BAYFIELD

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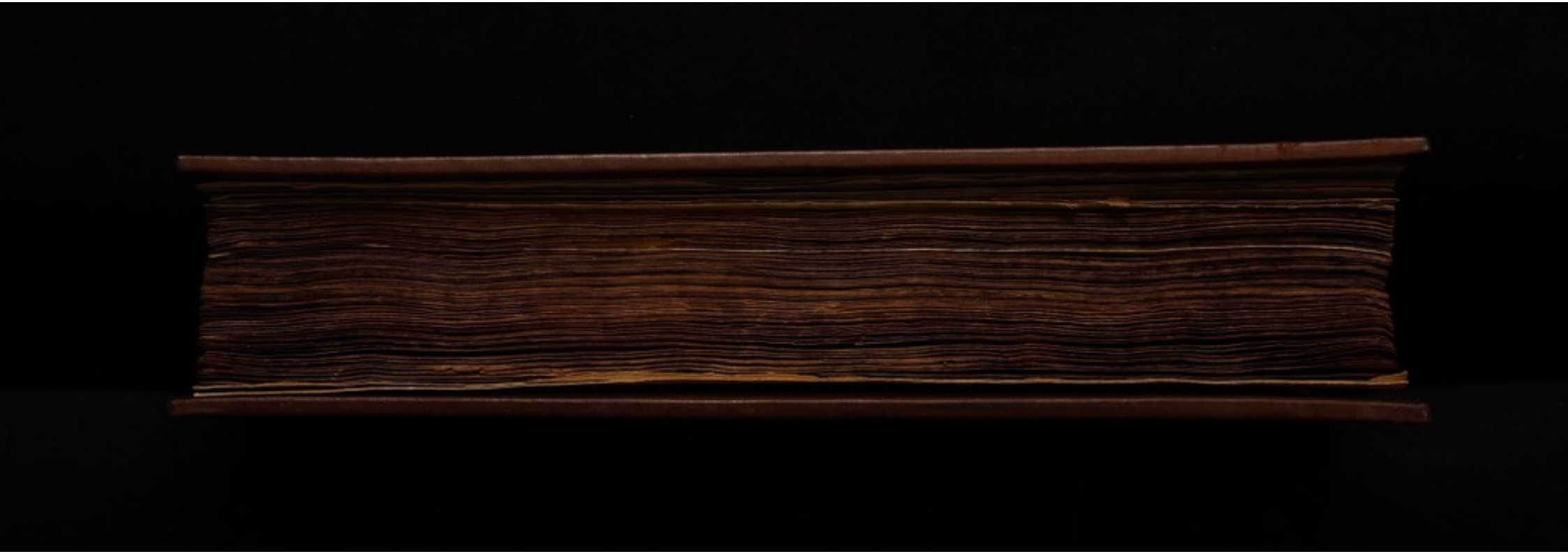
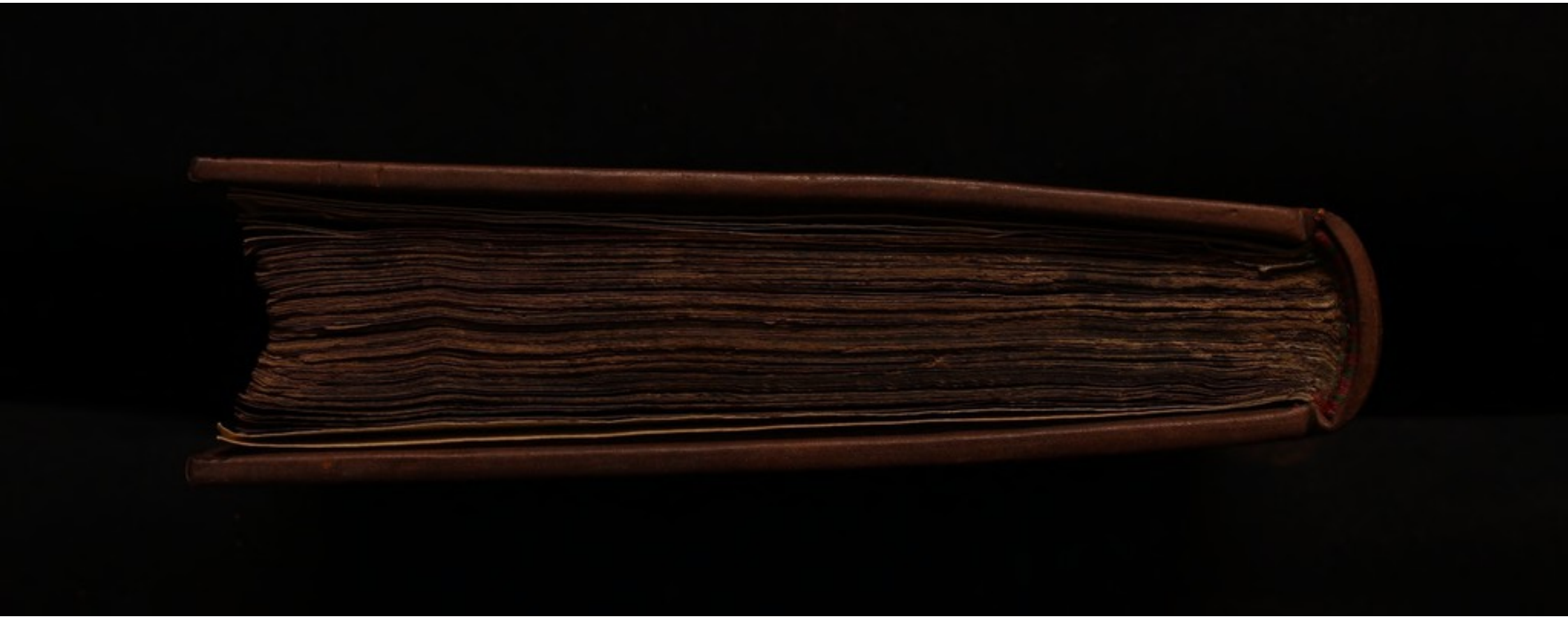
DE

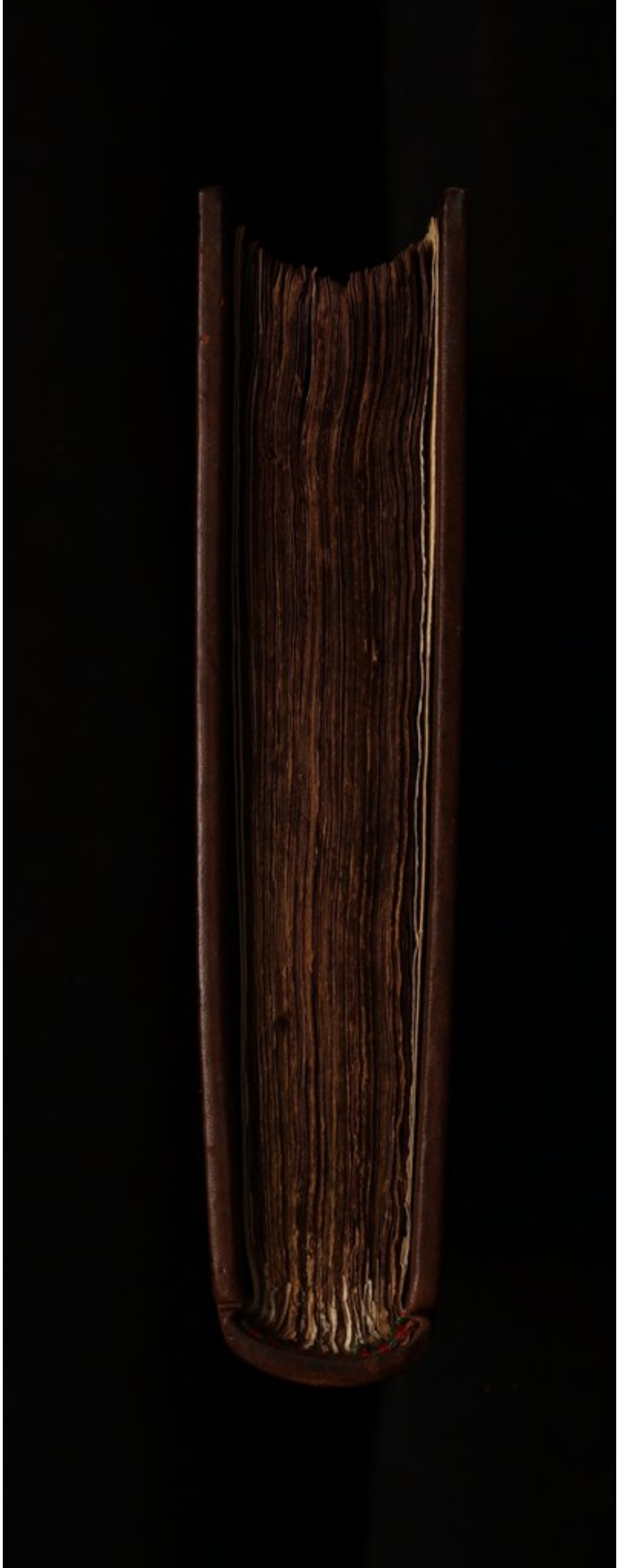
MORBORUM

CAPITIS

1663







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Τῆς Ἰατρικῆς Κάρωσις:

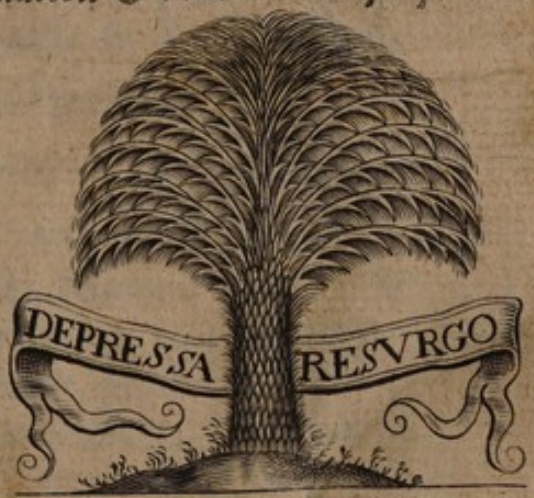
OR A TREATISE DE *Morborum* CAPITIS *Essentiis & Prognosticis.*

Adorned with above three hundred Choice and Rare Observations: Many of them Selected out of the most Eminent and Renowned Authors now Extant amongst us.

BY

ROBERT BAYFIELD, *Physician.*

Morborum Medicamina, si à Doctis usurpata, remedia; si verò ab indoctis & inexercitatis, reperientur venena.



LONDON,
Printed by *D. Maxwel*, and are to be sold by *Richard Tomlins*, at the Sun and Bible in Pie-corner, 1663.

Supremo omnium Capiti,
Deo optimo maximo,
Et corporis ac animæ
Beatissimo Patri, & salutari Medico;
Ejusq; secundo,
Serenissimo Principi, Augustissimoq;
MONARCHÆ
CAROLO II.
Gratiâ singulari, necnon minus mirabili Providentiâ
Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ,
Regi Potentissimo,
Et in hisce terris Capiti Summo,
Religionis Fideiq; Defensori strenuo,
Justitiæ, Clementiæ,
Omnigenæq; virtutis Illustrissimo exemplari:
Laborantis Ecclesiæ, ruentisq; Reipublicæ
Et Reduci, & Redintegratori,
Probatissima hæc
Morborum Caput afficientium
& κειτύεια, & φάρμακα
(Tanti licèt Numinis nomine indigna)
In summæ gratitudinis & observantiæ Symbolum
è subditis, primus, ultimus,
alto pectore, Pede imo
D. D. Cqu;
R. B.

Non

Bis

Ab fe

Ne

O life

Where

R

ROBERTUS BAIFIELD,

Anagrammata,

Bis dote laurifer;

Non lauros, neve omnis enim fert omnia tellus;
Bis Te Lauriferum, dotibus esse patet.

Aliter,

Ab sudore fit liber.

Ab sudore Liber tibi fit conamine multo;
Nec fructus profert, ni bene cultus ager.

ROBERT BAYFIELD.

Anagrams.

O life bred by Art,
Be (if tryed) labor.

O life *crowned with Bayes, since* bred by Art.
Wherein (if try'd) *true* Labor *bears chief part.*

R. P.

The Epistle to the Reader.

Courteous Reader,

THis Tractate which I now present unto thee, is the fruit of my spare hours, it having been my recreation, for some time, to read the best Authors which I could meet with; and for the help of my memory, I have collected the choicest Observations, and the most infallible Prognosticks which did occur, and reduced them under several Heads, distinguished into several Chapters; which I have found very useful, profitable, and pleasing unto me; and presuming they may be so to others also, I have now published them to the World, that so they which neither have money to buy, nor leisure to read many Volumnes, may find in this little Epitome the choicest, and chiefest things that are contained in them, touching all those Diseases and Symptoms which affect the Head. I have also inserted many Observations of my own, which were never before in Print. Indeed when I consi-

dered

dered the paucity of Observations, and especially how immethodically (for the most part) those extant are digested; I thought it might be worth my pains to run through the whole body of Practical Physick in this Method, which affords not only the Definitions, and Prognosticks of Diseases, with select Observations upon them, but also their Causes and Diagnostick signs, as will clearly appear to the Observing Reader. Yet when I had finished this Tractate of the Diseases of the Head, I thought it not convenient to proceed any further, but rather to put a stop to my intended purpose, until I saw how this would be resented. There can be no better means, I am sure, to preserve, further, and assist, the practising of Physick, then is the careful and painful penning of it, especially of Observations: For as Practice is the best and chiefest part of Physick; so is Observation the surest, and most demonstrating part of Practice: Hence it cometh to pass, through the defect of Observations, that so many Prescriptions we meet with in the Works of most

learned

learned Practitioners, fall often short in performing the Cures they promise, and we took them up for; but Observations are the Touch-stone for the trying of what ever is not good, and what current in Physick. I presume that it will be superfluous for me to tell thee, what great benefit thou mayest reap by acquainting thy self with this Tractate; for as Zeuxis, *picturing* Helen, *drew the Liueaments from five of the fairest Virgins of* Croton: *So this Book (excluding what is mine) is borrowed from the richest treasuries of the best Physitians: And verily, I judge him of too mean capacity for this Art or Science, that cannot by the light of these things proceed into further Particulars, when need requireth.*

This I profess, that my care in beginning, continuing, and ending this Work, hath been for the benefit of my Country, that I might help young Students in Physick (as I am one my self) to the attaining of some perfection, not esteeming my pains, but ha-

zarding

zarding my credit : For I am not ignorant, that a large brood of pregnant Wits, fraught-ed with jeers, (and good ones, as they term them) will snarl , though themselves either cannot, or (be it spoken in the best sence) will not spare time from their pleasures or profits to advantage others. These proud wits and curious heads are so extreamly in love with their own shadows, and do so highly admire their own conceits , that they despise all the understanding and learning of other men. They will whip Homer, *as did* Zoilus; *sift great* Hippocrates, *as did* Thessalus, *and lash* Seneca , *that super-intendent of Wit, Learning, and Judgment, as did* Caligula, Agellius, Fabius, *and* Lipsius *himself, his chief Propugner ; they have sucked* Lamia's *breasts in* Plutarch , *who when she sate spinning at home laid her eyes by her in a Basin, but put them into her head when she went abroad : They are as kinde as the Cuckow , which devoureth the Bird that brought her up, and with the male Spider (as* Aristotle *saith) they eat the prey, but take*

take no pains. Unwiſe were I, being empty and barren, if I thought to eſcape that which Homer, *that ſweet and ſugred* Mecænas *of* Greece, *might in no wiſe avoid. Simple were I to ſeek to evade that which the wiſeſt, and Learnedeſt,* Socrates, Architas, *and* Seneca, *could not ſhun.* Zeno *the poor Philoſopher could reſiſt the violence of the great King* Antigonus, *and* Demoſthenes *could withſtand the force of* Philip, *and yet neither of them could avoid the ſnares of thoſe that defamed their Labour, and envied their diligence in Writing, and making of Books. Indeed it is the common doom of all Writers:* Scaliger *makes* Galen fimbriam Hippocratis; *and* Paracelſus *will have them both meer Idiots, Infants in Phyſick and Philoſophie: Yea,* Cardan *condemns them alſo, for tediouſneſs, obſcurity, and confuſion. If ſuch, and ſo many famous men that I could name, have ſuffered ſo much, what ſhall I expect? How ſhall I that am* vix umbra tantæ doctrinæ, *hope to pleaſe? For that which is moſt plea-*

ſing

ſing to one, is amaracum ſui, *moſt harſh to another* : Quot homines, tot ſententiæ, *ſo many men, ſo many minds* ; Unuſquiſq; abundat ſenſu ſuo ; *and whilſt each particular Party is ſo affected, how ſhould one give ſatisfaction to all ? How ſhall I hope to expreſs my ſelf to each mans humor and conceit ? Some underſtand too little, ſome too much,* Qui ſimiliter in legendos libros, atque in ſalutandos homines irruunt, non cogitantes quales, ſed quibus veſtibus induti ſint, *as* Auſtin *obſerves ; not regarding what, but who writes. If he be not rich, in great place, polite, and brave, a great Doctor, or full fraught with grand Titles, though never ſo well qualified, he is a Dunce! but, as* Baronius *hath it of Cardinal* Caraffa's *Works ; he is a meer Hog that rejects any man* pro paupertate ſuâ. *Truly, the malice of men ſo exceedingly increaſeth, that no man, no not the beſt learned, as you have heard (much leſs I) can do ought without reproach and ſlander ; yea, and that chiefly by men of his own profeſsion : For how*

hate-

hateful and vile a matter is this, and a plain demonstration of Envie, when one man of Science shall be asked by a stranger, what opinion he hath of another man of Science that he knoweth; he shall answer, he is a good Herbalist, or he understandeth well the practick part of Physick, I know nothing else of him. They that are perfect in nothing themselves have ever in readiness such disdainsul reproach to hide their own Ignorance: as though a man being excellent in any one thing, it proved him to be ignorant in all other. Certainly the remembrance of such disdainful Objections (when I had already finished this thing) made me in doubt to put forth this Work; but that my Friends, with whom I conferred my doings, earnestly perswaded me not to regard the rage of Envie, so long as Truth would bear out it self, while Time consumed both Slander and also Envie, the Author of all reproach; And that I should in no case cease to do that should profit many, for the evil of a few; some perhaps will say (to diminish that little honour which I might get by this my Work)

that

that the Ancients have written the greateſt part thereof : But they ſhall learn from the mouth of this great Oracle, That there is no leſs wit and underſtanding required to be able to judge of Sciences formerly written, then to be the firſt Authors of them. Indeed the Ancients, whoſe ſtudious endeavours conſpired the ſubduing of theſe and other Diſeaſes, have left behinde them moſt honourable Teſtimonies of their Labors ; yea, and Modern men alſo have been ſtirred up to do the like; but ſome of them with ſo much tedioufneſs and prolixity, that you may ſooner finde your Patient dead, than a remedy in their Writings, which (if my judgment be any thing) are more learned then uſeful. Beſides, though there were many Giants of old in Phyſick and Philoſophy, yet I ſay, with Didacus Stella, *A Dwarf ſtanding on the ſhoulders of a Giant may ſee further then the Giant himſelf ; and it is no greater prejudice for me, to endite after others, then for* Ælianus Montaltus, *that famous Phyſitian, to write* De Morbis Capitis, *after* Jaſon Pratenſis, Heurnius, Hildeſheim,

&c. Oribaſius, Ætius, Avicenna, *have all out of* Galen, *but to their own Method*, diverſo ſtilo, non diversâ fide. *Yea, I muſt uſurp that of* Wecker, è Ter. Nihil dictum quod non fuit dictum prius, Methodus ſola artificem oſtendit. I *gathered my Stones out of many Quarries, but I compoſed my frame my ſelf: If I have done well, it is that which I deſired, but if I have done ſlenderly, it is that I could attain unto. For my own part, I reſpect matter, not words; remembring that of* Cardanus, Verba propter res, non res propter verba: *and ſeeking with* Seneca, Quid ſcribam, non quemadmodum, *rather what, then how to write: I neglect Phraſes, and labour wholly to inform my Readers underſtanding, not to pleaſe his ear; 'tis not my ſtudie, or intent, to compoſe neatly, which an Orator requires, but to expreſs my ſelf readily and plainly, as it happens: Whether I have attained the mark at which I aimed, or ſhot wide, I ſubmit my ſelf to thy learned, and favourable Cenſure: And as for thoſe malicious Calumnies of Rai-*

 lers,

lers and Detractors (as the barking of a Dog) I securely contemn them: What thou findest here amiss (except the faults of the Press) I freely confess it mine; yet neither wittingly, nor willingly is it mine; howsoever charge it to mine account, for I was ever of that Fathers minde, which in all his Works and Writings, desired not only pium Lectorem, *a courteous Reader of his Labours, but also* liberum Correctorem, *a free Reprover of his Faults; but so that they do it friendly, to blame in their judgement where it is equity, and not to blaze my faults unto the World, which is a breach of Charity; therefore do thou friendly reckon with me, and I will thankfully satisfie thee, and be sure to remember, that as it is thy duty to be thankful for the best, so thou oughtest to be charitable in thy censure of the rest. Consider what I say, and the Lord give thee understanding in all things.*

Thy Servant in Him, who took upon
Him the form of a Servant for us,

R. B.

Index Capitum in hoc Tractatu Contentorum.

59 De

93 De

125 *De*

The Index.

Errata

ERRATA.

PAge 5. linea 11. read *causato.* p. 32. l. 23. r. *depravation.* p. 35. l. ult. r. *præcipuè.* p. 63. l. 12. r. *she.* p. 68. l. 20. r. *orta* p. 70. l. 21. r. *Castorei* ℈ i. p. 71. l. 8. r. ℈ i. l. 22. r. *he took* p. 72. l. 14. r. *carui.* p. 74. l. 24. r. *Coch.* ℥ ß. p. 75. l. 6. r. ℥ i. p. 93. l. 6. r. *coaguli leporis.* ℥ ß. p. 95. l. 16. r. *Croci* ℈ i. p. 109. l. 26. dele *to be.* p. 114. l. 4. r. *scattering.* p. 117. l. 12. r. *couching.* l. 16. r. *couched.* p. 122. l. 21, 22, and 23. *dele. because therein,* &c. p. 132. l. 9. r. Ἀποῤῥήξις. p. 133. l. 26. r. ℥ i ß. p. 142. l. 10. r. *extracted,* p. 149. l. 12. r. *waterish flegm.* p. 147. l. 15. r. *concitata.* p. 148. l. 19. r. *promittit.* p. 153. l. ult. r. *efficè,* p. 155. l. 9. add *fol. origani, salviæ, stæchadis, rorismar.* ana M. ß. p. 159. l. 16. r. *quod,* p. 162. l. 12. r. ℈ ß. p. ibid. l. 13. r. ℈ i. p. ibid. l. 20. add *Lavendula.* p. 167. l. 7. r. ℈ i. p. 171. l. 27. r. *mororum,* p. 172. l. 25. r. *held,* p. 174. l. 13. r. ℥ i. ß. p. 178. l. add *Nutmeg.* p. 185. l. 24. r. ℈ ii. p. 186. l. 6. r. *upon a student who had.* p. ibid. l. 14. r. *not off.*

Plurima forsan occurrent, sed leviuscula mihi raptim perlegenti præterlapsa, quæ Lector Candidus facilè condonabit, intelligens facillimè emendabit.

Τῆς

Τῆς Ἰατρικῆς Κάρπος:

SEU

Tractatus de Morborum Capitis Essentiis & Prognosticis:

Plusquam trecentis selectis Observationibus adornatus.

CAPUT I.

De Intemperie Cerebri.

INtemperies Cerebri, The Distemper of the Brain, is a swerving of the same from its natural and pristine temper, brought upon it, by reason of some external and internal causes.

A distemper of the brain with or without matter, if recent, is a great deal easier to be cured then that which hath continued long, and is almost turned into a habit. *Intemperies per consensum (quando materia aliunde ad caput transmittitur) ceteris paribus, quàm quæ per essentiam, faciliùs curatur.* A distemper of the brain proceeding from bloud, either overthin, or too thick, is not to be made light of, but the cure must forthwith be set

upon and attempted, left an inflammation follow thereupon. *Intemperies cum pituita ſæpe in ſtuporem, paralyſin, apoplexiam, & ſoporoſos affectus degenerat.*

Dominus Sindal, 24 *annorum, Intemperie cerebri ab humore melancholico præcipuè procedente laborabat.* He was of a very timorous and fearful nature, and often complained of a ſiccity in his noſtrils; at laſt deſiring my advice, I thus ſet upon the cure.

℞ *foliorum ſenæ* ℥ i ß. *ſeminis fœniculi contuſi* ℈ ii. *decoctionis communis*, ℔ ix. *fiat Infuſio: in qua diſſolve ſyrupi roſarum ſol.* ℥ i. *Miſce, pro duabus doſibus*, half over night about ten of the clock, and the other half in the morning warm; It wrought very well, and did him much good: the decoction was thus prepar'd.

Recipe polypodii quercini contuſi ℥ ii. *prunorum Damaſcenorum* ℥ vi. *foliorũ ſenæ* ℥ i. ß. *Glycyrrhizæ raſæ & contuſæ* ℥ i. ß. *paſſularum enucleatarum* ℥ i ß. *ſeminis fœniculi contuſi* ℥ ii. *Herbarum, Endiviæ, Cichoreæ, violarum, ana* M i. *aquæ fontanæ* ℔. iii. ß. *vel* ℔ iv. *Fiat decoctio ſecundùm artem.* I commanded him to refrain from wine, ſtrong beer, and ſalt things; So oft as he was thirſty, he drank of this Julep.

Recipe aquæ fumariæ ℔ i. *ſyrupi è ſucco fumariæ* ℥ iii. *Miſce.* By this he felt much refreſhment; I cauſed him to boil in his broth Endive, Cichorie, Lettice, Bugloſs and Borage, and every night to eat a roſted

a rosted Pippin. From the Cephalick vein was let out six ounces of blood, which was very adust: and then next I prescrib'd him this potion.

Recipe Rhabarbari electi ℥ i. *senæ* ℥ ii. *fœniculi dulc.* ℈ ii. *fiat omnium infusio in sero lactis* ℥ v. *factáq; forti expressione, adde syrupi epithymi, fumariæ, ana* ℥ i. *misce.* It gave four stools: I also caused the temples of his head to be bathed, and the inside of his nostrils to be touched every night with a little of this Unguent.

Recipe Unguenti populeonis cum opio, ℥ i. *olei nucis moschatæ gut.* iii. *misce.* This procured sleep, by which his brain was humected. And lastly, I directed him to the use of *Cassia* new drawn with syrup of Roses, one ounce to be taken at a time in posset ale, wherein sweet Fennel seeds have been boyled. With these Remedies at length (through Gods blessing) he was freed from his distemper, and is at this present in very good health.

Domina Sugget, *ætatis* 37 *annorum, intemperie cerebri, ab humore pituitoso præcipuè, correpta est.* She was very much indisposed to stir, having a heaviness in her head, with a propensity to sleep; she also complained of a pain about the hinder part of her head, which afflicted her commonly from the third hour of the night until the ninth; her face was sometimes red, and as it were painted, but for the most part extraordinary pale; I being sent for, prescribed this Clyster.

℞ *Glycyrrhizæ contusæ* ℥ i. *passularũ* ℥ i. ℘. *cardui*

benedicti, stæchadis, florum chamomillæ, meliloti, betonicæ, rorismarini, ana, m ß. *Bulliant in sufficienti quantitate aquæ, ad* ℔ i. *collaturæ adde hieræ picræ* ʒ ii. *mellis* ℥ i. *salis communis* ʒ i. *Fiat enema.* It was often repeated, with good success.

℞ *Centaurii, Cardui benedicti, ana,* m ß. *sarsaparillæ incisæ & contusæ* ʒ iii. these were boiled in posset-ale, and a draught thereof given her hot, at her entrance into bed; it procured sweat very plentifully by the space of one hour: The next day she sate up with less heavinesse; after the second sweating she told me she was well, being able to walk, and to indure the light; nevertheless, to strengthen the animal faculty, I gave her this Electuary following.

℞ *Conservæ rorismarini, betonicæ, ana* ℥ i. ß. *Lapidis Bezoardici orientalis,* gr. iii. *Specierum dianthos,* ℈. ß. *Syrupi de stœchade,* q. s. *Fiat Electuarium:* Of this she took the quantity of a small bean evening and morning and so she was perfectly cured.

Domina Collard, 70. *annorum, mihi vicina, post diuturni icicritiæ laboris curam, intemperie cerebri à vapore per consensum correpta est; & sic curata fuit.*

℞ *syrupi rosarum sol* ℥ ß. *Decocti communis* ℥ ix. *spiritus cinnamomi,* gut. ii. *misce.* she took half last at night, which gave three stools next morning; after which, (the weakness and lightness in her head being removed) she was able to sit up; and soon after the taking of the rest she went abroad,

and

and the distemper returned no more. I remember, she had also this mixture, which did her much good.

℞ *Rob de ribes* ℥ ß. *confectionis Alkermes, Syrupi infusionis florum caryophillorum,* ana, ℥ ii. *aquæ cinnamomi, aquæ menthæ,* ana, gut. v. *folium auri, misce*; she took a little often off a knifes point, and that with very much delight.

Juvenis quidam melancholico temperamento affectus, Intemperie cerebri à seroso humore, à nimia vini potatione causata, procedente, laborabat; For the removing of which I prescribed the following Pils. ℞ *pilularum Cochiarum, Extracti Radii,* ana ℈ i. *Resinæ jalapæ* gr. vii. *misce. & f. pil. numero* 7. he took three over night, about ten of the clock, and the rest in the morning about 7. they wrought so effectually, that being again repeated, he became perfectly well.

Cap. II.

De Meatuum Cerebri angustia.

Meatuum Cerebri angustia, the straightness of the passages of the brain then happeneth, when the said passages are either obstructed through humors or vapours; or else compressed by reason of some tumor or violence offered to the skull.

Angustia à vapore proveniens levior est, & facilior

cilior curatu, quàm ea quæ ab humore procedit. If it proceeds *à sanguine è vasis effuso,* an inflammation follows from its putrefaction and rottenness: *Si verò sanguis adhuc in vasis suis hæreat, facilè curatur.* It flegm obstruct the passages of the brain, it must be timely and speedily evacuated, lest it unavoidably causeth the Palsie. *Angustia à tumore vel defectu suturarum incurabilis est.*

Robert Lemon of *Armingale*, being about four and fourty years old, is taken twice in a year with a dolorous heavinesſ in his head, and his sight is so weak that he is not able to endure the light, but is brought to me by his wife who leads him all the way with a double cloth before his eyes; yet immediatly after bleeding all the symptoms vanish, so that he plucks away his muffler, walks home without any help, and continues very well and sound until the next spring. I have been forced to let him blood at least twelve or thirteen times, and every time I draw away about 14 or 15 ounces; yet so great is the plethory, that he misleth it not: surely in his extremity the passages of the brain are very much compressed, by reason the vessels thereof are so much distended with blood.

We read in *Paræus* of two men that were cured of a most dangerous *Angustia* caused by the malign fume and venemous vapour of charcoal, First, *aqua vitæ* mingled with Triacle was often injected into their mouths. Secondly, Vomitories

of

of *Oxymel* in a great quantity was given them. Thirdly, sternutation was excited, by blowing into the nostrils the powder of *Euphorbium*, thereby to stir up the expulsive faculty of the brain, to the expulsion of that which oppressed it. Fourthly, the chymical oyl of Mints was rubbed on their palates and cheeks. Fifthly, sharp Clysters were administred, and frictions of their arms, legs, and back-bones were not omitted. Thus at length (through Gods blessing) they came to themselves again; after which Cordials were administred unto them; not only to generate new spirits, but also to attenuate and purifie those that were cloudy and gross in their bodies.

Cap. III.

De commotione Cerebri.

Commotio cerebri, The commotion of the Brain, is a removal of the same from its natural place, by reason of some external and violent causes.

Every commotion of the brain is very dangerous; because for the most part (beside an Apoplexie and Palsie, which doth sometimes happen) there followeth a Fever arising from the matter that becometh putrid and rotten, also a *delirium*, a *sphacelus* of the brain, and consequently death. *Si materia, in cerebri commotione, è capite ejiciatur,*

& ad nervos detrudatur, cæcitas ab obstructione nervorum opticorum, & convulsiones, sequuntur.

A little lad, ten yeers of age, in St. *Saviours* Parish, receiving a blow on his head, fell into a sudden consternation, insomuch that he became, as it were, altogether dumb, speechless, and likewise altogether deprived of motion, only he opened his eyes; Mr. *Crop*, an experienced Chirurgion (now deceased) and I, being sent for about two of the clock in the afternoon, we finde him moreover infested and afflicted with vomiting, by consent of the stomack, and in an acute fever; all which considered, we concluded he would die in a very short time, and so accordingly it fell out; for about the third day following he departed this life.

Etiam memini Dominum Hamond, *Scarnicensem, violentissima commotione cerebri mortuum fuisse.* For falling from an high place, the passages of his brain were so smitten, and the Vessels so broken, that there happened not only an Aphony or loss of Speech, with deprivation of motion, but also a pouring forth of blood by his mouth, ears and nostrils, and that in great abundance. I being sent for some few hours before he died, could feel no motion of any Pulse, save only about the heart, I felt a small pulsation. Half an hour before he died he was taken with *Singultus.*

Plura de Cerebri commotione vide in Paræo, *lib.* 10. *cap.* 9. where many Histories are inserted touching this most perillous disease, of which very few escape or recover.

Cap. IV.

De inflammatione cerebri.

INflammatio cerebri, The inflammation of the brain is a ſwelling thereof, proceeding from blood poured forth out of the veſſels into the void ſpaces of that part, and there putrifying.

As for the *Prognoſis*, or foreknowledge of things, in this diſeaſe; if the Urine be white and extraordinary clear, it ſignifies death, *quia bilis ad caput rapitur*: If there be a trembling of the tongue, or if they ſcrape together ſtraws, there is but ſmall hope of cure. If there appear to fall from the noſtrils a black drop, ſincere or bright, it is deſperate, in regard it proceeds from a very vehement aduſtion. If a convulſion follow upon an inflammation of the brain, death is to be expected. There is very little or no hope of cure, if a *delirium* being at the firſt preſent, there follow thereupon gnaſhing and grating together of the teeth: *Nam convulſio muſculorum in temporibus & maxillis ſignificatur. Eaq; etiam ad ſuppurationem tendens lethalis eſt: quia pus intra cranium & membranam evacuari non poteſt. Si ſudor multus calidus à capite, vel die critico copioſus ſanguis naribus effluit, aliqua ſpes curationis eſt.*

My brothers ſervant, twenty two years old, I remember, was taken with an inflammation of the brain,

brain; he had a perpetual *Delirium* which began sensibly or gradually, by little and little, a red kind of colour and deformity of his face and eyes, caused through the heat which dried up the membranes; he had a swift and quick pulse, an acute and continual fever, which from third day to third day was exasperated; also salt and sharp tears did sometimes distill from his eyes. I gave notice to his friends of the danger he was in, and the impossibility of his recovery, for so great an inflammation in so moist and tender a part as the brain, doth quickly produce a *sphacelus* or mortification; yet his mister being very importunate with me to do something for him, I opened a vein, prescribed cooling clysters, gave him gentle Apozems, *&c.* but all in vain, for on the seventh day he died.

Cap. V.

De cerebri Sphacelo.

Sphacelus cerebri. The mortification of the brain is a suppuration or corruption of the very substance thereof, *quæ gangræna, vel sideratio etiam nominatur.*

This disease is most dangerous, and commonly deadly, even in three days space, as *Hippocrates* sheweth in his 51. *Aphorism, Sect.* 7. saying, They die within three days whose brain begins to corrupt; but if they live longer, they recover their health.

ıtill he had recovered his health.

Fabricius ſaith, that in the greateſt ſwelling of ıe head, the water of quick lime (*abjectâ calce*) a moſt effectual remedy, if a ſpunge be dipped ıerein, and applied warm; *ac hoc ſolo remedio ſe ıdrocephalum curaſſe ſcribit.*

Cap. VII.

De Capitis Contuſione.

Contuſio capitis, The contuſion of the head, is a ſmiting or knocking together of the ſame the external part thereof mean while, for the ıoſt part, appearing ſound and entire) by ſomeıing that is weighty, hard, obtuſe and blunt.

Si muſculi temporales contundantur, delirium, paalyſis, convulſio, & mors inde ſequitur.

Petrus Pachequus, a famous Phyſitian, declares hat a nephew of his, receiving a bruiſe on his ead, became ſad, and complained a little of headch. A moneth after he fell into a Fever, *cum omnolentia & capitis dolore*: Ever and anon he oſe up and cryed out; on the ſeventh day of ıis fever, he voided corrupt matter from his noſe, nd preſently died.

A maid, twenty years of age, received a blow with a ſtone a little above her forehead, and went or all that about her uſual buſineſs. Howbeit three days after ſhe complained of a dull pain in her head,

head, ſhe became ſleepy, and was a little feveriſh. Upon the ſeventeenth day certain convulſive motions appear; upon the twenty an Impoſthume breaking, and greeniſh quittour coming out of her noſtrils, ſhe died.

A certain Gentleman fell backwards; he remained ſome days intent upon his buſineſs, afterward he began to rave, to deſire fire, ſaying that he was cold; to be ſleepy. He had a bad night, ever and anon putting his hand unto his head. Upon the eleventh day the impoſthume broke, and voiding purulent quittour out of his mouth, he ſuddenly died.

A certain young man, twenty eight years old, fell down headlong upon the left *Bregma*, upon a marble pavement, whence he received a contuſed wound, without any fracture of the skull, and being he was of a ſanguine temperature; by occaſion of this wound a Fever took him on the ſeventh day, with a continual *delirium*, and a Phlegmonous tumor, which poſſeſſed his whole head and neck; yet was he cured by loſing twenty ſeven ſaucers of blood, drawn away at five times within the ſpace of four days.

Cap. VIII.

De Vulnere cutis, & pericranii.

VUlnus *cutis*, The wound of the skin (the *Cranium* mean while remaining unhurt) is, to wit, when the skin alone, the fleshy panicle, the muscles, or even also the *Pericranium* is wounded.

A simple wound of the head by it self is not perillous, neither do any die thereof, if rightly handled: Yet it is well said of *Hippocrates*, that no wound of the head is to be neglected, because oftentimes it brings danger, yea sometimes a fever. A notable example we have in *Schenkius, lib.* 1. *observ.* 35. Concerning *Charles* the King of *Spains* son, who by reason of the neglecting of a wound in his head, at first not perillous, was afterward brought into danger of his life. We have also another example of one who by reason of a wound in his head not well cured, had the bone of his skull corrupted and vitiated; from whence there arose *diuturnus & longus capitis dolor.*

If the wound shall be simple and superficiary, it may then be cured after this manner: First, the hair must be shaven away, and a plaister applied made of the white of an Egg, Bole-armoniack and Aloes. Then, the day following, you must apply *Emplastrum de janua*, or else *de Gratia Dei*, untill the wound be perfectly healed.

But if it be deeper, and penetrate even to the

Pericranium

Pericranium, then it will be good to apply, at the second dressing, a digestive made of Venice Turpentine, the yelks of Eggs, oil of Roses, and a little Saffron; and that must be used so long, until the wound come to maturation; for then you must add Honey of Roses, and Barly flour, to the digestive. The rest of the cure is easily performed. *Linimentum Arcei* is indeed as a sufficient Balm for new wounds, especially in the head, so that a better can scarce be found out by art. It doth all the intentions of healing a wound in the head meerly of it self, the Flux being stayed; for it digesteth, mundifieth, incarneth, and cicatrizeth.

Cap. IX.

De Cranii vulnere seu fractura.

V*Ulnus seu fractura cranii*, The wound or fracture of the skull, is a continual solution, caused by some external violence and force; and yet such as reacheth not, neither attaineth unto, the membranes of the brain.

If the wound be in the Sutures, or very nigh unto the brain, or happen with a Contusion, or at the full of the moon, it is hard to cure. *Si etiam in temporibus accidit; curatu est difficile: quia musculi temporales arteriis, venis & nervis abundant.* The cure is doubtful, if presently upon the blow, the Patients strength and spirits fail him. But if the wound

wound become withered, dry, purulent and black, there is little or no hope of cure. *In vulneribus enim magnis, si tumores non superveniant, malum; authore* Hippocrate. It is no less dangerous, if after the seventh day a Fever come to appear: *Quia putredinis in cerebro est indicium. Periculosum etiam est, si quis in capite post veneris usum vulneretur.* It is not without danger, if the head be prone and subject to distillations, and the tumors called *Erysipelas's, aut lue venereâ infectum, aut omnino cacochymicum sit, aut hecticâ febre, vel tabe, vel alio morbo consumptum.*

You must note, that nothing is so hurtful in fractures and wounds of the head, as venery; not only at that time the disease is present, but also long after the cure thereof: For great plenty of Spirits are contained in a small quantity of seed, and the greatest part thereof flows from the brain; hence therefore all the faculties, but chiefly the animal, are resolved; whence we have divers times observed death to ensue in small wounds of the Head, yea, when they have been agglutinated and united.

Quò ad vulneris, seu fracturæ Cranii, curationem, vide Paræum, *lib.* 10. *c.* 15, *&* 16.

Hitherto hath been spoken of the Diseases of the Brain; in the next, we shall treat of the Symptomes thereof, and first of those of the external Senses.

Cap. X.

De Cephalalgia, seu Dolore Capitis.

Κεφαλαλγία, The Cephalalgy, is a new, and painful grief, of the whole head, arising either from a thick and cold matter, compressing the sensible parts; or else from a thin and hot humour or vapour, which toucheth the Membranes.

An external head-ach is always less dangerous, and easier cured then an internal: *Dolor capitis in febre acuta cum urina tenui & alba, periculosus.* In a great head-ach it is evil, to have the extream parts cold; for by the vehemency of the pain there is a strong attraction of heat to the part affected, which will cause Inflammation: *Dolor capitis post febres acutas perseverans, ostendit naturæ imbecillitatem in expellendo materiam morbosam: hinc itaque alia insequitur ægritudo, sicuti phrenesis, vel lethargus, vel apoplexia, vel paralysis, vel mania, vel surditas, vel cæcitas, secundùm quod materia vel calida, vel frigida, vel simplex, vel composita fuerit: & secundùm quod ad hanc, vel illam partem, inclinabit.* A strong pain of the head suddenly seizing, without evacuation following, or mitigation of the disease, is deadly; *destructionem enim facultatis animalis significat*, which no more feeleth that object which caused the grief. *Dolor capitis, qui à principio non fuit, certum est indicium futuræ crisis per vomitum, aut san-*

ſanguinis è naribus fluxum. To women with child, ſleepie, and heavy head-aches are evill: But if *pus*, water, or blood flow forth by the mouth, ears, or noſtrils, the danger is then paſt. They that recover of a diſeaſe in the inferiour parts, and have after a vehement head-ach, (if a manifeſt evacuation went not before) will have an Impoſtume in their brain; *materiæ enim morbificæ tranſlationem ad cerebrum ſignificat.*

A certain Gentleman tarrying too long in the Sun, was taken with extream head-ach; for the removal of which, there was taken ſeven ounces of blood from his forehead vein, whereby his head-ach was preſently abated, and ſoon after went quite away.

I read of a Spaniſh Prince, who being grievouſly tormented with head-ach, was four times let blood in the arm; but the pain ſtill continuing as ſtrong as before, it was taken away within the ſpace of an hour, by opening the *Saphena* in his right ancle.

A certain Baronet, aged about 44. was altogether freed of a moſt cruel pain in his head, chiefly, by the applying of Leeches to the Hemorrhoid Veins.

Vide meam Scholam Phyſicam, Rec. 40.

Cap. XI.

De Cephalæa.

Κεφαλαία, is a long, continued, contumacious pain, infesting and annoying with most grievous Paroxysms the whole Brain and Head, or at least the greatest part, but especially the Membranes.

Cephalea antiqua omnium capitis dolorum est pessima, nam (ut scribit Gordonius*) epilepsiam futuram denotat.* Also a head-ach continually vexing, and depriving the Patient of rest, is not without danger; for it is the fore-runner of madness, *& maximè, si vomitus accedat aruginosus.*

A certain Gentlewoman, of a melancholy constitution, being troubled many years together with a most grievous head-ach, which held her in a manner perpetually; after a multitude of Medicaments used in vain, was thus helped.

℞ *Conservæ fol. absynthii, capill. ven. & rad. enulæ camp.* ana ℥ i. *salis absynth. & tamarisci,* ana ʒ i. *cum syrupo capill. ven. fiat opiata.* Of which she took two drachms every day, two hours before meat. Every fifth day she took two scruples of *Pillulæ Catholicæ*, with which remedies continued ten daies together her grievous and long-lasting pain was cured.

A certain Virgin, being tormented with a grievous head-ach, for many moneths together, and having

having tryed many remedies in vain; a certain Chirurgion ſhaved all the hair from her head, and covered the ſame with a Veſicatory, whereupon bladders being raiſed, a great quantity of wheyiſh blood flowed out, and ſo ſhe was cured.

A certain woman, fifty years old, was troubled with a moſt cruel and ſtubborn pain in her head, cauſed by the malignant quality of Quickſilver (after the uſe of Mercurial Unguents and Pills) aſſailing and moleſting the brain: for the removing of which, a piece of gold was wrapped up, and thruſt into each noſtril, and kept there ſome hours; alſo another piece of gold was held five hours in her mouth, they were taken out white, and being put on hot coals, the quickſilver vapoured away; this remedy being often repeated, that moſt cruel pain of her head was wholly taken away.

Another woman, wanting her courſes, was afflicted for four months together with a moſt grievous head-ach; at laſt, her temporal artery being opened, and five ounces of blood drawn away, ſhe was quite freed from her pain.

CAP. XII.

De Hemicrania.

'Hμικρανία, Is a painful diſtemper of one half part of the head onely, which ariſeth from thoſe parts that are ſituated beneath it.

Hemicrania multo durans tempore, & quæ incurabilis facta est, ad malas oculorum ægritudines, visus scilicet debilitatem, & cæcitatem, perducere solet.

A certain Gentleman was troubled with a pain possessing the one half of his head, for many years together; and after many Medicines tryed in vain, he was cured by the smoke of Amber, which he received in at his mouth and nostrils, for half an hour together, when the pain was upon him.

Paræus and *Formius* highly commend the opening of an artery in the temples, for the curing of *Hemicrania*; especially if the cause proceed from hot, thin, and vaporous blood, which will yield to no Medicines.

Zacutus Lusitanus propounds four Remedies, confirmed by experience: Namely, An Issue in the back of the hand, between the thumb and fore finger; opening of the vein in the forehead, and the corner of the eye, and Horse-leeches to the temples. He is not content to apply two or three, as ordinarily is done, but ten or twelve, round about the temples; whence comes a great attraction of blood, which may draw forth the whole matter of the disease.

Among the proper Medicines for the Head-ach, from what cause soever it ariseth, *Vervain* is the chief; whose water distilled, you may both apply externally, and give of it internally, to the quantity of four ounces, with three drops of the Spirit of Salt.

Green

Green *Vervain* onely hung about the neck hath cured two Patients, when many other Medicines failed, as *Forestus* reports.

Sweating decoctions are very good in *Hemicrania*; and famous Authors declare that many have been cured thereby.

Plura de Hemicrania, & Cephalæa, Vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 1. *c.* 16.

CAP. XIII.

De Monoplegia, seu Clavo.

MΟνοπλεγία, *seu Clavus*, is a sharp pain possessing a small part of the head, most commonly the right or left eye-brow, as if a nail were driven in there, caused by a fierce and subtil matter shut up with some wind.

Forestus, in one of his Observations, declares, how his wife *Eva Teylingia*, being taken, in the year 1572. in the moneth of *January*, with the pain of the head called *Clavus*, and much afflicted with the Cough; after she had used a decoction of Hysop, Betony, Maidenhair, Raisins, and such like; was helped with the following Pills, which she took after midnight.

℞ *Pilul. mastichinarum* ℈. i. ℥. *pilul. cochiar. aurear. de agarico*, ana, ℈ ℥. *cum syr. è stœchade: Fiant pilulæ quinque.* They gave six stools, and so she was delivered from her pain.

Formius, in his 31 Obſervation, ſaith, That the opening of the temporal artery does wonderfully help in *Monoplegia*, or *Clavus*, and that he hath ſafely performed it in many. Concerning the manner of doing of it, *vide* Riverii *obſervationes*, *cent.* 2. *obſerv.* 56. *&* 89. *&* Simeonis Jacoz *obſerv.* 12. *ſicut &* Paræi, *lib.* 17. *cap.* 6.

Anno Domini 1642. *Memini unum ex cognatis meis circiter annos quinquagenos natum correptum fuiſſe vehementiſsimo dolore paulo ſupra dextrum ſupercilium, qui tandem in phrenitidem ipſum ingeſsit*; but eſcaping that danger, fifteen years after he was taken with the like pain, and fearing the like event, I firſt preſcribed a doſe of Cephalick Pills, which wrought very well; and then cauſed him to chafe and bathe the part affected with that incomparable Unguent ſet down in my Tractate, *De tumoribus præter naturam*, ſect. 1. cap. 5. p. 21. After twice or thrice uſing it, the pain was quite taken away, and returned no more. And ſo much touching the Symptomes of the External ſenſes: Next follow thoſe of the Common ſenſe.

Cap. XIV.

De Vigiliis nimiis.

Vigiliæ præter naturam, Watchings preternatural, are; The exerciſe and wearying of

of the common ſenſe, and the external (likewiſe) beyond a due and fit meaſure; ariſing from the continual uninterrupted influx of the Spirits into the Organs.

Vigiliæ ſi longo tempore durant, ægrum in peſſimas ægritudines deducunt, in maniam, melancholiam, phrenitidem, febrem acutam, hecticam, & interdum ad cachexiam: Et ſi perſeveraverint, æger tandem moritur. We finde by experience that much watching hurts the temperature of the brain, weakens the ſenſes, waſtes the ſpirits, breeds crudities, heavineſs of the head, falling away of the fleſh, and leanneſs over all the body. *In ſenio, teſte* Avicenna, *& ex pituita ſalſa, nitroſa, vix curationem recipit.* If watchings have their original from internal cauſes, the cure is difficult. *Si à vigiliis nimiis tuſsis proveniat, malum. Siccitatem enim organis reſpirationis communicari ſignificat.* If watchings bring a convulſion, or *delirium*, on the Patient, it is evill. *Nam vehementem exiccationem, & facultatis animalis debilitatem ſignificant. Corpora vigiliis aſſueta minus læduntur.*

The cure conſiſts, Firſt, in removing of the cauſes that occaſion and produce thoſe watchings. Secondly, In procuring ſleep, either by cooling Cephalicks outwardly applied, or inwardly given, or elſe by Narcoticks.

I knew a Gentlewoman, that could ſeldome or never reſt well, unleſs ſhe took over-night, about

bout bed-time, the quantity of one drachm and half, or two drachms of *Diascordium*: Sometimes she would take a spoonful of the syrup of Poppies; and if she rested not in an hour or two, she would then take another, and so a third, if need did require.

Many I have cured of this affect, onely with that Apozem and Unguent described in the First Chapter, *De intemperie cerebri, in Domini* Sindal *curatione.*

Cap. XV.

De Comate somnolento, seu Cataphora.

Coma somnolentum, The somnolent or sleepy *Coma*, is a deep and profound kinde of drowsiness, arising from hence, to wit, that the *sensus communis*, or common sense, is become so dull, sluggish, and stupid, that it permits not the Animal spirits to be diffused unto the external senses, neither doth it know, or is able to judge of those Objects that it receiveth from them.

Periculosius coma est quod in continuis febribus accidit. It is desperate, *si à morbis calidis & siccis oriatur*; for then, by this means, of necessity there must needs be an extraordinary cooling in the brain; if the malady grow to be so sad and grievous, *ut sensus motus, & respiratio ipsa tollatur, lethale est.* The cure is doubtful if it arise from

rom ſome malignant cauſe, or follow upon the extream imbecillity of the Patients ſtrength; *Minùs periculoſum eſt, quod ob conſenſum fit, ſive ventriculi, ſive inteſtinorum, ſive uteri; modò cauſſa tolli poſsit.*

Dominus Moſs, Paſwicenſis, 67. *annos natus, comate ſomnolento laborabat.* He ſlept with his lower jaw-bone ſomewhat hanging down; and when I ſpake aloud to him, he would open his eyes, and anſwer to a queſtion, but immediatly fall aſleep again. I foretold the danger he was in, becauſe it followed upon a malignant and quotidian Fever; yet his friends being very deſirous I ſhould do ſomething for him, I firſt preſcribed this Clyſter.

℞ *Glycyrrhizæ raſæ & contuſæ*, ℥ i. *paſſularum enucleatarum*, ℥ i. ℘. *Rutæ, ſalviæ*, ana *P.* ℘. *centaurei minor. cardui benedicti*, ana M. ℘. *Flor. betonicæ, roriſmarini, chamomillæ*, ana p.i. *Seminis fœniculi contuſi*, ʒ iii. *ex quibus fiat decoctum, de quo ſumatur*, ℔ i. *cui addatur butyri quantit. ovi, mellis*, ℥ i. ℘. *ſalis com.* ʒ ii. *F. enema.* Next, I ſent him theſe Pills; ℞ *pilularum cochiarum*, ʒ ℘. *Extracti Rudii*, ℈ ℘. *Miſce, & fiant pil. numero quinque.* They were diſſolved in Poſſet-Ale, wherein Roſemary and Betony had been boiled; yet he ſcarce taſted their bitterneſs, ſo great was the ſtupidity of the *ſenſus communis*; he had four or five ſtools, after which he came to himſelf, and within a few days (the former Clyſter

ſter being often repeated) he grew perfectly well, and came to my houſe. And ſo much of the Symptomes of the Common ſenſe, next follow thoſe of the Imagination.

Cap. XVI.

De Vertigine.

V*Ertigo*, is a falſe imagination, in which all objects, and the head it ſelf, ſeem to turn round, *ab inordinato & circulari motu ſpiritus animalis in parte anteriore cerebri exorta.* Or, it is a ſudden darkning of the eyes and ſight, by a vaporous and hot ſpirit, which aſcendeth to the head by the ſleepy arteries, and fills the brain, diſturbing the humors and ſpirits which are there contained, and toſſing them unequally, as if one ran round, or had drunk too much wine.

A new *Vertigo*, that comes but ſeldome, and proceeds only *à cauſis externis, levior eſt, ac curatu facilior.* If in it the head and whole body ſeem to wheel & to turn round, the cure is very doubtful; and if the ſick man falls to the ground, it foretels an Epilepſie, or Apoplexy; eſpecially if the *Vertigo* hath continued long, and comes very often. In an old man its moſt dangerous, becauſe his brain is colder and weaker, and flegm doth more abound: A *vertigo* proceeding from hot humors is ſooner diſſolved, than that which comes of cold, *quia humores calidi faciliùs diſcutiuntur.* A

A certain maid, 24 yeers of age, troubled with the *Vertigo* or giddineſs, I thus helped; ℞ *Calomelanos*, gr. xv *Scammonii præparati*, gr. viii. *Conſervæ roſarum rubrarum*, ℥ i. *Miſce.* Towards night it gave her ten or twelve ſtools; after which ſhe became perfectly well.

Another I helped with this, ℞ *Mercurii dulcis*, gr. xvi. *reſinæ jalapæ*, gr. viii. *conſ. roſarum rubr.* ℥ i. *miſce.* It gave nine ſtools, and ſo ſhe was cured.

A certain young man was a long time troubled with the dark *Vertigo*, called in Greek σκότωμα, or σκοτόδινος, in which the eyes are both darkned, as it were, with ſmoke, or a cloud, and deſiring my advice, I thus ſet upon the cure: ℞ *Extracti Rudii*, ℥ ß. *Calomelanos*, gr. vii. *Reſinæ benedictæ*, gr. iii. *miſce. & f. pil. numero quinq*; they wrought very well, and did him much good.

Next, I commanded him to ſneez every third morning, with a little of this pouder: ℞ *pulveris ſternutatorii (deſcripti in meo Enchiridio medico*, p. 6.) ℈ ß. *pulveris caſtorei*, gr. iii. *Miſce.* Every night, for 7 nights together, he drank a draught of Poſſet-Ale, wherein Holy Thiſtle, and ſweet Fennel ſeeds were boiled; after which, the *Vertigo* was quite taken away, and returned no more.

Memini me eiſdem remediis Dominum Sugget *ex periculoſa vertigine curaſſe*; only he was twice purged with Pills.

Ancilla Dominæ Laurence *vertigine & tumore ſupra faciem laborabat*; for the removing of which I pre-

prescribed this following *Apophlegmatism.* Take a quantity of white Wine Vinegar, a quantity of Mustard-seed, and as much Pellitory of *Spain*; bruise them, and tie them up into little Bags about the bigness of a Walnut, then put them into the Wine Vinegar, and let them boil a little; then take out one of the Bags, and hold it between your teeth; when that is cold, take another, so continue half an hour: Thus do every day for four or five days together: This drew an incredible quantity of Rheume, and filth from her head; after which, I gave her a dose of Cephalick Pills, which wrought very well; and so she was perfectly cured.

Dominus Robertus Hamond *gravissimæ vertigini obnoxius erat*; from which he could never be free until he used this following Electuary.

℞ *Absynthii* ℥ i. *artemisiæ*, ʒ vi. *sacchari albi*, ℥ iv. ß. *Fiat conserva, deinde adde pulveris stœchados*, ʒ ii. *conservæ florum rorismarini*, ℥ ß. *cum syrupo de stœchade, fiat Electuarium. Dosis*, ʒ ii. *singulis noctibus.*

Vertiginem per consensum ventriculi per vomitum ordinariè sublevo, & eam quæ calida intemperie accidit, cum infusione senæ & fœniculi dulcis, in decoctione communi, removeo.

Domina Brogdel, *annos circiter* 40. *nata vertigine simplice correpta est, quæ à Græcis* δῖνος *nominatur*, in which the sight remains unhurt: At last, desiring my help, I prescribed these following

ing Pills: ℞ *Extracti Rudii*, ℈i. *pillularum cochiarum* ʒ ß. *misce & f. pil. num.* vi. they gave seven stools, and so she was perfectly cured.

Some have been holpen with the dung of a Peacock (one drachm thereof by weight) macerated in wine, strained, and so given: Many I have cured of a dark *vertigo*, only by opening a vein, especially the Cephalick; which usually appears very full, when the cause ariseth from blood.

Quidam Nobilis periculosâ vertigine laborans hoc Clystere (in mea Schola Physica, Rec. 209. *descripto) curatus est.* Next follows the Symptoms of the Imagination, and the Ratiocination or rational faculty.

CAP. XVII.

De Memoriæ Lesione.

MEmoriæ *læsio*, The hurting of the memory, is a diminution, or utter abolition of the same, arising from causes that hurt the dryness of the brain, conjoyned with a moderate heat, (very necessary as to the memory) and so by means rendring the Animal spirits either torpid, that is, over-dull and sluggish; or else (which is as bad) inordinately moveable.

Oblivio quæ ætatis ratione accidit, incurabilis est. If the hurting of the memory come on a sudden, and proceed from coldness and moi-

sture,

ſture, it is an imminent ſign either of the Apoplexie, Lethargy, Epilepſie, or Palſie; for it denotes much plenty of flegm contained in the head. *Oblivio à caliditate & ſiccitate contracta difficilior curatu eſt, quàm ea quæ à frigidite & humiditate contrahitur.*

The Anacardine confection is exceedingly commended by all for the ſtrengthening of the memory, weakned by coldneſs and moiſture, the doſe is, ʒ. ß *vel* ℈.ii. *in conſerva de ſtæchade*: For the ſame purpoſe, this mixture following hath been often uſed with moſt happy ſucceſs.

℞ *Conſervæ betonicæ, roriſmarini*, ana ℥ i. *conſ. roſarum rubr.* ℥ i. ß. *Nucis muſchatæ, dianthos, Macis*, ana ℈ i. *Cinnamomi*, ʒ i. *ſyrupi betonicæ* ℥ i. Mix them, and take the quantity of a ſmall Walnut at a time.

Plura de hoc affectu vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 1. cap. 9. *& etiam in meâ Scholâ Phyſicâ*, Rec. 87.

CAP. XVIII.

De Delirio.

D*Elirium*, A Deliry or dotage, is a deprivation of the Phantaſie, and the ratiocination, or rational faculty, ariſing from the bringing and preſenting of an abſurd and inconvenient Phantaſm: Or more brieſly, according to *Paræus*,

it

it is a perturbation of the phantasie, and function of the minde, not long induring.

An intermitting *delirium* hath nothing of danger, if it be light and gentle, if the Fever which causeth it decrease, and there follow an evacuation of blood by the nostrils, *vel menstruæ purgationes vel hæmorrhoides prorumpant.* Deliries foreshew certain destruction, if they appear in the beginning of a Fever, or happen w thout signs of concoction; *si delirans non videat, si oculi lucem subterfugiant, si æger ebmutescat, & vox fiat clangosa.*

A certain Gentlewoman, aged about twenty four, being not well purged after birth, fell suddenly into a most dangerous Delirium, no other disease preceding: By intervals she was afflicted with an acute Fever, so that a Phrensie was feared; yet through Gods blessing, a happy success was wrought by the following prescriptions.

℞ *Herbarum malvæ, violarum, betarum, lactucæ, boraginis,* ana, M. ii. *Hordei mundi,* ℥ i. *Sem. cucurbitæ, cucumeris,* ana, ℥ ß. *fiat decoctio in sufficienti quantitate aquæ; ad* ℥ x.i. *colaturæ, adde olei violati,* ℥ iii. *cassiæ noviter extractæ, diacatholiconis, ana,* ℥ i. *salis communis,* ʒ i. *Fiat Enema.*

℞ *Diacatholiconis, electuarii lenitiv. ana,* ʒ iii. *syrupi artemisiæ* ℥ i. *rhabarbari, castorei, ana,* ℈ ß. *aquæ betonicæ,* ℥ iii. *misce.* She had five stools, it was again repeated. The 22 of *May* there was

taken away ſix ounces of blood very black, and aqueous: For watching and reſtleſneſs, there was given this following Syrup. ℞ *Syrupi de papavere*, ℥ i. ß. *Syrupi violarum*, ℥ ß. *Aquæ ſcabioſæ*, ℥ iii. *Aquæ roſarum*, ℥ ß. *Olei vitrioli*, gut. ii. *Miſce.* To the head was applied a Hen new cut thorow; and to the ſoles of her feet, Radiſhes beaten with Salt, and beſprinkled with roſe Vinegar, which was renewed every third or fourth hour, for revulſion: Alſo Cupping-glaſſes were applied to the ſhoulders: On the 25. in the morning, ſhe received this Potion; ℞ *Caſsiæ noviter extractæ, cum aqua betonicæ*, ℥ i. *Syrupi roſarum ſol.* ℥ ß. *aquarum bugloſſæ, boraginis, violarum, ana*, ℥ i. *miſce.* Thus in ſeven days ſhe was happily cured.

Domina Moſs, *Paſwicenſis, annos nata circiter 60. levi delirio correpta eſt*, &c. *ſic juvata fuit.*

℞ *ſyrupi roſarum*, ℥ i. *Decoctionis communis*, ℥ ix. *Miſce.* She took half over night, about ten of the clock, and the other half in the morning, warm; it wrought very well, and did her much good: Next, I preſcribed this following Cataplaſm, to be applyed to the ſoles of her feet: Take Fetherfew, and Sention, of each a like quantity, two penny-worth of Saffron, and ſix or ſeven cloves of Garlick; ſtamp them together with a little gray ſalt, and apply them. Thus without any other means, through Gods bleſſing, ſhe was perfectly cured in a very ſhort time.

Memini

Memini me, ætatis anno duodecimo, levi quodam delirio affectum fuisse; for the removing of which, there was applied to my feet a Pigeon cut open alive; It drew down the vapors, and cured me.

Joannes Cussion, è Parochia Sanctæ Mariæ, periculoso delirio correptus est. He having had two fits; to prevent the coming of the third, I opened a vein, on the 27 day of *April*, which was his best day, (for he was vexed with a Tertian) and drew away about 14 ounces of blood: Next, I prepared this potion: ℞ *Diacatholicoris*, ℥ x. *Syrupi rosarum sol.* ℥ ß. *decocti communis*, q. s. *fiat potio.* He took three spoonfulls that night about ten of the clock, and the rest next morning, about six hours before the fit: It gave him twelve stools, and so prevented the *delirium*, which returned no more.

In all bleedings which are made in time of a *delirium*, you must observe this, that the Orifice be not very large, for then it will quickly heal, and you must must binde it up carefully, lest the Patient being unruly, cause it to bleed again; as also it is very good for the sudden cure of it, to lay a Plaister of Aloes, white of an Egg, and the hair of a Hare.

If the feet of the Sick man be put into fair water, when it is a little warmed, for three or four hours, it frees him from his *delirium*, and makes him sleep.

Cap. XIX.

De Phrenitide.

Φρενῖτις, A Phrensie, is a perpetual, and continual deliry, or dotage, arising from the inflammation of the membranes, or films of the brain, and afflicting the Patient with a continued Fever. *Et dicitur* ἀπὸ τῆς φρενὸς, *id est, à mente, nam alienatio mentis est.*

As to the Prognostick; A Phrensie is for the most part deadly: The greatest hope of recovery is, when there is dotage with laughter, a decrease of Symptoms, and continuance of strength; as also when after the height of the Phrensie there happeneth some beneficial evacuation. If a drop of black blood flow from the nostrils, death is to be expected. *Phrenitis si vertatur in Lethargum, aut Coma, malum est.* A great chilness or cold in the beginning of the Phrensie, foreshew the destruction of the sick: Also an Aphony, the Hicket, trembling of the hand, white excrements, *& similia, supra, capite de cerebri inflammatione, enumerata, Phrenitidem lethalem significant. Hæc enim omnia bilis translationem à toto corpore in partem affectam denotant.*

Mr. *Denis Pomaret*, a skilful Chirurgion of *Monpelier*, declares, that a certain Husbandman, by reason of a burning Fever, fell into a Phrensie,

ſie, and continually raving without ſleep, he cryed out that he was damned, and that he deſired to die: Now he cured him by this Policie; he conſented, and told him that he would kill him, and divers Horſ-leeches being faſtned upon his forehead, and blood running down from the wounds which they had made; he ſhewed him his Razor, wherewith he told him that he would cut his throat; and ever and anon with the haft of the ſaid Razor he ſcraped his throat very hard; and in the mean while the Razor is all bloodied with the blood that came from his forehead. Whereupon, ſhewing him the bloody Razor, he told him that he was killed, and preſently he covered his face with linen clothes, and ſhut the windows, ſo that no light could be ſeen in the Chamber. He ſuppoſing himſelf to be dead, never ſtirs, and a while after is taken with a deep ſleep, and ſo is freed from his Phrenſie.

The wife of *John Norton*, a Husbandman in *Porland*, by reaſon of a ſharp Fever, fell into a Phrenſie; I being ſent for, preſently opened a vein, and drew away 11 or 12 ounces of blood; then I preſcribed a cooling Clyſter; after which I ſent her this Pill. ℞ *Laudani opiat.* gr. iii. ß. *lapidis Bezoardici orientalis*, gr. i. *f. pil.* It was given in one drachm of the conſerve of red Roſes; how they prevailed with her to take it, I know not; but having ſwallowed it, ſhe fell into

a ſound ſleep, and ſo was quite freed from her Phrenſie: But I remember alſo, the Cataplaſm deſcribed in the Chapter *de Delirio, in curatione Dominæ* Moſs *Paſwicenſis*, was applied to the ſoles of her feet, which might help very much.

Great Houſleek bruiſed with womans milk, and laid to the forehead, appeaſeth a Phrenſie, and provokes ſleep. But as ſoon as the Patient begins to ſleep, you muſt take it away, leſt he fall into a Coma, or ſleeping diſeaſe.

It is good to waſh the feet with an actually hot decoction, made of cold things; for it will ſoften thoſe parts by its hot moiſture, and make the humors deſcend, and its potential coldneſs will be communicated to all the body, and to the brain eſpecially, by the Nerves, whereby ſleep will be procured: It is thus made; Take of Violets, Mallows, Willow-leaves, Vine-leaves, Water-Lillies, of each two handfuls: the flowers of water-Lillies, and Roſes, of each one handful: Poppie heads ten; make a decoction for the uſe aforeſaid.

Zacutus Luſitanus tells us, that he cured a moſt deſperate Phrenſie, by applying a Cupping glaſs to the forepart of the head with ſcarification; but *Mercatus* adviſeth, that this be not uſed in Phrenzies, that come from other Fevers, but onely in that which beginneth of it ſelf.

I have ſometimes given four or five grains of *Laudanum*, in a cooling Clyſter, with moſt happy ſucceſs.

Veſi-

Vesicatories applied to the shoulders and arms, are very much commended.

Plura de Phrenitide vide, in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 1. cap. 4.

Cap. XX.

De Melancholia.

Μελαγχολία, Melancholy, is a dotage arising from a Melancholy phantasm, with the which whosoever is affected and detained thereunder, becomes wholly, and only, addicted to thoughtfulness, being, as it were, altogether ingulphed therein, without either fury or Fever, but yet with pensiveness, and fearfulness; *Vel si brevius definire velis; Melancholia est delirium sine febre, cum metu & tristitia.*

Melancholy, which doth seize upon the essence of the brain, and continues long, making the effect, as it were, natural, is altogether incurable: A Melancholy humor which comes by adustion, and inclineth to black choler, contemns the force of Medicines, if weak, and opposeth the strongest; whence a Melancholly humor is said to be the scourge and disgrace of Physicians. *Melancholia quæ fit vitio totius corporis, difficillimè curatur. Si hæreditaria, nulla spes curationis est.* A new sprung melancholy coming of immediate causes, is easily cured; sometimes by diet alone,

together with the humectation of the whole bodie, and sometimes of the head in particular. *Hæmorrhoides, aut varices, supervenientes Melancholicis, curationem interdum afferunt, si humores ad illas partes inferiores criticè à natura detrudantur.* If the distemper be with some kinde of laughter, *& corpus victu augmentum sumat, facilè curatur.* Sometimes it is cured by scabs, itch, or other diseases breaking forth of the skin.

A certain Gentlewoman, seventeen yeers of age, miserably afflicted with Melancholy, was thus helped: After the opening of a vein in the left arm, and Leeches applied to the Hemorrhoids, she was purged with an Helleborated apple, *in quo pomo una drachma corticum elleberi nigri tosta erat.* Afterward the Hellebor was cast away, and the apple given. Then were the principal parts strengthened with the following Electuary.

℞ *Conservæ rosarum vitriolat. boraginis, buglossæ*, ana, ℥ i. *condit. corticum citrinorum, conservæ caryophillorum*, ana, ℥ ß. *Confectionis de hyacintho*, ℈ ii. *specierum de gem. lætific.* ana, ℈ ii. *confectionis Alkerm.* ℥ i. *spec diamarg. frigidi*, ℥ i. ß. *cum syrupo pomorum fiat Electuarium*: The dose was one drachm before meat. For her watching, there was given at bed time a spoonful of *Diacodium*; This caused rest, and in it she sweat. In Chicken broth there was Tartar often used, by reason of its great force in contemperating melancholy,

melancholy, and *atra bilis*. And thus, by the blessing of God, she was delivered from her distemper.

Great variety of doting ariseth from the various disposition of the Melancholick humor: Hence it is, that some think themselves to be Kings, Princes, Prophets; Others that they are made of Glass, or Potters Clay; or that they are Barly Corns, ready to be devoured by the Hens: Some think they are melting Wax, and dare not approach the fire: Others, that they are Dogs, Cats, Wolves, Cuckows, Nightingals, or Cocks, whose voices they imitate: Others fancy themselves dead, and will neither eat nor drink: Others dare not piss, lest they should drown the world by a second deluge Some think they have lost their heads, or some other member; or that they carry the world upon their fingers end; or that they have sparrows in their heads, or serpents, frogs, mice, and other creatures in their bellies.

Galen reports, in his third Book, *de loc. affect. cap.* 7. That he hath often cured a melancholy in the beginning, with only Baths of sweet water.

This Clyster following I have sometimes used with good success.

℞ *Epithymi, Thymi, florum Stachados, violarum, foliorum Malvæ, Mercurialis, ana:* m. i. *Bulliant in sufficienti quantitate aquæ, ad lib.* i. *colaturæ adde Cassiæ noviter extractæ,* ℥ i. ß. *Olei violati,*

olati, ℥ iii. *Sacchari rubri*, ℥ i. ß. *Salis communis*, ʒ i. *vitellum unius ovi*; *misce, & fiat Clyster.*

For all Diseases of Melancholy, those Remedies will suffice, which are propounded in the cure of Hypochondriack Melancholy.

Plura de Melancholia vide, in meo Enchiridio medico, lib. 1. *cap.* 10.

Cap. XXI.

De Mania, seu Insania.

Μανία, *seu Insania*, Madness, is a continual motion of the minde, with an unwonted boldness, or fierceness (yet without a Fever) arising from a fiery heat of the Spirits. *Et dicitur vel à morbo Græco* μαντεύω, *id est, vaticinor; & sic maniaci, vaticinatores appellari possunt: vel à* μήνη, *id est, à luna; unde lunatici nuncupantur.*

Young men, and those of a middle age, are most subject unto madness: *Gravissimus est affectus, & non solùm per menses, sed per annos aliquando, & usque ad mortem perseverat, præsertim si hæreditaria sit.* The Bloody Flux, Diarrhœa, Dropsie, Tertian-ague, or Quartan, happening to a mad-man, cures him. If the Courses and Hemorrhoids flow forth, it is a good sign; as also if there be a plentiful flux of blood by the nostrils. *Mania quæ cum risu est faciliùs curatur, quàm quæ cum studio ac furore:* If the Symptoms be gentle,

gentle, and the distemper turn into a kinde of silent desipience, there is good hope of cure.

In the year 1649. *Robert Harman*, of *Bere-street*, was taken with madness; his fits were so strong, that I was oftentimes forced to binde him in his bed, which he shook with great violence: He was tall, black, and very fierce to behold, especially in the Paroxysm: He often roared out, making such a hideous noise, that the by-standers and neighbours were greatly afraid: One night, whilst he lay bound in his fit, the candle (as I was informed by those that were about him) burnt blew by the space of half an hour, and there was heard so strange a deen that the keepers did tremble with fear, not being able to stir from their places. All these things considered, I earnestly besought the Lord that he would please to give the cure into my hands, and to bless such means as I used for his recovery; and that if he were possessed with any unclean spirit, he would lease to rebuke him, and cast him out: Being then but a fresh-water'd souldier; First, I opened a vein, and drew away 14 ounces of blood; next, I gave him this potion, which wrought very well. ℞ *Diacatholiconis*, ℥ i. *Pulveris sancti*, ℈ ii. *Syrupi ros. sol.* ℥ ß. *decocti communis*, q. s. *Misce & fiat potio.* Every night, and in every Paroxysm, he was fumed with this Pouder, which did not only procure rest, but it did also mitigate the force and violence of the fit; even to admiration,

miration, ℞ *Sulphuris, Bombardic. pulv. Hyperici, Artemisiæ, verbenæ, radicis Pæoniæ*, ana, ℥ i. ß. *Fiat pulvis, carbonibus injiciendus.* I also gave him this Vomit, which proved very successful. ℞ *Infusionis stibii*, ℥ xv. *Syrupi paupaverini*, ℥ i. *misce.* By this the symptomes were very much abated, and therefore it was often repeated, a little before the fit. I commanded those about him, that they should keep him from strong Beer, Wine, hot Waters, and Flesh; and to boil in his Broth, *Lactuca, Endivia, Cichoreæ, Borrago, & Portulaca.* His drink was very small, sometimes mixed with water; and when he was very faint by reason of the Physicks operation, I commanded they should give him a little water-pap, or panada without any Spice, and sometimes a rosted Apple, *cum paucis guttis aquæ cinnamomi.* Every night I caused the temples of his head to be bathed, and the inside of his nostrils to be touched with a little of this Unguent. ℞ *Unguenti populeonis cum opio*, ℥ ii. *Olei nucis moschatæ, gut.* iiii. *misce.* Thus at last (after the taking away 64 ounces of blood, in the space of two months, or ten weeks) he was perfectly cured.

There was a certain young man mad, and for his cure the most effectual Remedies were put in practice, so far as to come to the use of Antinomy, the Trepan, and the opening of the Arteries of his temples: And when all did no good,

Formius,

Formius, an experienced Chirurgion, advised that he should be gelded; which being done, all symptomes were abated, and his fury quite ceased; yet so as that he continued in a melancholy dotage, his madness being changed into melancholy.

It is reported, that *Melampus* the son of *Amythaon* the Physician, cured the daughter of *Prætus* King of *Greece* with Hellebor'd wine, when by madness they supposed themselves to be Cowes.

Brassavola tells a storie, how he cured one *Melatasta*, a mad man, that was thought to be possessed, in the Duke of *Ferrara's* Court, with one purge of black Hellebor; his excrements were like Inke; yet I would have none venture to give it in substance.

Paracelsus is the greatest admirer of this plant, and especially in the extract; he calls it *Theriacam, terrestre Balsamum*, another Treacle, a terrestrial Balm, *instar omnium*, all in all, the sole and last remedy to cure this Malady: The Dose is ℈ ß. with one ounce of the syrup of Violets.

Dominus Theophilus Barnard, *Norvicensis, annos natus circiter* 25. *gravissima mania à plethora procedente laborans, Phlebotomiâ, purgatione, emeticaque infusione præcipuè juvatus est, quam sic præparo.*

℞ *Antimonii contusi*, ʒ iii. *Cinnamomi electi*, ℈ i. *Vini albi odoriferi*, ℔ i. *Fiat infusio: dosis*

Dosis, quam ordinariè cepit, erat ℥ ii.

This following fomentation is of wonderful vertue; ℞ *Herbarum cephalicarum cum floribus, q. s. decoquantur in aqua fontana. Deinde,* ℞ *baccarum lauri, & rad. hellebori nigri veri, ana, q. s.* Beat them grosly, and sew them into a long bag, and then let it boil in the forementioned decoction. Afterwards, for nine days together, Take two pints of the decoction, and foment the head being shaved with double cloaths, for the space of an hour; after apply the bag to the Coronal Suture, binding it about with linnen clothes; let the Patient lie down and rest, if he can: Then will he purge by all the Emunctories of the brain, and also somewhat by stool; so will the filth sticking to his skul, and brain; be wonderfully dissolved, which few other Medicines can perform: This following is held for a secret: ℞ *Fol. Melissæ,* m. i. *incidantur minutim, & infundantur in spiritus vini* ℥ iv. *deinde adde margarit. præp.* ʒ ß. *misc. dos. est cochlear.* ii.

Cap. XXII.

De Rabie, seu Hydrophobia.

R*Abies, seu Hydrophobia,* Raging madness, is a deliry (or doting) produced from some certain peculiar poison bred in any living creature, and communicated unto a man, with a strong and vehement

vehement abhorring of all things that are liquid, but more eſpecially water.

We cannot ſo eaſily ſhun the danger we are incident to by mad Dogs, as that of other Beaſts, by reaſon he is a domeſtick creature, and houſed under the ſame roof with us. The virulency that reſides in his foam or ſlaver is hot and dry, malign, venenate and contagious, ſo that it doth not only hurt, when as it is taken in by a bite, but even applied to the skin, unleſs it be forthwith waſhed away with ſalt water or urine; now malign ſymptomes happen ſooner or later, as in ſome, about the fortieth day, in others about ſix moneths, and in others a year after: If the wound or hurt reacheth not unto any nerve, vein, or artery, and if it be not very deep, there may be ſome good hope of cure. Such as fall into a fear of the water, never recover, eſpecially if ſighing or ſobbing follow thereupon. Yet *Avicen* thinks their cauſe is not deſperate, if as yet they can know their face in a glaſs; for hence you may gather, that all the animal faculties are not yet overthrown, but that they ſtand in need of ſtrong Purgations. It is a deadly ſign, to tumble themſelves on the ground, to have an hoarſe voice, for that is an argument that the Weazon is become rough, by reaſon of too exceſſive drineſs. Finally, the principal parts being poſſeſſed, there is no recovery, or life to be hoped for.

A certain Lawyer being by chance lightly bit in the lip, by a little dog wherewith he was delighted, not knowing that he was mad, and neglecting the wound by reason of the smalness thereof, after some four months space, he died mad, having in vain assayed all manner of Medicines.

There be some who apply to the wound an Onion beaten with the leaves of Rue, & common Salt. Others presently eat Garlick with bread, and then drink after a draught of good Wine; indeed this is highly applauded, for Garlick by its spiritous heat doth mightily defend the noble parts from poison.

Many are the Remedies prescribed by Authors to be applied to the wound; but they are all exceeded by Treacle dissolved in *aqua vitæ*, or strong Wine, and rubbed hard upon the part, (so that the blood may follow) laying upon the wound when you have wiped it, clothes dipped in the same Medicine; then presently apply Garlick or Onions beaten with common Salt and Turpentine: By this only remedy *Paræus* freed one of the daughters of *Madamoiselle de Gron* from the symptomes of madness, and healed the wound, when as a mad Dog had bit her grievously in the calf of the right leg.

The use of Antimony is exceedingly commended by *Paræus*, for the cure of such as fear the water, but yet are able to know themselves in

in a glaſs: Aſſuredly ſuch, and ſo great danger, is never overcome without danger; ſo that it is a part of extream madneſs to hope to vanquiſh the cruel malignity of this poiſon, already admitted into the bowels, by gentle purging Medicines.

Aetius tells, that there was a certain Philoſopher, who taken with this diſeaſe, and a fear of water, when as he deſcended with a great courage unto the Bath, and in the water beholding the ſhape of the dog that bit him, he made a ſtand; but aſhamed thereof, he forthwith cried out, *Quid cani cum balneo?* what hath a dog to do with a Bath? which words being uttered, he threw himſelf forcibly into the Bath, and fearleſly drank of the water thereof, and ſo was freed from his diſeaſe, together with his erroneous opinion.

Cap. XXIII.

De Lupina Inſania.

Λυκανθρωπία *ſeu Lupina inſania*, Wolf-madneſs, is a diſeaſe, in which men run barking and howling about graves and fields in the night, lying hid for the moſt part all day, and will not be perſwaded but that they are Wolves, or ſome ſuch beaſts.

Donatus ab Altomari ſaith, they have uſually hollow eyes, ſcabbed legs and thighs, very dry

and pale, and that he saw two of them in his time.

Wierus tells a storie of such a one at *Padua*, 1541. that would not believe to the contrary, but that he was a Wolf: He hath another instance of a Spaniard, who thought himself a Bear. *Forestus* confirms as much by many examples; one amongst the rest, of which he was an eye-witness, at *Alcamer* in *Holland*; a poor Husbandman, that still hunted about graves, and kept in Churchyards, of a pale, black, ugly, and fearful look.

This malady, saith *Avicenna*, troubleth men most in *February*, and is now adayes frequent in *Bohemia* and *Hungary*, according to *Heurnius*.

A certain young man, in this City, tall, slender, and black, of a wild and strange look, was taken with this kinde of malady, for he run barking and howling about the room where he was, and would make to get out; so that its most like, if he had got abroad, he would have haunted some solitary place: I remember I opened a vein, and drew forth a very large quantity of blood, black like Soot; after which, I gave him this Potion.

℞ *Epithymi*, ℥ ii. *corticum rad. Hellebori nigri præparati*, ℈ i. *foliorum senæ*, ℥ iii. *seminis fœniculi contusi*, ℥ ii. *decoctionis communis*, ℥ viii. *Fiat infusio: In qua dissolve Diacatholiconis*, ℥ vi. *syr. rosarum sol.* ℥ i. *misce.* He took four spoonfulls last at night, and all the rest in the morning, warm.

warm. It wrought very well, and abated the ſymptomes: He was often fumed with ſome of the Pouder ſet down in the Chapter, *De Mania in* Roberti Harman *curatione*; Sorrel, Lettice, Bugloſs, and Borage were boiled in his broth: And laſtly I gave him this Vomit: ℞ *Infuſionis ſtibii*, ℥ xiii. *ſyrupi violarum*, ℥ ii. This wrought upward and downward; after which, he became perfectly well.

Cap. XXIV.

De Chorea Laſciva.

L*Aſciva chorea*, The Laſcivious dance, is a malady, ariſing from a malign humor, with the which whoſoever are taken, can do nothing but dance till they be dead, or cured.

This diſeaſe hath been very common in *Germany*, as appears by thoſe relations of *Sckenkius*, and *Paracelſus*, in his Book of madneſs, who brags how many ſeveral perſons he hath cured of it.

'Tis ſtrange to hear how long they will dance, and in what manner, over ſtools, forms, tables, even great bellied women ſometimes (and yet never hurt their children) will dance ſo long that they can ſtir neither hand nor foot, but ſeem to be quite dead. *Felix Platerus, de mentis alienatione, cap.* 3. reports of a woman in *Baſil*, whom he ſaw, that danced a whole month together.

Such as are taken with this malady cannot abide or indure one in red clothes: But Musick above all things they love, and therefore the Magistrates in *Germany* will hire Musicians to play to them, and some lusty, sturdy companions, to dance with them. Next follow the Symptoms of more of the Internal senses.

Cap. XXV.

De Comate Vigili.

Coma vigil, The waking *Coma*, is a propension to sleep, and yet withal an utter disability thereunto, arising from Narcotick (or dull, sleepy) vapors, that induce and cause a drowsie, and sleepy disposition, and withal trouble and disquiet the minde.

Galen placeth this malady as a mean between a Phrensie and a Lethargie, *& Typhomaniam appellat.*

Curatio est difficilis, quia facilè in lethargum, vel phrenitidem mutatur. Si humor tenuis, in comate vigili, è naribus distillet, morbum periculosum indicat. It is no less dangerous, if the parties speech be hindered, and while they breathe a murmuring noise be heard in the throat; as also if the sick cannot swallow his drink without much ado. Moreover, its accounted desperate, if it come of vapors which arise from the malignant humors of

of a peſtilent Fever. *Deliria vehementiora in Comate vigili plerumque convulſionem præſagiunt.*

Filia Domini Dalliſoni, *annos nata circiter* 13. *Comate vigili correpta fuit :* She lay with her eyes ſhut, and did ſeem to ſleep, but could not ; when I touched her pulſe, ſhe preſently opened her eyes, toſſed and tumbled about the bed, with an inordinate motion of her hands and thighs ; this ſhe did for a ſhort time, and then fell aſleep again. After I had left her, concluding it in vain to enterprize the cure, by reaſon of ſome deadly ſymptomes apparent, they ſent for one Maſter *Boles* ; who being wholly ignorant of this kinde of malady, ſaid it was the Scurvey in the joynts, and ſo deluded the Parents for ſome time, untill I ſignified the contrary : She was was taken on the 24th of *March*, and died on the 29th.

CAP. XXVI.

De Lethargo.

ΛΕθαργος, A Lethargy, is an inſatiable propenſion to ſleep, together with a gentle Fever, forgetfulneſs, and a dull ſlothfulneſs, or lazineſs ; ariſing from a pituitous kinde of blood, putrifying in the hinder nooks and cells of the Brain : *Vel ſi breviùs definire velis, Lethargus eſt ſymptoma in actione animali principe læſa. Et di-*

citur ἀπὸ τῆς λήθης, *id est, oblivione*, & ἀργίας, *id est, inertia: ac si diceres, inertem oblivionem.*

Men sick of a Lethargy die within seven days, if they live longer, they recover. If an impostumation happen behinde the ears in a Lethargy, *vel materia putrefacta per aures, aut nares, evacuatur*, and the symptoms abate, it is a sign of health; as also, if the animal actions be not greatly empaired. Cold sweat about the head, white and thin Urines, and trembling, are sure messengers of great danger. In old men, Lethargies are for the most part deadly.

Zacutus Lusitanus being called to visit a sick man, who was for the space of thirty days taken with drousiness, and irresistible sleep, with a small Fever, after many things used in vain, he applied an actual Cautery, with much benefit; for with a red hot iron he scorched the crown of his head, till it was hard and crustie, as also the hinder part, and almost every where about his head; by which means he awaked, and the places burned beginning to matter, he arose and came to himself.

The fume or smoke of white Amber is excellent for the awaking of men in sleepy Diseases; as also the oil of it often applied to the temples and nostrils.

Plura de Lethargo *vide in meo Enchiridio Medico*, lib. 1. cap. 6. And so much of the Symptomes of the Internal Senses; next follow those of the Animal motion.

CAP.

Cap. XXVII.

De Lassitudine.

L*Assitudo*, A Lassitude or Lithernes, is a certain unaptnes, and unfitnes (together with a certain kinde of pain) unto the exercise of the animal motion, which ought to have been performed freely, and in a natural way.

Κόποι αὐτόματοι φράζουσι νόσους, *Lassitudines spontaneæ morbos præsagiunt.* For they shew humors to abound in the body, either in quality or quantity, or in both hurtful. *Post febrem lassitudo totius corporis perseverans recidivam significat.*

The Cure is accomplished by the removing of the causes, and likewise by the cherishing and comforting of the Muscles. Some are cured by venesection, or blood-letting. Others, by frictions, or rubbings with sweet Oyle, and by baths of sweet Water. Lassitudes, for the most part, arise from a Scorbutick humour, and then the cure is more easie.

Cap. XXVIII.

De Inquietudine.

I*Nquietudo*, Restlesnes, or unquietnes, is a frequent various shaking to and fro of the whole body, and the several members thereof,

arising from matter molesting and disquieting those parts that are capable of suffering.

Periculosa est inquietudo, quæ ortum habet à malignitate & acrimoniâ materiæ febrem excitantis; or from an internal Inflammation, or weakness of the natural strength and powers of the body, which is soon overcome by the malady.

A certain Gentleman, being exceeding restless, in a malignant Fever, having a loosness, was cured by the following prescription: ℞ *Laudani opiat*, gr. iii. *Lapidis bezoardici orientalis*, gr. ii. *f. pil.* I gave it him in a little conserve of red Roses. It procured rest, stayed the Flux, and removed the faintness; insomuch that within a very few days he was able to come to my house: An infinite company of people were cured, the last year, of Malignant distempers, chiefly by the use of that Pill.

Vide etiam meam scholam Physicam, Med. 120, 153, 245, 154, & 155.

Cap. XXIX.

De Rigore.

Rigor, The unnatural vehement stiffness, is a vibration, shaking, and quavering of the Muscles of the whole body, conjoyned with refrigeration, and a certain pain, arising from something that doth molest, by a sudden, and unlookt

for

for vellication, and pulling of the ſenſible parts, throughout the whole circumference of the body, and likewiſe by irritating, and ſtirring up, the expulſive facultie.

The Symptomatical Rigor (if it ceaſe not upon the uſe of an evacuation) is very evil and dangerous; and ſo likewiſe if it be attended and accompanied with a conſumption and waſting of the whole body. It is an evill ſign if upon the appearing of a periodical Rigor, the body waxeth not hot, *Quod naturam & calorem languidum ſignificat:* Many are the Prognoſticks touching this Malady, *ad doctrinam verò de febribus pertinent.*

Juvenis quidam pituitoſo, ac melancholico temperamento affectus, Rigore vexatus eſt; for the removing of which, I preſcribed theſe following Pills.

℞ *Extracti Rudii* ʒ. ß. *reſinæ benedict.* gr. v. *miſce & f. pil. num. 6.* He took one laſt at night about ten of the clock, and the reſt in the morning, about ſeven: They gave eight ſtools; after which, the Rigor was very much abated; therefore the Pills were again repeated, and ſo he was perfectly cured.

Some have been helped by bathing the back, (*à quo Rigor incipit plerumque*) *cum oleo rutaceo, laurino, de caſtoreo, & juniperino.* Others have been freed with Treacle and Mithridate, given in *decoctione centaurii, & cardui benedicti.*

Novi

Novi juvenem qui Rigore laborans sic curatus fuit; bibitione unius cheophinæ vini Hispanensis.

Cap. XXX.

De Tremore.

Τρόμος, *seu Tremor*, Trembling is a depravation of the voluntary motion, (by reason of the which the member elevated and lift up cannot be kept in its own proper scituation) arising from the debility and weakness of the faculty of motion.

As for the Prognostick: Trembling of it self is not dangerous; but if it be in old people it continueth with them till they die, *ob spirituum & cerebri magnam imbecillitatem. Per accidens tamen lethalis esse potest*, in as much as it usually goes before a Lethargy, an Apoplexie, Palsie, or Convulsion.

For those Remedies that are taken inwardly, these following are chiefly commended; *viz.* The Essence of Balm, and *Stæchas* of *Arabia*; among the medicaments that are to be externally administred, these are highly approved of, to wit, the oil of the flowers of Trifoyl, or the three-leafed grass; *Ol. Vulpinum*, or the oil of a Fox, the oil of *Castor*, and Pepper. *Vide etiam infra, capite de Paralysi.*

Cap.

Cap. XXXI.

De Paralysi, seu resolutione nervorum.

ΠΑράλυσις, The Palsie, is a spontaneous and voluntary abolition of motion in the parts, (without any the least hurt of the Reason) arising from a defect and want of the animal spirits, through some fault and error in the Nerves.

There are many kinds of Palsies; for either it is in all the parts of the body below the Head, and then it is called παραπληγία; or else it possesseth only one side of the body, and then it is called ἡμιπληγία; or it possesseth but one part of the bodie, and then it is called a particular Palsie.

Paralysis inveterata, videlicet post annum, incurabilis est. An Atrophy or want of nourishment in the Paralytick part, with great paleness, takes away all hope of cure; for it doth not only signifie *spiritus animalis defectum*, but also a neer extinction of natural heat: A strong Fever coming upon a Palsie is good: *materiam enim morbificam absumere potest.* If the part affected hath an actual heat in it, there is hope of health; but if it be always actually cold, it is difficult to be cured: If the eye on that side the Palsie is be hurt, *exigua spes curationis est: penuriam enim spirituum in ea corporis parte significat.* In aged people the Palsie is exceeding difficult, and hard

to

to be cured, *ob caloris nativi inopiam. Si ex nervi grandioris aut spinalis medullæ incisione accidit, nulla spes curationis est*, because there is no hope of a coalition, or closing together again of the incision. A trembling coming upon, or after a Palsie, is healthful, for it signifieth that the passages of the Nerves are somewhat open, by which some of the Animal spirit beginneth to pass, for to move the muscles.

Augustine Atdrid, fifty years old, taken with the Palsie, was thus helped: After frictions on both sides, I prescribed the following Pills: ℞ *Pillularum cochiarum*, ℥. ß. *Extracti Rudii*, ℈ i. *spir. succini* gut. iii. *misc & f. pil. num. 6.* But because he could not swallow them, they were dissolved in three ounces of Sage-water, and so given, they gave seven stools: ℞ *spir. rorismarini, olei succini*, ana, *partes æquales, misce*; with which his neck was gently annointed: Every morning sneezing was procured by the help of a little of this pouder. ℞ *Pulveris sternutatorii (descripti in meo Enchiridio Medico*, p. 6.) ℈. ß. *Pulveris castorei*, gr. iii. *misce.* He snuffed up about a grain and half at a time; this did him much good: I also commanded him to wash his hands often in the decoction of Sage: But that which finished the cure was this:

℞ *Stæchadis*, ℥ ii. *Liquiritiæ*, ℥ ii. *Herbarum salviæ, betonicæ, rorismarini, hyssopi*, ana, m. i. *aquæ fontis, quantum sufficit. Fiat decoctio, dosis* ℥ vi.

evening

evening and morning; moreover, Sage, Betonie, Rosemary, and Stæchas, were put into his vessel of drink which he used at meals; and every other night he took one drachm of Mithridate, in the foresaid decoction: With these Remedies (through Gods blessing) he in a very short time recovered his health.

Much after this manner, I remember, I cured one *Fitt* of *Lakenham*, a man fourscore yeers old, of a Hemiplegia; and *Camplin* of a Palsie of the tongue; only the last had, moreover, a Vesicatory applied behinde on his neck; *& quia pauper erat, imperabam ut linguam succo salviæ cum sinapi sæpe confricaret.*

Excellentissima est Decoctio, qua multi à Paralysi curati fuerunt, descripta in meâ Scholâ Physicâ, Med. 118. *Vide etiam Med.* 29. *&* 124.

CAP. XXXII.

De Spasmo, seu Convulsione.

Σπασμός, *seu Convulsio,* A Spasm, or Convulsion, is an involuntary, perpetual, and painful retraction (or drawing back) of the Muscles towards the place of their original, and first beginning, arising from the abbreviation and shortning of the nervous (or sinewy) parts, which is evermore attended and followed with a Rigor or extream stiffness, and a depravation of the figure,

gure shape, and symmetry of the foresaid parts. *Spasmus* ἀπὸ τοῦ σπᾶν, *à trahendo dicitur, deducto nomine ab ipso symptomate.*

A Convulsion coming of too much bleeding, or purging, especially with Hellebor, is deadly. *Lethalis etiam est, si Convulsio post phrenitidem exoritur: Aetius* affirmeth, that he never heard of, or saw, any so taken, that recovered. It is better that a Fever follow a Convulsion, than a Convulsion a Fever; *febris enim convulsioni superveniens illius causam absumit*: But a Convulsion coming upon a Fever shews a malignant matter, *quæ periculum minatur. Convulsio ex vulnere, cerebri præsertim, lethalis est*; by reason of a filthy, stinking, and corrupt matter, vellicating, and pulling the nerves: If those parts only are surprized and seized that are remote from the brain, there is good hope of cure. *Convulsio à siccitate confirmata lethalis est.*

A certain young man had a Convulsion, so that he tould not bend his back-bone. By the help of this following Medicament, he could presently walk nimbly.

℞ *Butyri rancid. & lardi veteris*, ana, ℥ iv. *Bdellii, ammoniaci*, ana, ℥ i. *Myrrhæ, castorei*, ana, ʒ iii. *Flor. stæchad. anthos*, ana, *p.* i. *nucis moschatæ & garyophyl.* ana, ʒ i. *catum parvum exenteratum, excoriatum, & in frusta concisum.* Stop the belly of a Goose with these things, sew it up, and rost it on a spit; and the first liquor

quor that drops, caſt away, the next ſave in a dripping-pan, half full of Vinegar, to annoint the cramped, or convulſed back: *Remedium eſt divinum.*

A certain Gentlewoman grievouſly afflicted with the contraction of the Leg, was helped by the uſe of the following Unguent: ℞ *Olei Chamomelini, lumbricorum, caſtorei,* ana, ℥ i. *pinguedinis gallinæ, anſeris.* ana, ℥. ß. *unguenti dialthæa,* ℥ ii. *ſucc. è fol. cochlear. becabung. naſtur. aquat.* ana, ℥ i. *ceræ,* q. ſ. *Fiat unguentum.* This proved excellent, for in three days ſpace he was able to walk with a ſtaff.

Another woman, ſuddenly taken with a Convulſion of the face and eyes, with loſs of ſpeech, was helped by this following mixture. ℞ *Caſtorei,* ʒ i. *ſucci rutæ cochlearium, aquæ ſalviæ,* ℥ ii. *ſyrupi artemiſiæ,* ℥ i. *miſce.* She was conſtrained to take it, within the ſpace of few minutes, ſhe both ſpake, and ſtood up.

A luſty girl, four years old, taken with Convulſion fits, I thus helped:

℞ *Caſtorei contuſi,* ℈. ß. *rhabarbari electi,* ʒ. ß. *fœniculi dulc.* ℈ i. *decocti communis,* ℥ i. ß. *Fiat infuſio: In qua diſſolve ſyrupi de rhabarbaro,* ℥. ß. She took half at night about ten, and the reſt in the morning about 7. It gave five or ſix ſtools; the night following ſhe had this: ℞ *Lapidis Bezoardici orientalis,* gr. ii. *aquæ ceraſorum nigrorum dulcium cochlearium; miſce.* She ſlept very

very well all night, and the fits returned no more.

A Lad, ten years old, taken with a most dreadful Epileptick Convulsion, was helped chiefly by the use of these following prescriptions: ℞ *Diacarthami,* ℥ ß. *syrupi rosarum sol.* ℥ i. *aquæ betonicæ,* ℥ ii. *misce.* This was given him about the evening, because in the morning he had his fits; he was well purged in the night: Afterwards there was given to him *ol. succini, & spirit. vitrioli,* ana, gut. v. *in aqua betonicæ:* After this his fits were more light, although somewhat more frequent: Lastly, there was given him this Potion: ℞ *Aquarum theriac. Bauderon. Cardui benedicti, Scordii,* ana, ℥ i. *Salis Cardui benedicti* ℈ i. *Confectionis Alkerm.* ʒ i. *misce, & fiat potio:* By help whereof all Convulsions were taken away. Next follow those symptomes that hurt the Internal senses, the Reason and Motion, together with the External senses.

CAP. XXXIII.

De Incubo.

E Φιάλτης, *seu Incubus*, The Night-mare or Hag, is an interception of the motion, especially that of breathing, and the voice, with a false and erroneous dream of some heavy and weighty thing lying upon the breast, and thereby causing a suffocation (as it were) and choaking

ing of the part y, by means of the impeding and hindring the free penetration of the spirit (the passages being obstructed and stopt) unto the Nerves. *Vel si brevius definire velis, Ephialtes est symptoma facultatis animalis, quo thoracis motus impeditur, sensus hebescit, & phantasia depravatur. Et* ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐφιάλλεσθαι *nuncupatur, quod invadere & premere significat.*

If this affect chance to be of long continuance, and frequent, it doth threat n an Apoplexie, or Falling sicknes, (especially if it happen unto the party while he is half asleep, and half awake) as also madnes, *sæpius melancholiam hypocondriacam, vertiginem, paralysim, spasmum, nervorum distentionem aut subitam mortem.* If after the Patient awake, panting of the heart, and cold sweating do happen, it is an ill sign; as also, if a Convulsion or a Syncope do follow. The cure is doubtful, if after the awakening, the sick person remaineth stupid and blockish: He that useth a slender diet, and accustometh himself to lye on his side, is seldome troubled with the Night-Mare.

Theriaca in aqua Pæoniæ exhibita contra incucubum commendatur.

Cap. XXXIV.

De Catalepsi, seu Catoche.

Κατάληψις, Κατοχὴ, *seu Congelatio*, A Congelation, is a sudden surprizal of all the senses, the motion, and the minde, with the which those that are seized upon, and invaded, remain and abide stiff, in the very same state and posture in which they they were taken and surprized, with their eyes open and immoveable. *Catalepsis sic dicta est* ἀπὸ τοῦ καταλαμβάνειν, *quòd æger eodem statu permaneat, quo prehenditur.*

They that are taken with this malady are in great hazard of life; wherefore present remedy must be sought for: If it be a strong Catalepsis, it will hardly or never be cured. *Congelatio levis sanatur, & præsertim in puero, & in juvene. In sene vero semper habet difficultatem.*

Galen mentioneth a story of a school-fellow of his, who when he had wearied himself with long studie, fell into a Catalepsis or Congelation; he lay (saith he) like a log all along, not to be bent, stiffe, and stretched out, and seemed to behold us with his eyes, but spake not a word: And he said, that he heard us what we said at that time, although not evidently and plainly, and told us some things that he remembred, and said, all that stood by him were seen of him, and could remember and declare some of their ge-

stures

ſtures at that time, but could not then ſpeak, or move one part of his body.

Cardanus reports of eight Mowers, which ſupping under an Oak were ſtruck with thunder, ſo as they kept the ſame ſhape of body, the one ſeeming to eat, the other to lay hold of the pot, another to drink, when they were all dead.

Fernelius relates two ſtories, which are theſe; one while he being very ſtudious and writing was ſo ſuddenly ſtruck with a Congelation, that ſitting and holding his pen, with his eyes open, and looking upon his Book, you would have thought he had been hard at ſtudy, till he was by calling, and jogging, found to want all ſenſe and motion.

Another I ſaw like a dead man, lying along, with neither ſeeing, hearing, nor feeling when he was pinched; but he breathed freely, and whatſoever was put into his mouth he preſently ſwallowed; if he were taken out of his bed, he did ſtand alone, but being thruſt he would fall down; and which way ſoever his arm, hand, or leg was ſet, there it ſtood fixed, and firm; you would have taken him for a Ghoſt, or ſome rare Statue.

A certain noble woman, taken with a continual Fever, called *Synochus*, had in the nineteenth day a Congelation, which was cured by a large flux of blood from her Noſe.

Plura de Catalepſi, ſeu Catoche, vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 1. cap. 12.

Cap. XXXV.

De Epilepsia.

Επιλησία, The Epilepsie, is a Cessation of the animal and principal actions, together with a convulsive motion of the whole body, arising from a sharp matter, which by a peculiar and proper power and quality it hath, that is hurtful and prejudicial to the brain, vellicating and pulling the Nerves where they begin, streightning, and as it were binding them fast together, and irritating them unto expulsion. *Vel si brevius definire velis: Epilepsia est convulsio omnium corporis partium non perpetua, cum mentis ac sensuum læsione.* It is likewise called the *Puerile*, or childish disease, the Herculean, the Comitial disease, (or the Falling sickness) the Lunatick, Divine, Sontick, or noysome and hurtful, and lastly, *Caducus*, or the Falling evil.

As to the Prognostick; An Epilepsie is a malady of long continuance, and very stubborn and deadly in Infants, especially if it grievously afflict them. An Epilepsie *à melancholico humore oriunda*, turns sometimes into madness, when the humour is sent from the ventricles of the Brain, into the substance thereof. *Quo magis æger ab ore spumat, eo morbus difficilior, & periculosior.* If upon the use of Sternutatories the sick party cannot be made to sneez, whilst he is in a most grievous

grievous Paroxysm, its a thousand to one but he dies in that fit. *Epilepsia hæreditaria incurabilis est*; but that which comes from external causes, and evil diet, is curable: as also, that which happeneth by consent of some inferiour part. A strong Epilepsie often killeth the Patient in the Fit, *vel in apoplexiam degenerat. Si mulier prægnans morbo Comitiali corriptur, per fœtus emissionem liberatur.* But the child of such a woman, for the most part, dies of an Epilepsie: A quartan Ague coming upon an Epilepsie, and continuing long cureth it, by reason the matter of the disease is by degrees consumed by the heat of the Fever, if it be of flegm.

A certain Gentlewoman long labouring of a Scorbutick Epilepsie, was thus helped: ℞ *Pillularum cochiarum, fœtidarum, elephanginæ*, ana, ℈ i. *Agarici Troch.* ℈. ß. *Castorei*, gr. vi. *cum syrupo de stœchade*, q. s. *f. pil. num.* 7. She took three of them at night at going to bed, and four in the morning: Next, the following sneezing powder was used. ℞ *Nucis moschatæ, rad. pæoniæ*, ana, ʒ. ß. *Hellebori nigri*, ℈. ß. *pyrethri, piperis albi*, ana, ℈. ß. *Misce, & fiat pulvis*, a small portion of which was blown into the nostrils: Whilst the time of the fits (which commonly lasted ten hours) was expected, there was given every morning, ʒ ii. of this Opiate.

℞ *Conservæ betonicæ, specierum dianthos*, ana, ℥ i. *conservæ cochleariæ*, ℥ i. ß. *Mithridatii antiqui*,

theriacæ venetæ, ana, ℥ i. *visci quercini, cornu cervini, sem. pæoniæ, cranii humani pulveriz.* ana, ℈ iv. *misce.* It is to be taken of it self, or with Betony water, to which is added, Oil of Vitriol; by these she was fully delivered from her fits for many years.

Another Gentlewoman was vexed many years with an hysterical Epilepsie; she tried many remedies, prescribed by many Physicians, but all in vain. At last, by the advice of a woman, she took the flesh of a Wolf reduced to pouder, and wore a piece of the said flesh salted always about her; after which, she was perfectly freed from the aforesaid disease.

A certain Gentleman, twenty years of age, troubled with the Falling-sickness, by consent from the stomack; as also with a depravation of both sense and motion of the ring and middle fingers of the right hand, was helped chiefly by the following prescriptions: ℞ *Pilularum fœtidarum*, ℈ ii. *pil. sine quibus* ℥ i. *castorei*, ℥ i. *aq. borag.* q. s. *f. pil. num.* 10. These exhibited on the fifth of *June*, gave five large stools; at the conclusion of its working, the sense and motion of the fingers returned. Next, at bed-ime was given, *pil. succin. num.* iii. The day following, being the seventh, he had three stools: In the very instant of the fit, the following Fume was used: ℞ *Mummiæ, benzoin. picis nigr.* ana, ℈ i. *misce cum succo rutæ, f. suffit.* The eight day the following

following was prescribed, ℞ *Castorei, assæ fœtidæ,* ana, ʒ. ß. *rad. pæoniæ, subtilis. pulv.* ʒ. i. *aromat. rosat.* ʒ. ii. *misce cum syrupo de mentha, f. pil num.* 7. He took one of them, although very large, when he entered his bed. Every morning before the use of an Opiat, prepared against Melancholy, this sneezing pouder was used: ℞ *Rad. pæoniæ, pyrethri,* ana, ʒ. ii. *Hellebori nigri,* ℈. ß. *f. pulvis subtilissimus*: By these means he was cured in a very short time.

Forestus *seni Epilepsia laboranti tria corticis Hellebori nigri præparati grana in una pilularum dosi fœlici successu dedit, sicuti observare potes in lib.* x. *De morbis cerebri, observ.* 54. *De Epileptico sexagenario.*

Dominus Crask, *Norvicensis, adhuc adolescens gravissima laborabat Epilepsia, sed observatione hujus sequentis methodi à paroxysmo per multos annos fuit immunis.*

℞ *Corallii rubri, sem. pæoniæ maris, excort.* ana, ʒ. ß. *pulveris cranii humani,* ʒ i. *misce & fiat pulvis.* Of this take as much as will lye on a threepenny piece, twice in a week, or oftner, if he be sensible of the least distemper, in a little black Cherry-water. Sometimes he purged gently with one Pill of *Cochiæ Mesuæ,* which usually gave him two or three stools; he also wore continually about him a piece of the hoof of an Elk, which indeed is famous for its specifical vertue against the Falling-sickness. Moreover, he hath

had an Issue on his left arm these many years, which without doubt doth help very much to preserve him from the Epilepsie.

Præterea Excellentissimum invenies remedium contra Epilepsiam, in mea schola Physica, Med. 212. *quo multi ab ea curati fuerunt.*

A Girl, ten yeers of age, of a Phlegmatick constitution, was troubled five or six months with the Falling-sicknes, and also a privation of motion and sense in her right arm: Within twenty days she was perfectly cured, chiefly by the use of this following Opiate.

℞ *Radic. pæoniæ maris, stæchad. costi,* ana, ʒ x. *Agaraci,* ℥ v. *pyrethri, sem. anisi, assæ fœtidæ, & aristolochiæ rotundæ,* ana, ʒ ii. ß. *succi scyllæ, & mellis electi,* ana, ℔ i. ℥ ii. *Coquantur simul scylla & mel lento igne, usque ad bonam consistentiam, deinde superadditis speciebus, fiat Electuarium*: The dose was, two drachms every morning, two hours before meat.

Multos curavi infantes ab Epilepsia solo usu hujus armillæ, & ecligmatis descripti in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 1. cap. 5. p. 9.

A little child, six months old, afflicted with the Falling sicknes by consent, was thus freed; in the fit there was applied, with a spunge, to the nostrils the juyce of Rue mixt with white Wine Vinegar; by the use of which it was presently recovered; and falling into the fit again, it was removed in the same manner: To the Region

of

of the heart was applyed the following: ℞ *Theriacæ venetæ*, ℥ ii. *radic. pæoniæ pulveriz.* ℥. ß. *miſce.* The hair was poudered *cum pulvere rad. pæoniæ, collectæ luna decreſcente*; and thus the child was delivered from all its fits.

A Boy, three years old, had a fit of the Falling-ſickneſs, from which he was freed with the ſmoak of Tobacco; which a ſervant drew out of a Pipe, aad blew into the open mouth of the boy; the boy fell a vomiting, and the fit ceaſed.

Robert Woodwork was exceedingly troubled with the Epilepſie even from his infancy, and being by chance at a neighbours houſe, he fell into a fit, and vomited there; a little dog being in the room licked up the vomit, fell mad, and died; and the young man never had a fit ſince: A thing wondrous ſtrange, it being five or ſix yeers ſince this happened.

Foreſtus, *libro decimo de cerebri morbis, obſerv.* 60. pag. 392. *Excellentiſsimum contra Epilepſiam habet Electuarium, in quo, duas pulveris hirundinis in furno exſiccati drachmas præſcribit. Pulvis etiam in capite de mania deſcriptus, contra morbum comitialem maximè potens eſt.*

A maid, that had the Falling ſickneſs, was cured by the uſe of *Oxycratum*, a draught whereof ſhe took every morning, and before the fit ſhe drank pure Vinegar: The diſeaſe being cured, ſhe was taken with pains of her limbs, which were cured by the uſe of hot Baths.

Cap. XXXVI.

De Caro.

Κάρος, is a deep, and profound sleep, with the hurt of the sense, and motion (the breathing only excepted) and likewise the imagination, arising from the impeded motion of the Animal Spirits. *Et dicitur* ἀπὸ τοῦ καρῶσθαι *quòd caput in eo gravetur, pars enim anterior cerebri potissimum in caro afficitur. Ab Arabibus subeth nucupatur.*

Carus in declinatione febrium continuarum proveniens, si vires sint debiles, lethalis est. It is evil, if it befall the party after some great evacuation, or if in it the breathing be hurt; the cure is exceeding doubtful, *Si cum capitis gravitate carus conjungitur*; because that a humor not over gross and thick, penetrating into the substance of the Nerves, and extending them, immediatly a Convulsion follows.

Peter Whitebread, a Baker, I remember, was taken with a most grievous *Caros*, insomuch that when I prickt the sole of his foot with a Needle, he stirred not in the least, neither did he taste the bitterness of this Potion which I gave him: ℞ *Extracti Rudii (quia melancholico temperamento affectus erat)* ℈ i. *pillularum cochiarum*, ʒ i. *Resinæ benedict.* gr. iii. *Aquæ betonicæ*, ℥ ii. *misce.* It gave him nine or ten stools; after which, he came

came to himſelf, and was able to ſit up; yet for ſear of a Relapſe, I preſcribed him Clyſters, gave him more Pils to take, one at a time, every ſecond or third day: Alſo Sneezing pouder with *Caſtoreum* was not omitted, and ſometimes a draught of Mithridate was given him laſt at night in Poſſet-ale, wherein the flowers of Roſemary and Betony had been boiled: Thus at length he was perfectly cured, and is at this day in very good health.

A certain man taken with a profound ſleep, having a cold and moiſt brain, abounding with flegm; after *Oxymel ſciliticum, & ſyrup. de ſtœchade,* given to prepare the humor, he took the following Pills, with moſt happy ſucceſs; ℞ *Pilul. cochiar.* ℈ ii. ℘. *Caſtorei,* ℈ ℘. *cum ſyrupo de ſtœchade, fiant pillulæ*: Next, ʒ i. of Treacle was given; after which he awoke, and returned to his own minde.

The daughter of a certain Goldſmith, four years old, was taken with this ſleepy evil, for the removing of which, there was given her of the juyce of Onions, and ordinary Oyl, of each one ſpoonful mixed together, wherewith ſhe vomited, and was preſently cured.

CAP.

CAP. XXXVII.

De Apoplexia.

Ἀποπληξία. The Apoplexie, is a ſudden abolition of all the Animal functions, the breathing alone remaining, (and this likewiſe now and then exceedingly afflicted) ariſing from the ſtreightneſs and ſhutting up of the paſſages, (eſpecially about the Baſis of the brain) by the which the Animal ſpirits are derived unto the members; *vel ſi brevius definire velis; Apoplexia eſt totius corporis ſenſus & motus privatio. Et* ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀποπλήττειν, *à percutiendo, nomen habet: quòd qui laborant, veluti de cœlo percuſsi videantur.*

Men in Apoplexies die in ſeven days, as *Hippocrates* teacheth, except a Fever take them. *Illa autem febris acuta eſſe debet*, and eſſentially ſpringing from the inflamation of the humors and ſpirits, or elſe it will not diſcuſs the matter which cauſeth the Apoplexie. It muſt alſo come in the beginning of the diſeaſe, whiles nature is in ſome ſtrength, otherwiſe it is deadly, as *Hippocrates in Coacis* ſheweth. *Apoplexia urina rubea mortem ſignificat. Apoplexia vel citò interficit, vel in paralyſi, aut memoriæ læſione deſinit.* A faint ſweat in an Apoplexie is evil, *magnam enim naturæ oppreſsionem denotat.*

Dominus Grask, *Norvicenſis, annos circiter* 20. *natus, levi Apoplexia correptus, ſequentibus remediis*

diis præcipuè sublevatus fuit. In the Paroxysm I caused a little sneezing pouder, *cum pulvere castorei*, to be blown into his nostrils; after which was given him two spoonsuls of the insusion of *Castoreum, in aqua Epileptica:* The fit going off, I prescribed the following Clyster.

℞ *Centaurei, salviæ*, ana, M. ß. *Flor. betonicæ, rorismarini*, ana, p. i. *Radic. pæoniæ incisæ*, ℥ i. *Stæchados*, m. ß. *coquantur in* ſ. q. *seri lactis cerevisiati, ad lib.* i. *colaturæ adde mellis*, ℥ i. ß. *Diaphœniconis*, ℥. ß. *Butyri quantit. ovi, salis communis*, ʒ i. ß. *fiat Enema:* It wrought very well, and did him much good, and therefore it was often repeated; his usual drink between meals, and at bed time, was the Decoction described *in mea scholâ physicâ*, Med. 194. *sic administravi, & Deus curavit.*

Quidam nobilis levi Apoplexia laborans hoc Clystere, in meâ Scholâ Physicâ, Med. 208. *descripto, curatus est.* In the next place, follow the Symptoms of the excrements of the Head.

Cap. XXXVIII.

De Catarrho.

Κάταρρος, A Catarrh, is nothing else but a defluxion or flowing down of some excrementitious humor (generated by reason of the concoction of the Brain its being hurt) from the head,

head, upon the parts that are ſituate underneath it, proceeding from a diſtemper therein; or elſe from an over-abundant repletion, irritating and ſtirring up the expulſive faculty. *Vel ſi brevius definire velis: Catarrhus eſt humoris excrementitii è capite in ſubjectas partes, præternaturalis efluxus.*

The Prognoſtick of this affect, is elegantly laid down by *Cornelius Celſus* in theſe words: *Si ex capite in nares deſtillat humor, leve eſt malum; ſi in fauces, pejus; ſi verò in pulmonem, peſſimum eſt*: For the Lungs are in danger of being ulcereted, from whence cometh a Conſumption. *Hippocrates* ſaith, That a Catarrh is very hard to be concocted in thoſe that are old: In ſuch as are young if the Catarrh be more frequent than ordinary, and withal more grievous, the cure is the more difficult; as alſo if it ruſh down with a kinde of impetuouſneſs and violence; for it may cauſe ſuffocation, or ſome other grievous accident. A Catarrh accompanied with a continual pain of the head, is hardly to be cured.

In the year 1510. there happened a famous Catarrh, with difficuly of breathing, which went almoſt over all the world, and raged over all the Cities and Towns of *France*, with great heavineſs of the head (whereupon the French named it *Cuculla*) with ſtreightneſs of the heart and lungs, and a Cough, a continual Fever, and ſometimes rav.ng.

A cer-

A certain Gentlewoman, twenty five yeers old, was grievously troubled with a thin, sharp Rheum, which fell down upon her brest, with a dry, and almost continual cough, leanness, and a slow Fever. On the 15. day of *May*, in the year 1629. she took a purging potion, *Ex senna, rhabarbaro, manna, & syrupo rosaceo, cum decocto pectorali.* The next day she was let blood; after which she used pectoral and cooling broths for twelve days together, purging between times with the infusion of half an ounce of *Senna*: Mean while she took every night one spoonful of a syrup, to stay her Rheum and Cough, which was compounded *ex syrupo violaceo, jujubino, de rosis siccis, & de papavere*, of each a like quantity: With these Remedies at last she grew perfectly well.

Domina Sugget, *Norvicensis, ætatis* 38. *annorum, gravissimo Catarrho correpta, juvata & curata fuit eo solo sequenti remedio.*

℞ *Calomelanos*, gr. xx. *Resinæ benedict.* gr. viii. *Conservæ rosarum rubrarum*, ℥ i. *misce. à quo remedio septies purgata est, & à fluxione omninò liberata, ità ut aliis remediis opus non fuerit.*

Nothing does more stop a Catarrh or flux of Rheum, then this following Cataplasm of *Rulandus*: ℞ *Fermenti acrioris*, ℥ ii. *carabes pulverizat.* ℥ ii. *fiat Cataplasma*, and apply it to the crown of the head, after the hair is first shaven away.

Riverus

Riverius cured himself of a Catarrh, to which he was most subject, with twice taking *Laud. opiat.* the first time three grains, the next time two. *Vide etiam Centur. 3. observ. 15. & 44.* In the 24. Observation of the same Century, He tells us, that he cured himself of a most grievous Catarrh, by taking twenty grains of *Calomelanos*, (*qui est Mercur. dul. sexies præparatus*) *cum decem jalappæ granis*; with which remedy he voided, by stool, much flegmatick and cholerick matter, *per os autem multam pituitam ejecit*, by coughing and spitting, which evacuation continuing two days, the Catarrh ceased, and his cough which accompanied it went quite away, *sicque à gravi illo morbo (Dei beneficio) liberatus fuit.*

These following Troschisques are much commended by *Soleander*: ℞ *Thuris masculi, succi liquiritiæ*, ana, ʒ i. *Opii, croci, myrrhæ*, ana, ℈ i. *cum syrupo papav. forma trochiscos, vel pilulas*, to be taken, now and then, two scruples, or half a drachm at a time.

Benedictus Faventinus, useth the following pills in a salt Catarrh, with good success.

℞ *Succi glycyrrhizæ*, ʒ ii. *aloes lotæ*, ʒ i. *pillul. de cynoglosso*, ʒ ß. *cum syrupo violac. Fiat massa pilularum, de qua capiat*, ℈ i. *horâ somni.* And thus much shall suffice to have been spoken touching the Symptoms of the brain: We shall now proceed to treat of the diseases of the Eyes; and first of the Affects of the Eye-lids.

CAP.

CAP. XXXIX.

De Trachomate, seu palpebrarum asperitudine.

TPάχωμα is an inequality and roughness of the internal part of the eye-lids, with redness, itching, and an hard ruggedness, as if the Seeds of Millet were in them, arising from an adust humour, that is salt, sharp, and biting. If the Malady grow further, and there appear clefts, and little parts standing forth, not unlike the seeds of Figs, it is called *Sycosis*. And when the disease waxeth old, and the Eye-lid becometh as hard as brawn, it is called *Tylosis*.

Τραχωμα in primo gradu curationem suscipit; σύκωσις rarò; τυλοσις rarò aut nunquam, & maxima cum difficultate.

After emollient things used to qualifie the acrimony of the peccant humour, Aloes dissolved in Rosewater, and Myrrh dissolved in a womans brest Milk, is very much commended to cleanse.

Some cure this Malady, by rubbing the eye-lid, inverted and turned the inside outward, with Sugar Candy, even until the blood follow.

Cap. XL.

De Psorophthalmia, seu Pruriginosâ Scabiosaq; Lippitudine.

Ψωροφθαλμία is, when the eye-lids are red, and salt biting tears issue from them, the corners of the eyes having ulceration and redness, with much fretting and itching.

This is cured (universal and general Remedies, being first premised) by a Liniment of Roses, and adding thereto a very little of Tutty prepared.

This Collyrium is much commended, ℞ *Aquæ rosarum, plantaginis*, ana, ℥ ii. in which boil with a soft fire, *Aloes Hepaticæ*, ʒ. ß. *copperas*, ℈ ii. of Sugar Candy, ʒ i. This Eye-salve removeth the itching, consumeth and drieth the sharp flegm, and giveth strength to the Eye.

In this Affect I have often used these following Pills, with most admirable success.

℞ *Pillularum cochiarum*, ʒ ß. *Extracti Rudii*, ℈ i. *calomelanos*, gr. vii. *Resinæ jalappæ*, gr. iii. *misce, & f. pil. num.* vii.

Cap. XLI.

De Emphysemate, seu palpebrarum inflatione.

Ἐμφύσημα is a puffing up of the uppermost Eye-lid, losing his natural colour, without pain, yet with heavinesse and hard moving, arising from External and Internal causes.

If this Malady happen by the touch of a Spider, or the stinging of a Wasp, it is taken away by the application of Treacle, and juyce of Plantain mixed together.

If by the stinging of a Bee, then a Bee bruised, and imposed upon the place, performeth the cure.

If it proceedeth from a hot humour, the Ophthalmick of *Rhasis*, hath its place, and is of singular use.

If from a waterish and wheyish humor, the following is excellent.

℞ *Rosarum rubrarum*, p. i. *flor. anthos*, p. ß. *chamomillæ, meliloti, hysopi absynthii, pulegii, origani*, ana, m. ß. Seeth them in equal portions of Wine and Water, and apply it with a spunge: Also many have been cured by the use of *Unguentum Comitissæ*, and *Desiccativum rubrum*, mingled together.

Cap. XLII.

De Palpebrarum inviſcatione

Ἀγκύλωσις, Ἀγκυλοβλέφαρον, *ſeu palpebrarum inviſcatio*, is, when either the eye-lids grow together one to the other, or elſe with the white, or the horney, or both thoſe tunicles of the Eye.

It is not to be cured without much difficulty, if the Eye-lid wholly grow together; but ſeldome or never *ſi cum cornea ſimul concrevit*: It is more eaſily cured, if it ſtick only unto the eye in the extremity thereof; and if it be only (as it were) agglutinated, or glewed together unto the Adnata tunicle.

Cap. XLIII.

De Ectropio, ſeu palpebrarum inverſione.

Ἐκτρόπιον is, when the lower eye-lid turneth the inſide out, and draweth ſo much back, that it covereth not the white of the eye, nor is joyned to the other eye-lid which is above.

There is required in this, and the former Malady, rather the hand of the Chirurgion, than Medicines.

CAP. XLIV.

De Lagopththalmia, seu Leporinâ palpebrâ.

ΛΑγφθαλμία is, when the higher eye-lid is so drawn back, that in shutting the eye the whole is not, nor cannot be, covered wholly, but in sleep it is open, as we see Hares do sleep.

Unguentum Basilicum, made of Wax, Rosin, Black-pitch, and the suet of an Ox, is much commended for the curing of this Malady; as are also the Mucilages of Quince, Fenugreek, and Lin-seed, if the lid be not too short; otherwise it is impossible to cure it by any kinde of means: As touching manual operation, *Vide Paræum, lib.* 10. *c.* 23.

CAP. XLV.

De Hydati.

YΔατες, *seu Aquula*, is an increase of the unctuous substance in the upper eye-lid, pouring forth (continually) a humor, especially in the morning betimes, before the light appear.

Those children (saith *Albucrasis*) which have this malady lie sleeping always upon their face, and at the dawning of the day are greatly tormented with that abundance of humors which

hath been gathered in the night; they are not able to behold the Sun, but their eye trembleth, and sheddeth tears.

If this disease be but newly begun, it may be easily helped *cum jejuniâ salivâ:* But if it be of long continuance, and included in its proper membrane, it requireth the operation of the hands.

Cap. XLVI.

De Xerophthalmia, seu Aridâ Lippitudine.

Ξηροφθαλμία, is a dry blearedness, wherein the Eyes are neither puffed up, nor send forth tears, but are onely red, and heavy with pain, and in the night the eye-lids stick fast, and are as it were glued together with thick flegm; which disease is of the longer continuance, sith the matter is tough and heavy.

This Remedy is greatly praised of *Celsus*; to take bread dipped in wine, and apply it to the eye: Also to hinder the eye-lids from sticking together; *Unguentum de Tutia* is very much commended to be used at bed time.

Cap.

Cap. XLVII.

De Scleropthalmia, ſeu palpebrarum duritie.

Σκληροφθαλμία is, when the eye-lids are more hard than accuſtomably they uſe to be, and alſo the eye more ſlow in moving, more red, more painful; eſpecially when one awaketh, the eye lids can hardly be opened, yet no moiſture iſſueth from them, neither is there any itching, and in the corners of the eyes ſticketh ſome flegm, dryed and folded together.

Avicen greatly extolleth theſe Remedies, to apply a fomentation unto the eye, with ſpunges wet in warm water, and after to put upon the eye the white of an Egg, with oil of Roſes: when the humor is thick and ſalt, he uſeth the mucilage of Fenu-greek drawn with milk: *Unguentum roſatum Meſuæ* hath been oftentimes uſed with moſt happy ſucceſs. Next follow the affects, or things that are amiſs in the eye-brows.

Cap. XLVIII.

De Hordeolo.

Κρίθη, *ſeu Hordeolum*, is a ſmall, hard, firm, and ſomewhat long tumor, like unto a Barley corn, eſpecially when it comes to ſuppu-

ration, having his matter contained in a little skin, growing in the outmoſt part of the eyelid, where the hairs be, ariſing from a flegmatick humor thick and mingled with blood.

This Tumor is taken away by Barley maſticated, or chewed, upon an empty ſtomack, and ſo applyed; or by the bodie of a Fly (the head thereof being caſt away) if it be rubbed therewith.

Galen appointeth a Plaiſter of white Wax; And *Avicen* uſeth the blood of a Pigeon, or Turtle, and this Liniment: ℞ *Olibani, myrrhæ,* ana, ʒ ii. *ladani,* ʒ ß. *boracis,* ʒ i. *cum oleo liliorum, fiat linimentum.*

Chap. XLIX.

De Chalazio, ſeu Grandine.

Χαλάζιον, is a round little riſing, or ſwelling, in faſhion like a hailſtone, tranſparent, and moveable, hither and thither, ariſing from a matter that is hard, even as hard as a ſtone.

It is to be mollified and ſuppled *cum ammoniaco in aceto diſſoluto,* and mingled together *cum adipe gallinæ, vel terebinthina & cera.*

Cap.

CAP. L.

De Madarosi, seu Glabritie.

MΑδάρωσις is onely taken for the falling of hair from the eye-lids, by a flowing of sharp humors: And where the hairs do simply fall away, and the utmost part, and banks, as it were, of the eye-lids are red like unto lead, the malady is called Μίλφωσις But if the edges thereof grow thick and hard in such manner that the hair cannot there be fastned, or pierce thorow, and that the eye-lids swell, and become shining, it is then called Πτίλλωσις.

Madrosis, for the most part, invadeth the party after malignant Fevers.

Avicen useth the pouder of Mice-dung with Honey for the increasing of Hair: Also the following remedies have been often used with happy success. ℞ *Olei lini*, ℥ i. *sevi hircini, pinguedinis ursi*, ana, ℥ ß. *stercoris murium, dactylorum combustorum*, ana, ʒ i. *stercoris hirundinis*, ʒ ß. *misce.*

For the Craffitude or thickness of the eye-lids, *Avicen* commendeth a Cataplasm of Endive, oil of Roses, and the white of an Egg.

CAP.

CAP. LI.

De Trichiasi, & Phalangosi.

Τριχίασις is, when preternatural hairs grow up under the natural hair, and pointing inwardly do prick the Tunicles of the eyes.

Some, to cure this malady, pull away the hairs with pincers, and then apply such medicines as may stay them from growing again: Of this sort are Ass eggs, the gall of a Calf, the blood of all sorts of Frogs: Amongst other, this of *Archigenes* is praised wonderfully, which is made of the blood and gall of an Hedg-hog, with *Castoreum* in equal proportion.

Other sear the hairs to the roots with an iron made for that purpose; but this may be more safely done in the following malady.

Φαλάγγωσις is when (the eye-lids turning inward) the hairs appear not unless the eye-lids be lifted up.

CAP. LII.

De Phthiriasi.

Φθειρίασις is when a great abundance of small Lice infest the hairs of the eye-brows; by reason of nastiness and filthiness, in those especially that seldom or never wash, and keep themselves

ſelves cleanly, and ſuch as uſe a naughty and corrupt kinde of diet.

It is to be timely and ſeaſonably cured, *ne acres fluxiones concitet.*

Ablutio palpebrarum decocto betæ & ſtaphiſagriæ laudatur : This Ointment following hath been often tried : ℞ *Unguenti roſati Meſues*, ℥ i. *ſulphuris vivi, ſtaphiſagriæ*, ʒ. ß. *hydrargyri cum cum jejunâ ſalivâ extinct.* ʒ i. *fiat unguentum* : Next follow the Affects, or things that are amiſs in the fleſh, that is, in the corners of the eyes.

CAP. LIII.

De Rhyade.

Ρυάς is a conſuming, or diminiſhing, of the Caruncle (*viz.* the little piece of fleſh) that is ſituate in the greater Angle, or corner of the eye; ariſing either from ſharp humors falling upon the part, or from cleanſing Medicines formerly miſ-applied.

This diſeaſe often followeth the *Fiſtula Lachrymalis.*

It is cured by the uſe of the following Collyrium; ℞ *Aloes, thuris*, ana, ʒ i. *ſanguin. dracon.* ʒ ß. *roſarum rubr. & granor. ſumach.* ana, ℈i. *aquæ roſarum*, l. i. *Bulliant ad quartæ partis conſumptionem. Fiat inſtar Collyrii.*

CAP.

Cap. LIV.

De Encanthide.

Ἐγκανθὶς, is the immoderate increase and swelling of the Caruncle, or little flesh, in the great corner of the Eye, caused through too much blood flowing to the part.

Si magnum & antiquum malum est, non nisi Chrurgiâ curatur.

Encanthis, at first, is cured by the use of burnt Allum: In the cure great heed must be taken, that no more be eaten away, but that which is superfluous, lest it turn to *Rhyas*.

Cap. LV.

De Anchilope.

Ἀγχίλωψ, is a Tumor between the great corner of the eye and the nose, without any pain, inflammation, or solution of unity, arising from a dull and sluggish humor, (somewhat resembling Honey, and a Pultise) that most commonly is shut up in a little skin or bag.

This disease is hardly cured, because of the delicateness and tenderness of the bone whereupon the swelling groweth; and because it is so neer unto the eye, that the medicines may endanger the same.

In

In the beginning, *Emplastrum contra ruptuam*, or *Unguentum de bolo*, with a little *Opium* added, is highly commended, to repel and beat back.

In the increase, *Ætius* appointeth this remedy; ℞ *thuris*, ℥ i. *myrrhæ*, ℥ i. *ladani*, ʒ i. *ceræ* ℥ i. *alumin. sciss.* ℥ ß. *spumæ nitri*, ℥ ß. Beat these together, and with the grossest part of *Oleum irinum* make them soft, and fit to be used.

Cap. LVI.

De Ægilope, seu Fistula Lachrymali.

Αἰγίλωψ is a little *Fistula* (attended with smart, pain, and an inflammation) in the corner of the eye, neer to the root of the nose, out of which issueth continual flegm, or a thin humor, arising of some former disease, as of *Anchilops* suppurated, but either not speedily opened, or negligently dressed.

A Lachrymal Fistula that is newly begun, & *quæ orificium habet extrinsecum ac manifestum, medicamentis curabilis est*; but that which is deep and old, and hath fouled the bone, is scarcely cured without burning. Sometimes *Ægilops* turns to a *Cancer*, which comes with a pricking pain; extention of the veins, hardness and blewness of the skin, and then it is better to let it alone, because Medicines will inlarge it, *doloresque acerbiores excitat*. *Hildanus*

Hildanus boasteth that he cured a *Fistula lachrymalis cum ossis carie, in puero tredecim annorum*, with Medicines alone, dilating of it with prepared spunges, and after sprinkling *Euphorbium* into it, and that very much and often; and after applying only an Emplaster of gum *elemi*; having used these things diligently for the space of divers weeks, he perceived a scale of the bone, which he drew forth; and then with half a drop of Tolutan Balsam upon a little lint, once in a day conveyed into the Ulcer, he perfectly consolidated the Fistula in a short time: Next follow the diseases of the *Adnata* Tunicle.

Cap. LVII.

De Ophthalmia, seu Lippitudine.

Ὀφθαλμία The Ophthalmy, is an inflammation of the *Adnata* Tunicle or Membrane in the eye called *Conjunctiva*, joyned with swelling, extension, pain, redness, and a flowing forth of tears; arising from a sharp blood distending the small veins that belong to the Membrane.

Alvi fluxus Ophthalmiæ superveniens, bonus; humorum enim abundantia evacuatur, & ad inferiora retrahitur. Curatio est difficilis, si ophthalmia pueros infestat, because that it continually floweth from a tender and a weak head. It is desperate, if it be by consent from the membranes of the brain,

brain, and the parts contained within the skull: An old pain in the eyes is very dangerous; *Causæ enim contumaciam arguit*; and it is to be feared *ne suppuratio aut exulceratio succedat.* They who have great eyes are most subject to this disease.

A certain Gentleman, fifty yeers old, having an *Ophthalmia*, was thus cured: First, there was administred for four nights together, ʒ ß. of *Pillulæ de Succino Craton.* made in three Pills; these gave five or six stools the following days without any griping; outwardly was applied to the forehead the following Plaister: ℞ *Mastiches, myrrhæ, thuris,* ana, ʒ i. ß. *sanguinis Draconis,* ʒ i. *Boli Armeni, farinæ fabarum,* ana, ℥ ß. *Croci,* ʒ i. *cum albumine ovorum, oleo rosarum, & modico aceto, fiat frontale*; into the eye was distilled the following Collyrium: ℞ *Tutiæ præparatæ,* ʒ i. ß. *camphoræ, croci,* ana, gr. xii. tye them up together in a fine rag, and hang them in Rose-water, and White-wine, of each half an ounce; of this there was dropt into his eyes, he lying on his back, two or three drops, three or four times a day; whilst this was doing, he used the following decoction: ℞ *Sarsaparillæ incisæ & contusæ,* ℥ ii. *ligni Guaiaci incisi,* ℥ i. *sassafras incis.* ʒ ii. Insuse them in 15. pints of spring-water for 12. hours, then boil them till five pints be wasted, after take it from the fire, adding presently of Cinnamon bruised, ʒ i. let it pass through

an

an Hyppocras bag: dose ℥ vi. taken hot, being in bed, composing the body to sweat gently; after sweating, the sweat was rubbed off gently with fine dry warm linnen; an ordinary drink was made of the second decoction, which was used in those dayes he did not sweat: Thus in twenty days he was cured, beyond all expectation.

Another Gentleman, being grievously vexed with the same disease, was cured by the following Medicines: ℞ *Pillularum Succin.* ʒ i. *pil. aureorum*, ʒ ß. *troch. agarici*, ℈ i. *cum syrupo de betonica, f. pil. numero* 10. He took five of these when he went to bed, which gave him the next day six stools; the other five he took the following night: To his forehead and temples there was applied an astringent Plaister, and upon his eyes whites of Eggs well beat n with Rosewater and womans milk: Into the eyes was dropt one or two drops, twice or thrice a day, of this Ophthalmick Collyrium: ℞ *Sarcocollæ in lacte asinino lotæ*, ʒ iii. *tutiæ præparatæ*, ʒ ii. *aloes* ʒ i. *sacchari candi, alb.* ʒ i. ß. *croci*, gr. iii. *aquæ rosarum*, ℥ iv. Mix them, letting them stand a day, shaking them before you use it: By these he was cured:

A certain Gentlewoman, being miserably afflicted with a hot distillation in her eyes, so that she could not open them in the morning, was thus helped: After purging with *Pil. de succino Craton.* the following remedy was applied to her eyes:

℞ *Suc-*

℞ *Succi Sempervivi cochlear.* i. *vini albi, cochlear.* ii. *misce.* Of which there was dropt one or two drops into the eyes, laying upon them all night a double linen rag wet in the same; this mitigated the heat: After, there was some of the Ophthalmick Collyrium, prescribed in the former Observation, distilled into her eyes twice or thrice a day; and so at length she was perfectly cured.

A Country man, fifrie yeers of age, being troubled with an old Inflammation of his eyes, by the advice of a Physician, did for a long time observe a cooling diet, and did drink water, but found no ease: At last, another Countryman perswaded him to leave off that cooling diet, and give himself to drink pure wine; after his first cup of Wine he perceived his eyes to be better, and within a few days, continuing the same drink, his eyes became well. Indeed *Hippocrates* saith, that pains of the eyes are sometimes cured by drinking pure Wine; *quando scilicet Ophthalmia fit à sanguine crasso & pituitoso oculorum tunicis impacto,* which by the use of pure Wine is melted, attenuated, and discussed.

A Child, new born, was troubled with redness of the eyes, and much filth which came from them like quittor; after the disease had continued three moneths, by the advice of a certain Physician, Cotton Wool was every night laid upon each eye, being first diligently dryed over

the coals, and well teased and pulled asunder with the fingers, and afterward each eye was covered with a little Cotton, in manner of a Bolster, which was swathed down. In the morning the Cotton Wool was much fouled with the foresaid matter: This Remedy being continued divers nights together, the Infant was perfectly cured.

A Vesicatory applied to the forepart of the head, as *Forestus* reports, did a wonderful cure upon an old woman with sore eyes.

Zacutus Lusitanus cured an old Ophthalmy, which would no otherwise be removed, in a whole year, with a Mercurial Unguent, although there was no apparent sign of the French disease; being perswaded by *Mercurialis*, who (in his Book *de Morbo Gallico*) saith, When you see any disease that wil not be cured by ordinary means, imagine it to be the *Lues Venerea*.

Cataplasma ex medulla panis triticei, & pomi assati, cum lacte muliebri, pauxillo croci, & sacchari saturni, plurimùm in Ophthalmiâ laudatur.

Plura de hac ægritudine vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 5. *& etiam in meâ Scholâ Physicâ*, Med. 51, 53, *&* 59.

A certain old man, by reason of a defluxion of Rheum falling into his eyes, had his sight so far weakned, that he could not go without one to guide him; of which disease he was cured, and his sight restored, by putting into his eyes, every night when he went to bed, five or six of the seeds

ſeeds of Clary, which drew the Phlegmatick humors out of his eyes, and cleanſed the tunicle or coat called *Cornea*: Indeed this Obſervation doth more properly belong to the Chapter *de Albugine.*

Solenander commends highly the decoction of Quince leaves, which are to be gathered, without breaking, in the beginning of the Spring, and kept diligently, that they be neither duſty nor muſty, nor otherwiſe defiled; and when you uſe them, boil one handful of them in pure water, and let the eyes be often waſhed therewith: It is a wonder (ſaith he) to ſee how it doth preſerve, cleanſe, and ſtop Rheumes in the eyes.

CAP. LVIII.

De Taraxi, ſeu Conturbatione.

ΤΑ'ραξις is taken for a ſwift Inflammation of the eye, being red and moiſt, but leſs grievous than *Ophthalmia*, proceeding from external cauſes.

If the heat of the Sun, or the fire, have cauſed this affect, then the Cataplaſm mentioned in the latter end of the preceding Chapter cures it, if applyed thereto; alſo a Cataplaſm of new drawn *Caſsia*, is held by ſome to be excellent.

If winde, ſmoak, and duſt have been the cauſe,

the eyes are to be washed with Milk blood-warm, and sleep to be taken thereupon.

If it happens by a blow or a fall, then blood ought immediatly to be drawn forth by opening a vein.

If from the stinging of a Bee, or Wasp, or Hornet; then Repellers *ex albumine ovi, lacte muliebri, &c.* are to be imposed.

CAP. LIX.

De Chemosi.

XH'μωσις is, when the eye-lids are, as it were, inverted, and turned the inside outward, so as the eyes can scarce be covered therewith, and the white of the eye, called *Conjunctiva*, stands out higher then the black, and the redness doth cover most part of the *iris* or circle.

Chemosis eadem remedia, quæ ophthalmia, postulat, sed vehementiora; because of the exceeding great inflammation, accompanied with most vehement pain.

CAP. LX.

De Pterygio, seu ungue oculorum.

ΠTερύγιον, The Haw, nail, or little wing, (as they term it) of the eye, or, as some call it, the arrow

arrow, is a little membrane that is nervous, fibrous, and ſomewhat white, which proceedeth forth from the corners of the eyes, (the greater of them eſpecially) and cleaveth faſt unto the Adnata tunicle; and is ſometimes drawn forth in length even unto the Cornea tunicle; and very often (if it ſo much increaſe) covereth and overſpreadeth the Pupilla or ball of the eye, and ſo hindereth the ſight.

A new Haw, that is ſmall, may be cured with Medicines; but an old over-grown one, covering the black of the eye, cannot be cured but by Chirurgery. If the eye affected grow ſmaller, *Malum eſt ſignum, partis enim debilitatem arguit.* A Haw which is thick, hard, and black, cannot be cured, *Cancroſam enim naturam obtinet.*

This pouder is very much commended, and hath been often uſed with happy ſucceſs; ℞ *Oſſis ſepiæ,* ∋ *ſacchari candi,* ʒ i. *Vitrioli,* ∋ ß. *tutiæ præparatæ,* ʒ ß. *miſce. Fiat pulvis ſubtiliſſimus,* to lay upon the Haw.

Cap. LXI.

De Panno.

P*Annus*, The Pin or Web of the Eye, is a certain red ſubſtance, like unto a ſmall piece of cloth, ariſing from the exuberancy and

over-great abounding of blood, in the exterior veins of the eye.

Recens hæc affectio medicamentis; inveterata tantùm manus operâ curatur.

Curatio abstersione, per ea supra-dicta in capite de Encanthide, & de Pterygio, perficitur. Vide etiam meam Scholam Physicam, Med. 82.

Cap. LXII.

De Hypofphagmate, seu Suggillatione.

Υπόσφαγμα, The Hypofphagm or Sugillation (as they call it) is a blemish or spot, reddish, or black and blew, arising from blood poured forth of the veins being opened, and common to the tunicle Cornea.

Sugillatio in adnata tunica salubrior, quàm in Cornea.

In curing this malady, blood-letting is most necessary; and of locall Medicines, the blood of a Turtle or Pigeon taken out of its wing is excellent at the beginning, the cure being then most easie. Or a Collyrium composed *ex sanguine columbarum ex alis detracti*, ℥ ii. *lactis mulieris temper.* ℥. ß. *thuris*, ℈ i. Also the Cataplasm of Hyssop, sodden with Cows milk, is praised of *Avicen*; or the tops of Hyssop may be boiled in ordinary and common water, and tyed up in a little bag, and so applyed. We may with-

withstand the Inflammation by the white of an Egg well shaken together; and if there be present any *pus*, or purulent matter, the same may be lessened by a Collyry composed *ex mucilag. fænugr. cum aqua fæniculi, & melle rosaceo.*

Water of Honey does most certainly take away spots of the eyes; but if the eye be pained withal, the pain must first be asswaged, before this water be used: And so much of the diseases of the Adnata Tunicle; next follows those of the Tunicle *Cornea.*

Cap. LXIII.

De Corneæ tunicæ crassitie.

Crassities corneæ tunicæ, The thickness of the Horny-membrane, is an extream drying of the substance thereof, joyned with a certain corrugation or wrinkling; in so much that the Patient sees as through smoak; arising either from the incautelous, and careless application of cold Remedies; or else from gross and thick humors that insinuate themselves.

Si Ρυτίδωσις, *corrugatio, sit ex humoribus crassis impactis, & recens adhuc, curari potest: Si vero diuturnum sit, & ex vehementi frigidorum usu, vix curatur.*

In curatione laudatur, chelidoniæ succus expressus, & oculis guttatim instillatus.

Cap. LXIV.

De Nebula.

N*Ebula*, or the little cloud, is the colour of the tunicle *Cornea*, altered and changed by a ſubtile humor flowing forth.

That which is prevalent in this caſe, is, the pouder of *Margarites*, prepared in the water of Roſes and Fennel: As alſo *Saccharum albiſsimum (candi dictum) in aqua euphraſiæ, chelidoniæ aut fœniculi diſſolutum: Vide* Foreſtum, *lib. 6. obſervat. 56. ubi reperies infantem à nebulis hoc ſaccharo curatum.*

Amatus Luſitanus reports, that he cured thick clouds in the eye of a girl twelve years of age, *poſt decocti ſalſæparillæ exhibitionem per viginti dies, ſequenti Collyrio.*

℞ *Mellis in ipſo favo*, lb. ii. *ſummitatum fœniculi, flor. ſambuci, euphraſiæ*, ana, P. ii. *ſacchari candi*, ℥ iv. *Deſtillentur in B. M. & aqua inſtilletur in oculos.*

Laſtly, The yellow colour of the jaundies, which appears moſt in the eyes, when the jaundies is cured, is eaſily diſcuſſed, by taking the fume of Vinegar into the eyes, *ſi curam accelerare velis.*

Cap.

CAP. LXV.

De Albugine.

A Εὔκωμα, *seu Albugo*, is a white spot, rendring the Cornea tunicle so thick, that there is denied all manner of passage unto the visible species.

As to the Prognostick; An *Albugo* which comes of flegm, or a thick humor remaining after an Ophthalmy, is easily cured, *præsertim si inveterata non sit*; but that which cometh after a wound, or an ulcer, and is a scar, is very hardly cured, especially in those that are ancient.

The following decoction is much commended in *Albugo.*

℞ *Rad. althæa* ℥ i. *foliorum malvæ, euphrasiæ, chelidoniæ maj.* ana, m. i. *sem. lini & fænugræci*, ana, ʒ iii. *florum meliloti*, P. i. *Fiat decoctio in aqua fontis, cujus vapor recipiatur in oculum manè & serò.*

Also the water of Honey, prescribed in the preceding Chapter *de Nebula*, is very good to take away all blemishes in the eye, *si usus illius diu continuetur.*

CAP.

Cap. LXVI.

De Phlyctænis, seu Pustulis corneæ.

Φλύταιναι, *seu Pustulæ*, are little risings, common to the *Adnata* and *Cornea* tunicles, like the grain or seeds of Millet, arising from a sharp, serous, or wheyish humor, lifting up the Membranes.

Phlyctænæ in Adnata minus periculosæ sunt, quàm in Cornea. The more superficial these Pustules be, the less dangerous they are, the more inward, the more desperate; for it is to be feared, lest the whole thickness of the *Cornea* be eroded, and so either the watery humour will flow forth, or else the *Uvea* start out.

Saccharum Saturni (or Sugar of *Saturn*) with the water of Eye-bright, is (here) of all remedies the best and chiefest: You may frame your Medicine thus: ℞ *Aquæ euphrasiæ*, ℥ i. *aquæ rosarum*, ℥ i. ß. *sacchari saturni*, gr. xv. *tutiæ præparatæ*, ℈. ß. *misce, & utere.*

Cap. LXVII.

De Corneæ Ruptura.

R*Uptura Corneæ tunicæ*, The Rupture of the Horny tunicle happens either from an Ulcer or Wound, or else from an afflux of humors, by

by which the ſaid Membrane is ſo diſtended, that it cracks in the middle, and the humors contained are let out.

Incurabilis eſt plerumq; hæc affectio, & viſus privationem relinquit.

Some foment the part with a decoction of red Roſes, Solomons ſeal, Bramble buds, Shepherds purſe, and Plantane, boiled in red Wine, if there be no Inflammation; but if there be, in Spring water; and for the perfect conſolidation and cure, they uſe this Collyrium.

℞ *Aloes lotæ, tutiæ præparatæ, & ſarcocollæ nutritæ in lacte muliebri*, ana, ℈. ß. *croci*, gr. v. *cum mucilagine gummi tragacanthi, fiat collyrium.*

CAP. XLVIII.

De Corneæ & Adnatæ Ulceribus.

ULcera *corneæ & adnatæ tunicæ*, Ulcers of the Hornie and Adnata tunicle, are wont to ariſe from ſharp corroding humours flowing into the eyes; and ſometimes they follow the *Phlyctænæ*, or little ſwellings which breed in the Cornea, but not till they break. There are divers ſorts of theſe Ulcers mentioned in Authors:

Βόθριον, or *Foſſula*, is a hollow, narrow, and hard Ulcer, without filthy matter.

Κοίλωμα

Κείλωμα, is broader, but not so deep.

Ἄργεμον, or *Ulcus Coronale*, is a round Ulcer in the white of the eye, neer unto the circle named Iris, or the rainbow; it is white, neer to the apple of the eye, and red in the membrane *conjunctiva*.

Ἐπίκαυμα is a deep, filthy, and crustie Ulcer.

The Ulcers of the eyes are dangerous, and hard to be cured, but more in the *Cornea*, than in the *Adnata*; an Ulcer in the *Pupilla* is more dangerous, because, after it is cured, it will leave a scar, which will hinder the perspicuity of the *Cornea*, and so the sight will be hurt.

The following Collyrium doth moderately dry and cleanse: ℞ *Aquar. verbenæ, & plantaginis*, ana, ℥ ii. *sacchari candi*, ℥ ß. *misce pro Collyrio*; *vel* ℞ *Aqua mellis in B. M. Destillatæ, & aquæ rosarum*, ana, *partes æquales*.

Cap. LXIX.

De Nomis, seu ulceribus depascentibus.

Νομαὶ, *seu ulcera depascentia*, are malicious and painful Ulcers, attended with a Fever, which in time doth gnaw and consume the parts, next adjoyning to the eyes, as the muscles and eye-lids, beginning partly at the Corners, partly at the white of the eye, and sometimes at the Horney membrane.

If

If the veins and Arteries of the temples seem very full, it will be most expedient to let them bleed: To the forehead and temples may be applied an emplaister made of *Emplastrum contra rupturam, Unguentum Comitissæ, & desiccativum rubrum* mixed together: And for the eye, you may use the Collyrium set down in the former Chapter.

I have sometimes used *aqua spermatis ranarum*, which is very powerful to stay and overcome the evill and spreading nature of the humour.

Cap. LXX.

De Cancro Corneæ.

Καρκίνωμα, *corneæ tunicæ*, is a little Ulcer, happening in the black of the eye, which cannot be closed, very painful, replete with swoln vessels, as in the disease called *Varix*; and sometimes when it seems to be closed up, upon no manifest occasion, it opens again, and becomes ulcerous.

This disease is accounted incurable, as well in the eye, as in any other part, when it is fixed; except it be taken away by manual operaton.

Amongst local medicines, the white of an Egg beaten with womans milk is to be praised by many; also Lintels sodden and steeped in Plantain

tain water, or juyce, the Mucilages of Quinces; and Lin-seed, often renewed.

Moreover the flesh of Chickens is very powerful to asswage pain; and some say that the disease it self hath been cured by it alone. *Vide Tractatum meum de Tumoribus præter naturam*, sect. 2. cap. 7. pag. 98, *&* 99. Some apply the flesh of young Pigeons while it is warm, cut in thin broad pieces.

Sic etiam concipio hunc & præcedentem morbum de Nomis (quamvis curatu impossibiles teneantur) curari posse Salivatione usu mercurii dulcis Antimoniique diaphoretici curiosè administrati, procuratâ, post sufficientem totius corporis sarsæparillæ, &c. *decoctione, præparationem. Vide dicta* Zacuti Lusitani, *& Mercurialis, supra posita, capite*, 57. *De Ophthalmia versus finem, eaque* Alexandri *Trajani, Petri, infra, capite de Suffusione.*

Cap. LXXI.

De Vulneribus Corneæ, & oculorum dolore.

V*Ulnera Corneæ*, Wounds of the *Cornea*, are made by the violence of things pricking, cutting, bruising, or otherwise loosing the continuity thereof.

They require first, Evacuation, *per venæsectionem præsertim.* Secondly, Revulsion, *per Cataplasmata*

taplasmata super palpebram duntaxat imposita. Thirdly, Consolidation; and for this purpose the strains of twelve Eggs well-beaten with a little Rose-water, and so put into the eye, are very much commended: It is a remedy held *pro secreto.* Upon the eye-lid may be applyed fine round pleageants of flax or soft tow, as broad as a shillling, dipped in the white of an Egg, beaten to Oyl; it must be renewed as it drieth; and this will not only draw away the corrupt or bruised blood, but also cleanse and cool the eye.

Dolor oculorum, oculis, præcipuè ob tunicas externas, convenit. Mitigatur albumine ovorum; ab opiatis cavendum.

Some highly commend this Anodyne medicine for the eyes: ℞ *Pomi dulcis assati,* ℥ ß. *Camphoræ,* gr. xv. *croci,* gr. v. *cum aquarosarum, & lacte muliebri: Fiat Cataplasma.*

Cap. LXXII.

De Hypopyo, seu pure sub Cornea.

Ὑπόπυος, is an heap of corrupt matter possessing about half the black of the eye, or shining through the Horney coat, which covereth the *Pupilla,* arising most commonly from a stroke or contusion.

Galen reports, That there was one *Justus,* an Oculist in his time, that cured many of this disease

diſeaſe by ſhaking their heads; for ſetting them ſtraight upon a ſeat, and taking hold on both ſides of their head, he ſhaked them till he perceived the mattter to deſcend.

Some highly commend this following Remedy; ℞ *Aquarum verbenæ, rutæ, chelidon, roſarum & fœniculi*, ana, ℥ ß. *aloes opt. tutiæ præparatæ*, ana, ʒ ß. *Sacchari candi*, ʒ i. *Pulverizentur & miſceantur, addendo lactis muliebris tantillum; & fiat collyrium*; of which drop ſome into the eyes twice or thrice in the day: But this mixture is excellent.

℞ *Croci, aloes, myrrhæ*, ana, ʒ i. *vini*, ʒ iii. *mellis*, ʒ vi. *Diſſolvatur crocus in vino. Deinde cum aloe & myrrha miſceantur. Tandem mel addatur. Hoc remedio oculi illinantur.* And thus much touching the diſeaſes of the Cornea tunicle; we proceed next to thoſe of the Uvea.

Cap. LXXIII.

De Proptoſi, ſeu Uveæ procidentiâ

Πρόπτωσις, is here taken for a ſtarting, or falling out of the Membrane named Uvea, when the Horney tunicle is either looſed or broken by a wound or an ulcer; and as this malady appeareth greater or leſs, ſo there are numbred divers kinds thereof, having names given

unto

unto them from the likeneſs of thoſe things which they do repreſent.

Si enim parva uveæ portio procidat μυιοκέφαλον *dicitur, quòd formam capitis muſcæ habeat:* But if the greateſt part of the Uvea iſſueth forth, ſo that it over-reacheth the eye-lid, repreſenting an Apple hanging by the ſtalk, it is then called μῆλον. Ἧλος is, when the Uvea being ſo far thruſt out of the eye-lids, becometh hard, and the horne coat round about being brawnie, preſſeth it down, as if it were the head of a nail.

The cure of this diſeaſe is difficult, and the more when the Uvea comes moſt forth; *ſi verò minor ſit, ut in myocephalo, curationem admittit.*

Proptòſis medicamentis aſtringentibus ſine aſperitate (qualia in Corneæ ruptura ſuprà fuere propoſita) curatur; and if it be not removed by theſe, then it is requiſite that we make uſe of the inciſion knife.

Cap. LXXIV.

De Mydriaſi, ſeu Pupillæ Dilatatione.

Μυδρίασις, is when the *Pupilla* is enlarged (above, and beſides the ordinary courſe of nature) toward the Iris, or parti-coloured circle of the eye, whereby the ſight is either much empaired, or utterly loſt.

They which are troubled with this diſeaſe, which ſome call πλατυκοεία, do think every thing which they ſee to be greater than it is; which error cometh by the ſhattering of the ſpirits, at the largeneſs of the hole in the Apple of the eye. Sometimes it is not only enlarged and ſtretched abroad, but it ſeemeth to be removed from the middeſt of the eye, and to have changed his place, which (in *Arnoldus*) is called, *Pupillæ è loco remotio.*

If the dilatation of the *Pupilla* happens through ſiccity or drineſs, extending the Uvea, (like as we ſee in skins or Hides that are perforated) it is not to be cured without ſome difficulty: But if it ariſe from humidity or moiſture, the cure is much more eaſie: *Quæ à percuſsione oritur incurabilis eſt, ſi uvea ſit lacerata. Si poſt vehementem capitis dolorem, magna ſequatur pupillæ uſque ad iridem dilatatio, exigua ſanationis ſpes eſt, ob immodicam materiæ copiam.*

The cure is varied according to the variety of the cauſe; if this malady proceed from drineſs, the beſt remedy is Goats milk, wherewith you may waſh and drench the eye often; if from moiſture, then this following Collyrium may ſafely be uſed: ℞ *Roſarum rubr. ſiccarum*, ℈ ii. *croci*, *ſpicæ-nardi*, *corticis thuris*, ana, ℈ ß. *tutiæ præparatæ*, *ſpodii*, *acaciæ*, ana, ℈ i. Bring them into a pouder, and put them in a thin linnen cloth, and tie it; then hang it in three ounces of Roſe-water,

ter, and wash the eyes often with the water, dropping into them, squeezing the cloth as often as you use the water. If it comes from wind (after universal evacuations, which are not to be neglected *in oculorum morborum curatione*) you may foment the eyes with the decoction of Fennel, Rue, Dill, red Roses, and Myrtles, made in Rose-water, with the fourth part of white Wine. If it come with a stroak, and there be no inflammation, you may apply at the first a Cataplasm, *ex farina fabarum, foliis plantaginis, & rosis rubris, cum aqua rosarum paratum:* after that, you may often drop therein the blood of a Pigeon, which is a most excellent remedy in all wounds and contusions of the eyes. *Si vero adsit inflammatio, instar opthalmiæ curanda est.*

CAP. LXXV.

De Myosi, seu Pupillæ Angustiâ.

Μύωσις, *seu Angustia pupillæ*, The streightness or narrowness of the *Pupilla* is, when it is rendred and made narrower than naturally it ought to be, thereby hindring the sight.

As to the Prognostick, A streightness in the *Pupilla*, which cometh from the loss of the watery humor in the eye, is incurable, because when that is once lost, it cannot be recruited, especially in old folks. *In pueris tamen aliquando per*

vulnus effusus humor aqueus reparatus atque regeneratus est. A Constriction of the *Pupilla* from drineſs can ſcarce or very hardly be cured. *Illa verò quæ ab humiditate fit, in ſuo principio, & adhuc recens, facilè curari poteſt, inveterata verò difficilimè.*

The cure of this diſeaſe differeth not from the former, for they come both from the ſame cauſes, namely, drineſs or moiſture.

Cap. LXXVI.

De Hypochyma, ſeu Suffuſione.

Ὑπόχυμα, *ſeu Suffuſio*, A Suffuſion or Cataract, is a heap of ſuperfluous humors made thick, between the horny membrane and the Cryſtalline humour, directly upon the apple of the eye, ſwimming above the wateriſh humour in that place, which *Celſus* affirmeth to be void and empty, hindering the ſight, or (at leaſt) the diſcerning and judging of ſuch things as are before the eyes.

A Suffuſion newly begun, when the Patient can perceive an Object as through a cloud, is curable, as *Galen* ſaith: A Cataract in an old man, whoſe eyes are naturally of a weak conſtitution, is altogether uncurable. *Si ex febre acuta, peripneumonia, phrenitide, aut dolore capitis intenſo ſuffuſio proveniat, difficillimè curatur.* A black

Cataract

Cataract free from all brightness, can neither be cured by Physick, nor Chirurgery; because the visive spirits are destroyed; but a cleer Cataract that hath some splendor, is curable. *Suffusio confirmata, in qua materia jam concreta est, discuti medicamentis non potest, & sola compunctione curabilis est.* That which moveth, and is coloured like Quick-silver is incurable; as also, that which is green, dark, or very yellow. A Cataract which representeth objects full of holes, is not to be tampered with: The Cataract which is fit for touching useth to be sky-coloured, and sea-green, or of the colour of Iron or Lead, not black; also it ought to be like a thin skin, which may be rolled about the needle; for if it be too thick and solid, it cannot be touched, which you may perceive when it is like Chalk, or Hail.

Quercetan, in his Dispensatory, doth much commend the Infusion of *Crocus metallorum*, which is thus prepared: ℞ *Aquarum chelidonii maj.* ℥ vi. *croci metallorum*, ʒ i. *Infundantur simul*, and drop three or four drops of this water warmed into the eyes, three or four times a day for a long continuance. *Fonseca* saith, That he knew one cured by this water, who was very dim-sighted many moneths: This is the excellency of it, which few other Medicines have; it cleanseth very powerfully, without any sharpness.

It is good to chew ſweet Fennel-ſeeds in the morning ſome ſpace of time, and then to fill the mouth with white Wine; and when it is warm, to waſh the eyes therewith, till they begin to ſmart.

It is no leſs profitable to let a child eat ſweet Fennel-ſeeds in a morning, and afterwards breathe into the eyes.

You may make bread with the bran in it, with the pouder of Rue, Celandine, Eye-bright, Betony, and Fennel, with a little Honey, which as ſoon as it drawn, and cut in pieces, muſt be put between two peuter, or ſilver diſhes; whence will come a water, which *Zechius* affirmeth, dropped into the eyes doth wonders.

Alexander Trajanus Petronus declares, that a certain man, before he had the French diſeaſe, being blinde of one eye with a thick Suffuſion, was wonderfully freed from his Cataract and Pox both at once *hydrargyri inunctione*: Neither is it without reaſon that Cataracts may be diſſolved with that Unction, when we ſee by experience, that very hard tumors of thick and groſs flegm are powerfully diſſolved by the Unction of Quick-ſilver.

Plura de Suffuſione vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. c. 6. Next, of what is amiſs in the humors of the eyes.

Cap. LXXVII.

De Humoris aquei vitiis.

HUmor *aqueus*, The watery Humor is out of its natural condition when it is distempered in quantity or quality: When the distemper is in quantity, it is enlarged or diminished, and makes the *Pupilla* be dilated or contracted; which diseases are mentioned before in their places. When the distemper is in quality, it becomes thicker, and that comes from another humour mixed with it, and that is called *Suffusio*, which we spake of in the Chapter preceding: Indeed the faults or things amiss in the watery humor, are especially four, *Imminutio, Effusio, Crassitudo, & Obscuratio.*

Cap. LXXVIII.

De Humoris Crystallini vitiis.

HUmor *Crystallinus*, The Crystalline humor is the chief instrument of sight, and therefore ought to be kept more pure and perspicuous than the rest; those things that are amiss in this humor, are especally three.

First, Γλαύκωμα, or the changing of the Crystalline humor into a grey, or sky-colour, arising from exsiccation, which causeth the Patient to apprehend all objects as through smoke and little clouds.

Secondly, Νυκταλωπία, *seu cæcitas nocturna*, or a nocturnal blindness; with the which such as are affected see indifferently well in the day-time, but more obscurely and dimly after sunset, and in the night time nothing at all.

Thirdly, *Situs mutatus*, or the scituation changed, *qui multipliciter accidere solet.*

Moreover, although many Authors do not distinguish between a Glaucoma, and a Suffusion, yet they which diligently observe may distinguish them thus: In a Suffusion there is a white in the very Pupilla, and very neer the Membrane called Cornea; but in Glaucoma it lieth deeper.

Incurabilis est hic affectus, præcipuè in senibus, in quibus siccitas partium emendari non potest; but if it be not manifest that the fault is in the Crystalline, and there is suspition of a Suffusion, you may use the Remedies prescribed for it.

I read of a certain Physician, who going up a Ladder to take a Book from a shelf, and turning his eyes violently upwards, saw all things afterwards turned upwards, as though men walked upon their heads, which came by the attraction and displacing of the Crystalline. For a quarter of a year after, when again he turned up his eyes violently, his natural sight returned, and all things appeared in right order. Hence it appears that by a violent motion of the eye, the Crystalline may be displaced, & again by the same motion be set right.

The juyce of Chickweed, or Fennel, dropped

into

into the eye, is very much commended in the cure of *Nyctalopia*, as also to receive the vapour of Rue, Fennel, Eye-bright, Celandine, Ligni-Aloes, and Saffron, sodden together in Wine or water, or else to distill them with Honey, and so put the water into the eyes.

Cap. LXXIX.

De Humoris vitrei vitiis.

Humor vitreus, The vitreous or Glassie humour, is next under the Crystalline, and therefore it is made by nature transparent, that the Species carried to the Optick nerve may be pure and clean: Those things that are amiss in this humour are these:

First, The Augmentation thereof, by which not only the Pupilla is more dilated, *sed etiam Crystallinus obumbratur*, and hath as it were a mist cast before it, and the spirits also much dulled and blunted.

Secondly, Diminution, from whence the tunicles are wrinkled up together, and the Pupilla contracted.

Thirdly, *Crassities*, or the thickness thereof, which ariseth from the admixture of some other humour; and this cannot be perceived by any Signs, but only it is judged so probably by reason; for the vitreous humour cannot be seen, or its condition known; and therefore Practitioners

are

are constrained to confound it, and to make it one with *Gutta serena, quia nullum vitium in oculis appareat.*

Moreover, This humour may be out of order in respect of its scituation; namely, when any part of it by a blow or contusion shall be brought before the Crystalline.

The vitreous humour being displaced can by no art be reduced to its former condition. But this by nature hath sometimes been done, and therefore the whole business is to be committed unto her. Next follow those diseases that infest and annoy the globe of the eye.

Cap. LXXX.

De oculi Atrophia, & Microphthalmo.

ATρφία is then, when the parts of the eyes consume and waste away, by reason of some evacuation, and over-great exsiccation. It differeth φθίσις, that is, the consumption of the eye, because therein is only a diminishing of the Apple, and not of the whole eye, because therein is only a diminishing of the Apple, and not of the whole eye; which in *Atrophia* is smaller and lesser than naturally it should be, there appearing a hollow deepness, it being sunk down within the circle, and the sight darkned and dimmed in such sort, that the things which they

they look upon, do seem much greater then they are.

Malum curatu difficile est: Neque enim siccitas in ulla corporis parte facilè curatur; & nisi maturè ei succuratur, causa cæcitatis esse solet.

It is cured by those medicaments that humect and moisten (and chiefly the breast milk of a woman) laid therein.

Μικρόφθαλμος, that is, the pinking eye, is, when any one hath from his birth so little eyes that they seem scarcely opened, albeit they are not sunk down within the circle, more than they should be; whereunto it is not expedient to apply any medicine, sith nature cannot be amended.

Cap. LXXXI.

De Oculi procidentia, & Exopthalmo.

Ἐκπίεσμα, is when the eye either stands out of its Orb, in an unusual and unbeseeming manner; or otherwise falleth out so (at least) that it cannot be covered with the eye-lids.

If it happen through some external cause, as the sounding of an Instrument, or hard labour in child-bearing; It is cured, First, by putting back the eye into its proper seat: Secondly, by reteining and keeping the same in its place, by Fomentations made of Astringents; to wit, Roses,

Pome-

Pomegranate flowers, and *Acacia.* Thirdly, and lastly, by blood-letting: If Resolution of the Muscles be the cause thereof, then Apophlegmatisms are very available.

Ἐξόφθαλμος, The Oxe eye, called of some the goggle eye, is also a standing out, or lifting up, and as it were, a casting forth of the eye, from the hollowness and circle wherein it is set and placed, as a precious stone within his Collet. But this affection or disposition is meerly natural, as we may see in such as have great eyes, and to them it is not needfull to apply any thing.

Cap. LXXXII.

De Hippo.

Ἵππος, is an affection of the eye, coming at the first framing, and from the birth of the party, wherein the eyes cannot abide in one place, but are always shaking, and continually trembling in such manner, that you may behold the eye going hither and thither without any rest.

Although *Gorræus* accounteth it no disease, because no Physician hath set down any cure for it, yet in labouring to redress this fault, I would use the Instrument called a Mask, as we hinted, to the end, that he which were molested there-

therewith might not ſee but by that little hole, whereby the eye ſhould be compelled to ſtay in that place in looking, which might cauſe it afterward to remain more ſtedfaſt.

Some think it beſt to binde or roll the eyes for a time, and then again to unroll them, which may be profitable in this affection, as alſo in the ſquint-eye, called *Strabiſmus*.

Cap. LXXXIII.

De Paralyſi, ſeu oculi reſolutione.

Παράλυσις is here taken for a want of ſenſe and motion in the eye, when it can neither be moved to the right ſide nor to the left, up nor down, becauſe the Muſcles are benummed, and if any ſharp remedie be laid to, it cannot feel the ſame.

If the whole eye be looſed, it is hardly cured, eſpecially in thoſe that are aged.

It is cured, Firſt, by bathing with ſuch herbs as are good for the ſinews, having vertue partly to comfort, partly to make thin. Secondly, by applying a Cataplaſm made of the ſame Herbs, putting to it a little *Caſtoreum*, careſully providing that it go not into the eye. Thirdly, by dropping into the eye, in ſmall quantity, the water of Fennel, Annis-ſeeds, Cinnamon and Eyebright, mingled. Laſtly, the blood of a Turtle, or Pigeon, is of ſingular uſe.

Cap.

Cap. LXXXIV.

De Strabismo.

Σ'Τραβισμὸς is then, when the Pupilla or Ball of the eye declineth from the middest, so that it appeareth more in the one part of the eye than in the other.

Strabismus à primo ortu, & mala conformatione, non curatur; nec qui à mala assuetudine, vel etiam convulsione aut paralysi, si sit inveteratus, nunquam curatur. Recens verò malum interdum curationem suscipit.

This malady is most incident to children presently after their birth, through the negligence of the nurse, who setteth the cradle in which the Infant lieth on the side of the light, and not directly contrary unto it, which maketh the children looking to the light, to turn the eye on the side to it; and thus by continuance they are accustomed to turn their eye awry.

I have seen it proceed in some, of having too much company with women, the excess whereof doth marvellously scatter the spirits. In such a case the sick party ought to be nourished, and to drink Asses milk. Also the blood of a Turtle or Pigeon dropped into the eye doth powerfully help.

Paulus Aegineta appointed a Mask for such as had this disease, to the end they might al-

ways

ways look ſtraight, which is moſt fit for young children.

CAP. LXXXV.

De Amblyopia, ſeu Hebetudine.

AMβλυωπία, *ſeu Hebetudo*, is a continual dimneſs and hinderance of the ſight, which is darkned, and yet no blemiſh or hurt to be perceived in the eye, nor in its membranes, ariſing either from the fault of the brain, that maketh and yieldeth not a ſufficient ſupply of the animal ſpirits, or elſe from ſomething amiſs in the animal ſpirits themſelves, *qui lucidi, tenues, multi, eſſe debent.*

Dimneſs, or weakneſs of ſight, coming after over-much evacuation, or long and laſting diſeaſes, is helped by the reſtauration of the body, to its former vigor and ſtrength: *Debilitas viſus ex ſenio vix curationem ſuſcipit.*

To quicken and ſharpen the ſight, you have plenty of Remedies in many of the foregoing Chapters. Alſo ſee the following, *De Gutta ſerena.*

Moreover, *Leonellus Faventinus* tells us, how he cured a *Hebetudo*, by dropping into the eye the juyce of Celandine; alſo the diſtilled water of white Honey and Roſe-flowers is highly commended by many.

Vide

Vide meam Scholam Physicam, Med. 68. & 135.

Cap. LXXXVI.

De Epiphora, seu Lachrymis involuntariis.

Επιφορά is here taken for the defluxion of a thin Rheum, which daily flows from the corners of the eyes. Some from their childhood are troubled with this malady, never having dry, but always moist eyes, with a thin piercing humor.

New *Epiphora's* coming from outward causes are easily cured, especially in youth; but old, and in old men very hardly. *Quæ verò ex aliis morbis procedunt, ut ægylope, fistula lachrymali & similibus, ab illorum affectuum curationibus omninò dependent.*

In a stubborn *Epiphora*, a Vesicatory applied to the forepart of the head doth wonders; as *Forestus* sheweth, concerning an old woman who had sore eyes, weeping and mattery, with great pain and itching, and could by no means be cured, that with applying a plaister of *Cantharides*, with Honey and Leaven to her head being shaven, he perfectly cured her.

This following Cataplasm is of singular use, if the defluxion come from a sharp hot humour.

℞ *Boli armeni, sanguinis dracon. balaustiorum*

&

& myrtyllorum, ana, ℥ i. ß. *acaciæ & hypocistidos*, ana, ℥ i. *thuris, mastiches*, ana, ℈ ii. *rosarum rubr.* p. i. Powder them, and mix them with the white of an Egg, and a little vinegar, make a Cataplasm, which spread upon a cloth, and apply to the forehead and temples, and renew it as fast as it groweth dry.

Some highly commend the opening of the veins and arteries in the head and temples, which draweth out the humor, if it flow inward, and cutteth off the course of it, if it be outward: Moreover, many remedies may be found for this malady, in the Chapter *de Ophthalmia.*

Cap. LXXXVII.

De Paremptosi, seu Gutta serena.

Παρέμπτωσις, most commonly is a hinderance of the whole sight, without any appearance thereof in the eye (unless it be that the Pupilla seemeth blacker and larger) for the Apple of the eye remaineth sound, and unchanged, the sinew of sight onely is obstructed and stopt, by reason of a watery humor flowing down from the brain upon the Optick nerves.

Platerus reports, That he saw a blindness which came from a round tumor growing in the brain, and compressing the Optick nerves, which

appeared by opening of the head, after the Patient was deceased.

As to the Prognostick; if this disease be absolute, that is, if there be a totall loss of sight, it is for the most part incurable, especially if the Patient be old. But if the obstruction be imperfect, which only causeth a diminution of sight, but not blindness, there is more hope of cure, because then it is supposed that the humour is not fastened within the substance of the nerve, but only gathered together in the brain, about the original of those nerves.

Some Practitioners do relate, that some by a wound in the forehead have been cured of blindness: In which it is most probable, that the cause of their blindness was the compression of the optick nerves, by the veins and arteries adjoyning, and swelling with too much blood, which the wounds aforesaid emptied forth. Whence *Spigelius* (as *Plempius* reports in his Book of the eyes) was wont, in *gutta serena*, with good success, to open the middle vein in the forehead, and let it bleed while it stop of it self.

Old Physicians say, that Treacle is of excellent vertue to strengthen the brain and the eyes, which may be taken by a drachm every night, with Fennel, Eye-bright, or Celandine water, twice or thrice in a week: Nutmeg eaten every morning fasting is much commended if it be long chewed, that the vapour may be carried to the eyes.

Candid

Candid *Mirabolans* taken in the morning are thought to clear the ſight exceedingly.

The uſual Opiate given after purging is thus prepared.

℞ *Conſervæ florum betonicæ, & anthos*, ana, ℥ ii. *myrobalanos conditas*, num. ii. *theriacæ veter.* ʒ ii. *pulveris foliorum euphraſiæ*, ʒ iii. *ſem. fœniculi dulc.* ʒ ii. *nucis moſchatæ, cinnamomi, & caryophil.* ana, ℈ i. *cum ſyrupo è ſuccis fœnic. rutæ, chelidon. cum melle confecto, fiat opiata*: Let him take thereof the bigneſs of a Cheſnut, drinking after it a little wine mixed with Fennel water.

In a deſperate caſe, when all other medicines have been uſed in vain, a veſicatory applied over the whole head (being ſhaven) in form of a cap, hath many times been very ſucceſsful: If it be twice or thrice uſed after the drying up of the former bliſters, it is more advantagious.

CAP. LXXXVIII.

De Symptoſi, ſeu Concidentia, & Aporrexi.

Συμπτωσις is, when the ſinew of ſight is ſo flat, weak, and preſſed down, that there is not any hollowneſs remaining in it, becauſe the inſide of the skins do touch each other, by reaſon either of abundance of humors which fall not into the hollowneſs, but upon the ſubſtance of this ſinew, or elſe drineſs, whereby it is

withered, and gathered together.

If old age do bring this infirmity, it is to be accounted incurable: If the party be young, and you perceive the diſeaſe do proceed from abundance and fulneſs; It is cured by an univerſal evacuation, and by ſuch things as cleanſe and ſharpen the ſight. *Vide ſupra, in capite de Gutta ſerena.*

Ἀπόῤῥησις is, when the ſinew of ſight is utterly broken aſunder, and ſeparated from the brain by a ſtroke or fall, in ſuch ſort, that preſently upon it doth enſue moſt deſperate blindneſs, becauſe the ſpirit of ſight cannot be carried unto the eye.

Concerning the cure, the Chirurgion ſhall have more care to maintain and preſerve the beauty of the eye, then to endeavour the reſtoring of the ſight which is utterly loſt. And ſo much touching the diſeaſes of the eyes: Next follow thoſe of the eares.

Cap. LXXXIX.

De Aurium Inflammatione.

INflammatio aurium, The Inflammation of the ears, ariſes from a thin and cholerick blood, fallen forth of the ſmall veins of the brain, into the membranes of the ear.

Curatio eſt dubia, propter ſymptomatum magnitudinem

tudinem, inprimis in juvenibus; for they being of a hot temper, and their blood hot, the inflammation is greater *quæ nativum calorem cerebri dissolvit*; Hence it is that they die for the most part within seven days: But if they live longer they recover. This disease is likewise very dangerous in Infants, and little children, which by reason of the quickness of their sence, *minùs dolorem sustinere possunt.*

Zacutus Lusitanus *in praxi ad Historias*, commends four Horse-leeches applied behinde the ears, which he saith, gave much ease to a young man which had a violent Inflammation in his eares.

I have sometimes opened the *Cephalica* vein, on that side the ear hath been griev'd, with most happy success.

Gener Domini Hardy, *annos circiter* 8. *natus*, *magna sinistræ auris inflammatione correptus est*, which caused a most vehement pain, with redness of colour, extending it self even as far as the cheeks and temples: His father desiring my advice, I directed that a healthful nurse should squirt a little of her milk from her breast into the lads ear, twice or thrice a day. I also prescribed these Syrups; ℞ *Syrupi rosarum sol.* ℥ ß. *syrupi de rhabarbaro*, ℥ i. *misce.* He took half over-night, about ten of the clock, and the rest in the morning, *cum succo prunorum Damascenorum:* He had four or five stools, and so was freed from the Inflammation and pain.

Cap. XC.

De Ulceribus aurium, & vermibus.

Ulcera *aurium*, Ulcers of the ears, arise from those th ngs that either pour forth *pus* or matter, or else such as by their acrimony and tartness are of a corroding nature.

Ulcera in auribus difficilè curantur, quia cerebrum vicinum ad eas partes excrementa deponit: But those which follow an Imposthume are easier cured, especially if the matter be laudable; but where the matter is virulent, stinking, or the like, it is difficult; especially if the Ulcer be cavous, and the bone foul.

For drying and cleansing of an Ulcer in the ear, this Medicine following is excellent, as I have found by experience: ℞ *Mellis optimi, & vini albi antiqui*, ana, ℥ iii. *Bulliant ad despumationem, & instillentur in aurem*, and stop it with Cotton dipt in the same: But if you would not have it so strong, you may boil the Honey with Water and Wine: Or ℞ *Decocti hordei*, ℥ iv. *mellis rosacei*, ℥ i. *misce. instillentur tepidè in aurem*,

Vermes, worms, discover themselves by the corroding pain, restlesness, and other such like conjectural Symptoms.

Necantur unguento ex axungia capi, & oleo coryli, cum gr. ii. *Mercurii dulcis misto*: This medicine following is highly commended.

℞ *Olei*

℞ *Olei amygdal. amar. succi apii, centaurii minor.* ana, ℥ ii. *aceti,* ℥ ii. *Bulliant parum, deinde adde myrrhæ, aloes,* ana, ℈ i. M. *Instillentur in aurem.* Also the decoction of Hemp dropt into the ear is very effectual for the killing of Worms. Hitherto of the diseases of the ears: Next follow the symptomes.

Cap. XCI.

De Otalgia, seu Aurium dolore.

Ὠταλγία, *seu aurium dolor*, Pain of the ears, ariseth from causes distending the membranes encompassing about the cavity of the ear, and endued with an exquisite sence.

Prognosis doloris aurium varia est pro varietate causarum. That which comes from a bare distemper is easily cured: *Qui à materia frigida, pituitosa, serosa, vel flatuosa producitur,* is not very dangerous, but useth to continue long. The cure is somewhat doubtful if it abide in the deeper part, or bottome of the ear, *sicut etiam si juvenes infestat. Aurium dolor acutus cum febre continua, ac vehementi, curatu est difficilis: periculum enim delirii, convulsionis, mortisq; imminet.*

This Remedy is greatly praised by many: ℞ *Lactis muliebris recenter mulcti,* ℥ ii. *albumin.*

ovi agitati, ut in liquorem abeat, ℥. ß. *M. instillentur tepidè in aurem.*

Sows, called *Aselli*, infused in oil of Chamomil, Roses, or water-Lillies, and strained, are the best Anodynes; *hæc enim animalia eximiam habent vim dolorem sedandi.*

Plura de aurium dolore vide in meo Enchiridio medico, lib. 3 cap. 13.

CAP. XCII.

De Cophosi, seu surditate, & gravi auditu.

Κῶφωσις, *seu Surditas*, Deafness, is when the hearing is totally gone, so that the Patient either heareth no noise, or if he do, he cannot distinguish it.

Surditas à nativitate non est curabilis. Quæ verò inveterata & diuturna, difficillime curatur. A deafness from choler or blood, which hapneth onely in sharp continuing Fevers, *cum earum febrium curatione solvi consuevit. Surditas per intervalla crescens & decrescens curabilis est.* For it signifieth that it comes from a moveable humor, which sometimes is more, sometimes less in quantity: A deafness coming from a distemper of the brain is more easily cured, than that which comes from a proper disease of the ear.

A certain woman of *Delf*, as *Forestus* reports, after a long disease fell deat, which after sufficient purging

purging abſtained from Phyſick; at length ſhe was perſwaded by an old woman to put a grain or two of Musk into her ears with a little Cotton, and ſo doing ſhe was wonderfully cured.

Some Authors commend the water of an Aſh, which is made by putting one end of a green Aſh into the fire, and taking the water out of the other end; this is beſt when deafneſs comes of a hot cauſe: *Mathiolus* mixeth this water with juyces, and commends it highly in theſe words: We know that the water which comes out of Aſh, when it is burnt, mixed with the juyce of Sow-bread, Squils, and Rue, in equal parts warmed together, to be excellent againſt deafneſs, if it be dropped into the ſound ear when the Patient goeth to bed, and lieth upon that ear which is deaf; but when both ears are deaf, then into that which is leaſt affected.

Many I have cured of deafneſs, only by dropping into the ear the diſtilled water of *Carduus Benedictus*, the leaves thereof being twice infuſed in the glaſs veſſel.

Ants Eggs mixed with the juyce of an Onion, and dropped into the Ear, do cure the oldeſt deafneſs, as *Zechius* ſaith.

The Gall of a Hare is much commended, if it be uſed freſh, with an equal portion of the pureſt Honey, and warmed in the ſhell of an Onion.

Si affectus contumaciſsimus propoſitis remediis non cedat, curari poteſt ſalivatione, uſu mercurii dulcis

dulcis curiosè administrati, procuratâ; quia Surditas ex lue venerea contracta ita curari solet. Vide supra, in capite de cancro corneæ, versus finem.

Βαρυηκοΐα, *seu gravis auditus*, is, when one cannot hear without much difficulty, nor understand what others say, except they speak very loud.

Thick hearing, if it be not speedily cured, endeth in a perfect deafness.

Plura de Surditate, & gravi auditu, vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 15. *Et etiam in meâ Scholâ Physicâ, Med.* 107.

Cap. XCIII.

De Sonitu, seu Tinnitu Aurium.

Tinnitus, or ringing noise, is defined to be a preternatural sound in the ears made and perceived in the instrument of hearing, or else in the cavity of the Head-bone, arising from vapours, First shut up therein, and then moved.

As to the Prognostick, a new begun noise in the head is easily cured, but an old hardly, and the more *si à luë venerea ortum habet. Si in febribus sonitus aurium fiat ex spiritu vel humore frigido & crasso, sponte sonitus ille, absque medicamentorum usu, cessare solet. Pulsationes in capite, & sonitus aurium, hæmorrhagiam narium significant. Diuturnus aurium tinnitus à materia pituitosa*

tosa in aure contenta oriundus, in surditatem degenerat; for when the matter is increased, the passage of hearing is stopped.

A certain Gentlewoman, 36 years of age, troubled with a ringing noise in her head, I thus helped: ℞ *Extracti Rudii*, ʒ ß. *Calomelanos*, gr. vi. *resinæ jalappæ*, gr. iv. *misce, & f. pil. num.* vi. they wrought very well, and did her much good: Next I commanded her to sneeze every third morning with a little of this pouder; ℞ *Pulveris sternutatorii*, (*descripti in meo Enchiridio Medico*, p. 6.) ℈ ß. *pulveris castorei*, gr. iii. *misce*. Every night, for seven nights together, there was dropt into her ear two or three drops of *Carduus* water, twice distilled; after which, the ringing noise in her head was quite taken away, and returned no more.

Plura de hoc affectu vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 14. Next follow the diseases, and symptomes of the nostrils.

Cap. XCIV.

De Narium ulcere, & Ozæna.

U*Lcus narium*, The Ulcer of the nostrils, is either new or simple, or old and stinking; this last is called *Ozæna*.

The new Ulcer which is simple, either comes of external causes, *ut vulnere, aut contusione*, or else

else from internal, as the sharpness of humors, flowing to the part, *ac præcipuè pituitæ salsæ à cerebro profluentis.*

Ὀζαινα cometh from a simple ulcer neglected, or from the malignity and acrimony of the cause by which it becometh putrid and filthy.

Ulcers that are new, and come from a gentle humor that hath little malignity, are easily cured: But old Ulcers that are sordid and putrid are hardly cured; but if they turn into a Cancer, never. *Si à lue venerea, aut Elephantiasi oriantur, curari non possunt, nisi affectus illi priùs auferantur.*

Plura de Ozæna vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 17. *Et etiam in meâ Scholâ Physicâ, Med.* 241.

Cap. XCV.

De Sarcomate, & Polypo.

Σαρκωμα, is flesh growing in the nostrils without any certain shape, but like the proud flesh of an Ulcer.

Πολυπους is a loose and soft excrescency of flesh, growng with small roots and strings, spreading and hanging down to the lower part of the nose, like the fish called *Polypus*, from whence it hath its name.

A *Sarcoma* is easily cured, for the most part, but but *Polypus* hardly: But that which is soft, white, or

or red, or white and red, *facilius curatur*; *durus verò ac lividus, difficillimè*; *& periculum est, ne in cancrum degeneret*: also that *Polypus* which groweth low, or in the middle of the nostril, is more curable than that which is rooted high, *quoniam remedia ad eam partem vix possunt pertingere.*

Mercury Precipitate, which is red, is accounted the best medicine to consume proud flesh without pain, if it be often washed; *Ille pulvis cum melle rosaceo permiscendus est*, and applyed with a tent. This Plaister following is of the same vertue to consume a *Polypus* without pain: ℞ *Massæ Emplastri de Mucilaginibus*, ℥ ß. *pulveris sabinæ*, ʒ ii. Incorporate them, and put thereof into the nostrils, *circa lunam decrescentem*, for then the tumor is less.

Plura de Polypo vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 19.

Cap. XCVI.

De Narium Fœtore.

F*oetor narium*, The stink of the nostrils, comes of fœtid vapors either bred in the nostrils, as in *Ozæna*, *Sarcoma*, or *Polypus*; or sent thither from putrid humors contained in the forepart of the brain; or about the *Processus mamillares*, or *os cribrosum.*

Fœtor narium qui à corruptis humoribus in cerebri

rebri anteriori parte contentis exoritur, si recens fuerit, facile curatur; si inveteratus, incurabilis est: especially if it comes from a depression, and flatness of the nose.

It is cured (after universal evacuations) by snuffing up white Wine (*in quo centaurium minus, & calamentum incoctum fuerit*) morning and evening from the Palm of the hand: And then by using, in like manner, the juyce of Beets *cum aqua majoranæ extractus*: To oppose the stink the following remedy is good: *Cinnamomi, nucis moschatæ, caryophillorum*, ana. *partes æquales; coq. in vino albo odorato, quod naribus excipiatur.*

Cap. XCVII.

De Hæmorrhagia narium.

Αἱμορραγία, The Hæmorrhage, is an immoderate excretion of the blood by the veins of the nose, the said veins being divided, rarified, or opened.

Drops of blood upon the day of demonstration, namely, the fourth, or eleventh, sheweth that there will be an Hæmorrhagy upon the Critical day; namely, the seventh, or fourteenth, because in those days nature begins to transfer the humors to those parts.

Sanguis è naribus die critico moderatâ quantitate fluens, salutaris. Hæmorrhages that are very great

great are the worſt, for they tend to a Convulſion. If in bleeding, either doting or Convulſion happen, it is a very bad ſign; *Spaſmus enim ex inanitione mortalis eſt.* An Hæmorrhagy in the beginning of a diſeaſe is evil, becauſe it is ſymptomatical, and comes from the malignity of the matter, nature being ſtirred up to ſend it forth before her time. It is alſo evill, if in the affects of the Liver it flow out of the left noſtril, and in the affects of the Spleen, out of the right, *quia omnis bona evacuatio* κατ' ἴζιν *debet fieri*) and eſpecially if it be accompanied with a ſweating of the breſt or head. A few drops coming from the noſe, on the Critical day, are evill, *natura enim imbecillitatem, & malignitatem morbi ſignificant.* But a drop coming upon the day of indication, and ſigns of concoction alſo appearing, it ſignifies that there will be an Hæmorrhagy upon the critical day, as I hinted before. If bleeding at the noſe have continued long, ſwounding, weakneſs, and too much cooling of the liver, *Cachexia* or Dropſie is to be feared: To him who hath bled at the noſe, in quartan Fevers, it is evil; for, as *Avicen* ſaith, bleeding in Melancholy and Flegmatick people is hurtful, becauſe it cooleth too much. It is a good ſign, if the Patient by bleeding be eaſed of pain.

A young Roman, as *Galen* reports, had an acute diſeaſe, and thought he ſaw a red ſerpent about the Chamber ſeeling; at which being frighted,

frighted, he leaped out of his bed: Hence *Galen* foretold an Hæmorrhagy at hand, and hindred the letting of blood, which other Physitians had prescribed. *Avicen* saith, that blood hath come from the nose to the quantity of four pints by a *Crisis*, without any decay of strength; this might fall out in some plethorick body, such a one as the young Roman, whom *Galen* suffered to bleed four pints and a half before he would stop it.

Filia mea, tres circiter annos nata, Hæmorrhagia narium correpta, retenta fuit Bufonis exiccatæ (quam semper mecum retineo) appropinquatione ad nasum. Et eodem modo Filium meum curavi, post sufficientem sanguinis evacuationem.

Homo quidam Hæmorrhagiâ narium laborans, cùm ad me venisset ut sublevaretur, venam statim atque habuit à me apertam; postque trium aut quatuor unciarum sanguinis evacuationem, in animi deliquium incidit, & statim Hæmorrhagia narium penitus cessavit.

A certain Gentleman was taken with so violent a bleeding at the nose, that he was much weakned thereby; for the stoppage whereof many Remedies being used, this alone did the cure; *Viz.* Vinegar and water frequently snuffed up into his nostrils, *quo statim cohibitus est sanguinis fluxus.* Which Flux breaking out again two days after, he used the Vinegar and Water after the same manner as before, and it was presently stopped.

A coun-

A Country man being almost dead with bleeding at his nose, a little vinegar of Roses was dropped into that ear which was next the nostril out of which the blood came, and his bleeding presently ceased.

A certain Gentleman, having lost at least twelve pound of blood from both nostrils, had two cupping glasses set upon his feet, without scarification, which wonderfully stopped the Flux; but after the cupping glasses had been a while fixed, the Patient fell into a swound; and therefore they took them off, and threw water in his face, by which he recovered; and then being refreshed with the scent of Wine he came to himself, and was restored to his former health, from his bleeding, beyond all expectation.

A piece of money bound to the root of the nose (between the eye-brows when the veins or arteries in the forehead or temples do swell) stoppeth the Flux. And for the better compression, you may lay upon the money a pledget, dipt in the white of an Egg beaten with time.

Pereda speaks of an old woman, that was cured of an Hæmorrhagy of three days continuance, onely by Mints put into the Nose.

Rodericus à Castro, in his Book *de morbis Mulierum*, saith, that a Physician of seventy years old, given to violent bleeding, carried always Asses dung not quite dry about him in a Box, than which, he confessed, he never knew a better

medicine; especially, if when it was dry, he mixed it with the juyce of a Nettle, or if wet, he put it alone into his Nose.

Some use a Cataplasm, *ex bolo armena*, mixed *cum ovi albumine & aceto*, with very good success.

Vinegar alone will stop blood, if the forehead be fomented therewith in a spunge.

And so will the Cotton of an Inkhorn, if squeezed a little, and bound to the forehead.

Plura de Hæmorrhagiâ narium vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 18.

Præterea in periculosissimo casu (si permaximè debilis non sit ægrotus) cum nulla prævalent remedia, tria aut quatuor grana Laudani, cujus operatio cujuslibet fluxus humorumq; motionis repressio est, adhibere potes.

Cap. XCVIII.

De Olfactus læsione.

Olfactus læsio, The hurting of the sense of smelling, is the abolition, or the diminution thereof, which differ only in degrees, and in the greatness of their causes.

Olfactus læsio recens, & à simplici coryza genita, facilè curatur; inveterata verò, & à confirmata intemperie proveniens, difficile: That which comes fom the ill shape of the nostrils is incurable.

That

That that chiefly deserveth commendation in this malady, is the root of Gentian, fitly put up into the nostrils; *Oleum Nigellæ, rutæ, majoranæ, succini, & castorei.*

CAP. XCIX.

De Coryza, seu Gravedine.

Κορύζα, *seu Gravedo,* The Pose is a defluxion of the excrements of the brain being crude and thin like water) unto the nostrils, which is accompanied and attended with a frequent sternutation, or sneezing.

Among all kinds of Catarrhs, that which is through the nose, *levissima & tutissima est, ac citò curatur, si recens fuerit, & à causa externa concitare. Quæ verò diuturna est, à contumaci cerebri intemperie oriunda, difficilè curatur.* As also, when it proceeds of a hot distemper of the Liver, which sometimes causeth sharp and hot Catarrhs; by which the nose is often ulcerated, and ill-affected otherways.

Authors doe commend, for the removing of a Pose, the vapour of boiled Marjoram taken into the nose: The fume of Vinegar sprinkled upon a red hot Iron is good for the same; and the better *si in aceto rosæ rubræ prius infundantur:* If the defluxion be very cold, dry fumigations of *Nigella,* Frankincense, and the like, thrown

upon Embers are very good : *his enim frigida cerebri intemperies corrigitur, & superflua humiditas absumitur.*

CAP. C.

De Sternutatione.

Sternutatio, Sneezing, is a violent and involuntary expulsion (by the nostrils) of the flatulent windie spirits, and sharp vapours offending the brain.

It is most certain that neezing is sometimes so troublesome, that it requireth a Physician as we may read in *Forestus*, 127. *lib.* 10. in his History of a certain maid, which had so grievous a fit of sneezing, from a sharp Catarrh, that she had the advice of many Physicians.

Hic affectus in principio Catarrhi, & Coryzæ valdè nocet, because it keeps the humor from concoction by its motion. *Sternutatio in febribus præcipuè malignis, salutem permittit*: Neezing provoked with medicines is good against Apoplexies, and other great diseases of the brain: And if being provoked they do not sneez, it is a sign of death, for it signifieth that nature leaves to act.

The little veins in the greater angle of the eyes, and that is nigheſt unto the nostrils, being forcibly pressed together, do forthwith stay and stop the

the frequency thereof: Alſo it is good to ſnuff up warm milk into the Noſe, by which only remedy *Foreſtus* preſently cured the maid mentioned formerly: Next follow the diſeaſes and ſymptomes of the tongue.

CAP. CI.

De Linguæ Tumore.

TUmor Linguæ, The Tumor or ſwelling of the tongue, ariſeth either from a cholerick blood flowing unto it, (and then for the moſt part an Inflammation is excited) or from a wateriſh (and then the tongue waxeth white) or elſe from a poiſonous matter, as in the French diſeaſe.

Foreſtus ſpeaks of a Brewer that had a great Inflammation of his tongue, which came to ſuppuration and brake.

Galen maketh mention of a certain man, whoſe tongue was ſo ſwoln by reaſon of Rheum which fell from his head, that he could not contain it in his mouth.

The ſame Author reports, that he ſaw a tongue which grew exceeding great, *abſque ullo ſenſu doloris*, neither would it pit, or yield to the finger, but it was a bare increaſe of the quantity of the tongue, which came by too much nouriſhment brought and converted into the ſubſtance of it.

Tumors of the tongue, for the most part, do not endanger the life, unless they grow so big that they cause suffocation: *Si linguæ tumor sit durus, lividus, & ad cancri naturam ferè tendens, incurabilis est.*

A certain Gentlewoman being grievously afflicted with an inflammation of the tongue, in a burning Fever, was thus helped: First, there was taken away from the Cephalick vein four or five ounces of blood, although she had passed fourteen weeks of her time, being with child. The same day the following Gargarism was used. ℞ *Aquæ fontanæ*, lb. ii. *julepi rosarum*, ℥ i. ℘. *mellis mororum*, ℥ vi. *aceti rosacei*, ℥ i. *olei vitrioli*, q. s. *ut acidus sit*; with this she washed her mouth, which brought away much flegm: Now and then the dry places were anointed with honey of Roses, and sometimes with Butter, and so she was cured.

Galen cured a Patient of sixty years, whose tongue was very much inflamed, only by washing it with the juyce of Lettice, after purging.

Zacutus Lusitanus, in a desperate case, when the tongue of his Patient grew to a wonderful bigness, so that he feared suffocation, after emptying and re-velling medicines used in vain applyed four Horse-leeches to the tongue, and in a short time, after plentiful bleeding, it became thin and small, and the Patient escaped.

The same Author declares, that he cured a child

child of ten years old, who had a tongue ſwollen by defluxion, ſo big that it could not be contained in his mouth (after revulſions by bleeding, cupping glaſſes with ſcarification, and ſharp Clyſters) becauſe the Tumor was ſoft and looſe, only by profound ſcarification of the tongue; and after he commanded that it ſhould be waſhed with Salt water, from whence there came ſuch abundance of humors that the child preſently recovered.

A certain perſon, by reaſon of the too frequent uſe of Mercurial Unguents, had his tongue ſo ſwelled (from the violence of the Flux which followed thereupon) that it hung out of his mouth the breadth of four fingers: He continued in this condition by the ſpace of four months, and his tongue being altered by the air was grown three fingers thick. Mr. *Des Grands Prez*, a moſt expert Phyſician of *Greenoble*, being ſent for after bleeding, waſhing of the part, and a Seton faſtned to the neck, took down the ſwelling thereof, chiefly by the uſe of a pouder framed of Pepper, Ginger, Muſtard-ſeed, and parched Salt.

Cap. CII.

De Batracho, seu Ranula sub lingua.

Βάτραχος, is a swelling, in shape resembling a Frog, which now and then ariseth and groweth out under the tongue, out of that soft flesh on which the tongue lyeth, and unto which it is tied and fastned as with a chain.

Ranula recens, & pituitosa, facilè curatur; antiqua verò, & ab humore adusto, Chirurgia indiget. This disease in children sometimes threatneth suffocation by reason of the neerness of the *Larynx* to the rough Artery; in men, if they have pain and Fever there is danger, for it may turn to a Squinancy: *Ranula sub lingua, si coloris obscuri fuerit, non irritabitur, ne cancerosa fiat.*

Forestus speaks of a Girl of twelve years of age, that was cured of a *Ranula* in two days space, with this only Medicine; ℞ *Cortic. granat. hyssopi sicci, salis communis*, ana, ʒ ii. *Fiat pulvis sub lingua detinendus*, and frequently use it: To men, instead of common Salt, you may use *Sal armoniac, quod magis penetrat & potentiùs dissolvit.*

Petrus Forestus used the forementioned powder to a Student; as also a decoction made of equall parts of Galls, Allum, and Pomegranate flowers; and lastly, he commanded the part to be rubbed with parched Salt, and *Sal gem.* and the

the Patient was cured without manual operation, *quod rarissimè solet contingere.*

The same Author cured the like Tumor in a woman, by an Incision made on both sides, and after by washing with Vinegar and Water, mixed with a little Salt.

Plura de Ranula sub lingua, vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib 3. cap. 29.

CAP. CIII.

De Linguæ nigritie, cum Scabritie & Scißuris.

L*Inguæ nigrities cum scabritie & scissuris,* Blackness of the tongue with scabbedness and clefts, ariseth, for the most part, from hot and fiery vapors and exhalations, and this especially in burning Fevers.

In omni morbo in quo lingua aduritur ferè semper malum præsagium est. Linguæ nigrities cum pulsu frequenti, & parvo, mortem propinquam denotat.

The heat, roughness, and dryness of the tongue in Fevers is to be mitigated by washing of the mouth *cum aqua portulacæ, rosarum, decocto hordei, cum exigua portione aceti; vel decocto violarum, lactucæ, cum syrupo violarum & diamor.*

Item frustum Cucumeris super linguam applicatum commendatur.

Ad Fissuras linguæ efficit decoctum Hordei, Glycyrrhizæ,

cyrrhizæ, Psylli, Sem. Cydoniorum, Passularum, ad spissitudinem, & utere.

Cap. CIV.

De Linguæ Balbutie, Paralysi, & Aphonia.

Ψελλότης, *seu Balbuties, &* Τραυλότης, *seu Blæsitas*, Stammering and stuttering infest the party, either from drunkenness, or from an ill composure and frame of the tougue, or from the shortness, and excessive thickness thereof, or else from an immoderate drineſs, or over-great humidity and moisture.

Galen, in his Comments, saith, That they who naturally stammer, have either a moist brain, or tongue, or both. And therefore stammerers are most subject to long Fluxes of the belly, as *Hippocrates* speaketh.

Balbuties à nativitate contracta incurabilis est. But an accidentary stammering coming by reason of some great defluxion of Rheum upon the jaws and tongue may be cured by evacuation; revulsion, and derivation of the humors; as also by drying and strengthening the brain. Indeed the Remedies are the same with those for the Palsie.

Paralysis, A Palsie happeneth either unto the whole tongue, or else only unto a part thereof, (whether

(whether the right or the left) either by the default of the Nerves or the Spirits.

If a Palsie of the tongue follow an Apoplexy or Lethargy *raro & difficulter admodum curatur*; especially if the Patient be well stricken in years. *Ex confirmata Paralysi omnes obmutescunt.*

This Gargarism following is very much commended *ad linguæ paralysim.*

℞ *Rad. ireos Florent.* ℥ ß. *cubebarum,* ʒ iii. *liquiritiæ,* ℥ i. *Coquantur in æquis partibus aquæ & vini albi, ad lib.* i. *In colatura dissolve oxymelitis scillitici,* ℥ ii. *Fiat gargarisma, & sæpissimè utatur.*

If it work not strong enough, you may adde two or three drachms of the decoction of Pellitory of *Spain*, or of Mustard-seed. *Vide supra in capite* 31. *de Paralysi, seu resolutione nervorum, versus finem.*

Ἀφωνία, The Aphony, or speechlesness, ariseth either from a default and error in the natural formation thereof; or else from the Palsie when it is consummated.

Curatur ut Paralysis.

CAP. CV.

De Læsione Gustus.

Gustus læsio, The hurting of the taste, is then said to be, when it is either diminished, abolisht, or depraved. The

The diminution and abolition of the taste happens by reason of a defect of the Animal spirit in the part, or a distemper of the third pair of nerves which come to the tongue.

The taste is depraved when the tongue is infected with an evil humor; *ut in febribus sæpè contingit.*

Gustus læsio ab intemperie frigida & sicca difficiliùs curatur, quàm ab intemperie calida & humida: The hurting of the taste, if it continues long *facultatem naturalem lædit*; and in that condition the Patient *alimenta discernere nequit.*

If the disease lie in the brain, or nerves, (which is known when there appears no change in the tongue) you may apply such Remedies as use to be prescribed for the cure of the Palsie. *Cum verò à pravis humoribus gustus depravatur*, commonly that symptome depends upon other diseases; which being cured, the symptoms also are removed.

Moreover, a Radish root pickled in Salt, and chewed before supper, and the mouth afterward washed with Wine, doth help very much. Next follow the diseases and symptomes of the lips.

Cap. CVI.

De Labiorum Fissuris.

Fissuræ, Fissures or Clefts, are a solution of the continuity of the lips, by overmuch dryness and extension. *Labi-*

Labiorum fissuræ non planè negligendæ. Nam si diu durent in ulcera crustosa, aliquando etiam cancerosa, degenerant.

They are cured by correcting the dryness with those things that humectate and moisten, and by uniting of the dissolved union. For this purpose we prescribe that fat which distilleth out of those wooden spoons used in kitchings, if they be put neer unto the fire: And if the chaps or clefts be somewhat deep, *adipe anserino & caponis illiniri debent.*

Si à frigore externo sit fissura, solo unguento pomato albo labia inungere sufficit.

CAP. CVII.

De Labiorum Ulceribus.

ULcera *Labiorum*, Ulcers of the lips, proceed from humors that are sharp, cholerick, and serous or wheyish, either from adustion and putridness, or else from their admixture.

Ulcers of the lips which are critically thrust forth in Fevers are a good sign for the most part, and signifies either the perfect solution, or else the diminution of the Fever; and those ulcers are easily cured of themselves, if they appear with signs of concoction. *Si verò cum viribus diminutis sint, mortem minantur*; as happened in the wife of *Hermoptolemus*: *Difficiliora curatu*

sunt

ſunt & Pejora, quæ à morbo Gallico proveniunt.

Si ſine Febre & morbo Gallico ulcera oriantur, univerſalibus præmiſsis tale adhibeatur unguentum; ℞ *Unguenti roſati Meſuæ,* ℥ i. *linimenti ex lithargyrio,* ℥ ſs. *miſce, in mortario plumbeo, & utere.* You muſt note that Medicaments are moſt fitly and beſt of all adminiſtred about the time of the Patients ſleeping.

Permultos hoc ſequenti linimento & julepo, curavi, ℞ *Mellis roſati,* ℥ i. *ceruſſæ,* ℈ ii. *vel ſacchari ſaturni,* ℈ i. *miſce pro linimento, & utere.* ℞ *Aquæ de fumoterræ,* lb. i. *Syrupi è ſucco fumariæ,* ℥ ii. *miſce, pro quatuor doſibus, manè & ſerò ſumendis.*

Cap. CVIII.

De Labiorum Tremore, & Perverſione.

Tremor labiorum, The trembling of the lips, proceeds either from external cauſes, to wit, cold, (*cum dentium ſtridore,*) wrath, or fear; or elſe from an internal cauſe, as from the weakning of the nerves in ſome extraordinary great affect of the brain, or in the nauſeouſneſs of the ſtomack, and propenſion to vomit; for when the lower lip trembles, unleſs it be from anger or fear, *Vomitum plerumque præſagit, ut Galenus docet, libro de criſibus.*

Perverſio labiorum, The Perverſion of the lips

lips proceedeth from the affect of the Nerves of the third pair, there being then a Convulsion of the Muscles.

In continual Fevers it is deadly, if the strength and powers of the body be extreamly weakned: But if they be strong and vigorous, the actions thereof constant and uniform; and when the *Metastasis* (as they term it) or transferring of the critical matter unto the head be accomplished, it is then void of all danger.

Interdum etiam in febribus continuis livida fiunt labra; quod signum lethale est, & caloris nativi extinctionem significat.

Curatio labiorum tremoris perficienda est secundùm ipsius causas.

Quò verò ad labiorum perversionem, vide infra, capite III. *de Tortura oris, seu distortione.* We proceed next to the diseases and symptoms of the Face.

CAP. CIX.

De Oris Apertione, & Hiatu.

ORis Apertio, The opening of the mouth, is, when that bone that by nature ought to have been shut is not yet shut; either by reason of some tumors arising neer about the conjuncture of the jaw-bone, (*ut in inflammationibus maxillæ & tonsillarum accidere solet*) or else by reason of some

ſome filthy humor gotten into that juncture, and there deeply inſerted.

Oris Hiatus, The gaping of the mouth, is then when the mouth that by nature (one lip falling down, and reſting upon the other) ought to have been ſhut, gapeth; either from an ill cuſtome, or from the obſtruction of the noſtri's, that ſo more ſtore of air may be attracted, *vel à luxatione inferioris maxillæ, vel à læſa in Lethargo memoria*, or elſe from the aſcending up of extream hot vapors in Fevers; and then, if there be pains of the jaws (without any ſwelling) that ſeem as though they would ſuffocate and ſtrangle the party, the mindes diſturbance and alienation is then portended, and threatned.

Utriuſque curationes pendent à cauſarum, à quibus hæc vitia proveniunt, remotione.

Cap. CX.

De Oris Oſcitatione.

O*Scitatio*, Oſcitation or yawning is a vehement diſtention of the mouth, by halituous and windie vapours gathered together, in the ſpaces of the Muſcles of the nether-jaw-bone, and of the cheeks, and extimulating or provoking the excretive faculty to do its office by excretion.

Oſcitation if frequent without occaſion, preſageth

ſageth diſeaſes, and is in very deed the *præludium* of Fevers: If yawning happen to a woman in travel, it is accounted a deadly ſign.

Avicennas contra oſcitationem maſticationem acori commendat. Vinum etiam cum pari portione aquæ aptiſsimum eſt.

Cap. CXI.

De Oris Tortura, ſeu Diſtortione.

T*ortura oris*, The writhing of the mouth is a diſtention thereof, proceeding either from the muſcles of the face, or the nerves of the third and fift Conjugation, or thoſe which deſcend from the firſt and principal *vertebræ* of the neck.

Tortura oris, quæ ultra ſex menſes producitur, aut nunquam, aut difficulter curatur, teſte Avicenna. If this unſeemly affect hath no conſent or agreement, the cure is ſo much the eaſier. *Quæ per ſpaſmum fit tortura oris, in morbis acutis, lethalis eſt, teſte Rhaſe.*

A certain Gentlewoman vexed with the Convulſion of the mouth, was thus helped: ℞ *Pillularum aurearum*, ℈ i. *pil. de ſuccino*, ʒ ſs. *f. pil. num.* v. Theſe ſhe took when ſhe went to bed, the ſame night her neck was annointed with Oil of *Saſſafras*; in the morning ſhe took ʒ ſs. of *Pil. Ruffi*; and again the ſaid Oil was uſed with

Aqua vitæ, the Oil being wanting, the following was used with most happy success: ℞ *Unguenti martiat. magn.* ℥ i. *olei laurini, petrolei, castorei, terebinthinæ*, ana, ʒ ss. *olei de Lateribus*, ʒ i. *misce.* But first, the neck was fomented with *Aqua-vitæ*, in which was infused Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, & *theriaca Andromachi*; she eat Nutmegs often; to the nostrils and top of the head was used oil of Amber: She chewed on the sound side Pellitory of *Spain*, and was often purged with the following Pills: ℞ *Pillularum fœtidarum*, ℈ i. *castorei pulv.* ʒ ss. *pil. Ruffi, & de succino*, ana, ʒ i. *f. pil. num.* vi. and thus she was cured beyond all expectation.

Another Gentlewoman afflicted with *Tortura oris*, was helped chiefly by the use of this Unguent; *Unguenti martiat.* ℥ ss. *olei sassafr. & succini*, ana, gut. v. *misce.* with which her neck was often annointed.

Gargarismus etiam ex ruta, salvia & stœchade, commendatur.

Plura de Tortura oris vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 3.

Cap. CXII.

De Ptyalismo, seu Crebra sputatione.

Πτυαλισμός, A Ptyalism, is a frequent and involuntary spitting and spawling, without any cough

cough, or retching, proceeding from a superfluity and over-great store of spittle.

A Ptyalism sometimes preserves from great diseases, *imo magnos morbos tollit.* And we have observed that some have been cured of an acute Fever by much spitting.

Resina jalappæ optimum est remedium, ut multoties experientiâ comprobatum fuit; a dry diet doth also help very much.

Quidam decoctione ex foliis plantaginis, myrti, alumine & balaustia composita, utuntur; which is only to be kept and contained in the mouth, and not to be gargarized therewith, lest that thereby more flegm be attracted, and drawn unto the superfluous spittle. *Si tamen critica sit evacuatio, fluxus ille impediendus non est*: Next follow the Affects of the mouth.

CAP. CXIII.

De Oris Ulceribus, & Aphthis.

ULcera *oris*, Ulcers of the mouth, arise from sharp humors, or vapors, *à variis partibus in fauces translatis.*

Ἄφθαι, The Aphthæ, are certain small, but hot and fiery exulcerations in the highest part or superficies of the mouth, arising in children, for the most part, *à lactis acrimoniâ quæ os exulcerat.*

Thoſe Ulcers which come of flegm are leaſt dangerous; thoſe that come of blood, or choler, more; and thoſe that come of melancholy moſt of all: The mouth ulcerated in a Fever is hard to cure, *quia humoris erodentis malitiam indicant. Ulcera nigra & cruſtoſa peſsima & lethalia ſunt, præcipuè in pueris.*

Mouth-waters made of Plantane, Honeyſuckle, and red Roſes, *cum ſyrupo de moris, & de roſis ſiccis*, are here chiefly commended, if the ulcerated mouth be inflam'd; but if there be no Inflammation, *unicum ac ſummum remedium eſt ſpiritus vitrioli, aut ſulphuris*, which may be uſed alone, to men, upon a little Lint at the end of a ſtick, gently touching the part, by which it will be preſently cured, if it be a ſimple Aphtha. *In pueris verò permiſcetur dictus ſpiritus cum melle roſaceo*, ſo that it may be a little ſharp, and with a little lint at the end of a *Probe* often apply it, *& citò curantur*: But firſt it will be convenient to waſh the childs mouth with Chalybeated milk, mixed with conſerve of Roſes.

A child four years old was cured with one grain of *Laudanum*, when his jaws and tongue were deeply ulcerated with ſuch an inflammation that he could neither take broth, nor topicks, the humors flowing ſo faſt from his mouth, that he lay night and day complaining without any reſt.

A certain perſon after the uſe of Mercurial

Unguents

Unguents, had his mouth so inflamed, that he was almost desperate, which inflammation, all other remedies being tried in vain, was healed only with Chicken-broth made without so much as any Herbs in it; the virulency of the Quicksilver being mitigated, as was supposed, by the benign and debonaire substance of the Chicken.

Plura de Aphthis vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 21. *Et etiam in meâ Scholâ Physicâ*, Med. 112.

Cap. CXIV.

De Oris Fœtore.

F*oetor oris*, The stinking of the mouth, is the offensive unsavorinesS of the breathing, proceeding and arising from a fœtid and stinking vapour passing out of the mouth.

Fœtor oris ob dentes corrosos, vel gingivas exulceratas, per extractionem dentium, & gingivarum consolidationem removeri solet. Si Anhelitus fœteat in tabidis, ut plurimùm lethale signum est.

If the breath stink by reason of corrupt humors in the stomack, *eos humores aloëticis optimè evacuantur.* Also Cloves, Nutmeg, the root of Angelica, Cinnamon, seeds of Fennel, *&c.* are to be held and kept in the mouth.

Vide plura de hoc affectu, in meo Enchiridio Medico,

dico, lib. 3. cap. 20. We proceed next to the diseases and symptoms of the Teeth.

Cap. CXV.

De Dentium Corrosione.

Corrosio dentium, The Corrosion of the Teeth, is a diminution of their magnitude, from causes that eat through them, so that they are broken, fall forth by piece meal, the said diminution or corrosion, now and then, producing Fistulaes.

Now the teeth are corroded or eaten in by an acride and thin humor penetrating by a plenteous and frequent defluxion even to their roots, and being there contained, it putrifies; and becoming more acrid, it doth not only draw the teeth into the contagion of its putrefaction, but also perforates and corrodes them; the putrefaction may be corrected, if after general medicines, you put oil of Vitriol into the hole of the eaten tooth; or else, if you burn the tooth it self to the root with a small iron Wier, being red hot; you may thrust this hot Iron through a pipe or cane made for the same purpose, lest it should harm any sound part by the touch thereof; and thus the putrefaction, the cause of the erosion, may be stayed.

Moreover, corruption may be carefully prevented

vented by cleanſing of the teeth (with a penknife) from meats that ſtick betwixt them; and likewiſe by waſhing the mouth with Wine: Alſo here are commended the little round balls of *Trallianus, ex opii Thebaici,* ℈i. *myrrhæ, ſtyracis calam.* ana, ʒ ß. *Piperis albi, croci, galbani,* ana, ʒi. *cum melle ſcillitico conformati, & denti inſerti.*

Worms breeding by putrefaction in the roots of the teeth may be killed by the uſe of Cauſticks, by Garglings or Lotions made of Vinegar, wherein either Pellitory of *Spain* hath been ſteeped, or Treacle diſſolved; for the ſame purpoſe Aloes and Garlick are good to be uſed.

A Fiſtula is hardly to be cured, unleſs that the tooth be wholly pulled out by the roots: For although the corrupt and rotten filth which inſenſibly diſtills by little and little (*& qui interdum in os cum fœtore influit*) may by the uſe of Medicines ſeem to be removed, and the Fiſtula cured, yet it will ſoon break out again: But now that the tooth may be the better drawn forth, it may be well rubbed with the fat of green Frogs living in trees.

Petrus Pachequus was wont to fill hollow teeth with Turpentine, and then to burn them with a red-hot iron, which ſucceeded very happily.

CAP. CXVI.

De Dentium Mobilitate.

D*Entium Mobilitas*, The Mobility of the teeth, is the weak and infirm ſtanding of them, proceeding from the proper cauſes thereof; upon which ſaid vacillation or infirmneſs, the falling forth of them doth oftentimes enſue.

Looſneſs of the teeth happening through defect of Aliment (as in old people whoſe gums decay) can never be cured; *Modicè tamen aſtringentibus agendum eſt.* If the teeth grow looſe by means of the Scurvie, the diſeaſe is then the more eaſily cured.

If they become looſe by a fall or blow, they muſt not be taken forth, but reſtored and faſtned to the next that remain firm, for in time they will be confirmed in their ſockets, as *Paræus* tryed in one *Anthony de la Rue* a Tailor, who had his jaw broken with the Pummel of a Dagger, and three of his teeth looſned, and almoſt ſhaken out of their ſockets; the jaw being reſtored the teeth were alſo put in their places, and bound to the reſt with a double waxed-thread; for the reſt he commanded the Patient neither to ſpeak too earneſtly, nor to chaw hard things, but to feed on Broths, jellies, and the like; and he made aſtringent Gargariſms of Cypreſs nuts, Myrtle-Berrries,

Berries, and a little Allum boyld in Oxycrate, and wiſhed the Patient to hold it a good while in his mouth; by theſe means he brought it ſo to paſs, that the Tailor within a while after could chaw as eaſily upon thoſe teeth, as upon the other.

Plura de Dentium mobilitate vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 23. Hitherto of the diſeaſes of the teeth; next of the Symptoms.

Cap. CXVII.

De Odontalgia, ſeu Dentium dolore.

Ὀδονταλγία, is a ſad and grievous ſence of pain in the teeth, proceeding from the ſolution of continuity in them by reaſon of humors.

The Prognoſtick is divers, according to the variety of cauſes: For that pain which comes from a hot, thin, watery, ſharp, and ſalt humor, is more violent, but ſooner at an end. *Qui vero ab humore frigido & pituitoſo excitatur, mitior eſt, ſed multo diuturnior.* There is good hope of cure if there be a kinde of *pus* or purulent matter gathered together in the ear. A Tumor alſo ariſing in the gums or jaws takes away the pain of the teeth: *Dolores dentium intentiſsimi aliquando ad ſyncopen, Interdum ad Epilepſiam ægrum deducere ſolent.*

Uxor

Uxor Domini Lemon, *Castoriensis, dolore dentium à seroso humore procedente maximè turbata, habuit, remotionis causa, hoc sequens medicamentum:* ℞ *Calomelanos*, gr. xv. *resinæ jalappæ*, gr. viii. *conservæ rosarum rubr.* ℥ i. ß. *misce.* It purged her so effectually that the pain went away in the working, and returned no more: It is a most incomparable remedie wherewith I have helped a great number of people of the pain of the teeth, and other diseases arising from serous humors. Indeed the words of *Carolus Piso* first moved me to make trial of it in pains of the teeth; for he reports, that himself being troubled with the tooth-ach for many days, half an hour after he had taken a purging medicine, vomited up above a pint of cleer water, with such success, that for ten years after he was never troubled with it. By which experience, he always prescribed medicines that purge water to them who were so troubled, and with very good success. Moreover, He striveth to prove that it comes from this cause, by this sign, because they who have the tooth-ach, do continually spet.

Domina Thompson, *annos circiter* 25. *nata, vehementi dentium dolore à tenui sed calido humore emanante laborans sic levata fuit.* ℞ *Laudani ōpiat*, gr. iv. *lapidis bezoardici orientalis*, gr. i. *f. pil.* She took it in a little conserve of red Roses at her entrance into bed; it procured rest, quite removed the pain, and so prevented

a Fever,

a Fever, and other ſymptomes, which I exceedingly feared.

Samuel Formius, a moſt experienced Chirurgion of *Montpelier*, declares, that he hath freed an infinite company of people from the tooth-ach, by putting a little Cotton-Wool wet in oil of Box wood, into their hollow tooth: This oil is drawn in a Retort, with a reverberating heat; firſt, infuſing the duſt thereof in white-Wine twenty four hours, and then ſtilling all together: Firſt, there comes away an acid water, which doth good in the tooth-ach, onely by waſhing the teeth therewith; after that comes the oil, which is to be diligently preſerved.

Gabriel Hardvinus reports, that he hath ſeen the tooth-ach cured with ſalt of Aſh-wood, with which a womans Thimble, or ſome ſuch implement is filled, and applied to the artery of the temple where the Pulſation is felt; and within a ſhort time it makes a knot in the Artery, whereby the Flux is intercepted.

A certain Lady cruelly tormented with the tooth-ach, proceeding chiefly from a Scorbutick humor, was helped by the uſe of the following preſcription: ℞ *Aquæ cochleariæ*, ℥ vi. *aquæ roſarum rubr. plantaginis*, ana, ℥ iii. *mellis roſacei, mellis morum*, ana, ℥ i. *ſpirit. vitrioli*, q. ſ. *ut acidum ſit remedium.* Of this ſhe took in her mouth, which freed her from the tooth-ach, and took down the ſwelling of her gums, which were filled with black blood.

A cer-

A certain Nobleman was cruelly vexed with pain of his teeth, and very much molested with the swelling of his gums, which was removed by the following Remedies: ℞ *Pil. de succino Cratonis*, ʒ iii. *f. pil. num.* 18. Of these he took three every morning and night for three days, which purged very well. This Gargarism was used: ℞ *Decocti cortic. guaiaci, decocti Hordei*, ana, ℥ iv. *syrupi mororum, mellis rosacei*, ana, ℥ ii. *spirit. vitrioli, ut acidus sit.* In this also there was often in a day a piece of Spunge wet, and applied to the pained gums: by these medicines he was delivered from all his symptoms: The second day he could eat meat, and the third day he was perfectly healed.

Formius tells us, that he hath happily used this following medicament.

℞ *Sem. plantaginis*, ʒ ii. *tormentillæ*, ʒ iii. *rad. hyoscyami albi*, ℈ iv. *omnia exsiccata redigantur in pulverem subtillissimum, addendo opii granum unum, includantur in nodulis, qui macerentur in decocto sequenti.* ℞ *Flor. sambuci*, m. i. *rosarum rubr.* p. ii. *Bulliant in aceto ad usum supradictum.* These Nodules being steeped in the said decoction are peeled and gently pressed between the teeth, and within a while much moisture flows out of their mouth, and the pain is taken away.

Simeon Jacoz, a most expert Physician, exceedingly tormented with the tooth-ach, and

a

a troublesome Ptyalism, took eight grains of *Resina benedicta*, with which being very well and gently purged, he voided in great quantity the superfluous serosity in seven stools, and the day following he found himself free from the foresaid pains and troublesome spittings: But not long after the pain of his teeth, and Ptyalism returned, which went away within twenty four hours, upon his taking the foresaid Medicine, and so he was perfectly cured.

Permultos curavi dentium dolore laborantes usu Apophlegmatismi descripti supra capite 16. de Vertigine.

A decoction of the roots of the great Nettle, with a little Nutmeg and Saffron, made, in equal parts, of Wine and Vinegar, and held warm in the mouth, doth wonderfully draw the humors forth; but, at first, the pain will seem to increase; but afterward it will be mitigated, and cease.

A Country man troubled with the tooth-ach was perswaded by another, to rub his tooth with a leaf or two of *Elleboraster*; he unwittingly rubbed all the teeth on that side, and presently almost all his teeth fell out: Therefore if any will try this medicine, let him first defend the other teeth with soft Wax.

In a cold Defluxion, the juyce of Garlick, mixed with Treacle, and dropt warm into the ear,

ear, on the ſame ſide, doth wonderfully aſſwage the pain of the teeth.

A Nettle bruiſed and laid to the jaw, doth quickly aſſwage the pain, when it is ſwell'd.

Many Topicks made of Narcoticks are in uſe; but theſe two following are the beſt:

℞ *Opii, myrrhæ, & ladani*, ana ʒ i. *Pulverizentur, & cum vino albo decoquantur in formam linimenti*, which put with Lint into the tooth.

The other is, the Emplaiſter of *Riverius*, chief Phyſician to *Henry* the great; It is thus made: ℞ *Nucum cupreſsi, roſarum rubr. ſeminis naſturtii torrefacti, Maſtiches, terræ ſigillatæ*, ana, ℥ i. ß. *Macerentur in aceto roſaceo per horas* 24. *poſtea ſiccentur, & adde opii in aqua vitæ diſſoluti*, ʒ iii. *picis navalis, colophoniæ*, ana, ʒ i. *ceræ flavæ in oleis expreſsis, ſeminum hyoſcyami & papaveris albi, liquatæ*, q. ſ. *Fiat Emplaſtrum*; apply it to the Arteries, and the part affected with pain.

A certain Gentlewoman of a cholerick Complexion, being ſeven months gone with child, and recovered newly of an acute diſeaſe, was taken with ſo fierce a tooth-ach, that all remedies being tried in vain, ſhe lay many days and nights without reſt, crying out and weeping: At laſt (when as ſhe was brought almoſt to deſperation) there was given her four grains of *Laudanum*; which having taken with a little *Confectio de Hyacintho*, after a quarter of an hour

hour, she fell into a quiet sleep for some hours, and being awaked, and void of pain, she passed the rest of her childing time without any grief.

CAP. CXVIII.

De Dentium Stridore, & Stupore.

STridor dentium, The grinding or crashing noise of the teeth, proceedeth either from Worms, the Brain being affected by consent, or from the imbecillity of the jaw bone, Muscles produced and caused by cold, *vel à vaporum multitudine, ut in paroxysmorum principiis.*

Grinding of the teeth is wont to threaten the Apoplexie, or Epilesie, and likewise, in Fevers, the deliry or dotage; (in such especially as are not accustomed thereunto) in case this doting went not before the Fever. *Hippocrates* puts the *Stridor* or crashing of the teeth, amongst the signs of conception.

The cure of it must not be directed to the *Stridor* it self, but to the causes.

Αιμοδία, *seu stupor dentium*, The astonishment of the teeth, happens for the most from the sourness either of meats, or of the humors, or else of the Fumes and Vapours, which frequently befalleth those that are Hypochondriacal.

It

It is cured and taken away by chewing of Wax, hot Bread, bitter Almonds, Liquorice-Roots, &c. *Rhases etiam dentes sale affricare jubet. Confert & frequens oris collutio cum vino calido vel decocto salviæ.*

Cap. CXIX.

De Dentium Nigredine.

Dentium Nigredo, Blackness of the teeth, proceedeth from filthy vapours that flie upwards, and are ingendred of evill nourishment, or from the distemper of the stomack, which corrupteth good nutriment.

Quò ad dealbationem, mundationem, preservationemque dentium ab omni sorditie, Spiritus sulphuris aut vitrioli maximè ab omnibus commendatur. Montanus reports, that he learned that at *Rome*, of a Woman called Greek *Mary*: to whom when he came when he was young, and she twenty years old, and after when she was fifty, he found her almost in the same condition, and she confessed that her beauty and strength was preserved by the Spirit of Vitriol, and that her teeth which were very bad in her youth, were by that made very fair and firm, and also her gums; and also that she perceived her self by the use thereof to seem more youthful, and

she

ſhe uſed every day one drop or two to rub gently her teeth and gums.

In a great foulneſs you may uſe the oyles by themſelves, dipping therein a little ſtick, and rubbing the teeth with the end thereof, and then wiping them with a clout; otherwiſe you muſt mix them with Honey of Roſes, or fair water, *ne uſu frequenti gingivas erodat.*

Cinis Nicotianæ ad dentes abſtergendos & dealbandos eſt etiam mirè efficax.

It is obſervable, that thoſe Women which uſe Mercury to make them fair, have always black and ill-coloured teeth. Next follow the Affects of the Gums.

Cap. CXX.

De Gingivarum excreſcentia, & Epulide.

Excreſcentia gingivarum, The Excreſcence of the gums, is ſometimes ſo great by reaſon of their ſpungy rarity, and looſneſs, cauſed by the abundant afflux of blood, that the teeth (and eſpecially the grinders, or *Molares*) are quite covered over.

In the cure we are to uſe Aſtringents, to wit, Allum burnt, *Sal Ammoniack*, Maſtick, Frankincenſe, all of them reduced and made into a very fine flour, in caſe there be no putrefaction pre-

sent; but if there be, then this that followeth is singularly useful: Take Pouder of the leaves of Celandine, Sage, crisped Mints, of each half an ounce, Allum burnt one ounce, the purest Honey four ounces: Let the Honey be throughly freed from its scum by the fire, and then when it is scummed, while it is yet hot, let the Pouders be sprinkled thereinto; and make a Liniment, for the annointing of the teeth therewithal.

Ἐπουλίς is a little piece of flesh that stands out, and hangs forth of the Gums.

Vitriol often sprinkled thereon doth help very much. *Plura etiam de Epulide vide in meo Enchiridio Medico*, lib. 3. cap. 24.

CAP. CXXI.

De Parulide, seu Gingivarum inflammatione.

Παρουλὶς is an inflammation of the Gums, extending it self inwardly unto the root of the teeth, and outwardly so sticking out, that even the neer neighbouring parts are likewise distended, grow hot, and become red.

Inflammatio gingivarum nisi statim reprimatur, in Apostema abit: sometimes this evil doth turn into a long lasting ulcer; yea, now and then into a Fistula. *Hoc malum etiam sæpe in Cancrum incurabilem degenerat, ubi materia melancholica*

lancholica, sicca, & adusta fuerit. If the inflammation of the Gums do turn into a gangrene, it is for the most part an incurable evill. *Quando Apostema est in Gingivarum superficie citiùs rumpitur & curatur.*

The way and method of curing this Inflammation *Parulis*, is one and the same with that in all the other Inflammations.

Cap. CXXII.

De Gingivarum erosione, & exulceratione.

E*Rosio gingivarum, & exulceratio*, Erosion and exulceration of the gums, happeneth either from Worms, or from the corrupt humors which cause them, *vel ab humoribus acribus & erodentibus, à cerebro, aut ventriculo, aut liene, ad eas partes confluentibus.*

Fabricius Hildanus saith, That the Son of a Citizen of *Dusseldorp* was long troubled with erosion of the gums, and died, after the use of many internal Medicines and Topicks: and when he was opened there was found abundance of Worms which had eaten through his guts, and many in his stomack.

This water following is very much commended in the erosion of the gums: Take of unripe Galls, Acorn cups, and Flowers of Pomgranates,

of each an ounce: Red Roses one Pugil, Allum three drachms: Boil them in two parts of Frog-water, and one part of old red Wine, and wash the gums often therewith.

The Spirit of Vitriol and Sulphur, as they cleanse and whiten the teeth, so they take away the rottenness of the gums, either alone, *vel cum aqua, aut melle rosaceo permixtus, ut supra capite de dentium nigredine dictum est.*

If the Ulcer be deep and foul, you may annoint with this: *Myrrhæ Electæ, & sacchari candi*, ana, *partes æquales. Pulverizentur, iisque impleatur album ovi ad duritiem coctum, & per medium sectum*; then tie it with a thred, and hang it in a Wine-Cellar with a glass under it, and there will come forth a Liquor or Balsam, with which anoint often: But if by the use of the aforesaid, the disease be not cured, if the tooth neer the Ulcer be rotten, you must pull it out, and then it will be presently cured.

Cap. CXXIII.

De Fluxu Sanguinis ex gingivis.

Fluxus sanguinis ex gingivis, The Flux of Blood from the gums, is, when it either critically or symptomatically breaks forth.

Zacutus

Zacutus Lusitanus speaks of a Goldsmith, who when he fell into a Fever by labouring at the Furnace, being of a strong constitution, lost much blood by opening a vein, and amended, so that the seventh day (having had an itching of his gums, and a pain in the lower lip) the blood gushed from the veins of his lower gums for three days in such quantity, that he lost above three pints more; and the more he bled, the more his Fever abated, and when it was gone, the blood stopped.

Dodonæus reports, that a certain Quarrier, having the small Pox, had a Flux of Blood from his gums, and being stopt, it made the Urine bloody, which being stopt, it returned again to the gums, and there continued till he recovered.

The Gums bleed Symptomatically, when the blood is sharp, and the Liver or Spleen distempered; *Sic in Scorbuto familiaris est hujusmodi sanguinis è gingivis effluxus.*

If it come from a tooth drawn, after revulsion by blood-letting, you may apply to the part a Cataplasm of Bole Armoniack, *Terra Sigillata*, *Sanguis Draconis*, and the like Astringents made up with the white of an Egg. If that do not suffice, you may lay the Patients finger upon the part, and let him hold it there till the blood congeal above the orifice of the Artery.

Zacutus Lusitanus relates a History of one who having a grievous tooth that ached, drew it violently forth, and after had a great Flux of blood, from the Artery torn, which when it could not be stopped by blood-letting, cupping, and Astringents, nor by laying on the finger, nor by burnt Vitriol, at last by his advice the place was filled with Gum Arabick, which stopt it in three hours space, for it hath power to stop, cool, glutinate, and dry.

A certain strong Souldier, who after great pain violently drew forth a tooth, and bled much from the Artery under the tooth, for two days; the best Physicians use all Astringents to the part, with Revulsives, and burn the Artery with a hot Iron, but all in vain, for he bled still even unto death: *Zacutus* being called, applied the Plaister of *Galen*, made of Frankincense, Aloes, the hairs of an Hare poudered, and mixed with the white of an Egg, by which in a few hours the blood stopt, and the Patient recovered. Next follows the Affects of the jaw-bones.

CAP.

CAP. CXXIV.

De Maxillæ inferioris Immobilitate.

M*Axillæ inferioris Immobilitas*, The Immobility, or the unmoveableness of the Nether jaw-bone happeneth either by reason of some luxation (when it is put out of joynt) or from a Coalition, or growing together of the said Jaw-bone with the head; or else by reason of a Distillation derived from the crown of the head, which floweth into the joynt thereof at the root of the ear, there following upon the same a pain, and likewise a hard and conspicuous swelling: And hitherto appertaineth scorbutical rigidness and stiffness of the Jaw-bones.

Curatio pendet à caussarum remotione, à quibus hoc vitium provenit. Vide etiam supra, capite 109. *De oris Apertione & Hiatu.*

CAP. CXXV.

De Maxillæ inferioris Luxatione.

M*Axillæ inferioris Luxatio*, The Luxation (or dis-joynting) of the jawbone is, the rare but dangerous depulsion, and forcing of the same (either in the one onely part, and then

the mouth is writhed, the Dog-teeth ſtanding directly under the *inciſorii* or cutters; or elſe in both parts thereof, and then the ranks or rows of the teeth anſwer, and fall in one with the other, and the lower jaw-bone can by no means be joyned cloſe with the upper, (but this ſtandeth out further then that) unto the foremoſt parts: from whence proceedeth pain, an Inflammation, an acute Fever, and griping pains of the Stomack.

As to the Prognoſtick; If the luxated jaw-bone be not reſtored to its place, it then threatneth danger of death about the tenth day, with a continual Fever accompanying it, as alſo an irreſiſtible neceſſity of ſleeping: And therefore the Cure is to be taken in hand with all poſſible ſpeed, leſt alſo that the affected Muſcles (which draw upward the jaw-bone, and alſo the Nerves inſerted into the ſaid Muſcles) ſhould likewiſe draw the brain into a conſent and agreement with them. Yet the luxation of one ſide of the jaw-bone is not ſo dangerous in its reſtitution, as that which happeneth on both: Practitioners affirm, that the jaw, twelve days after it is ſet, is free from the danger of relapſe.

Quo ad curationem vide Paræum, *lib.* 16. *cap.* 8, 9, 10. *Et etiam* Hippocratem, 2. *de articulis. Et* Galenum *in eundem locum commentantem.*

tem. Next follow the Affects of the *Columella*, or *Uvula.*

Cap. CXXVI.

De Uvulæ, seu Columellæ Relaxatione.

Uvulæ, seu Columellæ Relaxatio, The Relaxation of the *Uvula*, or *Columella*, is the preternatural swelling, or extension thereof, (without any inflammation, redness, or pain) arising for the most part from a Phlegmatick or waterish humor, transmitted from the Brain to that part, and there extending it oft-times into an extraordinary length, even the upper part of the *Oesophagus*, or Wezand; whence follows a nauseousness and difficulty of swallowing, with a troublesome Titillation or tickling.

This disease in the beginning is easily helped; but if it continue long it will hardly be cured, by any other means than Chirurgerie.

That which is here of singular benefit is, a new laid Egg, boiled unto a hardness, cut through the midst, and for some hours applied to the crown of the head: *Pulvis ex aluminis usti*, ℥ ii. *rosarum rubr. balaust. corticis granat.* ana, dr. *ſ. rad. bistortæ, tormentillæ, gallarum immaturarum, ireos Florent.* ana, *dr. ſ.*

Com-

Compositus, & post adstringentis gargarismi usum insufflatus.

As touching manual operation or section, which is the last remedy; We have an example of the good success thereof in *Amatus Lusitanus, Obs. 65. Cent. 3.* who had his *Uvula* hung down like a thong, long, and without blood in it; which when Medicines could not cure, he cut off, and after touching the part with a little Spirit of Vitriol, he cured the Patient. And so you see that if the *Uvula* be long and white, or, as *Hippocrates* saith, small at the top, it may then be safely cut off: But take heed you cut cut off too much, for then the voice and breathing will be hurt. *Plura de Columella relaxata vide in meo Enchiridio Med.* lib. 3. cap. 26.

Cap. CXXVII.

De Columellæ Inflammatione.

Columellæ Inflammatio, The Inflammation of the *Columella*, (or Pin, as some call it) is the rising, or swelling of the same, from a cholerick blood fallen down into it, with a redness, burning heat, pain, danger of suffocation, and sometimes also with a Fever.

Galen saith, That an *Uvula* inflamed is not to

to be cut off, or ſcarified; but after the Inflammation is gone, and the ſuperiour part leſſened. So ſaith *Hippocrates*, when the *Vvula* h[illegible] down, and the lower part of it is great[illegible] the higher, and round, then it is ſafe t[illegible]rate after the adminiſtring of a Clyſter. But if it be red and ſwoln it cannot be cut, ſcarified, or burnt without danger, for a greater Inflammation will follow, as alſo a Flux of blood; therefore you muſt endeavour, as he ſaith, to extenuate theſe accidents by other means at that time.

Paulus Ægineta will not have us to touch the *Uvula* with an Iron to cut it, when it is livid or blackiſh, that is, when it hath malignity in it, and inclineth to be a Cancer.

Plura de hac ægritudine vide in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. cap. 25. It is cured after the ſame manner as are other Inflammations. Next follow the Affects of the Tonſils, or Almonds.

CAP.

Cap. CXXVIII.

De Tonsillarum, seu Amygdalarum Inflammatione.

Tonsillarum, seu Amydgdalarum Inflammatio, The Inflammation of the Tonsils, or Almonds, is a rising or swelling up of them, produced by the afflux of humors.

Tonsillarum Inflammatio morbus acutus est, & sæpe suffocationis periculum minatur. Tonsillæ in febribus denigratæ & arefactæ mortem imminere portendunt. Tonsillarum inflammatio, & tumor, vel resolvitur, vel suppuratur, vel induratur; & si in Scirrhum degenerat rarò aut nunquam sanatur.

Curatur ad modum aliarum Inflammationum. Vide plura de hoc affectu, in meo Enchiridio Medico, lib. 3. *cap.* 28.

A certain Gentlewoman was taken with so great an Inflammation of the Almonds, and her tongue was so infected with many small Ulcers arising from a copious defluxion of a very sharp serous matter, that she could not speak, or sip a little broth, without much difficulty. The Malady continuing after she had been four times let blood, there was given her six grains of *Resina jalappæ* in a soft Egg, whereby she was gently and largely purged, and

and the day after, ſhe began to eat and ſpeak freely.

Cap. CXXIX.

De Malignis Tonſillarum Ulceribus.

M*Aligna tonſillarum Ulcera*, The Malignant Ulcers of the Tonſils proceed either from ſome Salt Diſtillation eating through thoſe parts, or from a Peſtilential air, or elſe from ſome vaporous exhalation which happeneth in the Venereal or Neapolitan diſeaſe.

Amongſt the Ulcers of the Tonſils ſome are familiar and mild, *quæ ſunt exigua, munda, non altè deſcendentia, nec inflammata, nec dolorem excitantia.* Others are malignant and peſtilential, being broad, hollow, naſtie and filthie, by reaſon of ſome congealed humor, that is either white, or black, or livid: and if thoſe congealed impurities deſcend deeper, then they produce an *Eſchar* or cruſtineſs; *quod ſi in pectus per trachæam penetrant*, they then ſtrangle the party the very ſelf-ſame day. *Tonſillarum Ulcera ſine febre ſecuriora ſunt.*

The Cure may be ſetcht from above, either

ther out of the 122 Chapter, *De Gingivarum erosione & exulceratione*; or else out of the 123 *De Oris Ulceribus & Aphthis.*

Μόνῳ σοφῷ Θεῷ σωτῆρι ἡμῶν, δόξα καὶ μεγαλωσύνη, κράτος, καὶ ἐξουσία, καὶ νῦν καὶ εἰς πάντας τοὺς αἰῶνας.

FINIS.