherefoze you shall note that in tender & soft complexions, the medicines ought not to be so strong, as



in strong and boisterous complexions. For the Cerat which is mingled with olde Dile is very conueniable in some, and likewise Fermentum, that is to say Leuen, is very good so if be olde, for the older it is the better, because it doth both resolue & attract more then newe, moreover Sulphur viuum is very good in these aforesayde compositions, and it may be vsed with Terapharmacum. Also Aphronitum may be vsed & Beronictum litrum, so y it be not grauely, which may also be mingled with Tetrpharmacum.

Arsenicum which is called in the Atique tongue, Arenicum, being mingled with Tetrpharmacum is profitable, and for lacke of these you shall vse Sandarach, as of Lime quenched and vnquenched, washed and vnwashed. But there must be lesse of the vnwashed then of y which is washed: for because that it is more sharper then that which is vnwashed.

Now then to haue the perfect knowledge to heale woundes of Nerves, it is needefull to know the ende & intencion of the cure, likewise the facultie of simple medicines, the which in this cure ought to draw & resolue without excessive heate and without great sharpnesse or byting. And likewise it is needefull to know and vnderstande perfectly the Anathomy. And the nature and complexion of the members of the body, and perfectly to vnderstand y difference betwene the Tendones membranes and ligaments, for when occasion shall serue to stich any wound, you must not touch the tendones, for the Tendones and the muscles haue coniunction together, therefore when the muscles be seperated, there must be very good haede taken in the stiching of them, least you cause payne, for if they doe indure any payne, it causeth conuulsion, & the afterward turneth to putrefaction, & so all the partes thereabouts doth suffer the lyke accidents, yet neuer thelesse y musculous flesh may well be stiched, as shalbe hereafter sayde.

Therefore



Wherefore to haue perfect knowledge of the Tendons, this is to bee vnderstanded, that there bee two kindes: that is to say, the one rounde lyke vnto a corde, for which cause the auncient wryters haue so called them: the others be flatte lyke vnto membranes, whereoff some passe along by the thigh neere vnto the knee. Also they are within the palmes of the handes and the soles of the fete.

Now we will returne to the matter, in woundes of Nerues you must not make fomentation with hotte water, as the Whisitions before Galens time did: nor yet vse Cataplasmus made with wheat meale, and boyled with Hydrelæum. For Galen made onely fomentation with Oyle, & the medicines aforesayd, by which meanes he healed many. And being but of the age of xxviij. yeares, at which time he came from Alexandria into his owne countrey, did inuent and deuise the manner to cure the woundes of Nerues: and since that time hath done many goodly cures, by the Method and medicines aforesayd. And now for an example marke this hystory which is recited.

Upon a time (among others) there was a certeine Captaine of war, the which had a wound in his thigh, transuersales, the which wound was of a great depth, that the one side was drawen vppward and the other downeward toward the knee, and for to heale the sayd wound, Galen did not doubt to stich it in the muscous parts. Neuerthelesse he gaue good respect in touching of any Tendon, for he knew y the muscles might wel be stiched without daunger and not the tendons, albeit that some auncient Whisitions doe stich but onely the vpper lippes of the skinne, though the wounde be neuer so deape, for they did feare to stich the muscles, & ther were others which would stich the fleshy partes of the muscles, but they were of the vpper part of the wound and not in the depth.

R.

Wherefore



Wherefore when ther did chaunce any deepe wounde  
beeing transuersales: hee did boldly stich the muscu-  
lous parts. As for the other woundes made according  
to the length of the member, it is not needful to stich  
them, for with good and convenient roling the muscu-  
lous parts may well be agglutinated.

Wherefore they which be ignorant in the Anato-  
mie, doe feare to stich the membranes with the mus-  
cles, but Galen beeing learned in that matter, did stich  
them safely and without daunger, although that the  
large Tendones are much lyke the membranes, yet for  
all that, there is difference: for the Tendones be more  
hard & of a groser substance then y sayd membranes  
be. Except it be in the muscles of Abdomen, which  
the Prince Auicenna calleth Mirac, for in that place  
they be very tender and subtile, as the membranes be  
in all poynts except it be in the streight muscles.

By this it appeareth that the third part of Whisick,  
which y Greekes cal Chirurgia, that is to say, y which  
is exercised by handy operation. Pharmaceutice, that  
is to say, by medicines as to the Apothecary. Diateti-  
ce, by regiment of the lyfe haue neede one of the other:  
wherefore he which doth take vpon him this professi-  
on, ought exactly to be exercised in these three.

After that he first hath had the perfect knowledge  
of the Theorick, that is to say speculative, in the which  
is taught the Method to cure by reasons and demon-  
strations, and if he be ignorant in any of these hee is  
not worthy to be called a good Chyrurgion, and shall  
neuer be able to do any thing which shal be to the pro-  
fite or easement of his Patients.

The composition of medicines  
for woundes of the Nerues  
made of mettalls.

Amongst



**A**mongst the mettalls you must auoyde them which are astringaunt, and principally in the prickings of the sinewes.

But the abstersiues, as *Acris Squama*, and others are profitable. And this must be noted that all mettalls are partly of a grosse and terrene substance, bicause that there doth containe in them much earthye nature, wherefoze they doe require to be prepared, to the ende y they may be moze subtile. One way to prepare them is this.

First the sayd mettalls ought to bee laboured in a morter, onely with verye strong Vineger, which hath a pearcing facultie, and ought to be so laboured very long.

There be some of the sayde mettalls that will not well be beaten, although they be very long laboured. Neuertheles they may easely be dissolued as *Chalcitis*, *misy* & such like, but others may be beaten & reduced in to poulder, as *Acris Squama* and such others. And this you shall note, that *Chalcitis* & *Erugo* if they be burnt, they haue lesse sharpenesse in them, wherefoze the greater quantitie may be occupied when any medicine is made.

The *Pastills* of *Troci* of *Andronis*, *Poluidas* and *Pacion*, be right excellent and conueniable in wounds of sinewes, so that they be dissolued in *Sapa*, as they ought.

*Sapa* is made of Must, that is to say sodden wine, but the sayd Must ought to be made of sweet *Raisons* and not of sower which are *Abstersiues* and of the latter running of the *Tub*, the which wine must be boyled vnto the consumption of the halfe, and with the sayde Wine the *Pastills* may bee dissolued to be applied vnto the Nerues which lye bare.

But when you vse them, you shall take that kinde of *Poluidas*, for they bee most temperate,



The Epitomie of the

and principally in those bodies which are temperate and tender, in which bodies all the kindes of Pastills ought not to be vsed, but medicines according, which we haue already spoken off, and will speake hereafter, for all bodies be not of one temperature, for they differ in three things, that is to say, as for their temperature, secondly in the augmentation of their age, and last in their states and exercises, as they which worke much, or lyue idely. Wherefore it followeth that no medicine can be conuenient, in all bodies. And for this cause you must haue two sortes of medicines the one strong, and the other weake: and then when necessity doth require, the mixtures may be according to the temperature of the body.

Medicines for strong and boysterous people.

Rec. Aeris squama parte 3. Misys crudi partes, 2. Chalciteos cruda parte. 1. Ceræ parte. 12. At the beginning when Galen prepared this medicament: hee did put to it Arsenicon, & after that when he saw that it was superfluous: he left it out.

Medicine for delicate and tender complections.

Rec. Misys combusti. Chalcitidis vsti ana. parte. 1. Aeris squamæ partes. 4. Ceræ parte 18.

Medicine for meane complections which Galen did often vse.

Rec. Misys vsti. Chalcities vstæ. Erugini vstæ ana, parte 1. Aeris squamæ part. 3. Ceræ part. 5.

For to make these medicines, the quantitie of the Oyle ought to exceede the quantitie of the Wax, as if there be viij. ounces of Wax, you shall put xij. ounces



res of Oyle (which is a pounce after Galen) and the Oyle must be lyke the Oyle of Sauen, that is to say, of a subtile substance, and not astringaunt, and the olde Oyle is best. Wherefore new Oyle which the Greekes call Homotribes, is neyther good nor conuenient.

After that the mettalls haue bene well beaten long time with vineger: you shall adde too of Thus, but it must be white and good, then agayne you shall beate it with the mettalls, befoze that you adde too the Cerot, but the quantitie of the Thus shall be the halfe of the medicines, for to make the medicine in a meane temperature. And if you wil make it more weak, you shall adde too more then the halfe of Thus.

And if you will haue the medicine more sharper: you shall not put to the halfe of Thus in the foresaid medicine. It is expedient that ye mingle some Rosin with the Wax and Oyle, neuerthelesse you ought to consider, that if you doe put to it Strobolina, that the medicine will be more stronger and sharper, and if you put to it of Terebenthine the medicine will be more softer and meane in sharpenesse, and if you will haue it betwene both: you shall put to it Abietine or Benjamin larix, which is one of the moystest Rosins, and is of substance lyke unto lyquid Pitch, which some Merchants and Factors sell for Terebenthine, to them that knowe it not, nor can discerne the one from the other.

Yet notwithstanding ther is great difference which may be easely knowne by the tast and by the sharpe smell which he hath more then Terebenthine, neuerthelesse their strength doth not differ much.

Wherefore if you wil make your medicine in forme of an Emplayster: you shall mingle with your Wax the vi. part of the sayd Rosin, which is for a pounce of Wax, two ounces of Rosin, and if it be lyquid and fat, halfe an ounce shall suffice. And when you will

R. iij. not



The Epitomie of the

not make the medicine in forme of an Emplayster, you may leaue out the sayd Rosin, but you may adde too of Galbanum sometimes as much as of Thus according as neede doth require. For when you put too as much Galbanum as Thus, the medicament is the gentler, & when you will haue it more stronger, you shall put to it but halfe so much Galbanum, and sometimes the lesser weight or quantitie, as if there be iij. dragmes of Thus, and iij. drams of Galbanum, y<sup>e</sup> medicine shall be the more mit. gaine and gentle. But if you put too but ij. drams of Galbanum, the medicine will be somewhat stronger. Wherefore in sensible and tender bodies or Cacoehime it is expedient to haue y<sup>e</sup> medicine to be prepared with the more quantitie of Galbanum. When when you will make your medicine to be applyed to the Nerue being bare or discouered, you shall not put in so much Galbanum for feare of causing pain, for the Sinewes being bare may not abide any strong medicine.

Among the simples, Vineger is sharpe and very painefull, and for that cause Oyle is applyed with it, and also sometimes Galbanum and for lacke of Galbanum, you may take such greaces that are of subtile substance, as of wilde beasts, that is to say of Lions, wilde Bores, Leopards or Beates.

Likewise of flying foules, as of wilde Duckes and such other lyke, in their steepe you may take of Cockes, Hens or Chickens, but this is to be noted y<sup>e</sup> the greaces of wilde flyinge foules and which doe lyue abroad in the feldes, are better then of them which be nourished about the houses, for those which be nourished within or about any houses, are more beaue, and their fat is of a more grosse substance and more moyst, for bicause that they are shut vp, and haue no scope to fly or runne as the others doe, for the exercise and stirring of their bodies both leghten & make fine their grosse.



grosse humours. When you will haue your medicine of the thickenes of a Cerot: then must be added to the third or fourth part of Wax, or if the greace be very moist: you may put to the one halfe of wax, & so after such sort as shall be thought good, but if the greace be meane betwene both, that is to say neither too dry nor too moist, you shall adde to the third part of wax, the which Cerot, shalbe profitable for many purposes, and is called Dialteaton, that is to say, made with tallowe and greace.

The Medicine which is called  
Euphorbium.

**W**E haue spoken heretofore of the qualitie, nature and facultie of the Euphorbium, and after what sort it will keepe, and how in time he loseth his strength, and how he must be knownen by his colour and substance. Now we will intreat of the medicines which are compounded with the sayd Euphorbium, and is made as followeth.

Rec. Euphorbij, parte 1. Ceræ partes 3. Olei partes, 4.

To the composition of this medicine, the wax ought to be triple, that is to say, iij. times so much in respect as of the Euphorbium and the Oyle the iij. part, but the Euphorbium must be new and good. The vse of this medicine is profitable in the punctures of Nerves, and especially when it is feared that the wound will close vp, therefore it is necessarie to haue a respecte to the strength of the medicine, for if it be too weake the quantitie of Euphorbium may be augmented, sometimes ther may be added to the half of Euphorbium, & sometimes as much as of wax or more. Namely if the Euphorbium be olde, for it must be according to the strength of the patient.

But



### The Epitomie of the

But if the medicine be too strong, you may weaken it by adding too of some Oyle, or els to make an other more weaker according to the forme & manner aforesayd. And if you will know when the medicine is too strong: you shall marke these signes that followe, that is to saye, if the Patient feeleth greate heate with Erosion, or if the partes about it be hotter then they were before, or if the pricking paine be more raised by then it ought to be, or if the side of the said prick haue any inflammation.

Therefore for to chuse apt & conuenient medicines, it is needful to make the composition in the which ther is put iij. times so much War as new Euphorbium, the which is more stronger then the other. If there be five times so much War, the composition shalbe more weake and gentle. And if there be foure times so much Ware, the composition shalbe meane betwē both. And if you wil haue your vnguents such as  $\phi$  Phistibns call Acopa, that is to say, taking away of wearinesse or payne: you shall put too foure times so much Oyle as ware. But if you will haue it in forme of a liquid Cerot, you shall put too double of Oyle to the War, and if the war be dry, you shall put too of Oyle two parts and a halfe, which is to say, for one pound of war, two pound and halfe of Oyle. And if you will make it playster-wise, there must be added as much war as Oyle, namely if the weather be temperate. And if the war be too olde & dry, and that the weather be colde, there must be somewhat more Oyle then war. But if the Ware be newe and moyst, and the weather hotte: there must be somewhat more ware then Oyle, that is to say, for one pound of ware .xiii. ounces of Oyle, and in the composition of the medicine for the better minglyng of the Oyle and war together you shal adde too some Rosin, and principally of Terebenthine or in steede Colophonia, and if you doe adde as much



asmuch of it as of ware, the Pitch doth make the consistence of the Cerot, and note, that which is most liquidest, is the best, even in lyke sorte as of the Rosins. And if the Rosin be liquid, as is the new Terebenthine, it shall suffice to put in the third parte, in respect of the Ware.

When Galen dyd compound any medicine, wherein is Rosin and Ware, it is to be understood that he ment not that which was dry and olde, but such kindes of Rosin and war that were of a meane substance, for else being mingled with the others will some dry and lose theyr strength, and that for two causes. The first by the intemperature of heate of the weather, and secondly by the reason of being to long kept. As for Propolis, it is no other thing but white war, and it is more conveniabile in plaisters & Cerots then Rosin or Pitch. And more Galen dothe account Terebenthine among the Rosins, and is most convenient of all the Rosins in the foresayde playsters and Cerots.

Medicines made of Simples which wil dissolve.

**T**hese Simples which follow are liquible, that is to say, which wil dissolve upon the fire, and where off Cerots and Plaisters be made, and may be boyled with moist thinges, as with water, Wine and Vineagre.

The simples which are these that follow, Propolis, war, Rosin, Ladanum and Seuum, that is to say, Tallow, and Galbanum, which must be prepared in a double vessell commonly called Balneum Mariæ, which is asmuch to say, in putting of the foresayde simples with in some vessell, and then to set it in a Cauldron of water upon the fire. There are also simples that will as well dissolve without fire as with fire, in moist thinges as Gutta Ammoniacy, the licour of Sagapeni, Panacis,

S.i.

Cerapion



The fourth booke of Galen.

Cerapion and Oppoponax.

Rec. Oppoponacis, Galbani, Terebenthine, Propolis, ana parte. i.

You ought to take good hēde that your Propolis be neyther drye nor olde, but for lacke of the other, you may put in such as may be gotten, but it must be double in waight and the other Simples must be new & liquid.

A nother of the same effect.

Rec. Aseti sexta. i. Picis. i. pound. Oppoponacis. 4. unces, the Pitch must be boyled with Vinagre. Et fiat.

These medicines afoze named are good in punctures of Nerues and for byting of mad Dogs, & principally for a wound made by any venemous beast, by the reason that they are percing, & doe keepe the sides of the wound from shutting together by the which meanes the venim which lyeth within, shal be more easely be drawen out. But for bicause that the said medicines are strong, you must vse them in strong & boisterous bodyes.

And if the sayd diseases, doe chaunce in tender and delicate people, as women and little childzen, then they must be liquified with some kinde of Dyle, or resolutiue Unguent, namely Amaricum and Oppobalsamum.

Then afterwards with Irinum and Comagenum, and in steede of these Sasinum and Ciprinum, or if these be not to be hadde, you shall take Dyle. Or if it be in Alexandria, you shall take Oleum recinum and Rhanthinum, for surely there is abundance of this afoze sayde in Alexandria, & also throught all Egypt. But there is not to be founde Oleum sinapinum but with great difficultie, the which Dyle if it be put in the afoze sayde medicament, there is no doubt but that it will be much more stronger and better to keepe open the punctures of the Nerues, and if you haue no Oppoponax to make the said medicine withal, you may take Sagapenum dissolved in Vinagre, Rosin or Propolis, or some greaces, being



being very olde so that they be sharp, & of a subtile substance, as of a Wyden, Leopard, Beare or Fox, or else of wyloe Ducks.

Or else these greaces folowing being very olde, of a Bul or of a Cote. And this is to be noted, that the older the greaces bee, the more sharper, and namely the greace of a Hog the which is more soft and moyst then all the aforesayd. And of the lyke nature is Wine and Wineagre and Marow, but of all Marowes, the best is the marow of a Hart, or of a Calfe. Of these aforesayd medicines Galen doth counsaile to haue in a redinesse, the which he dyd alwayes vse in punctures of Nerues, wherewith he had good successe.

#### The vse of Pigeons dung.

**F**OR because that Pigeons dung is sharp, it must be vsed in y<sup>e</sup> stead of Euphorbium, neuerthelesse it is of a more subtile substance then Euphorbium, wherefore it is more conuenient in strong and boylerous people, as rusticall bodyes dyed with labours, Galen sometymes dyd mingle metalls togethers beaten in Wineagre in the forme (as befoze hath been said) & by y<sup>e</sup> meanes the medicine was made more sharp, euen as though he had put in Verdegrece.

Of medicines called Diabotanium, that is to say, made of herbes.



**G**ALEN the interpreter of Phisicke, and learned in all thinges, would omit nothing which dyd appertain to the curation of woundes of Nerues, for which cause he hath taught diuers manners of curations, to the ende that if the one should fayle, they should haue others at all times when need required, & also when vpon y<sup>e</sup> suddaine a Chirurgiō

S. y.

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The Epitomic of the

is called to visit any Patients, whereas the Simples requisit cannot be gotten, therefore Galen right wisely hath taught the way to compound medicines for wounds of Nerves with herbes in steade of the mettalls aforesayde.

First the sayde Galen dyd compound medicines for wounded Nerves, of those hearbes which were of a subtile substance, that is to wit, of Dictamus, Amaracus, and Malus terræ which is Aristolochiæ, moreover he dyd make some in the which he dyd put in Maron amaricum, which is Margerô, Polium argemonæ, which is called Aigrimony, Chamapitis id est vina artetica centaurium Radicis omnium, Aristolochiarum, Dracunculi, Ficus agrestis, Brionia, Althea, Iridis, Acori mei A sari phouidest Valeriana, Gentiana and Panacis. All the which herbes and rootes aforesayde named Galen hath wyrtten and declared in his booke of Simples. And this you shal note, that because they haue a bitterish tast without absterfion or immoderate sharpnesse, they are conuenient in woundes of Nerves, and how they ought to be vsed, marke this that foloweth.

First they must be dyed, then stamped and beaten very fine, then searced throught a fine searce. For if it be of a groce substance, it is not conuenient in woundes of Nerves, which doth require the most subtile & finest that may be, (as beforesayde hath bene sayd) then after that these herbes and rootes be finely poudred, they must be mingled with Wax and Oyle, in such sort as we haue sayde of Euphorbium.





Compositions for woundes of the Nerues,  
which the Greekes call Politeleis,  
that is to say, sumptuous.

**I**t is not onely profitable to haue the  
knowledge to compound medicines of  
the simples aforesaid, but others sump-  
tuous and of great price, for although  
that they be but seldome vsed, yet ne-  
uertheless it fortuneth sometimes, that  
if you haue a great number of medicines, you shal scāt  
please the Patient, for he will haue them made of such  
Simples as are very sumptuous. As for an example  
Galen maketh mention of a very riche man which he  
doth not name, in his first booke of the knowledge of  
the iudgement of the pulse, and this third booke. The  
which rich man dyd by all the meanes possible he could  
approue to heale a malignant Ulcer vpon one of his ser-  
uants, then when he dyd see that he could not heale it,  
he did commit it into Galens hands, & after that he per-  
ceiued y Galen had healed it: he dyd desire him to giue  
him the receipt of the medicine wherewith he dyd heale  
his foresayd seruant. The sayd rich man did not con-  
sider that ther are many kindes of malignant Ulcers, but  
thought w one medicine to heale al manner of Ulcers,  
yet neuertheless Galen did giue to him the foresaid re-  
ceipt. But when he had the composition, he sayd go thy  
wayes and giue thy receipt to beggers, and let me haue  
an other moze costelyr and of richer Simples.

And also at a nother tyme when he could not heale  
a Childe that had a certaine infirmitie about his eare  
(w his owne medicine which he vsed without method  
the childes parents did send for Galen, and after wards  
he met with one by chaunce, of whome he dyd vnder-  
stand that the sayd Childe was healed, he was very de-  
sirus to know what manner of medicine Galen vsed.

Then considering that he had scene many that haue



The fourth booke of Galen.

bene wounded, both in Nerues and other places, & ha-  
uing theyr fingers cut with putrifaction; and some of  
them haue dyed, and others lamed. And contrarywise  
he dyd vnderstand that none of them which Galen dyd  
dresse dyed, nor were in daunger of death, but that spe-  
dely dyd helpe them: he demaunded the receipt of the  
same manner of sumptuous or odoziferous Unguent  
for wounds of Nerues, then Galen dyd giue to him ma-  
ny receipts faithfully dyspensed, with the which he hea-  
led many that had wounds in the Nerues, for y<sup>e</sup> which  
he gaue Galen great prayse, and gaue him most hartly  
thanks for giuing of them so liberally, for which cause  
he dyd present Galen with a present, the receipts which  
he gaue him were these that folow.

Rec. Cinamomi, Dictamni, Maryana. drach. 4. o.  
Certainly these Simples are odoziferous and sub-  
tile, he would not put in Amaracum, because it had not  
a good smel, also at Rome it was very hard to be found,  
as of Marum.

You must beate these Simples very fine and serce  
them as befoze hath bene sayde, and then temper them  
with the Cerot made of very good Oppobalsame, and  
Tyrrhenique Mar, which Cerot is made of viii. parts  
of Mar, and ten parts of Oppobalsame.

The composition of the receipt is thus.

Rec. Ceræ, parte. 8. Oppobalsame, partes. 10. adde too  
of the best Turpentine parte. 1. the Terebenthine, is ad-  
ded to in the ende, and if you will haue the medicine  
cleauing, and of a reasonable foyme, you may ad to al-  
so of precious Mirrh.

Where the Nerues were bare Galen did vse the  
Cerot which the Grækes call Mirepsice, and the Un-  
guents which the Romans call Vnguentū spicatum, &  
Phuliatum,



Phuliatum, in adding to the rif. part of Pompholigoes washed, which must be prepared with Terrenique, Wax, and burnt Nardus in a double vessell, which is vulgarly called Balneum marie, & all unguents ought to be prepared after the lyke sort.

In punctures of Nerves the most sharpest medicines are most convenient, because they keepe the wound open, but in wounds of Nerves discovered, it is convenient to use medicines which have a meane astringent with resolute vertue and without biting, as Amomum, Spicanardi, and Folium Malabathri.

The composition of medicines by other Physicians

which Galen maketh mention of.

There was none before Galens time which did write the reason and manner to cure the wounds of Nerves; nevertheless some have since his time but without distinction and good order. Among other a Physician of his time did prepare one as followeth.

Rec. Cerae 6. ounces. Olei ounces 9. Myseos ounces 6. Chalcitidis drach. I. Aeris squama ounces 2. and a halfe. Thuris halfe an ounce. Galbani. I. ounce.

The simples which may be liquified, that is to say, the Wax and the Galbanum after that they be resolved: you shall mixe them with the mettalls, first being beaten very fine with strong Vineger. Galen neuer knew the Authour of this composition, and sayth that he neuer found it neither in Asclepiades Apothecary, nor in Petron, nor in Andromacus. Albeit that the ancient Physicians did compounde good medicines.

Another



The Epitomie of the

Another of Adromachus.

The which is good as Asclepiades doth write for woundes in Nerues and Muscles contusions and gallyngs, and for any member being broken, there may be made with it also Collires, for diseases of the eyes, and is a good remedy for payne of the head and for all griefes.

Rec. Argenti spuma, Cera ana drach. 144. Ammoniacy, drach. 72. Terebenthine drach. 36. Lancesuccidæ combustæ drach. 12. Aeris squammæ, Thuris Aristolochiæ ana drach. 8. Olei recini hemi. 3.

The manner to prepare it is thus. First you shall boyle the Oyle and Litarge together, after that adde to the Ware and the Turpentine, & when it hath boyled till it come to a reasonable consistaunce: you shall adde to Ammoniacum. Note that this medicine is not conuenient in punctures of Nerues, for because it is astringent. Neuerthelesse it may be used where the Nerues and tendones be discovered. And if there be any inflammation: it must be lyquified with Oyle of Roses, and there be none, it may be lyquified with olde Oyle, Recinum Chamamelium and others which are for soft and tender bodies, and for the strong and boisterous: you shall use strong Oyle, as Oleum Radicis, Ficus, Aggrestis, Brioniæ, Asari, Dracunculi, Aristolochia and Panacis, but the Aristolochia and Panacis are more strong then the others.

¶ Another composed by Claudius Philoxenus  
Chirurgion for the foresayd griefes.

Rec. Argenti spumæ, Cera ana drach. 160. Ammoniacy, drach. 80. Propoleos. drach. 40. Terebenthine, Resine, Sicca, Thuris, Squamæ æris, ana drach. 16. Lancesuccidæ combustæ, Squamæ Stomatidis ana drach.



drach. 8. Oppoponacis drach. 4. Olei ricini hemi. 3.

A reddish medicine of Haliclus

Rec. Argenti spumæ, Cera ana, drach. 100. Terebenthinæ, Mannæ, Thuris, Galbani, Minij, Cinoptici, ana drach. 8. Olei sexta 1.

This Emplaister is good in greene wounds, and for wounds of the Nerves, and for Ulceres of the eyes, which be hard to cicatrice & to resolve all hardnes, and principally of the Paps or Breasts. It is likewise good for biting of madde dogs, & for the stinging of dragons and the venomous fish called in Greeke Trigon Thalassia, and in Latine Pastinaca Marina. Aesclepiades doth write that it is onely for woundes and maketh no mention for punctures of Nerves although it will serve in both.

Another Catagmatique medicine composed by Moscheon.

Rec. Argenti spumæ, minam 1. which is 160. drach. Picis aride, drach. 160. Seue vitulinæ drach. 160. Resine Terebenthine, drach 80. Manne thuris drach. 80. Cera, drach. 40. Eruginis Oppoponacis, Galbani ana drach. 8. Olei ricini hemi. 1. Aceti hemi. 1. Licorice cicamini hemi. 1. Picis liquid ciath. 3.

The manner to boyle this Unguent is thus. First you shall boyle the Litarge and the Oyle together, then adde to the Calves greace, and after that the Manna and the Thuris, let them be stirred continually till they be incorporated. Then you shall put to it the Pitch, the wax and the Turpentine, and consequently the others, which must be boyled in forme of an Emplaister, after that you shall adde to the Galbanum, Eruge, and Oppoponax, dissolved in Vineger, then ye shall take

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The fourth booke of Galen.

the lycour of Cicamini, and the lyquid Pitch, and boile them in another vessell, and when they be melted together, and somewhat thicke: you shall mingle them with the others, and set them on the fire agayne, till they come to a perfect consistaunce.

When you shall let it steepe in white wine the space of iij. dayes, alfter you may strike it vppon a linnen cloth to vse as an Emplaster.

This Emplaster is very good in graine woundes and for cutting and contusion of Nerues, for a fracture with a wound and with conuenient ligature doth cause calles to ingender in bones, it is likewise good in the beginning of an hidzopsie, for contusion of the Testicles, for Rhagadies, for Tumours of the throte called of Greekes Broncho-

cilas, to be hzlesse

this is a right

excellent medicine

dicine.

FINIS.





Heere beginneth the fourth booke of the The-  
raperticke of Claude Galen Prince of  
Phisicke.



We haue sayd that there is a kinde of dis-  
ease, that is called solution of continui-  
tie which commeth into all parts of the  
body of mankinde. Nowbeit it hath not  
one name in the al. For solution of con-  
tinuite in the fleshie part is called vlcer,  
in the bone a fracture. The Greeks call it Catagma. In  
the sinew, conuulsion, the Greekes call it Spasma.  
There be other kindes of solutions of continuite, that  
the Greekes call Apospasma, Rhegma, and Thlasma.  
That is to say, Thlasma in the lygament, Apospasma  
and Rhegma in the vessels and muscles, bicause of any  
violente stroke or grisonous fall, or any other great  
motion.

The solution of continuite called Ecchymosis in  
Greeke commeth most often with concussion & ruption.  
Sometime solution of continuite commeth by ope-  
ning of the Diuises of þeynes in Greeke named A-  
nastomasis. Also it commeth bicause that the Greekes  
call it Diapedisis. Other solutions of continuite hap-  
peneth of Eroysion in Greeke called Anabrosis. But it  
is a dispositio alredy medled & composed with an other  
kinde of disease that consisteth in the quantitie of the  
parts, as befoze hath bene shewed, when we haue spo-  
ken of holowe vlceres which proceede of two causes,  
that is to say of Excision and of Eroysion.

It is notozious in what manner Excision commeth.  
If Eroysion abound inwardly it is caused of Cacochi-  
mia. If outwardly it is done eyther by strong medi-  
cine or by fire. It behoueth then as befoze is sayd to  
take heede diligently and discerne the simple diseases  
from the compound.



The fourth booke of Galen.

For to a simple disease a simple healyng is due, and to a composed disease a healyng vnsimple. Also we haue sayd befoze what Method must be kept for to heale the composed diseases. Howbeit it is not inough to know the generalitie of the said Method, but behoueth to be exercised in all the parts thereof, seeing that in the same is neede (by manner of speaking) of sundrye perticular Methods, bicause that euery kinde of disease hath his owne Method. Then that which resteth of the curation of vlcere must be perfozmed in this booke taking the beginning here.

Euery vlcere is either simple and alone without other disposition or affection beginning with it, either precedent, or subseguement, or it is with some other disposition or diuers, whereoff some haue not all onely excited the sayd vlcere but haue augmented it. The other are without the which the sayd vlcere may not be cured and of them haue we treated here befoze.

We shall treat in this present booke the dispositions which augmenteth the vlcere, in the which lieth double counsell of curation, that is to say, eyther to take the sayd dispositions all wholly out of the body, or to surmount the incommuditie that aboundeth in it. The which thing may be easely done, if the disposition bee lyttle. But if it be great the vlcere maye not come to cicatrice vntill that remedy be put to the sayd disposition whereby we must diligently consider what the said affections and dispositions be, and how many in number, in taking our beginning as is aforesayd.

Euery vlcere is be it alone or with hollownesse requireth & demaundeth that the fleshy subject be natural and that there be nothing betwene the lippes and extremities that ought to be conglutinate, which often times happeneth, so that haire, a Spider thrid, matter, Dyle, or such lyke thing letteth the knitting.

And those things are as Symptomes and accidents  
of



of the sayd vlcres which if they be present may hinder and let the curation, if they be not, they lette not: but the disposition of the flesh subiecte, is cause of that which followeth. For with the same flesh and by the same the lypes that were a sunder are closed, and the hollownesse filled. It behoueth then that the sayd flesh be kindly, because that these two things may wel and commodiously be made perfecte, then shall it be kindly if it keepe it selfe temperately, the which thing is common to all other parts.

Whereby it behoueth that the flesh subiect be wholly temperate, as wel to close the vlcres as to fill them with flesh, but is it enough of that? Must not blood that gathereth to it be good also, & moderate in quantitie?

We thinketh this to be true, for it lacketh as much that the corrupt blode be as wholesome for the closing, and as to fulfill the flesh, as sometime it maketh Erosion and exulcere the body. And if it be ouer abundant in quantitie it engendereth excrements in the sores, and as is aforesayde hindereth, and letteth the curation.

And also there be three manners of vlcres difficile for to be healed. The first manner aboundeth by the intemperance of the flesh subiect. The second by the vice and ill qualitie of the blode gathering to it. The third for the ouer great measure and quantitie of the sayd blood. Dought not the diuision to be made thus, or otherwise, that is to say, the cause wherfore some vlcres are stubborne & difficile to be healed is for the intemperance of the flesh vlcerate, or for the gathering of humours.

Yet agayne, the mistempered flesh ought to be diuised in two differences. The first is when the subiect flesh is out of nature in an onely qualitie. The second is when with the euill qualitie it hath tumour against nature.



The fourth booke of Galen.

The flowing of humours is denided in two differences, that is to say, in the qualitie of gathering the humors & in the quantitie. Sometime diuers of the said dispositions are medled together, and sometime all.

But the Method for to cure them altogether ought not to be giuen but each one by it selfe.

The second Chapter.

**A**nd if the diskeperauence of the flesh be dry & filthy, moderate it with bathing and wetting in temperate water. But at al & as many times y this remedy shalbe vsed, the ende of the bathing and wetting shalbe forthwith that the particle becommeth ruddie and rise in a lump. Then cease the bathing and moysting. For if ye bath any more you shall close the humor againe that was loosed out. And so ye shal profit nothing. Likewise the moysting facultie of medicines ought to be greater then is accustomed in a whole parte. If the flesh be more moyst, then naturall habitude. We must haue regard to the contrary for y facultie of medicines ought to be desiccative, and in no wise to vse any water. But if you must wash the soze take Wine or Posca, that is to say Oxycratum, or the decoction of some sharp hearbe. Likewise ye shal coole the pride of the flesh that is too hotte, and heat that which is too colde.

We shall knowe such intemperatures partly by the colour, and partly by touching, and partly by feeling the diseased. For sometime they feele great heat in the partie, sometime manifest coldenesse, and delyght them in hot or colde medicines. And sometime appeareth rednesse and sometime whitenes. But it is an impertinent thing to this worke to distinguish these things. In the which worke we shew not Method to know the affections, but for to heale them. In such wise that by one consequence of words we be come vnto the sayd Method to know y affections. Return we then to our purpose.

If any partes are vlcerrated with swelling against kinde,



kinde, first the swelling must be cured, what oughte to be the curation of all swelling we shall say hereafter. Presently we shall treat of which is conuict and common to the curations of unkinde humours or swellings with the vlcers. If the lippes of the vlcers are discoloured onely, or somewhat hardened they must be cut vnto whole flesh. But when such disposition or affection hath to proceed further ther must be had deliberation, to know if all y part discoloured & hardened unkindely ought to be cut, or if it ought to be cured by long space of time. And without any doubt in such case it is necessary to know the patients wil. For some had rather to be long in healing then to suffer incision. And other are redy to endure all things, so y they may be soone healed. Likewise here shall be spoken of the curation of euil humours y gathereth in the parts of the soze places, inasmuch & bicause y it is an humour gnawing about succorose. But inasmuch as it is a wicked humour or ouer increasing in quantitie, y curing thereof shall be spoken off in his owne place. Then when y humour that gathereth in y vlcerate parts is not very far off, neither in quantitie nor in qualitie, it behoueth to diuert & driue away, y is in restraining & to coole y heat of the parts y are before y soze place. Like maner ye must begin y ligature at y vlcerate part, in leading it toward the whole part as Hipocrates willeth in y fracture of bones. Also y the salues y are laid to y said vlcers must be moze vndrying the they that are laid to a single soze. And if y flux or running wil not stop w salues take the cause of the said flux, & take it away. If the flux come by weaknes of y member y receiueth it, y said weaknesse must be cured. And such curations shalbe proper for the vlcerate part. But if the cause of the flux be thorough y aboundance of the blood, or of the ill disposition of all the body, or of any of the superiour partes, you must first take away the said causes.



The fourth booke of Galen.

The weakenes of y part fozth of which abundāce of iuice doth flow, commeth whole of the intemperancy and not altogether. Whereoff it followeth that the Ulcerate fleshe, is onely intemperate and not weake & feeble, and sometime it chaunceth both the one and the other. For the great intemperancy is the cause of the imbecilitie of the affected part, the which intemperancy is cured as is also sayd, in refrigerating the heate, humecting the dry, warming the cold, and desiccating the moist. And if the place be to colde and moyst together, the medicines must be in warming and drying together, & so of the other intemperances, in putting away every qualitie that surmounteth by his contrary. The reason is: Every thing that behaueth it selfe well, is according to nature, not onely in liuing things, but in plants and also in all other thinges, there is an equalitie, which the Grækes call Simmetron, and without excelle of all vicious humours. For the thing where nothing can be taken fro or put too, neyther any part, or any quality, it is all perfect in one equalitie: contrariwise the thinge that must haue taken fro it, or else somewhat added to it, is not in a naturall and perfect estate. Wherefore it is not possible to cure rightly but in taking away that which is excelle, and putting to it that which lacketh.

In another place we must speake of the ouermuch or lack of things, but when any qualitie is ouermuch, it is necessary that the other quality contrary to him, overcome him againe, and the corruption of humours or intemperacy, be remoued in restoring the sayd quality that wanted, for in cooling that which was to hot, thou shalt restore that which lacketh, & diminish that which was to much abundant. Thus it is necessary that the curation of the thinges that are put far from theyr naturall habitation, by some intemperancy, be made perfect againe by things of contrary vertue.

And



And thus the flesh or any part thereof wherein is flux of humours, because of weakenesse, ought to be made in this manner, (as is sayde before,) and when the intemperancy is cured, then procede to the cure of the vlcer, first curing the intemperancy, as if it hadde come without the vlcer: By the which thing it is manifest that all such curation is not proper to the vlcer, but to the intemperancy.

Likewyse if any flux of humours happen to the blacerate partes, as well by the occasion of any particuler member, as of all the body, wherevnto the blood or any ill humours doe resort, fyrst remedy must be had either to the particle that is cause of the fluxe, or else to the whole body.

Thus then we shall cure first, the varices that are often resorting vnto the vlcered place, before you cure the vlcer, & then afterward you may the easlyer cure the vlcer. Likewise in them that haue a disease in the spleene or in any other notable part, fyrst it behoueth to cure the sayd part, and then after to procede to the curation of the vlcer, howbeit none of þe curations hereoff is proper to the vlcer but some other affects or dyspositions, that eyther engendzeth the vlcer, or þe nourisheth or conserueth it.

### The third Chapter.

**N**OW I thinke it tyme to define that ther is no indication of outwarde or (as they terme it,) of primitive causes of curation, but the indication of curation to haue his beginning of þe affects selfe. But those thinges that ought to be done particularly are founde out eyther of that which the indication sheweth, eyther of the nature of the affected part, or of þe tēperature of þe ayre, or other lyke thinges, but to speake briefly, no Indication may be taken of

U. f.

things



The fourth booke of Galen.

things that be not yet come. But for as much as we ought to knowe the affect, that is not manifest vnto vs by reason or wit, we are often constrained to enquire of the externe and primitive cause. For this occasion the vulgare people supposeth, that the sayd primitive cause is Indication of curation, which is altogether otherwise. As it appeareth likewise, in those, where the affect may be exactly knowne.

For if Ecchymosis, or an Ulcer, or Erisipilas, or putrifaction, or Phlegmon, be in any part, it is a superfluous thing to inquire the efficient cause of these diseases, except they be remayning. For in so doing we shall cure that thing which is already finished: and shall prohibit the efficient cause to proceede any further. But if the sayde efficient cause which produced the effect, hath no longer byding there, then we shall remoue away the affecte. For to put away the cause that is not there, it were impossible. For curation apperteyneth to the thing present, as prouidence to the thing to come. For that thing which doth not now hurt, neyther is to be feared that it wyll hurt hereafter, is out from both the offices of the art, that is to say, from curation, and prouidence. Wherefore in such things there ought to be no searching of any indication, neither yet to cure, nor to prouide, (as is sayde befoze:) notwithstanding the knowledge of the primitive cause, is profitable to vs in things vnknowne.

Nevertheless the Emperickes take sometime the primitive cause as part of the course of the disease, that the Greekes call Syndrome, wherein they haue obserued and experimented the curation, as in that that hath bene hurt with a mad dogge or venemous beastes. Thus doth also some Dogmatistes, which doth affirm to cure such diseases by experience onely without ratiounall Indication, for they take the cause primitive, as part of all the Syndrome and vniuersall course; but  
the



the primitive cause serueth nothing to the Indication of curyng, although it be profitable to know of the nature of the disease, to them that haue not knowne the nature of venemous beastes, by vse and experience, and thereof taketh Indication curatiue, truely the outward cause of curation being knowen, dothe nothing profit to the Indication, but to the knowledge of the present affect. For put we the case that we know that the venome of a Scorpion is of a colde nature, and for that cause, as of a colde thing I take Indication for the remedy: how be it the case is such, that I haue no signe, whereby I doe vnderstand that the body is hurt of a Scorpion: it is manifest that if I doe knowe that the body is hurt of a Scorpion, that then I would inforce me to warme al the whole body and also the part affected, without abyding for any experience, in taking mine Indication of the nature of the thing.

We haue declared in the booke of Medicamentes, wherein it behoueth them to be exercised, that wil take any profit of these present commentaries, no such faculty can be found without experience. Truely it should be a gift of felicitie, if any hauing the sight of Litargium, Castorium, or Cantarides, forthwith to vnderstande theyr vertues. For lyke as in all thinges is committed errour, aswell by those that erre, as by those that lacke, so here (as the prouerbe is among the Grekes,) this Thiapauson, that is to say, they differ among themselves.

Also they affyrme that the vertue of medicines is not yet knowen, and that after so great experience, and the other that suppose and saye, that the sayde vertues be knowne onely by experience. The first speaketh vndiscretely, if that be a thing Imprudent to affyrme a thing impossible, and the other be altogether stupidious, sturdy, & foolish. But for this present time we wil say no moze, bicause I haue spoken moze plainly in the



The fourth booke of Galen.

third booke of Temperaments, and also in the booke of Medicaments. Neuerthelesse for the knowledge of dys-eases, some primitive causes are profitable, but after that the present disease is altogether known, then the cause primitive is totally unprofitable.

Now we have declared that it doth not become vs to meddle and confounde bothe the doctrines together, but the Emperikes ought to be spoken by themselves, and the rationally by themselves. We must now call to mynd because we have purposed in this present commentary, to entreate of the doctrine Racional, although to some thinges that we doe say, we doe not adde absolutely that all be not true, but onely after the sentence of the Methodicall sort: but that euery man ought to adde and reason that thing by himselfe.

And at this time we have sayd that ther is no cause primitive, which is profitable to the Indication curatiue, although it serueth well to the knowledge of the disease. And we confesse that the cause primitive, is part of the Syndrome, and of all the Emperickes course, that they cure all diseases, by reason and by experience. But in all that we shall say hereafter, it is not necessary, to adde such wordes.

Then let vs retourne to our first purpose, in taking the principal indication certaine and vndoutful, where off we have also vsed here before, as we have sayd, that the dys-ease that requireth to be cured, iudgeth the end wherunto the Surgion ought to intende, and of the same all other Indications are taken. Wherefore we haue begon to speake, that the sayd Indication, hath no manner of affinitie, with the cause primitive: for put we the case, that any Ulcer be come of a fluxe in any part, then it is manifest that the sayd Ulcer, procedeth of corrupt humors; for nature is accustomed so for to doe in diseases, when she purgeth the body and sendeth all the corruption to the skinne, in such sorte, that the skinne



skynne is vlcerate, and all the body purged.

What is then the curation of such vlcers: certainly as of other vlcers, wherein no corrupt affect, or disposition is, which the Greekes call Cacoethæ. But if it be so, it is euident that no Indication is to be taken of the cause, which hath excised the vlcer, but if the vitious humour remayne, some Indication might then be taken of the sayd cause, for otherwys it should be an absurde thing y<sup>e</sup> that which is no moze remayning should require curation, or if he should shew curation where there is no neede. Wherefore it is a straunge thing, and wholly against reason, to say that the Indication curatiue, ought to be taken of the cause primitiue. And for bicause that the said indication is not taken of the same cause, it is euident, that it must be taken of the cause present.

But what is such an Indication: forsooth if a man wyl properly define it, it is a thing which apperteyneth to prouidence, (which the Greekes call) Prophylactica, but if any will abuse the word, it is called Therapeutica. But forasmuch as of the vlcers themselves, certayne be simple, and certayne be hollow, (if a man wyl diligently marke and consider) the curation of them is brought to passe, in eschewing, and forseeing those thinges which be hurtfull vnto nature. And when we would bring any thing to good successe we had neede of natures help, as in closing of an vlcer, & regeneration of flesh, in the which thinges the chiefeest care & regard apperteineth vnto that part of the art, which is called prouidence, but it is called vulgarly healing.

And therefore this parte of the art that is named prouidence, is deuided into two kindes. The one is that which doeth remoue awaye the dysease present, the other which withstandeth the dysease that it may not come to his fulnesse. Wherefore the younger Philosophers here do not vnderstand, that theyr disputation and



The fourth booke of Galen.

contention consisteth onely in names, wherefore if they were studious in thinges, they should finde out that there be two differences of the functions and actions of medicine, that is to say, the disease already come, or to withstande those that are not yet present. When there is no man, but he will confesse that to cure, or to heale, is no other thing, but to take awaye the disease that is present, whether it be done away by the worke of nature, or by medicines, but prouidence is a thing that letteth the dysease, that he may not come: and truly they which doe cure the ill humors, which come to the Ulcer, doe minister the art of medicine, by reason, and Methode, in purging and taking away those things, which doe hinder the course of nature. And these two manners of curing are properly called in Græke Prophylactica, (for they let as it was sayd before) that the filthy matter engedgeth not in the vlcer, neither yet ouer much moistnesse which may hinder the curation.

The fourth Chapter.

**I**t is but in vaine truly thus carefully to strue about the name, but it is more conuenient (in my iudgement) to giue some good Methode to cure the Ulcers, such as I haue spoken off, as well in the booke going before, as in this. But I doe much maruell at the dulnesse of Thessalus, wytyng thus of the curation of Ulcers, the which are called Cachoethæ.

The communities of Ulcers, that continue long tyme, and that are incurable, or else resourne agayne after the matter induced, be very necessary, in lyke wise as in Ulcers that may not grow together and be closed, it must be considered what is the cause that letteth and procureth the sayde growing together, the which cause ought to be taken away. But in them that renue þe cicatrice again, it behoueth to keepe þe same cicatrice, that



is to say, in strength (soz so we haue translated To meta-  
tauerinen) and in comforting the suffering member  
oz all the body in common, and in ordering it, & it en-  
dure not lyghtly, by the remedies appropriate there to.  
And when Thessalus had propounded such wordes in  
the beginning of his booke of Surgery, he wyrteth af-  
terward moze plainely, of this matter: The Ulcers &  
endure long, and may not be healed, oz that renew, and  
come after & cicatrice, giue such Indications, that is to  
saye, if they come not to cicatrice, it behoueth you to  
let the vniou and comming together, and to renewe the  
vicerate place againe. And after that you haue made it  
like vnto a fresh wound, it must be healed as a bleeding  
wound. But if the sayde cure pzoit nothing, you ought  
to mittigate the inflammation, and make as much dy-  
ligence as you can. But the Ulcers that come to a ci-  
catrice, and open againe in theyr accessions, and exulce-  
rations, you ought to cure them lyke vnto them, where  
there is fresh inflammation, and afterward you ought  
to apply vpon the sayd Ulcers a plaister made of mitti-  
gatiue thinges, vntyl the ire and scarcenesse be abated:  
after this is done, you ought to dzesse the cicatrice, and  
then make the partes about it waxe redde, in wzap-  
ping it about with a Malagma, made of Mustardseed, oz  
with some other medicament, that may chaunge the  
sayd parts, and make them lesse subiect to diseases.  
And if they cease not with these thinges, you ought to  
haue cure of all the body, in strengthning it with diuers  
exercitations, gestings, and vociferations, in comman-  
ding them that keape him, to such thinges as these be:  
That is to saye, in manner of liuyng, by deminishing,  
oz augmenting, by degrees, in beginning, and vomiting  
made by Raphanus. You shall also vse white Eliber,  
and all other thinges which we vse in diseases that be  
difficult to take away, which are subiect to reason and  
manner of liuyng. This is the saying of Thessalus.

Now



The fourth booke of Galen.

Now it is time to consider the stupidity of the man, (I say the stupidity) if he thinke he hath sayde well, and the boldnesse of him culpable to say nothing, and by this meanes supposeth to deceiue the readers. But tell me Thessalus what is the Indication curatiue that is taken of an olde vicer: Truly I neuer found out curation of the olde Vicers, nor of the new, not by time, in what disease so euer it be, but of the affect that I haue purposed to cure. But if we altogether regard tyme, as if the Indication curatiue were taken of it, the second day we should giue an other Indication then y third, & lyke wise to giue the fourth day another then the fifth, and so of the sixt, and all other dayes following.

For by this meanes we shall no moze consider the affect of the disease, that we go about to cure, and the Indication no moze to be taken of them, whereby we could neuer thinke of a straunger reason: how then are the communities of vicers necessary, that contynue a great while, seeing that the tyme it selfe can Indicate nothing at all. For when a Vicer is with erosion that commeth of ill humours, we shall not take an Indication of it after foure monthes, but that which we haue taken at the very beginning.

And for a trowth that I may not permit such an vicer to abyde so long tyme, but at the first I will take away the cause thereof. But I cannot coniecture, what may shewe the tyme moze than the number of dayes. Except Thessalus wyll say, that to haue knowledge of such an vicer, we must tary the tyme, but in such a case he sheweth himselfe altogether foolish. What is to saye, if he confesse openly that he knoweth not the first effect, which hath inueterated the Vicer. Furthermoze he must playnely also confesse the Indication curatiue to be taken of the disease, and the knowledge of the disease to be taken of other thinges.

But



But bee it so, that time serueth somewhat to the disease, neuerthelesse the Indication curatiue is not taken of time. But to what purpose serueth it, if any Ulcere bee inueterate to doe alwaye that which letteth the coition, and to renue the place which is pained.

For thou foolish fellowe, if for the maligne fluxe which the Greekes call Cachoetha, the lippes be affected in such sort, what shalt thou profit if thou doe cut them, befoze thou hast prouided to stop the flux? Truly thou shalt but make the Ulcer wider then it is, as some doe that cure bleers after the same manner that thou dost. For the cause remaining, which befoze made the vlcer hard and stantie, thou shalt doe no other thing, in cutting away the lippes but inlarge the vlcer. For those which thou cuttest shall be made hard, and come agayne as they were befoze. Although that prudent Thessalus hath not added this thing, y the parts of the vlcer, which are hard stony and discoloured, ought to be cut away, but commaundeth by an absolute sentence that those things which hinder the closing of the vlcer, ought to be cut away and to be renewed. But if truly he had counsayled to take away the causes that hinder the adglutination of the vlcer, and that this reason were auncient & olde, I would not accuse him, for it is commaunded almost of all the auncient Philosophers, which doe write of the curation of vlcers, by a certeine reason and Method, that those causes which do excite the vlcers, ought to be cut away, euen truely as of all other diseases. For truely I doe thinke it expedient that the efficient cause remaining, which exciteth the vlcers, ought first to be taken away. In other diseases it is not expedient, but chiefly there the curation must be taken in hande where the efficient cause remaineth. And if the sayd Thessalus hath not spoken of the causes that let the conglutination, & hath onely spoken of



The fourth booke of Galen.

the lyppes (as he hath sayd afterwarde) it appeareth that he is ignozaunt of moze then he knoweth, of those things which apperteineth to the curation of vlcers. But it is possible that this alone is y<sup>e</sup> cause which hindereth the cure of the vlcer. And it may (as it is aforesayd) be the cause y<sup>e</sup> intemperancie, which is without a tumoz against nature, be in the vlcerate parts, and also that it be ioyned with a tumour the which doeth not require that the lips should be altogether cut away. It may also be the cause that Varix which is about it or that the milt which augmenteth it, or some disease in the lyuer, and beside this, the weakenesse of the affected part, be nothing els but a manifest intemperancy. And besides this a vicious humour in the body which the Grækes call Cachocimia, and the chiefest of all the causes which may be to the vlcers an incommoditie.

Truly great aboundance of humoys which y<sup>e</sup> Grækes call Plethora resorting vnto the vlcer, doth hinder the curation. But if Thessalus be of that opinion, that the lyppes onely must be taken away: I say that of many things he knoweth but one alone, which is so euident that the shepheards are not ignozaunt thereof, for if a shepheard saw y<sup>e</sup> lips of an vlcer, hard, flintie, swan, black or a leady colour, he would not doubt but cut it away.

Then for to cut away is an easie thing, but for to cure by medicines, it is a greater matter and that requireth a true Method. Neuerthelesse Thessalus neuer knew how the lyppes might be cured by medicines, for al men confesse that he hath swarued from this part of the Arte and as hee himselfe hath shewed, it seemeth that hee had neither experience, nor rationali knowledge of medicines, which is a manifest thing by the booke that he hath made of medicines befoze rehearsed. But of this one worke consequent, we shall intreat of those things which he hath not witten well.

And now we do intend with deliberation to speake of



*Expositio  
h. p. Galen*

of the curation of inueterate vlcres, of the which he hath befoze entreated. Certeinly it had bene better to haue called them Cachoethæ, and not inueterate, & then to declare their nature, disposition, and cause of their generation, and the curation of either of them.

And first to knowe the common curation of all vlcres, soasmuch as they be vlcres, of the which I haue witten in the third booke, next after the perticular and proper cure of either of them, afterward the kinde of the efficient cause, as I haue spoken off in this present booke.

And although Thessalus hath done nothing of all these things, yet he doth thinke that the vlcerate place must be renewed, when it is made lyke vnto a newe wound, to cure it as bloody vlcres, what is he that is exercised in the woorkes of the Arte, that vnderstandeth not evidently, that such a doctrine hath bene witten by him, that neuer cured vlcres? Is it possible that a man may cure an Inueterate vlcres, as you may cure a bloody wound, & after he hath made it like vnto a fresh wound, shal it be in drawing of y<sup>e</sup> vlcres together by rowlers: or joining them by stiches: or neither by the one or by the other, but by conuenient medicines?

What is he y<sup>e</sup> knoweth not y<sup>e</sup> an vlcres called Cachoethæ is caued or hollow: seeing y<sup>e</sup> it is made by corrosiō, is it possible (O sole & impudent Thessalus) y<sup>e</sup> a caued vlcres may grow together & be adglutinated, befoze the cauitie be filled with flesh: is not that to cure an vlcres as a greene wounde: then hast thou thy selfe witten in bayne, that hath taken Indication to cure caued vlcres not with closing, but with the filling of the cauitie.

But if enery vlcres called Cachoethæ wer not hollow of it self, yet when it is made bloody in cutting y<sup>e</sup> lips away (as thou commaundest) then of necessity it is made hollow and requireth great space betwixte the lippes:

¶.ij.

even



The fourth booke of Galen.

even in such manner y<sup>e</sup> I cannot see how thou maist make them conglutinate together as a bloodie wound: For if thou assay by force and violence the lippes that are so farre asunder, of necessitie ther commeth Phlegmon, which letteth the sayd lippes to close together. The which thing I suppose that Thessalus understan- deth not. For he saith after these wordes. If the vlcere be not bound, thou must mitigate the inflammation, for it is necessary that they be not bound, but bicause that the same is given of Thessalus, and that we passe over so soone without any curious examination, it is evident to every one y<sup>e</sup> he followeth not the communi- tie which he himselfe hath given. For if we take that which letteth, we shall take nothing of the communi- tie of inveterate vlcers, soasmuch as they be such. But put we the case that it be so, and let vs try what followeth. Thessalus writeth in this manner. The vlcere that commeth to a cicatrice shalbe cured, in the ex- celsse an vlcere in such a manner shalbe cured as they that haue bene lately grieved with inflammation. Then after he saith, you must cause the rednesse to come to the parts that are about it, by a plaister that he called reuolative, which is made of mustardscede. What sayst thou madde soles? if thy flux be bitter and hot, must the place be made red with mustardscede, even in such sort that all the part shall receive flux by the same medicine, that is to saye, that it bee all vlcerate and redde? For the olde writers made the parts that were weakened with abundance of colde humors, hot agayne with warming of them, and ma- king of them red, but thou vnest. Rubification in all vlcers, yea, and that without making of any differ- ence. And thus if the vlcere be not cured either by the weakenes of the part or by the making of y<sup>e</sup> flux grea- ter, then thou turnest to an other manner of curing. For after that thou hast inflamed the parte with mustard.



mustardseede and hath profited nothing, then thou turnest againe to the curation of all the bodye. Yet as I suppose in my iudgement, all the countries be ordered and establiſhed in such things, as well by reason as by experience, that they know, that all the body should be first purged of those superfluities, beſore they doe minister any hot or sharpe medicines vnto the grieved part. For all those medicines that be hot drawe vnto them, from all parts of the body, lyke vnto Ventosis, or bores, and if you doe not first purge the bodye, thou shalt leaue matter to flow vnto the weake place, that may be drawen by the sharpe medicine, which thing both the Emperickes & also the Dogmatistes confesse, and also the auncient writers haue esteemed it so. For inasmuch as Theſſalus hath made mention of them, it shall be no strange thing to alledge to them as witnesses, that it is not lawfull to cure the eye well, beſore all the rest of the head, neither the head beſore the rest of the body. Such was the sentence of Aristotle and Plato, in the cure of diseases, likewise of Hipocrates, Diocles, Praxagoras, and Plistonichus, but Theſſalus opinion is not so, but commeth first to the composition of mustardseede, and then hee hath sollicitated and troubled all the bodye, without shewing of any thing wisely.

For when as it is lawfull first to purge all the body, & then forthwith to feede it with wholesome meates, then Theſſalus commeth, and vseth for these things, boisterations, exercitations, gestings and change of lying by certeine Circuites and aces, then he commeth to the vomite made with Raphanus, and for the whole conclusion he doth minister Eliber.

Truely he himselfe doth promise to heale all diseases euen after this sort very easely, but I cannot vnderstand how that any hath bene cured, after this manner either in long space of time or by vnprofitable labour.



The fourth booke of Galen.

Now then lyke as we haue seene by vse & experience, put we the case that there be one to be cured of a maligne vlcer called Cachoethæ, put we the case also, that there is an other that is in good health, except a scratch of his arme, or of any other place, by meanes wheroff ther is an vlcer or a pustulle, then within a little while after there cometh an itch to the partie, and after the pustulle is broken, there cometh a disclosed vlcere, with vnequall fretting, and that such things bee come in foure dayes. To this purpose let anye of Thessalus sect aunswere me in what manner we should cure such an vlcer, I call it altogether Cachoethæ, and therefore, I will consider what is the disposition, and affect of all the whole body.

For I will first finde out of what kinde of humoz this doth come, aswel by the Symptomata of the vlcer, as by the signes of the body, then forthwith I will purge the said superfluous humour without taryng any longer, least the patient get any disease stubbozn or disobedient to be cured. But the sect of Thessalus that obserue his precepts, will tary untill the vlcer be olde, bicause it maye retourne to the wonderous and meruaylous communitie of inueterate vlcers, as if it wer not much better to giue the communitie of froward vlcers, I do not meane those that be veterate, shall make manifest the curation. Afterward the said Thessalians would do one of both these, eyther they woulde cutte the vlcer and make it as it were fresh, and so bring the parts to adglutination, or els they would first vse Malagma, that is made of mustardseede, and if neither of these profit, they will haue their refuge to vociferations, gestations, and other exercitations, and also to the manner of lyuing that chaungeth by circuites, and after they will mone vomit by Raphanus, and if the vlcer be not cured by such things, the thy minister Eliber, and if the Eliber doe nothing profit they send the patient into Libia



bia for change of ayre. Thessalus ought to haue added this word, after this excellent & singular curation of rebellious vlcers. For of a truth y<sup>e</sup> Thessalians stand in vociferations, gestations and other like things, as if they should cure the euill habitude of the body, (which the Grækes call Cacexia) and not the vice of the humour, (that the Grækes call Cachochimia.) As it not meruaile if they confesse that they know not the vlcere Cachochimæ as soone as it is made, & that they will tarry till it be olde & that often they vse cicatrice & open again many times ere they vnderstand what they doe, & how they counsaile those that haue y<sup>e</sup> feuers to passe the fit, which shall come the third day or not? they truly haue very well knowen the contemplation of the crise, and can foresee by it the chiefe increasing of the disease.

But what chaunceth thereof most often? truly it followeth that the patients abide in their beds & consume through their default, which might haue ben cured the second day, of a truth we haue not only sene this chaunce once, twice, or thrice, but vi. C. times, & when the first fit was past, we washed the sicke persons that had the feuer, which thing we haue sene done of our predecessors and masters. And consequently we haue suffered them to lye without feare in their manner accustomed, as they that should no more haue y<sup>e</sup> feuer, whom wise Thessalus which inuented the first dyet, that is to say, not to eate in thre dayes, hath dyed and consumed onely through hunger. When as I coniecture, he would feede them a lyttle on the iiii. day, and so nourish them by lyttle and lyttle, in such wise, that they that had but once the feuer, shoulde skant goe about their customeable businesse. Truly he consumed his Patients alwaye in their diseases, the which truly verie easely might haue bene cured. For when an vlcere did swell at the beginning, Thessalus did suffer it to runne a yere and more, and taried often so long till the sayd vlcere



The fourth booke of Galen.

ulcer oftentimes produced Cicatrice, when as befoze it might in fewe dayes haue bene cured, and also hee would often open it to see if it were maligne and stubborne to cure. Then after that he began the curation, he purged not forthwith the body, but first of all vsed his Malagma of mustardsæde, and then his gesses, bo-ciferations, and certeine manners of lyeing, and then his vomit of Raphanus, and last of all Eliber.

What is this I pray you then for to linger a whole yeare: (Now by the liuing God) it were a great madnesse if we should prolong a month to know if the ulcer be maligne, and then take in hande the curation, when as the patient in vi. or vii. daies at the vttermost may be cured. But what necessitie, was it to speake of the communitie of vlcers inueterate, seing that nothing may profite the curation thereof: Truly it were good leauing the communitie Indicatrice, to write of the curation of Vlcers, I do not meane inueterate, but such as be stubborne and rebellious in cure. For sometime it happeneth that vlcers and diseases be contumacious and stubborne to cure.

Howbeit Indication curatiue is not taken of this contumacie and rebellion, but it is the disease that giueth the first indication of curing. And of the first Indication the remedies, as I haue declared, are founde out. For the way to cure by Method, is that which we vse, in following the auncient writers, if so be that method is a vniuersall way, which is comen to all particular things.

Wherein Thessalus truly is beguiled, for he thinketh that all the knowledge of them, which doe any thing by Method, is very Methode, which is not so. For it behoueth that he which doeth any thing by Methode, haue notice and knowledge in the lyke and vnlke. Neuerthelesse the knowledge of lyke and vnlke is not Method: for neither Aristotle, nor yet Plato affirmeth that



that which Thessalus dare fallably alleadge. But now it is not conuenient to reprove and confute such matters: wherefore I will retourne againe to the Method curatiue, and truly I will shew vnto you the principle of Methode in all curationes, and also I wil declare vnto you how the way in all particular thinges is like, which leadeth from that principle to the ende. Wherefore, although in all diseases there seemeth a proper Methode of curing, neuertheless there is in all thinges one common gender, for it behoueth to begin alwaies at the indication of the disease, which we take in hand to cure, and then we must waye & consider if the cause which excited the disease, be already ceased, or augmented the same disease. If the sayd cause be eased, then we must come to the Methode, whereoff we haue here declared: by the which Methode thou shalt learne the remedies of an inflammation, and of a puer, & also how I will shortly intreate of the curation of all diseases. For if nothing be done, thou shalt not take payne to inquire the precedent causes, but shalt begin onely at the disease. But if any thing be done presently, thou shalt take two indications of curation.

Now I cannot but marvel at the sect of Thessalus, not because they misse in such things: but because they vse these names, Dispathies, Metastases, Imbecillities, Firmitudes, and other such names. And if you aske them what such names meane, they know not what to aunswere. Also if you aske what that signifieth, which they call in all Inueterate Ulcers, in Greeke Metastasin, in ten texis, they aunswere neither prudently, nor yet with consideration. If so be that it were an ancient name vsurped by any of the Greekes, peradventure by these things we may vnderstande what things they haue wrytten, and for what intent they haue spoken the same. But because it is a point of theyr solisthnesse, and impudency, to say that is come of the Hypothese



The fourth booke of Galen.

of Asclepiades, lyke as their other decrees, therfore it were a thing most cōueniēt y they interpzete their own dremes, ffrō whence ther is a notable saying among y Crækes Sincrinestai, Tasomata cai thiocrinestai, which meaneth thus, mingle and deuide bodies, as though it were lawfull to vsurpe such litle bodies, which they call Atomes and pores, passages indiuidable and vacuate, or finally the insensible and inalterable thinges to be the first elements, euen as they truely doe dayly vsurpe.

Furthermoze Thessalus in his Canon, when he confirmeth the principles, addeth something beside that, which was wyrtten by Themison and Asclepiades, and as far as he vnderstandeth, he wyrteth not obscurely, but he hath not imitated Asclepiades altogether in Simitry: that is to say that helth consisteth in competent and comoderation of small cundits or passages, and that curation is no other thing, but a returne to the first simitry, or comoderation of the sayd cundits. But Thessalus supposeth that all the state and condition of the sayd cundits must be chaunged, and by this opinion doth procede the name of Metastasis which may signifie in effect Metaporoipoiescos, in Cræke: that is mutation of the state of small cundits and pores but it did not become him to vse the names of dogmatists in place where he commaundeth to eschew the vncertaine & darke names.

Then his disciples answereth, that he must not bee hard as a Dogmatist, when he vseth this name Apheios in Cræke, that is to say simply. For of a truth some of his disciples are accustomed to defende him in this manner, in renoucing vs to another name y is Aphelian, which we translate simplenesse, y which name truely I cannot tell what it signifieth. For if he send vs againe to another name more foolish, which the Crækes call Vioticos, the which as they expound, doth signifie likewise



likewise so vnto the common people: Truly it were as good to say, Aphelos not exactly or well, but without art or knowledge, for they which be of speech most lightest, vble names of artes, vnder some sense, that hath no foundation, and when they are demaunded what they meane, they know not. The which thing those Thessalians confesse to be their manner and custome, when we doe object any thing against them. And for a truth, they will also confesse y they vnderstand not perfectly what Metasincrisis is, if it be spoken of the mutation of the small cundits, which the Greekes cal Poropoiia, in dede it should haue some vnderstanding, but yet many waies frivolis & solish. For our bodjes do not consist of little bodjes called Atomes, & of little passages, or pores: but if this were true, it should not be possible to shewe in what manner, mustard might chaunge or alter y state of the same pores, and if any of them should shew the truth, yet we would not agree vnto their sect, because they promise that they will be content with their apparent communities: therefore let them not vble these names, neither let them hinder vs no more in our matters.

For it is lawfull without the name Metasincrisis, to say in other wordes the curation of inveterate vlcers, as the Emperikes doe. Also we haue declared in the second booke, how they talke of this word Atomas, that is to say, imbecilitie, & yet know not what it meaneth. For if they vble this name as the Emperickes doe, then it should signifie nothing else, but that the actions are not kept: for if they say that certaine faculties, doe governe living creatures, which we and all the auncient wyters doe affirme, but yet notwithstanding they repugne against the preceptes, of Asclepiades, and also they propound uncertaine things, to the which the auctors doe not agree: they touch the truth a little, yet they commaunde to eschew it.

P. is,

But



The fourth booke of Galen

But tell me true Theſſalus, what meaneth this word Metaſincrisis, if thou ſay that it betokeneth to chaunge the pores, thou art deceined, and ſuppoſeſt vncerteine thinges. But if thou ſayeſt that it is as great a matter to cure the particle griened, of the body, as the man, thou ſayeſt no more then than the Empericks, except the name. For they doe know that men are made whole by medicines, but they know not the cauſe, or reaſon, by what meanes the remedies reſtozeth health. For none of the Empericks can tell, if the faculty of the Medicaments chaungeth the pores, or if it maketh a Similitude, or if it altereth the quality of the patients particle, that is griened. How be it the Empericks are diſcrete men, if they ſay that they know onely one thing, that is to ſaye, if they haue noted and obſerued the tymes how vtilitie hath followed, when the Medicament of Muſterd hath bene miniſtred to ſuch Ulcers, & in what tyme.

Neuertheleſſe they ſpeake not of Methode, neyther yet repugne againſte it, neyther be diſpleaſed with the notice thereof, nor diſpraiſe the auncient wytters, neither Hippocrates, but rather praiſe him, and affyrme that he hath ſayde all thinges well. But Theſſalus doth not onely diſpiſe Hippocrates, but all the other auncient Phiſitians, neyther doth he vnderſtande that he hath wyrtten all the precepts of rebellious vlcers, without reaſon Emperickly. For if he had wyrtten them well, then it ſhould haue bene counted a worke moſt profitable. But it appeareth not, that he hath done ſo, ſeing that he peruerteth the right order of remedies, and beſeteth his remedies to the griened part, before he hath prepared the body.

For this is an argument of great ignoraunce, ſeing that almoſt it is a principle in chirurgie, that all the body muſt be purged of the euill excrements, before any ſtrong medicine be applyed vnto the affected part. For  
who



who is he that will iudge, either by reason, or expery-  
ence, for there is no other third thing to iudge by, in  
what art so euer it be, nor in any part of lyfe, he shall  
finde, that it is agreeable to reason, for a man to mini-  
ster strong and hot medicines, to any particle of the bo-  
dy, befoze he hath purged the body of all anoyauce, &  
prepared the same to health: for the sayde medicine,  
draweth the excrements and superfluities from all the  
body, lyke as boring, or Ventosis dothe, and it doth so  
fasten to the affected part, that it may be scarcely re-  
moved. Therefore it must be asked of these Theffali-  
ans, from whence this opinion cometh to Theffalus,  
to wyte fables, as concerning the curation of rebel-  
lous Ulcers, seeing that none of the Emperickes, nor  
yet Racionalles haue wytten so befoze this tyme. For  
neyther Theffalus himselfe, neyther any other of his  
sect, dare asseyme that the order of such remedies, ey-  
ther doth agree with experience or reason. For neither  
can they giue Indication of tyme, neyther yet of the  
affect of the disease. Yet for all that Theffalus is not al-  
together ignoraunt, bicause he iudgeth, that the cause  
that hindreth the cicatrice must be considered and ta-  
ken away, & bicause also that he iudgeth that this must  
be done not onely in Ulcers, but also in all other dys-  
eases (as the auncient wyriters do admonish.) But they  
aunswere nothing to the purpose, for they say alwaies,  
that we doe not well vnderstand them, as if they knew  
perfectly the thought of Hippocrates, & of all the aun-  
cients. And they asseyme that Theffalus hath a good  
opinion, when he sayth that there is a communitie of  
inueterate Ulcers, and that Hippocrates vnderstode  
it so, in his booke of Ulcers, which wyrteth in this  
manner.

It is profitable that the bloud doe flow, continually  
from y inueterate Uicer, when so euer it seemeth nede-  
full. It were not far from my purpose, if I should speke



The fourth booke of Galen.

of the iudgement and opinion of Hippocrates, though I haue not promised that I would so doe in this place, But that which I will say, shall be of the interpretation of the wit and knowledge of the auncient Physicians, the which truely as yet, haue giuen no sect, but studying with simple and pure mynde, to inuent something, profitable to mans health. It is well perceiued therefore, that they haue found something by reason, & some thing by vse and experience.

Then did they wyte their inuentions, many times without giuing reason thereto, and sometime they did: and if they did giue any reason, it was to profit the readers. For if they intended to be profitable to their successors, and when as they knew reason of inuenting things, then diligently they set it forth, and where they thought it obscure, they thought it superfluous to rehearse, and therefore let it passe. Now it is well known vnto all men, though I holde my peace, that the auncients haue loued no verbosity. For that cause afore recited, not onely Hippocrates, but also all the other auncient Physicians, sometime not making mention, of the middlemost, speaketh of the third thing. For if the first be a signe of the second, the third of necessitie must follow after the second.

And thus oftentimes omitting the first and second, they speake of y<sup>e</sup> third. I haue oftentimes declared how the auncients, and chiefly Hippocrates, haue wytten after this manner. But he that will know and perfectly vnderstand the manner of curing, ought to be exercised in their stile & manner of interpreting. For this I will intreate, of that which I haue purposed.

The fift Chapter.

**F**OR those Ulcers, which (after medicines to them ministered) be not cured, those the Physicians call  
in



in Greeke *Cachoethæ*, but we call them maligne, and rebellious to cure. But we haue spoken in the booke asforesayd, what the curation of *Ulcers* is. Wherefoze in these kindes of *Ulcers* y<sup>e</sup> be maligne, we may vse these names indifferently, that is to saye, we may call them *Cachoethæ*, *inueterate* or *Diuturnus*. In like manner the affect of the disease called *Cachoethæ*, that is to say, *Stubburne* & rebellious to be cured: that maketh something for our purpose to know, neuerthelesse the sayde diuturnity of the sayd *ulcers* bicause they come againe, or be of long continuance and war olde, haue no conuenient indication of curing, but that must be considered, bicause the vicerate part is ill affected, that ill affect being once knowen, the cure is manifest.

But thou wilt aske how can this be done: truly if thou wilt heale the *Ulcerate* parte affected, thou must first take away the aboundance and corrupt vicious humors from all the body: for in cleansing away the same, the diuturnity is taken away, but the finding out, which is profitable to vs, cometh not first of y<sup>e</sup> *Diuturnitie*, but of the ill disposition and malignitie of the humor, by meanes whereoff these three thinges following, must chiefly be considered: that is, the signe, the affect, and curation.

The signe is the *Diuturnitie* or continuance of the *ulcer*, the affect is the vicious humors repairing to the *ulcer*, and the curation is the taking away of the sayd humors. By this meanes you shall finde that the ancient *Physicians* many times after the first, made mention of the third, leauing the middlemost, as *Hippocrates* did, when he sayde it is vtil to cause the blood to flow out often, of *inueterate* *ulcers*. But it is in vtil y<sup>e</sup> the indication curatiue should be taken of the *Diuturnity* of y<sup>e</sup> *ulcer*, but of y<sup>e</sup> ill disposition of y<sup>e</sup> blood. For a little after, he saith thus, the vice and euill blood, bindeth greatly the cure of y<sup>e</sup> said *Ulcers*, also putrifaction

of



The fourth booke of Galen.

Of the bloud, and all thinges that cometh by Transmutation of the bloud, letteth also the curation of the sayd Ulcers. And after ward he speaketh of Ulcers that come not to a Cicatrice.

The Ulcers (truely sayth hee) may not be closed together, if the lippes and parts that are round about, be Swart or black, with rotten bloud or Varises that causeth the Flux, if you cure not the sayd parts that be about it, they will not come together. And after ward he wyrteth of the cure of Varises, and then maketh mention of the purging of all the body, as well in wounds, as in Ulcers, where feare or daunger of Putrification, in Graeke called Sphacelos, both remayne and belibes in vlcers, called Herpes, and Esthioninus: that is to say, which doe erode and eate the skinne. And thus Hippocrates is wont to call those Ulcers, after this sorte, where in any ill humour doth cause erolin, and thus when he speaketh of them that ensueth, he sayth in such wordes. In euery Ulcer where as chaunceth Erisipilas, all the body must be purged.

And finally if you reade diligently the booke of Ulcers, you shall finde that he taketh Indication alwaies of the affect of the disease, and if he haue any consideration of tyme, it is onely to know the affect. And that it is so, you may know it in the beginning of the sayde booke, which concludeth thus. You may not minister any moist thing to Ulcers, what Ulcers so euer they be, but wyne. When sheweth he the cause, (and sayth) Dry Ulcers are nearest to health, and moyst the contrary, then after he sayth it is an Ulcer, for that it is moyst, but if it be dry, it is whole. Wherefore in all his cure in as much as he hath constituted y end of all the cure of Ulcers to be drynesse, it ought to be considered. When he findeth out the particular thinges, admonyshinge vs many tymes of the same ende, writing in this manner: Euery wound y is deuised with a cutting instrument, receiueth



receiveth medicines in the beginning, that ought to be applyed to raw and bloody wounds, the which medicaments in Greeke is called Enaimon, which is drying, & letteth the wounde to come to Suppuration, for it is moze dryer by the reason of the blode which floweth out of it. And againe Hippocrates sayth, all vlcers that are well purged, they come sower to dzyneffe, and cicatrice, but if any superfluous flesh do grow, it is by the reason of some Contusion. And agayne he sayth, if that any of the wound, cannot Consode together, the moistnesse is the cause thereof. In all these sayings Hippocrates admonisheth vs of the first Indication curative of all vlcers: for of a truth the curation of an vlcer, forasmuch as it is an vlcer, is moderate dzyneffe, whereoff the demonstration hath bene given, in y<sup>e</sup> booke going before.

For the curation of an vlcer, that is coniunct with an other affect, wheroff the cure ought to proceed, is not lyke to a simple vlcer, for y<sup>e</sup> first curation of such a one as is coniunct with any other affect, shal begin first of the same affect and then at the vlcer. 3. or if there be either Phlegmon, or swart colour, or Ecchymosis, or Erysipilas, or oedema, in y<sup>e</sup> vlcerate part, first you must begin the curation at one of the said affects.

Nevertheless all men know well, that sometimes these vlcers are not well cured, but are made greater, for that the parts round about the vlcer is affected either with Phlegmon, either with brysing, either with some other tumoz, which should hane bene first taken away, before you had proceeded to the cure of the vlcer. And for a certieintie it is not possible to heale y<sup>e</sup> vlcer, if the place wher these be, be not first cured. And therefore Hippocrates putteth vs in memory of those things which he hath spoken of in the beginning of his booke, and also of those things before especified, and of those that be present he writeth thus.

Z.

Every



The fourth booke of Galen.

Euery wound that is deuised with a cutting instrument or sharpe poynted, receiueth Medicament called Enxmon, and also a medicament Desiccative, that may let the filthy matter. But if the flesh be contused or cut with a blunt weapon, remedy must be given in such wise that it come soone to suppuration. For in so doing it shall be the lesse molested and grieved with Phlegmon.

And also it is necessary that the putrified flesh, which hath ben contused and incised, come first to suppuration, and afterward new flesh to be ingendered. By these words Hippocrates sheweth manifestly, that all the affects of the vicerate parts ought to be desiccated, except those where Pus will suddenly breede, and so he going forward sayth that Pus cometh through some putrifaction: Furthermoze that all putrifaction cometh through moistures and heate, and therefore the Cataplasmes made of barley meale (seeing that they are hot and moist) we wil minister it to al diseases, wher it is expedient to engender Pus: for the barley meale with water and Oyle, and lykewise bread with Oyle, or a fomentation of much hot water, or the Malagma called Tetrapharmice, & to conclude, all things that moist and heate, ingender Pus. And if in the partes where Phlegmon is, there ariseth pulsation, in such wise that there is no hope of the curation of the said parts without Pus or suppuration, all the auncients truly apply the sayd medicines and not before. The which things Hippocrates sheweth plainly in the words before rehearsed, wherby he comaundeth to vse dry medicines to the wounded partes, where there is no confusion, but they that be with confusion, must be quickly brought to suppuration.

Moreover when he sayth, that all vlcers which be not well mundified, and begin agayne to increase, in them there groweth Supercreffent flesh, but those that



That are mundified as they ought to be, commeth soone to Cicatrice, for in them there groweth no superfluous flesh, except ther be contusion. Of a truth when he speaketh of contusion, he calleth to minde, that which he hath sayd before. That is all vlcers require drye medicines except those be contused. For if you doe apply to the parts whereas Phlegmon is, a Cataplasma that is hot & moist, it is not done by the first and principall reason that is as a remedy to the affected parte, but to mitigate the accidence. For the remedies of Phlegmon, are of desiccative vertue. Harken now what Hippocrates sayth: the Cataplasmes for oedemata and Phlegmon, ought to be made of Verbescum sodden, & leaues of Trifolium, and the leaues of Piretron, and Polium sodden. All these medicaments haue vertue desiccative, as we haue made mention in the booke of simple medicaments. And to be short & curation of the parts wher Phlegmon is, is done by kinde of these remedies which doth remoue altogether the affectes. And if the sayd remedies haue left any thing remayning, that wil come to suppuration, it is needefull then to haue another medicine which is moze strong, to make it sooner to come to suppuration, or if the skinne that be about, be thinne, and that thou wilt that the Patient shalbe sooner eased you must take incision. The taking away of Phlegmon, is by mitigation of Warly meale, and not curation, for that fighteth onely against the disease: but of these differēces we wil speake hereafter at large.

Now I thinke we haue manifestly shewed, howe that Hippocrates hath commaunded that all Vlcers shall be desiccated, and that he hath confirmed it to bee the proper ende of curation. But nowe inasmuch as the indication is taken of the affect, and not of time. If any desire to haue greater perswasion lette him diligently read all the bookes of Hippocrates, & he hath written of vlcers, for he shall perfectly vnderstand that

Z.ij.

ther



The fourth booke of Galen.

ther is one indication general of all vlcers, which we haue shewed in the booke precedent, and there is no indication to be taken of time, but of the affects of the vlcers, as Phlegmon and other such lyke accidents, as before is especified. And seeing now we are come to the place to speake, it is a thing most true that Hippocrates hath bene inuenter not onely of that which we haue sayd before, but also of all other things that are to be knowen, to him that will cure an vlcer well. It appeareth traly that he hath inuētēd the reason & the māner to cure simple vlcers, and also the kindes of the affects, which consist in drynesse.

For either the ill humours resort vnto the griued part, or else they resort no more vnto it. If they come no more, then it is requisite to helpe and succour the griued part, that is if it be pale, blacke, or red, it must be scarrified that the euill blood may come forth, then afterward bicause that I may vse his words, you must lay thereon a Sponge, more dry then moyst. For I doe thinke, that there is no person so ignorant, but will thinke that a dry Sponge, ought rather to be applyed then a moyst, & also to vse desiccative medicines. And then if it be requisite for to draw blode agayne, do as you haue done before, vntil the time of health bee altogether recovered. And if the lips of the vlcer appeare hard and stonie, they must be cutte awaye, the which thing is spoken here.

But if the vlcer that is round, be somewhat hollow, you must cut it according to the roundnesse which is swollen which swelling the Grekes call Apostema, eyther all the roundnesse, or as much as necessitie requirith, according to the length of the member: also it is written of all tumours against nature, that are ioyned with an vlcer, how they ought to be cured. Likewise of the Varises, for they be the occasion that the vlcers be so stubborne and hard to be cured if that any humour



humour of the sayd Varises, doe repaire vnto the vicer. And in like manner when the flux of an humour cometh from all the bodye, hee commaundeth that all the body shall be purged, without taking any Indication of time. Truly it were a ridiculous thing that so many and contrary Indications should be taken of one communitie. For put we the case, Indications to be taken of time. But if we graunt that time giueth a certeine Indication, it is necessary to aske what Indication it giueth, and compyse it in a summe as Theſſalus doth, which taketh Indication of a body that is bound, that that may be vnloosed againe, and that body that hath a Lar, is to be stopped. Likewise in Vlceres that are filthy, mundification is to be required, & those that be hollow, to be filled with flesh, and those that be equall to be cicatriceed, and that which hath superfluous flesh to be taken away. Theſſalus himselſe is author of these: but now let him shewe that there is any indication proportioned to the time of the Vicer, as there is in all these that we haue rehearsed, which is not possible for him: for he biddeth that they should be cut, and a Malagma made of Mustardseed to be applyed vnto it.

I pray you what reasonable Indication hath hee taken now of time, which taketh and vsurpeth this vaine word Metastasis, and after that he prouoketh vomit by Raphanus, & then when he findeth no other remedy, he vseth Elixer. And when these nothing profit, he sendeth the Patient lyke a wise Whistion into Libia for change of ayre, the which things shall be more plainly spoken off hereafter, when we shal shew that no Indication in what dyscase so euer it be, shall be taken of time. Yet for all that it shall be good to know the Diuertitie of the dyscase.



The fourth booke of Galen.

The sixt Chapter.

**B**UT I will retourne to Hippocrates whom I doe greatly meruaile at, not only for his diligence, but also for all other things, and chiefly for that he hath not forgotten that which is to be considered of all physicians as touching the Indications of all diseases. That is to saye, the Indication which is taken of the greatnesse and magnitude of the affect, which not onely the Methodicians haue pretermitted (this is to be meruailed at) but also many of the Rationallles, yea, and of the Emperickes although it be after an other sort.

For when they saye that they haue considered the euacuation in the course of the bloude, they confesse then manifestly y they haue no regard of other things that appere in the affected part for to come to such euacuation. But I doe not say thus that purgation is euacuation, the which is no Indication of the course of the bloude, but for bicause we must sometime haue consideration to the letting forth of blood, although there be no course of blood present, which may flow to the grieved part: for when the disease is very strong, there is none which vnderstandeth the Arte of medicine, but will let blood. And truely the Emperickes themselues lette bloude when anye is fallen from an hye place, or when there is any parte sore bzused and hurt with any wound, though the pacient were whole and sound before, and without superfluitie of blood.

By the which it appeareth that it is not the flowing of the bloude to the affected part, which giueth Indication, but the magnitude and vehemencie of the disease and the force of the strengthe, excepting yet from our talke children. As for an example. If a man be whole and sounde, and without any manner of hurte,

and



and hauing aboundaunce of bloude, it is not necessary because of his abondance to take his blood from him. For there is no Indication to be taken of the blood, for because the man is whole, for to such men fasting doth profite and small eating, and sometime Purgation or bathing and frications may suffice. Letting of bloude is not necessary to such, as the Empericks say. Likewise Purgation is not good in the onely aboundaunce of humours, For such as letting of bloude, is done eyther for aboundaunce of bloude, or for the magnitude of the disease, so is Purgation giuen, either for the aboundaunce of ill humours or for the force of the disease. As touching letting of bloude we haue spoken off in another booke, and shall doe againe hereafter.

But in this present booke I will speake of purgations, for they that be diseased require them, not onely because it doth euacuate the noysome and superfluous humours with the which the bodye is grieved, but also putteth forth and cleanseth the excrements within the body.

And for this cause Hippocrates as wel in his other woorkes, as in that he hath witten of vlcers, considereth the behemengie and strength of the disease, where off he taketh Indication of purging, and sayth thus: Purgations of the belly is profitable to many Vlcers, and also to woundes of the heade, of the belly and of the Joyntes, and where there is daunger of the rottenesse of the bones, or where itching behoueth in woundes, or where Erosions be, or where Herpes and other affectes be, which hindereth the curation of Vlcers, and also where rowlynges must be vsed.

By these wordes it is apparant truly that purgations are profitable both to woundes and vlcers, at all times when they be great and grievous. For not onely the sayde affectes, but other bee made great and grievous,



The fourth booke of Galen.

nous, thre manner of wayes, that is, eyther thowse the excellencie of the afflicted parte, eyther else thowse the greatnesse of the affecte, or else because the sayd affects are Cachoethæ, (that is to say, hard to bee cured.)

Hippocrates hath made mention of all these things particularly, when he did entreate of woundes in the head and bellye, and of the excellencie and dignitie of hurt parts. I thinke it is manifest to all men, that he must be understode, not onely the lower bellye, but also the superiour, for in deviding the Trunke of mans body, which is betwixt the necke and the legs, is two great capacities. The first is contained under the Thorax and aboue Diaphragma, and the second under Diaphragma vnto Os Pubi, or to Peritoneum, which couereth the inward parte of the belly. And for certeyne, those woundes which hath pearced within the Thorax, or within Peritoneum, is very dangerous, chiefly if any of the inward parts be wounded. Lykelwise there are very few but they doe know that the woundes of the Joyntes are Cachoethæ, and harde to bee cured: Which thinges the Emperickes understande onely by experience, & they that haue studied & haue attayned to the knowledge of mans body, understand these things by the nature of the hurt part.

For in Tendonie and Sinewy parts, where bones are boyd of flesh, there is great daunger of payne waking and priuation of rest, and also of conuulsion. Such woundes as these be, and such as be stitched, that is to saye, those that are so great that they neede stitching, or at the least of binding or rowling, requireth purgation.

We haue declared in the last booke, that all y greater woundes ought to be ioyned together eyther by stitching or by binding, lykelwise the Ulcers where there is daunger of corruption of the bones, are oftentimes ioyned



loyned with great inflammations, also they that procede of ill humours, be Cachoethæ, and with Erosion, also Herpetes, come of collicke humours, & all other olde Ulcers come of such like cause. Wherefore in all the Ulcers before specified, Hippocrates commaundeth to pouge by the belly, & afterward he addeth these wordes. In all Ulcers wherto Erisipilas is come, the body must be pouged in that part most profitable for the Ulcer, so that the pougation be made eyther by the vpper parts or else by the lower, which difference he hath set forth in the booke of humours, where he commaundeth to tourne away the humour to the contrary part. As for an example. There is a great Flux that cometh to one part of the body where there is an Ulcer, it beho- ueth to make another in the contrary parts, and there- off he speaketh in the sayde booke. Wherefore if there be as yet a great Flux which dothe runne to the soze part, we shall make rebulsion to the contrary part: that is to say, if the Ulcer be in the vpper parts, by pouging downeward, and if it be in the neather parts, by pou- ging the vpper ventricle. But if the Flux be now stop- ped in such sort that is fixed in the member, it is expe- dient to dylue it out by the next parts, seeing that the passages be the next places, seeing that the accesse and attraction of pouging medicines, is more easie and prompt, to remoue those thinges y be nere rather than those things that be far off, the which reason belongeth to another part of the art which entreateth of pouging medicines, therfore hereafter it shall be declared and made perfect.

Now I will shew the force, or if you will call it the magnitude of the disease, to be appointed for a certaine Indication of taking away bloud or giuing pougati- on. And also that Hippocrates was the first inuenter of the sayde Indication, I will speake in the Bookes following of dyseases, and in this booke I will speake



The fourth booke of Galen.

of Ulcers. I haue already spoken of Purgations, for seeing that euery disease is grieuous thre manner of wayes, it is either for the excellency and noblenesse of the part, or for the Magnitude of the affect, or for the forwardnesse of the same affect, called in Græke Cacoethia, Hippocrates hath made mencion of all these things where he speaketh of Purgations. But some perchance will say: How then? doth not Hippocrates counsell vs to take away the blood for these causes aboue especified? By my iudgement he commaundeth them thus, but in fewe wordes, and that not without demonstration, as he and all the auncients were accustomed to doe. Thou shalt vnderstand that it is so, if that thou wilt reade again his wordes, that are these. In euery fresh wound, except it be in the belly, it is expedient to let blood flow out of it, more or lesse. For by that meanes the wound shall be lesse grieuous, the inflammation lesse, and all the places about it. But if thou shalt remember hereafter those wordes that he wyrt when he dyd entreate of Ulcers, and also those things that he hath propounded in all his other bookes, that is to say, how that a Physitian ought to be an imitator & follower, not onely of nature but also of those things which shalbe profitable, when they come to their natural state.

Then thou shalt playnely vnderstand the mynde of Hippocrates, & also how that blood ought to be drawen when wounds be great: but if out of such wounds blood doth not flowe, especially when as it is a thing most conuenient, then thou must adde and supply those things that be nedefull and necessary. The matter that followeth, he coniointeth it with that which is abouesayde. Also it is profitable that from inueterate Ulcers blood do flowe, and also from the parts which are about them.

But



But soasmuch as he hath sayde befoze, that bloud should flow from euery greene wound, except that he made mencion now of inueterate Ulcers, it would seeme to some that he dyd entreate onely of greene and fresh wounds. Therefore he dyd well adde this, (that is to saye) how that it is a thing most meete to drawe bloud from inueterate Ulcers.

Therefore now seeing that the doctrine which we haue taken of him is true and firme: that is to saye, how a flux beginning at the contrary parts ought to be drawen, and how that, which is already fixed in the party, ought to be purged, eyther from the payned parte, or from the part next vnto it: therefore it is now easy for vs to conclude of the detraction of bloud, how that in the beginning it ought to be done in the part farre off, and then in the Ulcerate parts.

Furthermore, if you doe adde vnto these which I haue befoze spoken, howe that Hippocrates counsel- leth to euacuate the superfluous humour, and that detraction of bloud ought to be vsed when it surmounteth, and that a medicament ought to be giuen, which hath vertue to purge humours Collicke, Melancolicke, and Phlegmaticke: Yet haue in remembraunce all these wordes, how that none of them is the curati- on of Ulcers, no not so much as of an Ulcer, but rather of Chacochimia that is coniunct with the Ulcer, or of Plethor, or of Phlegmon, or of Herpis, or other lyke dispositions: Neyther yet be forgetfull of this thinge, that is to saye, that none of the accidents of the Ulcer giueth such proper Indication, as magni- tude.

In the Booke precedent, we haue intreated of Ulcers, wherein we haue declared all the dyfferences of Ulcers, howe many, and what they be, and what is the Indication of eyther of them.



The fourth booke of Galen.

Howbeit, I haue not spoken in the sayde booke, how the Indication of pouring is taken of the vehemencie of the dyscase, because it should not be to much profitie and demonstration. Neither in the sayd booke, I haue connixed the curation of all the bodys with the Ulcers, but yet I haue declared it in this present booke, in as much as it was agreeable and still for my purpose.

The seventh Chapter.

**W**H the firme & perfect demonstration of this kinde of Indication, which is taken of the vehemency of the dyscase, shall be shewed hereafter. In lyke manner the Indication which is taken of the age, & that which is taken of pouring humours. Likewise the Indication which is taken of the afflicted parts, shall be declared in the booke which follow. But as yet we haue onely made mention of the curatiue indication that may be taken of the nature of the sayde parts, that is to say, of temperance and substance. But truly we haue nothing touched the Indication, which is taken of the situation and figure of the parts. Therefore we will speake of the indications that be profitable for the curation of Ulcers.

The part truly that hath sharpe and quicke senses ought as much as is possible, to be cured without dolor or payne. But the Anodion of such remedies, is spoken of in the booke which entreateth of simple medicaments. But he that hath but small senses & those that be not quicke, may (if the dyscase require,) suffer strong medicines. But we must haue regard and consideration to the strength of the principall member, wheroff we will more copiously hereafter declare, when as we shall haue occasion to speake of Phlegmon. But if it be not a principall member, surely without  
daunger



danger, you may minister vnto it such medicines as mittigate and allwage. (The Grækes call them Callasticke) whereoff we will playnely and moze at large declare hereafter. At this present we will declare the Indication which is taken of the situation and figure of the parts, and then we will finish and conclude this fourth booke.

For this cause haue we excogitated and inuented certeine medicines that must be ginen to him y bath his ventricle vlcerate, y which medicines must be drōken at once, but to him y bath his throte vlcerate they must be ministred at sundry tymes, by lyttle & lyttle, bicause of the passing which bzingeth great vtility to the vlcer, neyther they must be ministred so, & in suche case, as to him that hath his ventricle vlcerate. Likewise we haue declared by the situation & figure of the sayde part, that such medicines ought to be made grosse and thicke, and moze clammy than the other, bicause that y throte is a passage of things y is eaten & drōken. And for that cause remedies which may conioyne and cleaue on euery side of it, is most conuenient, and not such as are thinne and easy to flyde away. For the thicke are alwaies about the parts, and the clammy do cleaue vnto it.

Likewise vlcers that are in the thicke Intestines, haue moze neede of medicines which are cast out by y fundament, in asmuch as they be next vnto it. But the vlcers that are in the thynne intestines, bicause they be fardest from the fundament, requyre both medycins, that is to say, those that are receiued by the mouth, and those that are cast in by the fundament. Now truely the common indication of all the interpo: parts is, that we ought to chosse those things that be most familiar to the nature of man, be they meates or medicaments, and to eschew those things which be contrary vnto it. Although to vlcers which be in the outwarde parts,



the vse of such medicaments be not hurtful, as *Aerugo*,  
*res vstum*, *res Squama*, *Cadmia*, *Pōphilix*, *Litarge* and  
*Cerussa*. Yet they ought not to be ministred to the Ul-  
cers of y inward parts, of whose nature we haue writ-  
ten in the booke of temperaments, and in the booke of  
simple medicines. But if we go about to glutinate the  
Ulcer, and bring it to a Cicatrize, we must chose glutis-  
natie medicines, and such as will not cause erosion.  
But if we will cleanse the Ulcer, we must vse thinges  
absterline, & such as wil absterge it moderately, as raw  
hony, which of all things for this purpose is the chie-  
fest. But as touching adstringent potions called *Auste-  
ra*, and other such lyke aliments, they be knowen vnto  
all men. This word *Auster* is called *Stiphos* in *Græke*,  
that is to say, lyttle astringent, & that which is sower or  
bytter, is called in *Græke* *Striphnon*. But y medicines  
which may be taken without daunger, are spoken of in  
the booke of medicaments. Neuerthelesse I will shew  
some forme of wholesome medicamēts for the inward  
Ulcers, which are these, namely *Hipocystis*, *Balaustiu-  
m*, *Cytini Punicorū*, *Galla*, *Malicorium*, *Terra Samia*,  
*Lemnium*, *Sigillum*, *Rosarum Succus*, *Acacia*, and other  
of lyke kinde, which be profitable for inward Ulcers: &  
you must minister the sayd medicamēts with some de-  
coction of adstringent thinges, as of *Quinces*, *Lentiske*,  
or the toppes of *Rubus*, or of *Vines*, or grēne *Wirtels*,  
or with adstringent wyne. It is now manifest, and I  
thincke none is so ignorant, but will iudge that he must  
eschew drincking of wyne, if there be *Phlegmon*, or else  
there is no daunger.

In lyke manner it is euident that the sayd medica-  
ments must be prepared and receyued with decoction of  
myxt thinges, also you must myxt gumme *Tragacan-  
then* in those medicines which are for the Ulcers in  
*Gula*, you must vse *Gargarises*, in the Ulceres that are  
in the parts called *Fauces* and *Paristhimia*. But if the  
Ulcer



Ulcer be in Aspera Arteria, called Trachia, then þe patient must be layed vpright and keepe the medicine long time in his mouth, in losing all the Muscles that be in that place, for in so doing some parte of medicament will flowe by lyttle and lyttle to the griued part. For when the sayde Aspera Arteria is in his natural state, or in good health, then we may easily know when any potion passeth thorow it. For lyke as we must take heed when as it is in good health, least any fluxe fall that way which may hurt it, so in lyke manner we must beware when it is griued, least any thing doe fall that way which may prouoke the cough: then it seemeth that the Indications of it are taken of the situation and forme of the part.

Also Honny must be mingled in all medicaments which are ordained for the Ulcer in the Thorax and Lungs. Wherefore if we vse astringent medicines, they will remaine in the belly. When the Instrument which is profitable for the digestion and distribution of the sayde medicaments ouer all the Body shall be honnyed.

Also it being mingled with the sayd medicines, shall be occasion of theyr quicke passage ouer the body, neyther shall it any thing annoy or hurt the Ulcer.

In lyke manner if there be an Ulcer in the bladder and in the Raynes, Honny and such as prouoketh vrine must be mingled with the sayde medicines.

But I thinke that this is apparant to all men, though they take not me the auctour of the same, how that the Ulcerate parts may be discerned or knowen by theyr substance, action, vtilitie, situation and figure.

The which thinges truely haue bene amplye declared in the booke which entreateth of the signes of the affected partes, but now there is no tyme to talke of them. Wherefore I will retourne to the Methode of curation.

Also



The fourth booke of Galen.

Also I saye and asseyne that not onely these aboue re-  
hearsed, but also many other be the Indications of the  
figure, and situation of the parts. For you cannot well  
and exactly binde the affected part, before ye take Indica-  
tion eyther of the figure or situation or of them both.  
Perther can you set the pipe of a Clister well before ye  
take such Indication. What should I make mention of  
Argalia, specially when as you cannot minister it be-  
fore you perfectly know the situatyon and figure of the  
bladder. When truly by these things it doth many-  
festly appeare that the affected part giueth Indication  
to the curation. But in ruptures truly, which the Grekes  
call Regmata, many Indications may be taken to one  
purpose, and principally the Indication that is taken  
of the situation, ought to be considered. For the rupti-  
ons that bee hyde in the deapth of the bodye, requyre  
other curations than the wounds which appeare out-  
wardly, and for bicause they be such as be with Ecchi-  
mosis, or confusion about the broken flesh, therefore they  
declare diuers Indications curatiue. For alwayes the  
Indications curatiue doe answere to the number of the  
affects, wheroff we wil shew moze copiously hereafter,  
when we shall speake of Phlegmon, how that the affects  
that are in the deepe places of the body, requirerth stronger  
medicines than those in the vpper parts.

When at the least I iudge it to be manifest, that it  
is necessary that the strength of the medicaments that  
are ministered outwardly, ought to be resolved when the  
affected parte which should be cured by those is hyde in  
the depth and profunditie of the body.

Therefore it becometh to augment the vertue of the  
same medicaments, so that by the passage thereof it  
may be flaked. Certainly Ecchimosi doth indicate eua-  
cuation for the remedy of the cure. Wherefore medi-  
caments that will moderately heat and drye, be mozte  
conuenient for it. For they that doe vehemently drye,  
truly



truely do resolue and digest moze at the beginning thā they which dꝛy but simply. But I will speake hereafter somewhat of this disease which is difficil and serious to cure.

But of that which did pertayne to the matter, we haue largely spoken off. Truely those medicaments that moisteth and heateth moze than they, which the Grækes call Calasticke, also those which do somewhat to dꝛyenesse, which the Grækes call Suntatica, be the chiefe and principall remedies for all Ecchimosi. But we must take heede the medicines do cleane to the rutions that are in the dꝛepenesse of the body, & also that they be of strong vertue, and that they be sharpe and such as will digest: and to speake bꝛiefely, such medicines ought to be of great force, in as much as Ecchimosi is in y<sup>e</sup> dꝛepenesse of y<sup>e</sup> body & far from the skin. In such affects the vse of a cucurbit is profitable, which is an instrument inuented of Physitians to cause vlcerate attraction. And when Ecchimosi is digested by the vse of a Cucurbite, then you may minister those things which may dꝛy the broken flesh and conioyne it with ligature, and adde that which may coagulate and ioyne the wound togither: for Ecchimosi being resolued & digested, the broken flesh shall coagulate togither. But if it be resolued, then corruption bredeth in it, and occupieth the space y<sup>e</sup> is betwene y<sup>e</sup> lypes of the wound, so that the rution can not close. Wherefore these aboue rehearsed, declare vnto vs all causes how small so euer they be. For although some hath hadde rigour, or though the body hath bene ouerthrowen by some feuer, so that there hath not bene good concoction, or that it hath bene defatigated and wearied, then immediately there shall be payne in the parte where the rution and wound is, because that the sayde rution hath bene lately ioyned togither, but not so substancially, because of tyme.

Vb. j.

Where.



The fourth booke of Galen.

Wherefore it followeth that a lyttle thinge may easily part them, and fill the place againe with superfluous humoꝛs. But what engendzeth in such wounds or Ruptions? nothing but new Ecchimosiſ, and much like vnto the firſt: That is to ſay, when the fleſh was firſt broken, except that this Ecchimosiſ that is newe of moze and cozrupter matter, than that which was at the beginning, which came of bloud, and therefore now this is moze eaſily digeſted and reſolued than that which was at the beginning.

And thus that which we haue  
spoken hitherto, shall  
suffise

for the disputation of Ulcers, and

thus we conclude this fourth

booke of our Therapies

like Methode,

called

## Methodus Medendi.

FINIS.





# Here folowveth the making of a<sup>2</sup> 94

proved remedies for dyseases, from the head  
vnto the fete, after the diuersitie of  
the members, and first of the  
helleses for the  
Head.

**H**ere-after we shall put the helleses for  
the wounds of the head. And first the  
potions made by Thederic and his se-  
lowes.

Rec. Cinamomi, ʒ. i. drag. ʒ. ʒ. Ga-  
langi, granorum paradisi, cardamomi,  
piperis longi & nigri, gariofilij, ana drag. i. fiant puluis,  
and they say that if he brake it, it is a good signe, and if  
he vomyt, it is an ill signe. The second fourme is purg-  
ing of the brayne and pannycles thereof.

Rec. Olei mellis ros. collati, ana ounce. 2. Olei ros. ʒ. i.  
Let them be medled, & with fine clothes layd there-on.  
The third fourme is Puluis Capitale, and is of Master  
Dinus alowed of Lanfranc and Henry.

Rec. Radicis yreos, aristologie, Thuris, mirrhæ, alo-  
es, sanguis draconis, farine orobi, ana fiat puluis.  
The fourth fourme is Emplastrum Bethonice, which  
is vsed at Paris, that breedeth fleshe, & comforteth, re-  
seth the bones, purgeth, and healeth.

Rec. Cere, resine ana lib. ʒ. terebent. lib. i. Succi be-  
thonice, succi plantaginis, succi apij, ana lib. i. Coque-  
tur cera & resina cum succis vsq; ad consumptionē suc-  
corum, deinde ponatur Terebenthinæ, & incorporen-  
tur & colentur & fiat Emplastrum.

The fifth fourme is Emplastrū capitale, of Master An-  
serin of Genes, that breedeth & reseth y bones, breedeth  
flesh, and healeth. And Master Peter sayde that he had  
proued it in a Dogges head that was wounded to the  
brayne and healed him.

Rec. Terebenthinæ, part. 2.  
Bb. ii. Cere



Remedies for the diseases

Cere part. i. resine part. semis, molten on the fyre and strayned in vineagre, and then molten againe and cast vpon the iuce of these herbes, Bethonice part. ii. Verbenena part. i. & cum alijs succis & lacte mulieris diu mollificentur, and make a playster thereof, it is stronger then the first.

The. vi. fourme is ordeyned to reyse bones if they may be had none other wyse and was of M. Peter.

Rec. Olei antiqui part. i. cere ana part. semis, euforbi. quar. part. vnus, aristologie longe part. vnus, lactis mulierum modicum, fiat emplastrum.

For the scabbe take this salve as G. Wylleth.

Rec. Litargiri, sulphur. viui, calcis viui, atramenti, vitrioli, auripigmenti fulginis, viride æris, & elebori albi & nigri, alumnis, gallarum ana. ounce. semis, argenti viui 3. I. cere, picis, H. olei nucis ana. lib. H. succi lapatij, succi fumeterre, succi scabiose, succi, boraginis ana. quart. i. buleantur cera & oleum cum succis vsq; ad consumptionem reliqua incorporentur, & fiat vnguentum, diligenter.

Also for falling baldnesse of the haire, and to cause the haire to bryde in the Alopecia of M. Peter.

Rec. Succu calcidarum. 3. i. pulueris sanguisugis combustarum, lacerci viridis, adusti pulueris talparum, apum combustarum soleriu combustarum, cetarum porci adustarum, viride æris ana. 3. i. Mellis quod sufficit ad incorporandum, fiat vnguentum. Probatum est.

The remedies for the face and parts there-off.

**F**IRST the Gutta Rosa is allowed Vnguentum Citrinum of the communalitie of the Antidotary.  
Rec. Auxungie porci preparate libra. i. Argenti viui, ounce. i. Viride æris, ounce. semis, Pistendo in mortario, fiat vnguentum.

Secondly,



Secondly, Gommara is put to white the face which is of Rasis.

Rec. Cicerum fabarum, ordeï mundati, amigdalarum excoctitatorum, draganti ana part. I. Semines raphani part semis, fiat puluis, and temper it with milke and anoynt the face by night and in the morning wash it with water and hyanne.

Thirde is to put to it a water of Fraunce.

Rec. Litargiri calcinati. lib. I, masticis ounce. 2, pistetur cum albumine ouorum & ponantur in alembico, & fiat aqua, it is right precious.

Fourthly lac virgineum to purge and dry the byzulent pimples, and spottie skinned of the face is made thus.

Rec. Litargiri subtiliter puluerizati ounce. 3. Aceti albi optimi lib. semis. Misceantur simul & admiscatur residere & distillando cum pecia trianlanti filerim vel cum sacculo suscipiatur aqua, deinde illa aqua misceatur cum aqua salis puluerizata, & lib. semis. Aqua pluuiialis vel fontance, & misceantur ambe aquæ & coagulabuntur admodum lecti, and rubbe the place with it that is infect.

Helpes for the diseases of the eyes.

First take the water of St. Peter of Spayne, that comforteth and clareth the sight.

Rec. Feniculi, ruthe, celidonie, berbene, eufrafie, clarete rosarum, & aquæ eius concassentur & temperentur per diem naturalem in vino albo, deinde ponantur in alembico, & fiat aqua colirium album.

Secondly take Colirium album for the paine of the eyes, made by Galen.

Rec. Ceruse lote. ounce. I. Sarcocole drag. 3. Amidum drag. 2. dragagant. drag. I. Apij drag. semis.  
Bb. iij. Puluc-



Remedies for all the diseases

Puluerizentur omnia valde, & cum aqua pluuiali mol-  
lientur sub tegulam & fiant parui pillule, and let them  
be steeped with womans milke, or with rose water, &  
be administred Colirium de thutia.

Thirdly is administred Colirium de thutia made at  
Mountpelier in the ende of Optalmia, for it resolueth  
and dryeth the moisture that commeth to the eyes.

Rec. Tutia preparata, lapides calaminarum, ana  
ounc. semis. Gariophil. xv. numero faui cum melle.  
ounc. I. Puluerizanda puluerizentur subtilissime, & po-  
nantur in ounc. 2. vini albi, & aque rosæ, quar. semis.  
Camphere ounc. I. Colentur subtilissime & fiat Coli-  
rium.

The povvder of Master Arnolde.

The fourth forme is put by Master Arnolde for to  
drye the teares and to rectifie the rednesse.

Rec. Tutia preparata drag. I. Anthimon. ounc.  
semis. Margaritarum drag. 2. Florum coralli rubium  
drag. 1. & semis. Cerucie crudi prorie de flostulo vermie  
minutium incisi drag. 1. Fiat puluis subtilissimus &  
seruetur in pixide area.

Fifthly is put the powder of welcome, of mine owne  
making for all spottes of the eyes.

Rec. Zucari candi ounc. 1. Tutia preparata ounc.  
semis. Puluerizentur, & cum aqua rosæ pestentur & in  
prelium spergantur & in versetur peluis super semi-  
num, lini, aloes, & exsiccetur & puluerizetur subtilissi-  
me, & fiat puluis & seruetur in pixide area, & pon-  
tur in oculis cum stilo argenteo.

Sixthly is put Colirium for the rednes & the teares,  
and is made by Dinus.

Rec. Tutia preparata ounc. 1. Aloes cicatrini ounc.  
semis. Camphere drag. 1. Aque rose lib. 1. & semis. Vi-  
ni granatorum lib. semis. Puluerizanda puluerizantur  
subtil-



subtillissime, & misceantur cum alijs & calasiant sub  
carbones modica bullitione, coletur & seruetur.

Helpes for bleeding at the nose.

**F**or bleeding of the nose.

When the fluxe of blode commeth in the nose,  
thzills it is stanchd in putting into them tents, anoynt  
ed with Licio dissolued in water, holding the nose  
thzills with your fingers till it be stanchd, and holde  
a sponge at his forehead bathed in strong vineger, And  
also it helpeth to stanch the hinder parts.

Also for Polipo Master Peter de Bonaco alloweth  
a tent de radice achori, tempzed in Oyle of Iuniperio  
wherein Scamonie hath bene dissolued.

Helpes for the paynes of the eares.

**T**he paynes of the eares are appeased by putting  
in them the milke of a woman as is aforesayd.

The vlcers of the eares be cleansed with honny of  
Moses putting thereto an Oyntment made thus.

Rec. Rubiginem ferri & teream fortiter, & pone  
eam in sartagine cū aceto fortissimo & fac eam bulire  
donec siccetur. Item distēperentur & siccetur ad ignē,  
postea iterū subtillissime pulueriza, & cū aceto coque  
donec recipiat spissitudinem mellis. And put of it  
into the eares for it healeth the olde sores. Or els af  
ter Master Peter.

Rec. Nitri cardomini decoquentur in succo ruthæ  
& colentur, and one droppe bee distilled into the eare,  
for it bzingeth the rottenesse outwarde, and destroy  
eth the superfluous pꝛonde flesh, and healeth.

Helpes for the paynes of  
the teeth.

The



Remedies for all the diseases

**T**he dolour of the tooth ach is appeased with holding vineger of the decoction of Peletory, or the hearbe Harts tongue.

The blackenesse is washed as was approued with this water.

Rec. Salis armoniaci, salis gemme ana, quar 1. Alluminio quar, semis. Ponantur in Alembico, & distillentur, & fiat aqua.

The chauffings and swellings of the gummes are appeased with the water of Cheruell, Plantayne & Alsome, or with this washing made of Dinus.

Rec. Rosarum ounce. 1. Lentium, ana quar. 1. Bau-laustium quar, semis. Concassentur & buliantur, cum aqua & aceto, fiat linimentum.

The thirde Chapter is the remedies  
for diseases of the necke.

**T**he necke hath diuers diseases of the which some be here specified, and first de Bocium of the necke.

Bocium of the necke hath two formes.

The first is powder of Master Dinus.

Rec. Serophulare, ounce. 2. Gingeber, ounce. 1. Brionie, piretri, scrapini, matrisilue, oliuarum, salis gemme, ossium, cepie, spongie combustie, ana drag. 2. Gariophilis, piperis cinamomi ana ounce. j. fiat puluis in quo sit modium de Alumine.

The second forme is to emplayster the place with Diaculum, or with a playster of Coates dirt, or with a playster of the stomaticke Apostumes.

The fourth Chapter of the helpes for the  
shoulder and parts thereof.

**F**or the paine of the shoulders there is an oyntment meddled with Marciatum and Agrippa.



For the gilbositie and bocement Auicen alloweth Em-  
plastrum de acoro. Rec. acori, enule cāpanæ, sauinæ ana  
quar. j. Bdellij quar, semis, Castorei, ounce. j. Coquan-  
tur in Vino & Oleo vsque ad consumptionem vini, &  
de Oleo cum cera fiat vnguentum.

Chyragra of the hands is cured as the flegmatike  
Apostumes, but specially in it is playsters of Mountpe-  
lier of redde coleworps sodden with lye of ashes but-  
ked and knodden with a lytle vineger.

The v. Chapter is of the helpes of the  
breast and parts thereof.

**T**he helpes of the breasts are of two formes.

The first is potion resolving and wasting all  
the matter, and is called Fundatorum. Rec. Caude equi-  
ne terestris. M. j. Radicis Osimandi quar. j. Radicis  
Draguntæ, quar, semis. Coquantur cum Vino & Mel-  
le, and administer a Goblet full when he goeth to bed,  
and he shall sleepe.

The second forme, is an other potion or drinke co-  
mon to all inward sores, made by G. Rec. Centaureæ  
cesti nepiti gariofilate, Pimpinelle, Pilosselle, sumita-  
te canateneritatum caulium tanacesti ruberæ, Penth-  
apilon, Aurum valens ana. Coquantur in Vino &  
Melle, and be ministred as is sayde besoze. It causeth  
the rottenesse to come out at the soze, and cleanseth the  
benigne that is in it, but if it bee vomited there is no  
hope of cure, as the people sayth.

The vi. Chapter is of the helpe of the  
belly and parts thereof.

**A**nd first for the thrée dayes is allowed Lana suc-  
cida infusionis decoctionis cimini. Secondly pro  
offenssionibus is allowed the common potion of R.

Cc.

Rec.



Rec. Mūmie, Boliarmenice, terræ sigillatæ. ana. ounce. i. fiat puluis. And be administred drag. i. cū ounce. i. Aquæ Plantaginis. Thirdly, the potions of the breast are allowed for to resolve the matter gathered within. Fourthly, outward may be made playsters that be sozmed in the concussions. In Hæmoptie it is good to provoke or stirre the urine. Therefore by the doctrine of G. D. Henry Grillets blacke flesh flies or Cantherides, and toke away their wings & heads, and burnt them in flower and made a powder wherewith he administred at even a graine with wine, and caused so much urine that many were healed.

In the paynes of the kidneis and of the bladder, I have seene administred lye of y<sup>e</sup> ashes of beane steales, which did meruayles in moving of urine and cleansing the wayes thereof, the rottennesse & grauell, and stirring the menslines.

Remedies for the paine of the raynes and the bladder.

Rabimoyse for the vlcers of the kidneis and of the bladder approued water distilled of a leane Goates milke vnder this manner. Rec. Ceri Caprini lactis picherios. drag. iiii. Iubebe, Sebesten, ana. ounce. ii. Boliarmenici ounce. semis. quatuor seminum frigidorum mandatorum. drag. iiii. feminis Papaueris albi, Citoniorum ana. drag. ii. conquassantur, & distillando fiat aqua. And Auicenn graunteth in Diabete the water of the cleere milke of a shepe, but I have put to it herba caude equine, Plantaginis, Rosæ, semen Maluauisti, Alkakengi & mection of milke with the Colyzes aforesayde and playsters and ruptures betwene nature is allowed.

The vii. Chapter of the helpes of the loynes and their parts.

First



**F**irst the paine of the yeard is appeased with crums of bread, knodden with yolkes of Egges with oyle of Poppy. The vlcres of the yearde are washed with allome water and emplaystered with oyntment of Populeon, and anointed with unguentum album, or with Oyle of Roses, with the white of an Egge and powder of burnt lead, Ceruse and Aloes. The swelling of the coddies is swaged with a playster of Malowes and beane flower and Comin sodde in water.

The rupture hath three helpes. The first is an Electuarie. Rec. Conserue de consolida ma. lib. semis. conserue Ro. quar. semis. pulueris Dragaganti. frigidi. ounce. i. radice Valeriane, senationis Bolcarmenici Nasturtii, Lapdani sanguinarum, ana drag. ii. panis succari. lib. i. fiat Electuarium cum aqua ferrata.

The seconde is a playster of shepes haire of al the communalties. Rec. Picis navalis, Colophonie, ana, ounce. iii. Litargiri, armoniaci, Oppoponaci, Galbani, Bdellij, Mastice, Serapini, Terebenthine, Sumac, consolida Ma. & Mi. ana ounce. i. Viseiquerci, Ematistez, Thuris, Gipsi, Mirrhæ, aloes, mūmie, boliarmenici, sanguis dra, aristo, vermiū terrestrum, ana ounce. semis sanguis humani, ounce. ii. Conficiantur cum pellis arietina, cocta aqua pluuiali, vsque ad dissolutionem, & fiat Emplastrum.

The thirde forme is of B. and my selfe.

Rec. Nucis Cipressi, acassie, Gallarum, Baulastiarum, ana drag. v. Mirrhæ, sarcocolæ, Thuris, Gummi ara, ana drag. 3. Fiat puluis subtilissimus, & pastetur cum aceto, & fiat Emplastrum. For it is proued in Emoryods to swage the dolour with suffumigation of the decoction of Moleyn, Camomille, Pillelote, and inwardely putte Flyes bathed in oyntment made

Cc. ij.

with



Remedies for the diseases

with butter stirred in a mortar of lead til they be browned, if the paine be too great, & ointment of Alexandre proued by me shoulde be good, which is . Rec. mirh. croci, thuris, licij, ana, parte, j. Apij, parte, ij. terantur & conficiantur cum mustilagine, Psilij, & vitello oui, and outward . R. prayseth this playster Rec. Cammille, melleloti ana quart. j. conquassentur donec dissoluantur vitellorum ouorum elizatorum, quar. semis. Farine fenugreci, seminis lini, Radicis alteæ ana, ounce. i. Croce, Mirre, Aloes, ana drag. ii. & semis. Butiri, q̄ sufficit fiat emplastrum.

The vij. Chapter is of the helpes of the thighes, legges, and feete.

**F**or the nether lymbes be diuers helpes. The first is for to dyse, let the thighes, legges, and feete be bathed and fomented with water of the sea or water salted with the decoction of Ebulorum, Sabutij, Tribulorum ana, parte ij. Calamenti, Origani, Absinthij, Persicaria ana parte i. And laye vpon the swelling this plaister. Rec. Furfuris parte. j. Farine fabarum parte. j. stercorum columbini part. semis, Puluerizentur, & cum aceto decoctionis affrodillorum & succo caulium super ignem.

Probatum est.

An





## *An Antidotarie of picked*

Medicines gathered by diuers  
auctors whose names are  
set to euery receipt.

### Balmes.

A Balme artificiall to cure wounds in the sinewes.

**R**ec. Terebenthinæ optimæ lib. i. Olei Laurini. Vesalius.  
Ounc. iij. Galbani oun. iij. Gummi Elimni. oun. iij. &  
semis, Thuris, Mirrhe, Gummi hederæ, Cētauree maio-  
ris, Ligni aloes ana oun. iij. Galangæ, Gariophillorum,  
symphiti minoris, Cinamomi, nucis muscatæ, Zedoariæ,  
Zinziberis, Dictami albi ana. ounc. i. Olei vermium,  
terrestrium, ounc. ii. Aqua vitæ lib. vi. Powther  
what are to be powdred and infuse them altogether  
in Aqua vitæ vi. dayes. Afterward with a slacke fire  
draw the by a retort well luted, from whence you must  
receiue three liquors: whereoff the first is very subtil,  
watric, and passing clære, the second of a yeolow cou-  
lour and very subtil, the thirde is the artificiall  
Baulme, which beareth a red and purple coulour.

A Balme for greene wounds.

**R**ec. Terebenthine. lib. i. Gummi. elimni, Galbani Calmetecus.  
ana ounc. ii. Gummi hederæ, Thuris Masticeis, Mir-  
rhæ ana ounc. ii. Aloes xiloaloes, Gariophilorum, Ga-  
langæ, Cinamomi, Nucis muscatæ, Cubebæ, ana  
ounc. i. Aqua vitæ ounc. iij. Powther which are to  
be powdred, and let them infuse together one day and a  
night. Afterward distill them twice, and keepe the oyle  
distilled as a pretious Balme.



OF PICKED MEDICINES.

A Balme very good for diuers diseases.

Hollerius.

Rec. Thuris, mastice, ana ounce ii. Ligni aloes ounce. i. Gariophilorum, galagæ, cinamomi, zedoariæ, nucis muscatæ, ana. drag. vi. Cubebæ, mirrhæ, aloes, laudani, sarcocollæ, castorei, ana ounce. semis. Baccarum lauri, nucleorum pini, ana, ounce. i. Gummi elimmi, oppoponacis, belzoini, ana. ounce. ii. Succu iug, herbæ paralisis, ana ounce. 3. Terebenthinæ ad pondus omnium. *Wise the hearbes, powder what are to be powdered, then let them stand one day and a night together, and on the morrow draw the liquor, wherof the first is a water, the second Oyle, and the third like honny.*

A Balme to resolute hardnesse of sinewes.

Andernacus.

Rec. Galbani lib. semis. Gummi hederæ. ounce. iii. *Wise, mire and distill them, then take the liquor that is distilled, and put thereto Terebenthine lib. i. Olci laurini, de spica, ana. ounce. i. Put them in a narrow mouthed vessel and distil them till the water and oyle be all distilled.*

A Balme for the Palsie.

Calmeus.

Rec. Radic. eridis & aristolochiæ, ana ounce. ii. Symphiti maioris, luæ arthriticæ, herbæ paralisis, pimpinellæ, rutæ, saluiæ, ana m. j. Baccarum lauri, & Iuniperi, ana drag. vi. Florum stecados & anthos. ana. P. i. & semis. Galangæ, zedoariæ, zinzibris, gariophilorum, nucis muscatæ, cinamomi, ana, drag. iii. Ligni aloes, ounce. i. Thuris, mastice, ana, drag. x. Mirrhæ, aloes, Bdelij, sarcocollæ, galbani, amoniaci, ana, ounce. i. & semis, Castorei, ounce, semis, Gummi elimmi ounce. ii. Diaquilonis iriati ounce. iii. Aquæ vitæ, ounce. iii. *Wise what are to be brewed, and powder what are to be powdered, and cast them into a Limbeck to distil at an easie fire, till*



till a certaine lyquor flow forth lyke unto a Baulme.

A Balme for wounds in the ioyntes.

Rec. Oei oliuarum lib. I. Vini nigerrimi Pontici, lib. Paracelsus.

3. Distill them & adde to them Olei hipericonis, ounc.

6. Liquoris de mumia, ounc. 4. Distill them againe according to art and reserue it to your vse.

A Balme to heale and conglutinate wounds chiefly of the head without paine

Rec. Terebenthinae lib. I. Thuris, mastice, mirrhæ, Fallopius. sarcocollæ, ana ounc. I. Aquæ vitæ, ounc. 8. Put them all into a retozt well luted: Distill them with hot ashes seperating the water from the Dyle.

A Balme for the Palsie in wounds.

Rec. Mir. aloes, epaticæ, spicæ nardi, sanguinis draconis, thuris, mûmie, opobalsami, bdellij, carpobalsami, amoniaci, sarcocollæ, croci, mastice, gummi Arab. stircis calamit. ana drag. 2. Laudani electi, succi castorei, ana drag. 2. & semis. Musci, drag. semis. Terebenthinae optimæ ad pondus omnium. Powther what are to be powdered & mixe them altogether with ʒj Terpentine, then put them into a Limbeck, & distill them at an easie fire, and when the lyquor is sublimated by distillation reserue it in a strong vessell.

Liquor Balsamites.  
Ihoannis Mesuz.

A Balme artificiall for wounds and vlcers.

Rec. Mirrhæ, aloes, spicæ, sanguinis draconis, thuris, mûmie, oppoponacis, amoniaci, carpobalsami, sarcocollæ, croci orientalis, mastice, gummi Arabic, stircis calamit. ana ounc. 2. Laudani ounc. I. & semis. Resinæ, abiectiux, lib. I. Terebenthinae lib. 8. Vini generosi lib. semis. Put all these into a narrow mouthed Wyall & distill them & after it is distilled put into the lyquor ʒij graines of pure muske.

Andernacus.



An Antidotarie of picked Medicines.

A Balme that in viij. dayes healeth any indifferent wound.

Andernacus.

Rec. Terebenthinæ purgatæ lib. ii. Olei de semine lini, lib. i. Resinæ Pini ounce. vi. Thuris, Mirrhæ, Aloes, Mastice, Sarcocollæ, ana ounce. ii. Macis, Croci Ligni aloes, ana drag. i. & semis. Mixe them together, and put them into a narrow mouthed vessell, and distill them with an easie fire till the water be extracted: then make a stronger fire till the Oyle be also sublimated, and reserve it to your use.

A Balme for wounds.

Andernacus.

Rec. Resinæ Laricæ, drag. ii. Dissolve it in white wine, and strayne it through a cloth, after melte them on the fire together with Oleo Oliuarum, lib. i. then adde to them Ammoniacy, Galbani, Oppoponacy, ana, ounce. i. Gummi Ethiopicy, ounce. ii. Distill them with an easie fire till the Balme be extracted.

A Balme very conuenient against the Gowte.

Rec. Terebenthine lib. iiii. Mastice, Mirrhæ Thuris, Oppoponacy, Laudani, ana, drag. x. Malecoriæ ounce. semis. Cærx flauæ, ounce. ii. Segapeni, Ammoniacy ana, drag. iiii. & semis. Mellis crudi, ounce. j. & semis. Gariophylorum drag. ii. & semis. Croci scrup. ii. Aqua vitæ ounce. vii. Cerusæ, ounce. i. & semis. Olei Laurini ounce. ii & semis, Olei Lumbricorum & Rosacei, ana ounce. ii. & semis. Vrinæ Pueri ounce. ii. Mixe and distill them according to Arte.

A Balme that healeth wounds speedely.

Rec. Terebenthine purgatæ, lib. i. Resinæ puræ lib. semis,



semis. Thuris masculi ounce. 4. Mastice, mirrhe, ana ounce. 1. Olibani ounce. 1. & semis. Sercocollæ ounce. 1. Gummi elimni ounce. semis. Aloesepat. drag. 1. Euphorbij, drag. 2. Ammoniacci drag. 3. Galbani ounce. semis. Aloes cicatrinæ ounce. 4. Nucis muscatæ ounce. 1. Galangæ drag. 1. Macis drag. 2. Cinamomi drag. 1. & semis. Laudani drag. 1. Croci drag. 2. & semis. Gariophylorum ounce. semis. Spicæ nardi scrup. 1. Cubebæ scrup. 2. Iridis. ounce. 1. Saluæ viriscentis M. 1. Contusæ olei magistralis ounce. 5. Olei liliacei lib. semis. Olei com. ounce. 12. Olei laurini ounce. 4. & semis. Olei lumbricorum ounce. 2. Mellis ounce. 4. & semis. Aquæ compositæ ounce. 3. **powther** what are to be powdered and infuse them altogether xiiij. houres and separating the water from the Oyle, distill them according to Art.

A Balme for Vicers very comfortable.

Rec. Tereb. lib. 1 & semis. Aquæ vitæ lib. semis. Galbani, oppoponacis, ammoniaci ana 3. semis. Gummi eliminij. 3. 1. Cinamomi. 3. 4. Laudani drag. 3. Olibani ounce. 1. Thuris ounce. 1. & semis. Macis drag. 2. Resinæ Pini, ounce. 2. Mastice ounce. semis. Mirrhæ drag. 6. Mūmie drag. 2. Aloes cicatrinæ drag. 3. & semis. Nucis muscatæ, ounce. semis. Gummi hederæ drag. 5. Galangæ drag. 4. Boracis drag. 3. Cariophylorum drag. 3. & semis. Sercocollæ ounce. semis. Infuse them together xii. houres, being grossely powdered, and distill them according to Art, separating the water from the Balme.

A Balme for voundes in the ioynts, it is also good for the Crampe, Palsie, and paine in the ioynts.

Rec. Olei vermium terrestrium lib. 1. Olei hypericonis lib. semis. Terebent. lib. 1. & semis. Aquæ vitæ lib. semis. Colophonjæ lib. semis. Euphorbij ounce. 3.

Dd,

Gummi



Gummi hederæ ounc. 2. Gariophilorum, nucis muscatæ, cinamomi, cubebæ, galangæ, xiloloes ana ounc. 1. Masticeis ounc. 4. Mirrhæ ounc. 3. & semis. Gummi elimni ounc. 3. Galbani, olibani ana ounc. 2. Croci drag. 2. Sanguinis draconis drag. 3. Powther what is to be powdred and dissolue what is to be dissolved in the Aqua vitæ, and put them all mixed into a Copper Still, and draw out the balme first with a gentle fire and after with a stronger.

A Balme for wvounds hurt by sharpe poynted  
vveapons.

Rec. Terebenthinæ lib. 1. & semis. Aquæ vitæ lib. 1. Thuris ounc. 1. Sarcocollæ ounc. 1. & semis. Mirrhæ ounc. 2. Masticeis drag. 6. Gummi hederæ ounc. semis. Euforbij drag. 2. Oppoponacis drag. 3. Gummi elimni. 3. 1. & semis. Resinæ pini. ounc. 3. Succu symphiti vtriusque ana drag. semis. Nucis muscatæ cinamomi, ana drag. 2. Croci scrup. 2. Aloes epaticæ, mummiæ ana drag. 1. & semis. Powther what are to be powdred, & let them stand a while then distill them in a copper still vntil by sublimation the water be seperated from the Oyle.

A Balme to heale wvounds of the biting of  
venimous beasts.

Rec. Succu cardui benedicti, valerianæ, saluiæ, hipe-rici ana ounc. 4. Olei com. lib. 2. Tereb. lib. 1. Mirrhæ ounc. 4. Sarcocollæ ounc. 6. Euforbij ounc. semis. Olibani, masticeis, ana ounc. 1. & semis. Gūmi elimni ounc. 2. Aquæ vitæ lib. semis. Powther that is to be powdred, and let them boyle in a vessell till the iuyces be consumed: then put them all into a Copper still, & distil them first with an easie fire, after with a stronger till the water from the Oyle be seperated.

A Balme to heale greene wounds very speedely.

Rec.



Rec. Aquæ vitæ lib. 1. Vini cretici lib. semis. Tereb. Venet. lib. 2. & semis. Ammoniæ 3. 3. Sarcocollæ 3. 4. Mastice ounc. 2. Olibani ounc. 1. Mirrhæ ounc. 2. & semis. Laudani drag. 1. Belzoini, stiracis, calamitæ, aloes spat. ana drag. 3. Gummi elimni ounc. 1. Gummi hederæ ounc. semis. Resinæ pini ounc. 3. Gummi Arab. Dragaganti ana drag. 2. & semis. Oppoponacis ounc. 1. Nucis muscatæ, gariophilorum, macis, galangæ, cinnamomi, zedoariæ ana scrup. 1. & semis. Mummie drag. 3. Cubebarū ounc. 1. Mellis puri lib. semis. Croci drag. 2. Symphiti ma. mi. & med. ana ounc. 3. & semis.

W<sup>h</sup>ose the hearbs, powther that is to be powdred, dissolve the gummes in Aqua vitæ, and infuse them altogether xxiij. houres, then put them into a copper still well luted, and let the Balme be extracted: augmenting and diminishing the fire according to skill, till the Balme and Dyle be severally sublimated.

A Balme vv<sup>h</sup>ich vvill cauterize and consolidate vvounds and vlcers merueylously.

Rec. Tereb. purg. ounc. 3. Mirrhæ ounc. 4. Stiracis, mūmie, Sercocollæ ana ounc. 1. Mastice, thuris ana drag. 3. Gūmi hederæ drag. 3. & semis. Aloes lot. aristolog. vtriusq; aluminis vsti, ana scrup. 2. & 5. Malecoriæ 3. semis. Hipocistidos, balaustræ, sang. Draconis, nucum cupressi ana drag. 2. Borac. drag. 3. Caphore drag. semis. Powther that is to be powdred, & let thē all infuse together one night, & distill them thzough a glasse still.

A Balme for the pricking of any sharpe poynted vveapon.

Rec. Tereb. lib. 3. & semis. Mirrhæ ounc. 3. Sarcocollæ, ounc. 4. Thuris ounc. 2. Gūmi elimni ounc. 2. & Dd. ij. semis.



# AN ANTIDOTARY.

femis. Mastice, Olibani ana ounce. 3. Gummi Arab. & dragaganti ana ounce. 1. Gummi hederæ, euphorbij ana 3. femis. Aloes epat. ounce. femis. Croci drag. 5. Malecoriæ, galangæ, gariophyllorum, xiloaloes, cubebæ, nucis muscatæ, cinamomi ana drag. 1. Powther what are to be powdred very finely, & infuse them xii. houres, then distill them thzough a glasse Still, and reserue the lyquor.

Another.

Rec. Tereb. larignæ lib. 2. Mastice ounce. 8. Aqua vite ounce. 6. Powther that is to be powdred and distill them thzough a copper Still, augmenting and diminishing your fire, according to Art till the water be separated from the Balme.

A Balme for the govt in any part,

Rec. Saluic, rute, hissopi, cinamomi, florum gemistæ, absinthij ana m. femis. Ireos ounce. 2. Olei rosarum lib. femis. Olei cinamomi, olei laurini ana ounce. 2. Butiri recentis ounce. 4. Medullæ crurum bouis lib. femis. Auxungie porcine ounce. 6. Radic. althæ ounce. 4. Fænu-græci ounce. 3. Terebenthine lib. 1. & femis, Ammoniaci. ounce. 2. Galbani ounce. 4. Oppoponacis, Bdellij, ana ounce. 1. vini sanguinei lib. 1. Boile the hearbes & mixe the altogether, then boyle the in a close vessel xx. houres, foreseeing y in the cooling, the mouth of y pot be not opened. Afterward in y straining, adde to it, Croci subtili triti ounce. 3. Sulphuris viui ounce. 4. Salis puri ounce. 2. Opij. scrup. 4. Thus being mixed together, put them into a glasse body well luted, and distill the Oyle from the water, and anoynt there-with the place affected (the body being dayly purged before) thze or foure times in a day, a lttle quantitie at once.

Note



OF PICKED MEDICINES.

103

Note that the gummes which are to be dissolued, must dissolue in Aqua vitæ.

A Balme for all tumors comming of cold and vvyndy matter.

Rec. Olei aneti ounce. 8. Olei laurini, rutacei, spicæ, & mastice ana. ounce. 3. Olei communis, ounce. 6. succidanei lib. semis. Absinthij, origani, calamenti, centaureæ agrimoniz, ana. M. semis. Semin. anisi, feniculi, carui, cumini, ameos, gariophilorum, baccarum lauri, radicum gentianæ, rub. tinctorum, ana. drag. 1. & semis. Aquæ vitæ, ounce. 4. Croci, drag. 3. Semin. dauci, drag. 1. Semin. petroselini, scrup. 2. Use the herbes and seede together, and mixe them all with the rest, and let them boyle as if it were in Balneo, and when it is colde, straine it strongly, and distill it in a glasse body.

A Balme to conglutinate vvounds vvith speed.

Rec. Terebenthinæ lib. 1. Mastice, ounce. 1. Olibani, ounce. 4. Gummi hederæ, ounce. 2. Sarcocollæ, ounce. 3. Aloes epat. ounce. semis. Mirrhæ, ounce. 2. Aloes cicatrinæ, ounce. semis. Galbani, ounce. 1. & semis. Gummi elimnij, 3. 4. Ammoniacy, 3. semis. Nucis Muscatæ, galangæ, radic. gentianæ, turmētillæ & simphiti maio. cubebarum, mummiz, ana. drag. 2. Olei communis. lib. 2. Powder what are to be powdered, and dissolue the gummes in white wyne, after mixe them together, & let them boile in Balneo Mariæ. 2 4. houres, the distil them in a copper still, seperating the water from the Dile.

A Balme for the Palsey, very excellent.

Rec. Ligni aloes, oppoponacis, resinæ pini, bdellij, galbani, mirrhæ, mastice, sarcocollæ, ana lotonē. 1. Olei  
Dd. iij. bene-



# AN ANTIDOTARY,

benedicti lotones. 3. Laudani, lotones. 2. Carpobalsami, xilobalsami, opobalsami, ana lotonē. 1. Olibani, sanguinis draconis, castorei, spicæ nardi, galangæ, cubebæ, maci, cinamomi, cardamomi, cortic, citri. ana lot. 1. Olei Terebenthinæ ad pondus omnium, Olei veteris lib. I. & semis. Powther the Gummes very subtillye and put so much burnt Wyne vpon them as will coner them. Then put them in Balneo Mariæ, & suffer them thre dayes there to dissolue. Afterwarde adde to the other thinges which are to be powdred in fine powder and put to your Diles. Let them dissolue in Balneo againe or in horse-dunge. xiiij. dayes, in the ende distill them in hotte embyes with a slacke fier till the Balme be sublimated.

A yellovv Balme that healeth vvounds  
vvith speede.

Rec. Gummi elimni, ounce. 3. Mirrhæ, ounce. 2. Olibani, sarcocollæ, ana ounce. 1. Powther the Mirrhæ and Olibanum, and put them into a double glasse vessell, with. xij. ounces of Aqua vitæ made with Palmsey, and let them stand in Balneo Mariæ. 4. dayes. After adde there-to, Dile of Terebenthine ounce. 8. Olei balsami veri, ounce. 5. Croci, ounce. semis. So let them boyle again in Balneo Mariæ, untill the Aqua vitæ be wasted: and in the ende straine it and reserue it to your vse.

A greene Balme auailable for hollow  
VLCERS.

Rec. Galbani, ounce. 3. & semis. Oppoponacis, segapemi, ana ounce. 1. Mastice, thuris, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Mirrhæ, sarcocollæ, ana ounce. semis. Powder what is to be powdered, and put all together into a double glasse vessell with. xij. ounces of Aqua vitæ for vvounds, and let them



them stande three dayes in Balneo Mariæ: After adde thereto Oile of Terebenthine lib. semis. Olei balsami veri.ounc.4. Boyle them to the consumption of the Aqua vitæ, then straine it, and adde thereto of Verdegreece made in fine powder halfe an ounce, and reserve it to your vse.

A blacke Balme confectionated of singuler operation to agglutinate

WOVND S.

**R** E C. Mummia, ounc. 3. Aloes epaticæ, ounc. 2. Picis naualis, ounc. semis. Sarcocollæ, gummi Hederæ, masticis, mirrhæ, ana ounc. 1. Powder which are to be powdered subtilly, and mixe them with. ris. ounces of Aqua vitæ prepared for woundes. Let them boyle in a double glasse vessel in Balneo Mariæ three dayes, which done, adde thereto Olei Terebenthine, ounc. 9. Olei Balsami veri, ounc. 4. Then boyle them againe till the Aqua vitæ be wasted, and reserve it to vse.

A Balme for the byting of venomous beastes: or otherwise is necessarie for the Palsey, crampe, rumes, vveakenesse of memory, collicke, tooth ache, and vvormes, and

may be taken inwardly.

**R** E C. Terebenthine, lib. 5. Aquæ vitæ, lib. 1. Succu saluiæ, draconelle, scabiosi, cardui benedicti, hyperici, melissophili, ana ounc. 2. Galbani, oppoponacis, ammoniaci, serapini, euphorbij, ana drag. 3. Masticis, sercolle, mirrhæ, aloes epaticæ, laudani, belzoini, gummi hederæ, ana drag. 2. Radic, zedoarie, helenij, gentianæ, iunci,

*mumia Zi Alois spot  
Zi piri naualis Zi  
Sarcocolla q. Tereb in  
aqua vitæ d. fol. mast  
mirrh ana Zi Corall  
Zi ole tereb Zi  
ole d. infot c. do oliv  
ana Zi*



isaci odorati, dictami rub. tinctori, angelica ana, drag.  
 1. Vermium terrestrium, ounce. 2. Baccarum lauri, juniperi, & hederæ ana scrup. 2. Cinamomi, ligni castæ, zinzibris, cardamomi, nucis muscatæ, drag. Piperum, cubebæ, carpobalsami, xilobalsami, cortic. citrinæ, fantali citrinæ, rhabarb. ana. scrup. 1. Grana sex, malecoriæ ounce. 2. Semin. anisi, feniculi, dauci, carui, cumini, petroselini, saxifragiæ, ana. drag. 2. Balauftiarum drag. 1. & semis. Powder what is to be powdered, and dissolve the Gummes in Aqua vitæ prepared for woundes, and in Palmsey: so let them infuse vi. dayes, and after at an easie syer, seperating the water from the Dile, distill them through a Limbecke. When you will vse it for any inward affect, take thre drops with swete wyne: when you vse the water, take halfe a spoonfull with foure spoonfulls of some pleasant wyne.

And for the Palsey, take. ʒ. ʒ. of the Dile with vi. drams of Olei Euforbij, for debilitie of memory. Take thre drammes of the Balme, with Oleo Castorei. ʒ. ʒ. there-with anoynt the nape of the necke & hinder part of the head. Finally, for woundes take of the Balme. f. ounce, Olei lumbricorum. ʒ. 1. Olei Rosarum. ʒ. 2. In other lyke effects vse it with discretion, but it is not to be used simply, by reason of his heate.

A Balme to draw all kindes of Gummes into their proper kinde, & it doth heale, conglutinate, mundifie and cicatrize vounds & Vicers, and doth mollifie and assuage.

**R** E C. Olei Terebenthinæ lib. 4. Aquæ vitæ lib. 1. & semis. Masticeis, Olibani, ana drag. 3. Thuris, mirrhæ sercocolle ana ounce semis. Euforbij, drag. 2. Aloesepaticæ, gummi hederæ laudani, ana drag. 2. & semis. Galbani, ammoniaci, segapeni, oppoponacis, ana drag. 1 & semis. Gariophilorum, ounce. 1. Galangæ nucis muscatæ,



cate, cinamomi, macis, iunci odorati, zedoarie, radic. turmentille angelicæ, gentianæ ana drag. 1. Croci ounce. semis. Florum anthos, hiperici, stechados, arancei, & camomillæ ana P. 1. semis. anisi, ounce. 2. Baccarum lauri ounce. 1. Powder that is to be powdered and infuse them two dayes in Balneo Mariæ: then with a Limbecke separte the water from the Oyle. After put the sublymated oyle into a vessel close stopped, adding thereto, Mastice, olibani, mirrhæ, euphorbij, sarcocollæ, thuris, aloes epat. ana drag. 1. Stiracis, calamit. ana scrup. 2. Galang. Zedoar. Calami aromatici, angelicæ, turment. Gentianæ ana scrup. 1. Nucis muscat. cinamomi, gariophylorum, cubearum ana drag. semis. Powther what is to be powdered and infuse them together xxiij. houres then distill them in a Limbecke with an easie fire: this done, adde the lyke quantitie of the same simples in the second distillation. Infuse them xii. houres, adding to the infusion, Boracis ounce. 2. When agayne distill them according to Arte, and reserue it as a rare secret, but to vse simply it is also too hot.

## BATHES.

A Bath for brannie scales in the head.

Rec. Radic. lapathi acuti, enulæ, ana drag. 3. Maluic, bisimaluic, ciclæ, parietariæ, saponariæ, ana m. 4. Lupinorum, fabarum integr. ana lib. 1. Centaureæ, minoris P. 3. Furfuris vel hordei integri P. 3. Mixe them in water sufficient for a bath.

Weckerus.

A Bath for debilitie of eye sight.

Rec potentillæ m. 3. Parietariæ, eupatorij, verbenæ,  
Ec, Camo-



AN ANTIDOTARY.

Vesalius.

Camomillæ, sabina ana m. 2. Boyle them in sufficient quantitis of water. In this the legges must be bathed two houres in the morning, and thre houres at night. In the meane while put into the Patients eye, the water of Fenell with Pigeons bloud: taking after this powder following. Rec. Radicum scabiosæ, herbæ henrici ana ounce. 1. & semis. Semin. rutæ & fenic. ana ounce. 1. Radic. galangæ drag. 3. Make it in fine powder.

A Bath for the itch and scabbes.

Vesalius.

Rec. Fol. maluæ, violarum, betæ, Elibori nigri fumarie ana m. 3. Hordei m. 6. Mixe them and boyle them in sufficient water for a Bath.

A Bath against stopping of vrine in time of necessitie.

Valleriola.

Rec. Malu. althiæ amborum cum radicibus ana. m. 2. Foliorum raphani, cretæ, marinæ, & petrosilini, macedonici ana m. 2. Florum camomeli, meliloti, genestæ, ana P. 1. Sem. lini, maluæ, altee, fenugreci, saxifragiæ & milij solis ana ounce. 1. Furfuris P. 3. Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water, adde thereto Olei Oliuarum lib. 3. Let the patient sit in this bath to the Pauell.

A Bath for the falling of hayre.

Roadetius.

Rec. Radic. Brionie cucumeris agrestis ana lib. 2. Marubei, abrotani, verbenacæ ana m. 3. Herbarum capillarum ana m. 1. Lupinorum, & fabarum integrorum



ram ana lib. I. Boyle them according to Arte, and in the ende adde there-to Florum Anthos.

A Bath for the brannie scales  
in the head.

Rec. Radic. Lapathi acuti, helenij, ounce. 4. Mal- Rondeletius.  
uæ, ciclamini, bismalux, parietariæ, saponariæ, ana  
m. 4. Lupinorum & fabarum integrarum ana lib. 1.  
Florum centaureæ minoris. P. 3. Hordei integri. P. 4.  
Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water, and use it  
for a Bath.

A Bath for the Hem-

R H O D E S.

Rec. Fol. Malu. Violarum, parietariæ, altee, tap- Vigo.  
fi barbatae cum radice ana m. 2. Semin. Cidoneorum,  
drag. 6. Hordei mundi m. 1. & semis. Furfuris m. 3.  
Semin. lini, fenugreci ana ounce. 4. Pomorum dulcium  
aliquantulum confraCTORUM num. 12. Linguae passe-  
rinæ, bursæ pastoris ana M. 1.

Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water, adding  
to them Camomill Melilote, and bill of each one hand-  
full and a halfe, and so boyle them to the consumpti-  
on of the third part.

A Bath for the Crampe, and  
hardnesse of Si-

N E W E S.

Rec. Radic. Bismalux, Liliorum ana lib. 1. Radicū Rondeletius.  
iris lib semis. Maluæ, Bismalux, Ciclae, brancæ,  
vffine, Geranij, ana m. 3. Florum Camomeli  
Ecij. Meliloti,



# AN ANTIDOTARY.

meliloti, sambuci, ana P. 4. Florum scæmanthi, anthos  
ana P. 1. Florum lini & Fenigreci ana lib. 2. Sem. Bis-  
maluæ, anethi, sesami ana quart. 1. Florum narcissi, P.  
2. Make a decoction in sufficient quantitie of water &  
use it.

A Bath to be used in the cure of

*Alopecia Gallica.*

Vigo.

Rec. Fumariæ, radic lapathi acuti, & foliorum eius  
ana m. 1. Hordei lentium lupinorum, ana m. 2. Radic.  
helenij & ebuli ana lib. semis. Ellibori nigri trituri,  
ounc. 2. Mellis lib. 1. Sulphuris drag. 3. Boyle them all  
in sufficient quantitie of water, til the third part be wa-  
sted. Let the Patient therein sweat and be washed in  
a Stew or Hotte-house.

A Bath for diseases of the legges  
called *Malum mortuum.*

Vigo.

Rec. Lapathi acuti, fumariæ, ana m. 2. Nepetis m. 1.  
Furfuris hordei, Lupinarum ana m. 1. & semis. Viola-  
rum, maluarum ana m. semis. Elebori albi & nigri, ana  
ounc. 1. & semis. Mellis 3. 2. Let them boyle in suffi-  
cient quantitie of water till the third parte be wasted,  
and use it.

A Bath for scabbies and itche.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Radic. & fol. lapathi acuti m. 3. Radic. helenij.  
lib. semis. Radic. acori & brionie ana lib. 1. Maluaru,  
violarum, fumariæ, scabiose, fapomariæ, calaminthæ,  
hederæ ana m. 2. Hordei integri, lupinorum, fabarum,  
lentium ana lib. 1. & semis. Furfuris lib. 1. Elebori m. 2.  
Boyle them in water sufficient for a bath.

A



A Bath for inflammation.

Rec. Plantaginis, poligoni, foliorum rubi, ana M. 3. Andernacus  
Malecorij, ounce. 2. Boyle them in sufficient water.

A Bath to be used in the lorrhie disease.

Rec. Siclae, absinthij, marubij, betonice, ana. M. I. Weckerus.  
Centauree minoris, florum stechados, ana. P. 2. Lupi-  
norum, P. 3. Staphisagriae, lib. I. Aristolog. lib. semis.  
Boyle them and boyle them in lœ, and adde thereto Sa-  
lis, lib. 4.

A Bath for scabbes or vlcers.

Rec. Mal. violarum, hordei, furfuris, capill. veneris, Vigo.  
Gallierici, politrice, fumarie, ana. M. I. & semis. Radic.  
helenij & lapathi acuti ana. M. I. Pomorum acetoso-  
rum, num. x. fol. sene, & epithimi, ana ounce. semis.  
Boyle all (beside the Epithimum and Sene) in suffi-  
cient water till the third part be wasted, then put in  
the rest, and let them boyle a lttle more, and use it.

A Bath for Alopecia Gallica.

Rec. Radic. & folior. helenij, lapathi acuti, altee, mal- Calmeteus;  
ue, scabiose, fumarie, lapili, rostri porcini, agrimonie,  
buglossi, violarum ana M. I. Lentium, lupinorum, hor-  
dei, P. 2. All brused, Elebori nigri triti, ounce. 2. Sulphuris  
vivi, ounce. 1. Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of wa-  
ter, wherein lette the patient bath himselfe long before  
supper, and sweat after it in his bedde.

A Bath for falling of haire.

Rec. Radic. & fol. helenij, oxilapathi, altee, malua, Calmeteus,  
Ec. iij. ana



AN ANTIDOTARY,

ana m.2. Radicis Liliorum, lib. semis. Radicis ebuli, pedis Columbini, ana drag.3. Violarum brancę vrsing, Fumarię, scabiosę, ana m.2. Seminis Melonum, & raphani, ana ounce.1. & semis. Sem.lini & fenugreci ana ounce.2. Florum camomeli meliloti, violarum, rosarum, nimphec, ana P. 1. Make a bath with sufficient water.

A Bath for scabbies.

Vict. Fauentinas.

Rec. Fol. lapathi acuti, fumarię, malurę, cum radicibus, boraginis, ana m.3. Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water, and after euacuation commaund the vse thereof.

A Bath in the Leprosie.

Guydo.

Rec. Fumarię, lapathi acuti, scabiosę, camomillę, meliloti, staphidisagrię, sinapis, piperis lōgi, nucis muscata, sulphuris, nitri, aloes, auripigmenti, ana q. s. Boyle them in water and Wineagre sufficient.

A Bath for members inflamed.

Andernacus

Rec. Malurę domesticę, malurę siluaticę, meliloti, ana m.2. Sem lini. ounce.3. Fenugreci, ounce.2. With sufficient water make a bath.

A Bath for a rupture.

Calanetens.

Rec. Corticum granatorum, balauftiarum, cupulorum glandium, sumac. ana ounce.1. Herbe herniosę, calcatrapę, & simphiti, ana m. 1. Hipocisthidos, gallarum, aluminis, ana drag.2. Rosarum, camomeli, aneti, ana P.2. Boyle them in equall porcions of redde Wine and Smithes water. With the Decoction bath the place affected.

A Bath



A Bath for yitch, scabbies, and lyke affects.

Rec. Radic. brionia, oxilapathi, ari, serpentaria, ana lib. I. Radic. asphodeli, gentian, ana ounce. I. Saponaria, parietaria, absinthij, scabiosa, boraginis, ana m. I. Florum centauree, ounce. 3. Rosarum P. 2. Lupinorum, Fabarum integrarum, ana lib. semis. Boyle them all in sufficient water for a Bath.

Andernacus

A Bath for ych, and scabbies.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ, lib. xl. Aceti, lib. 4. Aluminis, lib. semis. Sulphuris viri pul. ounce. 6. Fol. saluie, roris-marini, scabiosæ, hysopi, hiosciam, plantaginis tanacet, siluaticæ, feniculi, helenij, meliscophili, ebuli ana m. 4. Tartari albi, lib. I. Let them boyle to .x. pound.

A Bath for sweate of the arme holes.

Rec. Rosmarini m. I. Maioranæ ozimi, gariophilorum, ana m. I. & semis. Absinthij, artemisiæ, rosarum rub. ana m. 2. Mirtillorum m. semis. Squinanti, stechas, arab. ana drag. 3. Nucum cipressi, num. 6. Coriandri preparati. ounce. I. Sem. meratri. ounce. semis. Aluminis crudi, ounce. 2. & semis. Salis, ounce. semis. Mellis, ounce. 6. Vini cretici, lib. 3. Aceti rosarum, lib. semis. Aquæ pluuiæ, lib. I 4. Boyle them till the halfe be consumed.

A Bath for hardnesse of sinevves.

Rec. Camomillæ, meliloti, ana m. I. Rad. altee, lib. I. Sem. fenugreci & lini, ana, ounce. 4. Boyle them in sufficient water together with the head and fete of a Weather, untill halfe be consumed.

A Bath



AN ANTIDOTARY,

A Bath for Vleers in the legges.

Rec. Vrinæ pueri, lb. 4. Ser. lactis, lib. 8. aq; pluui-  
lis, lib. 7. Rad. lapathi acuti, lib. 1. Fol. mal. quinq; folij,  
plantag. camomill. absinthij, brionia, helenij, ana m. 1.  
Mellis crudi, lib. 1. Aluminis, ounce. 2. Furfuris triticei,  
m. 2. Boile them to the consumption of iiii. pound: then  
bath the place affected therewith, befoze you apply any  
plaster thereto, and drye it well after.

CATAPLASMES.

A Cataplasme against inflammations.

Vesalius.

Rec. Cortic. rad. altee, radicū erigeron, fol. malu. ana  
m. 1. Farinæ triticee, ounce. 1. & semis. Far. sem. lini,  
ounce. 1. Axungia suillæ recentis, lib. semis. Boile the  
heerbes and rootes in sufficient quantitie of water, and  
beat them with the rest in a mortar according to art.

A Cataplasme against Vleers in the yarde.

Andreas  
Lacuna.

Rec. Aq; vel succi plantag. aq; rosarum, ana ounce. 4.  
Aceti rosati, 3. 2. Albumina ouorū duorū, pul. boli ar-  
menij, sang. draconis, coralli, rosarum, mirtillorum, cer-  
tic. mali punici, terræ spragitidos ana drag. 2. Labour  
them in a mortar to the forme of a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for tumors or swellings in  
Womens brestes.

Calmeus.

Rec. Radic. altee, ounce. 4. Maluæ, violarum, ana m. 1.  
Far. tritici & hordei, ana ounce. 1. Boile them in suffi-  
cient water, till the heerbes be tender, then stamp them  
and straine them, adding to them Butiri salis experti,  
ounce. 3.



ounc.3. Auxungia suilla ounc.2. Vitellos duos ouorum. And make it to Arte.

A Cataplasme for the beginning of an inflammation.

Rec. Parietaria, attriplicis, lactuca, cucurbite, Maluicia ana m. semis, Semperuiui m. tertiam partem, Glau-cij drag.2. Cortic. mali punici ounc. semis, Farina hor-dei ounc.2. Boyle them in so much water as wil ouer-couer them the thickenesse of two fingers, till they be tender and so make it. Andernacus.

A Cataplasme for the Dropsie to be appli-ed to the lower Ventricle.

Rec. Stercoris Bouis. ounc.4. Stercoris Caprini. 3.2. & semis. Baccarum lauri, Staphidis agria, ana drag.6. Caricarum diu in aceto infusarum, P. x. Sulphuris viui ounc.2. Radicum iridis, & assari, ana ounc. semis. Boile them in vrina pueri, and stampe them, adding Axun-gia anseris & anatis ana ounc.3. Olei rutacei, & irini ana ounc.2. Make of these a Cataplasme in good forme. Calmeteus.

A Cataplasme for the tumor and inflama-tion in the coddles.

Rec. Radic. altee, ounc.3. Radic. liliorum ounc.2. Radicis cucumeris agrestis ounc. I. & semis. Maluc, vi-olaru, bransæ vrsina, rosarū ana m. I. Sumitatū, absin-thij, m. semis, Florum violarū P. semis. Florum camo-meli, meliloti, sambuci, ana P. I. Boyle them in suf-ficient water, and stampe them, adde to the straying Farina hordei & fabarum ounc.2. Auxungia, gallina ounc. I. & semis. Olei camomeli, & rosa ana ounc.2. Calmeteus.

Ff,

Croc



AN ANTIDOTARY.

Croci drag. semis. **Make a Cataplasme.**

A Cataplasme for an inflammation in  
the augmentation.

**Andernacus.**

Rec. Ros. rub. P. 2. Camomeli meliloti, ana. 3. semis.  
Semperuiui, Cucurbitæ, lactucæ, parietariæ ana m. I.  
Cortic. mali punici, sumac. ana ounce. semis. Farinæ hor-  
dei P. 2. **Boyle them in water to the thickenesse of a**  
**Cataplasme.**

A Cataplasme to assuage payne in  
wvoundes and to comfort them.

**Valeriola.**

Rec. Farinæ fabarum, hordei, lentium, & lupino-  
rum ana ounce. 3. Far. sem. Lini & fenugreci ana ounce.  
2. Farinæ orobi ounce. I. Croci ounce. 2. **Boyle the meales**  
**with a lyttle Vineger and Honny to the consistaunce**  
**of a Cataplasme.**

A Cataplasme for paine and inflama-  
tion in the outvard parts.

**Andernacus.**

Rec. Radic. Altee ounce. 3. Maluæ cum radicibus  
violarum, acanthi ana m. 2. Florum camomeli, viola-  
rum, in puluerem redactatorum, furfuris ana P. I.

**Boyle them in fatte bzothe, or els adde to them**  
**Auxungie porcine lib. semis. Stampe, strayne, and**  
**boyle them to a Cataplasme.**

A Cataplasme for the tumor in the  
fundament.

**Calmeteus.**

Rec. Lentium P. 3. Florum Camomeli, sambuci ana  
P. 2. **Boyle them and stampe them, then to the stray-**  
**ning adde Farinæ seminis lini & fenugreci, ana ounce. 1.**

**Butiri**



Butiri recentis ounce. 2. Ping. anseris ounce. 1. Cerebrum eiusdem, vitellum oui, croci modicum. **Mixe them, and make a Cataplasme.**

A Cataplasme for a contused and bruised vvounde.

Rec. Radic. altee lib. semis maluarum & violarum, Idem. ana m. 1. **Stampe, boyle, and strayne them adding to the straying, Butiri, Olei communis, ana ounce. 3. Tria ouorum vitella, Croci modicum, Farinae tritici & hordei. q. s. Make a Cataplasme.**

A Cataplasme for the pestiferous Bubo or Carbuncle.

Rec. Radic. lilij ounce. 2. Maluæ, bismaluæ, violarum ana m. 1. Far. seminis Lini, Hordei & tritici, ana ounce. 1. Caricarum parizæ. 2. Florum camomeli & violarum ana P. 1. Florum sambuci ounce. semis. Idem.

**Boyle them and strayne them thorow a cloth, adde there-to, Auxungie Suillæ, Galinæ, & Vituli, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Olei Amigdalarum dulcium, vel Lilij, ounce. 3. Croci, drag. semis. Make a Cataplasme.**

A Cataplasme for the swelling in the throate or necke.

Rec. Fol. maluarū altee cum suis radicibus, ana m. 2. Fol. Cauliam rub. Violorum, hissopi ana m. 1. Caricarum pinguium num. 30. Florum camomeli, meliloti, ana P. 1. Seminis lini & fenugreci ana ounce. 1. Capitum Liliorum alborum ounce. 2. Furfuris P. 1. Valeriola

**Boyle them all in water sufficient, Stampe them, and strayne them, and put to the straying nidi hi-  
Ff. ij. randinis**



AN ANTIDOTARY.

rundinis, boyled befoze in Oleo liliaceo, and with the whole steeped in a moztar, and after strayned, ounce. 3. Farinæ, seminis lini & fenugreci, far. frumenti, ana .3. I. Boyle the meales with Oximel to a conuenient thickenesse, then adde thereto, Auxungæ gallinæ recentis, butiri recentis ana ounce. 1. Croci drag. 1. Olci liliacei ounce. 3. Mixe them to a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for the biting of a  
madde Dogge.

Idem.

Rec. Capas albas num. 3. Make them a lyttle hollow, fill vp the hollow agayne cum Theriaca, and set on there couers agayne, roast them vnder the coles vntill they bee softe: then stampe them and beatwe them thzough a searce: After adde to, pulueris vtriusque, aristolochiæ, ana drag. 2. Galbani, Bdellij, mirrhæ, ana 3. semis. Pulueris cancrorū, flunial, drag. 5. Mixe them together in forme of a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for an inflammation  
in the declination.

Calmetecus.

Rec. Far. seminis lini, fenugreci ana ounce. 3. Fari. orobi ounce. 1. Florum camomeli, meliloti, sambuci ana P. semis. Rosarum rub. drag. 2. Fol. aneti scrup. 4. Pulueris Iridis florentini ounce. semis. Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of pleasaunt wine, or the iuyce of Smalledge. After mixe them with thzee ounces of the dregges of Dyle of Lillyes, and two ounces of Dyle of Lillyes and make it.

A Cataplasme for Anthrax and  
Carbunculus.

Idem.

Rec. Theriacæ drag. 1. Auxungie suille drag. semis.  
Succi



Succi scabiosæ, vel modici simphiti, vel simphiti cum modico sale & oui vitello. And to make the eskar to fall away. Rec. Maluæ, altee, viol. ana m. semis. Farinæ tritici & adipis suillæ ana ounce. 2. Vitellos. 2. Make a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme to suppurate tumors.

Rec. Radic. liliorum & altee ana ounce. 4. Fol. mal. Idem. violarum, brancæ vrsinæ, erigeri, ana m. 3. & semis. Caricarum pinguium, passularum mundat, ana par. 8. Farinæ triticeæ, ounce. 4. Far. sem. lini, ounce. semis. Boile, stamp, and strayne them, adde thereto adipis suillæ vel bubulini, ounce. 3. Olei liliorum, camomeli ana ounce. 3. Make a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme to be vsed in Bronchocele or the swelling in the throte.

Rec. Radic. lilij brionix, cucumeris agrestis, ana 3. 3. Idem. Ficum maturarum paria. vj. amigd. amarum, ounce. 2. Scillæ, ounce. 1. & semis. Colocinthidis, ounce. semis. Let them boile in equall porcions of Oile and Malmesey, to the consumption of the wyne, then stamp and strain them, and adde to the straying Farinæ fabarum & orobi, ana ounce. 2. & semis. Farinæ lini, & fænugreci, medullæ crurum bubuli, ana ounce. 4. Olei nucum, vel de piperibus, vel irui q. s. Dire them, and make them in forme of a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for the swelling in the throte, to be applyed to the outvard part of the necke.

Rec. Radic. altee, liliorum, & brionix, ana, ounce. 4. Idem. Maluæ, violarum & parietariæ ana m. 1. & semis. Boile  
℞. iij. them



AN ANTIDOTARY,

them with a swallowes nest in sufficiēt water: which being stamped and strayned, adde thereto Auxungia suillæ veteris salis experti. ounc. 4. Auxungia gallinæ & anseris, ana ounc. 1. Farinæ fenugreci & lini, ana ounc. semis. Fermenti acris, ounc. 1. & semis. Olei liliorum & camomeli, ana ounc. 2. Mixe them and make a Cataplasme to be applyed twice in one day.

A Cataplasme to mollific, dissolue, and assuage tumors proceeding of flegme and bloud, vvithout inflammation.

Andernacus

Rec. Fol. mal. altee, violarum, ana m. 1. Rad. altee, liliorum alb. & iridis, ana ʒ. semis. Florum camomeli, meliloti anethi comæ, ana P. 1. Sem. lini hordei, ana ʒ. semis. Cimini, ounc. 1. Baccarum lauri, drag. 2. Croci, scrup. 1. Adipis anatis, anseris, medullæ crurium vituli, butiri recentis, olei irini, liliorum, ana ounc. semis. Make as much as is sufficient to make a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme to maturate tumors in the flank called Bubo venercus,

Idem.

Rec. Medullæ panis, ounc. 1. Vuarum passarum enucleat, ounc. 1. Butiri recentis auxungia, ana drag. 6. Fermenti, drag. 5. Lactis vaccini, ounc. 2. Croci, scrup. 1. Make a Cataplasme, to be applyed twice in one day.

A Cataplasme to suppurate a cold tumor or cedema.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Radic. altee, liliorum, ana ounc. 4. Radic. brionia, & cucumeris agrestis, ana ounc. 3. Olei liliac. lib. semis. Olei costini, ounc. 4. Vini, ounc. 2. Boyle them untill the wyne be consumed: & after it is strayned, adde thereto Farinæ sem. lini & fenugreci, ana ounc. 2. Fermenti, drag. 1, & semis. Ping. anseris, & anatis, ana ounc. 3. Mixe



OF PICKED MEDICINES.

114

**Prepare them to the forme of a Cataplasme.**

A Cataplasme for an inflammation in the  
declination.

Rec. Altee, malua, ana m. i. Florum camomeli, meliloti, rosarum, ana P. i. Radic. lil. alb. altee, ana ounce, i. **Andernacus**  
Sem. lini, fenugreci, ana ounce. semis. Ficuū ping. num. x. Furfuris farinae triticee, P. 2. Boile the hearbes in water till they be tender: then stampe them and adde to the strayingn Olei camomeli, adipis suilla, ana, ʒ. ʒ. Make of them a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme to be vsed in œdema or other  
colde tumors, from the beginning  
to the estate.

Rec. Nucum cipressi, squinanti, farinae hordei, & lupinorum, ana ounce. semis. Blactæ bizantiæ, aluminis, ana drag. 2. Sem. papaueris cornuti, drag. 3. Aloes, mirrhæ, ana drag. i. Croci, scrup. semis. Succu brasice & aceti q. s. **Calmetcus**  
Prepare them well and make a Cataplasme in good forme.

A Cataplasme for an inflammation.

Rec. Suc. semperuiui, plantag. solani, aquæ lenticulæ ana quart. i. Aceti, ounce. i. Olei rosarum vel nimphee, ounce. i. & semis. Farinae hordei, ounce. 2. Boile them to the forme of a Cataplasme. **Calmetcus**

A Cataplasme to put avay the tumors in womens brestes, proceeding of the coagulation of milke.

Rec. Olei rosarum lib. i. Olei sem. lini, ounce. 3. Olei camomeli, medullæ crurium vaccarum ounce. 4. Pul. cortic. radic. altee, ounce. 3. Sem. anisi, ounce. semis. Far. fabarum, ʒ. 6. Vini rub. ʒ. 7. Gummi arab. in vino dissoluti, ounce.



# AN ANTIDOTARY,

ounc. 1. Mire them to a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme to assuage paine in tumors.

Rec. Lactis vaccini lib. 8. Medullæ panis triticæ lib. 1. & semis. Radic. liliorum unc. 6. Fol. malu. violarum, artemisiæ, camomeli, ebuli, sambuci ana. m. semis. Sem. lini & fenugreci, ana unc. 1. Irides, drag. 3. Pingued. capi, auxungie porcine, butiri recentis, ana unc. 3. Far. fabarum, unc. 2. & semis. Boile them to a thicknesse, in the ende adde to foure yelkes of egges and Croci, scrup. 2.

A Cataplasme to assuage paine in a hotte cause.

Rec. Lactis vaccini, lib. 2. Seri lactis, lib. 2. Medullæ panis triticeæ, lib. 1. & semis. Pulpe pomorū dulc. lib. 1. Fol. maluarum, violarum, ana m. 1. Florum camomeli, meliloti, ana P. 4. Boile the hearbes, and powder the flowers, then boile them to a thicknesse, adding thereto Olei violarum unc. semis. Butiri recentis, unc. 1. & semis. Croci, scrup. 2. Vitellos duos. So mire them.

A maturatiue Cataplasme.

Rec. Fol. maluarum, florum viol. meliloti, camomeli, lactuæ, ana m. 1. Boile them in sufficiēt water til they be tender, and when they be brused and strayned, adde to the strayning Farine lentium, tritici, lini, & fenugreci, ana unc. 1. Medullæ panis unc. 3. Axungie porci, ping. capi, butiri recentis, ana unc. 3. & semis. Boile them altogether to the fourme of a Cataplasme, stirring it well, and in the ende adde tw. the yelkes of two egges and Croci, scrup. 2.

A Cataplasme to assuage paine.

Rec. Fol. maluarum, violarum, altee, samfuci, camomeli,



meli, ana lib. semis. Boyle the in viij. pintes of founteyne water till the third parte be waisted, then streine them & adde there-to, Vng. rosati ounce. 2. Pingu. capi & anatis ana ounce. semis. Olei rosarum & camomeli, ana 3. 1. Farine fenugreci & lini, ana ounce. 2. Medulle panis triticee ounce. 2. Boyle them all in Milke and adde there-to Vitellos trium ouorum.

A Cataplasme to assuage payne and suppurate tumours.

Rec. Fol. Malue m. 2. Erigeri m. 1. Binde them in a linnen cloth and boyle them in beale broth till they be tender, then stampe them very small, and adde thereto of new Creame halfe a pounce. Micarum panis albi ounce. 7. Scui ouilis frustratim incisi lib. semis. Olei rosarum ounce. 4. Boyle them till it be thicke, and in the colyng adde thereto Vitella duorum ouorum.

A Cataplasme to maturate grosse and slymie matter in any part of the body.

Rec. Fol. Mercurialis, maluarum, camomeli, bismalvix, blitæ, aneti, sambuci, erigeri ana m. 1. & semis. Boile them in salt broth till they be tender, then stampe them and boyle them agayne in the same, adding thereto Micarum panis ounce. 8. Farinæ lini ounce. 3. Farinæ lupinorum ounce. 1. Far. hordeaci ounce. 4. Auxungia suillæ lib. semis Butiri recentis ounce. 10. And mixing them well make a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for contused flesh, coming of some fall or stripe.

Rec. Absinthij virescentis m. 1. Olei rosacci ounce. 2. Lactis mulieris ounce. 1. Aq; rosarum, alb. ouorum ana ounce. 1. Mixe them to a thickenesse.

Gg.

A



## AN ANTIDOTARY.

A Cataplasme to ripen humors proceeding  
of hotte matter.

Rec. Maluē, violarum, mercurialis, altee, solatri, sambuci, hyosciami, Camomeli, florum lilliorum ana m. i. Boyle them in sufficient water with the head of a weather till they be tender, then cutte them very small and boyle them in milke adding there-to Farinæ fabarum, ounce. 4. Farinæ lini & fenugreci, ana ounce. 3. Olei aneti, camomeli, & meliloti, ana ounce. 1. Ping. capi & anseris, ana ounce. 2. Auxungia suille ounce. 4. Micarum panis triticee ounce. 4. & semis. Vitellos, 3. Make them in forme of a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for ulcerations in  
womens breastes.

Rec. Mal. absinthij, ana lib. 1. & semis. Boyle them in water till they be tender then bruse them finely, and adde to them, Auxungia suille lib. 1. Vini maluatici lib. 1. Pul. centauree ounce. 3. Helenij ounce. 4. Gariophylorum ounce. 1. Boyle them untill the wine be wasted, then put in the hearbes stirring them well. When al is colde put to it Camiri in fine powther three ounces and make it to arte.

## CEROTES.

A Cerote that doth mundifie and resolue  
in the cure of Nodus.

Vigo.

Rec. Muscila, altee, lini, fenugreci, & ficum siccarū lib. 1. Olei camomilla lilliorum & communis, ana ounce. 2. Ping. Gallinae, anseris & porci liquefacta, Terebenthine, sepi castrati liquefacti, ana ounce. 2. & semis.  
Letharg.



Letharg. aur. 3.8. Boyle the to the consumption of the Puscellage, & with sufficient white Wax make a Cerote, first adding there-to, Gummi ammoniaci, Galbani, in aceto dissolutorū, ana drag. 1. Iridis recentis, subtili trituri ounc. 1. & semis. Boyle them together and reserve it to vse.

A Cerote of Betonie to heale in al the out-  
yard partes beeing mundified.

Rec. Fol. pimpernellæ. Betonicæ, Pilosellæ, eupato- Vesalius.  
rij saluix, pulegij, millefolij, consolid. maioris mi. &  
medic, caprefolij, ana ounc. 6. Thuris, masticis, ana 3.  
semis. Iridis, aristolog. rotund. ana ounc. 6. Cera alba  
ounc. 4. Gummi elimni ounc. 2. Resinæ pini ounc. 5.  
Tereb. olei aneti, ana ounc. 7. Vini albi odorati, q. s.  
Boyle the hearbes and infuse altogether viij. dayes in  
wine, then boyle them with a gentle fire untill two  
parts be wasted, stirring them well. After straine and  
coole it, then worke with handes in water. After let it  
lye in foure pound of milke either of Goate or Sheepe,  
(first being made into rowles) one whole daye.  
Lastlye, labour it well with the handes, and re-  
serue it to vse.

A Cerote for womens breastes  
not cancerated.

Rec. Diaquilonis albi gummati, ounc. 2. Ping. gal-  
line, medullæ, crurium vituli, & vaccarum, ana drag. Vigo.  
6. Olei Amigdalorum dulcium, Butiri recentis, ana  
drag. 5. Olei camomeli, aneti, & hilkorum, ana ounc. se-  
mis. Pingued. anatis & anseris, ana drag. 6. & semis.  
Muscila. altee & sem. lini lib. semis. Boyle them to the  
consumption of the Puscellages, straine them and with  
white Wax make a Cerote.

Ggij. A



# AN ANTIDOTARY.

A Cerote for a broken ribbe,

Vesalius.

Rec. Albumen vnius oui, far. volatilis ounce, semis. Tragagant. pul. thuris, ana drag. 1. Visci querc. drag. 6. muscila. cum aqua rosata & collis piscium confecti. drag. 1. & semis. Mixe them all to the forme of a liquid Cerote.

A Cerote for the tumour in the breast called Sephiros.

Vigo.

Rec. Olei rosat. violarum. vng. Galeni, ana ounce, 2. Pinguedinis vituli, anatis, olei amigdalaru dulciu ana ounce, 1. Muscila. altee, & psilij. ana ounce, 2. Muscila. feminis cotoniorum drag. 3. Boyle all to the consumption of the Muscillages. Strayne them, adde to Succi solatri & plantag. ana ounce, 2. Boyle them agayne to the waisting of the iuyces, and strayne them againe, adding white Wax sufficient for a Cerote, and last of all Letharg. auri & argenti, ana ounce, 2. Tutia alexandrina ounce, 1. Camphora ad artem triturate drag. 1. & semis. Farina hordeacea ounce, 1. & semis. Mixe them, continually stirring them untill it be colde.

A Cerote to cleanse bones, and cause flesh in vlcres.

Vesalius.

Rec. Pulueris peucidani, aristol. rotund. oppoponacis, euphorbij, ana drag. 1. Terebenthina ounce, 3. Ceræ ounce, 1. Aceti drag. 2. Mixe and boyle them to the substance of a Cerote.

A Cerote for a Canker.

Vigo.

Rec. Olei rosat. olei mirthini, ana lib. semis. Seni vituli & vaccæ, ana 3. 4. Succi plantag. & solatri, ana 3. 3. Boyle



Boile them together to the consumption of the iuyces, and straine them and adde to them Letharg. aur. & arg. ana ounce. 2. Boli armenij, ter. sigill. cerusæ, minij, ana ounce. 1. Set them on the fier againe, stirring them wel, and in the ende put to Camforæ, drag. 1. Boyle them till it be black.

A Cerote for the Goute.

Rec. Succ. radic. ebuli, drag. 3. Resinæ pini, ounce. 2. semis. Tereb. ounce. 2. semis. Olei vulp. camomeli, ana ounce. 2. Cremoris sem. altee, cremori, sem. lini & fenugreci, ana drag. 2. & semis. Oppoponacis, segapeni, amoniaci, in aceto dissolutorum ana ounce. 2. semis. Croci, drag. 1. Ceræ q. s. Mire them and make a Cerote in good forme. Weckerus.

A Cerote for Bubo venerus.

Rec. Radic. altee, lib. semis. Capit. liliorum alborum, ounce. 2. Boile them all with the broth of flesh, & stamp and straine them, then sette them on the fier, & cum Oleo camomeli, ounce. 4. Oleo rosarum, ounce. 1. Ping. vituli, diaquilonis alb. ana ounce. 2. And with sufficient waxe make a Cerote. Vigo.

A Cerote for tumors in womens brestes.

Rec. Rad. altee coct. lib. semis. Pingued. anatis. 3. 1. Medullæ crurium vituli & bouis, ana drag. 6. Seui vaccini, ounce. 3. Olei rosarum, drag. 1. Olei camomeli & aneti, ana ounce. 3. Olei liliorum, ounce. 1. & semis. Mire them and with sufficient white waxe make a Cerote. Calmeteus.

A Cerote to be vsed in the cure of a rupture.

Rec. Pul. pro ramice per Ihoannē Vigonē descripti & a me particula pul. introducti, ounce. 3. Simphiti vtri- Gg. iij. vfg;.



# AN ANTIDOTARY,

vsq; drag. x. Tereb. clarissimæ, ounce. 2. & semis. Olei mastic. olei omphacini, ana drag. 3. Olei Tereb. mirtini, ana ounce. semis. Letharg. aur. & arg. ana drag. 6. Scui Hircini, drag. 5. Boile the Oiles and Letharge with a little viniger together (till the same viniger be wasted) at a strong fier, then let them boile a little with ʒ iijce of Comfrey, afterward ad to the Terebenthine, & boile them at a gentle fier, stirring them well. Last of all with sufficient white ware, put in all the powders, and make a Cerote in good forme.

A Cerote to be vsed for paine in the ioynts.

Vigo.

Rec. Radic. enulæ in aqua decoctorum, pistorum, & cribellatorum lib. I. Sigilli salamoni, radic. ebuli, ana ounce. 4. Olei mirtini, camomeli, petroselini, ana ounce. 1. Olei tereb. ʒ. 1. ʒ. Tere. purg. ʒ. 2. Olei vulpini, liliorū, spicæ, laurini, & sambuci, ana drag. x. Cera albæ. ʒ. 1. & semis. Boile them to a soft Cerote, adding in the ende Far. fabarum, & cicerum, ana. ʒ. 4. & semis. Stiracis liquid, drag. 1. Thuris, drag. 3. Mixe them well together and make a cerote in good order.

A Cerote to be vsed in vvounds of the armes, hands, or feete.

Vigo.

Rec. Olei ros. viol. camomel. ana ʒ. 2. Scui vituli. lib. ʒ. auxungie suillæ, ʒ. 2. Ping. gallinæ medullæ cruriū vituli ana drag. 1. Vermiu terrestriū lot. cū vino albo. ʒ. 2. Butiri recentis, ʒ. 1. ʒ. Muscila. altee, lib. 1. Boile alke the consumption of the muscilages with an easie fier, then straine them thzough a strong canuas, whereto adde Letharg. aurei & arg. ana ʒ. 2. ʒ. Minij, drag. 6. w sufficient white ware make a Cerote at ʒ fier in good order, & put therto Terebent. abietine, ʒ. 2. ʒ. Mastice, ʒ. 1. let the boile a walme & make the cerote in good forme.

A Cerote for the Emrodes.

Vigo.

Rec. Camomeli, anethi, sem. lini, ana, ʒ. 4. Olei de cri-  
somelis



lomelis & de amigdalīs dulc. butiri, ana ʒ. i. ʒ. Seui vac-  
cini & vituli, ana ʒ. 2. Pingued. gallinæ, anatis, & anseris  
ana. ʒ. i. Muscila. sem. & rad. altee, psilij, lini, malua, &  
viol. ana lib. i. ʒ. Lethargirij auri. ʒ. 4. Dire them at the  
fier, & make a soft Cerote in good forme, adding thereto  
Terebent. purgatr. ʒ. 2. ʒ. and reserue it to your vse.

A Cerote to be vsed in Apostemes of the stomack.

Rec. Olei camomeli, absinthij, de spica, ana drag. x. Vigo.  
Olei citri, & rosarū, ana drag. 6. Pingued. gallinæ, anatis,  
olei liliorū, ana ʒ. ʒ. Matricariæ, m. ʒ. Anthos, squināti,  
ana parū calami aromatici, cinamomi, ana drag. i. Men-  
tha romana, paululū. Boile thē altogether with swēte  
wine, till it be consumed, then straine it & with white  
waxe sufficient make a cerote, adding thereto Croci,  
halfe a dramme.

A Cerote to reforme a contused bone.

Rec. Mastice, Terebēt. Gummi climnij, ana drag. x. vigo.  
Colophonix, resinæ pini recentis, ana drag ʒ. ammoni-  
aci, drag. 2. Suc. betonicæ, & simphiti vtriusq; ana. ʒ. i.  
Suc. apij, drag. 6. Vini odoriferi, lib. 3. Boile them to the  
consuming of the wine & iuyces, thē strayne it strong-  
ly, adde to the straining Cerç alb. & olei Mastice. q. s.  
To make a Cerote.

A Cerote to be vsed in the cure of tumors in  
the hands, fingers and feete.

Rec. Radic. altee. ʒ. 4. Radic. iridis ounc. i. Boile Vigo.  
them in water until they be tender, stampe and straine  
them: put to Diachilonis alb. gummati ounc. 4. Ping.  
gallinæ & anatis, ana. ʒ. semis. Olei camomeli & liliorū,  
ana drag. 6. Olei spicæ & aneti, ana drag. 5. Ceroti Isop-  
pi Gal. drag. 10. Dire them altogether on y fire, let thē  
boile a little then with sufficient wax make a Cerote.

A



# AN ANTIDOTARY,

A Cerote to restore broken bones.

Vigo.

Rec. Sigilli salamonis, ounce. 4. Rad. altee, drag. 8. Fol. plantag. m. 2. Boile the till they be tender, then straine them, and with sufficient white ware make a soft Cerote: adding thereto, Olei rosar. & mirti. ana ounce. 2. Tereb. claræ, ounce. 1. & semis. Vnguenti agrippæ & dialthee, ana ounce. semis. Boli armenij, drag. 6. Sang. draconis, drag. 3. Thuris, drag. 1. Sandal. oīm, drag. 2. This Cerote may be applyed after the vii. daye if neede bee.

A Cerote for fractures.

Vigo.

Rec. Radic. altee, lib. 1. Pedum vituli, num. 2. Boile them in water and pleasant wine, then straine the rootes and to the straying adde Olei mirtini, omphacini, ana ounce. 3. Olei mastichini, drag. 1. & semis. Terebent. clarissimæ, ounce. 10. Croci sub. triti, drag. semis. Sang. drac. ter. sigill. ana ounce. semis. Thuris, drag. 2. Far. fabarum, ounce. 1. & semis. Mixe them and with sufficient white wax make the Cerote in good consistence.

A Cerote to comfort a fractured member.

Vigo.

Rec. Radic. enulæ & sigilli salamonis decoctorum & cribellatorum, ana ounce. 3. Radic. altee decoct. & cribellat. 3. ̄. Olei camomeli, aneti mirt. ana. 3. 1. & semis. Agrippæ, & dealthee, ana drag. 6. Olei mastichini, ounce. semis. Vermiu terrestrium lot. cum vino, ounce. 1. & semis. Camomeli, squinanti, rosarum, absinthij, ana parū vini odoriferi, cyathū. 1. Boile all till the wine be wasted, then being strained adde to them Farinæ fabarum, hordei, pul. rubei, ana drag. 6. Sang. draconis, mummiæ, ana drag. 3. Croci, drag. 1. Sandal. oīm, ana drag. 1. & semis. Tereb. clar. ounce. 1. Boile them with sufficient white ware and the strainings of the rootes to the forme



forme of a Cerote.

A Cerote to be vsed in the cure of Vndimia.

Rec. Fol. Mal. viola, ana m. j. Radic. linguis bouinæ Vigo. ounc. 2. Radic. altee lib. semis Sem. citoniorum drag. 4. Hordei mundi m. 2. Boyle them all in sufficient water untill the Barly be broken: strayne them well, adde to them, Olei rosacei, mirtini & violacei, & camomillæ ana ounc. 2. Vng. rosati, vnguenti Galeni, ana drag. 1. Seui vituli, hoedi atque Caprini, ana ounc. 1. & semis. Boyle altogether a lyttle, then with white Wax sufficient make a Cerote adding there-to, Farinæ fabarum, Farinæ hordei, ana ounc. 1.   
 A Cerote to be vsed in the cure of Nodus.

Rec. Radic. altee decoct. & cribellat. ounc. 4. Olei Vigor. liliacei, camomeli & rosacei ana ounc. 1. Ping. Galinge, anseris, Olei amigdal. ana drag. 6. Seui vitulini medullæ crurium vituli, ana drag. 10. Terebent. ounc. 1. & semis. Diachilonis albi sine Gummis, bunc. 2. Letharg. auri & argenti ana ounc. 2. & semis. Boyle them at the fire stirring it well till it haue obteyned a black colour then put in white Wax sufficient for a Cerote,

A Cerote for vvoundes in the head or  
other parts.

Rec. Terebenthinæ lot. in vino cretico ounc. 4. Resinæ pini ounc. 3. Cera citrinæ ounc. 4. & semis. Ammoniaci ounc. 2. Mirrhæ ounc. 1. Mastice, thuris, mummia ana ounc. semis. Olei rosarum ounc. 3. Succu betonicæ lib. semis. Olei rosacei ounc. 3. Boyle the Wax, Rosin, Oyle and iuyces together to the consumption of the iuyces, adde to the Ammoniacum dissolved in Palmeley, after that the other powders, and last of  
Wh. all



all the Terebenthine.

A Cerote for the Rupture.

Rec. Letharg. auri, lapid. hematitis, sang. draconis, boli armenij, galbani, thuris, costi dulcis, sarcocolle, mastice, mummiæ, ammoniaci, ana ounce. 1. Vermium terrestrium, picis naualis, colophonix, propoleos, ana drag. 2. Tereb. drag. 4. Rad. consol. ma. mi. & medix ana drag. 6. Ros. rub. mirrhæ, aloes, ana drag. semis. Gallarum contusarum, balaustiarum, aristolog. rotund. ana ounce. 1. & semis. Visci quercini ounce. semis. Seui ouini lib. 1. Vini rub. succi simphiti maioris, ana ounce. 4. Boyle the iuyces with the Shæpes setwet and Gummes to the consumption of the iuyces and wine, then adde to them being strained al the rest in powder.

A Cerote to mature tumours.

Rec. Ceræ rub. lib. semis. Resinæ drag. 3. Seui ceruini ounce. 8. & semis. Butiri recentis ounce. 2. Ammoniaci, dragaganti, arabicæ, ana drag. 2. muscila. altee ounce. 3. Pingued. capi & anseris, ana drag. 3. Terebenthine, mastice, ana drag. 1. & semis. Olibani drag. semis. Olei rosarum, camomeli, meliloti, violarum, ana q. s. Make a Cerote with pleasant wine.

A Cerote for the Emrhodes.

Rec. Succo violarum, maluarum, parietariæ, altee, rapsi barbati, camomeli, meliloti, ana drag. 3. Olei vitellorum ouorum ounce. semis. Olei sem. lini. ounce. 1. Olei camomeli. 3. semis. Olei amigdal. dule. & aneti, ana drag. 3. Pingued. anatis ounce. 2. Ping. capi & anseris, muscilaginis altee & psilij, ana drag. 3. Carnium pomorum dulcium ounce. 3. Seui bouini, & vitulini, ana 3. l.

Farinæ



Farina fabarum ounce. 1. & semis, Letharg. auri. & argenti ana ounce. 5. Boyle them to true substance, adde to them Terebenthina. ounce. 3.

**A Certe against inflammation.**

Rec. Cerae albae ounce. 4. Auxungie porcinae, in aqua plantag. lota ounce. 3. Olei rosacei, ounce. 3. & semis. Sui Ceruini ounce. 2. Omnium Sandal. ana scrup. 2. Floru nimphee scrup. 2, & 5. Coralli alb. & rub. ana drag. 5. Spodij drag. 5. Margaritaru drag. semis. Camphore scrup. i. Rosaru rub. drag. i. Powther which are to be powdered and make a Cerote in good forme.

An other for an inflammation.

Rec. Olei amigdal. ounce. 2. Cera puræ ounce. 4. Ter-  
 ebenthina venetæ in aqua plantaginis lotæ ounce. 5.  
 semis. Lapidis calameneris, tutta in vino albo extincta,  
 ana drag. 2. Plumbi albi, cerusæ, ana ounce. 1. Letharg.  
 auri & argenti, ana ounce. semis. Mixe them with the  
 yssue of houseleake sufficient and make a Cerote.

A Cerote recovering members weakened for default of nourishment.

Rec. Ping. capi, anatis, anseris & cygni, ana ounce. I. Butiri recentis ounce. 2. Olei vulpini ounce. 1. Olei lilj-acei ounce. semis. Olei. mirti ounce. 2. Olei sambuci & euphorbij, ana ounce. semis. Picis nigri. 3. 4. Coloph. 3. 2. Resinæ pini. 3. I. & semis. Ammoniaci ounce. 2. & semis. Tereb. 3. 2. Saluix, rosmarini ana m. I. Boyle the hearbes, and boyle them to the consumption of the iugres, then strayne it, and adde there-to Cera noua. 3. I.

A Cerote for the fvvellings in vvomens breasts.

Rec. Olei sem, linj, ounce, 8. Olei rosac, ounce, 3. Mellis  
Fl. ij. de



# AN ANTIDOTARY.

de spumati ounce. 4. Cera alba ounce. 2. Farina fabarum ounce. 4. Mirra ounce. semis. Ammoniacki ounce. 1. Fenugreci ounce. semis. Lethargij, drag. 3. Salvia sic. ounce. semis. Dissolve the gummes in vineger and make your Cerote to arte.

A Cerote very good agaynst the Goute or Sciatica.

Rec. Cera ounce. 10. Visci quercini ounce. 1. Tereb. ounce. 1. & semis. Ammoniacki, galbani, mirra, ana ounce. semis. Picis naualis ounce. 1. Olei genista, camomeli, anetini, rosacei, nimphee, ana ounce. 2. Colopho. ounce. 1. Succu plantag. Succu amaraci, ana ounce. 2. Vini odorati lib. semis. Seui vitulini, caprini ana ounce. 1. Boyle them to the consumption of the wine, adding there-to Rosarum rub. drag. 2. Florum camomeli, meliloti, & genista ana ounce. semis. Croci drag. 3. & semis. Cassia extracta. 3. 3. Muscila. sem. Lini & fenugreci, radic. altee, ana drag. 2. Muscila. psilij, drag. 1. & semis. Dissolve the gummes and powther what is to be powdered, framing your Cerote according to Arte.

A Cerote for contusions in the head.

Rec. Sarcocolla, mastice, terebenthina, ana ounce. 1. Gummi elimni drag. x. Colophonina, resina pini, ana drag. semis. Ammoniacki drag. 2. Succu betonica, simplici vtriusq; ana ounce. 1. Succu apij drag. 6. Boile them, in Vini albi oderiferi lib. 4. till the wine be wasted, straine it strongly, adde to it Cera alba & olei mastichini q. s. so make a Cerote in good forme.

A Cerote for a member consumed for lacke of nourishment.

Rec. Olei vulpini, olei amigdal. dulcium & Liliorum ana ounce. 1. Olei Camomeli & aneti ounce. semis.  
Olei



Olei euphorbij, olei saluix, olei rosmarini, ana drag. 2.  
 Olei sambuci, drag. 6. Pingued. capi, anatis & anseris,  
 ana ounce. semis. Succidanei, ounce. semis. Picis nigri, ounce.  
 3. Colophonix, refinæ pini, ana ounce. 2. Mirrhæ, ounce. 1.  
 Vini cretici, lib. 1. Boile them to the consumption of the  
 wine to the forme of a Cerote.

A Cerote to comfort the sinewes and  
 assuage paine.

Rec. Camomeli, meliloti, aneti, artemisix ana m. 1.  
 Cremoris radic. altee, lib. semis. Pulu. radic. altee, ounce. 5.  
 Medullæ curiuin vaccarum, ounce. 4. Pingued. capri, &  
 anatis, ana. 3. 1. Ammoniacy dissoluti in vino maluati-  
 co, ounce. 4. Butiri recentis, ounce. 1. & semis. Olei aneti &  
 liliorum, ana ounce. 3. Ceræ, ounce. 6. Terebenthinæ, 3. 3.  
 Furfuris tritici torrefact. lib. semis. Boile the hearbes  
 finely and put to the bzanne, then melt the ware, Dile,  
 and sattes together and make a Cerote in good forme.

A Cerote for hard tumors in womens brestes.

Rec. Olei sem. lini, lib. semis. Olei rosarum, camome-  
 li, ana ounce. 4. Olei amigdal. dulc. Olei liliacei, ana. 3. 1.  
 Vini albi, lib. semis. Auxungix suillæ, pingued. capi,  
 ana 3. 1. Ceræ citrinæ, lib. 1. Ammoniacy, ounce. 1. Bdelij  
 ounce. semis. Dissolve the Gummes and boyle them untill  
 the wyne be wasted and adde thereto Far. fabarum  
 ounce. 12. Iridis, ounce. 1. Camphoræ, drag. 3. Florum ca-  
 momeli & meliloti, ana ounce. semis. Powder what is  
 to be powdzed and make a Cerote in good forme.

A Cerote to mollifie tumors and assuage  
 paine in the Goute.

Rec. Olei liliacæ, anetini, ana ounce. 3. Olei rosarum,  
 ounce. 2. Olei camomeli, ounce. 1. Gummi ammoniaci, 3. 6.  
 Hh. iij. Bdelij



AN ANTIDOTARY, 70

Bdelij dissolut. in olei liliacco, ounce. 2. & semis. Cassiæ extract. cum decoctione camomeli, maioranæ, & absinthij, ounce. 2. Opij, drag. 1. æsopi, 3. 2. Micarum panis, ounce. 1. Mirtillorum, ounce. semis. Croci, drag. 2. Cremoris psilij, ounce. semis. Medullæ crurium vaccarum 3. 2. & semis. Pingued. capi, anseris, anatis, butiri recētis, ana drag. 3. Vini albi, ounce. 4. Cerae albæ, ounce. 7. Terebent. ounce. 4. *Melt the waxe, Oile, Butter and marow together: then put in the Cassia and bread crummes, and last of all the rest, so make a cerote in good forme.*

A Cerote for the pricking of Nerves and strokes  
of the ioyntes.

Rec. Cerae alb. lib. semis. Far. orobi & lupinorum, ana ounce. 4. Euphorbij, ounce. semis. Olibani, ounce. 1. Vermium terrestrium in pul. ounce. 3. 5. Far. Fabarū, 3. 2. Bdelij, drag. 3. Sercocolle, ounce. 3. Segapeni, ounce. 2. Matricariæ, caudæ equinæ, ana ounce. semis. Succī florum camomeli, ounce. 1. Cortic. radic. altee desiccatorū, ounce. 4. Radic. liliorum, ounce. 4. Vini rub. ounce. 7. Olei rosarum ounce. 4. Olei euphorbij, ounce. 2. Olei lumbricorum, 3. 3. Olei liliacci, 3. 2. & semis. Olei aneti & amigdal. dulc. ana ounce. 1. & semis. Mellis rosarum, ounce. 4. Butiri recentis, ounce. 4. *Powder what is to be powdered, dissolve the gummies in viniger, then boyle altogether, untill the wyne be consumed, so make it.*

A Cerote for Fractures vvich doth not onely  
stoppe humors, but also consolidate.

Rec. Olei rosarum, lib. 1. Olei mirtini, lib. semis. Boli armenia, ounce. 2. & semis. Sang. drac. ounce. 1. Mummiæ ounce. semis. Nucis cipressi, drag. 3. Radicum simphiti maioris, drag. 6. Gummi arab. dragaganti, thuris, mastice, sercocolle, ana drag. 3. Far. Volatilis, ounce. semis. Far. fabarum



fabarum, drag. 3. & semis. Balauftiarum malecorij, ana drag. 1. & semis. Ter. sigillatæ, lapidis calamineris, letharg. auri & argenti, ana drag. 2. Sandall. alb. & citrinorum, ana drag. 1. Seui ceruini, ounce. 4. Ceræ albæ, ounce. 3. & semis. Resinæ, ounce. 3. Rosarum rub. siccarum, ounce. semis. Aceti rosacei, ounce. 1. Albuminū ouorum, ounce. 4. Melt which are to be moulten, then put to the powders, and last, when it is colde, the whites of Egges, and make a Cerote.

A Cerote against vveakenesse, paine, and heate of the Reines.

Rec. Ceræ albæ, ounce. 4. Seui ceruini, ounce. 2. & semis. Butiri recentis, ounce. 1. & semis. Olei rosarum, ounce. 2. & semis. Olei nimphæe, amigdall. dulc. ana ounce. semis. Olei mirtillorum, drag. 2. Tereb. venetæ in aqua plantag. ablutæ, drag. 2. & semis. Auxungia suillæ in aqua rosarum ablutæ, drag. 6. Aceti rosac. ounce. 1. Vini albi, ounce. 4. Aquæ rosarum, ounce. 2. Boile them together untill the third part of the wyne be wasted, then remoue it a little from the fier, and adde these powders following. Mastice, drag. 2. & semis. Santali albi & citrini, ana scrup. 2. Ambra, drag. 2. Margaritæ, drag. 2. Diadrag. frigid. drag. semis. Coriandri cum aceto preparati, scrup. 2. Spodij, drag. 1. & semis. Labour them all in a hotte mortar together, adding to them in the ende, Cremoris psilij, drag. 3. Camphoræ tritæ, drag. 3. Albumen oui, lactis mulieris, drag. 2. Labour all well in a mortar till it be colde, and put it by to vse.

## CLISTERS.

A Clister for the going foorth of the Naue.

Rec. Anisi, cimini, ameos ana drag. 1. Rute, m. 1. Boile them in water sufficient, & take of the decoction. ʒ. i. put thereto



AN ANTIDOTARY,

thereto Olei rutacei, laurini, ana ounce. I. & semis. Salis indi, salis gemmæ, ana drag. semis. Sacchari rub. ounce. 1. & semis. Make of them a Clister to be ministred every day, befoze meate.

A Clister for erosion of the intrails in the cure of Alopecia Gallica.

Calmeteus

Rec. Hord. integri, lib. semis. Maluarū, viol. ana m. 2. Make the Decocton in a pound thereof, dissolve vitellorum ouorum, num. 2. Olei violacei, ounce. 3. Pingued. capræ, ounce. 2. Olei rosarum, ounce. 1. & semis. Make the Clister, which must be put in warme, that the fatte be not colde, and cast it in often if neede require.

A Clister for a Flux of coler chauncing about vvoundes.

Vesalius.

Rec. Fol. mercurialis, betarum, caulium, ana q. s. Sem. cartami, fol. centauree minoris violarum, ana ounce. I. Boyle them in sufficient water: and take of the Decocton, one pound & a halfe, or one pound, Hieræ simpl. cassiæ extractæ, ana ounce. 2. Mellis rosati colati, ounce. 4. Salis cocleare vnū, olei violacei, ounce. 3.

A Clister to be vsed in the cure of the vlcers in the yarde.

Andreas.  
Lacuna.

Rec. Fol. maluarum, violarum, parietariæ & lactuæ, ana m. 1. Hordei mundati, prunorum damascenorum, ana P. 1. Boile them in sufficient water, adde to the strayed Decocton Pulpæ cassiæ, ounce. 1. Rhodomelitos, olei violacei, ana ounce. 2. &c.

A Clister mollicatiue in the cure of Phlegmon.

Calmeteus

Rec. Altee totius, maluæ, attriplicis, violarum, parietariæ, brançæ vrsinæ, lactuæ, ana m. j. Quatuor sem. frig.  
ana



ana contusorum ana drag. 3. Sem. anisi, feniculi, ana drag. 1. Prunorum dulc. paria. 6. Florum violarum, buglossæ, nimpheæ ana P. 1. Boyle them and take of the decoction after it is strayned one pound and halfe. Sacchari, mellis rosati colati, ana quart. semis. Olei violarum ounce. 3. & semis. Salis tantillum. Let this be mixed long before meate.

A Clister for the byting of a madde dogge.

Rec. Maluæ altee, amborum cum radicibus, matrum Valeriola. violarum, branchæ vrsinæ, mercurialis, millephilii, ana m. 1. Florum camomeli, meliloti & rosemarini, ana P. 1. Epithimi ounce. semis. Furfuris P. 1. Boyle them all in the broth of a weathers head, and fat guttes, sufficient untill they come to the measure of a pint, then strayned adde there-to, Catholici ounce. 1. Confectionis hammech drag. 3. Olei violacei ounce. 4. Sacchari rub. ounce. 1. Make it.

A Clister for the inflammation of Vnula.

Rec. Herbarum mollientium, ana m. 1. Betonicæ, Calmetæ melissæ, ana m. semis. Florum Camomeli, stecados, sambuci, ana P. 1. Prunorum & caricarum pinguium, ana paria 6. sem. anisi & feniculi, ana ounce. 2. Sem. cartami contusi ounce. 1. Agarici trochisc. drag. 3. Sem. lini & fenugreci, ana ounce. semis. Colocinthid. drag. 1. & semis. Boyle them in water sufficient then in one pound and halfe of the strayned decoction, dissolve Cassie cum Zaceharo & catholico, ana ounce. semis. Elect. indi maioris, vel benedicti drag. 6. Olei de lilijis ounce. 3. Succiciclamini, mellis rosati. colati, ana drag. 1. & semis. Vitellos duos, salis parum. Make it.

A Clister for ywoundes in the belly and side.

Rec. Mal. altee, mercurialis, betæ, caulium rubrum, Valeriola  
Ii, ana



ana m. i. Thimi m. ℥. Saturei tantundē, Florū camome-  
li, & meliloti, ana P. i. Sem. lini fenugreci, anisi, aneti,  
ana drag. 3. Furfuris, P. i. Boyle and straine them, dis-  
solve in one pound of the straying. Catholici, ounce. i.  
Hieræ pieræ Gal. drag. 3. Olei Violacei, ounce. 3.  
Zacchari rub. ounce. i.

## COLLERIES.

Vesalius.

A Collierie to comfort and stay the fluxe  
of humours in the eyes.

Rec. Bolus armenij, ounce. i. Tutæ sang. draconis,  
dragaganti, gummi arab. ana ounce. semis. Grinde them  
with Aquæ rosacæ lib. i. Which being mixed toge-  
ther, put them into a narrow mouthed Viall of glasse  
well stopp'd: and let them boyle in Balneo Mariæ the  
space of an houre. Then remoue it from the fire, and  
put into the same Vini granatorum, ounce. 2. This done  
strayne it, and droppe it into the soze eye warme,  
twice a daye.

Vigo.

A Collierie for the matter contain'd in the eyes  
betwene the Cornea and Vuca.

Rec. Aquæ rosarum, aquæ mirtillorum vel plantag.  
ana ounce. i. Aquæ feniculi, vini albi ana ounce. semis.  
Sarcocollæ cum lacte mulieris nutritæ, tutæ preparatæ,  
ana scrup. 2. Sacchari candi de sirupo rosarum drag. i.  
Mirab. citronorum drag. semis. Sief. albi sine opio, Si-  
ef. de Thure, ana drag. i. & semis. Moxke all together  
finely in a Morter, and vse it.

A Collierie to cicatrize an Vicer in the yard.

Rec.



Rec. Aquæ plantag. & rosaceæ, ana ounce. 4. Sacchari lapidifcentis ounce. 1. Cerusæ, argenti spumæ, aluminis rochæ, ana drag. 1. & semis. Camphoræ scrup. semis. Make the Collierie.

Andreas.  
Lacuna.

A Collierie for the eyes.

Rec. Aquæ Feniculi, Rosarum, Euphrasiæ, ana ounce. 1. Cremoris fenigreci, drag. 2. Quibus commisceas tutiæ optimæ preparatæ drag. 2. Make it, and use it warme.

Vesalius.

Another

Rec. Aquæ rosarum, plantaginis, ana ounce. 1. Tutiæ vigo. preparatæ drag. 1. & semis. Aquæ florum mirtilorum. 3. I. & semis. Fol. semperuii drag. x. Albumina ouorum aliquantulum sub prunis decoctorum num. 3. Sief. alb. sine Opiò drag. 1. & semis. Camphoræ gra. 3. Let them stande foure houres. Use it warme.

A Collierie for a Fistula.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ, ounce. 2. Vini maluatici ounce. 1. Weckerus. Mellis rosati colat. drag. x. Mirrhæ, radicum paucidani triti, ana drag. 2. Sarcocolle, aloes, ana drag. 1. & semis. Dire them and lette them boyle one halme, use it with a sringe.

A Collierie for Vlcères in the eyes.

Rec. Aquæ rosarum ounce. 2. Aquæ caudæ equinæ Vigo. ounce. 1. & semis. Scif. de thure drag. semis. Then strain it, and with the Scif. make a Collierie, adding there-to Vini odoriferi ounce. semis.

Ii.ij.

A



# AN ANTIDOTARY.

A Collerie for vlcres about the huckle-bone.

Lanfrancus.

Rec. Vini albi lib. I. Aquę plantag. aquę rosarum ana quart. I. Auripigmenti drag. 2. Floris æris drag. 1. Grind them finely and mire them with the rest and make a Collorie to be administered by a siringe.

A Collerie for an vlcer in the yarde.

Andreas,  
Lacuna.

Rec. Radic. altee, sem. lini, & fenugreci, ana drag. 2. Boyle them in three quarters of a pint of water, til the third part be wasted, then straine & Muscilage thzough a cloth, and put there-to, Olei amigdal. dulc. ounce. 3. and so make it.

A Collerie for rednesse and running of the eyes.

Guydo.

Rec. Tutie preparate ounce. I. Aloes cicatrine ounce. semis. Camphorę drag. I. Aquę rosac. lib. I. & semis. vini granatorum lib. semis. Powder what is to be powdered, mire them with the rest, and seeth them a litle on a few coales and strayne it to your vse.

A Collerie to mundifie a Fistula.

Vigo.

Rec. Aquę vitę ounce. 2. Vini maluatici. 3. 1. Mel-lis rosarum drag. 10. Mirrhę, paucidani triti ana drag. 2. Sarcocollę, aloes epat. ana drag. I. & semis. Pire them and let them boyle one walme.

A Collerie for Vlcres in the eyes.

A Collorie for Ophthalmia in the state.

Galen.

Rec. Cense dilute drag. 8. Amili drag. 4. Climix drag. 2. Gummi Arab. Oliban ana drag. I. Opij drag. semis. Pire them with rayne water sufficient for a Collerie.



A Collierie for Ophthalmia.

Rec. Cerusæ ablutæ, drag. 8. Amidi, drag. 4. Sarco- Rhazes.  
collæ nutritæ cum lacte asinino, gummi arab. dragagā-  
ti, ana drag. 2. Opij, dag. 5. Mixe them with raine water  
and make a Collierie.

A Collierie for any bloody suffusion in the cie.

Rec. Hematitæ ablutæ, drag. 3. Aeris vsti, drag. 2.  
Corallij, Margaritarum perforatarum, ana drag. semis. Guyde.  
Gummi arab. & dragaganti, ana drag. 2. & semis. Pipe-  
ris gra, drag. 2. Cerusæ lot, drag. 1. Arsenici rub. sang.  
draco. croci, carabæ, ana drag. semis. Mixe them with the  
bloud of a Venne, and use it with womens milke that  
suckleth a maide childe.

A Collierie in the beginning of Ophthalmia  
if the matter be colde.

Rec. Sarcocollæ, drag. 5. Spicæ, drag. 2. Rosarum, cro- Mesue  
ci, ana drag. 2. Amidi, aloes, Gummi arab. dragagāti, ana  
drag. 1. Opij, drag. semis. Mixe them with rayne water  
and apply thereon a plaster of Wallowes and Dill sod-  
den with wine.

A Collierie vvhich doth mundifie and incarnate  
a rotten and filchie vlcet.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ, ounce. 2. Mirrhe, aloes, ana drag. 2. Vigo.  
Thuris, drag. 1. & semis. Croci, scrup. 1. Paucedani, sar-  
cocollæ, ana drag. 1. & semis. Mixe them and use it.

A Collierie for Ophthalmia in his declination.

Rec. Tutie preparatæ, ounce. semis. Lapidis calame- Montispefful.  
neris preparatæ, drag. 2. Gariophylorum, num. 5. Mellis,  
ounce. 1. Vini albi, ounce. 2. Aquæ rosarū quart. 1. Cam-  
phoræ

℥. iij.



To make a man to make water great a quantity of herb  
 of the same together & take hand full of moss of tyam & pisse  
 them in good ale from a pinte to half a pint  
 and drinke of it at to times & so shall it  
 be proved

Andræas.  
 Lacuna.

## AN ANTIDOTARY,

phora, drag. 1. Dire it to art.

A Collicie to be vsed in an vlcere in the

YARDE.

Rec. Centauree minoris, apij, caudæ equinæ, ana m. semis. Hordei contusi, ounce. I. Boile them in ij. pound of pure water till the halfe be wasted, then straine it, & adde thereto Rhodomelitis, vel mellis centauree, ounce. 2, fiat que.

A Collicie for yvounds in or about the Eyes.

Rec. Aqua rosarum, ounce. 2. & semis. Lactis mulieris ounce. 4. Vini alb. odoriferi, drag. 2. & semis. Sarcocollæ, mirrhæ, aloes epatic. zacchari candi, ana scrup. 4. & semis. Tutia preparata, scrup. 2. Mellis rosarum, drag. 2. Sief. albi sine opio, scrup. 1. Dissolve the Siese, Sugar, & Gumme in womans milke with the rosewater and wine, then put in the Siese with Tutia finely powdred, but not before all the rest be strained.

## DECOCTIONS.

A Decoction to digest the matter in the cure of the Palsiey.

Rec. Radic. glizirizę, drag. 6. Menta stri, m. 2. Florum anthos, m. I. Saluia, m. semis. Paralisis herb. squinanti, ana parum, coquantur, in. q. s. Liquorum stillatitiorum, absinthij, feniculi rosemardini & saluię in vase vitriato ad medietatis consumptionem. Afterward straine it, and adde to the straine Mellis, ounce. semis. Sir. de duabus radicibus, ounce. 2. Sirupi de stęchade, ounce. I. & semis.



& semis. Boile them againe and so vse it.

A Decoction for Alopecia Gallica.

Rec. Rasuræ ligni guiaci, lib. I. Corticum eiusdem, Rondelcuns  
 ounce. 3. Agarici, ounce. I. Senæ orientalis, lib. I. Aloes  
 quart. I. Boile them in lib. 6. Aquæ buglossæ, and as  
 much of Aqua absinthij, to the consumption of the  
 fourth parte, then strayne it and take thereof evening  
 and morning five ounces at a tyme.

A Decoction for virulent, corrosiue and re-  
 bellious Vlcers.

Rec. Aquæ plantaginis, aquæ rosarum, ana ounce. 3. Vigo.  
 Balauſtiarum, rosarum, mirtillorum, ana parum, mira-  
 bolanorum citrinorum, drag. 2. Aluminis rochæ, drag. 2  
 & semis. Terræ sigillatæ, drag. 3. Santalorum omnium,  
 ana, drag. I. Aquæ endiuia, ounce. 2. Mellis rosati, ounce.  
 I. Boile them together to the consumption of the third  
 part, then straine it to your vse.

A Decoction for dilating the straytnesse of  
 the apple of the Eye.

Rec. Rosarum, mirtillorum, ana m. I. Melliloti, an- Vigo.  
 thos, ana m. semis. Nucum cipressi, num. 2. Vini nigri  
 spissi, lib. I. & semis. Aqua rosarum, aqua mirtillorum,  
 ana ounce. 3. Boile what is to be broyled, and boile them  
 all till halfe of the wine and water be wasted, and vse  
 it with a sponge.

A Decoction for difficultie of breathing  
 and for the cough.

Rec. Hordei mundi P. i. Glicerizæ, 3. i. 4. Sem frigi- Weckerus.  
 dorum



# AN ANTIDOTARY,

dorum maiorum, ana ounce, semis. Iaiubarum, passularū,  
ana paria, x. Penidiarum, ounce, 2. Sacchari albiſſimi, 3. 3.  
Boile them well in Barley water and use this often,  
especially morning and evening.

A Decoction for the Canker or vlcers in the  
mouth, or chappes.

Vigo.

Rec. Vini granatorum, aque plantaginis, ana ounce, 2.  
Foliorum oliuarum, aliquantulum contritarū, m. semis.  
Vnguenti agipſiaci, drag. x. Licij, drag. i. Boile them  
altogether till ii. parts be waſted out of iii. then straine  
it and wash the Ulcer with it.

A Decoction for a Canker in the mouth.

Vigo.

Rec. Hordei mundi, sumach, balauſtiarum, foliorum  
oliuarum, cimmarum rub, foliorum plantaginis, lentium,  
ana m. semis. Granatorum amborum, num. 2. Aquæ ro-  
ſarum, aquæ plantaginis licij, diamoron, mellis roſacei,  
ana ounce, 2. Aluminis roche, drag. x. Mirabolanorum  
citrinorum, ounce. semis. Caudæ equinæ, m. semis. Boile  
them all to the conſumption of the third part.

A Decoction to kill wormes in the eares.

Vesalius

Rec. Absinthij, centauree, marubij, calaminthe mon-  
tana, ana ounce, i. Aquæ pluuialis. q. s. Mixe them and  
ſeeth them till halfe be waſted, then strayne it and put  
to one pound of this Decoction Mellis lb. 8. Use it  
in vlcers.

A Decoction for the mouth in the time of  
Alopecia Gallica.

Vigo.

Rec. Hordei excorticati, m. semis. Radicum linguæ  
bouis, m. f. mis. Sem. citoniorum, drag. i. & semis. Florū  
violarum, paſſula, ana m. i. Boile them in ſufficient wa-  
ter



ter till the Barly be broken, then strayne it, and vse it with Iulapio violato.

A Decoction of Guaiacum to be vsed in  
Lue venerea.

Rec. Ligni sancti lib. I. Corticum eiusdem lib. se- Calmeteus  
mis. Aquæ purissimæ lib. x. Infuse them, and let them  
soke xiiij. houres, and boyle them to the consumpti-  
on of the third parte, then take Radicum enulæ campa-  
næ, dactylorum ab ossibus separatorum, ana lib. I. & se-  
mis. Senæ orientalis ounce. i. Soake them in vi. pound  
of white Wine xiiij. houres vpon hot imbars, so that  
the wine be almost ready to seeth, then strayne it, and  
put the first decoction to this, and adde Sacchari lib. se-  
mis, Cinamomi ounce. i. And iij. houres after let them  
runne throo a strainer, and euery morning lette the  
Patient take v. ounces or vi. ounces and befoze supper,  
or when he goeth to bedde as much, and put to the resi-  
dents of the first decoction of pure water xv. pounde,  
and boyle them to the consumption of the third parte,  
and put too as much Sugar and of Cinamon as is suffi-  
cient to make them acceptable.

A Decoction for tooth ach proceeding  
of fluxe of humours.

Rec. Sirupi de litea drag. x. Aluminis rochæ drag.  
3. Aquæ plantaginis drag. 3. & semis. Vini granato-  
rum drag. 2. Mellis rosati. drag. 6. Sarcocollæ drag. 1. &  
semis. Aceti scillitici ounce. semis. Foliorum Oleastri  
aliquantulum contritorum, m. semis. Boyle all besides  
the Liteum add Mellis rosarum, till the thirde parte  
bee wasted, then strayne them and boyle them againe  
with Liteum and Mellis rosarum till ij. parts of iij. be  
wasted, and wash your gonorries with it.

Kk,

A



AN ANTIDOTARY.

A Decoction to kill wormes in vlcers  
of the eares.

Rec. Radicum Elebori albi, cortic. cappa. gentiane,  
dictami albi, ana unc. semis. Aquæ pluuiæ quan-  
tum sat est. Boyle them to art, and take of the deco-  
tion strayned one pounce. Vrinæ humanæ veteris, suc-  
ci absinthij ana unc. 2. Vnguenti egipciac. unc. 1.  
Mire them well together and poure it into the vicer.

A Decoction for all vlcres.

Rec. Radicum helenij, foliorum hederæ, ana unc.  
4. Succij anthos, capillorum Veneris, menthastri, pu-  
legij, gallitrici, politrici, matricar. ana m. 1. Radicum  
feniculi, apij, ana unc. 2. Radicum Cichoriæ, unc.  
3. Sennæ, drag. 1. & semis. Polipodij quercini, Gli-  
cirrhizæ, ana drag. 10. Croci gra. 3. Agarici trochisca-  
ti, unc. 1. & semis. Boyle them in x. pounce of raine  
water, & Mellis clarissimæ lib. 1. Till two partes out  
of three bee consumed and let him take thereof, vi. ounce  
in the morning, and sweat after it.

A Decoction to be vsed in the cure  
of Lues veneria.

Rec. Radicum buglossæ, capill. veneris, florum bu-  
glossæ ana m. semis. Polipodij, epithimi, ana drag. 6.  
Mirabolanorum nigrorum, & chebilorum, ana unc. 8.  
Rhabarbari electi, drag. 3. Folliculorum sennæ, unc. 3.  
Agarici frustratim incisi, chamepitheos, camedrios, ana  
unc. semis. Zinziberis, drag. 1. & semis. Vuarum pas-  
farum, Glicirrhizæ ana unc. 1. Veratri nigri drag. 1. &  
semis. Squinanti drag. semis. Fumariæ m. 1. Vpatorij  
unc. 1. & semis. Boyle all but the Epithimum and  
Rhabarb. in v. pounce of whey, till the halfe be wa-  
shed, then put in the rest, and let them haue one walme,  
then strayne them and clarifie it, and adde thereto.  
Oxymelitis,



Oximelitis simplicis & zacchari ana ounce. 1. & semis.  
Sirupi acetosi simplicis & compositi, sirupi fumarie,  
ana ounce. 2. & semis. ~~Whereof~~ he shall take in the  
morning 5. ounces at a time.

A Decoction for wounds in the breast.

Rec. Passularum enuclietarum, glicirrhizæ, ana. 3.  
1. Tamarindo iubarum, iridis, hislopi, ana ounce. semis.  
Hordei ounce. 2. Fenugreci. drag. 2. Capillorum Vene-  
ris ounce. semis. Boyle them in iiii. pound of raine wa-  
ter till halfe be wasted and keepe it to your vse.

A Decoction for palsies, crampes, reumes, scabbes,  
and diseases proceeding of moisture.

Rec. Ligni guaiaci, ounce. 6. Corticum eiusdem ounce.  
2. Zarse perille ounce. 2. & semis. Chimi ounce. 1. Radicum  
lapathi acut. 3. 1. & 1/2. Rhabarb. 3. 1. Turpeti albi & gū-  
mosi. 3. semis. Agarici. 3. semis. Polipodij 3. 4. Medullæ  
sem. cartami. 3. semis. Cortic. caparis. 3. 1. radicū aperi-  
entiū, ana. 3. 1/2. Saluie m. 3. Absinthij romani, m. 1. & 1/2.  
Anisorum. 3. 2. Glicirrhizæ. 3. 4. Mellis lib. 1. Cinamo-  
mi ounce. 6. Vini albi lib. 4. Aquæ fontanæ lib. xvi.  
Infuse them one night, and boyle them xx. houres,  
then strayne it and clarifie it and reserue it in a cleane  
vessel, of the which decoction he shall take euery mor-  
ning fasting iiii. ounces, befoze dinner iij. ounces, & be-  
foze supper thre ounces. When boyle the recidentes  
agayne with so much water as befoze. Cum vini albi  
& mellis rosarum, ana lib. 2. for the patient to drinke  
in dinner time and at his meales. This potion must  
be vsed xxx. dayes, & let him sweat x. dayes, by the space  
of an houre in a day, and if his body be not sufficiently  
purged let him take thre ounces of the first decoction.

Mannæ electæ, ounce. 1. Sirupi rosarum solutiui ounce.

Kk, ij.

semis,



AN ANTIDOTARY.

semis. Confectionis hamech drag.2. *for a draught.*

A Decoction for wvoundes in the brea st.

Rec. Hordei mundi m.2. Glicirrhizæ razæ ounc. 3. Sem.feniculi ounc.1. & semis. Iuiubarum & sebastianorum, ana m. x. Passularum enuclietarum ounc. 1. Sacchari candi ounc. 4. Hislopi m. 1. Capill. veneris, ounc. 1. Sacchari rosacei ounc. 1. *Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water, till halfe be consumed, then strayne it and clarifie it with the white of an egge, and in the ende adde there-to, Loch. de pino ounc. 1. And vse it.*

Diafcoedum against pestilenciall feuers, or small pockes, meysells, and such lyke.

Rec. Cinamomi, cassiæ lignæ ana ounc. semis. Scordij ounc. 1. Dictami cretici, turmentillæ, ana ounc. semis. Galbani, gummi ammoniaci, ana ounc. semis. Opij, drag. 1. & semis. Stiracis drag. 3. Sem. acetosæ drag. 1. & semis. Gentiani ounc. semis. Boli armenij ounc. 1. & semis. Terræ sigillatæ ounc. semis. Piperis longi, Zinziberis, ana drag. 2. Mellis albi de spumati lib. 2. & semis. Vini aromatici lib. semis. Zacchari rosati lib. semis. *Make it to Arte.*

A Decoction for the dropsey and if they be there-with all vlceraed.

Rec. Ligni sancti lib. 1. & semis. Radicum chini. 3. i. Aquæ fonta. lib. xvi. Vini albi lib. 2. Cui addas radices asparagi, feniculi, apij, petrosilini, graminis rusci, rubei tincto. Iridis recentis ounc. 2. Radicum azari, corticum radicum turmentillæ, tamarisci. Cappanis, ana ounc. 1. Egrimonix, Cichorix ceteracis. Capill. Veneris, ana m. j. Sobdanelle m. j. & semis. Anisforum, passul.



passul, enucliet, num. 20. Cinamo, electi, drag. 3. Cicerū rub, P. 2. Triū florum cordul, ana P. 2. Maratri ameos, ana drag. 3. Sem. melonū contus. ounce, 1. Bulliant ad consumptionē partis vnus deinde exprime & adde sirup. de eupatorio, drag. 3. Clarifie it & make it swete, cum santalo citrino, cinamomo & iride, ana ounce, 1. Make your decoction for foure dayes.

A Decoction for the stone in the reines and bladder not confirmed.

Rec. Scrobis ligni guiaci, lib. semis, Corticum eiusdē ounce, 4. Radicum aperient, ana ounce, semis. Granorum solis & alkakengi, ana drag. 3. Anisforum, sem. feniculi, petroselini, saxifragiæ & genestæ, ana drag. 2. Radicum philopendulæ, drag. 1. Florum cordialium, ana P. 1. Glicirrhizæ, lib. 1. Rhabarb. ounce, semis. Agarici, ounce, 1. Cinamomi, ounce, 1. Zinzibris, drag. 1. Vini albi, lib. 2. Quatuor sem. frigidorum maiorum, ana scrup. 2. Aquæ fontanæ, lib. 16. Solyce the Liquirice, Agaricke, and Ginger very finely, and boile them in an earthen vessel well stopped with an easie fier, but lette them first be soaked xij. houres, then strayne them and lette him take of it foure ounces euery morning for a time, not eating after it in thre houres then adde as much liquor as before to the recidents. Boile them againe and keepe it to your vse.

## DEFENSATIVES.

A Defensatiue to be vsed vwhen any of the vertibers are broken.

Rec. Olei mirtini, olei rosarum ana ounce, 3. Cere al-  
bæ, ounce, 1. & semis. Melt the ware with the Oiles at  
a gentle fier, and before it be colde adde thereto Boli  
Kk, iij. arme-  
Vesalius.



AN ANTIDOTARY,

armenij, ounce. 1. Omnium sandalorum, drag. 1. Farinæ fabaceæ, drag. x. Farinæ hordeaceæ, ounce. 1. & semis. Mixe them and apply it in place of a Cerote.

A Defensatiue to be vsed in the cure of  
Gangræna.

Guydo.

Rec. Olei rosarum omphacini, olei mirtini, violarum ana ounce. 1. Aceti acerrimi, ounce. 2. Succu plantaginis, folani, absinthij, scabiosæ, consolidæ minoris, ana ounce. 1. Boile all together to the consumption of the iuyces, then adde thereto Boli armenij, sanguinis draconis, omnium sandalorum, macis, cinamomi, squināti, ciperi, ana drag. 1. Mixe them together, and with ware sufficient make it in good forme.

A Defensatiue for an vlcet.

Valeriola

Rec. Vnguenti de bolo, ounce. 6. Omnium sandalorum, drag. 1. & semis. Pulueris mirtillo, & rosarum, ana drag. 2. Olei rosacei & mirtini, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Aceti rosarum, ounce. 2. Albuminis vnus oui, Mixe them well together and vse it.

A Defensatiue to be vsed in the cure of  
Gangræna.

Weckerus

Rec. Olei rosati, mirtini, ana ounce. 4. & semis. Succu plantaginis & folatri, ana ounce. 2. Boile them to the consumption of the iuyces, and adde to the straining Ceræ albæ, ounce. 1. & semis. Far. fabar, hordei & lentium, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Sandalorum omnium, ana drag. 2. & semis. Boli armenij, ounce. 1. Pulueris mirthi, drag. 1. Mixe them & make a defensatiue to be applyed rounde about the place.

A



A Defensatiue to be vsed in vvounds of  
the Armes.

Rec. Olei rosati, olei mirtini, ana unc. 3. Olei ca-  
momeli, unc. 2. Farinæ fabarum & hordei, ana unc. 1. Vigo.  
Boli armenij, terræ sigillatæ, ana drag. 6. Sandalorum  
omnium, ana drag. 2. Rosarum, mirtillorum, ana drag. 1.  
& semis. Cere albæ, unc. 1. & semis. Aceti rosacei,  
drag. 3. Succu plantaginis, succi solatri, & lactucæ, ana  
unc. semis. Melt the ware with the Dile and the iuy-  
ces, and let them boile one walme and make it to the  
manner of a plaster.

A Defensatiue to be applyed in the taking  
of a member.

Rec. Boli armenij, unc. 4. Terræ sigillatæ, plumbi  
vsti, ana drag. 4. & semis. Succu semperuiui, succ. planta-  
ginis & absinthij, ana drag. 1. Aceti rosacei, albumina  
ouorum, ana quantum sufficit.

A Defensatiue very comfortable.

Rec. Olei mirtini, unc. 2. & semis. Olei rosarum,  
unc. 2. Seui ceruini, drag. 3. Cinabrij, drag. 1. Cerusæ,  
drag. 1. & semis. Mire them and boile them till they be  
blacke, adding thereto Cere albæ, unc. semis. Campho-  
ræ, drag. 3. Tutix in aqua plantaginis præparatæ,  
drag. 2. Stirre it till it be colde and make a plaster.

A Defensatiue for vvounds.

Rec. Olei rosacei, lib. 1. Olei camomeli, unc.  
4. Butiri recentis, unc. 4. Cerusæ, terræ sigillatæ,  
ana unc. 4. Sandali albi & citrini, ana scrup. 2.  
Lapidis Tutix, unc. 1. Quatuor sem. frigidorum  
maiorum,



maiorum, ana drag. 1. Coralli albi, drag. 3. Albuminum ouorum, num. 2. Aceti rosacei, ounce 1. Sanguinis draconis, drag. 3. Powder which are to be powdered and melt the rest with the vinegar, and after it is removed from the fire, put in the rest of the powders stirring them well till it be colde.

## DIGESTIVES.

A Digestive for hollow ulcers and  
Impostumes.

Rec. Olei rosarum, ounce 4. Olei lumbricorum, & hypericonis, ana ounce 2. & semis. Mellis rosarum, ounce 5. Cerae, resinae pini, resinae, butiri recentis, ana drag. 3. Terebenthinae purae, ounce 6. Succij apij & plantaginis, ana drag. 4. Melt them at the fire and adde thereto Sarcocollae, ounce 1. Mirrhæ, drag. 3. Mastice, drag. 2. Croci, scrup. semis. Aloes epatic, drag. semis. Powder what is to be powdered and with the yolkes of foure Egges, make it to art.

A Digestive very good.

Rec. Mellis rosacei, ounce 8. Sarcocollae, ounce semis. Mirrhæ, thuris, ana drag. 3. Succij opij, ounce 3. Olei rosarum, ounce 1. & semis. Vitellos tres ouorum, terebenthinae, ounce 1. Farinae hordei, ounce semis. Mixe them to art.

A Digestive to remove an escharre.

Rec. Terebenthinae, ounce 4. Vitellorū ouorū, num. 2. Mellis rosacei, ounce semis. Olei liliacei, olei amigdarum dulcium pinguedinis capij, ana drag. 1. & semis. Butiri recentis, drag. 1. Make it to art.

A Digestive for contused wounds.

Rec. Terebenthinae lotae, ounce 2. Mellis rosacei 3. 4. Butiri



Butiri recentis drag. 6. Radicum Iridis, aloes Sarcocol-  
lae, mirrhæ, ana drag. 1. & semis. Aristologiæ rotundæ,  
drag. semis. Powther which are to be powdred, and  
make it to Arte.

A Digestiue proper for yvoundes.

Rec. Terebenthinæ purgatæ, unc. 3. & semis. Mel-  
lis rosarum unc. 1. Olei lumbricorum, unc. semis.  
Vitellos duos ouorum, olei rosarum, unc. semis. Mir-  
rhæ, drag. 2. Mastice, drag. 1. Sarcocollæ drag. semis.  
Farinæ hordei unc. semis. Powther which are to be  
powdred, and mixe them to arte.

## ELECTUARIES.

An Electuarie to be ysed in the cure  
of a Rupture.

Rec. Conseruæ simphiti maioris & rosarum anti- Calmetcus  
quæ, corticum citri, Saccharo conditorum, ana unc. 1.  
Sigillæ Mariæ, iacee albæ, & nigre, ana drag. 2. Boli ar-  
inenij in aqua rosarum loti, sanguinis draconis ana drag.  
2. & semis. Acaciæ, hippocisthidos, ana drag. 1. & semis.  
Carnium citoniorum, saccharo conditarum sine aro-  
matibus unc. 2. Limaturæ calabis, unc. 1. Sirupi mirtini  
quantum sufficit. Make it an Electuarie.

An Electuarie to digest the humor  
in the cure of Bubo.

Rec. Sanguinis siccati anatis masculi, anatis foemine, Vesalius.  
Sanguinis anseris & hædi, rutæ siluestris, sem. feniculi,  
cimini, anethi, Sem. vaporum, ana drag. 3. Radicum  
gentianæ, trifolij, squinantii thuris, rosarum rub. ana  
Ll. drag.



# AN ANTIDOTARY.

drag. 4. Piperis albi & longi, phu costi, cinamomi, anisi ana drag. 2. Mirrhæ electæ, spicæ nardæ, ana drag 6. Azari, ammoniaci, amaraci, agarici, ana drag. 2. Carpobalsami, gra. 20. Iridis, croci, rhubarbari, gingiberis, masticis, ana drag. 1. Stecados, drag. 5. Hæc omnia misce & paretur puluis subtilissimus, & cum lib. 4. Mellis dispumati optimi misciantur. And make it an Electuarie.

An Electuarie preservative for the plague.

Calmeteus

Rec. Boli armenij, pimpenellæ, mirrhæ, zedoariæ, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Terræ sigillatæ, drag. x. Tormentillæ, drag. 6. Sem. citri drag. 2. Margaritarum non perforatarum & smaragd. ana drag. 3. Camphoræ, drag. 1. Croci, drag. semis. Theriacæ in vino dissoluti, & in diplomata distillatæ, ounce. 1. Sirupi acetosi, citri quantum sufficit for an Electuarie.

An Electuarie for the Canker not ulcerated.

Weckerus.

Rec. Pulveris cancerorum ounce. 3. Pulu. ranarum, pul. de limacibus, ana ounce. 2. Corticum citri conditi, ounce. semis. Rasuræ eboris, ossis de corde cerui, ana drag. 3. Xilobals. Ligni aloes, sandali muscati, coralli rub. Limaturæ, calibis, ana drag. 2. Seminis acetosæ, seminis Citri & Endiuicæ, ana drag. 1. Ambraæ drag. semis. Conseruæ boraginis, buglossæ, & anthos, ana ounce. 2. Misceantur pro Electuario de quo capiat ad bibitum omnibus horis.

An Electuarie of Nuts preservative for the plague.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Noces communes, caricæ pingues, ana num. xv. Radicum aristolochiæ vtriusque, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Tormentillæ, dictami albi, pimpinellæ, ana drag. 2. &



& semis. Folio. absinthij, rutæ, scabiosæ asari, ana m.  
I. Baccarum lauri, drag. 2. & semis. Corticis citri, ga-  
langæ, macis, ana drag. I. Florum borag. Pug. 2. ofsis  
de corde cerui, Boli armenij, mirrhæ, ana drag. I. cum  
lib. 3. Mellis de spumati. Misceantur, & ex mixtura  
detur, mane instar lupini.

An Electuarie for the Cancker not ulcerated.

Rec. Confectionis de hyacintho, ounce. 1. & semis. Weckerus.  
Confect. alcherines, drag. 3. Conseruæ rosarum, con-  
seruæ radicum buglossæ, ana ounce. 1. Sirupi de pomis,  
quantum sufficit. Fiat Electuarium, de quo capiat qua-  
ter in hebdomeda duabus horis ante paltum instar vn-  
cis postea, bibat modicum vini generosi cum aqua bu-  
glossæ diluti.

An Electuarie for the plague vvhich doth defend  
the putrification of the ayre.

Rec. Bezeraici, pulueris electuarij de bolo, diamar- Calmeteus?  
gariton frigid. & electuarij de gemmis, ana scrup. 2.  
Diapenidion sine aromatibus drag. I. Conseruæ bu-  
glossæ, acetosæ & rosarum, ana drag. 3. Sacchari in aqua  
scabiosæ dissolutæ quantum sat est for an Electuarie.

An Electuarie against payne of the  
bladder and reynes.

Rec. Terebenthinæ venetæ, cassiæ nouiter extractæ  
ana ounce. 1. Succu glicirrhizæ, sem. althæ ana drag. 2.  
Plantaginis drag. semis. Alkakengiæ, drag. I. & semis.  
Sem. melonum, cucumeris & cucurbitæ, ana drag. I.  
Sirupi glicirrhizæ. As much as is sufficient for an E-  
lectuarie.



AN ANTIDOTARY.

An Electuarie comfortatiue for rebellious  
Vlcers to be vsed after fyveats pur-  
gations, and such lyke.

Rec. Letificantis galieni drag. 3. Diamusci dulcis,  
drag. 6. Gariophilorū, drag. 1. Electuarij regum scrup.  
4. Elect. de gemmis scrup. 2. Conseruæ boraginis, bu-  
glossæ, citoniorum, ana ounce. 1. Sirupi de pomis, as  
much as shall suffice for an Electuarie. De quo mane  
capiat drag. 2. Vel coclearum vnum.

An Electuarie for vomiting of blood by reason  
of a broose or otherwise.

Rec. Conseruæ rosarum, & simphiti maioris, ana  
ounce. 1. Boli armenij, loti in aqua rosarum, lapidis he-  
matitis, ana drag. 1. Coralli rubei drag. semis. Acaciæ,  
baccarum mirti, ana drag. 1. Penidiarum ounce. semis.  
Zacchari ounce. 4. Fiat Electuarium. Dosis est, drag. se-  
mis. Cum vino rubro in aurora, vel ante pastum.

An Electuarie for the Palsie, and Crampe,  
happening to wounded Patients  
beeing voyde of learned  
counsaile.

Rec. Diasaterionis vel radicū eius conditum, drag.  
1. Radicū eringi conditi, ounce. semis. Diamusci dul-  
cis scrup. 1. Specierum electuarij de gemmis, scrup.  
1. Dianisi scrup. semis. Diagalange, diatrion, piperi-  
on, ana drag. semis. Radicū acori & pionix, ana  
scrup. semis. Methridati, drag. 2. Conseruæ herbæ  
paralisis, drag. 3. Conseruæ anthos, drag. 2. Sacchari  
ounce. 6. Cum aqua saluix, Fiat Electuarium.

An



An Electuarie for one that is wounded, and infected with the Crampe.

Rec. Dianthi, diamusci dulcis, dia anthos, ana scrup. 4. Diagalange, drag. semis. Methridati, drag. 3. Corticum citri, drag. semis. Radicum acori, scrup. 2. Foliorum saluix sicca, ounc. semis. Conserue anthos, ounc. 1. Zacchari, ounc. 6. Cum aqua saluix. Fiat Electuarium.

An Electuarie of an Egge against pestilential Feuers.

Rec. Ouum ablato albumine cui addas croci, scrup. 1. Postea ad ignem torrefac. quoad in puluerem reduci potest addendo tormentilli, zedoaria, angelica, diptami, aristolochia rotunda, ana drag. 2. Terræ sigillate, drag. 1. Boli armenij, mirrhæ, corticum citri, absinthij sicci, ruta sicca, florum boraginis, buglosse, margaritæ, ana scrup. semis. Theriacæ magnæ, ounc. 4. Cum aqua cardui benedicti. Fiat Electuarium.

An Electuarie to prouoke sleepe in dismembri-  
any part but not without learned  
counsell.

Rec. Decoctionis lactuæ & portulacæ vehementer expressæ, ounc. 2. Sirupi papaueris, ounc. 1. Diamarg. frigid. drag. 2. Diaspermato, scrup. 2. Sem. papaueris albi, drag. 2. Croci, drag. semis. Opij, scrup. 4. Hiosciamij scrup. 2. Quatuor sem. frigidorum maiorum, ana scrup. 1. Succi glicerizæ, ounc. semis. Gummi arabici, galangæ, dragaganti, ana drag. 1. Amili, drag. 3. Saccharum simul cum decoctione & sirupo ebulliat ad electuarij consistentiam, vel altiore potius formam, tunc cætera addantur subtiliter puluerizata & in fine, crocus, mel, & opium, sic diu agitando. Fiat dosis, scrup. 1.

Ll. iij

An



An Electuarie for the Strangurie.

Rec. Torchiscoreum alkakangi, drag. 2. Licontripon: catartici imperialis, ana drag. 1. Quatuor sem. frigidorum maioru, ana drag. semis. Lapidis gagatis & spong. ana drag. 1. Misce & cum sirupo alkakengi. Fiat Electuarium.

An Electuarie against vomiting and vveakenesse of stomacke after the cure of vlcers.

Rec. Succu citoniorum depurat. lib. 1. Vel eius loco miuc citoniorum, lib. semis. Aceti rosarum ounce. 4. Zachari, lib. semis. Bulliant ad spissitudinē cui addas, dia cinamomi, drag. 2. Aromatici rosati drag. 1. di ambræ, di amifi dulcis, ana scrup. 1. Diacoralli, scrup. semis. Ziniberis, galangæ, piperis albi, ana drag. semis. Misce & fiat mixtura, cuius dosis est, ounce. semis. Sumendum mane ex stomacho ieiuno vel ante pastum & post. drag. 2. Pro vice,

An Electuarie verie excellent for the diseases of the stomacke happening after greene vvoids or long vlcers.

Rec. Capillo. veneris, tuscilaginis, hissopi, pulegei, calaminthæ, ana drag. 1. Iuieben. & sebestianorum, ana num. x. Glicirrhizæ, ounce. 2. Iridis, drag. 2. caricarum pinguiū, num. 6. Sem. feniculi, drag. 1. Fenugræci, scrup. 2. Quatuor sem. frigidorum maiorum, ana scrup. 1. Polipodij quercini, ounce. 1. & semis. Bulliant in lib. 1. & semis. Aqua purissimæ vsq; ad ounce. 6. Coletur & colaturæ addatur carniū passularum extract. cum decoctione predicta penidorum, ounce. 4. Enucliorum pini, ounce. semis. Diaireos simplicis, ounce. 2. Pulmonis vulpis preparat ounce. semis. Diadragaganti frigid. ounce. 1. & semis. Dia calaminthæ, scrup. 2. Glicirrhizæ, ounce. semis.



semis. Mirrhæ, drag. 1. Zinziberis albi, drag. 2. Piperis longi, drag. 1. Dia hysopi, scrup. 1. Zacchari candi, ounce. 6. Misce: Dosis est, drag. 1. Ad placitum fumendum.

## EMBROCATIONS.

An Embrocation for the creeping herpes.

Rec. Centinodij, plantaginis, folani, ana m. i. Cupulorum glandium vel nucum cipressi, ana paria, x. Baccarum & foliorum mirrhæ, malecorij balaustrorum, ana ounce. 1. Acaciæ, hipocisthidis, ana drag. 6. Mirrhæ, thuris, ana drag. 5. Boile them in Smithes water and wash the bleer therewith and bath it.

Weckerus

An Embrocation for an ædemous or colde

Rec. Cinerum, sarmentorum, vitis, ficus, brassicæ, tamarisci, ana p. 1. Foliorum ebuli, tamarisci, ana m. semis. Boli armenij, ounce. 1. & semis. Aquæ in qua ferrum fuerit extinctum, lib. 3. Aceti, ounce. 4. Boile them till the third parte be wasted, with the which you shall bath the tumour and bynde vpon it a sponge wet there-in.

Weckerus

An Embrocation to maturate impostumes.

Rec. Radicum althææ: capitum liliorum, ana lib. i. Ficum siccarum, num. x. Violarum, maluarum, ana m. i. Fenugreci, sem. lini, ana ounce. 1. Boile them in sufficient quantitie of water, with wheat meale, butter, and oile of sweete Almonds, of each a small quantitie and make it vpon the fier.

An Embrocation against vvyndicesse.

Rec. Camomel, melilot, aneti ana m. i. Seminis maratri: et anisi,



anise, ana ounc. semis. Cumini, drag. 2. Furfuris, drag. 2.  
Farinæ fabarum, m. 1. & semis. Milij folis, m. 2. Boile  
them together with lye and redde wyne as much as is  
sufficient.

## FOMENTATIONS.

A Fomentation against taking of any poison  
to comfort the ventricle.

Valeriola.

Rec. Foliorum solatri, lactuce, plantaginis, portula-  
ce, ana m. 1. Foliorum absinthij & menthe, ana m. semis,  
Pampinorum vitis, m. 1. Rosarum rubrarum, P. 2. Flo-  
rum nimphee, chamomeli, & meliloti, ana P. 1. Sem.  
maluæ, altheæ, lini, fenugreci, anisi, & anethi, conqua-  
fati, ana ounc. semis. Cariophilorum contritorum, ounc.  
1. Make your decoction in equall portions of wyne and  
water and with a peece of an olde hat dipped therein  
and strained out againe, apply it to your ventricle.

A Fomentation for suffusion of the Eyes.

Andernacus

Rec. Fenugreci loti, ounc. 2. Florum chamomeli, P. se-  
mis. Seminis ruthe, drag. 3. Boile them in sufficient wa-  
ter and vse it.

A Fomentation for an vlcere in the yarde.

Andreas.  
Lacuna.

Rec. Foliorum maluarum, m. 1. Radicum apij, altheæ,  
& feniculi, ana ounc. 3. Sem. lini, citoniorum, & fenn-  
greci, ana ounc. 1. Florum camomilla, stechados, melilo-  
ti, pulegij, origani, ana P. 2. Caricarum pinguium,  
3. 1. & semis. Boile them together till the rotes be ten-  
der, and vse it.

A Fomentation for the hardnesse of the liuer  
in a dropsey bodie.

Valeriola.

Rec. Radicum iridis recetis, ounc. 4. Radicum ebuli,  
lib.



lib. 1. Foliorum eiusdem m. 2. Maluæ & althæ cum radicibus, ana m. 1. & semis. Eupatorii veri, absinthij, origani, pulegij, calaminthæ, rutæ, ana m. 1. Soldanel-læ m. 1. Florum camomillæ, meliloti, rosemarini, florum thimi, ana P. 1. Sem. cuscuthæ ounce. i. Sem. Lini, fenugræci, althæ, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Sem. anisi, anethi, maratri & cumini, ana ounce. 1. Furfuris P. 2. **Boyle them in salte Sea water, and strong redde wine & with a peece of a felte dipped there-in, apply it there-to, after it is wrung out.**

A Fomentation to be vsed with a Sponge  
when Bubo lurketh in the flesh.

Rec. Specierum cordialium temperatarum ounce. sc. Vesalius.  
mis. Musci, ambræ, ana gra. 20. Camphoræ, gra. 1.  
Sandalorum omnium, ana drag. semis. Ligni aloes,  
serap. P. Laudani drag. 2. Vini maluatici, aquæ rosarum, aquæ florum mirti: aquæ florum arantiorum, ana quantum sufficit. Aceti param. **Boyle the afoze-said thinges and mixe them with the waters, where-in you shall dippe a sponge and apply it.**

A Fomentation to bee applyed to the belly  
of him that hath the Dropsie.

Rec. Radicum feniculi, ebuli, aristologie rotundæ, Calmeteus.  
acori, Iridis Florentini, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Cortic.  
radicum, caparis, corticum interioris vlnij, ounce. 2.  
Foliorum agrimonie, & rutæ, ana m. 1. Anisorum, feniculi, cumini, ameos feseleos. Apij, & petrosilini, ana drag. 3. Florum camomeli, meliloti, stechados & rosarū ana P. 1. Sulphuris viui, ounce. 3. Squammarum ferri, quę tundendo ferrum candens excidunt, drag. 3.  
**Boyle them in white wine, and bath your belly with**

¶m.

Sponges



AN ANTIDOTARY.

Sponges dipped there-in, all except the Region of the Lyuer.

A Fomentation for the swelling in the belly, or tumour in the flanke called Bubo Venericus.

Valeriola.

Rec. Foliorum absinthij, maioranæ, Vpatorii, veri organi, pulegij, calaminthæ, rutæ, ana m. semis. Foliorum ebuli, sambuci, & caulium rubio, ana m. I. Foliorum querci, lentisci rubi & cipressi, ana m. semis. Thimeliæ, soldanellæ, ana m. I. Florum camomeli, & meliloti, ana P. I. Sem. anisi, anethi, maratri, cimini, conquassatorum, ana unc. I. Nucum Cipressi, gallarum, omnium contritarum, ana paria. 4. Aluminis lib. semis. Salis communis, tantundem.

Boyle all in lye made of Dake ashes and the stalkes of Cole-wortes, then bathe your bellge with a Sponge dipped therein.

A Fomentation to be vsed in the cure of a Rupture.

Vigo.

Rec. Vini nigri stiptici, lib. 4. Rosarum, balaustriarum, foliorum mirtillorum & granorum eius, sumach, fol. plantaginis, iperici, matrisilue, ana m. I. Radicum simphiti vtriusque & foliorum eiusdem, ana m. semis. Radicum althæ, unc. 2. Nucum cipressi, num. 3. Hipocisthid. unc. semis. Aluminis rochæ, unc. 2. Aceti rosarum, unc. 2. & semis. Licij, unc. 3. Mirrhæ, Thuris, ana drag. 5. Glutinis piscium, unc. I. Boyle altogether in the aforesayde wine till halfe be wasted then strayne it and with a Sponge apply it.

A Fomentation for a fluxe.

Valeriola.

Rec. Absinthij, menthæ plantaginis, sumitatum, lentisci



tisci rubi, caudæ equinæ, ana m. i. Centinodiæ, m. i. & semis. Florum camomeli & meliloti, ana P. i. Rosarum rubiarum, P. 2. Granorum mirthi, contritorum unc. i. Sem. sumach. plantag. & coriandri, ana drag. 6. Cariophilorum unc. i. Portulacæ granatorum, furfuris, ana P. 2. Boyle all these in Smithes water and thicke redde wine, and with felses cutte in peeces, and infused therein bathe your bellye and stomacke befoze meate.

A Fomentation for stopping of vrine.

Rec. Radicum althæ, unc. 2. Origani, calamenthi, ana m. i. Sem. lini & fenugreci, ana unc. i. Sem. apij, petroselini, seseleos ana unc. semis. Florum camomeli, meliloti, ana P. i. Radicum apij, Petroselini, graminis & asparagi, ana unc. 2. Boyle them in water & wine or Dyle, and make your Fomentation with a Sponge moistened there-in.

Rondeletius

A Fomentation for payne in the huckle-bone.

Rec. Radicum & foliorum ebuli, althæ, ana m. i. Rutæ, saluæ, sambuci, pulegij, ana m. semis. Camomeli & meliloti, ana P. i. & semis. Fenugreci. P. i. & semis. Boyle them in thre parts of Dyle, and one of Wine, and with a Sponge moistened therein foment the place affected.

Weckerus.

A Fomentation to dissolue, mollifie, and driue away vvinde.

Rec. Maluarum cum radice m. i. Florum camomeli, meliloti, ana P. i. Seminis lini, unc. i. Anisforum, unc. semis. Ficus num. 40. Boyle them in water, till the thirde parte bee wasted, and fill  
 3m. ij. a

Andernacus



a bladder with the decoction and applye it to the side affected once or twice.

A Fomente to drye an Vicer and to bring it to cicatrization.

Valeriola.

Rec. Foliorum plantaginis, m. 2. Absinthij, m. semis. Foliorum oliuæ, lentisci summitatum rubi, ana m. 1. Foliorum betonicæ m. semis. Florum camomeli, meliloti, anthos, hipericæ, stecados, rosarum rubiarum, foliorum ac granorum mirti, ana m. 1. Make your decoction in water sufficient & in the ende adde there-to Vini rubri astringentis lib. 4. And vse it.

A Fomentation for the goutte in the handes.

Calmeteus.

Rec. & fac. lixiuū ex cineribus quercus, ficus, fermentarum, corticis fabarum, in quo concoques radicū ebuli, ounce. 2. & semis. Caulium rubiorum m. 3. Lupinorum & fænugreci, ana P. 3. Florum sambuci, & stecados, ana P. 2. Aluminis, sulphuris, ana ounce. 2. Salis ounce. 4. Aceti ounce. 5. And with this decoction foment your handes.

A Fomentation for payne or swelling in the side or belly.

Valeriola.

Rec. Maluæ, althæ, amborum cum radicibus ana m. 1. Radicum brionis & ari, ana m. semis. Absinthij, m. 1. Origani m. semis. Sem. Lini, althæ fænugreci, conquassatorum, ana ounce. 1. Sem. anisi & anethi, ana ounce. semis. Florum camomeli meliloti & anthos, ana P. 1. Boyle them in two partes of Spring water, and the third in strong white wine, and with sponges therein moistened bath the place affected.



A Foment for the vvindy rupture.

Rec. Cimini baccarum, fefelios, rutæ, ana ounce. I. Weckerus.  
Boile them in sufficient gentle binding wine and lye,  
wherewith you shall bath the place affected.

A Foment to dissolue vvinde in the vvindie  
rupture.

Rec. Radicum bistortæ, radic. simphiti vtriusq;, ana  
ounce. I. & semis. Hiperici, poligoni, foliorum rubi, ana  
m. I. Sem. cimini anisi, ana ounce. I. Nasturtij terrefacti,  
ounce. semis. Florum stæchados, anthos, & centaurij, ana  
P. 2. Boile them in sufficient raine water and wyne,  
and vse it with sponges.

A Foment for the colde apostume called  
Vndimia in the armes and  
legges.

Rec. Camomill. meliloti, foliorum mirthi, ana m. 2.  
Absinthij, squinanthj, stæchados, rosarum, matricariæ,  
ana m. 1. Coriandri, maratri, ana m. I. Mellis, lib. semis.  
Salis, aluminis rochæ, ana ounce. 2. & semis. Boile them  
in water to the consumption of the third part, & vse it.

A Fomentation for vvoundes and vlcers  
vvhich doth comfort and heale.

Rec. Seri lactis, lib. 4. Vini sanguinij, lib. 3. Vini  
maluatici, lib. 1. Rosarum rubiarum, ounce. 4. Florum an-  
thos, camomeli, betonica, hiperici, meliloti, saluix, vale-  
rianæ, ana P. 3. Mellis rosarum, ounce. 4. Radic. simphiti  
maioris, ounce. semis. Aloes epaticæ, drag. 4. Vermium  
terrestrium, ounce. I. Aluminis, drag. 2. & semis. Iridis,  
drag. 2. Cinamomi, drag. 3. Thuris, ounce. 2. Powther  
what is to be powdered and boyle them to the consump-  
tion of one pound. Then distill them and with that li-

¶ m. iij.

quoz



AN ANTIDOTARY,

quo<sup>2</sup> bath the wound o<sup>2</sup> ulcer.

A Fomente for a vvatry rupture.

Rec. Lixiuij barbitonforis, lib. 4. In quo bulliant semen cimini, ounc. 2. Semen petroselini & apij, ana 3, semis. Salis communis lib. 1. And make a foment.

A Fomentation for the hemrhoides.

Rec. Maluæ, bifinaluæ, branca vrsina, ana m. 2. Camomeli, stachados, arabici & citrini, ana m. 1. Mixe the together and boile them in water sufficient and with a sponge foment the place affected.

A Fomentation against the stone in the reines.

Rec. Althæ cum radicibus, maluæ, ana m. 1. & semis. Helrines, m. semis. Florum camomeli, meliloti, ana P. 1. & semis. Sem. lini & fenugreci, ana ounc. 4. Boile them in water sufficient, and bath the reynes with a sponge moistened in it.

A Fomentation against vlcers of the bladder.

Rec. Maluæ, althæ, cum radice ana m. 1. Camomeli, meliloti, ana m. semis. Radicum nimpheæ, ounc. semis. Granorum alkakengi, ounc. semis. Calami odorati drag. 2. Boile them in water and moisten a sponge o<sup>2</sup> peece of selte therein & apply it to the bottome of your belly.

A Foment for him that is troubled vvith the stone and suppression of vrine.

Rec. Parietariæ, camomeli, arthimesie, maluæ, origani, thimi, ana m. semis. Seminis anisi, drag. 2. Sem. feniculi, petroselini, saxifragij, fructus alkakengæ, ana drag. 1. & semis. Azari drag. 4. Cimini, drag. 1. Baccarum lauri, ounc.



OF PICKED MEDICINES.

136

ounc. semis. Boile the herbes and boile them in water & Malmeley till halfe be consumed with sponges.

A Fomentation against vomiting after the healing of olde vlcers.

Rec. Absinthij, minthæ, rosarum rubiarum, ana oūc. 1. Galangæ, cinamomi, ana drag. 3. Calami odorati, drag. 1. Masticis, drag. 4. Squinanti, drag. 1. scrup. 1. Florum camomeli, drag. 6. Florum anthos, drag. 3. Zedoariæ, scrup. 2. Musci, scrup. 1. First boile the herbes and then the rest and put them in a cloth and boile them in two pound of Malmeley and Rosewater, iij. ounces, with the pulpe of one quince till halfe be wasted and with a sponge foment the region of your stomacke indifferently warme, after that apply the herbes which were sodden in manner of a cussen and when it beginneth to be colde renew it warme especially in the morning and befoze meales.

A Fomentation against vomiting in the cure of vvoundes, vlcers or bruises.

Rec. Absinthij, iunci odorati, rosarum rubiarum, ana m. semis. Gariophilorum, masticis, macis, ana drag. 2. Cinamomi, nucis muscati, ciperi, ana drag. 1. Boile them in redde wine and being warme moist a sponge therein and bath the region of the ventricle therewith morning and euening.

¶ FUMIGATIONES.

A Fume for the vlcers of the nose proceeding of Alopecia Gallica.

Rec. Cortic. thuris, masticis, olib, mirrhæ, stiracis, gūmi Iuniperi,



AN ANTIDOTARY, 70

Iuniperi, ana ounce. semis. Rosarum rubiarum, sandalo. omnium, ana drag. 2. Auripigmenti rubri, drag. 3. Lapidis peritæ, drag. 2. And with the Muscilage of Gumme Tragagante make them in Trochisces.

A Fume to cure vlcers proceeding of Lues Veneria or Alopecia Gallica.

Rondeletius Rec. Cinabrij, ounce. 1. Belzoini, stiracis, mirrhæ, olibanii, & oppoponacis, ana 3. semis. Masticis thuris, ana drag. 2. Dire them with Terrepentine and make them in small balles.

A Fume to prouoke sweate.

Rondeletius Rec. Cinabrij, ounce. 1. Stiracis rubei & calamitæ, nucis muscatæ ana drag. 3. Belzoini, ounce. semis. And with Terrebenthine make them in small balles of ij. drams a pce.

A Fume against the Palsey.

Rec. Mirrhæ, masticis, ana drag. 2. Thuris, drag. 1. & semis. Cariophilorum, cinamomi, nucis, muscatæ, ligni aloes, macis, ana drag. 1. Make them in powder and put vpon them as much of Aqua vitæ as is sufficient, then dry them in the Sunne and put to as much of Aqua vitæ as befoze, let it likewise consume with the heate of the Sunne, and the third time put to as much Aqua vitæ as befoze, and when it is drye and made in powder, vse it to art.

A Fumigation for the remme.

Rec. Laudani, drag. 2. Ligni aloes, stiracis calamit. olibanii, ana drag. 1. Nucis muscatæ, Nucis cupressi, sanguinis draconis, ana drag. 2. Nigellæ romanæ, cinamomi grossi, ana scrup. 3. Specierum galliæ muscatæ, Mirrhæ ana drag. 1. Dire them according to art.

¶ GAR-



## GARGARISMES.

A Gargarisme for the inflammation  
of the mouth or throat.

Rec. Hordei integri, P. 1. Glicirrhizæ razæ, ounce. Rondeletius  
1. Passularum cum arillis contusarum paria 20. Rosa-  
rum rubiarum P. 1. Put them into cesterne water, and  
in one pounce of the decoction, dissolve Sapæ vel mellis  
rosarum, vel Diamoron, ounce. 4. So make a Garga-  
risme for the encrease and state.

A Gargarisme for the inflammation of Vuula.

Rec. Radicum acori, vel galangæ crassæ, iridis, ana Calmeteuse  
ounce. 1. Verbenæ, agrimonie brassicæ, ana m. semis.  
Foliorum oleastri, plantaginis & sumitatum rubi, ana  
m. 1. Sirpilli & pulegij, ana tertiam partem m. 1. Bac-  
carum mirti, drag. 1. & semis. Rosarum rubiarum P. 1.  
Mirrhæ, Tharis, ana drag. 2. Make your decoction to  
one pounce and halfe, & in the straining dissolve Sac-  
chari rosacei, ounce. 3. Mellis rosati ounce. 2. & semis.  
Make a Gargarisme in good forme.

A Gargarisme for heat in the mouth by  
drinking of poyson.

Rec. Foliorum plantaginis, lactucæ, portulacæ, &  
acetosæ, ana m. ʒ. Cucurb. alb. primo frustra incise m. ʒ. Valeriola.  
Lentiū P. ʒ. Aluminis. 3. ʒ. Straine them after they be  
decocted in water, and adde to the straining, Succu gra-  
natorum musorum ounce. 3. Succu portulacæ depuratæ,  
ounce. 3. Sirupi violacei ounce. 2. Sacchari-candi ounce.  
1. Make a Gargarisme according to Arte.

Nn.

A



# AN ANTIDOTARY.

A Gargarisme for Squinantia in the augmentation.

Vigo.

Rec. Rosarum, sumach, ana m. i. Hordei, passularum, ana m. semis, Ficuum siccarum num. 6, Iuiubarum num. x. Boyle them all with sufficient water untill the thirde parte be wasted, adding there-to Diamoron ounc. 4. Mellis rosarum ounc. i. & semis.

A Gargarisme for Angina in his beginning.

Valeriola.

Rec. Diamoron ounc. 3. Aceti rosati, ounc. i. Succigranatorum musorum ounc. 2, Aquæ plantaginis, solani, vel caprifolij, ana ounc. 4. Sacchari candi, ounc. i. Make this Gargarisme, and vse it euery holwer, as occasion serueth,

A Gargarisme for vlcers in the mouth proceeding of Alopecia Gallica.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Pilosellæ, plantaginis, solani, caprifolij, agrimonix, sumitatum, olei rubi mori, caudæ equinæ, ana m. i. Folio, mirthi cum baccis, ana ounc. i. Licij, drag. 3. Nucum cupressi, num. 4. Lentium P. i. & semis. Make your Decoction in Smithes water, then straine it and in one pounce and halfe of the straying, dissolve, Succicitoniorum & rosarum, ana ounc. 2. & semis. Mellis rosati, vel diamoron, ounc. 2. Aluminis, ounc. semis. Make this Gargarisme according to Art.

A Gargarisme for Apostumes of the Iawes.

Vigo.

Rec. Ficuum siccarum, dactylorum, ana num. xij. Passularum, ounc. i. Radicum althæ, ounc. 3. Hordei mundi



mundi, furfuris, ana m. i. Seminum citoniorum, drag. 3. Iunubarum num. xx. Boyle them all in sufficient quantitie of y<sup>e</sup> broth of a hen, untill two parts be wasted, then strayne it and adde to the straying, Sacchari ounce. 4. Mellis rosarum, ounce. I. & semis. Then let them boyle one walme, and vse it actually hot.

A Gargarisme for vlcers in the mouth  
becing caused vvith vnguentes  
after sweating.

Rec. Foliorum Oleæ, mirth, ilentisci, ana m. I. Plan- Rondeletius  
taginis m. semis. Rosarum P. semis. Hordei P. 2.  
Boile them to two pound and in the straining dissolue,  
Vini granat, ounce. 2. Sirupi rosati, Laxatiui & Dia-  
moron, ana ounce. I. Dire them for a Gargarisme.

A Gargarisme for the swelling of  
the throat.

Rec. Eoliorum plantaginis & mirthi, ana m. semis, Valeriola.  
Granorum sumach. rubentium, lentium, ana P. i. Ma-  
li punici cum suo putamine & granis intermis contusi  
num. i. Hordei cum cortice P. i. Boyle them in water  
sufficient untill there remayne but a pounce, and af-  
ter the straining dissolue there-in, Diamoron ounce. 3.  
Succi granatorum musorum, Mellis rosarum, ana . $\frac{3}{4}$ . 2.  
Make it in good order.

A Gargarisme for Squinantia in the state.

Rec. Radicum altheæ ounce. 4. Ficuum siccarum, num. Vigo;  
x. Passularum ounce. 2. Furfuris m. semis. Hordei, m.  
i. Glicirrhizæ drag. x. Nidi hirundinis lib. semis. Pul-  
lorum hirundinis num. 3. Boyle them all in the broth  
of a Weather, untill the thirde parte be wasted,  
An. ij. adding



# AN ANTIDOTARY.

adding there-to after it be strayned Mellis rosati, ounce.  
2. Sacchari rubei, ounce. 1. & semis, Croci scrup. 1. Siru-  
pi de duabus radicibus drag. x.

A Gargarisme for swelling of the throte.

Calmeteus

Rec. Balaustia<sup>z</sup> ounce. 1. Caricas pingues 6. Dacti-  
los 2. Seminis lini & fenugreci, ana ounce. semis. Boile  
them to one pound, and dissolue there-in Cassia<sup>z</sup> ounce.  
semis. Mirrhæ drag. 2. Croci drag. semis. Lactis mulie-  
ris ounce. 2.

A Gargarisme for Angina in his augmentation.

Valeriola.

Rec. Sumitatum rubi, lentisci, & plantaginis, ana m.  
1. Glicirrhiza<sup>z</sup> rasa<sup>z</sup>, & contusa<sup>z</sup> ounce. 1. Passularum,  
enuclietarum, ounce. 1. & semis, Caricarum pinguium  
num. x. Hordei cum cortice P. 1. Boile them all toge-  
ther, and in one pounce of the decoction, dissolue Dia-  
moron ounce. 1. Mellis rosati colati, sirupi violati, ana  
ounce. 2. Mixe them for a Gargarisme.

A Gargarisme to be vsed in the cure of  
Alopecia Gallica.

Vigo.

Rec. Hordei mundi, rosarum sumach, ana m. 1. A-  
que ferrata<sup>z</sup> lib. 6. Boile them together untill. 1/2 partes  
be wasted out of it. Then strayne them, and adde ther-  
to Sirupi rosarum ounce. 3. Mellis rosarum, ounce. 2. A-  
luminis rocha<sup>z</sup>, drag. x. So boile them a little agayne  
and reserve it to your vse.

A Gargarisme for vlcers in the mouth  
proceeding in the time of  
Lues Veneria.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Pilosella<sup>z</sup>, plantaginis, sumitatum, olei rubi  
lentisci,



lentisci, ana m. i. Glicirrhizæ, ounce. i. Hordei mundi. P. i.  
Boile them to one pound, and dissolve therein Mellis  
rosati, vel sirupi rosati, vel nimpheæ according to the  
greatnesse of the effect, ounce. 4. Succī mali punici, ounce.  
2. Make this Gargarisme according to Arte.

A Gargarisme for angina or swelling in the throte.

Rec. Rosarum rubrarum, foliorum mirthi vel len- Rondeletius  
tisci, ana m. j. Glicirrhizæ, ounce. j. Passularum mundata-  
rum, ficuum, ana num. 20. Hordei integri P. j. Boile  
them and in one pound dissolve Mellis rosati colati &  
diamoronis, ana ounce. j. Mixe them and make it accor-  
ding to Arte.

A Gargarisme for angina in his state.

Rec. Hissopi, calaminthæ, m. semis, Glicirrhizæ rasæ Valeriola  
ounce. j. Caricarum pinguium num. xij. Passularum ex-  
acicatarum num. xx. Hordei integri, P. j. Make your  
decoction and in one pound dissolve Mellis rosati, oxi-  
melitis simplicis, ana ounce. 2. Sapæ dulcis, ounce. 3. Dia-  
nucum, ounce. j. Make it according to Arte.

A Gargarisme for loose blacke and rotten teeth.

Rec. Boli armeni preparatæ, sanguinis draconis, co- Valeriola.  
ralli rubei, ana drag. j. Mastice, margaritarum selecta-  
rum, seminis plantaginis, ana scrup. 4. Cinamomi elec-  
ti, drag. j. Granorum tinctorum, radicū iridis floren-  
tini, ana drag. j. & semis. Mixe them and make a pow-  
der which you shall apply with a little wyne.

A Gargarisme for vlcers in the mouth by  
taking of poyson.

Rec. Foliorum oxalidis, portulacæ, plantaginis, cen-  
tinodij & lentisci ana m. semis, Lentium, rosarum rubi- Idem.  
Nn. iij. arum



AN ANTIDOTARY,

arum, ana P. i. Seminis sumach & plātaginis, ana drag. i. Hordei cum cortice P. i. Boyle them all to one pound and dissolve therein after it is strayned, Sirupi citoniorum, Succ granatorum musorum, sirupi de berberis, ana unc. 2. And make a Gargarisme.

A Gargarisme for the Squincie,

Rec. Rosarum rubiarum, mirtillorum passularum enuclietarum, ana drag. 2. Boyle them in the waters of Endive, Roses, and Plantayne, of each iij. ounces, untill the third part be wasted, then strayne it and adde to the straying, Sirupi acidi simplicis, diamoron ana unc. i. & semis. Make a Gargarisme.

A Gargarisme for them that be rowse fallen,  
commonly called the falling of Vuula.

Rec. Balaustiorum, gallarum, ana drag. ʒ. Gummi tragaganti, thuris, masticis ana drag. i. Boyle them with water sufficient and adde there-to Mellis rosati, diamoronis, & aceti, ana quantum sufficit.

A Gargarisme for the swelling in the necke.

Rec. Diamoronis unc. 3. Aceti rosacei, unc. i. Succ granatorum musorum unc. 2. Aquarum plantaginis, solani, vel caprifolij, ana unc. 4. Zacchari candi. ʒ. i. Make it a Gargarisme.

A Gargarisme to draw fleume out of the head  
but not vvithout counsell

Rec. Saluix, histopi, ana m. semis. Peretri, zinziberis, cariophilorum ana drag. i. Boyle them untill one part be wasted, and adde there-to Oxemelidis simplicis drag. 2. Fiat Gargarisma.



## INIECTIONS.

An Iniection for ylcers in the breast.

Rec. Radicum azari, iridis, gentianæ, aristolochiæ, Weckerus.  
ana unc. I. Agrimonie, Pentaphill. pedes columbini,  
ceterach, Centaurij minoris, hiperici, ana m. I. Mirrhæ  
unc. semis. Boyle them in equall portions of wine &  
water sufficient, and in two pound of the straying dis-  
solue, Mellis rosarum unc. 6. And vse it.

An Iniection for vvoundes made vvith gun-shot.

Rec. Agrimonie, centaurij minoris, pimpinellæ, Valeriola.  
absinthij, plantaginis, ana m. semis. Radicum aristolo-  
chiæ rotundæ, drag. 2. Iridis florentini, drag. 3.  
Boyle them all in pure and strong wine, vnto i. pound  
and halfe, and in the cooling adde to y expression, Aloes  
epaticæ, drag. 3. Mellis rosati unc. 2. Boyle them a-  
gayne one walme and reserue it to your vse.

An Iniection for vvoundes to stay fluxe of humors.

Rec. Rosarum rubrarum, balaustiorum cinabrum, Vigo.  
rubei mirtilorum, sumach, ana m. I. Hipocistid. mi-  
rabolanorum citronorum, ana drag. 2. Mellis rosarum  
unc. 2. Boyle them with sufficient Plantaine water  
and wine of Pomegranards, vntill the third parte bee  
wasted and vse it.

An Iniection fo an vlcet in the yeard.

Rec. Aquæ plantaginis, & rosacei, ana unc. 4. Seri Andræas,  
lactis caprilli, unc. 2. Cerusæ drag. 6. Aluminis roche, Lacuna,  
marmoris cādidißimi, spodij, cristalli, ana drag. i. & p  
Caphuræ scrup. I. Powther what is to be powdered, be-  
rye finely and searce them through a fine thinne cloth,  
and mixe them with the rest for an Iniection.

An



AN ANTIDOTARY,

An Iniection to mundifie vlcers.

Valeriola,

Rec. Foliorum plantaginis & hederæ recentis, ana P. 1. Rosarum rubiarum, P. 1. Granorum mirthi conquassati. P. 1. & semis. Foliorū & florum centaurij minoris, P. 1. Aluminis rupini ounce. 1. Corticum granatorum, ounce. 1. & semis. Boile them in water and make an Iniection.

An Iniection for vounds in the throte.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Radicum gentianæ, ounce. semis. Lupinorum, lentium, ana drag. 2. Plantaginis, agrimonix, ana m. semis. Thuris, myrrhæ, ana drag. 1. Mellis rosarum paucum. Boile them with wine and make an Iniection.

An Iniection for hollov vlcers.

Weckerus.

Rec. Aquæ plantaginis, aquæ peculi rosarum, ana ounce. 4. Vini, ounce. 2. Aluminis vsti ounce. semis. Baccharum mirthi, aloes ana drag. 1. Mixe them and after they be well boyled make an Iniection.

An Iniection to conglutinate vounds in the bellye.

Vesalius.

Rec. Vini cidoniorum, thuris, & masticis quantum sufficit, Boile them and vse it.

Item, Aqua plantaginis cum thure & mastici plurimum auxiliatur,

An Iniection for vounds in the bladder.

Vigo.

Rec. Aquæ rosarum ounce. 4. Aquæ plantaginis, lib. semis. Aquæ caudæ equinæ lib. 2. Hordei mundi, lentium, rosarum ana m. semis. Mirabolanorum citrinorū, hipocistidis, balauftiorum, mirtillorum, ana drag. 1. Sumach, cinarum rubi, foliorum oleastri, sumphiti maioris, ana



ana m. semis. Glicirrhizæ mundæ drag. x. Sacchari rubei unc. 2. Aloes epaticæ, sanguinis draconis, boli armeni, terræ sigillatæ ana drag. 2. Boyle them altogether to the consumption of the thirde part.

An Iniection for hollow vlcers.

Rec. Foliorum plantaginis m. 2. Agrimonix, herbe Valeriola. roberti, foliorum pentaphilli, ana m. I. Sumitatum absinthij, num. 3. Simphiti vtriusque, caudæ equinæ cetrach, hiperici, ana m. semis. Betonicæ, m. I. Boyle them in water and in the ende adde there-to, Vini rubri astringentis, lib. 2. Rosarum rubiarum, foliorum mirthi, ana P. 2. Hordei integri P. 2. Take iiii. pound of the decoction strained, & adde therto Farinæ fabarū. 3. i. Farinæ orobi, unc. semis. Thuris, masticis, sarcocolle, resinæ pini, ana unc. 1. mirrhæ, aristolochiæ, rotundæ, ana drag. 6. Iridis florentini, unc. semis. Mellis rosati colati, unc. 3. Make this according to Arte, for an Iniection.

An other for the same.

Rec. Hordei integri, P. I. & semis Cetrach. agrimonix, ana m. I. Centaurij maioris, absinthij, ana m. semis. Boyle them in Mellicratum sufficient for an Iniection. Weckerus.

An Iniection for the burning of vrine.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ, lib. 4. Passularum exacinarum, unc. 5. Foliorum plantaginis, m. 1. Quinque folij, fragariæ, poligoni, rosarum rubiarum, ana m. semis. Quatuor seminum frigidorum maiorum mundatorum, ana drag. I. Aluminis unc. 3. Boyle them and adde there-to of the decoction two pound. Mellis rosati colati, unc. 6.

Oo,

An



AN ANTIDOTA RY.

An Iniection for vlcers in the mouth.

Rec. Aquę hordei lib. 3. Vini albi lib. 2. Foliorum plantaginis m. 1. Caprifolij m. semis. Saluę, rosemari- ni, ana P. 2. Mirtillorum ounce. semis. Nucum cu- pressi ounce. semis. Malicorij, drag. 1. Caudę equinę, m. 1. & semis. Mellis rosacei ounce. 6. Aluminis, ounce. 2. Boyle them vntill the halfe be consumed, adding ther- to Diamoronis ounce. 2. Fiatq;.

An Iniection for vvoundes or vlcers.

Rec. Aquę hordei, drag. 3. Aquę rosarum drag. se- mis. Aquę plantaginis drag. 5. Vini albi, ounce. 3. Mellis rosacei, drag. 3. & semis. Aluminis crudi drag. 4. & ½. Boyle them together and vse it warme.

An Iniection for venimous and rebellious vlcers.

Rec. Decoctionis hordei lib. 1. Vini cretici lib. se- mis. Radicum gentianę, drag. 2. Lupinorum, lentium, ana drag. 1. Plantaginis, caudę equinę, eupatorij, ana m. semis. Glicirrhizę, ounce. semis. Thuris masculi drag. 1. Mirrhę drag. 1. & semis. Aloes epaticę drag. 2. Mel- lis rosarum ½. 1. Boracis drag. ½. Boyle these vntill the halfe be wasted and reserue the rest to your vse.

An Iniection for fistulated and hollov vlcers.

Rec. Mellis lib. 1. Fellis bouis ounce. 4. Aquę vitę ounce. 4. Succı plantaginis, linguę caninę, absinthij, & apij, vrinę pueri, ana ounce. 3. Boyle these almost to the substance of a Sirupe, adding there-to, Aluminis vsti, drag. 3. Sarcocollę ounce. 1. & semis.

An Iniection for vlcers in the yearde vvich  
vvill heale and assvvage payne.

Rec. Decoctionis hordei, in qua folia plantaginis,  
fragarię,



fragariz violarum, simphiti mino. & feniculi. Decocta fuerint lib. I. Cui decoctioni addas, Aluminis vsti drag. 3. & semis. Sacchari rubei, ounce. semis. Mellis rosarum ounce. 4. Camphoræ, drag. 1. Cassiæ nouiter extractæ drag. 1. & semis. *Prep. them according to Arte, and vse it as an Iniection.*

*An Iniection for hollov vroundes.*

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ lib. 7. Aceti lib. 1. Chelidoniz, saluæ, hiperici, ana m. semis. Radicum helenij, ounce. 4. Boyle them untill the halfe be consumed and adde there-to Mellis de spumati lib. I. Aloes cicatrinæ, ounce. 4. Powther what is to be powdered, and let them boyle xx. walnes, after strayne them and vse it.

*An Iniection for cankerous and fistulated vlcers.*

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ lib. 4. Vini albi lib. 2. Guiaci in puluerem redacti, lib. 1. Aluminis ounce. 2. Boyle them untill the halfe be wasted, then adde to, two pound and a halfe of the decoction, Succu saluie, succu plātaginis, pedis columbini, tapfi barbati, linguæ caninæ, apiij, & caprifolij ana ounce. 4. Depurentur, addeq; preterea, Aquæ vitæ lib. semis. Sarcocollæ, mastice aloes, succi trini, ana ounce. semis. Mellis de spumati lib. 2. & semis. Boyle them a lyttle and vse it.

*A Iniection for hollov and rotten vroundes if either abstersiues or incarnatiues vvill auayle in them.*

Rec. Lixiuij. 3. 4. Aquæ pluuiialis lib. semis. Vini odoriferi, lib. 1. Glicirrhizæ ounce. 2. Hordei excorticati m. i. Plantaginis verbenæ, egrimoniz, simphiti vtriusque, centaurij, millefolij, ana m. semis. Thuris, mirrhæ, ana drag. 3. Sarcocollæ 3. i. & 1/2. Sacchari rubei  
Oo, ij,                      ounce,



## AN ANTIDOTARY.

ounc.2. Mellis rosati, ounc.3. Boyle them altogether untill the halfe be consumed and keepe it to your vse.

A Iulep to be vsed as an Iniection for vlcers.

Rec. Lixiuij facti de cineribus feniculi lib. I. Mellis de spumati lib. I. & semis. Succu plantaginis, absinthij, simphiti minoris & saluix ana ounc. i. Aquæ vitæ lib. semis. Mirrhæ ounc. semis. Sarcocolle ounc. I. Mastice drag. semis. Terebenthinæ lib. semis. Boyle altogether according to Arte.

## LINIMENTS.

A Liniment for redde pimpelles in the face, proceeding of salte hume.

Vigo.

Rec. Lapathi acuti, succi plantaginis, & asphodilorum, ana drag. i. & semis. Olei vitellorum ouorum, drag. x. Terebenthinæ claræ, ounc. semis. Succu Limonium drag. 3. aluminis combusti, drag. i. Argenti viui extincti, ounc. semis. Olei mirthini, omphacini, drag. 5. & semis. Mixe them in a morter of leade altogether saue onely Argentum viuum laboring them ij. houres, and vse it according to Arte.

A Liniment for a Canker.

Calmeteus. &  
Paulus Aegina-  
nata.

Rec. Testarum cancerorum, fluuiialium combustarū, ounc. i. Pulueris ranarum, drag. 3. Lethargirij, auri. 3. I. Plumbi vsti & loti, tutie preparatæ, ana drag. 2. Ceruse in aqua rosarū lotæ drag. i. & 1/2. Succu bursæ pastoris & arnoglossæ, ana ounc. 3. & semis. Olei rosarum omphaci, vel mirtini, ounc. 4. Labour these well in a leaden morter to the forme of a Liniment.

A



A Liniment for vroundes in the eyes.

Rec. Mirrhæ, sarcocollæ, nutritę in lactæ mulieris, Rondeletius  
ana scrup. semis. Tutia preparatę scrup. i. Mellis pa-  
rum, Mire them and make a Liniment in good forme.  
But if the Patient doe complayne somewhat of the  
payne there-off, mire there-with a lyttle of the white  
of an Egge and Rose-water.

A Liniment to be vsed in the cure of  
small branny scales in the head.

Rec. Olei vitellorum ouorum, drag. x. Olei seminis Vigo-  
rini, unc. semis. Olei masticeis, olei laurini, ana unc. se-  
mis. Lardi porcini liquefacti, pinguedinis vituli, ana. ʒ.  
3. Terebenthinæ claræ, unc. i. & semis. Foliorum  
plantaginis, oliuarum siluestrium, fumaria, lapathi acu-  
ti, pomegrenati integri acetosi, & caudæ equinæ, ana  
m. i. Foliorum hederę m. semis. Boyle the hearbes, &  
let them boyle with the Dyle and greace afoze-said til  
the iuyce be consumed, then straine them, & adde to the  
strayning Lethargirij auri & argenti, ana unc. 2. Ce-  
ruse, drag. x. Calcis decies loti, aluminis combusti, ana  
drag. 6. Argenti viui extincti cum salira hominis drag.  
5. Mire them and with white Ware sufficient make  
a Liniment.

A good Liniment for conuulsion of the sinevves.

Rec. Olei amigdalorum dulcium, pinguedinis gal-  
linæ, medullæ crurium vituli, ana drag. 9. Olei viola-  
cei, unc. 6. Pinguedinis hædi, & vituli, ana drag. xv.  
Boyle them altogether in the decoction of Maluarum,  
radicum althę, & seminum citoniorum as much as is  
sufficient, untill they be all consumed, thn strayne it  
and make it to the forme of a Liniment.

Oo. iij.

A



## AN ANTIDOTARY,

A Liniment to procure flesh in vlcers.

**Weckerus.** Rec. Pulueris radicum arundinis & paucidani, ana drag. 1. & semis. Thuris, masticis, myrrhae, ana drag. 2. Pulueridis, pulueris aristolochiae, ana drag. 1. Corticum pini, drag. 1. & semis. Vnguenti comitis, ounce. 3. Mellis rosacei quantum sufficit. *Mixe them for a Liniment according to Arte.*

A Liniment to be vsed in the cure of Alopecia  
Gallica or lues veneria.

**Calmeteus.** Rec. Radicum helenij & liliorum alborum, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Sumitatum, absinthij, lupuli, fumariae, scabiosae, ana m. semis. Cicerum, lentium, hordei, ana P. 1. Florum camomeli, meliloti, sambuci, ana. P. 1. *Make your decoction in sufficient water, and of the decoction strained, .i. pound and a halfe. Adde to Olei rosarum ounce. 2. Olei masticis, & laurini, ana ounce. 4. Butiri recentis, ounce. 5. Auxung. suillae, salis expertis lib. semis. Boile them together till the consumption of the decoction and after mixe thereto, thuris, masticis, mirrhæ, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Sarcocollæ, & cerusæ, ana ounce. 1. Aluminis, drag. 6. Lethargirij, ounce. 1. & semis. Terebentinæ ounce. 3. Stiracis liquidæ drag. x. Argenti viui in succo limonium extincti, ounce. 3. Vel plus, vel minus pro ægrotantis viribus. Labour them very well in a mortar for a Liniment.*

A Liniment to be vsed in vounds of the  
ankles or feete.

**Vigo.** Rec. Olei camomeli, olei rosati, ana ounce. 2. Pinguedinis galinæ, drag. x. Vermium terrestrium lotorum cum vino ounce. 1. & semis. Croci scrup. 1. Pinguedinis vituli, ounce. 1. Boile them and adde thereto Ceræ albæ, ounce. 1. When let them boile a little and straine it to your vse.

A



## A Liniment for vvartes.

Rec. Floris æris, chartæ vstę, ana drag. 5. Colocinthidis borachi, ana drag. 6. Salis ammoniaci, ounce. semis, Salis alkali, arsenici citrini, fellis vaccini, ana drag. 6. Vñc perfici, drag. 7. Powder what is to be powdered & with sope lye make this Liniment. Weckerus.

## A Liniment to be vsed in the beginning of Phlegmon or inflammation.

Rec. Sandali albi & rubi, ana drag. 3. Glacii, drag. 2. Vcsalius. Terre chumolię, boli armeni, ana drag. 1. & semis. Make them all in very fine powder, and searce them and after with the iuyce of Donselęke, or Purslane, or Lettice sufficient, make a Liniment.

## A Liniment for members that are vveakned by vvounds.

Rec. Olei amigdalarum dulcium, adipis porcini recentis sine sale, ounce. 2. Bdellij mirrhę, ana drag. 1. Croci scrup. 1. Dissolue the Gummes in vineger, then mixe them together and make a Liniment. Io. Baptista Montanus.

## A Liniment to be vsed in the cure of lues veneria.

Rec. Olei laurini, mastice, ana ounce. 1. Pinguedinis porcinę, butiri ana ounce. 3. Decoct. nostre in hoc capitulo nominate lib. 1. Boile them altogether until the decoction be wasted, then adde thereto Terebenthine clarę, ounce. 2. & semis. Stiracis liquidę drag. 1. Cere albę, ounce. 5. & semis. Lethargij auri & argenti, ana ounce. 3. Aluminis roche combustę 3. 1. & semis. Mirrhę, drag. 3. Thuris, Vigo.



# AN ANTIDOTARY,

Thuris, drag. 6. Cerusæ drag. x. Succī Limonum, drag. 7. Mixe them and make a Liniment, and if you will haue it moze exticcative adde thereto, Argenti viui extincti cum salira, ounce. 2. And with this anoynt y<sup>e</sup> scabs and whelkes.

A Liniment for an Oedemous tumor or swelling proceeding of colde matter.

Weckerus.

Rec. Succī ebuli, sambuci, oxilapati, succī leuistici, feniculi ana ounce. 1. Vnguenti dialthei. 3. 3. Mellis. 3. 1. Olei camomeli ounce. 2. Boyle them to the consumption of the iuices and make a Liniment according to art.

A Liniment for the falling of hayre.

Heben Mesua

Rec. Succī mirthi, succī oliuę siluestris, ana drag. 2. Rosarum siccarum, ounce. semis. Absinthij, drag. 2.

Boyle them all in halfe a pounce of Vineger vntill the halfe be wasted, then strayne it, and infuse therein Laudani ounce. 2. And let them stande two dayes, then powze vpon them, Oleum mirtinum, & vinum stipiticum, vntill it be brought vnto the substance of honny, after that make it swete, adding there-to Aliptę muscatę, gallię muscatę, ana drag. 1. And make a Liniment.

A Liniment for salte fleume and itche.

Vigo.

Rec. Succī lapathi acuti, Succī plantaginis, ana ounce. semis. Pinguedinis porcinaę liquefactę, vnguenti popullionis, ana ounce. 2. Olei rosacci, omphacini, olei mirtillorum, ana ounce. 1. Olei vitellorum ouorum, drag. x. Lethargirij auri & argenti, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Tutia ounce. semis. Plumbi vsti drag. 6. Cerusæ drag. x. Argenti viui drag. 9. Mixe them and make a Liniment according to arte.

A



A Liniment for burning in the face.

Rec. Corticum interiorū sambuci, olei rosati, cōple-  
ti ana. ʒ. semis. Cerusæ. ʒ. semis. Misce & cum modica  
cera, fiat Linimentum.

Io. Baptista.  
Montanus.

A maturatiue Liniment vvich vvill asswage paine  
in a Tumor or Impostume.

Rec. Farinæ hordei, pulueris florum camomeli, ana  
ounc. ʒ. Hissopi humidi, ounc. 4. Olei rosacei lumbrici  
& camomeli, ana ounc. 1. Sapæ dulcis xx. Mixe  
them according to arte and make a Liniment.

Vesalius.

A Liniment for an vlcér in the yeard.

Rec. Vnguenti rosacei, & refrigerantis Galeni, ana  
ounc. 1. Olei violacei ounc. semis. Pulueris rosarum  
rubiarum, sandalorum citrioniorum, spodij, ana drag. 1.  
Camphore, gra. ʒ. Mixe them diligently, and sprinkle  
there-on some dropes of Rose vinegar.

Andreas.  
Lacuna.

A Liniment to dissolue the hardnesse of the  
legges after the Goute.

Rec. Gummi ammoniaci, bdellij, in aqua vitæ dis-  
soluti, ana ounc. 2. Auxungia, Taxonis, anseris, anatis, &  
vulpis, ana ounc. 3. Pulueris iridis drag. x. Foliorum  
rutæ, bethonice, herbæ paralisis siccorum, ana ounc.  
1. Florum stechados & rorismarini, ana P. 1. Florum  
camomeli & meliloti, ana P. semis. Stiracis calamitæ  
& beniamin. ana drag. 2. cariophilorum, olibani, nucis  
muscatæ ana drag. 1. Olei vulpini lumbricati & de co-  
sto, ana ounc. 4. Fœcis olei liliorum ounc. 2. Ceræ q. s.  
Make a Liniment in good soyme according to the pre-  
ceptes of Arte.

Valeriola.

Pp.

A



# AN ANTIDOTARY,

A Liniment for the falling of haire.

vigo.

Rec. Succij apij, succi feniculi & petroselini, ana ʒ. I. Succij enulæ, drag. 6. Succij apij risi drag. 2. Olei sâbuci, terebenthinæ, ana drag. x. Picis naualis, unc. 1. Picis greci & liquidij, ana drag. 5. Diachilonis gummati unc. 1. & semis. Matricariæ, abrotani, aliquantulum contrit. rosmarini, capillorum veneris, subtiliter contrit. ana tertiam partem vnus manipuli. Vini odoriferi cyathum medium. Aceti unc. 2. Boyle them altogether vntill the iuyces, vineger, and wine be wasted, then strayne them and put there-to Cera noua quantum sufficit. And make a Liniment adding there-to, Croci drag. semis, Iridis drag. 1. & semis.

A Liniment to be vsed in Morbo pediculari.

Weckerus.

Rec. Olei amigdalorum amarum, unc. 2. Olei rutæ, unc. 1. Staphidis agriæ unc. 1. Centauri minoris drag. 2. Mirrhæ drag. 3. Argenti viui, unc. 2. Auxungia rancida salitæ unc. 3. Aceti parum. Dire them, and make a Liniment according to Arte.

A Liniment to be vsed in Alopecia Gallica.

Vigo.

Rec. Pinguedinis porcinae liquefactæ, lib. 1. Olei camomeli & anethi, ana unc. 1. Olei mastichini & laurini, ana unc. 1. Styracis liquidæ, drag. 10. Radicum helenij aliquantulum conuassatorum, radicum ebuli, ana unc. 4. Squinantij, stechados ana parum. Euphorbij pisti ʒ semis. Vini odoriferi lib. 1. & semis Boyle them together vntill the wine be wasted, after strayne them & adde there-to, Lethargij auri, unc. 7. Thuris, masticis, ana drag. 6. Resinæ pini, unc. 1. & semis.

Tere-



Terebenthine claræ. 3. Argenti viui extincti cum salina ounc. 4. Cere albæ ounc. 1. & semis. Melt the Oyles with the Clare, and incorporate them together to a Liniment.

A Liniment approved for baldnesse to cause haire to grow in any parte vvith speede.

Rec. Radicum canæ, brionia, bletæ, raphani, Ireos, cepæ, ana ounc. 4. Ficus pingues num. 6. Capillorum veneris, abrotani, anethi, ana m. 1. Boyle all these together very small, and boyle them in Palmesie sufficient, untill the wasting of the thirde parte, then strayne it very well and adde there-to, Butiri recentis, mellis de spumati, ana ounc. 2. Olei amigdalorum dulcium & amarum, olei sesamini, ana ounc. 1. Farinæ, fenugreci, farinæ feminis lini, nigellæ roma, puluerizata, ana P. 1. Laudani ounc. 1. Mixe them and set them on the fire stirring it continually and let it boyle to the forme of a Liniment vsing it according to art after the bodye is euacuated.

Leuina.  
Limnia.

A Liniment so Saint Anthonies fire.

Rec. Olei rosarum ounc. 3. Olei nimpheæ, ounc. 2. sandali citrini & rubei, ana drag. 2. Trochist de camphore, drag. 1. Succu solatri, aceti, ana ounc. 1. Make a Liniment according to arte,

Weckerus

A Liniment to kill Wormes in vlcers of the eares.

Rec. Cerusæ, polij montani, ana ounc. 2. Picis naturalis liquidæ, quod sat est. Mixe them verge  
Pp y. well

Ex archigine.



AN ANTIDOTARY,

well in a moztter to the forme of a Liniment.

A Liniment for itch and scabbes.

Vesalius.

Rec. Sulphuris triti ounce. i. & semis. Ter. ablu-  
cum aqua rosarum laridi saliti lib. i. Beate it diligent-  
ly and wash it thrice with Rose water, Succu limonum  
ounce. 2. Mixe them for a Liniment.

A Liniment for Saint Anthonies fire.

Weckerus.

Rec. Succu plantaginis ounce. i. Rosacei, ounce. 3. Le-  
thargirij nutriti, ounce. i. Cerusæ lotæ, drag. 3. Lac-  
tis mulieris, ounce. semis. Mixe them in a leaden moztter  
and incorporeate them to the forme of a Liniment.

A Liniment to abate spongy flesh with ease.

Vesalius.

Rec. Aquarum solani, plantaginis, rosarum, ana. 3.  
4. Opii scrup. i. Medullæ panis optimæ coctæ, ounce.  
2. Argenti, sublimati, scrup. 4. Grinde them vppon a  
Marble stone, then mixe them and boyle them untill  
the halfe be consumed, then strayne it thorow a thinne  
cloth, and put in some scraped linte, boyle them a lye-  
tle together, then take them out and strayne it, and so  
keepe it to your vse.

A Liniment to assuage payne.

Rec. Olei mastice, lib. semis. Aquæ vitæ ounce. 4.  
Theriackæ ounce. 3. Mixe them, and let them boyle in a  
double vessell vi. houres and strayne them to your vse.

A Liniment to mollifie all tumors  
or swellings.

Rec. Seui ouini, lib. i. Colophoniz ounce. 2. Ammo-  
niaci,



maci, bdelij, oppoponacis, galbani, ana drag. 3. Pinguedinis capi, anseris, cigni, auxungia suilla, ana unc. semis. Oleorum anethi, camomeli, amigdalorum dulcium, ana drag. 3. & semis. Medullæ crurium vaccarum, unc. 2. Succi maluarum & mercurialis, ana unc. 4. Boile them to the consumption of the wyces & make a Liniment in good forme.

A Liniment for paine proceeding of colde matter.

Rec. Lardi porcini, lib. 4. Vini cretici, lib. 1. & semis. Cariophilorum, unc. 3. Radicum helenij, unc. 3. Cardui benedicti, unc. 3. Rosmarini, saluia, ana unc. 2. & semis. Mirrhæ, unc. 5. Theriacæ, lib. 1. Boile the hearbes, straine them, and make the other in grosse powder and boile them together untill the wasting of wyne, then straine them and make it to the forme of a Liniment.

A Liniment for brusings and contusions.

Rec. Olei Masticis, unc. 7. Theriacæ optimæ, unc. 2. Aquæ vitæ unc. 1. & semis. Make this Liniment according to arte.

A Liniment for paine of the ioynts.

Rec. Pinguedinis capi, anatis, anseris, & cygni, ana unc. 4. Vini cretici, lib. semis. Florum anthos, lib. 1. Boile the flowers & incorporate them together three houres, then let them stande in the Sunne xx. dayes & boile them in a vessell well stopp'd to the consumption of the wyne and straine them to your vse.

A Liniment for paine of the ioynts proceeding of a cold cause.

Rec. Pinguedinis humanæ, lib. 1. Pinguedinis capi, anseris, anatis, & cygni, ana unc. 4. Vini cretici, lib. semis.

Pp. iij.



# AN ANTIDOTARY.

femis. Florum anthos, lib. 2. Vermium terrestrium preparatorum lib. semis. Bruise them, stampe them three houres together, and infuse them in a vessel wel bound vny. dayes, then lette them boile to the consumption of the wine, and strength of the flowers, and adde to the straining Olei Terebenthinae, ounce. 6. Make a Liniment in good soyme.

A Liniment for the breaking out of childrens heads or elder folkes, commonly called a scaule.

Rec. Aceti, lib. 1. Radicum helenij, chelidonij, centaury, ana ounce. 2. Olei laurini, lib. 1. Sulphuris, lib. 1. Mellis, lib. 5. Aloes cicatrinae, floris aris, olibani, ana ounce. 4. Bruise which are to be bruised, and boile them to the consumption of the iuyces and vinegar, then adde to, the rest made in fine powder, and boyle them a little after, then straine them to your use. But first you must wash the affected head with the decoction of the rootes of Enula campana and the leaues of Centaury boyled in chyldees vyne befoze the place be annointed.

A Liniment for the falling of haire.

Rec. Olei mirtini, olei amigdalorum dulcium, olei licij, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Laudani, ounce. 1. Euphorbij, ounce. semis. Spume marine, drag. 3. Ellebori albi, scrup. 1. Rutha siluestris, scrup. 1. & semis. Fimi columbini, ounce. semis. Sulphuris viui, scrup. 1. & semis. Amigdalorum amarum combustarum, spica nardi, cassia lignea, ana scrup. 1. Boile them to the consumption of the wyne and straine them, adding thereto Mellis despumati, one ounce. And so mixing them together make a Liniment.



A Liniment to defend Dura Mater from  
putrefaction.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ, unc. 2. & semis. Croci, scrup. semis. Sarcocollæ, drag. 3. Resinæ pini, drag. 2. & semis. Mellis rosati, unc. 1. & semis. Succij apij & bethonici, ana drag. 3. & semis. Boile them till halfe be consumed, and adde thereto after it is strained Terebentinæ purgatæ drag. 3. & semis. Olei vitellorum quorū, drag. 3. Mirrhæ, drag. 1. Aloes drag. 1. & semis. Make a Liniment in good soyme.

A Liniment to assuage paine about wvounds  
or vlcers.

Rec. Pinguedinis capi, unc. 4. Medullæ crurium vaccarum, unc. 4. Terebenthinæ, unc. 3. & semis. Olei rosarum, unc. 3. Olei camomeli, unc. 4. Vermium terrestrium preparatorum, unc. 3. Misceantur & bulliant ad inuicem & in fine adde ceræ albæ, unc. 4. And make a Liniment to the precepts of Arte.

A Liniment for burning and scalding.

Rec. Foliorum maluarum, violarum, fragrariz, consolidæ mediæ & radicum eius, quinque folij, plantaginis, foliorum sambuci, semperuui, hederæ terrestris, solatri, ana m. semis. Boile them small and infuse them 7. daies in soure pound of Swynges greace. Olei seminis lini, lib. semis. Mellis, lib. semis. Resinæ puluerizatæ lib. 1. Mixe them well and put them in an earthen vessel close stopped and so keepe it to your vse.

A Liniment for colde aches or paines.

Rec. Saluiz, tanacetæ, menthe, melissæ, ruthe, absinthij,  
abro-



AN ANTIDOTARY.

abrotani foeminae, camomeli, arthemisiae, lauendulae, sat-  
tureiae, nasturtij aquatici, foeniculi, foliorum perethri,  
chamedrios, ana m. semis. Auxungiae porcinae lib. 3.  
Auxungiae humanae, lib. semis. Vini cretici, lib. 1. Semi-  
nis anisi, unc. 4. Boile them together and infuse them  
x. dayes, then strayne them and keepe it to your vse.

A Liniment for the falling of haire.

Rec. Foliorum salicis, foliorum mirthi, seminum su-  
mach, ana unc. 2. Rosarum rubiarum, unc. semis. Mira-  
bolanorum emblicorum, unc. 2. & semis. Laudani, unc.  
1. Mellis crudi, unc. semis. Olei mirtillo, unc. 6. Vini  
nigri, unc. 3. Boile which are to be boyled, mire them  
together and boile them till the wine be consumed in a  
close vessell, and after the straining vse it.

A Liniment for the collicke and stone.

Rec. Foliorum parietariae, millij solis, saxifragiae, pe-  
troselini, thimi, feniculi, florum genistae, arthemisiae, a-  
pij, anethi, foliorum vesicariae, philopendulae, pulegij,  
azari, ana m. semis. Seminis anisi, feniculi, cimini, dauci,  
carui, saxifragiae, millij solis, genistae, petroselini & leui-  
stici, ana drag. 1. Fellis taurini, unc. 3. Olei communis.  
lib. 1. & semis. Pinguedinis capi, anseris, & humanae, ana  
unc. 4. Auxungiae porcinae, lib. 1. & semis. Acerrimi,  
lib. 1. & semis. Boile them and infuse them together  
x. dayes, then boile it and straine it to your vse.

A liniment to mollifie and assuage paine.

Rec. Maluarum, bismaluae, althae, mercurialis, arthe-  
misiae, meliloti, camomeli, sambuci, violarum, erigeron,  
hiosciammi, ana m. semis. Pinguedinis capi, & anseris ana  
unc. 4. Auxungiae porcinae, lib. 1. & semis. Auxungiae hu-  
manae,



manç, ounc. 2. Boyle them and infuse them together 7. dayes, and after it is strayned reserue it to your vse.

A Liniment for a Rupture.

Rec. Foliorum simphiti, maioris, minoris, & medix, ana m. i. Arnoglossæ, caudæ equinæ, centinodix, sigilli salamonis, ana m. semis. Radicum symphitæ, & valerianæ, ana drag. 3. Vermium terrestrium, ounc. i. Aristolochiæ vtriusq;, ana drag. i. Florum citoniorum ounc. 2. Vini nigri, lib. i. Auxungix porcine, lib. 2. & semis. Masticis, sarcocollæ, ana drag. 2. Boyle them smal and let them soake in a vessell and infuse them 7. dayes, then boyle them and strayne them to your vse for a Liniment.

A Liniment to coole the inflammation about vlcers.

Rec. Olei rosarum ounc. i. Olei camomeli ounc. semis. Olei violacei drag. 2. & semis. Boli armeni drag. i. Terræ sigillatæ, plumbi albi, ana drag. i. & ½. Cerusæ, drag. 2. & semis. Lactis mulieris, drag. 2. Album oui vnum. Ceræ albæ, drag. i. Camphoræ gra. 4. Mixe the in a leaden morter to the sozme of a Liniment.

A Liniment very good for a member that is vvholy consumed, although it haue bene so a long time.

Rec. Vnguenti populeonis, ounc. 4. Olei laurini, 3. 6. Vnguenti dialthei, ounc. 5. & semis. Picis nigræ, 3. 4. Olei communis lib. semis. Pinguedinis capi, cygni, anseris & anatis, ana, 3. 3. Butiri recentis ounc. 6. Auxungix porcine lib. semis. Olei de pedibus vaccinis, 3. 4. Maluarum, althæ, meliloti, arthemisiæ, tapfi barbati,

Qq,

valerianæ,



## AN ANTIDOTARY,

valeriana, & sambuci, ana m. semis. Boyle the hearbes and boyle them together til the iuyces be wasted and reserve it to your vse.

## LOTIONS.

A Lotion to resolve the stiffnesse of the legges.

Valeriola.

Rec. Bethonica, samfuchi, ruta, salvia, sumitatum, lauri, ana m. 2. Florum camomeli, meliloti, rosemarini & stechados, ana P. 1. Radicum ebuli & acori, ana .3. 2. Sulphuris ignem non experti, ounce. 4. Salis ounce. 3. Aluminis ounce. 1. Furfuris, P. 2. Cariophilorum contusorum, ounce. semis. Boyle them all in white wine and lye, in equall portions and vse it.

A Lotion for a Tumour in Inguine called Bubo venericus.

Vigo.

Rec. Hordei mundi, rosarum, ana m. 1. Foliorum plantaginis m. 2. Sumach, lentium, ana m. semis. Seminum citoniorum drag, semis. Boyle them in sufficient water till halfe be wasted, and vse it often.

A Lotion for falling of haire.

Vigo.

Rec. Fabarum Lupinorum, ana m. 1. Passularum, ficuum siccarum, ana ounce. 2. Radicum lapathi, acuti, lib. semis. Fumiterræ, foliorum ebuli, capillorum veneris, ana m. 1. & semis. Pomorum acetosorum, num. x. Furfuris m. 2. Hordei mundi ounce. 3. Glicirrhizæ, ounce. 1. & semis. Boyle them all together with as much Barbours lye as is sufficient till the third part be wasted, adding there-to, Mellis ounce. 4.

A



A Lotion to cicatrize vlcers in the mouth,  
proceeding of Alopecia Gallica.

Rec. Aquæ plantaginis lib. 1. Cimarum rubei, fo- Vigor  
liorum oliuarum filuestrum, caudæ equine, ana m. se-  
mis. Aquæ hordeacæ lib. 1. & semis. Licij drag. 2. Mel-  
lis rosarum drag. 3. Aluminis roche drag. 6. Boile them  
all till halfe be be wasted and kéepe it to your vse.

A Lotion for a fracture.

Rec. Rosarū rubiarū, mirtillorū, granatorū & foliorū Vigor  
caprifolij, millefolij, ana m. 1. Radicū fraximi & foli-  
orum eius, ana m. 2. Nucum cupressi aliquantulū con-  
tritum, num. 6. Radicum althæ aliquantulum con-  
trit. ounce. 3. Camomeli, meliloti, absinthij, ana m. se-  
mis. Mellis ounce. 4. Licij, ounce. 2. Sarcocolle, mirrhæ,  
thuris, ana ounce. semis. Boile them all in suffici-  
ent water and thicke redde wine till the halfe be wast-  
ed, and bathe the member.

A Lotion for hollow vlcers and cankers.

Rec. Mellis crudi lib. 2. Aquæ vitæ, lib. 1. Vini al-  
bi lib. semis. Fellis bouis ounce. 4. Aluminis roche, ounce.  
3. Mirrhæ, mastice, olibani, ana ounce. semis. Sarcocol-  
læ ounce. 2. Succij apij, & saluiæ, ana ounce. 3.  
Powther the Gummes and steepe them in Aqua vi-  
tæ, then seethe them foure houres, and kéepe it to your  
vse.

A Lotion for vvoundes and vlcers.

Rec. Vini albi ounce. semis. Aquæ vitæ ounce. 2. Mel-  
lis rosarum ounce. 3. Aluminis vsti drag. semis. Mixe  
them and preserve it to your vse.

Qq. ij.

A



AN ANTIDOTARY,

A Lotion for deepe and hollov vlcers.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ, vini rubri, ana lib. 2. & semis. Rosarum rubiarum, ounc. 4. Balauftiorum, malicori, ana ounc. 2. & semis. Seminis sumach ounc. 2. Saluæ, m. 1. Simphiti vtriusq; ana m. semis. Aluminis lib. semis. Sarcocollæ ounc. 3. Olibani, ounc. 1. Masticis ounc. 2. Mellis lib. 1. Aquæ terebenthinæ lib. 1. & semis. **W**hose which are to be bꝛused, mixe them and distill them according to arte.

OYLES.

An Oyle for the morpew and spots of the face.

Valeriola.

Rec. Olei abietis, ounc. 1. & semis. Thuris masculi, ounc. 1. Succu Limonum lib. 1. **W**hose the incense, and mixe them with the rest and let them infuse in Balneo Mariæ rit. houres with an easie fire, then distill it, and keepe the water to wash the face, and the Oyle to annoynt the same.

An Oyle called Oleum Magistrale to be vsed in vvounds of the necke or throate.

Vigo.

Rec. Olei rosarum omphacini ounc. 1. Olei terebenthinæ ounc. semis. Terebenthinæ clarissimæ drag. 10. Vermium terrestrium lotorum cum vino ounc. 1. & semis. Masticis drag. 3. Florum anthos m. 2. Seminis Ipericonis, m. 1. Centauri vtriusq; millefolij, cinoglossæ, ana tertiam partem vnus m. Plantaginis m. semis. Croci drag. 5. Vini odoriferi, cyathum vnum. **B**ottle altogether to the consumption of the wine, then straine them



OF PICKED MEDICINES.

151

them through a thicke cloth and adde there-to , Olei Ipericonis ounce.i. & semis.

An Oyle for greene vvoundes.

Rec. Olei communis in quo fuerint extincti, lateres Calmeteus.  
recentes lib. semis. Olei amigdalorum amarum, ounce. 2.  
Olei papaueris albi, ounce. 1. & semis. Thuris, masti-  
cis, ana ounce. 1. Ammoniacy, Galbani, in aceto disso-  
lutorum, ana drag. 2. Resine ounce. semis. Terebenthi-  
næ, ounce. 2. Aeruginis rasilis scrup. 2. When the gums  
be dissolved, put them to the Oyle, Thus and Mastick,  
and let them boyle after a little, then adde to the Resi-  
næ, and after them the Aerugo at the last straine it and  
keepe it to your vse. Where-with you shall dresse the  
wounde and apply vpon it an agglutinate playster.

An Oyle to be vsed in the outvvard parts of  
the vvoundes of the anckles & feete.

Rec. Olei terebenthine, olei rosati omphacini, ounce. 2. Vigo.  
Terebenthinæ clarissimæ, drag. x. Vermium ter-  
restrium ounce. 1. & semis. Masticis drag. 6. Gummi e-  
limnij, drag. 3. Ammoniacy cum vino dissoluti, drag.  
1. & semis. Croci scrup. 1. Florum Ipericonis m. 1. &  
semis. Centauri maioris m. 1. Olei feminis lini, drag. 6.  
Boyle altogether a lyttle and strayne them thorow a  
thicke canuas cloth, then let them stand in the Sunne  
one moneth adding vnto them a lyttle of the flowers  
of Ipericon chaunging it from weeke to weeke.

An Oyle for greene vvoundes.

Rec. Olei communis, lib. 1. Florum hiperici lib. se- Calmeteus  
mis. Conijciantur in oleum, & aliquot dies sub dio ma-  
ceretur postea flores exprimantur & alij in idē oleū

Qq. iij,

inijci-



# AN ANTIDOTARY.

inijciantur. Thus vse it foure or fve times, then adde there-to, Gummi elenij, ounce. 3. Then let it stand certeine dayes in the Sunne and vse it.

An Oleum magistrale for vvoundes.

Vigo.

Rec. Olei vitellorum ouorum, drag. 6. Olei rosarum omphacini, drag. 2. Croci scrup. 1. Vini odoriferi, ounce. 1. & semis. Terebenthinæ claræ, drag. 2. Sem. hipericonis, florum anthos, ana m. 1. Masticis drag. 2. & semis. Succu plantaginis, ounce. 1. Lactis mulieris. 3. semis. Seui vitulini drag. 10. Olei sambuci ounce. semis. Olei rosacei completi, ounce. 1. & semis. Vermium terrestrium lotorum in vino drag. 10. Boyle them altogether at a gentle fire till the consumption of the wine & iuyce, then strayne them and vse it in the wounde.

A most excellent remedy for the Palsie.

Tagaltius.

Rec. Mirrhæ electæ, aloes epaticæ, spicæ nardi, sang. draconis, thuris mummie, opobalsami, bdellij, carpobalsami, ammoniaci, sarcocollæ, croci, masticis, gummi arabici, stircis liquidæ, ana drag. 3. & semis. Muski, drag. semis. Terebenthinæ optimæ the waight of al the rest. Powdred those which are to be powdred, & mingle them with the Turpentine, & put them in a stilliozie, & with a soft fire as behoueth, distil them, & receiue the liquoz in a strong vessell of glasse. For this goeth most nere rest the true iuyce of Balme. &c.

An Oyle for deafenesse.

Vigo.

Rec. Fellis leporis ounce. 1. Olei castorei, sambuci, & nardi, ana drag. vi. Vini odoriferi, aceti, ana ounce. 1. Florum anthos, Foliorum ruthæ, ana parum. Pinguedinis vulpis, & anguillæ, ana drag. 2. Elibori nigri, triturati,



turati scrup. I. Boile them altogether till the consumption of the Wine and Vineger, then strayne them and vse it.

An Oyle of secret operation in vlcers, cankers, and fistules.

Rec. Apij, marubij, millefolij, plantaginis, absinthij, saluix, tapfi barbati, chelidonix, valerianx, hieperici, ana m. 1. Olei communis, lib. 2. Terebenthinæ, ounce. 8. Galbani ounce. 2. Aluminis rochæ, ounce. 1. & semis. Theriacæ, ounce. 1. viridis æris ounce. 2. Thuris, ounce. 1. Gentianæ, aristolochiæ rotundæ, ana ounce. 1. Resinæ pini ounce. 12. Powder what is to be powdered and boile them together till the consumption of the iuices of the hearbes, and in the colyng adde to, Viride æris in fine powder stirring it strongly.

A yeolow Oyle vvhich doth vvonderfully cause flesh in vvounds, and doth mittigate paine and also causeth good matter.

Rec. Olei communis lib. 2. & semis. Olei rosarum lib. semis. Olei amigdalarum dulcium, olei liliorum, ana ounce. 4. Vini albi lib. 2. Aquæ vitæ, lib. semis. Terebenthinæ venetæ, lib. 2. Sarcocollæ, lib. semis. Mirrhæ, ounce. 4. Gummi elimni, ounce. 6. Olibani, ounce. 3. Mastice ounce. 2. & semis. Aloes epaticæ, beniamin, stiracis calamitæ, gummi hederæ ana drag. 3. Resinæ pini, drag. 2. Nucis muscatæ, drag. 3. Spicæ, drag. 1. Galangæ, drag. semis. Croci ounce. semis. Ammoniæ, ounce. 1. Oppoponacis ounce. semis. Powder which are to be powdered, and dissolue the Gums in wine, and put them together, letting them stand in the



# AN ANTIDOTARY. 10

the Sunne xx. dayes then boyle them at a gentle fire in a pot close stopped the space of xiiij. houres, and let it stande in the Sunne other xx. dayes, and at the last strayne it and keepe it as a secret

An Oyle for hollovv woundes and Fistules.

Rec. Olei comunis, lib. 2. Galbani ounce. 1. Ammoniacki ounce. semis. Terebenthinæ ounce. 6. vini albi. 3. 8. Succij apij & plātaginis, ana ounce. 1. Fellis bouis ounce. 2. Aquæ vitæ ounce. 1. & semis. Perrosinæ, ounce. semis. Masticeis, sarcocollæ, ana drag. 2. Aluminis vsti drag. 3. Mire them and let them boyle to the consumption of the iuyces & wine but first dissolue your gummies in Aqua vitæ, and boyle them in an other vessel xij. houres, adding there-to in the ende, Viridis æris, ounce. 2. And make it according to Arte.

An Oyle for conuulsion of Nerues.

Rec. Olei amigdarū dulcium, olei liliorū, violarū, camomeli, ana ounce. 6. Oppoponacis ounce. 3. Ammoniacki ounce. 4. Mirrhæ, drag. 2. Ocsupi ounce. 3. Olei pedum vaccarum ounce. 5. Fellis bouis drag. 3. Pinguedinis capi, anatis, anseris & cygni, medullæ cruris æquini, ana drag. 1. & semis. Succij hiosciami ounce. semis. Aquæ vitæ. 3. 6. Butiri recentis, succij maluarum, brancæ vrsinæ, ana ounce. 2. & semis. Succij althæ, sambuci, ana drag. 3. Dissolue the gummies in Aqua vitæ, and boile them all to the consumption of the iuyces, and reserue it to your vse.

An Oyle for greene woundes, a hid secret.

Rec. Olei lumbrico, olei masticeis, olei hipericonis, ana ounce. 4. Olei communis lib. 1. & semis, Sarcocollæ lib.



lib. I. Aquę vitę lib. semis. Olei terebenthinę, lib. I. Florum anthos lib. semis. Powder that is to be powdered, and boyle them together in Balneo marię, twelue houres, then set them in the Sunne fortie dayes, after boyle them agayne, & reserue the Oyle to your vse.

An Oyle for pricking of sineeves.

Rec. Olei hipericonis, sambuci, euphorbij, ana unc. 3. & semis. Sulphuris drag. x. Gummi ammoniaci, bdellij, serapini, ana, drag. 2. Aceti albi cyathi mediam. Vermium terrestrium unc. I. & semis. Make it according to arte.

An Oyle for vvoundes.

Rec. Olei cōmunis, lib. 2. Vini cretici, lib. 1. Radicū helenij, unc. 4. In puluerem redact. Saluę, hipericonis, ana m. I. Masticeis unc. 4. Cariophilorum, unc. 3. Dire them and boyle them in a vessel strongly bound to the consumption of the Wine and iuyces, and after the straying keepe it to your vse.

An Oyle to heale greene vvoundes vvith speed.

Rec. Olei lumbricorum, olei hipericonis ana unc. 12. Olei masticeis unc. 4. Olei communis, unc. 6. Aquę vitę, lib. semis. Vini maluatici unc. 4. Sarcocolle, lib. semis. Masticeis, unc. 3. Mirrhę unc. 3. Florum camomeli unc. semis. Cariophilorum unc. 2. Terebenthinę venete, unc. 4. Bese what is to be brewed, and boyle them to the consumption, of the Wine and water and reserue the Oyle strayed out to your vse.

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# AN ANTIDOTARY,

An Oyle to agglutinate wvounds with speed.

Rec. Boracis ounc. 7. Sarcocollæ ounc. 6. Masticeis ounc. 4. Cinamomi drag. 2. Cariophilorum ounc. 1. Olibani ounc. 2. Mirrhæ ounc. 2. & semis. Make them all in powder and infuse them in Aqua vitæ ounc. 20. And adde there-to after the infusion Olei hiperici, vel communis lib. 4. Terebenthinæ venetæ lib. 1. & semis. Succī simphiti minoris lib. semis. Vini nigri lib. 1. Thuris ounc. 1. Boyle them at an easie fire xx. houres, then put in the infused gummes, and boyle them in a brassen vessell close stopp'd other xxiiij. houres, then as you remoue it from the fire, stirre it till it be colde and put it into a glasse, adding there-to, Olei terebenthinæ lib. semis. Masticeis, sarcocollæ, florum hipericonis pulverizat. ana ounc. 2. Then let them stande in the Sun, and reserue it to your vse.

An excellent good Oyle for payne of the Govve.

Rec. Olei communis lib. 1. & semis. Olei rosati, camomeli ana lib. 1. Olei spicæ, vulpini, hipericonis, ana ounc. 2. Olei anethi ounc. 1. semis. Camomeli, absinthij, anthos, matricariæ, calaminthæ, ana m. 1. Squinanthi m. semis. Sem. hipericonis, m. 1. & semis. Pinguedinis anatis & anseris, ana ounc. 3. Medullæ crurium vituli & vaccarum ana drag. x. Radicum ebuli & helenij, ana ounc. 4. Ranarum num. 8. Vermium terrestrium lotorum cum vino ounc. 4. Boyle them all and mixe them together with white wine and infuse them xxiiij. houres, then boyle them at an easie fire till the wine bee wasted, and after it is strayned, adde there-to Terebenthinæ ounc. 2. & semis. Croci scrup. 2. Cere novæ, ounc. semis. Mixe them according to Arte.

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An Oyle for greene vvoundes.

Rec. Olei nardini ounce. 4. Olei hiperici, ounce. 7. Olei communis lib. 1. Vini cretici lib. 1. Sarcocollæ, ounce. 6. Mastice ounce. 2. Olibani, ounce. 3. & semis. Mirrhæ ounce. semis. Terebenthinæ puræ, ounce. 7. Florum Saluæ ounce. 4. Florum rosmarini ounce. 3. Florum hiperici ounce. 6. Cariophilorum, ounce. 4. Powder what is to be powdred, and boyle the Oyle, Wine, flowers and cloues, in a vessell close stopped xij. houres, after that let them steepe in y same vessell twelue dayes which beeing done, adde to the rest and boyle them together twentie houres and last of all let them stande in the Sunne twelue dayes and strayne it to your vse.

An Oyle of Saint Iohns wort which  
is good for vvoundes.

Rec. Sumitatum hiperici contusi lib. 1. & semis. Vini maluatici lib. semis. ounce. 3. Olei oliuarum, lib. 3. Dire them and set them in the Sunne tenne dayes, then boyle them in Balneo Mariæ twelue houres, and strayne them adding there-to Florum hiperici lib. 1. Infuse them other tenne dayes and last of all adde to them Terebenthine venetæ lib. semis. Mastice, ounce. 1. & semis. Mirrhæ ounce. 1. Sarcocollæ, cariophilorum, ana ounce. 2. Macis drag. 6. Vermium terrestrium ounce. 3. Powder what is to be powdred and boyle them to the consumption of the wine and iuyce of the hearbs and after the straining reserue it to your vse.

An Oyle of earth-wormes which is good for wounds  
in the sinewes or other places.

Rec. Vermium terrestrium preparatorum lib. 1. Olei communis lib. 2. & semis. Vini ounce. 8. Euphorbij  
Rr. ij. drag.



# AN ANTIDOTARY,

drag.3. Terebenthinæ venetæ, ounce. I. Make an Oyle according to Arte.

An Oyle for greene wvoundes.

Rec. Olei communis lib.4. Vini rubri, aquæ vitæ, ana lib. I. Terebenthinæ, lib. I. Sarcocollæ lib. semis. Mastice ounce. I. Olibani ounce. 2. Consolidæ maioris, m.4. Boyle the hearbes and mire them with y Oyle, Wine, and Aqua vitæ, and infuse them together .xij. dayes, then boyle them in Balneo Mariæ xvi. houres, and after they be colde put to, Consolidæ maioris recentis, m.3. letting them infuse other .x. dayes, then adde to the Turpentine, and boyle them together twentie dayes, and when they be strayned put to the Sarcocoll and the rest made in fine powder.

An Oyle for hollov vlcers.

Rec. Olei oliuarum lib.2. Olei lauri lib. semis, Galbani, ounce.4. Aqua vitæ lib. I. Mirrhæ ounce. I. Viridis aris ounce.4. In puluerem subtilissimè redact. Dissolve the Galbanum in Aqua vitæ, and boyle it with the Oyles tenne houres, at an easie fire, & in the ende put to the Virida æs, incorporate them well together, and stirre them iij. houres. In the ende strayne it and reserve it to your vse.

An Oyle to digest wvoundes wvithin  
xxiiij. houres.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ optimæ, lib.2. Sacchari albissimi, lib. semis. Olei communis puri lib.4. Terebenthinæ puræ ounce.20. Sarcocollæ ounce.8. Mastice, mirrhæ, ana ounce. I. Powder which are to be powdered, mire them and put them in a pet with a narrow mouth letting



ting them stande in Balneo Mariæ xliij. houres, then set it in the Sun. r. dayes, which beeing done, let them boyle againe 12. houres and when it is colde and strained reserue it to your vse.

An Oyle very excellent for woundes and vlcers, especially vwhen the vlcers be vvell mundified, it doth also incarnate, assuage payne, comforte, and speedely conglutinate.

Rec. Olei communis lib. 4. Vini albi, lib. 2. Aquæ vitæ lib. 1. & semis. saluæ m. 2. Cardui benedicti, m. 1. & semis. Valerianæ m. 1. Hiperici m. 1. & semis. Melistophili m. semis. Meliloti m. 1. Bethonicæ, centaury, scabiosæ dictami, sambuci, ana P. 3. Boile the hearbes and infuse them twentie dayes, then adde to as many more hearbes, & let them infuse other twentie dayes, then strayne them strongly and boyle them to the consumption of the wine & iuyce of the hearbes adding there-to, Terebenthinæ purgatæ lib. 1. & semis. Masticeis unc. 1. Olibani, unc. 2. Mirrhæ unc. 1. Sarcocollæ unc. 2. Euphorbij, drag. 3. Nucis muscatæ, unc. semis. Cariophilorum, drag. 6. Iridis unc. 1. Resinæ pini unc. 3. Oppoponacis, drag. 3. Croci, camphoræ ana drag. 1. Vermium terrestrium unc. semis. Theriacæ, optimæ unc. 1. Florum hiperici unc. 4. Rosarum rubiarum unc. 2. & semis. Rubei tinctorum unc. semis. Powder what is to be powdred and boyle them together one houre and put them in a vessel close stopped r. dayes and put there-to the gummes dissolved in malmesey, then let them boyle at an easie fire al together foure or fve houres, and in the ende strayne them and reserue it to your vse.

Rr. iij.

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## AN ANTIDOTARY.

An Oyle to heale both greene vvounds and  
olde vlcers very vvell.

Rec. Olei communis lib. 1. Vini cretici lib. 1. Terebenthinæ ounc. 3. & semis. Bdellij drag. 3. Mirrhæ, drag. 3. & semis. Sarcocollæ ounc. 1. Thuris drag. 3. & semis. Masticis, ounc. semis. Powder what is to be powdered, mixe them, and boyle them vpon a cleare fire, till the wine be consumed.

An excellent good Oyle for hollov vlcers.

Rec. Olei magistralis nostri, ounc. 2. Olei lumbricorum, ounc. 1. & semis. Olei benedicti, ounc. semis. Olei terebenthinæ 3. 4. Olei rosarum, drag. 2. Terebenthinæ purgatæ, ounc. 2. Masticis drag. 2. Sarcocollæ drag. 3. Mirrhæ, ounc. 1. Ammoniæ, galbani, ana drag. 1. & semis. Gummi elimni, drag. 3. & semis. Resinæ pini ounc. semis. Succij plantaginis, solatri, apij, ana drag. 1. Vini albi drag. 3. Boyle them in a double vessell, well stopped, till the consumption of the wine and iuyces then strayne them strongly and reserue it to your vse.

An Oyle to mundifie vlcers.

Rec. Olei magistralis, ounc. 2. & semis. Olei communis ounc. 3. Succij plantaginis, apij, solani, ana drag. 1. Olei lumbricorum, ounc. 1. Olei benedicti ounc. semis. Boyle them to the consumption of the iuyces, and adde there-to, Terebenthinæ purgatæ, ounc. 1. & semis. Sarcocollæ ounc. 2. Masticis, drag. 1. Olibani, drag. 2. & semis. Thuris drag. 1. Resinæ pini ounc. semis. Mirrhæ drag. 1. Gummi elimni, drag. 2. Croci scrup. semis. Viridis æris, ounc. 1. Mixe them together for a Balme.

An



An other for the same more comfortable.

Rec. Olei nostri viridis, ounce. 3. Olei benedicti, 3. semis. Olei lumbricorum, ounce. 2. Olei masticeis ounce semis. Olei communis ounce. 2. Terebenthinæ venetæ, ounce. 1. Sarcocollæ drag. 1. Gummi elimni, drag. 2. & semis. Thuris drag. 1. Mirrhæ, drag. 1. & semis. Resinæ pini drag. 2. & ½. Colophonix drag. 1. Olibani, sanguinis draconis, ana drag. 1. & semis. Croci, scrup. 1. Vini cretici, ounce. 4. Aquæ vitæ ounce. 2. & semis. Boile them to the consumption of the Oile and keepe it to your vse.

A very excellent and approued Oyle for vlcers and vvoundes.

Rec. Olei mastichini, lib. semis. Olei communis, lib. 1. Aquæ vitæ lib. semis. Sarcocollæ, ounce. 6. Sanguinis draconis, ounce. 2. Masticeis, ounce. 3. Mirrhæ ounce. 2. Cinamomi ounce semis. Nucis muscatæ, ounce. 1. Boracis, ounce. 2. Aloes epaticæ, ounce semis. Aquæ caprifolij, ounce. 6. Succij simplici vtriusq;, ana ounce. 3. Aquæ mellis ounce. 4. Make it to your vse.

An Oyle for greene vvoundes.

Rec. Olei cōmunis lib. 4. Vini albi, lib. 2. Aquæ vitæ, lib. 1. Succij absinthij, valerianæ, pimpinellæ, hiperici, cardui benedicti, saluic, apij, consolidæ maioris, minoris & mediæ, plantaginis, millefolij, ana ounce. 2. & semis. Boile the hearbs, mixe them and steape them xij. houres, then boile them in a vessell close stopped, till the wine and iuyces be wasted, adding there-to Terebenthinæ purgatæ lib. 1. & semis. Mirrhæ ounce. 4. Sarcocollæ,



# AN ANTIDOTARY.

Sarcocollæ ounc. 4. & semis. Olibani ounc. 2. Masticeis ounc. 2. & semis. Sanguinis draconis, thuris, ana ounc. 3. Gummi elimni ounc. 3. & semis. Cariophilorum, ounc. 1. Nucis muscatæ, ounc. 1. & semis. Cinamomi ounc. 1. & semis. Galangæ, ounc. semis. Carpobalsami, drag. 1. & semis. Croci scrup. semis. Powder which are to be powdred, & hysse what is to be hysed, boyle them together xxiiij. houres, and after it is strayned, keepe it to your vse.

An Oyle to incarnate vvounds, and to comfort sinevves.

Rec. Olei Terebenthinæ, rosarum, ana ounc. 4. & semis. Olei lumbricorum, masticeis, ana ounc. 3. Olei seminis lini ounc. 3. & semis. Lumbricorum terrestrium drag. 1. Terebenthinæ claræ ounc. 4. Masticeis, mirrhæ, ana ounc. semis. Gummi elimni, ammoniaci, ana drag. 2. & semis. Sarcocollæ drag. 1. Croci scrup. 1. Dissolve the gummes in vineger and adde there-to Centaurei maioris m. 1. Hysse the hearbes and boyle altogether in a double vessell and when it is strayned, sette it in the Sunne.

An Oyle to mollifie hardnesse in or about vvounds.

Rec. Terebenthinæ, lib. 1. & semis. Stiracis liquidæ ounc. semis. Stiracis calamitæ, beniamin, ana drag. 2. Thuris drag. 1. Nucis muscatæ drag. 2. Laudani drag. semis. Galbani drag. 2. Gummi elimni, ounc. semis. Ammoniaci ounc. 2. Oppoponacis, gummi hedere, segapeni, ana drag. semis. Olei laurini ounc. 4. Resinæ pini, ounc. 2. Aquæ vitæ lib. semis. Mize them and make an Oyle in good soyme.

An Oyle for vvoundes.

Rec. Olei laurini ounc. 2. Olei communis, ounc. 3.  
Olei



Olei lumbricorum ounce. 2. & semis. Olei hipericonis, ounce. 2. Olei benedicti ounce. 1. Olei rosacei ounce. 3. Terebenthinæ lib. 1. Euphorbij, drag. 1. Stiracis calamitæ, drag. 1. semis. Resinæ pini, lib. semis. Galbani, drag. 3. Sarcocollæ drag. 1. Gummi ammoniaci, bdellij, oppoponacis, gummi hederæ, ana drag. 1. & semis. Laudani drag. semis. Mastice drag. 2. Olibani, drag. 3. Thuris drag. 2. Nucis muscatæ, ounce. 1. Mummie drag. semis. Cariophilorum ounce. semis. Powder what is to be powdered and make an Oyle in good forme.

The composition of a Balme, most precious in wvoundes.

Rec. Egrimonix, alchimellæ, androsomon, aschiron, bethonica, bifolij, bugullæ, brunelle, callendulæ, caprifolij, consolide ma, crutiata hipericonis, iacea herbe, lauendulæ, meliloti, millefolij, numulariæ, origani, perfoliatæ, pilocellæ, plantaginis, quinque nerue, quinque folij, roris marini, veronica, violæ nigra, violæ lutea, violæ matronalis, ana m. 1. Cloves.

Let these be gathered each one in his time & kinde, and let them be stamped with swæte Oyle Olyue, so that you may get the hearbes from time to time, you may in the ende haue a gallon of Oyle to these quantitie of hearbes, then let it stand together the space of one moneth in a pot well nayled and close couered, bury it in hot horse-doung, in the meane season get these gummes following.

Gummi ammoniaci, galbani, bdellij, mastice, mirrhæ, olibani, oppoponacis, resini pini, sarcocollæ, sagapeni, storacis calamitæ, thuris, ana ounce. 1. Gariophili, maceris, nucis muscatæ, cinamomi, ana ounce. 1. & semis.

Powder them that are to be powdered, and dissolue the Gummes in good white wine, then set the hearbs

to

to



AN ANTIDOTARY,

to the fire in a faire Brasen vessell to boyle with the  
Dyle, putting there-to iiii. pound of good wine mus-  
cadell, of Vermiri terrestri, wel washed in white wine  
and mundified from the earth, iij. pound: let the boyle  
thus together stirring it diligētly with a slice, with a  
soft fire, till the wine & iuyce be wasted, and that the  
Dyle haue a faire grēne colour of the hearbes, then let  
it be strongly strayned. Then put there-to your gums  
and other things together and three pound of odozife-  
rous wine that is muscadell or malmesey. Tereben-  
thinæ venetæ, ana librum vnum. Then boyle them  
with a gentle fire til the wine be consumed, the take it  
off and straine it, and so keepe it to your vse. &c.

It cureth wounds very speedely and effectually, it  
healeth scabs and wheales in the face and handes, and  
causeth the to be faire. It is very excellent in wounds  
of the sinewes and ioynts, it stayeth the muscilage and  
gleting water. But if you wil still this in a Stillitozie  
according to Arte, ye shall first haue an excellent wa-  
ter, secondly a most pure oyle, thirdly the balmie which  
is most excellent in al wounds and vlcers in the fun-  
dament, &c. The Dyle is pzeious agaynst all aches  
and goutes. And the water also pzeerueth from ve-  
nime and pestilence.

Balsanum codum.

A. P.

Rec. Terebenthinæ venetæ, lib. 2. Gummi elimni,  
ounc. 4. Boli armeni, sanguis draconis, ana ounc. I. Olei  
hipericonis, secundum Iohannes de Vigo, ounc. 3. A-  
quæ vitæ, ounc. 2. Irios, aloes masticis, mirrhæ, ana drag.  
I. Misce.

An Oyle for fistulated and cankerated vlcers.

Rec. Olei communis, lib. 2. Terebenthinæ lib. semis.  
Mirrhæ, ounc. 4. Sarcocollæ, ounc. 3. Aquæ vitæ, Ace-  
ti optimi, ana ounc. 3. Aluminis crudi, puluerizat, ounc.

I. &



## OF PICKED MEDICINES.

158

I. & semis. Vitrioli ounce, semis. Boracis ounce. semis.  
Boyle them to the consumption of the vinegar and A-  
qua vite, adding there-to Viridis æris in pulu. ounce.  
I. Boyle it agayne, strayne it, and reserue it in a  
glasse vessell.

An Oyle very good for vvoundes in sinevvy parts or ioynts.

Rec. Olei comunis lib. 2. Vini odoriferi lib. 1. Rose-  
marini, m. 2. Simphitæ maioris, plantaginis, ana m. 1.  
Aque vitæ ounce. 6. Boyle them small and strayne it,  
& adde thereto Terebenthinæ venetæ, lib. 1. Sarcocollæ,  
lib. semis. Mastice ounce. 4. Let the boyle til the gums  
be wel dissolved and the iuyces wasted then strayne it  
and set it on the fire xx. dayes.

An Oyle very good for vvoundes in any  
part of the body.

Rec. Olei communis lib. 1. & semis. Olei rosarum  
lib. semis. Vermium terrestrium ounce. 4. Florum hi-  
perici, ounce. 3. Rosemariini, ounce. 1. Terebenthinæ  
venetæ lib. semis. Vini albi lib. semis. Mirrhæ, Sar-  
cocollæ, ana ounce. 2. Mastice ounce. 1. & semis. Euphor-  
bij, drag. 1. Iridis drag. 1. Powder what is to be pow-  
dered and boyle them to the consumption of the wyne,  
then strayne it to your vse.

## POWDERS.

A Poyvder to be vsed in the cure of a Rupture.

Rec. Thuris, mastice, mirrhæ, ana drag. 2. Aloes, Vigo?  
Sarcocollæ, Sanguinis Draconis, Mummie, ana  
℥ij. drag.



# AN ANTIDOTARY,

drag.1. & semis. Boli armeni, terræ sigillatę ana drag. 2. & semis. Gummi tragaganti trituratı, glutinis piscium, ana drag.1. & semis. Balauſtiorum, nucum cupreſſi, mirabolanorum citrinorum, hipociſtidis, ana ſcrup. 4. Laudani drag. 3. & semis. **Make it in fine powder.**

A Povvder to cauſe fleſh in a hollovv vicer.

Valeriola.

Rec. Aloes elect. drag.2. Thuris & corticum eiufdem, mirrhæ, ſarcocollæ, ana drag. 1. Radieum Iridis florentini, ſcrup.4. **Make them in fine powder.**

A Povvder for hollovv wounds vvith loſſe of ſubſtaunce.

Weckerus.

Rec. Thuris, maſticis, mirrhæ, ſarcocollę, boli armeni, ſanguinis draconis, farina hordei ana partem vnam. **Make them in fine powder which you ſhal ſprinkle vpon the wounde.**

A Povvder for vvoundes in the heade.

Andernacus

Rec. Mirrhæ ounce. ſemis. Sem. rubei tinctorum, ciperi, iridis, ſarcocollæ ana drag. 3. **Make theſe in powder, and you may well adde to them, Sandala & alia ſiccantia, for ſeing the ſkinne of the head is harde and drye it muſt be healed vvith lyke remedies.**

A Povvder to ſtaunch bloode.

Calmeteus,

Rec. Lapidis hematitis ounce. 1. Tutie, maſticis, boli armeni, gallarum viridium, ranarum exiccatarum, gypſi fuliginis, farina volatilis, tele aranearum, molen-dini, ana ounce. 2. Vitrioli combuſti, calcis viuę tragaganti, ana drag. 3. chartę papyraceę, pilorum leporis



ris & bombacis torrefactorum, ana drag. I. Stercoris  
asini, ounce, semis. Make it in fine powder.

A redde Powder agglutinate for woundes  
in the lippes.

Rec. Boli armeni, terræ sigillatæ, ana drag. 6. Thu- Vesalius  
ris, masticis, sarcocollæ, ana drag. 2. & semis. Mirrhæ,  
aloes, ana drag. 1. & semis. Tragaganti pisci, sanguinis  
draconis, ana drag. 1. Farinæ hordei & fabarū, ana drag.  
semis. Mixe them, and make them in fine powder,  
whereoff you shall incorporate some with the white of  
an Egge to your vse.

A cicatrize Powder to be vsed in the  
cure of the yearde.

Rec. Lethargij auri & argenti ana drag. I. Tutie, Vigo.  
drag. semis. Boli armeni, terræ sigillatæ, ana drag. 1. &  
semis. Mirabolanorum, citronorum, aluminis rochæ  
combustæ, ana scrup. 1. Mixe them to your vse.

A Powder to staunch blood.

Rec. Boli armeni partem vnam, sanguinis draconis,  
partem semis. Thuris, masticis, aloes cicatrinæ, ana par- Galenus  
tem tertiam, vnius, pilorum leporis minutissimè inci-  
forum, partem quartam vnius. Make them in fine pow-  
der.

A powder consolidatiue for wounds.

Rec. Corticum pini, ounce. I. Lethargij, cerusæ, ana Henricus  
3. semis. Nucum cupressi centauri minoris, aristolo-  
chiæ vstæ, ana drag. 2. Make them in fine powder.

A Povvder for vvoundes in the head.

Rec. Radicum aristolochiæ, iridis florentini, corti- Weckerus,  
Sf. iij, cum



# AN ANTIDOTARY.

cum thuris, sarcocollæ, sanguinis draconis, ana drag.  
1. Nucum cupressi, drag. semis. Mirtillorum drag. se-  
mis. Centauri minoris scrup. 1. Coralli scrup. 2. Fari-  
næ orobi, drag. 1. Make them in verve fine powder,  
which you must apply vpon Liniments, and vppon it  
Emplastrum bethonici vel de caprifolio.

A Powder to staunch blood.

Calmeteus

Rec. Boli armeni drag. 6. Terræ sigillatæ, ounce. 2.  
Farinæ volatilis ounce. 3. Gypsi, calcis viue, ana ounce.  
4. Thuris, aloes, ana ounce. 1. Make a Powder which  
you must apply with the white of an Egge.

A Powder to stay bloode which must be vsed in  
the cure of the yearde.

Vigo.

Rec. Aloes epat. thuris sarcocolle, ana drag. 2. Terræ  
sigillatæ, boli armeni, letharg. auri & argenti, ana scrup.  
2. Mirrhæ, drag. 1. Pilorum leporis minutissimè inci-  
forum, drag. 1. & semis. Farinæ volatilis, fabarum, len-  
tium, & hordei ana drag. 2. Mixe them and make it in  
fine powder which you must strew vpon it, and with  
a little of this incorporated with the white of an Egge  
make a Pleget and apply aboue it.

A Povvder for vvoundes in the nose.

Vesalius.

Rec. Mastice, thuris, mirrhæ, tragaganti, gummi  
arabici, ana drag. 2. Farinæ fenugraci, ounce. semis. Make  
a Powder and vse it after good digestion, made with  
the yolke of an Egge and Turpentine.

A Povvder to staunch bloode.

Brunus.

Rec. Calcis viue, sanguinis draconis, gipsei, aloes,  
thuris,



thuris, vitrioli, ana partes æquales. Make them in powder and incorporate them with Albumen oui atq; telarania and apply it there-to.

A Powdër for vlcers in the priuities which doth exccicare, mundifie, incarnate, and agglutinate.

Rec. Corticum thuris, aloes lotæ, mirrhæ, sarcocol- Weckerus  
læ, gummi elimni, ana drag. semis. Aneti vlti, scrup. I.  
Corticum pini scrup. 2. Tutix preparatæ, antimonix,  
plumbi vlti, cerusæ, ana drag. I. Sanguinis draconis,  
scrup. 2. Make them in fine powder and vse it.

A Powdër exccicative for vlcers.

Rec. Aloes, olibani, sang. draconis, sarcocollæ, ana  
drag. 3. Aristolochiæ adustæ, cerusæ, corticum arbo- Galenus,  
ris, spinæ, centauri minoris, ana drag. I. Gallarum,  
balaustiorum ana drag. 2. Make them in fine powder.

A Powdër to be vsed in the cure of  
Pustula Carbunculola.

Rec. Aluminis combustæ, ounce. semis. Rosarum,  
mirtillorum, ana drag. 2. Hermodact. drag. I. & semis. Vigo,  
Boli armeni drag. 6. Mirabolanorum, citrinorum drag.  
3. Make them in fine powder.

A Powdër for the swelling of the throat.

Rec. Saturciæ, hissopi, pollij montani, pulegij, spi- Weckerus.  
cæ nardæ, ana drag. 2. Cariophilorum, nucis muscatæ,  
ana ounce. semis. Cinamomi drag. 3. Sem. apij, & petro-  
felini, ana drag. 2. & semis. Piperis longi, mirrhæ, ana  
drag. 1. & .℥. Make them in fine powder, which must be  
vseu iij. times a weeke, one dram at a time, iij. houres  
befoze meate, and the rather in Winter.



AN ANTIDOTARY.

A Powdver to incarnate vvoundes.

Vigo.

Rec. Paucidani,ounc.femis. Iridis drag.5. Mirrhæ, drag.3. Centauri maioris, & minoris, ana drag.2. Aristolochiæ rotundæ, tutiæ, oppoponacis, Farinæ orobi ana drag.2.& semis. Make them in fine powder.

A Powder to drye vlcers.

Galenus.

Rec. Cerusæ, rosarum, balaustiorum, ana drag.8. Seminis rosarum, aluminis, gallarum, ana drag.3. Aristolochiæ longæ adustæ, drag.3. Thuris, drag.1. Make them in fine powder.

A Powdver to make Trochiffes to eate downe superfluous flesh in vlcres.

Vesalius.

Rec. Auripigmenti drag.12. Sandarachæ, drag.6. Calcis viue, drag.8. Chartæ papyraceæ combustæ, drag.1. Make them in fine powder, and with the iuyce of decoction of Mirtilles forme your Trochiffes.

A Powdver to agglutinate vvoundes.

Rec. Radicum consolidæ maioris, drag.3. Mastice, drag.2. Olibani, drag.2. & semis. Mummiæ, mirrhæ, sarcocollæ, aloes epaticæ, colophonie, ana drag.2. Sanguinis draconis drag.1. & semis. Gummi traganti, arabici, ana drag.2. Make them in fine powder and vse it.

A Powdver to stay bleeding in any part.

Rec. Lapidis hematitis,ounc.3. Coralli rubei, drag.1. Thuris ounc.2, Aloes epaticæ, ounc. semis. Chartæ papyra-



papyraceę combustę drag. 2. Sanguinis draconis, drag. 2. & semis, Farinę volatilis, drag. 3. Mastice drag. 2. Boli armeni drag. 2. & semis. Vitrioli combusti, ounce, semis. Terrę sigillatę, drag. 1. & semis. Make them in fine powder, and when you apply it, let it not be removed in threë dayes.

A Povvder to staunch bloode.

Rec. Calcis viux, drag. 2. Boli armeni, drag. 3. Sanguinis draconis, mummie, lapidis hematitis, mastice, olibani, sarcocollę, ana drag. 1. & semis. Aloes epaticę, drag. 3. & semis. Terrę sigillatę, drag. 1. Thuris ounce, semis. Farinę volatilis, drag. 3. Make them in fine powder and vse it.

A Povvder adstrictive to be vsed in stitching of vvoundes.

Rec. Farinę volatilis, drag. 3. Boli armeni, thuris, ana ounce, semis. Olibani, mastice, mirrhę, ana drag. 2. & semis. Sanguinis draconis, drag. 3. & semis. Lapidis, hematitis, drag. 1. Make them in fine powder which you shall vse with the white of an Egge and spread it it vpon a cloth and let it lye to, one night, and on the morrow stich the clothes, wherby you may ioyne the edges of the wounde.

A Povvder to incarnate vvoundes.

Rec. Sarcocollę, ounce, 1. Olibani, drag. 2. Aloes epaticę, drag. 3. Mastice drag. 1. Thuris drag. 2. Sanguinis draconis, drag. 1. & semis. Balaustiorum, drag. semis. Mixe them, and make them in fine powder.

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# AN ANTIDOTARY,

A Powdcr to dry and cicatrize vlcers  
in moyft bodyes.

Rec. Thuris, ounce. 1. Aloes drag. 3. Sanguinis draconis, drag. 2. Sarcocollæ, drag. 1. Aristolochiæ combustæ, drag. 2. & semis. Ofsis humanæ combustæ, drag. 3. Corticum pini, drag. 2. Cerusæ, gallarum, balauftiorum, ana scrup. 4. Aluminis vsti drag. 7. **Mixe them & make them in fine powder.**

A powder for moyft and hollow vlcers.

Rec. Thuris, drag. 3. Mastice, drag. 1. Mirrhæ, drag. 2. Sarcocollæ, drag. 4. Farinæ orobi, drag. semis. Balauftiorum, malicori, cinabrij, saluæ, sicci aristolochiæ rotundæ, ana drag. semis. Aluminis vsti scrup. 4. Vitrioli combustæ, drag. 4. **Make them in fine Powder.**

A Powder to cicatrize woundes and vlcers.

Rec. Corticum pini, nucum cupressi, ana drag. 3. Mastice, thuris, sarcocollæ, aloes epaticæ, mummiæ, balauftiorum, malecori, ana drag. 2. Vitrioli combustæ, aluminis vsti, ana drag. 2. & semis. Chartæ papyraceæ, drag. 3. Saluæ sicce, drag. 2. Lapidis calaminaris, letharg. argenti, cinabrij, sang. draconis, ana scrup. 2. Sumacis, drag. 2. Centauri minoris, drag. 1. & ½. Mirrhæ drag. 1. Coralli rubei drag. 3. Tutie drag. 1. Plumbi vsti, drag. 1. & semis. **Make them in fine powder to your vse.**

A corrosiue Powder very easie and profitable.

Rec. Mercuri præcipitati. 3. semis. Cinabrij, drag. 1. & semis. Vitrioli combustæ, scrup. 2. Mastice, drag. 2. Sarcocollæ drag. 1. & semis. Vermium terrestrium, scrup. 2. & semis. **Make them in fine powder.**

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A Powdër to cicatrize and heale vlcers vvhich  
must be dissolued in vvater.

Rec. Camphoræ calcinatæ, ounce. I. Vitrioli, combusti, ounce. I. & semis. Cinabrij, drag. 3. Aluminis vsti, drag. 2. Præcipitati, drag. 6. Boli armeni drag. 3. Masti-  
cis drag. 2. Thuris, 3. semis. Sarcocollæ, drag. 6. Make  
them in fine powder, and when you will vse it, take  
Rose-water white wine and Aqua vite of each halfe a  
pound. Warme them at the fire and putte to them of  
the powder one ounce, so let them remayne x. houres,  
then strayne it to your vse.

A Potentiall corrosiue for dismembring.

Rec. Aluminis vsti, ounce. 4. Vitrioli combusti, 3.  
& semis. Præcipitati, ounce. semis. Olibani, ounce. 2.  
Masticis, drag. 3. sublimati, boli armeni, ana drag. 2.  
Make them in fine powder.

A Powdër to stay the matrovv after  
the member is taken away.

Rec. Masticis, drag. 2. Præcipitati ounce. semis. O-  
libani, drag. 3. & semis. Mirrhe, drag. 1. Sarcocollæ, drag.  
1. Vitrioli adusti drag. semis. Make them in fine pow-  
der.

A Powdër to cicatrize vlcers.

Rec. Cineirs anethi, plumbi vsti, terræ sigillatæ, ana  
drag. 2. Letharg. argenti, drag. 1. Cinabrij, drag. 3. Balau-  
stiorū drag. 1. & 1/2. Aluminis vsti, scrup. 1. & 1/2. Cerusæ  
scrup. 2. Testarū cancrorū fluuiialium drag. 2. Chartæ ni-  
græ exiccata, drag. 1. Make all in fine powder.

Tt. ij. A



A Powder incarnatiue.

Rec. Terebenthinæ venetæ puluerizatæ, drag. 3.  
Boracis, drag. 2. Sarcocollæ ounc. semis. Mastice drag.  
3. & semis. Tragaganti, drag. 2. & semis. Mirrhæ,  
drag. 3. & semis. Colophonix. 3. semis. Thuris, ounc.  
1. Aluminis vsti, drag. semis. Vitrioli adusti scrup. 1.  
Mercuri præcipitati drag. 2. *Mixe them & make a pow-  
der to be applyed with Melle rosarum.*

A corrosiue powder very good.

Rec. Mercuri præcipitati, ounc. semis. Mastice,  
ounc. semis. Cinabrij, drag. 2. Sarcocollæ drag. 2. & se-  
mis. Aluminis vsti drag. 1. *Make them all in fine pow-  
der and mixe them together.*

A Corrosiue powvder more stronger.

Rec. Mercuri præcipitati. 3. semis. Cinabrij, drag. 1.  
Vitrioli combusti drag. semis. Aluminis vsti drag. 1.  
Mastice, ounc. 1. Mirrhæ, ounc. semis. Sarcocollæ, drag.  
1. Croci scrup. semis. *Make them in powder, and keepe  
it to your vse.*

A Corrosiue powvder for vlcers,

Rec. Mercuri præcipitati argenti sublimati, drag.  
semis. Vitrioli combusti, aluminis, ana scrup. 2. Flo-  
ris æris scrup. 1. Coralli rubei, drag. semis. Cinabrij,  
scrup. 2. *Make them in fine powder.*

A Povvder for yvoundes in the head.

Rec. Sarcocollæ, mirrhæ, aloes epaticæ, ana drag. 3.  
Thuris,



Thuris, drag. 1. & semis. Sanguinis draconis, scrup. 2.  
Croci, grana. 12. Make them in fine Powder.

A Powvder for a Rupture.

Rec. Radicum consolidę maioris, unc. 1. Valerianę, unc. 1. Mummie, drag. 1. Coriandri preparati, unc. semis. Crassulę maioris, drag. 3. Zacchari, unc. 4. Make them in fine Powder and take thereof every morning as Arte requireth.

A Powvder for a Fistula.

Rec. Mercuri precipitati, unc. semis. Vitrioli combusti, drag. 3. Masticis, boli armeni, ana drag. 2. Make them in fine Powder and use it according to Arte.

An other for the same.

Rec. Vitrioli combusti, unc. 1. Boli armeni, drag. 2. & semis. Masticis, drag. 1. Make them in fine powder and keepe it to your use.

## POTIONS.

A Potion to be used in the cure of Phlegmon or inflammation proceeding of bloode.

Rec. Decoctiois, hordei, ieiubarum, graminis, oxalidis, buglossę, seminum sumach, ana unc. 4. Sirupi violacei, unc. 1. Diamoronis, sirupi de papauere, ana unc. semis. Mixe them for a Potion.

Vesalius.

A Potion for such as haue vlcers in the yeard.

Rec. Prunorum damascenorum, glicirrhizę razę,  
Tt. iij. Thama.

Andreas,  
Lacuna.



AN ANTIDOTARY.

Thamarindorum, hordei mundati, ana drag. 3. Quatuor seminum frigidorum maiorum mundatorum, ana drag. 2. & semis. Trium florum cordialium, ana P. I. Boyle them together, & in the decoction dissolue, Pulpa calsiæ recens extracta, & diacatholici, ana drag. 5. Sirupi solutini ex noua infusione rosarum ounce. 5. Pulueris electuarij trium sandalorum scrup. I. Make it according to Arte.

A Potion for the canker not vlceraed.

Weckerus

Rec. Fumariæ, m. 1. Senæ, epithimi, ana drag. 3. Florum anthos P. 2. Infuse them in foure ounces of Ale, then strayne them and dissolue therein, Rhabbari in aque buglossæ infusi, drag. 1. Cinamomi, grana. 4. Mannæ ounce. I. & semis. Calsiæ drag. 6. And so make your Potion.

A Potion solutiue to be vsed in Erisipilas Phlegmonides.

Vesalius.

Rec. Rhabbari electi scrup. 4. Florum violarum & boraginis, ana drag. 1. Decoctionis thamarindorum quantum sufficit. Infuse the flowers and Rhabbarbe tenne houres, then strayne them, and in the straining dissolue ther-in Diacatholicon drag. 3. Sirupi rosarum, ounce. 2. And make a Potion according to Arte.

A Potion for suppression of vrine.

Valerio's

Rec. Sumitatum maluarum m. I. Foliorum raphani, & saxifragiæ, ana m. semis. Glicirrhizæ contusæ, ounce. semis. Sem. melonum mundatorum, ounce. 2. Make your decoction in water sufficient, till it come to one pounce, then strayne it, and in the straining dissolue there-in, Mellis rosati ounce. 2. Butiri recentis, sine



fine sale, ounce, 1. Sacchari candi, ounce, semis. Clarifie the honny, boyle it lyghtly, and when it wareth colde keepe it to your vse.

A Potion for a virulent and corrosiue vlcere.

Rec. Florum boraginis & violarū ana P. 1. Radic. ci- Weckerus.  
chori. 3. ̄. Passularum. 3. semis. Polipodij, glicirrhizę,  
ana drag. 2. Prunorum paria. 5. Subesten ounce, semis.  
Rhabarbari, drag. 3. Agarici, drag. 1. & semis. Senæ  
drag. x. Spicę indicę, drag. 1. Salis gemmę, drag. semis  
Zinziberis drag. 1. Boyle them in sufficient water,  
and make a Potion for two draughtes, where-to you  
shall adde, Sirupi rosati laxatiui, ounce, 2.

An Almon milke for such as haue vlcers in the yearde.

Rec. Amigdalarum dulcium à pelliculis mundato- Andræas.  
rum ounce, 1. Quatuor seminum frigidorum maiorum Lacuna.  
recentiū & mundatorū, ana drag. Sem. papaueris albi,  
drag. 1. Beate them together and steepe them in the  
decodion of Licozice, and after the milke is strayned  
out and made indifferent warme, adde there-to, Saccha-  
ri clarissimi ounce, 1. to make it swete, and so mini-  
ster it.

A Potion for the Drop sic.

Rec. Corticum atq; radicum apiij, & feniculi, ana Rhazes.  
drag. x. Sem. apiij, feniculi & ameos. ana drag. 5. Ro-  
sarum rubiarum, spice, ana drag. 3. Squin. drag. 5. Boyle  
them in one pound of water till the third part be wa-  
shed and giue it for a draught.

A Potion for the swellng of the throat.

Rec. Agarici trochiscati in oximelite simplici infusi Weckerus.  
&c



## AN ANTIDOTARY.

& exprefsi, fcrup. 4. Turbith. drag. 1. Salis gemmæ, gra. 6. Zinziberis gra. 6, Sirupi rofarum folutiui, ounce. 1. & femis. Aquarum bethonicæ & meliffæ, ana ounce. 2. Mixe them and make a Potion.

## PILLES.

Pilles to be vfed in the cure of Alopecia Gallica.

Rondeletius

Rec. Rhabarbari, agarici, ana drag. 2. Aloes ounce. 1. Argenti viui extincti in fucco rofarum, drag. 3. Cinamomi, ambræ, ana fcrup. 1. Mirrhæ, masticis, ana drag. 1. Cum Terebenthine excipiantur, & formentur pillulæ octo pro drag. 1. Capiat pro primo vice, fcrup. 1. Deindè drag. 1. & femis. Postremo fcrup. 1. Pro diuitibus adde limaturæ auri, vel pannorum auri, fcrup. 4.

Pilles for payne in the ioynts proceeding of Alopecia Gallica or Lues Veneria.

Rondeletius

Rec. Aloes ounce. 1. Galangæ, mirrhæ, agarici, falis gemmæ, ana drag. 1. Succii ablinthij drag. 1. & femis. And with water of Clozme-wode make your masse, whereoff the Patient fhall take in the morning, when he rifeth one dram twice or thrice in a weeke.

Pilles to be vfed in pestilentiall feuers.

Calmeceus.

Rec. Zinziberis albi & rafi infusi in aquis partibus aquarū rofarū, bugloffe & scabioffe, ana fcrup. 4. Boyle the to the confumption of  $\frac{1}{3}$  third part, & in the expreffion infuse, Agarici trochifcati, drag. 3. Et cum fuerint expreffa adde aloes bis lotæ in aqua acetofi & aceto ounce. 1. Corticū mirabolanorum citrinorum, & cebularum, & rhabarbari electi, ana fcrup. 2. Radicum dictamni, Tormen-



Tormentillæ, tunicæ, ana scrup. I. Mirrhæ, in aqua acetosilotæ, ounce, semis. Croci drag. I. & semis. muski. & camphoræ, ana gra. 2. Sirupi acetosi quantum sufficit. And forme v. **Pilles of one dram.**

**Pilles for Lues Venerea.**

Rec. Laudani puri, hipocistidis, ana drag. I. Aloes, Rondeletius  
ounce. I. Ambra, mosci, ana scrup. I. Argenti viui loti  
in vino, drag. 2. Incorporentur simul cum sirupo rosato  
laxativo & fiant Pillulæ. **Where-off the Patient**  
**shall take every morning one scrup. But these Pilles**  
**must not be taken before the body be evacuated.**

**Pilles for Alopecia Gallica.**

Rec. Mirabolanorum emblicorum, bellericorum in- Vigo.  
dorum, ana drag. 2. & semis. Speciarum pillularum, ma-  
sticinæ, ounce, semis. Stechados, Folliculorum fenæ,  
epithimi, croci, ana drag. semis. Gentianæ, anisforum,  
ana drag. I. Polipodij quercini, ellebori nigri, ana drag.  
2. Turpeti albi & gumosi, drag. 1. & ꝑ. Diagredij scrup.  
4. Zinzibris, serapini, cinamomi, nucis muscatæ, ligni  
aloes, tormentilli, dictami, cardui benedicti, colocynthidis,  
ana scrup. 2. Agariçi trochiscati, rhabarbari electi,  
aloes lotæ ana ounce, semis. Teriacæ optime galeni, drag.  
6. And with sirupo acetoso, make your masse. Dosis  
est, drag. I. **Where-off make five Pilles and after**  
**them other five.**

## PLASTERS.

A Plaster to be used in Hermia intestinalis.

Rec. Picis naualis, ounce. 5. Colophonæ, ounce. 3. Weckerus.  
Vv. Lethargi-



Lethargirij, gummi ammoniaci, oppoponacis, bdellij, masticis, terebenthinæ, ana unc. 1. Boli armeni, thuris, sanguinis draconis, sarcocollæ, aloes, centaureæ, simphiti, oxicanthæ, pillularum cipressi, gallarum viridium, corticū mali punici, vermium terrestrium, ana drag. 2. Tauri vel glutinis pellis arietinæ madefactæ, & dilutæ in aqua chalibiata & aceto, unc. 2. **Mixe them at an easie fire make a Plaster to Arte.**

A Plaster to be vsed in Apostumes of the eates.

Vigo.

Rec. Cephæ albæ, sub prunis, decoctæ, lib. semis. Cap-  
pitum liliorum alborum sub prunis decoctorum, unc.  
4. Butiri recentis, unc. 3. Olei amigdalorum dulcium,  
pinguedinis gallinæ, & anseris, ana drag. 6. Vitellos  
tres ouorum. **Then with the powder of Pellilote, and  
Camomile flowers and Fenegreake, make a plaster  
vpon the fire with the decoction of Alchia according  
to the precepts of Arte.**

A Plaster for the biting of a madde Dogge.

Valeriola

Rec. Galbani, oppoponacis, segapeni, ana drag. se-  
mis. Euphorbij, Iridis florentini, aristolochiæ rotundæ,  
radicum gentianæ, ana drag. 1. Cancrorum fluuiialium  
drag. 2. Cera quantum sufficit. Terebenthinæ, unc.  
2. **Mixe them, and make a Plaster to your owne  
discretion.**

A Plaster to bee vsed vwhen Os Coc-  
cyx is broken.

Vesalius.

Rec. Albuminum 4. ouorum, olei mirtini, rosarum,  
ana unc. 2. Terebenthinæ optimæ, unc. 1. & semis.  
Thuris, drag. 3. Masticis drag. 1. & semis, Mirrhæ, aloes,  
ana



ana drag. 2. Sanguinis draconis, boli armeni, ana drag. semis. Farinæ volatilis, ounce. 3. Mixe them for a Plaster.

A Plaster to draw out a thorne or a pricke in any place.

Rec. Fermenti mellis optimi aut alucarum sorditici *Auicenna*.  
quam propoleos nominant, ana lib. semis. Visci quercini quartum vnum. Ammoniacy quartum semis. Olei quartum vnum. Mixe them all & make a Plaster which you shall apply vpon the place.

A Plaster for *Hermia intestinalis*.

Rec. Mastice, sarcocollæ, sanguinis draconis, blattæ bizantiæ, corticum thuris, aloes, boli armeni, gipfei, gallarum viridium, ana drag. 2. Ictiocollæ, tauricollæ, dissolutorum, in aceto, ana ounce. 2. Labour the well, and make a Plaster in good forme. *Weckerus.*

A Plaster to mollifie the hardenesse in womens breastes.

Rec. Furfuris, m. 2. Camomeli, m. semis. Meliloti, m. 1. Farinæ fabarum, ounce. 4. Olei camomeli, aneti, & rosarum ana ounce. 1. & semis. Pinguedinis galinæ, olei violacei, ana drag. 10. Then with sufficient sweet wine make a softe plaster, adding therto, Croci, drag. 2. *Vigo.*

A Plaster to cause flesh in hollov vlcers.

Rec. Lethargij auri ounce. 6. Olei rosaci omphacini, lib. 1. & semis. Aceti rosarum lib. semis. Boyle them together at an easie fire, stirring them continually, vntill it waxe very blacke and make it in rolles. *Valeriola.*

Vv. ij.

A



A Plaster for the Gout.

Guydo.

Rec. Cerae, picis, diaquilon, ana quartum. I. Auxungiae asini quart.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Laudani, histopi humidi, galbani, oppoponacis, ammoniaci, bdellij, stiracis calamitae, masticeis, sarcocollae dissoluti in vino, ana ounce. I. Auxungiae, urfi, Struthiae, aquilae, anguillae, amurcae, olei liiacei, terebenthine, ana ounce semis. Farinae fenugraeci, & lini, croci, ana drag. 2. Make a Plaster to Arte.

A Plaster for the hardnesse of sinewes.

Galenus.

Rec. Serapini, ounce. 3. Castorij, ounce. 2. Euphorbij ounce. I. & semis. Bdellij, ammoniaci, ana drag. 4. Boile the Gummes, and dissolue them in warme water, adding there-to Cerae albae, drag. xv. Olei sambuci, drag. 3. And make a Plaster according to Arte.

A Plaster to mitigate payne in the cure of a Carbuncle.

Weckerus.

Rec. Maluarum, violarum, ana m. 2. Soeth them in water untill they be tender, then stampe them, adding ther-to Farinae hordeaceae ounce. 3. Butiri recentis, olei recentis, ana ounce. 2. Vitelloꝝ duos ovorum, Mixe them well for a Plaster.

A Plaster resolutiue to be vsed in hermia humoralis.

vigo.

Rec. Foliorum caulium nigrorum, radicum althiae, camomeli, ana m. 1. Coriandri, ounce semis. Boyle them all in fat broth of flesh, then in the decoction with the powder of beanes and fitches make a softe Plaster, adding



adding there-to, Olei camomeli, & anethi, ana ounce, 2.  
Rosarum ounce, 1. Croci scrup. 1. cimini (if the place be  
not much inflamed) drag. 1. & semis. And keepe it to  
your vse.

A Plaster to mollifie and resolue a scirrous tumor.

Rec. Caricas pingues, num. 12. Boyle them and Calmeteus  
stampe them. Ammoniacy, bdellij, galbani, in aceto  
dissolutorum, ana ounce, 2. Styracis liquide, ounce. 1.  
Muscilaginis, althe, feminis lini & fœnugræci, ana .3.  
2. Oesypi, butiri recentis, ana ounce, 1. Olei ricimini, vel  
sesamini, vel liliorum, ounce. 3. Cere quantum suffi-  
cit. Make a Plaster according to Arte.

A Plaster to mature a Fellon.

Rec. Radicum liliorum alborum, ounce. 6. Radicum Weckerus  
buglosse, ounce. 2. Malux, violarum, ana m. 1. Sethe  
them till they be tender, then strayne them and adde  
there-to, Farinæ triticeæ, ounce. 3. Butiri recentis, ounce.  
2. Olei dulcis, ounce. 4. Auxungie porcine, ounce. 2.  
& semis. Vitellos duos ouorum. Croci scrup. 1. Make  
a Plaster to Arte.

A Plaster to mature in Hernia humoralis.

Rec. Foliorum maluarum, & violarum, ana m. 2.  
Radicum althe, capitum liliorum alborum, ana ounce. Vigo.  
2. Boyle them in water, then stampe them and straine  
them, and with Barly meale in the decoction, make a  
soft Plaster, adding there-to Butiri recentis, ounce. 4.  
Vitellos duos ouorum. Olei olivarum dulcium, ounce.  
1 & semis. Mixe them, and with the straying aboue  
named, make a Plaster.



# AN ANTIDOTARY.

A Plaster for the swelling of the belly.

Vigo.

Rec. Stercoris vaccini, lib. i. Stercoris caprini, lib. semis. Boyle the together in strong vinegar & worke them in a mortar, adding there-to, Sulphuris igne non experti, ounce. 3. Aluminis ounce. i. Succorum thymellæ & ebuli recenter extractorum ana ounce. 3. Farine lupinorum & orobi, ana ounce. 2. Pulu. soldanellæ, quart. i. Anisi, maratiri, cumini, ana drag. 2. Salis communis, torrefact. drag. 3. Terebenthinæ ounce. 4. Picis naualis ounce. 6. Mixe them for a Plaster.

A Plaster to be applied to the reynes, for him that hath an Ulcer in the yearde.

Andreas.  
Lacuna.

Rec. Boli armeni, terræ sigillatæ, sanguinis draconis, coralli rubei, rosarum rubiarum, electri, spodij, sandali citrini, ana drag. 2. Acaciæ, thuris, mastice, ana ounce. semis. Picis naualis, & colophonix, ana ounce. i. & semis. Terebenthinæ, ceræ, ana ounce. i. Rob. mirtini, ounce. 2. Make it in good order.

A Plaster to mollifie the hardnesse of Phlegmon.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Radicum Lilij & althiæ, ana ounce. i. & semis. Radicum brionix, ciclamini, cucumeris agrestis, ana ounce. 2. Boyle them in white Wine, and beate them small, then put there-to, Stercoris columbini & caprini, ana ounce. i. & semis. Gummi ammoniaci, in aceto dissoluti, bdellij, & oppoponacis, in Oleo sesamino, dissolutorum, ana ounce. i. Laudani & Styracis liquidæ ana ounce. i. Picis naualis quantum sat est. Make a Plaster in good forme.



A Plaster consolidatiue for a Fellon.

Rec. Diachilonis albi sine gummis, ounce. 2. Tere- Weckerus.  
benthinæ claræ, pinguedinis porcinae, ana ounce. 2. &  
semis. Lethargij, auri & argenti, ana drag. 5. Minij,  
drag. 5. Cerusæ, ounce. 1. Olei rosacei, ounce. 1. & semis.  
Mire them vpon the fire stirring them well, and in  
the ende put to as much white ware as is sufficient to  
make a Plaster.

A Plaster for payne in the stomacke,

Rec. Sandalorum omnium, boli armeni, rosarum Galenus.  
rubiarum, feminis psillij, ana ounce. 2. Seminis purtula-  
cæ & lactucæ, ana ounce. 2. Camphoræ ounce. semis.  
Make them all in fine powder & worke them, with rose  
water, vineger, beruince, and barley meale as much as  
is sufficient.

A Plaster for a Fellon.

Rec. Picis naualis. 3. 1. Adipis suilli expurgati. 3. 5. A. Calmeteus  
dipis, taurini vel Ocsypi ana ounce. 2. Resini pinæ, ounce.  
5. Melt them together and adde there-to, Ceræ ounce. 3.

A Plaster to resolute the colde tumors  
of the coddies.

Rec. Farinæ fabarum lib. semis. Medullæ panis, Vigo.  
ounce. 3. Cum decoctione althiæ, meliloti, anethi, &  
camomeli, ac paululum cumini. Make a Plaster ouer  
the fire, adding there-to Olei camomeli, anethi, pin-  
guedinis, anatis, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Cimini drag. 1.  
& semis. Make it to your vse.

A



# AN ANTIDOTARY.

A Plaster repercussive and desiccative to be used in the cure of the creeping Herpes.

Weckerus.

Rec. Succī plantaginīs, & solani, ana ounce. 1. Succī radicū lapathi, ounce. semis. Balauſthorum P. 1. Rosarū rubrarū, drag. 1. & semis. Aluminis, drag. 1. Aceti ounce. 2. Boile them til the iuices & vinegar be waſted, then grinde them in a leaden mortar & adde thereto, Lethargij vtriuſque, ana ounce. 2. Ceruſæ, ounce. 1. Tutie drag. 2. Floris æris, drag. 1. Make a Plaster in good order.

A Plaster for luxation of the foote.

Vesalius.

Rec. Olei mirtini, roſarū omphacini, ana ounce. 2. Ouorum albumina num. 3. Quinque neruei minutius incili & tritūratī, m. 2. Farinæ volatilis, farinæ hordei cribellati, farinæ fabarū ana drag. 6. Mixe them altogether and make a plaster.

A Plaster for a biting.

Guydo.

Rec. Galbani, ſerapeni, oppoſonacis, aſſæ foetidæ, mirrhæ, piperis, ſulphuris, ana ounce. semis. Calamēthi, mentaſtri, ana ounce. 1. Stercoris columbini, anatis, ana. 3. 2. Diſſolue the Gummes in wine, and mixe them together with Honey, and olde Oyle ſufficient for a Plaster.

A maturative plaster for ſwellings in the coddies proceeding of a colde cauſe

Vigo.

Rec. Capitū liliorū alborū ounce. 3. Radicū althæ, ounce. 4. Foliorū caulium nigrorū m. 1. Maluarū, tantundem. Boyle them all in water, & ſtampe them



them and strayne them in the decoction with Wheat meale, Linseed meale, and Fenugreek meale of each equall portions, make a soft Plaster, adding there-to, Butiri recentis, ounce. 4.

A Plaster to be vsed in the cure of Scirrus exquiesitus.

Rec. Auxungia galine, ana ounce. 1 & semis. Taxi Calmeteus  
muli & asini, ana ounce. 2. Medulla crurium vituli, &  
cerui ana ounce. 3. Oesypi, stiracis, calamit. bdellij, ana  
quart. semis. Muscilaginis, sem. althie, lini, & fenugre-  
ci, ana ounce. 2. Mastice, thuris, ana ounce. semis. Olei  
amigdalorum dulcium, amuræ, olei liliorum, ana ounce.  
3. & semis. Cera quantum sufficit, to make it a plaster.

A Plaster for an Oedemous tumour.

Rec. Foliorum ebuli, sambuci, absinthij, ana m. l. Weckerus,  
Aluminis, sulphuris, salis, ana ounce. semis. Boyle them  
and beate them small, adding there-to, Dialthia, ounce.  
2. & semis. Auxungia, suilla, ounce. 1. & semis. Mel-  
lis, ounce. 1. Mire them well for a Plaster.

A Plaster for the fluxe of the belly.

Rec. Corticum mali punici, gallarum, balaustio- Andernacus  
rum, aluminis, ana ounce. semis. Acacia, sanguinis dra-  
conis, mirtillorum, corticum, mirabolanorum, chebu-  
lorum & acinoru, ana drag. 2. Make them in fine pow-  
der and mire them with Miva citoniorum, and the  
muscilage of gumme Tragagant and vineger, worke  
them to the fashion of a Plaster.

A Plaster to mitigate payne of the Hemrhodes.

Rec. Boli armeni, gummi arabici, sanguinis draco- Galenus.  
Xx, nis,



# AN ANTIDOTARY, 10

nis, mastice, ana drag. 3. Mirrhæ, balauftiorum rofarum rubiarum siccarum, ana drag. 2. Make these in powder, and searce them, then take, Butiri ounce. 1. Olei rosarum ounce. 3. Cera, ounce. 2. Succu foliorum porrorum colati ounce. 2. Mixe them for a Plaster.

A Plaster for Hermia aquosa.

Vigo.

Rec. Rosarum, balauftiorum, nucum cupressi, ana m. l. Farinæ fabarum, & orobi, ana ounce. 4. Stercoris caprini, ounce. 3. And with sweet wine and Barbours ye sufficient make a Plaster at the fire.

A Plaster for a Wenne.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Radicum brionia, ciclamini, cucumeris agrestis, althia, lilij coelestis, ana ounce. 2. Boile them perfectly in white wine, and beate them, then adde thereto, Ammoniack in aceto scilhitico dissoluti, bdellij, opoponacis in Oleo sesamino dissolutorum, ana ounce. 1. Stercoris columbini & caprini, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Laudani, stiracis calamitæ ana ounce. semis. Picis naualis quantum sufficit for a Plaster.

A Plaster for a vvindie tumour.

Weckerus.

Rec. Propoleos, lib. 1. & semis. Micarum panis synco misti, lib. semis. Rosarum rubiarum, ounce. 1. Boile them in white wine, then strayne them and adde thereto, Piperis, cariophilorum, nucis muscatæ, zinzibris, ana drag. 2. Cumini, anisi, feniculi, seminis api, ameos, ana ounce. semis. Olei camomeli, anethi, ruthæ, ana ounce. 2. Make a Plaster and apply it warme, the place beeing first well scarified in the toppe.



A Plaster to draw out splints, thornes and  
such like in any parte.

Rec. Fermenti lib. 1. Sordiciei oleorum lib. semis, Democratus.  
Succi centinodij, succi pulegij, aut eorundem pulueri-  
zatorum, ana quart. 1. Terebenthinę lib. 1. Visci quer-  
cini, ammoniaci, galbani in vino dissolutorum, ana  
ounc. 1. Cerę ounc. 4. Make a plaster according to Art.

A Plaster for hardenesse of the Splene.

Rec. Ammoniacy, scgapeni, bdellij, oppoponacis, Guyde.  
ana ounc. 1. Farinę fenugreci & lini, ana ounc. 2. Tere-  
benthinę lib. semis. Olei camomeli, ounc. 4. Farinę  
frumenti, quod sat est ad inspissandum. Make a Pla-  
ster according to Art.

A Plaster to restore a broken bone.

Rec. Albumina trium ouorum, olei rosarum ompha- Vigo.  
cini, Olei rosarum completi, ana drag. 10. Olei mirti-  
ni drag. 1. & semis. Farinę volatilis, farinę hordei, ana  
drag. 6. Boliarmeni, sanguinis draconis, ana drag. 3.  
Mire them and woꝛke them together foꝛ a good foꝛ  
mall Plaster.

A Plaster against all bitinges.

Rec. Spumę argenti, ceruse purę, ana lib. 1. Olei Vesalius.  
veteris lib. 3. Cerę ounc. 7. Ammoniacy, ounc. 4. Gal-  
bani, tantundem. Boyle the Ceruse, Letharge, and  
Oyle, till they leaue cleauing to your handes, then dis-  
solue the Gummes, and put them to.

Xx.ij.

A



A Plaster for Struna.

Weckerus.

Rec. Olei liliorum vel laurini, ounc. xii. Picis sicce, drag. 6. Laudani ounc. 3. Lethargirij, ounc. 12. Galbani, ounc. 3. Stiracis, ounc. 2. Aeruginis, drag. 12. Mixe them according to Arte, and make a Plaster.

A Plaster for the hardenesse of the lyuer.

Guydo.

Rec. Galbani, serapeni, oppoponacis, ana ounc. 1. Farinæ fenugreci, & lini, ana ounc. 2. Terebenthinæ lib. semis. Olei camomeli, ounc. 4. Farinæ frumenti, quod sufficit. Make a Plaster according to Arte.

A Plaster of Centaurie for yvoundes in the  
heade or deprefion of the scull  
in young children.

Galmeteus

Rec. Centauræ per noctem in vino albo infuse, m. 6. Boyle them to the halfe, and after they be strained, boyle them agayne to the thicknes of honnie, take of this decoction three ounces. Lactis mulieris, ounc. 2. Terebenthinæ lib. 1. Resinæ ounc. semis. Thuris, Masticis, gummi arabici, ana ounc. 1. Ceræ quart. 1. Mixe them according to Arte and make your Plaster in rolles.

Emplastrum de Ranes.

Vigo,

Rec. Olei camomeli, spicæ, & liliorum, ana ounc. 2. Olei croci, ounc. 1. Auxungia porcina, lib. 1. Seui vitulini, lib. 1. Euphorbij, drag. 5. Olibani drag. x. Olei laurini drag. 1. & semis. Pinguedinis viperis, ounc. 2. & semis. Ranarum viuarum num. 6. Vermium terrestrium in vino lotorum, drag. 3. & semis. Succi Radicum ebuli & enulæ campanæ, ana drag. 2. Squinanti, stecadis,



ſtecadis, artemiſie, ana m. i. Vini odoriferi, lib. 2. Let them ſee the altogether till the wine be conſumed, then ſtrayne them and put to the ſtrayning, Lethargij auri. lib. 1. Terebenthine puræ, drag. 2. Make a Cerote with ſufficient white Ware, after the manner of ſparadrop, adding in the ende of the decoction, Storacis liquida, drag. 1. & ſemis. When take the Cerote from the fire, and ſtirre it till it be luke warme, & afterward put there-vnto, Argenti viui cum ſaluia extincti, ounce. 4. And ſtirre it about well till the quicke ſiluer be incorporate. This Cerote is of more noble operation then Liniments, & more delectable to the Patients: but we ought to note, that beſore the adminiſtration of the Cerote and Vnction, it is neceſſary to mundifie the place, from all malignitie and euill fleſh.

A Plaster vvhich doth wonderfully drye vp cold humours in the ioynts and appeaſeth paines.

Rec. Ceræ nouæ, colophoniz, refinæ pini, ana lib. i. Calcis viui, aluminis plumati, arſenici, ana ounce. i. Reſent the Ware and Roſin with halfe a pint of Oile com. When ſtraw in the powders, and mire with them Aceto forti, ounce. 8. Boile theſe together to the conſumption of the Vineger and to the forme of a Plaster.

A Plaster to maturate tumours in the necke and backe.

Rec. Farinæ hordei, ſeminis lini, ana ounce. i. Carnium daſtilorum, ficuum ſiccarum pinguium, ana drag. i. & ſemis. Miccarum panis, quartum ſemis. Coquantur omnia in rubis, & piſtantur, fiatq;.

Auicenna.

Xx, iij.

A



# AN ANTIDOTARY.

A Plaster to mature tumours in vvomens  
breastes.

Auicenna.

Rec. micarum panis, quart. I. Farinę fabarum, radicis maluauisci, ana quart. semis. Farinę fenugreci, ounce. I. Quorum coctorum. Vitellos tres, adding there-to, De Croco, Mirrha, & Asla foetida, and make a Plaster.

A Plaster for the Hemrhodes.

Vigo.

Rec. Rosarum, mirtillorum, foliorum plantaginis lingue passerinę, ana m.i. Boyle them all in Smithes water, then beate them and strayne them in the ende with a little vineger of Roses, and wine of Pomegranards make a Plaster.

A Plaster for payne in the huckle bone.

Weckerus.

Rec. Vnguenti martiaci, agrippę, ana ounce. I. Olei rutacei ounce. 2. Galbani in aceto dissoluti, drag. 2. Euphorbij, drag. semis. Peretri, staphidis agrię, ana drag. 1. Resinę quantum sufficit. Mixe them, and make a Plaster in good forme.

A Plaster for nodus and glandulous tumours.

Auicenna.

Rec. Stercoris vaccarum, ounce. 2. Radicum caulium, radicum caparis, squille, ficuum pinguium, ana ounce. semis. Lupinorum, bdellij, ana drag. 2. Mellis, aceti, Auxungię porcine, amurcę, olei antiqui, ana quod sufficit. Make a Plaster in good forme.

A Plaster maturatiue for Wennes.

Weckerus.

Rec. Radicum althię, liliorum, ana lib. semis,  
Boyle



Boyle them in water, then stampe them, and strayne them, and adde there-to, Alliorum sub prunis coctorum, cæparum coctarum, ana unc. 3. Olei liliorum, butiri, ana . $\frac{3}{2}$ . Pinguedinis suillæ, anserinæ, ana unc. 2. & semis. Farinæ triticeæ, fenugreci, seminis lini, ana quantum sufficit. Vitellos duos ouorum. *Mixe them and make a Plaster.*

*A redde desiccative Plaster.*

Rec. Lethargij auri, unc. 3. Olei rosacei, olei violacei, ana lib. semis. Cera, unc. xij. Lapidis calaminaris, terræ sigillatæ, minij, ana unc. 4. Camphoræ, unc. 1. *Make a Plaster in a mortar.* Andernacus

*A Plaster to be vsed in the beginning of Phlegmon.*

Rec. Sandali albi & rubi, ana drag. 3. Boli armeni, Vesalius terræ sigillatæ, ana drag. 1. & semis. Olei rosarum, unc. 2. Foliorum plantaginis, lactuce, semperuiui maioris, solani, ana q. s. Pulueris sumach. unc. semis. *Powder what is to be powdered and make a Plaster.*

*A Plaster for a Fracture.*

Rec. Albumina ouorum num. 4. Terebenthinæ clarissimæ, unc. 2. Farinæ volatilis, drag. x. Pulu. mirtilorum grano, & foliorum optime tritorum, farinæ fabarum ana drag. 6. Pulueris rubei unc. 1. Croci, drag. semis. Munimæ, tragaganti pisci, ana drag. 2. *Mixe them to your vse.* Vigo

*A Plaster for a filthy and rotten vlcere,*

Rec. Galbani oppoponacis, bdellij, ammoniaci, ana unc. 1. Cera nouæ lib. 1. Olei rosati lib. 2. Resinæ . $\frac{3}{2}$ . Weckerus  
*Lethar-*



# AN ANTIDOTARY.

Lethargirij auri lib. 1. & semis. Olibani, mirrhæ, aloes, thuris, mastice, aristolochiæ rotundæ, ana unc. 1. & semis. Stiracis calamitæ, unc. semis. Succu bethonicæ, succi verbenæ, caprifolij, plantaginis, pimpinellæ, cinglossæ, ana unc. 1. Lapidis hematitis, drag. 2. Acruginis rasilis. 3. 1. And make a Plaster according to Arte.

A Plaster for the splene.

Calmeteus.

Rec. Ammoniaci, drag. 2. Bdellij, segapeni, oppo- ana scrup. 2. Farinæ lupinorum unc. semis. Farinæ feminis lini, & fenugreci, ana m. 1. Olei de caparibus, drag. 6. Olei spicæ, & terebenthinæ, ana drag. 2. Dissolve the gummies in Vineger and make a Plaster.

A Plaster for an equall vvounde.

Weckerus.

Rec. Lethargirij, cerusæ, ana unc. 6. Plumbi vsti, lapidis calaminaris, terræ sigillatæ, ana. 3. 4. Colophonix, picis navalis, resinæ, ana. 3. 2. Resinæ candi, sarcocol- læ, laudani, Iridis, ana. 3. 1. & 1/2. Camphoræ 3. semis. Seminis porri unc. 2. Olei rosarum lib. 1. & semis. Céræ albæ unc. 4. Mire them and make a Plaster.

A Plaster attractive to draw out arrow heades, or thornes.

Vigo.

Rec. Succu radicum ari, diachilonis gummati, unc. 1. Aristolochiæ longæ, drag. 2. Fermenti drag. 10. Terebenthinæ, drag. 6. Galbani & ammoniaci, ana drag. 3. Dissolve the gummies in vineger and mire altogether for a Plaster.

A Plaster for stigmaticke Apostumes

Anicenna.

Rec. Aloes, mirrhæ, licij, acaciæ, sief. memithæ, cipi



ciperi, croci orientalis, boli armeni, ana partes æquales.  
Make them in powder, and with the iuyce of Cole-  
wortes and Vineger make a Plaster.

A Plaster of Bethonie for wounds in the head and  
to draw out spelles or bones, it wil recouer  
lose flesh, it doth very much mundi-  
fie, digest and drye.

Rec. Bethonica viridis, pimpinella, agrimonia, sal- Andernaous  
uia, pulegei, millefolij, consolida maioris, gallitrici, ana  
ounc. 6. Thuris mastice, ana drag. 3. Ireos, aristolo-  
chiæ, rotundæ, ana drag. 6. Ceræ albæ, terebenthinæ,  
ana ounc. 8. Gummi olei Aethiopici, ounc. 2. Resinæ  
pini. 3. 6. Olei terebenthinæ, vini albi, ana q. s. Boile  
the hearbes, and steape them eyght dayes in white  
wine, stirre them often and boyle them, then strayne  
it and boyle it agayne till the third part be wasted, and  
put in the Oyle of Turpentine, then the ware being  
well molten, after that the Rosin and Gummes, and  
last of all the Turpentine, then being somewhat cold,  
put to the rest of the powders, and worke them well  
with your handes till all the moysture be out, then ma-  
laxe it in Goates milke and make it in rolles.

A mundificatiue Plaster for vvoundes.

Rec. Mellis rosati colati, drag. I. Mirrhæ, thuris, Vesalius.  
sarcocollæ, ana drag. semis. Farinæ hordei, fenugreci,  
quod sufficit ad inspissandum. When make your Pla-  
ster in good forme.

A Plaster for a simple vvounde.

Rec. Terebenthinæ ounc. 12. Resinæ pini, ounc. 3. Weckerus  
Gummi climni, ounc. 5. Aristolochiæ longæ, ounc. I.  
Yy. Sanguis-



(AN ANTIDOTARY,

Sanguinis draconis.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . i. Cerae parum. Powther what is to be powdred and make a Plaster according to art.

A Plaster vesicatorie for Tinea capitis.

Vigo.

Rec. Ellebori albi.  $\mathfrak{z}$ .  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . Apij risi, ounce. 6. Lapati acuti,  $\mathfrak{z}$ . i. &  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . Auxungie,  $\mathfrak{z}$ . i. &  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . Butiri drag. x. Aluminis zacchari, drag. 5. Fermenti ounce. 4. Furfuris, drag. 6. & semis. W<sup>h</sup>ose what are to be w<sup>h</sup>osed verve well, mixe them together, and apply them after the manner of a Plaster.

A Plaster for nodus and glandulous tumours.

I. B.

Rec. Cerae citrinae, lib. i. Ammoniacy, ounce. 12. Oppoponacis, Galbani, ana ounce. i. Butiri recentis, ounce. i. & semis. Pinguedinis caponis, ounce. i. Dissolve the Gummes in wine and make a Plaster.

A Plaster against all poisoned vvounds and biting and stinging of serpents

Haliabbas.

Rec. Farinae hordei & fabarum, ana drag. 10. Glicirrhicae, radicum althae, picis, ana drag. 5. Cerae albae, adipis anserinae, ana drag. 10. Incorporate them with olde oyle and childe v<sup>h</sup>ine of a mayde childe, sufficient for a Plaster.

A Plaster to maturate Bubo venereus.

Weckerus.

Rec. Foliorum maluae, violaceae, ana m. 2. Radicum althae, lib. semis. Capitum liliorum alborum, ounce. 4. Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water, and beate them smal, adding there-to, Farinae triticeae vel hordeaceae, ana quantum sufficit, Olei communis, butiri, ana ounce. 3. Pinguedinis porcine, ounce. 2. & semis. Vitellos 2. ouorum, Mixe them for a Plaster.

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A Plaster for hard and knottie places.

Rec. Radicum althiæ & brionix, coctarum, & pi-  
starū ana unc. 1. Auxungix suillæ recentis, unc. 1. &  
semis. Pinguedinis galinæ, anseris & anatis. ana unc.  
semis. Medullæ crurium vituli, unc. 2. Olei lumbric-  
orum, liliorum & vitellorum ouorum, ana unc. 1.  
Stiracis calamitæ, unc. 1. & semis. Gummi arabici, unc.  
2. Bdellij, gummi hederæ, ana unc. 1. & semis. Tere-  
benthinæ, unc. 3. Oesypi drag. 6. Emplastri de Vi-  
go unc. 2. Emplastri de Meliloto & Diachilonis ire-  
ati, ana unc. 1. Mercurij in saliuā hominis ieiuni ex-  
tincti, unc. 2. Dire them together, and with your  
handes washed in Aqua vitæ labour them well, and  
make them in rolles.

Calmeteus.

A Plaster for the broosed bloode  
vnder the Skinne.

Rec. Simphiti vtriusque, ana lib. semis. Florum  
camomeli, meliloti, ana P. 2. Croci, drag. semis. Fari-  
næ fabarum, unc. 4. Farinæ fenugreci unc. 5. Buti-  
ri recentis, unc. 1. Boyle them indifferently, where-to  
if you adde one ounce of the iuyce of woyme-woode, it  
shall moze resolue and drye. Dire them to Arte for a  
Plaster of a good substance.

Weckerus.

A Plaster agaynst inflammation.

Rec. Maluæ, parietariæ, ana m. 1. Farinæ volati-  
lis, fursuris subtiliss. ana P. 1. Anethi, fenugræci, ana  
unc. semis. Olei camomeli unc. 2. Boyle them in  
wine and woyme them together till they be well in-  
corporated.

Vesalius.

Yy. ij.

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AN ANTIDOTARY,

A Plaster to be vsed in contusions of  
childrens heades.

Vigo.

Rec. Olei mirtini, olei rosarum, olei absinthij, ana  
ounc. I. Pulueris rubei restrictiui, drag. x. Farinæ fa-  
barum, ounc. i. Furfuris benè trituriati, ounc. semis. Nu-  
cum cupressi benè trituriati, calami aromatici, ana drag.  
6. Camomeli, absinthij, mirtillorum, granorum & fo-  
liorum eius, ana m. semis. Cimini drag. i. & semis. Ce-  
ræ albæ, ounc. i. & semis. Powder which are to be  
powdred and with sufficient sweete wine make a Pla-  
ster to Arte.

A Plaster to be vsed in Scirrhus vero & legitimo

Weckerus.

Rec. Caricarum pinguium, num. xij. Boyle and  
stampe them, then adde there-to, Ammoniacy, bdellij,  
galbani in aceto dissolutorum, ana ounc. 2. Stiracis li-  
quidæ, ounc. i. Muscilaginis, althææ, fenugræci, & se-  
minis lini, ana ounc. 2. Oesypi, butiri recentis, ana ounc.  
i. Olei ricini vel sesamini, vel liliorum, ounc. 3. And  
with sufficient quantitie of ware make a Plaster.

A Plaster for Gangræna.

Vesalius.

Rec. Pulueris seminis senapi, ounc. i. Gariophilo-  
rum, drag. 3. Olei seminis lini, olei nucum iuglandium  
vetustiss. ana gra. 5. Mixe them in a mortar, and make  
a Plaster.

A Plaster for the swelling in the throate.

Weckerus.

Rec. Radicum brionie, radicum cucumeris agrestis,  
ana ounc. 3. Ficuū immaturarum paria, 6. Amigdarū  
amarum ounc. 2. Scillæ, ounc. i. & semis. Colocinthie,  
ounc.



ounc. semis. Boile them in equal portions of old oyle & malmesey, to the consumption of the malmesey, then stamp & strayne them, adding thereto Farinæ fabarum & orobi, ana.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . 2. &  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . Farinæ sem. lini & fenugreci, ana.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . 1. Croci, drag. 1. & semis. Dire them to a softe Plaster in forme of a Cataplasme.

A Plaster to mollifie, heale, and assuage payne.

Rec. Olei communis, lib. 2. Plumbi albi lib. 1. Let I. B. them boyle til they turne colour, and adde there-to, Picis naualis, ounc. 12. Ceræ citrinæ, ounc. 14. Boile the to the stiffenesse of a Plaster, and in the ende cast to them, Terebenthine, ounc. 1. Camphoræ trituratæ, ounc. semis. Labour them well, and make them in rolles.

A Plaster to maturate Bubo.

Rec. Caput lili, radicū althiæ, ana lib. 1. De- Vigo.  
cocta in aqua pistentur, cum ounc. 2. ficum siccarum pinguium, Nucleorū nucū.  $\mathfrak{z}$ . semis. Auxungie porcine, lib. 1. & semis. When adding there-to, Farinæ lini, fenugreci & tritici, with some of the decoction make a Plaster, and in the ende put to it, Butiri, drag. 3. Vitellos duos ouorum, benè conquassatos.

A Plaster of vvillovv leaues vvhich will cure vlcers of harde curation and fistules.

Rec. Miscos, aluminis rotundi, chalcitidis, melan- Andernacus  
therij, æruginis, aluminis scissilis, gallarum acerbarum ana ounc. 6. Ceruse, ceræ, resinæ frictæ, picis naualis, bituminis, olei omphacini, foliorum salicis tenerorum, ana lib. 2. Boile the leaues in strong vinegar, the dye them and make them in fine powder, melle the other, then straine them & put to the powders after it is cold.

Yy. iij.

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## AN ANTIDOTARY.

### A Sparadroe Plaster.

Rec. Olei communis, lib. I. Cere alba, ounce. 8. Plumbæ albæ ounce. 8. Powder that which is to powdered, & boyle it to the forme of a Plaster.

### A desiccative Plaster.

I. H.

Rec. Lapis caliminaris. 3. 8. Terræ sigillatæ, ounce. 4. Cerusæ. 3. 4. Lethargij auri, Lethargij argenti, ana ounce. 2. Boli armeni orientalis. 3. 1. Lethargij plumbi. 3. 2. Sanguinis draconis ounce. semis. Terebenthinæ, ounce. 6. Cere, seu hircini, ana lib. I. Fiat Emplastrum.

A Plaster attractive for the depression of the Skull, and chiefly in children.

Weckerus

Rec. Propoleos vel cere nouæ sordide, ounce. 3. Mellis, ounce. 3. Lapidis magnetis, ounce. semis. Lapidis pumicis, drag. 3. Absinthij, cimini, sulphuris, ana drag. 2. Salis ounce. ounce. 1. Furfuris, P. 1. Vini optimi ounce. 4. Mixe them and make a plaster which you must apply warme to the Patients heade after the haire be cutte away.

A Plaster for a Wenne.

Calmeatus

Rec. Olei antiqui vel liliorum vel laurini, ounce. 12. Picis sicæ, ounce. 6. Laudani ounce. 3. Lethargij, ounce. 12. Galbani, ounce. 3. Stiracis, ounce. 2. Boyle the Letharge with Oyle till it be thicke, then adde to the Pitch and other things being remoued from the fire, and make a Plaster.

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A Plaster to mitigate payne.

Rec. Olei communis lib. 2. Galbani lib. semis. Plū-  
bi albi lib. 1. Ceræ citrinæ lib. semis. Boyle them to the  
substance of a Plaster.

A Plaster narcoticke to vvith-drawv the  
sence of any member.

Rec. Terebenthinæ, unc. semis. Vnguenti pom-  
phologi. 3. 1. Ceræ albæ. 3. 6. Auxungia porcinæ, benè  
lotæ in aquæ rosacei & nimpheæ. 3. 4. Resinæ. 3. 2. Vn-  
guenti populeonis, drag. 3. Olei papaveris, olei men-  
thæ, ana drag. 2. & semis. Sem. papaveris albi, & hiosci-  
ami, ana drag. 1. & semis. Sem. lactucæ & portulacæ,  
ana drag. semis. Quatuor seminum frigidorum maio-  
rum, ana scrup. semis. Succi solatri, succi lactucæ, ana  
drag. 3. Cremoris, psilij, unc. semis. Boile the seedes  
and melte the oyle, ware, and greace together, then put  
to the other things in powder, and last of all Croci,  
drag. 3. Opij, drag. 4. Mixe them all very well & make  
a Plaster which you must malaxe with womans milke  
and vineger.

A Plaster to stoppe humours flowing to the eyes.

Rec. Zinziberis, albi puluerizati, unc. 4. Vini cre-  
tici, aceti rosacei, aquæ rosarum, albi ouorum, ana unc.  
semis. Mixe them together, and make a Plaster  
which must be applyed to the temples and foreheade  
when you goe to bedde.

A Plaster to incarnate as vvell playne vlcers as vvounds.

Rec. Ceræ albæ unc. 8. Seui ceruini unc. 4. & se-  
mis, Resinæ pini, resinæ, ana unc. 4. Mirrhe, mastice,  
ana



AN ANTIDOTARY.

ana ounce. 4. Mellis, ounce. 6. Terebenthinæ, ounce. 8.  
Vini albi, lib. 1. & semis. Sanguinis draconis, lib. 1.  
Boyle all but the Sanguis draconis, and mixe them to  
the forme of a Plaster.

A vyhite Muscilage to assuage paine  
and mollifie hardenesse.

Rec. Ceræ albæ, lib. 1. & semis. Terebenthinæ ounce.  
3. Gummi ammoniaci, ounce. 8. Oppoponacis, ounce. 2.  
& semis. Galbani, ounce. 1. Bdellij, ounce. 1. & semis.  
Gummi tragaganti, ounce. semis. Cremoris, radicum al-  
thiæ, psilij, & feminis althiæ, ana ounce. 1. Pinguedinis  
capi, anseris, & anatis, ana ounce. semis. Medullæ cru-  
ris vaccinæ ounce. 3. Oesypi, ounce. 1. & semis. Olei amig-  
dalarum dulcium, olei rosati, ana ounce. 1. & semis.  
Boyle them to the forme of a Plaster, and stirre them  
strongly till it waxe white, and in the ende adde there-  
to, Cerusæ quantum sufficit, Camphoræ, ounce. semis.  
And make it to Arte.

A Plaster resolutiue for contusions, luxations,  
and excesse of payne.

Rec. Ceræ albæ lib. 1. & semis. Gummi amonia-  
ci, drag. x. Oppoponacis ounce. 4. Resinæ ounce. 4. Se-  
ui ceruini, ounce. 5. Terebenthinæ venetæ, ounce. 3. & se-  
mis. Bdellij, ounce. 2. Masticeis, ounce. 1. Olibani ounce. 1.  
& semis. Cerusæ, ounce. 3. Camphoræ, drag. 2. Cremo-  
ris althiæ, ounce. 6. Dissolue the Gummes in vineger, &  
make your Plaster according to Arte.

A Plaster conglutinatiue for woundes.

Rec. Terebenthinæ purgatæ lib. 1. Resinæ pini,  
ounce. 6. Gummi elimini, lib. semis. Sarcocollæ ounce. 4.  
Masticis,



Masticis, ounce. 3. Sanguinis draconis ounce. 3. Aristolochiæ longæ, ounce. 1. Cere alba, ounce. 4. Ceruse, ounce. 2. Make your Plaster in good forme.

A Plaster for fractures and dislocations.

Rec. Emplastri oxicroci nostri, ounce. 8. Boli armenij, ounce. 1. Farinæ volatilis, lethargij auri, & argenti, ana ounce. semis. Cere citrinæ, ounce. 4. Olei masticis, ounce. 1. Olei rosarum, ounce. 4. Medullæ cruris vituli, ounce. 4. & semis. Terebenthinæ ounce. 1. Resinæ ounce. semis. Ammoniati, ounce. 1. & semis. Camphore, drag. 3. Sarcocollæ, bdellij, ana drag. 3. Oesypi humidi, ounce. 2. Make a Plaster.

A Plaster for the swelling of the coddles.

Rec. Bdellij, oppopomacis, segapeni in aceto dissolutorum, ana ounce. semis. Muscilaginis, althiæ, lini & fenugreci, ana drag. 2. & semis. Florum camomeli & meliloti, ana drag. 3. Farinæ fabarum, ounce. 3. Butiri, ounce. semis. And with the decoction of Figges and Malloes make a Plaster.

A Plaster for the fracture of the Skull.

Rec. Radicum althæ, lib. semis. Florum camomeli, meliloti ana m. 1. Rosarum rubrarum, m. semis. Boile them in sufficient water till halfe be wasted, then adding to the decoction, Farinæ hordei quantum sufficit. Sarcocollæ ounce. 3. Olei rosarum omphacini, ounce. 2. & ½. Olei camomeli, ounce. 1. & semis. Croci, scrup. 1. Vitellos duos ouorum. Make a Plaster according to Arte.

Zz.

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## AN ANTIDOTARY,

A Plaster maturative in colde causes.

Rec. Radicum althę, capitum liliorū alborū, ana lib. semis. Boyle them in rayne water, till they be perfectly boyled, then stampe them and adde there-to, Farinę lini & fenugreci, ana unc. 4. Farinę triticeę, unc. 2. And with sufficient of the former decoction to incorporate them and the rest to make a soft Plaster ever stirring them, and in the ende adding there-to, Butiri, sine sale, pinguedinis porcine, ana unc. 3. Vitellum vernius oui. So let them boyle a lyttle, & keepe it to your vse.

A Plaster to heale, cicatrize, and assuage paine.

Rec. Olei rosacei, lib. 1. Cerusę, minij, ana unc. 2. Lethargirij, auri & argenti, sanguinis draconis, lapidis calaminaris, boli armenij, ana unc. semis. Camphore, drag. 3. Powder which are to be powdered, and with foure ounces of white Ware make a Plaster.

Emplastrum de minio.

Rec. Olei communis, lib. 1. Minij, subtilissime pulverizati, lib. 1. Cerę albe, unc. x. Resinę, 3. 4. Scui ceruini, unc. 4. Fiat Emplastrum,

A Plaster to confirme luxations and dislocations.

Rec. Olei rosarum, nimpheę, mirtini, ana unc. 2. & semis. Alba ouorum quinque. Boli armenij, terrę sigillatę, ana drag. 7. Farinę volatilis, & hordei, ana unc. 1. Sanguinis draconis, unc. semis. Rosarum rubiarum, drag. 3. Granorum mirtillorū, drag. 5. Succi simphiti, minoris, aceti rosacei, ana drag. 2. Terebenthinę, unc. 1. Cerę unc. semis. Resinę, drag. 3. & semis. Mellis rosati, drag. 6. Make a Plaster according as Arte



Arte shall teach you.

A Plaster absterfue and very good to assuage payne.

Rec. Lethargirij auri subtiliter puluerizati, lb. 1. & semis. Olei liliorum, camomeli, & amigdalorum dulcium, ana quantum sufficit. Then worke them in a hotte mortar till a convenient substance, then putte there-to, Ammoniacy, bdellij, ana ounce. semis. Oppoponacy, drag. 2. Galbani, drag. 1. Mirrhæ, drag. 2. & semis. Infuse the Gummes in wine and melte them, adding there-to, Baccarum lauri, ounce. 1. Mirrhæ, ounce. semis. Mellis despumati, ounce. 3. Cera rubra, lib. semis. Terebenthinæ, ounce. 2. & semis. Radicum iridis, ounce. 1. In the ende anoynt your handes with Oyle of Lillyes and malaxe it to your vse.

A Plaster to mollifie and abate swellings.

Rec. Cera albe, ounce. 2. & semis. Terebenthinæ, 3. 1. & semis. Colophonix, ounce. 4. Thuris, drag. 7. Mastice, 3. semis. Mirrhæ, drag. 3. Seui ceruini, ounce. 3. Lapidis calaminaris, vino albo extinct. drag. x. Lethargirij auri, drag. 2. Lapidis tutiæ, drag. 2. & semis. Camphore, drag. 2. Ceruse, drag. 6. Make it to a perfect Plaster or a Spasmodope.

A Plaster to consolidate and cicatrize.

Rec. Gummi dragaganti, sang. draconis, ana drag. 3. Olibani, mastice, mirrhæ, ana drag. 2. Boli armenij. 3. 1. & semis. Farinæ volatilis, drag. semis. With the whites of Egges make them to a Plaster.

A Plaster for all knottes.

Rec. Olibani, ounce. 1. & 1/2. Mastice, 3. 1. Mirrhæ, 3. 1/2. Thuris, 3. 2. Cera, 3. 12. Resinæ, 3. 3. & semis. Euphorbij, drag. 3. Gummi ammoniaci, ounce. 1. Galbani, 3. semis.

Zz, ij.

Gummi



(AN ANTIDOTARY.

Gummi arabici, dragaganti, ana drag. 3. Aloes epati-  
cæ, drag. 2. Laudani, drag. 1. & semis. Segapeni, bdellij,  
ana drag. 3. Baccarum lauri, drag. 2. & semis. Vnguenti  
dialthiæ, ounce. 2. & semis. Terebenthine, ounce. 1. A-  
quæ vitæ, drag. 3. & semis. Olei spice, drag. 3. Auxun-  
giæ porcine, ounce. 2. & semis. Theriacæ, ounce. semis.  
Radicum Ireos, drag. 2. & semis. Cinabrij, ounce. 2.  
Argenti fugitiui mortificati, ounce. 2. & semis. Make a  
Plaster to Arte.

A Plaster vvhich doth heale, drayv, mundifie,  
and resolue, and must be applied three  
dayes.

Rec. Picis nigri, ounce. 8. Picis greci, lib. 1. Galbani  
bdellij, oppoponacis, serapini, ammoniaci, ana ounce. se-  
mis. Resinæ pini, ounce. 2. Cera alba, ounce. 4. Masti-  
cis, thuris, ana ounce. 1. Terebenthinæ venetæ, ounce. 2.  
Olei communis ounce. 1. Vini albi ounce. x. Dissolve the  
Gummes in wine, and melt the Ware, Pitch, Colo-  
phonie and Oyle together, then adde there-to the  
Gummes and Turpentine and the rest in Powder.

A Plaster to resolue harde tumours.

Rec. Serapini, ounce. 4. Ammoniacy, ounce. 3. Bdellij,  
ounce. 1. Euphorbij, ounce. 2. Galbani, ounce. semis. Dis-  
solve the Gummes in Palmesey, then adde there-to,  
Oyle of Lillyes and Oyle of swete Almondes, of  
each one ounce. Propoleos, ounce. 4. & semis. Mixe  
them for a Plaster.

A Plaster very excellent for the Sciatica.

Rec. Cera flauæ, resinæ, resinæ pini, ana lib. 1. Co-  
lophonix, lib. semis. Masticis, thuris, ana ounce. 2. Mir-  
rha, ounce. 1. Scui arietine, lib. semis. Gariophilorum,  
macis,



macis, ana, ounce, I. Croci, ounce, semis. Galbani, oppe-  
ponacis, bdellij, ana ounce, I. Vini rubri, lib. 2. Aquæ  
currentis, lib. I. Camphoræ, drag. 3. Make a Plaster  
to Arte.

A Plaster for running of eyes.

Rec. Thuris, ounce, semis. Sanguinis draconis, drag.  
2. Sarcocollæ, drag. I. Make them in fine powder, and  
incorporate them with the whit of an Egge, & a little  
Vineger and Rose water to make a Plaster.

A Plaster against the going out of  
the Fundament.

Rec. Emplastri oxicrocci, ounce, I. & semis. Bacca-  
rum mirtilorum, gallarum, mastice, ana drag. I. & se-  
mis. Mire them and worke them with Oleum costi-  
um, adding there-to, Bedegnar puluerizati, drag. 2.  
Make a Plaster foure fingers long. which must be  
applied betwene the Keyes and the Fundament.

A Plaster against payne of the ioynts.

Rec. Herbar arthriticæ, herbar paralyticæ, pulegij,  
calaminthe, famsuchi, camomeli, meliloti, ana m. 1. Op-  
poponacis, bdellij, ammoniaci, serapini, ana drag. 1. Fa-  
rina fenugreci & lini, ana drag. 1. Boile the hearbes in  
sufficient quantitie of water, til they be perfectly sodde  
the stampe the, & with Dyle of Bay, & Dyle of Lillyes  
& Dyle of turpentine as much as is sufficient of euery  
one, & adding the Gummes dissolved in Wine make  
your Plaster.

A Plaster spiced against paine of the ioynts  
of a colde cause.

Rec. Gummi ammoniaci, ounce, 4. Gummi hedere,  
Zz. ij. Oppo-



# AN ANTIDOTARY.

Oppoponacis, sarcocollæ, galbani, resinę pini, ana ounce.  
1. Bdellij, ounce. 1. & semis. Masticeis, olibani, sandarachæ  
carabæ, thuris, ana ounce, semis. drag 2. Macis, gariophi-  
lorum, stiracis calamitæ, hermodactilorum, ana drag. 5.  
Adipis cordis cerui, ounce. 3. Cere flauæ. 3. 2. & semis.  
Cremoris fenugreci, lini, & caricarum pinguiū extracti  
cum decoctione, camomeli, meliloti, ana quantum suf-  
ficit. Terebenthinæ parum. **Make a Plaster in good  
forme as Arte shall lead you.**

## A Plaster for a Rupture.

Rec. Sarcocolle, masticeis, sanguinis draconis, olibani,  
ictiocolle, ana ounce. 3. Radicum simphiti maioris, & of-  
mundæ, ana ounce, semis. **Dissolve the Glesw in Vini-  
ger, & with Oyle of Masticke, oz of Virtilles, make a  
Plaster.**

## Another for a Rupture.

Rec. Masticeis, sarcocollæ, olibani, thuris, gummi ara-  
bici, Gummi dragaganti, ictiocolle, ana ounce. 1. Lapi-  
dis hematitis, ounce. 3. **Dissolve the glesw and Gummes  
in Viniger and make a Plaster.**

## A Plaster resoluive against all swellings, and inflammations.

Rec. Cere citrinæ, lib. 1. Seui ouini, ounce. 6. Butiri  
recentis, ounce. 1. Pinguedinis capi, anatis & anseris, ana  
ounce. 1. Olei liliacei, ounce. 1. & semis. Olei camomeli, a-  
mgdalarum dulcium, olei seminis lini ounce, semis. Am-  
moniaci, ounce. 5. Bdellij, ounce. 3. Cremoris sem. lini. 3. 7.  
Cremoris radicum althiæ, lib. 1. Vini cretici lib. 1. & se-  
mis. Resinę puræ, ounce. 4. Colophonix, ounce. 6. **Mixe  
them together, and boyle them to the consumption of  
the iuyces & wine, then straine the & adde to y straining  
Minij, lib. 1. Incorporate the together, & make it in rola.**

A



## A Plaster for the Goute.

Rec. Pulpæ radicum helenij decoctorum, lib. 1. Singilli salomonis, radicū Ebuli ana ounce. 4. Olei mirtini, camomeli, petrolei, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Olei Terebenthinæ, ounce. 1. Colophoniz, terebenthinæ, ana ounce. 2. Olei vulpini, spicæ, liliorum, lauri & sambuci, ana drag. 10. Cera alba, ounce. 1. & semis. With an easie fire make a softe Cerote, and adde there-to, Farinæ fabarū & cicerū, ana ounce. 4. & semis. Stiracis liquide, drag. 5. Thuris, drag. 3.

## A mollificatiue Plaster

Rec. Stercoris canis, ounce. 4. Farinæ lentium, ounce. 2. Farinæ fabarum, ounce. 1. Terræ sigillatæ, boli armenij, ana ounce. 1. & semis. Cera, Lethargij auri ana ounce. 10. Mixe them with Goates milke, or with Colwes milke in which hot yron hath bene quenched sufficient for a Plaster.

## A Plaster resolutiue.

Rec. Farinæ fabarum ounce. 4. Farinæ lini & fenugreci, ana ounce. 1. Florum camomeli, & meliloti, ana ounce. semis. Medullæ panis, ounce. 3. Pulpæ pomorum dulciū sub prunis decoctorum, ounce. 2. Butiri recentis, olei camomeli, ana ounce. 4. Pinguedinis capi, ounce. 2. Mellis despumati ounce. 3. Make a Plaster.

## A mollifyng Plaster.

Rec. Cera citrinæ, lib. 1. Pinguedinis capi, anseris, & cygni, olei camomeli, violacei, liliorum alborum, & olei seminis lini, terebenthinæ, ana drag. 1. & semis. Muscilaginis, althiæ & sem. malux, ana ounce. semis. Mirrhæ, ounce. 1. Boile them to the consumption  
of



of the Muscilages and make a Plaster.

A Plaster for the Palsie.

Rec. Rutz euphorbij, oppoponacis, segapeni, galba-  
ni, castorei, mirrhæ, assæ foetida, bdellij, piceini, pi-  
peris longi, nucis muscatae, piperis albi & nigri, ana-  
cardi, sem. nigellæ romanæ, & sem. sinapi, ana unc. 1.  
Make your Plaster with honny of Squilles sufficient.

A Plaster for hot Apostumes in womens breasts.

Rec. Furfuris triticei, m. 2. Florum camomeli, P. 3.  
Florum Meliloti, P. 2. Farinæ fabarum, unc. 4. Olei  
camomeli, anethi, rosarum, ana unc. 1. & semis. Pin-  
guedinis galinæ, olei violarum, ana drag. x. Dire them  
with sufficient sweet wine to make a Plaster.

A Plaster for the Gout.

Rec. Farinæ fabarum & lentium, ana unc. 4. Fur-  
furis, m. 2. Camomeli, meliloti, Phistacearum, ana m. se-  
mis. Absinthij Antiochiæ, ana m. quart. Rosarum,  
unc. 1. Dire them at the fire, and with sufficient sweet  
wine, and wine of Pomegranards make a plaster, ad-  
ding there-to, Olei rosarum & anethi, ana drag. 6. Olei  
mirtini & camomeli, ana unc. 1. Auxungia anseris,  
seui vitulini, ana drag. 5. Cera albæ, drag. 6. Stercoris  
caprini, unc. 2. & semis. Vini odoriferi, unc. 2. Make  
it to Arte in forme of a Plaster.

A white Plaster mollificative.

Rec. Propoleos, lib. 1. Ammoniacy, lib. semis. Me-  
dulle crurium vaccarum, unc. 4. Pinguedinis caponis,  
unc. 3. Colophonix, unc. 1. Mastice unc. 6. Gummi  
arabici,



OF PICKED MEDICINES.

181

arabici & dragaganti ana.drag.3. Plumbi albi abluti & ceruse dilute, ana ounce.2. Make your plaster as art shal leade you.

An other plaster mollificatiue,

Rec. Medulle bouine, ounce. 5. Diachilonis magni, lib.3. Litargirij, lib.3. Terebenthine, lib.1. Ireos, ounce. 10. Cera, ounce.6. Auxungie porcine, quantū sufficit, Make it according to arte.

A Plaster for the goutte and paine in the hucklebone.

Rec. Corticum radicū helenij, lib.1. Radicum althie, lib. semis. Boyle them till they be tender, then stampe them very fine, and adde there-to Olei camomeli, liliorum, anethi, amigdarū dulcium, ana ounce.2. Seui hircini & vitulini, ana ounce.3. Olei rosati, ounce.2. & semis. Cera albæ, ounce.3. Make a soft plaster, and adde there-to Farinæ fabarum, ounce.2. Hermodactylorum, ounce.1. & semis. Croci, drag. semis. Florum camomeli & meliloti, ana parum.

A Plaster to resolue cold and vvindie humors in the ioynts and other parts.

Rec. Olei anethi, lib.1. Resinæ. lib.3. Resinæ pine, Clovves, lib.2. Cera noue, lib.1. The powders of Commin and Bay berries, of each one pound. Relent that which is to be relented, and in the ende straine it: and so last straw in your powders &c.

A Plaster for ach and paynes of the shoulders, armes, and other parts of the body.

Rec. Cera citrini, ounce.12. Resinæ, ounce.8. Picis na- Clovves, ualis, ounce.1. & semis. Olibani, ounce.4. Resinæ pini, lib.1.  
Aaa.j. Seui



# AN ANTIDOTARY, 3

Clowes.

Seui feruine ounce. 2. Croci drag. 2. masticis ounce. semis.  
cariophilorum ounce. semis, Vini rubei two Pounde,  
make it according to Arte.

## Emplastrum de Rhabarbaro Ioannis

Manardi.

Ioannes Ma-  
nardi.

Rec. Rhabarbari electi, ounce. semis. Aloes hepaticę  
ounce. 1. Lixiuij fortis lib. 1. Saponis veneti Lib. semis.  
Cerę, ounce. 2, Decoquantur ad duritiem iustam &c.

## Emplastrum de Minio.

Banest.

Rec. Olei rosacei optimi lib. 4. Minij subtilissime  
puluerizati lib. 2. Cerę albę lib. semis, &c. Misce &  
fiat emplastrum.

## An Oyntment for Itch.

I. B.

Rec. Axungię porcine ounce. 4. Olei laurini ounce.  
2. Cerę albę ounce. semis. Olibani Masticis ana. drag. 3.  
Terebenthinę drag. 2. & semis, Salis grossi ounce. 2. Li-  
thargirij auri drag. 2. Succij lapathi acuti ounce. 1. & ½.  
Argenti viui ounce. 2. & ½. Mortified with Winegre of  
Squils. Powder that which is to be powdered in very  
fine Powder, and make hereof an Oyntmente accor-  
ding to Arte: with thys Oyntmente hath bin cured  
many extreame yches, ouer all the partes of the bo-  
dye dispersed, anoynting only the handes and fete a-  
gainst a fire, or bath of Dates.

## An other Oyntment for Itch.

Rec. Styracis liquidę ounce. 1, Terebenthinę lotę.  
Butiri



Butiri loti ana ounce. 2. Succii limonum ounce. 1. & semis.  
 Ceruse loti ounce. 1. Salis. ounce. 2. Make hereof an oyntment as the other. &c

Adolphus  
 Occo.

Another Oyntment for Itch,

Rec. Axungiae porcinae lib. 1. Olei Terebenthini ounce. 1. argenti viui *Poztified with Dyle of Bay ounce.* Baker.  
 I. Boli armenici ounce. 5. Ouorum vitell. nouorum num. iiij. Let the yelkes of Egges be roasted very hard, and then beaten first with the Dyle of Turpentine, and after adde to the rest, beate all well together, and so reserve it to your vse.

Vnguentum Rosarum.

Rec. Axungiae porcinae lib. 1. Mash it nine times in hot water, and as oft in colde, and stamp it with redde Rose Water. 1. li. or more, let them stande infused seauen dayes, and then boyle all with a gentle fire, then strayn it, and put to as much more redde Rose leaues, and let it stand other seauen dayes, and thus doe three or foure times, then adde two of the iuyce of red Roses five ounce. Dyle of sweete Almons. 5. ounce. Seeth all together vpon a gentle fire, till the iuyce of Roses be cleane wasted, then strayne it, and reserve it to your vse, and if you do put to this oyntmente. 1. Dram. of Opium, it is the better. It is a singular oyntmente to cole heates. It is good to anoynte the backe, and cureth Herpetes and Erisipelata. It is good for the ach of the head, and for the Lyuer and Stomacke, being distempered with heate.

Mesue

Vnguentum populeon.

Rec. The buddes of Popular. 1. li. & 5. the leaues of  
 Aaa. ij. blacke



# AN ANTIDOTARY,

blacke Poppie, the leaues of Mandrake, Nightshade,  
Stone crop, Leekes, Burre leaues, Houselake, Penny  
wort, Violet leaues, of each. 3. ounces. Auxungie fine  
sale. lib. 3. Stampe all these hearbes small, & mixe them  
with the Auxungia, and make it in great balles, and  
laye them a rotting. x. dayes, then adde thereto a quart  
of white wyne, and put it in a panne, and boyle al-to-  
gether, till the wine be consumed, and then strayne it.  
This oyntment ceaseth paynes of great heate, Rifeste,  
swellings of humors in the legges. &c.

An Oyntment for cold aches.

Keble.

Rec. Oyle of Camomel, of Dil, of Rue, of Cretour,  
of Melilote, of each one ounce. Oyle of Bay, oñce half.  
Aqua vitæ, two ounces. Oyle of Spike, 6. drams. Cere  
Citrine. 4. 3. Vnguenti Marciati, ounce. 6. Melt all these  
to gether, & when they be melted strayne them thzough  
a sayze cloth, and so reserue it to your vse.

Vnguentum Magistrale for burnings.

Weckerus.

Rec. Olei rosacei, ounce. 8. Olei ex ouis, ounce. 2. Nitri  
albi puluerizati, ounce. 2. Cerae albae, ounce. 1. & semis.  
Corticis medij sambuci, m. 1. Make an Oyntment ac-  
cording to art, with a soft fire. This is a most singular  
Oyntment.

An Oyntment for burning.

Rec. Aloes a good quantitie, plantaine, m. 1. Capaine  
leaues, m. 1. Tutlan selfe heale, of each. m. 1. Wimpernel,  
m. 5. Wse al these together grosely, and lay them in-  
fused in May butter. 5. pound, & let them stand. 8. daies,  
putting in a quantitie of Cowe dung, and some Ware,  
boyle all this til the hearbes haue lost their colour, and  
then make it into an Oyntment.

An



An artificiall Oyntment for wormes.

Rec. Succī absinthij, abrotani, centaurij minoris, radic. aristolochiæ rotundæ, persicanæ, foliorum persicæ, foliorum lupini, præterea ebuli, balauſtij, ana drag. I. Succī porrorum, ounce. 2. Succī nasturtij aquatici, lib. I. Olei absinthij, lib. I. & semis. Cera q. s. Weckerus Make hereoff an Oyntment according to the Arte of the Physicians of Florence.

An Oyntment to mitigate payne.

Rec. Olei liliorum alborum ounce. 6. Olei anethi, camomeli, ana ounce. 2. Olei amigdalorum dulcium. 3. 1. Pinguedinis anatis, gallinæ, ana ounce. 2. Cera albæ, q. s. Make hereoff an Oyntment, &c.

An Oyntment to heale inflammations.

Rec. Vnguenti populeonis, vnguenti rosarum, ana Keble. ounce. I. & semis. Washed in Aqua rosacea & plantaginis, q. s. Olei rosarum, ounce. 4. Ceruse drag. 2. Cera albæ, q. s. Terræ sigillatæ, drag. 1. & semis. Camphore, scrup. 2. Opij, scrup. 1. Mingle all and make an ointment.

An Oyntment for the Hemrhodes.

Rec. Thuris, ounce. semis. Licij, mirrhæ croci, ana drag. 3. Opij, drag. I. Soethe them in foure ounces of Goates milke, till the consumption of the thirde parte. And then adde, Muscilaginis psyllij, ounce. semis. Olei rosacci, ounce. 3. Vitellum oui vnum. Mingle all, and make an Oyntment.

Aaa. iij. An



## AN ANTIDOTARY.

Vnguentum mercuriatum cum theriaca.

Adolphus  
Occo.

Rec. Butiri, unc. 2. Auxungia porcinæ, unc. 8.  
Theriace, methridati, ana. 3. semis. Argenti viui mo-  
tified, unc. 7. Lethargirij, salis com. ana drag. 6. Cro-  
ci, drag. 1. Olei vermium terrestrium, aquæ vitæ, id est  
vini sublimati ana unc. 1. Muschi, grana quinque,  
Mingle all and make an Oyntment.

An Vnguent which doth mitigate paine, defendeth acci-  
dents, and consumeth tumors which happen in  
greene woundes.

Rec. Seui ceruini, lib. 2. Seui ouini, lib. 4. Aluminis  
rochi purissimi, lib. 1. Resinæ claræ, unc. 12. Vini al-  
bi, lib. 1. Let all these be boyled on the fire to y<sup>e</sup> forme  
of an Oyntment.

Vnguentum vulpinum very good against aches, and re-  
storeth lymmes and ioynts, lamed through paines  
of the Goute, &c.

Clovvcs.

Take a Fore and draw out the entrayles, Then  
take Sage, Rosemary, Juniper leaues and berries, dill,  
wilde Marigold, Marigold of the garden, Lauender,  
Camomile, of each halfe a pound. Stampe these  
hearbes in a mortar of stone very finely, and cut the  
Fore in peeces, and put the hearbes with the Fore in a  
vessel of viij. gallons, & put to, iiij. pints of Dyle Oliue.  
Dyle of Beates fete one pound. Calues suet, Deares  
suet, Cowe greace, Hockes greace, of each one pound  
and halfe. Of sea water, iij. quartes, & as much of good  
Palmeley. Set altogether on the fire, & boyle it till the  
wine and water be consumed, and that the fleshe and  
bones be seperated asunder, then lette it be taken from  
the fire, and straigned and pressed through a strong  
Canuas



Canuas cloth, and so reserve it to your use, for a precious Oyntment.

An healing Oyntment.

Rec. Olei rosarū. ʒ. 3. Ceræ albæ. ʒ. 1. Mastice. ʒ. ʒ. Cerusæ. ʒ. ʒ. being washed in Rose water. Lethargij auri, drag. 2. Pulueris tragaganti, drag. 1. Terebenthinæ, drag. 2. Mingle them and make an Oyntment thereof. If you leaue out the Turpentine, & Mastike, it is a presēt remedie, for paines & inflāuations of the eyes, &c.

Vnguentum Apostolorum.

Rec. Ceræ albæ, terebenthinæ, resinæ, ammoniaci, Ex Antidotaria drag. 14. Aristolochiæ longæ, thuris, bdellij, ana drag. 6. Mirrhæ, galbani, ana drag. 4. Letharg. drag. 8. Oppoponacis, æruginis, ana drag. 2. Olei communis, lib. 3. Dissolue the Gummes in white Vineger, and boile the Dile, Ware, Rosin, and Turpentine vnto the consumption of the vineger, then adde the other things, being finely powdred. It is effectually against dangerous wounds, vlcers, and fistulaes. It consumeth dead flesh, and breedeth new, it softneth hard flesh & healeth woundes.

A mundifying Vnguent for inveterate vlcers.

Rec. Ammoniaci. ʒ. 1. & semis. Galbani. ʒ. 1. Mirrhæ, Clowes. ounce. semis. Oppoponacis, drag. 3. & semis. Sarcocollæ, ounce. 1. Terebenthinæ. ʒ. 4. & ʒ. Resinæ pini, drag. 6. Olibani, ounce. 1. Mastice, ʒ. semis. Ceræ. ʒ. x. Olei hypericonis, lib. ʒ. Olei lubricorum. ʒ. 3. Let al the gums be dissolued in vineger, in the ende adde thereto, Viridis æris, ounce. 1. And so make an Oyntment.

Vnguentum mundificatiuum magistrale.

Rec. Mellis rosati colati. ʒ. 1. & ʒ. Terebenthinæ Weckerus claræ



# AN ANTIDOTARY.

claræ, ounce. 3. Succij apij, succij frasij, ana drag. semis.  
Succij absinthij, drag. 2. Boyle them altogether and the  
adde, Farinæ hordei, fabarum, ana drag. 6. Farinæ lupi-  
norum, orobi, ana drag. 3. Sarcocollæ, mirrhæ, ana drag.  
1. & semis. Make them in powder and so make an  
Oyntment.

Vnguentum viride.

Rec, Olei, lib. 2. Ceræ citrinæ, lib. 1. Resinæ, resinæ pi-  
ni, ana lib. 1. Terebenthinæ, lib. 1. Viridis æris, ounce. 1.  
Make hereoff an Oyntment according to Arte.

Vnguentum mundificatiuum.

Rec. Terebenthinæ, ounce. 2. Mellis rosati, ounce. 1.  
Farinæ hordei, mirrhæ, masticeis, ana drag. 2. Mingle and  
make an Oyntment.

Vnguentum Aegyptiacum.

Guydo.

Rec. Mellis, lib. 1. Aceti optimi, ounce. 6.  
Viridis æris, ounce. 1. Aluminis drag. 5. Make hereoff  
an Oyntment according to Arte.

An other Aegyptiacum.

Rec. Mellis, lib. 2. Aceti fortis lib. 1. Viridis æris,  
ounce. 4. Aluminis, ounce. 3. Boyle altogether till it  
come to a redde colour. But first grinde your Aes vi-  
rida and Allome vnto very fine Powder, & then mixe  
altogether, and boyle it to the forme of an Oyntment.  
It mundifieth vlcers and fistules, and abateth spun-  
geous flesh.

An other Aegyptiacum.

Rec. Aeruginis, drag. 5. Mellis, drag. 14. Aceti albi,  
drag.



drag. 7. Seeth all and stirre it till it be redde. Some  
make of this medicine sixe Dunces. Calcanthi vñi <sup>Mesue.</sup>  
ounc. 2. Olei rosati ounc. 3. Cræ. q. l. Make of al these an  
Oyntment. It is good for old woundes, it clenseth Fe-  
stulaes, it helpeth rancke fleshe, and it dryeth excre-  
dingly.

Another.

Rec. Aquæ Plantaginis, vini malorum granatorum, <sup>Vigo.</sup>  
mellis, ana ounc. 2. Aluminis rupis, ærugines, ana  
drag. 10. Seeth it, and stirre it till it be redde.

Vnguentum Mundificatium.

Rec. Plantayne, Mugwort, Wormewood, Ribwort,  
Arens, Wodbine, Daylies, and Mellilot, ana m. 1. Hen-  
bane, Violets, or Pine ana m. ½. Burleaves, three leaved  
grasse, Of each a quarter of a handfull, Smallach as  
much as of all the rest of the Herbes, Juice all these,  
then take as much Honey as Juice, and mingle all  
together, with wheate floure a quarte, Turpentine 4.  
ounc. set all these on the fire, and boyle it to the forme  
of an oyntment, and if it clodde in the boyling by rea-  
son of the floure, then strayne it. This Oyntmente  
mundisgeth Ulcers, and Fistulaes.

Vnguentum Incarnatium.

Rec. resinæ ounc. 4. & ½. Terebenthine li. ½. Mellis <sup>Baker.</sup>  
ounc. 3. Ceræ flauæ ounc. 5. Thuris masticeis, myrrhæ,  
sarcocollæ, aloes, croci, ana, drag. 2. Relent that which is  
to be relented, and in the cooling put in the Powders.

Vnguentum Incarnatium.

Rec. Olei Rosarum ounc. 12. Resinæ ounc. 12. Ceræ  
Bbb. citri-



AN ANTIDOTARY,

citrina ounc. 6, Terebenthine ounc. 8, Mastice ounc. 2, Olibani ounc. 4, Croci drag. 1. Mingle all, and make an Oyntment.

Vnguentum Incarnatiuum.

Rec. Resine Cere ana lib. 5, Terebenthine ounc. 4, Olibani mastice, ana ounc. 1, Myrrhe, sarcocolle ana drag. 3, & semis. Olei mastice, mellis rosati colati, ana ounc. 1, Farine hordei, ounc. 2. Mingle all and make an oyntment.

Vnguentum incarnatiuum.

Rec. Lingue serpentina, costae, magdalenae, valerianae, meliloti, ana, m. 1. Let these herbes be stamped very small, & let them be infused in a quart of Dyle of Roses, the space of ten dayes. Then set them ouer the fier and when the herbes be parching, straine them and ad thereto, Cerae, lib. 1. Seui ceruine, lib. semis. Olei rosati lib. 1. Olibani, ounc. 1. Terebenthinae, ounc. 3. Of all make an oyntment.

Vnguentum basilicon.

Rec. Resinae terebenthinae, adipis vaccini, picis naturalis, thuris, ana lib. 1. Cere, lib. 2. Olei communis. lib. 2. Make hereoff an oyntment. &c.

Tetrapharmacum, Geleni.

Rec. Picis nigrae, resinae, cerae, adipis vaccinae, ana quantum sufficit. Make hereoff an oyntment. This doth heate and moysten, it ceaseth dolour, it doeth suppurate and bying to matter.

Vnguen-



## Vnguentum fuscum.

Rec. Olei lib. 1. & semis. Cerae nouæ, ounce. 4. Picis Nicolai. Græcæ, picis nigræ, ana ounce. 2. Masticeis, galbani, thuris, ana ounce. 1. Mingle and make an ointment. This ointment both both draw and heale.

## Vnguentum resinæ.

Rec. Mellis, lib. 1. Resinæ, ounce. 5. Terebenthinæ, ounce. viij. Mirrhe, sarcocollæ, ana, ounce. 1. Seminum fœnugreci, seminum lini, ana ounce. 1. Let the sedes lye infused. xiiii. houres, in white wyne, take of that Muscilage, foure ounces. Boyle these to the consumption of the Muscilage, and in the cooling, put in the Mirrhe and Sarcocoll. &c. This ointment mundifieth wounds of the Ioyntes, and stayeth the Muscilage and glæting humors that floweth from the ioynts, &c.

## Vnguentum sanatiuum.

Rec. Terræ sigillatæ, lapidis calaminaris, lithargerij auri, ana ounce. 4. Oyle Oliue, lib. vj. Cerae, ounce. 12. Camphora drag. 2. Mingle all and make an ointment. This ointment is very good for hotte vlcers of the legges, and defendeth euill humors in any part of the bodie. &c.

## Vnguentum de artanira minus.

Rec. Succij Attanite, siue succij Cyclaminis, Succij glutinosi ex rad. filicis extracti, Succij ebulli, ana, ounce. 9. Succij summitatum Tamaricis, ounce. 2. Ocsypij humide, ounce. 5. Olei Irini, lib. 2. Bdelij, Ammoniaci, ana, ounce. 1 & semis. Aceti, quantum satis est ad ammoniacum dissoluendum, Cerae Citrine, ounce. 6. Cort. rad. Capparis, ounce. 1 & semis. Spice, drag. 3. Make it according to art. It dissolueth hard & knottie humors of the Splene, &c.

Bbb. ij.

Vn-



AN ANTIDOTARY,

Vnguentum Sanatium.

Rec. Olei rosati li. I. Cerae ounce. 6. Terebenthinae. 3. 4.  
Lapis calaminaris li. 5. Boli armenici ounce. 2. Mingle  
these, and make thereof an Ointment.

Vnguentum Sanatium.

Rec. Olei rosati. lib. I. cerae. lib. 5. Butyri maiani li. 5.  
Lapis calaminaris lib. 5. Make hereof an Ointment.

Vnguentum Sanatium.

Rec. Lapis calaminaris lib. 5. Seui Cerui li. 5. Cerae  
albæ lib. 5. Olei Rosati lib. 1. Camphoræ ounce. 5. Make  
hereof an Ointment.

Vnguentum Sanatium alterum.

Rec. Olei lib. I. Resinae li. 1. Cerae lib. 5. Seui ouinae.  
lib. 5. Terebenthinae ounce. 12. Lapis calaminaris lib. 1.  
This Ointment is good for Ulcers in any part of the  
bodye.

Vnguentum Diapompholigos.

Nicolai.

Rec. Olei rosacei cerae albæ, ana ounce. 6. Succu solani  
quantum sufficit, ceruse plumbi vsti & loti Pom-  
pholygis, thuris puri, ana, ounce. 1. Mingle all, &c.

Vnguentum defensuum magistrale.

Ex We-  
kero.

Rec. Boli armeniaci, sanguinis draconis, terræ sigil-  
late ana. ounce. 1. Olei rosati ounce. 6. Cerae ounce. 1. 5. A-  
ceti ounce. 4. Mix the oyle, waxe, & vinegre together, til  
the Vinegre be consumed, then take it from the fire,  
and



and when it beginneth to be cold adde the other things being beaten into small Powder.

Vnguentum tripharmacum.

Rec. Lethargirij auri, aceti albi ana lib. I. Olei communis, lib. I. & semis. First lette the Lethargirium be finely powdered and searced, &c. Then put it to the oyle and Viniger by little and little, and so labour it in a leaden mortar thre or foure houres, and so reserve it to your vse. It ceaset inflammations and cureth excoriations, and being mixed with Vnguentum populeonis, of each lyke quantitie, it defendeth humours, and dyes accidents flowing to any grieved place.

Vnguentum rubrum, siue de Minio  
Camphoratum.

Rec. Olei rosati, lib. I. & semis. Lethargirij, unc. 2. Minij, unc. 3. Ceruse, unc. I. & semis. Tutia, camphora, ana drag. 3. Cera alba restata, unc. 2. Hiema, unc. I. Melt the ware with the Oyle at a softe fire: Mingle them in a leaden mortar with the other things most finely powdered.

Odolphus  
Occo.

Vnguentum Caphuratum album.

Rec. Olei rosati, lib. I. Cera, unc. I. 2. Cera alba, unc. 3. Ouorum albumina, num. 6. Camphora, drag. 2. being dissolued in Rosewater, Mingle al & make an Oyntment according to Arte.

Weckerus. I

Vnguentum desiccantium.

Rec. Lapidis calaminaris, terræ sigillatæ, Lethargirij auri, minij, ana unc. 4. Cera unc. 5. Camphora, Bbb. iij, drag. Galenus.



OF PICKED MEDICINES.

drag. I. Olei rosacei, olei violarum ana unc. 5. Oyle of water Lyllys, one ounce. Olibanum and Mastick: of each one ounce. Mingle all and make an Oyntment.

Vnguentum dialthiæ compositum.

Nicholaus.

Rec. Radicum althiæ, lib. 2. Seminum lini, fenugreci, ana lib. 1. Pulpæ scillæ, unc. 6. Olei, lib. 4. Cera, lib. 1. Terebenthinæ, unc. 2. Resinæ, picis græci, ana unc. 6. Make an Oyntment of the former things, and then adde the Gummes following being dissolved in Viniger and so mixe altogether. This Oyntment swageth paynes of the stomache comming of colde: it doth also bring heates, mollifieth, and cauleth moistnesse.

An Oyntment for Morbus Gallicus.

Vigo.

Rec. Olei spicæ, unc. 1. Vnguenti pro spasmo, unc. 2. Auxungie porcine, unc. 4. Olibani unc. semis. Euphorbiæ, drag. 1. & semis. Vnguenti dialthiæ, vnguenti agrippæ, ana unc. 1. Argenti viui. Mingle all and make an Oyntment. Let the quickesilver be moistified with oyle of Bay, and so labour it well in a mortar, powder very finely your Olibanum & Euphorbium, and straw them at last by litle and litle, &c.

FINIS.

¶ A



¶ A necessarie Table, to finde  
out the principall matters, contained  
*in this Booke*

- Certeine Questions of Chyrurgerie, with the answers there-vnto. fol. I.  
 Questions vpon the Anatomie of the skinne or the leather. fol. 8.  
 Questions vpon the Anatomie of the flesh. eodem.  
 Questions vpon the Muscles and Lacerts. eodem.  
 Questions vpon the Anatomie of the sinewes. fol. 9.  
 Questions vpon the Anatomie of the strings or lines. 10.  
 Questions vpon the Anatomie of the cords. eodem.  
 Questions vpon the Anatomie of the veynes and arteres. eodem.  
 Questions vpon the Anatomie of the bones. fol. 11.  
 Questions vpon the Anatomie of the Cartilages or gristles. fol. 12.  
 Questions vpon the Anatomie of the nayles. eod.  
 Questions vpon the Anatomie of the haire. eod.  
 An Aunswere vnto certeine Questions & difficulties vpon the Anatomie of the members cōposed. eod.  
 Questions vpon the Anatomie of the face, and partes thereof. fol. 15.  
 Questions vpon the Anatomie of the necke, and parts of the backe. fol. 18.  
 Questions vpon the Anatomie of the shoulders and the great handes. fol. 20.  
 Questions vpon the Anatomie of the great hande. 22.  
 Questions vpon the Anatomie of the breast. fol. 23.  
 Questions vpon the Anatomie of the muscles of the breast. eodem.  
 Quest. vpon the parts contained within the breast. 24.  
 Questions vpon the Anatomie of the lungs. fol. 25.  
 Questionos



## A TABLE.

Questions vpon the Anatomie of the belly and parts thereof.	eodem.
Questions vpon the Anatomie of the hauch bones.	30.
Questions vpon the Anatomie of the pintle.	fol. 32.
Questions vpon the Anatomie of the Losseū.	fol. eod.
Questions vpon the Anatomie of the arse-gut.	fol. 33.
Questions vpon the Anatomie of the great foote.	33.
Questions vpon the veynes of the great foote.	eodem.
Questions vpon the Anatomie of great foote.	fol. 35.
Questions vpon the manner of rolling or binding.	36.
Questions vpon the Anatomie of seaming or stitching.	fol. 35.
Questions vpon the manner to make and applicate the boulders.	fol. 36.
Questions vpon the manner to applicate lintes and tents.	eodem.
Answeres vnto certeine Questions and difficulties vpon the manner of bleeding.	fol. 37.
Answeres vnto certein Questions & difficulties vpon the manner of ventosing or boxing.	fol. 43.
Answeres vnto certeine difficulties and Questions vpon the manner to apply blood-suckers of horse-leaches.	fol. 46.
Answeres vnto other difficulties touching the manner of cauterising or searing.	fol. 48.
The manner to examine Lazars, & to approue Lepry, Meselry, after the mindes of Doctors.	fol. 51.
Of the Equiuocall tokens.	fol. 53.
The manner to let the blood & to wash & strain it.	54.
The Epitomie of the third booke of Galen of the composition of medicines.	eodem.
A Method for the curation of the woundes of Nerues or sinewes, & of what facultie the medicines which must be applyed, ought to be.	fol. 57.
The composition of medicines for wounds of the Nerues made of mettalls.	fol. 61.
	Medicines



Medicines for strong and boysterous people,	fol. 62.
Medicines for delicate and tender complexions,	cod.
Medicines for meane complexions which Galen did often vse,	codem.
The medicine which is called Dreuphorbium,	fol. 64.
Medicines made of Simples, which will dissolue,	fo. 65.
Another of the same effect,	cod.
The vse of Pigeons doing,	fo. 66.
Of Medicines called Diabotantum, that is to say, made of hearbes,	codem.
Compositions for woundes of the Nerues, which the Greeks call Politeleis, that is to say, sumptuous,	67.
The composition of the receipt,	cod.
The composition of medicines by other Phisicians which Galen maketh mention off,	fol. 68.
Another composed by Claudius Philoxenus Chyrur- gion for the fore-said griefes,	cod.
A reddish medicine of Halieus,	fol. 69.
Another Catagmatique medicine, composed by Mos- cheon,	cod.
The beginning of the 4. booke of the Theraperticke of Claude Galen Prince of Phisicke,	fol. 70.
The third Chapter,	fol. 73.
The fourth Chapter,	fol. 76.
The fifth Chapter,	fo. 83.
The sixt Chapter,	fol. 87.
The seuenth Chapter,	fol. 90.
Approued remedies for diseases from the heade vnto the feete, after the diuersitie of the members, and first of the helpes for the head,	fol. 94.
The remedies for the face and parts thereof,	cod.
Helpes for the diseases of the eyes,	fol. 95.
The Powder of Master Arnold,	cod.
Helpes for bleeding at the nose,	fol. 96.
Helpes for paines of the eares,	cod.
Helpes for the paines of the teeth,	cod.



## A T A B L E.

Remedies for the diseases of the necke.	cod.
Remedies for the shoulder, & parts thereof.	cod.
Remedies for the breasts & parts thereof.	97.
Remedies for the belly & parts thereof.	cod.
Remedies for the loynes & their parts.	cod.
Remedies for the thighes, legges, & feete.	98.

The Table to the Antidotary of picked medicines gathered by diuers Authors, whose names are set to euery Receipt in the matter.

### B.

A Balme artificiall to cure wounds in the sinewes.	99.
A Balme for greene wounds.	cod.
A Balme very good for diuers diseases.	cod.
A balme to resoluē hardnesse of sinewes.	cod.
A Balme for the Palsie.	cod.
A balme for wounds in the ioynts.	100.
A balme to heale and conglutinate wounds, chiefly of the head without paine.	cod.
A balme for the Palsie in wounds.	cod.
A balme artificiall for wounds and vlcers.	cod.
A balme that in 8. daies healeth any indifferēt wound.	cod.
A Balme for wounds.	cod.
A balme very conuenient against the Goute.	cod.
A balme that healeth wounds speedely.	cod.
A balme for vlcers very comfortable.	101.
A balme for wounds in the ioynts, it is also good for the crampe, palsie, & paine in the ioynts.	cod.
A balme for wounds hurt by sharpe poynted weapons.	cod.
A balme to heale wounds of the biting of venimous beasts.	cod.
A balme to heale greene wounds very speedely.	cod.
A balme which will cauterize & cōsolidate wounds & vlcers.	cod.



# ATTABLE.

191

- ulcers meruaylously. fol. 102.
- A Balme for the pricking of any sharpe poynted we-  
pon. cod.
- Another of the same. cod.
- A Balme for the Gout in any part. cod.
- A Balme for all tumours comming of colde and win-  
die matter. fol. 103.
- A balme to conglutinate wounds with speede. cod.
- A balme for the Palsie very excellent. cod.
- A yelow balme that healeth wounds with speed. cod.
- A greene balme auailable for hollow vlcers. cod.
- A blacke balme confectionated of singular operation,  
to agglutinate wounds. fol. 104.
- A balme for the biting of venimous beasts: or other-  
wise is necessary for the Palsie, crāpe, rumes, weak-  
nesse of memory, collicke, tooth-ach & wormes  
& may be taken inwardly. cod.
- A Balme to draw all kindes of Gummes into their pro-  
per kinde, & it doth heale, conglutinate, mundifie  
& cicatrize wounds & vlcers, & doth mollifie &  
assuage. cod.

## BATHES.

- A Bath for branny scales in the head. fol. 106.
- A Bath for debilytie of eye sight. cod.
- A bath for the itch & scabbes. cod.
- A bath against stopping of vrine in time of necessitie.  
cod.
- A bath for the falling of haire. cod.
- A bath for the brannie scales in the head. fol. 107.
- A bath for the Hemrhodes. cod.
- A bath for the crampe & hardnesse of sinewes. cod.
- A bath to be vsed in the cure of Alopecia Gallica. cod.
- A bath for diseases of the legs called Malū mortuū. cod.
- A bath for scabbes & itch. cod.
- A bath for inflammation. fol. 106.



## A T A B L E

A bath to be vfed in the lowfie difeafe,	cod.
A bath for scabbes or vlcers.	cod.
A bath for Alopecia Gallica.	cod.
A bath for falling of haire.	cod.
A bath for scabbes,	cod.
A bath in the Leprofie.	cod.
A bath for members inflamed.	cod.
A bath for a rupture.	cod.
A bath for yitch, scabbes, & lyke affects,	fol. 109
A bath fir yitch and scabbes.	cod.
A bath for sweat of the arme-holes.	cod.
A bath for hardnesse of finewes.	cod.
A bath for vlcers in the legges.	cod.

## C A T A P L A S M E S.

A Cataplasme against inflammations,	cod.
A cataplasme against vlcers in the yard.	cod.
A catap. for tumors or swellings in womens brefts.	cod.
A cataplasme for the beginning of an inflammation.	111.
A cataplasme for the dropfy, to be applied to the lower ventricle.	cod.
A catap. for the tumor and inflamatiō in the cods.	cod.
A catap. for an inflammation in the augmentation.	cod.
A catap. to assuage pain in wounds & to cōfort thē.	cod.
A cata. for pain & inflamatiō in the outward parts.	cod.
A cataplasme for the tumor in the fundament.	cod.
A cataplasme for a contused and bruised wound.	112.
A cataplasme for the pestiferous bubo or carbūcle.	cod.
A cataplasme for the swelling in the throt or neck.	cod.
A cataplasme for the byting of a mad dogge.	cod.
A catap. for an inflammation in the declination.	cod.
A cataplasme for Anthrax & Carbunculus.	cod.
A cataplasme to suppurate tumors.	113.
A cataplasme to be vfed in Bronchocele or the swelling in the throte.	cod.
A cataplasme for the swelling in the throte, to be applied	



- plied to the outward part of the necke. eod.  
**A** Catap.to mollifie,dissolue,& assuage tumors pro-  
 ceeding of flegme & blood without inflammation.eod.  
**A** cataplasme to maturate tumors in the flanke,called  
 Bubo venereus. eod.  
**A** catap. to suppurate a colde tumor or oedema. eod.  
**A** catap.for an inflammation in the declination. fo.114.  
**A** catap. to be vsed in oedema or other colde tumors,  
 from the beginning to the estate. eod.  
**A** cataplasme for an inflammation. eod.  
**A** catap.to put away the tumors in womens breastes.  
 proceeding of the coagulation of milke. eod.  
**A** cataplasme to assuage payne in tumors. eod.  
**A** catap.to assuage payne in a hot cause. 116.  
**A** maturatiue cataplasme. eod.  
**A** cataplasme to assuage paine. eod.  
**A** catap. to assuage paine,& suppurate tumors. eod.  
**A** cataplasme to maturate grose & slimie matter in any  
 parte of the body. eod.  
**A** cataplasme for contused flesh, comming of some fal  
 or stripe. eod.  
**A** catap.to ripe humors proceeding of hot matter.eod.  
**A** cataplasme for vlcérations in womens breasts. eod.

## CEROTES.

- A** Cerote that doth mundifie & resolue in the cure of  
 Nodus. eod.  
**A** cerote of Betonie to heale in all the outward partes  
 being mundified. fol.117.  
**A** cerote for womens breasts not cancerated. eod.  
**A** cerote for a broken ribbe. eod.  
**A** cerote for the tumor in the brest,called Sephiros.co.  
**A** cerote to cleanse bones,& cause flesh in vlcers. eod.  
**A** cerote for a Canker. eod.  
**A** cerote for the Goute. 118.  
**A** cerote for Bubo venereus. eod.



A Cerote for tumors in womens breasts.	cod.
A Cerote to be vfed in the cure of a Rupture.	cod.
A Cerote to be vfed for payne in the ioynts.	cod.
A cer. to be vfed in wounds of the arms, hāds, or feet.	co.
A Cerote for the Emrhodes.	cod.
A cerote to be vfed in Apostumes of the stomach.	119.
A cerote to reforme a contused bone.	cod.
A cer. to be vfed in the cure of tumors in the hands, fingers & feete.	cod.
A cerote to restore broken bones.	cod.
A cerote for fractures.	cod.
A cerote to comfort a fractured member.	cod.
A cerote to be vfed in the cure of vndimia.	121.
A cerote to be vfed in the cure of Nodus.	cod.
A cer. for wounds in the head or other parts.	cod.
A cer. for the rupture.	cod.
A cer. to maturate tumors.	cod.
A cer. for the Emrhodes.	cod.
A cer. against inflammation.	122.
An other for an inflammation.	cod.
A cer. recouering members weakned for default of nourishment.	cod.
A cer. for the swellings in womens breasts.	cod.
A cer. very good against the Gout or Sciatica.	cod.
A cer. for contusions in the head.	cod.
A cer. for a mēber cōsumed for lack of nurishmēt.	co.
A cer. to cōfort the sinews, & allwage pain.	123.
A cer. for hard tumors in womens breasts.	cod.
A cerot to molifie tumors, & paine in the gout.	cod.
A cer. for the pricking of Nerues & strokes of the ioynts.	cod.
A cer. for fractures which doth not only stop humors but also consolidate.	cod.
A cer. against weaknes, pain, & heat of the raines.	124.
CLISTERS	
A Clister for the going forth of the hauell.	cod.
A	A



A Clister for erosion of the intrailles in the cure of Alopecia Gallica. cod.

A clister for a flux of colar chaſicing about wounds, cod.

A clift. to be vſed in the cure of vlcers in the yard, cod.

A clister mollificatiue in the cure of Phlegmon, cod.

A clister for the byting of a madde dogge 121.

A clister for the inflammation of vuula, cod.

A clister for wounds in the belly and ſide, cod.

## COLLERIES.

A collerie to comfort and ſtay the flux of humors in the Eyes. cod.

A collerie for the matter contained in the Eyes between Cornea and Vuca, cod.

A collerie to cicatrize an vlcer in the yard, cod.

A collerie for the Eyes. 122.

A collerie for a fiſtula, cod.

A collery for vlcers in the Eyes, cod.

A collery for vlcers about the hucklebone, cod.

A collery for an vlcer in the yard, cod.

A collery for redneſſe & running of the Eyes, cod.

A collery to mundifie a fiſtula, cod.

A collery for Ophthalmia in the ſtate, cod.

A collery for Ophthalmia, 123.

A collery for any bloody ſuffuſion in the Eye, cod.

A collery in the beginning of Ophthalmia, if the matter be cold, cod.

A collery which doth mundifie and incarnate a rotten & fylthy vlcer, cod.

A collery for Ophthalmia in his declination, cod.

A collery to be vſed in an vlcer in the yard, cod.

## DECOCTIONS.

A Decoction to digeſt the matter in the cure of the

Palſey, cod.

A decoction for Alopecia Gallica, 124.

A de



## A TABLE. A

- A Decoction for virulent, corrosive, & rebellious vlc-  
ceres. cod.
- A Decoction for dilating the straitenesse of the apple  
of Eye. cod.
- A decoction for difficultie of brething, & for the cough.  
cod.
- A decoction for the Canker or vlcers in the mouth or  
chaps. cod.
- A Decoction for a canker in the mouth. cod.
- A Decoction to kill wormes in the eares. cod.
- A Decoction for the mouth, in the time of Aloperia  
Gallica. cod.
- A Decoction of Guaiacū to be vsed in Lues Veneria. 125.
- A Decoction for tooth-ach proceeding of flux of hu-  
mors. cod.
- A decoction to kill wormes in vlcers of the eares. cod.
- A decoction for all vlcers. cod.
- A decoction to be vsed in the cure of Lues Veneria. cod.
- A decoction for wounds in the breast. 126.
- A decoction for Palsies, crampes, reumes, scabbes, & dis-  
eases proceeding of moisture. cod.
- A decoction for wounds in the breast. cod.
- Diascordium against pestilentiall feuers, or small poeks,  
meselries, and such lyke. cod.
- A decoction for the droppe & if they be there-withal  
vkerated. cod.
- A decoction for the stone in the reynes & bladder not  
confirmed. fol. 127.

## DEFENSATIVES

- A Defensatiue to be vsed when any of the vertibers  
are broken. cod.
- A defensatiue to be vsed in the cure of Gangrena. cod.
- A defensatiue for an vlcer. cod.
- A defensatiue to be vsed in the cure of Gangrena. cod.
- A defen. to be vsed in woundes of the armes. fol. 128.



# A TABLE.

194

- A defensatiue to be applyed in the taking of a member. cod.
- A defensatiue very comfortable. cod.
- A defensatiue for wounds. cod.

## DIGESTIVES.

- A digestiue for hollow vlcers & Impostumes. cod.
- A digestiue very good. cod.
- A digestiue to remoue an escarre. cod.
- A digestiue for contused wounds. cod.
- A digestiue proper for wounds. 129.

## ELECTUARIES.

- An Electuary to be vsed in the cure of a rupture. cod.
- An Elect. to digest the humor in the cure of bubo. cod.
- An Electuary preseruatiue for the plague. cod.
- An Electuary for the Canker not vlcerated. cod.
- An Electuary of Nuts preseruatiue for the plague. cod.
- An Electuary for the Canker not vlcerated. 130.
- An Electuary for the plague, which doth defend the putrifaction of the Ayre. cod.
- An Elect. against paine of the bladder & raynes. cod.
- An Electuary comfortatiue for rebellious vlcers to be vsed after sweats, purgations, & such lyke. cod.
- An Elect. for vomiting of bloud by reason of a broose or otherwise. cod.
- An Electuary for the pallsie, and cramp, happening to wounded patiēts, being voyde of learned counsell. cod.
- An Electuary for one that is wounded, & infected with the Cramp. 131.
- An Elect. of an Egge, against pestilential feuers. cod.
- An Electuary to prouoke slepe in dismembring any part, but not without learned counsell. cod.
- An Electuary for the Strangurie. cod.
- An Electuary against vomiting and weakenesse of stomack after the cure of vlcers. cod.

Ddd,j,

An



## A TABLE.

An Electuary very excellent for the diseases of the stomacke happening after greene wounds or long vlcers. cod.

### EMBROCATIONS.

An Embrocation for the creping herpes. 132.

An Embrocation for an Oedemus or cold tumor. cod.

An Embrocation to maturate Impostumes. cod.

An Embrocation against windinesse. cod.

### FOMENTATIONS.

A Fomentation against taking of any poison to comfort the ventricles. 132.

A Fomentation for suffusion of the Eies. cod.

A Fomentation for an vlcer in the yard. cod.

A Fomentatiō for the hardnesse of the liuer in a drop-sie body. cod.

A Fomentation to be vsed with a sponge when Bubo lurketh in the flesh. 133.

A Fomentation to be applyed to the belly of him that hath the Dropsie. cod.

A Fomentation for the swelling in the belly, or tumor in the flanke, called Bubo venerius. cod.

A Fomentation to be vsed in the cure of a rupture. cod.

A Fomentation for a flux. cod.

A Fomentation for stopping of vrine. 134.

A Fomentation for paine in the hucklebone. cod.

A Fomentation to dissolue, mollifie, and driue away wynde. cod.

A Foment to drye an vlcer and to bring it to cicatrization. cod.

A Fomentation for the gout in the hands. cod.

A Fomentatiō for paine or swelling in the side or belly. cod.

A Foment for the windie rupture. 135.

A Foment to dissolue winde in the windy rupture. cod.

A Fo-



## A TABLE.

195

- A Foment for the cold Apostume called Vndimia in  
the armes and legges. eod.
- A Fomentation for woundes and vlcers which doth  
comfort and heale. eod.
- A Foment for a watry rupture. eod.
- A Fomentation for the Hemrhoides. eod.
- A Fomentation against the stone in the reines. eod.
- A Fomentation against vlcers of the bladder. eod.
- A Foment for him that is troubled with the stone &  
suppression of vrine. eod.
- A Fomentation against vomiting, after the healing of  
olde vlcers. 136.
- A Fomentation against vomiting in the cure of wounds  
vlcers, or bruses. eod.

### FUMIGATIONS.

- A Fume for the vlcers of the Nose, proceeding of Alo-  
pecia Gallica. eod.
- A Fume to cure vlcers, proceeding of Lues veneria, or  
Alopecia Gallica. eod.
- A Fume to prouoke sweate. eod.
- A Fume against the Palsie. eod.
- A Fumigation for the Reume. eod.

### GARGARISMES.

- A Gar. for the inflammation of the mouth or throte. 137
- A Gargarisme for the inflammation of Vuula. eod.
- A gar. for heat in the mouth by drinking of poiso. eod.
- A gargarisme for Squinantia in his augmentatiō. eod.
- A gargarisme for Angina in his beginning. eod.
- A gargarisme for vlcers in the mouth, proceeding of  
Alopecia Gallica. eod.
- A Gargarisme for Apostumes of the Iawes. eod.
- A Gargarisme for vlcers in the mouth being caused  
with Vnguents after sweating. 138.
- A Gargarisme for the swelling of the throat. eod.

Ddd. ij.

A gar-



## A T A B L E.

A gargarisme for Squinantia in the state.	cod.
A gargarisme for swelling of the throte.	cod.
A gargarisme for Angina in his augmentation.	cod.
A gar. to be vsed in the cure of Alopecia Gallica.	cod.
A gargarisme for vlcers in the mouth proceeding in the time of Lues veneria.	cod.
A gargarisme for Angina or swelling in the throt.	139.
A gargarisme for Angina in his state.	cod.
A gargarisme for loose black & rotten teeth.	cod.
A gargarisme for vlcers in the mouth by taking of poison.	cod.
A gargarisme for the Squincie.	cod.
A gargarisme for them that be rowse fallen, commonly called the falling of Vuula.	cod.
A gargarisme for the swelling in the necke.	cod.
A gargarisme to draw fleume out of the head, but not without counsel.	cod.

## I N I E C T I O N S.

An Iniection for vlcers in the breast.	140.
An Iniection for wounds made with gunshot.	cod.
An Iniection for wounds to stay flux of humors.	cod.
An Iniection for an vlcer in the yard.	cod.
An iniection to mundifie vlcers.	cod.
An Iniection for wounds in the throat.	cod.
An Iniection for hollow vlcers.	cod.
An Iniection to conglutinate wounds in the belly.	cod.
An Iniection for wounds in the bladder.	cod.
An Iniection for hollow vlcers.	141.
An Iniection for the burning of vrine.	cod.
An Iniection for vlcers in the mouth.	cod.
An Iniection for wounds or vlcers.	cod.
An Iniection for venomous and rebellious vlcers.	cod.
An Iniection for fistulated and hollow vlcers.	cod.
An Iniection for vlcers in the yard which will heale and assuage paine.	cod.



# A TABLE.

196

- An Iniection for hollow wounds. 142.
- An Iniection for cankerous & fistulated vlcers. cod.
- An Iniection for hollow & rottē wounds if either ab-  
sterfiues or incarnatiues will auaille in them. cod.
- A Iulep to be vfed as an Iniection for vlcers. cod.

## LINIMENTS.

- A Liniment for red pimples in the face proceeding of  
salt flegme. cod.
- A Liniment for a Canker. cod.
- A Liniment for wounds in the Eyes. 143.
- A Liniment to be vfed in the cure of small branny  
scales in the head. cod.
- A good Liniment for conuulsion of the sinewes. cod.
- A Liniment to procure flesh in vlcers. cod.
- A Liniment to be vfed in the cure of Alopecia Galli-  
ca or Lues Veneria. cod.
- A Liniment to be vfed in wounds of the ancles or  
feete. cod.
- A Liniment for warts. 144.
- A Liniment to be vfed in the beginning of Phlegmon  
or inflammation. cod.
- A Linim. for mēbers that are weakned by wounds. cod.
- A Linim. to be vfed in the cure of Lues veneria. cod.
- A Einiment for an oedemous tumor or swelling pro-  
ceeding of cold matter. cod.
- A Liniment for the falllyng of haire. cod.
- A Liniment for salt fleume & itch. cod.
- A Liniment for burning in the face. 145.
- A maturatiue Liniment which will affwage paine in a  
Tumor or Impostume. cod.
- A liniment for an vlcer in the yeard. cod.
- A liniment to dissolue the hardnesse of the legs after  
the Gout. cod.
- A liniment for the falllyng of haire. cod.
- A liniment to be vfed in Morbo pediculari. cod.

Ddd. iij.

A



## A TABLE.

- A liniment to be vsed in Alopecia Gallica. cod.  
 A linimēt approued for baldnes to cause haire to grow  
 in any part with speede. 146.  
 A liniment for Saint Anthonies fire. cod.  
 A liniment to kill wormes in vlcers of the eares. cod.  
 A liniment for itch & scabbes. cod.  
 A liniment for Saint Anthonies fire. cod.  
 A liniment to abate spongy flesh with ease. cod.  
 A liniment to assuage paine. cod.  
 A liniment to mollifie all tumors or swellings. cod.  
 A liniment for paine proceeding of colde matter. 147.  
 A liniment for brusings & contusions. cod.  
 A liniment for payne of the ioynts. cod.  
 A liniment for payne of the ioynts, proceeding of a  
 colde cause. cod.  
 A liniment for the breaking out of childrens heads, or  
 elder folkes, commonly called a scaule. cod.  
 A liniment for the falling of haire. cod.  
 A liniment to defēd Dura Mater frō putrefactiō. 148  
 A liniment to assuage paine about wounds or vlcers,  
 cod.  
 A liniment for burning & scalding. cod.  
 A liniment for cold aches or paynes. cod.  
 A liniment for the falling of haire. cod.  
 A liniment for the collicke & stone. cod.  
 A liniment to mollifie & assuage payne. cod.  
 A liniment for a Rupture. 149.  
 A liniment to coole the inflammation about vlcers. cod.  
 A liniment very good for a member that is wholly con-  
 sumed although it haue bene so a long time. cod.

## LOTIONS.

- A Lotion to resolue the stiffenesse of the legges. cod.  
 A Lotion for a tumor in Inguine, called Bubo Vene-  
 reus. cod.  
 A Lotion for falling of haire. cod.

A Lo-



- A Lotion to cicatrize vlcers in the mouth proceeding  
of Alopecia Gallica. 150.  
A Lotion for a Fracture. cod.  
A Lotion for hollow vlcers & Cankers. cod.  
A Lotion for wounds & vlcers. cod.  
A Lotion for deepe & hollow vlcers. cod.

## OYLES.

- An Oyle for the morpew & spots of the face. cod.  
An Oyle called Oleū magistrale to be vsed in wounds  
of the necke or throate. cod.  
An Oyle for greene wounds. 151.  
An Oyle to be vsed in the outward part of the ancles  
& teete. cod.  
An Oyle for greene wounds. cod.  
An Oleum magistrale for wounds. cod.  
A most excellent remedy for the Pallie. cod.  
An Oyle for deafenesse. cod.  
An Oyle of secret operation, in Vlcers, Cankers & fi-  
stules. 152.  
A yeolow Oyle which doth wonderfully cause flesh  
in wounds, and doth mittigate paine & also causeth  
good matter. cod.  
An Oyle for hollow wounds & fistules. cod.  
An Oyle for conuulsion of Nerues. cod.  
An Oyle for greene wounds, a hid secret. cod.  
An Oyle for pricking of sinewes. 153.  
An Oyle for wounds. cod.  
An Oyle to heale greene wounds with speede. cod.  
An Oyle to agglutinate wounds with speed. cod.  
An excellent good Oyle for payne of the Gout. cod.  
An Oyle for greene wounds. 154.  
An Oyle of S. Iohns wort which is good for wounds,  
cod.

An



## A TABLE. A

- An Oyle of earth-wormes which is good for wounds  
in the sinewes or other places. cod.
- An Oyle for greene wounds. cod.
- An Oyle for hollow vlcers. cod.
- An Oyle to digest wounds within .24. houres. cod.
- An oyle very excellent for wounds and vlcers, especi-  
ally when the vlcers be well mundified, it doth al-  
so incarnate allwage pain, comfort & speedely con-  
glutinate. 155.
- An oyle to heale both greene wounds & olde vlcers  
very well. cod.
- An excellent good oyle for hollow vlcers. cod.
- An Oyle to mundifie vlcers. cod.
- An other for the same more comfortable. 156.
- A very excellēt & approued oyle for vlcers & wōuds,  
cod.
- An oyle for greene wounds, cod.
- An oyle to incarnate wōuds, & to cōfort sinewes. cod.
- An oyle to mollifie hardnes, in or about wounds. cod.
- An oyle for wounds. cod.
- The cōposition of a Balme most precious in wōuds. 157
- ¶ Balsanum coctum. cod.
- An Oyle for fistulated & cankerated vlcers. cod.
- An Oyle very good for woundes in sinewy parts or  
ioynt. 158.
- An Oyle very good for wounds in any parte of the  
body. cod.

## P O W D E R S.

- A Powder to be vsed in the cure of a Rupture. cod.
- A Powder to cause flesh in a hollow vlcer. cod.
- A Powd. for hollow wōuds with losse of substance. co.
- A Powder for wounds in the head. cod.
- A Powder to staunch blood. cod.
- A redde Powder agglutinatiue for wounds in the lips.  
fol. 159.



# A TABLE.

198

- A cicatrize powder to be vsed in the cure of the yeard  
eodem.
- A powder to staunch bloud. cod.
- A powder consolidatiue for wounds. cod.
- A powder for wounds in the head. cod.
- A powder to staunch bloud. cod.
- A powder to stay bloud which must be vsed in the  
cure of the yeard. cod.
- A powder for wounds in the Nose. cod.
- A powder to staunch bloud. cod.
- A powder for vlcers in the priuities, which doth exci-  
cate, mundifie, incarnate, and agglutinate. 160.
- A powder exciccatiue for vlcers. cod.
- A powder to be vsed in the cure of pustula carbuncu-  
losa. cod.
- A powder for the swelling of the throat. cod.
- A powder to incarnate wounds. cod.
- A powder to dry vlcers. cod.
- A powder to make Trochisses to cate down superflu-  
ous flesh in vlcers. cod.
- A powder to agglutinate wounds. cod.
- A powder to stay bleeding in any part. cod.
- A powder to staunch bloud. 161.
- A powder adstrictiue, to be vsed in stitching of wounds  
eodem.
- A powder to incarnate wounds. cod.
- A powder to dry & cicatrize vlcers in moist bodies. co
- A powder for moist and hollow vlcers. cod.
- A powder to cicatrize wounds and vlcers. cod.
- A corrosiue powder very easie and profitable. cod.
- A powder to cicatrize & heale vlcers which must be  
dissolued in water. 126.
- A potential corrosiue for dismembring. cod.
- A powder to stay the marrow after the member is ta-  
ken away. cod.
- A powder to cicatrize vlcers. cod.

Ecc. j.

A pow-



## A. TABLE.

A powder incarnatiue. cod.  
 A corrosiue powder very good. cod.  
 A corrosiue powder more stronger. cod.  
 A corrosiue powder for vlcers. cod.  
 A powder for wounds in the head. cod.  
 A powder for a Rupture. 163.  
 A powder for a Fistula. cod.  
 An other for the same. cod.

### POTIONS.

A potion to be vsed in the cure of Phlegmon or inflammation proceeding of bloud. cod.  
 A potion for such as haue vlcers in the yeard. cod.  
 A potion for the canker not vlceraed. cod.  
 A potion solutiue to be vsed in Erisipilas phlegmonides. cod.  
 A potion for suppression of vrine. cod.  
 A potion for a virulent and corrosiue vlcet. 164.  
 An Almō milk for such as haue vlcers in the yeard. cod.  
 A potion for the Drop sic. cod.  
 A potion for the swelling of the throat. cod.

### PILLES.

Pilles to be vsed in the cure of Alopecia Gallica. cod.  
 Pilles for payne in the ioynts proceeding of Alopecia Gallica, or Lues veneria. cod.  
 Pilles to be vsed in pestilentiall feuers. cod.  
 Pilles for Lues veneria. 165.  
 Pilles for Alopecia Gallica. cod.

### PLASTERS.

A plaster to be vsed in Hermia intestinalis. cod.  
 A plaster to be vsed in Apostumes of the eares. cod.  
 A plaster for the byting of a mad dogge. cod.  
 A plaster to be vsed when Os Coccyx is broken. cod.  
 A plast. to draw out a thorn or a prick in any place. 166  
 A plaster for Hermia intestinalis. cod.

A pla-



- A plaster to mollifie the hardnes in womē's breasts. cod.  
 A plaster to cause flesh in hollow vlcers. cod.  
 A plaster for the Goute. cod.  
 A plaster for the hardnesse of sinewes. cod.  
 A plaster to mittigate paine in the cure of a carbūcle. cod.  
 A plaster, resolutiue to be vsed in Hermia humoralis. co.  
 A plaster to mollifie & resolue a scirrous tumor. 167.  
 A plaster to maturate a Fellon. cod.  
 A plaster to maturate in Hermia humoralis. cod.  
 A plaster for the swelling of the belly. cod.  
 A plaster to be applied to the reynes, for him that hath  
 an vlcer in the yeard. cod.  
 A plaster to mollifie the hardnesse of Phlegmon. cod.  
 A plaster consolidatiue for a Fellon. 168.  
 A plaster for payne in the stomacke. cod.  
 A plaster for a Felon. cod.  
 A plaster to resolue the cold tumors of the coddies. cod.  
 A plaster repercussiuē & desiccatiue to be vsed in the  
 cure of the creeping Herpes. cod.  
 A plaster for luxation of the foote. cod.  
 A plaster for a byting. cod.  
 A maturatiue plaster for the swelling in the cods pro-  
 ceeding of a cold cause. cod.  
 A plaster to be vsed in the cure of Scirrus exquiesitus. 169  
 A plaster for an Oedemus tumor. cod.  
 A plaster for the flux of the belly. cod.  
 A plaster to mittigate paine of the Hemrhodes. cod.  
 A plaster for Hermia aquosa. cod.  
 A plaster for a Wenne. cod.  
 A plaster for a windy tumor. cod.  
 A plaster to draw out splints, thornes, and such lyke in  
 any place. 170  
 A plaster for hardnesse of the Splene. cod.  
 A plaster to restore a broken bone. cod.  
 A plaster against all bitinges. cod.  
 A plaster for Struna. cod.



## A TABLE.

A plaster for the hardnesse of the lyuer.	cod.
A plaster of Centaurie for wounds in the head or depression of the scull in young children.	cod.
Emplastrum de Ranes.	cod.
A plaster which doth wonderfully drye vp cold humors in the ioynts, & appeaseth paines.	171.
A plaster to maturate tumors in the neck & back.	cod.
A plaster to maturate tumors in womens brestes.	cod.
A plaster for the Hemrhodes.	cod.
A plaster for paine in the huckle-bone.	cod.
A plaster for Nodus and glandulous tumors.	cod.
A plaster maturatiue for wennes.	cod.
A redde desiccatiue plaster.	172.
A plaster to be vsed in the beginning of phlegmō.	cod.
A plaster for a fracture.	cod.
A plaster for a filthy and rotten vlcere.	cod.
A plaster for the Splene.	cod.
A plaster for an equall wound.	cod.
A pla. attractiue to draw out arrowheads or thorns.	cod.
A plaster for flegmaticke Apostumes.	cod.
A plaster of Bethonie for wounds in the head, and to draw out spelles or bones, it will recouer lose flesh, it doth very much mundifie, digest, & drye.	173.
A mundificatiue plaster for wounds.	cod.
A plaster for a simple wound.	cod.
A plaster vesicatory for Tinea capitis.	cod.
A plaster for Nodus and glandulous tumours.	cod.
A plaster against all poisoned wounds and biting and stinging of Serpents.	cod.
A plaster to maturate Bubo venereus.	cod.
A plaster for hard and knotty places.	174.
A plaster for the brosed blood vnder the skinne.	cod.
A plaster against inflammation.	cod.
A pla. to be vsed in contusions of childrens heads.	cod.
A plaster to be vsed in Scirrhus vero & legitimo.	cod.
A plaster for Gangrena.	cod.
A pla-	



# A TABLE.

200

A Plaster for the swelling in the throte.	cod.
A Plaster to mollifie, heale, & assuage payne.	175.
A Plaster to maturate Bubo.	cod.
A Plaster of willow leaues which will cure vlcers of hard curation & fistules.	cod.
A Sparadrop plaster.	cod.
A desiccative plaster.	cod.
A Plaster attractive for the depression of the Skull, & chiefely in children.	cod.
A Plaster for a Wenne.	cod.
A Plaster to mittigate paine.	176.
A Plaster narcoticke to with-draw the fence of any member.	cod.
A Plaster to stop humors flowing to the eyes.	cod.
A Plaster to incarnate as wel plaine vlcers as wounds.	cod.
A white Muscilage to assuage paine, & mollifie hard- nesse.	cod.
A Plaster resolutiue for cōtusions, luxations, & excesse of payne.	cod.
A Plaster conglutinatiue for wounds.	cod.
A Plaster for fractures and dislocations.	177.
A plaster for the swelling of the coddess.	cod.
A plaster for the fracture of the Skull.	cod.
A plaster maturative in cold causes.	cod.
A plaster to heale, cicatrize, & assuage payne.	cod.
Emplastrum de Minio.	cod.
A Plaster to confirme luxations & dislocations.	cod.
A plaster absterfiue & very good to assuage pain.	178.
A Plaster to mollifie & abate swellings.	cod.
A plaster to consolidate & cicatrize.	cod.
A plaster for all knots.	cod.
A plaster which doth heale, draw, mundifie & resoluē, & must be applyed three dayes.	cod.
A plaster to resoluē hard tumors.	cod.
A plaster very excellent for the Sciatica.	cod.
Ecc, iii.	A



## A TABLE. A

- A Plaster for running of Eyes. 179.  
 A plaster against the going out of the fundamēt. cod.  
 A Plaster against payne of the ioynts. cod.  
 A Plaster spiced against payne of the ioynts of a cold  
 cause. cod.  
 A Plaster for a Rupture. cod.  
 An other for a Rupture. cod.  
 A Plaster resolutiue against all swellings & inflam-  
 mations. cod.  
 A plaster for the Gout. 180.  
 A mollificatiue plaster. cod.  
 A plaster resolutiue. cod.  
 A mollifying plaster. cod.  
 A plaster for the Palsie. cod.  
 A plaster for hot Apostumes in womens breasts. cod.  
 A plaster for the Gout. cod.  
 A white plaster mollificatiue. cod.  
 An other plaster mollificatiue. 181.  
 A plaster for the Goute & payne in the huckle-bone.  
 cod.  
 A plaster to resoluē colde & windie humors in the  
 ioynts & other parts. cod.  
 A Plaster for ache & paynes of the shoulders, armes,  
 & other parts of the body. cod.  
 Emplastrum de Rhabarbaro Ioannis Manardi. cod.  
 Emplastrum de Minio. cod.  

### VNGVENTS.

 An Oyntment for Itch. cod.  
 An other Oyntment for Itch. cod.  
 An other Oyntment for Itch. 182.  
 Vnguentum Rosarum. cod.  
 Vnguentum Populeon. cod.  
 Vnguentum magistrale for burning. cod.  
 An Oyntment for colde aches. cod.  
 An Oyntment for burning. cod.  
 An artificiall Oyntment for wormes. 183.  
 An



# A TABLE. I A

201

An Oyntment to mittigate payne,	cod.
An Oyntment to heale inflammations,	cod.
An Oyntment for the Hemrhodes,	cod.
Vnguentum mercuriatum cum theriaca,	cod.
An Vnguent which doth mittigate payne, defendeth accidents, & consumeth tumors which happen in greene wounds,	cod.
Vnguentum vulpinum very good against aches, & re- storeth lymmes & ioyns, lamed through paynes of the Gout, &c.	cod.
An healing Oyntment,	184.
Vnguentum Apostolorum,	cod.
A mundifying Vnguent for inueterate vlcers,	cod.
Vnguentum mundificatium magistrale,	cod.
Vnguentum viride,	cod.
Vnguentum mundificatium,	cod.
Vnguentum Aegyptiacum,	cod.
An other Aegyptiacum,	cod.
An other Aegyptiacum,	185.
An other,	cod.
Vnguentum mundificatium,	cod.
Vnguentum Incarnatium,	cod.
Vnguentum Incarnatium,	cod.
Vnguentum Incarnatium,	cod.
Vnguentum Incarnatium,	cod.
Vnguentum Basilicon,	cod.
Tetrapharmacum Galeni,	186.
Vnguentum Fuscum,	cod.
Vnguentum Refine,	cod.
Vnguentum sanatiuum,	cod.
Vnguentum de Attanata minus,	cod.
Vnguentum Sanatiuum,	cod.
Vnguentum Sanatiuum,	cod.
Vnguentum Sanatiuum,	cod.
Vnguentum Sanatiuum alterum,	cod.
Vnguentum Diapompholigos,	cod.

Vn-



# A TABLE. A

Vnguentum defensiuum magistrale. cod.  
 Vnguentum tripharmacum. 187.  
 Vnguentum rubrum siue de Minio camphoratu. cod.  
 Vnguentum Caphuratum album. cod.  
 Vnguentum desiccatiuum. cod.  
 Vnguentum dialthie compositum. cod.  
 An Oyntment for Morbus Gallicus. cod.

FINIS TABVLAE.



MIEVL X. VAVLT. MOVRIR. EN. VERT V.  
 QVE. VIVRE. EN. HONGTE.

Imprinted at London by

Thomas East. 1579.

*James Smith in Saint Dunstons Church  
 engraved for him*



