

The byrth of mankynde, newly translated out of Laten into Englysshe. : In the which is entreated of all suche thynges the which chaunce to women in theyr labor, and all suche infyrmittees whiche happen vnto the infantes after they be delyuered. And also at the latter ende o in the thyrde or last boke is entreated of the conception of mankynde, and howe manye wayes it may be letted or furtheryd, with diuers other fruytefull thynges, as doth appere in the table before the booke.

Contributors

Rösslin, Eucharius, -1526.
Jonas, Richard.

Publication/Creation

Imprynted at London : By T[homas] R[aynalde] Cum priuilegio regali, ad imprimendum solum, Anno Domini. M.CCCCC.XL. [1540]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/dej8kga6>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.

**wellcome
collection**

Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

THE
BYRTE OF
MANKYNDER

ROESSLIN
RAYNALDE

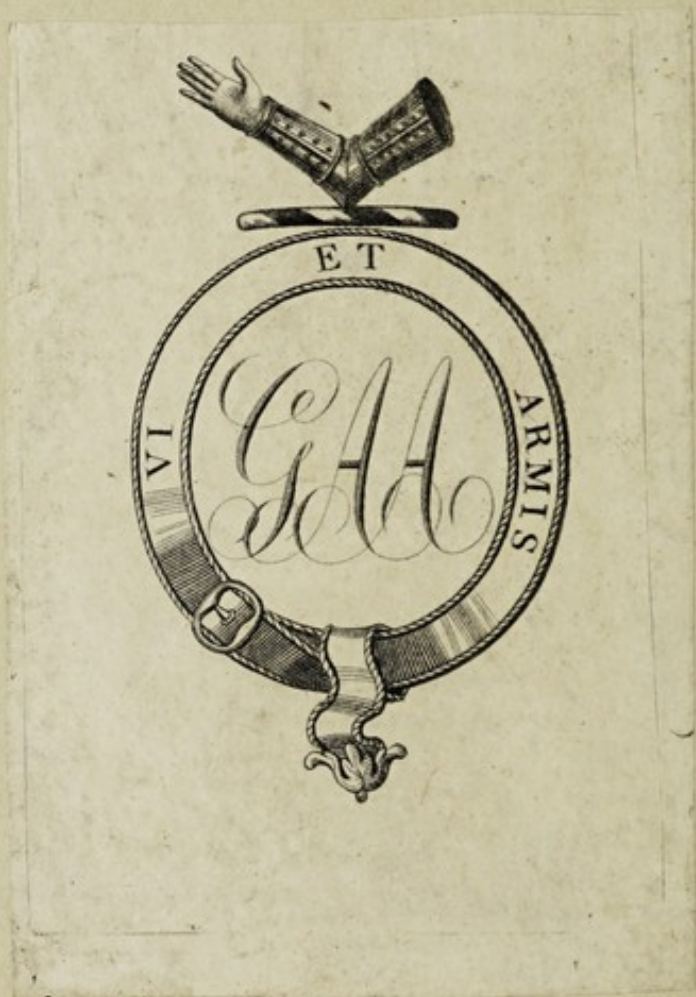
1540





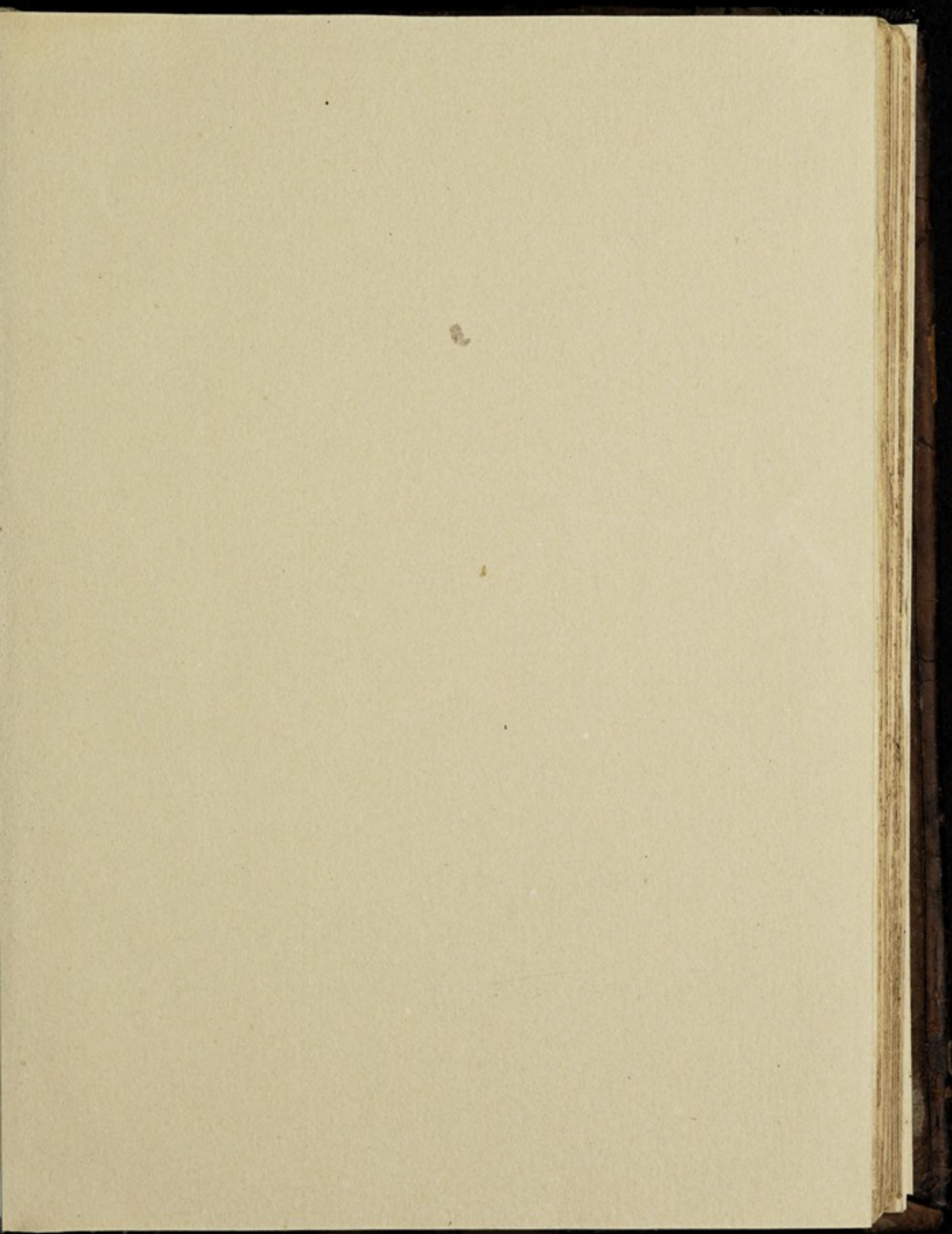


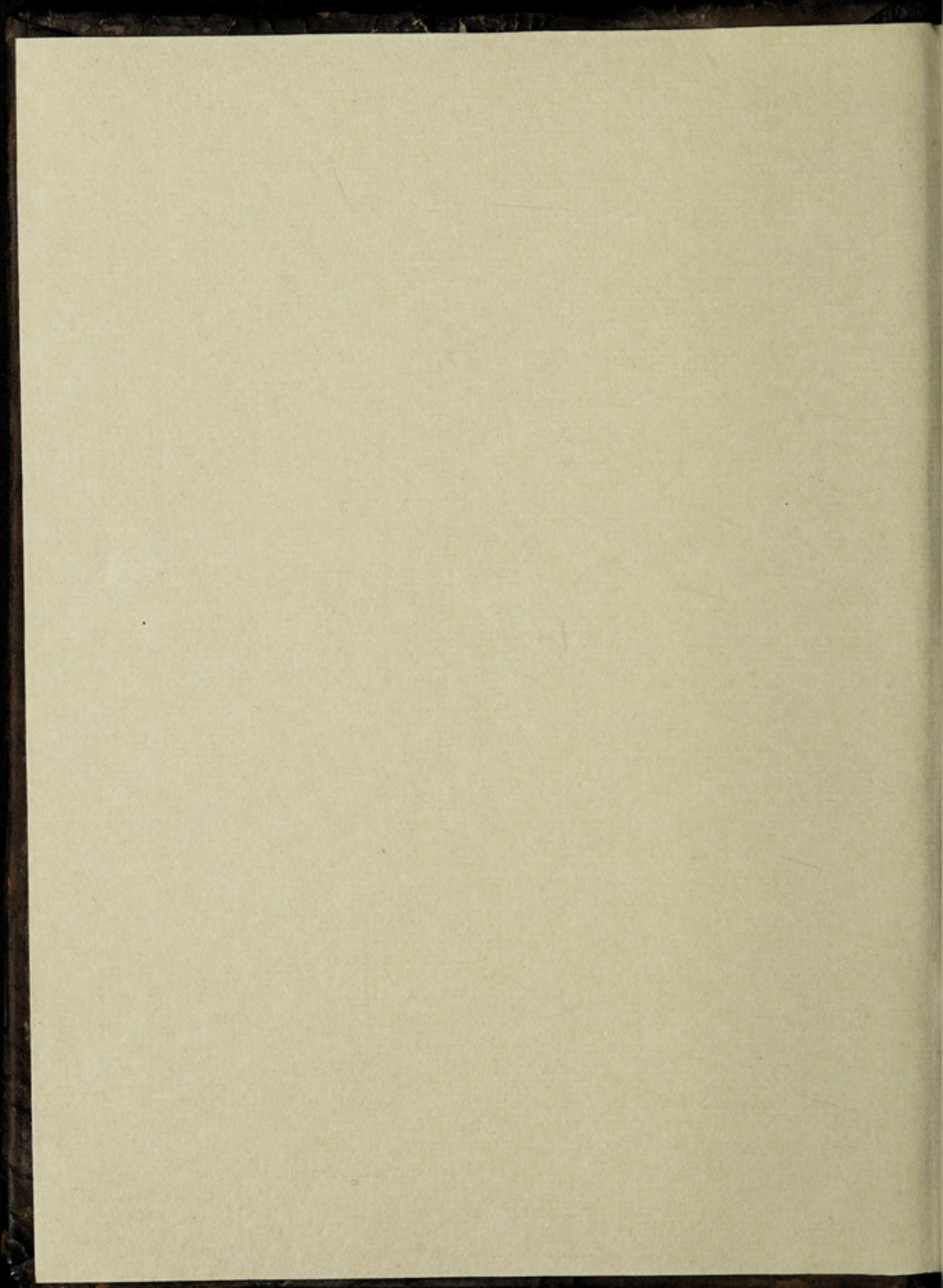
SS10/B

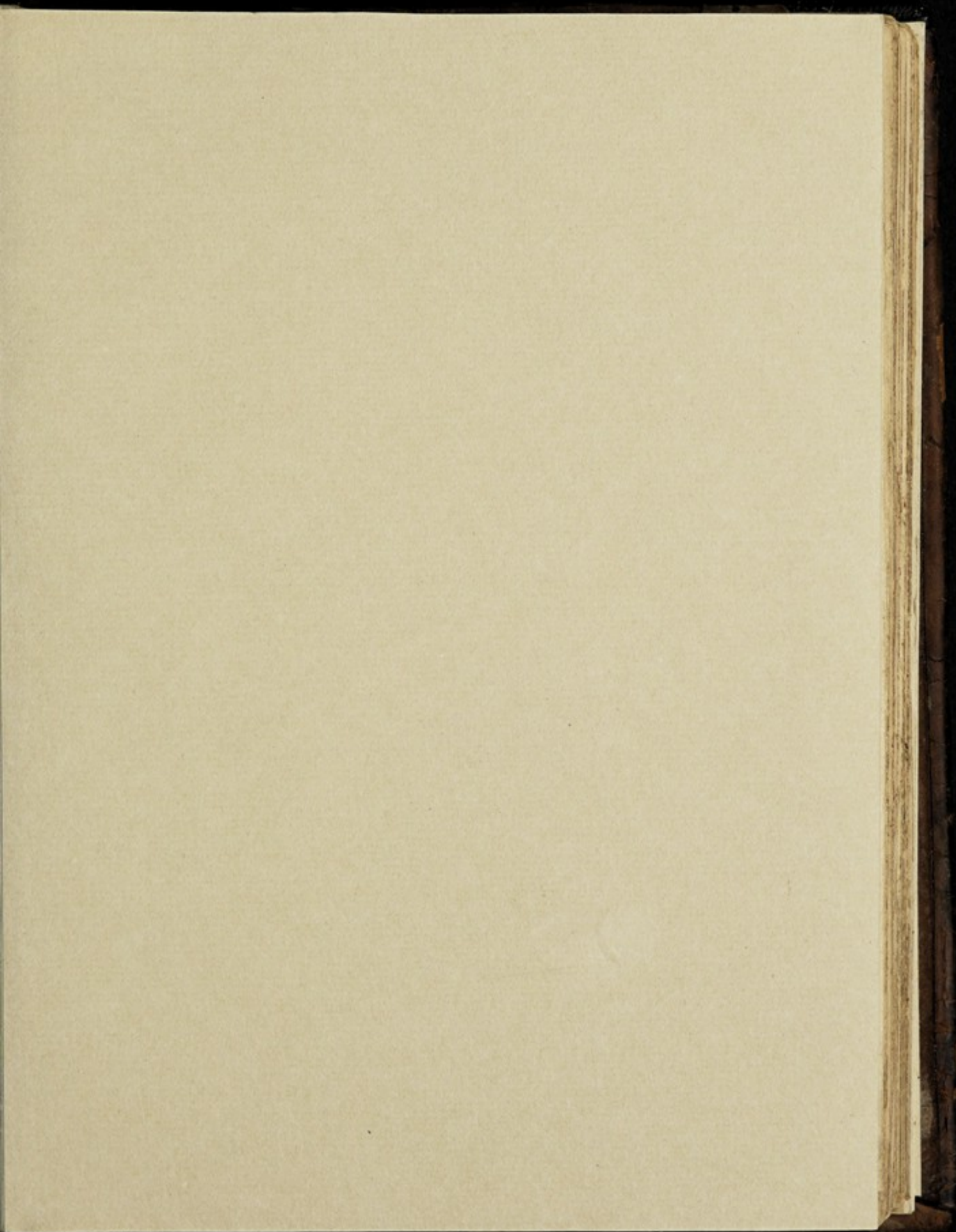


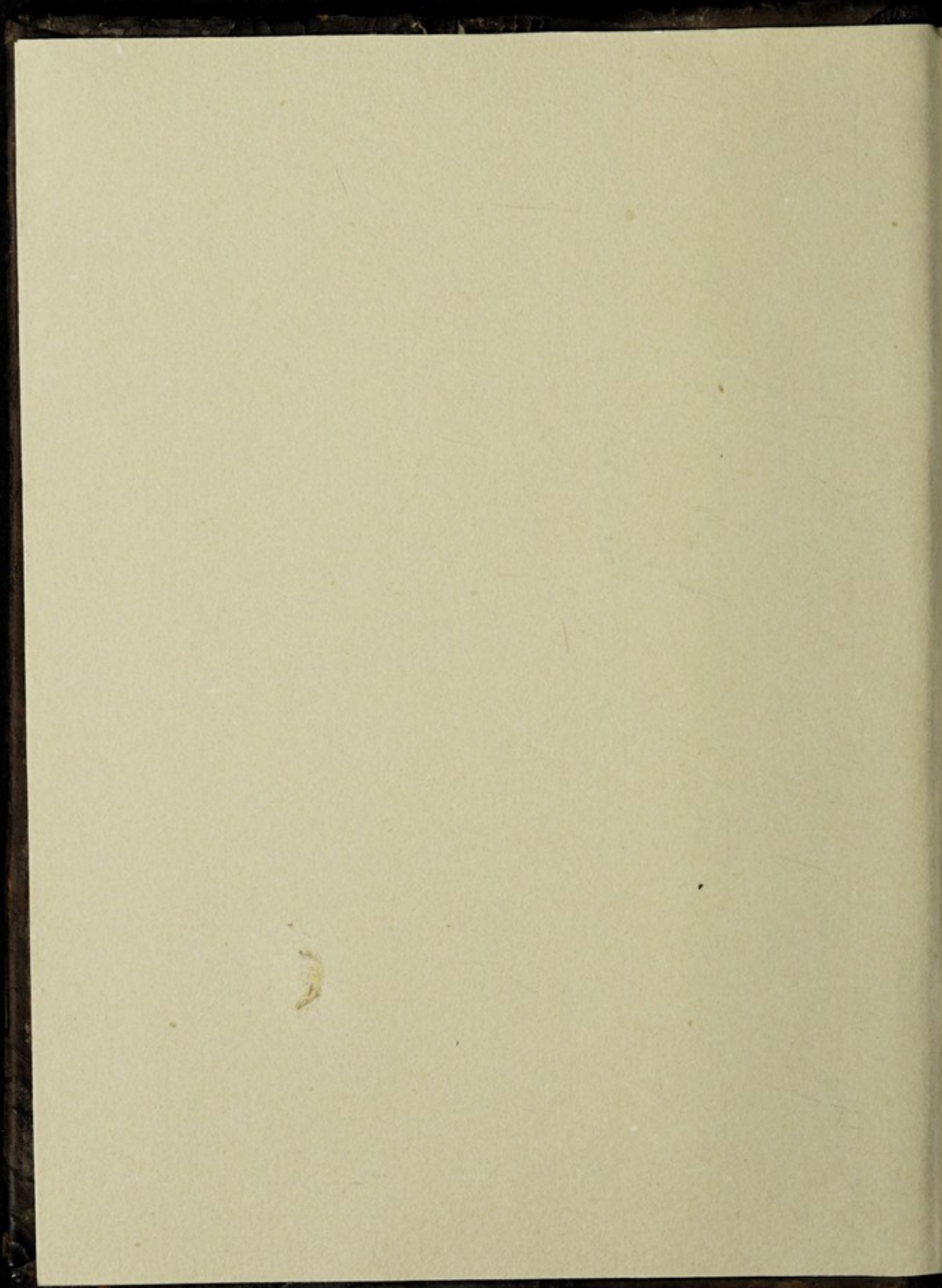
ROESSLIN, E
c

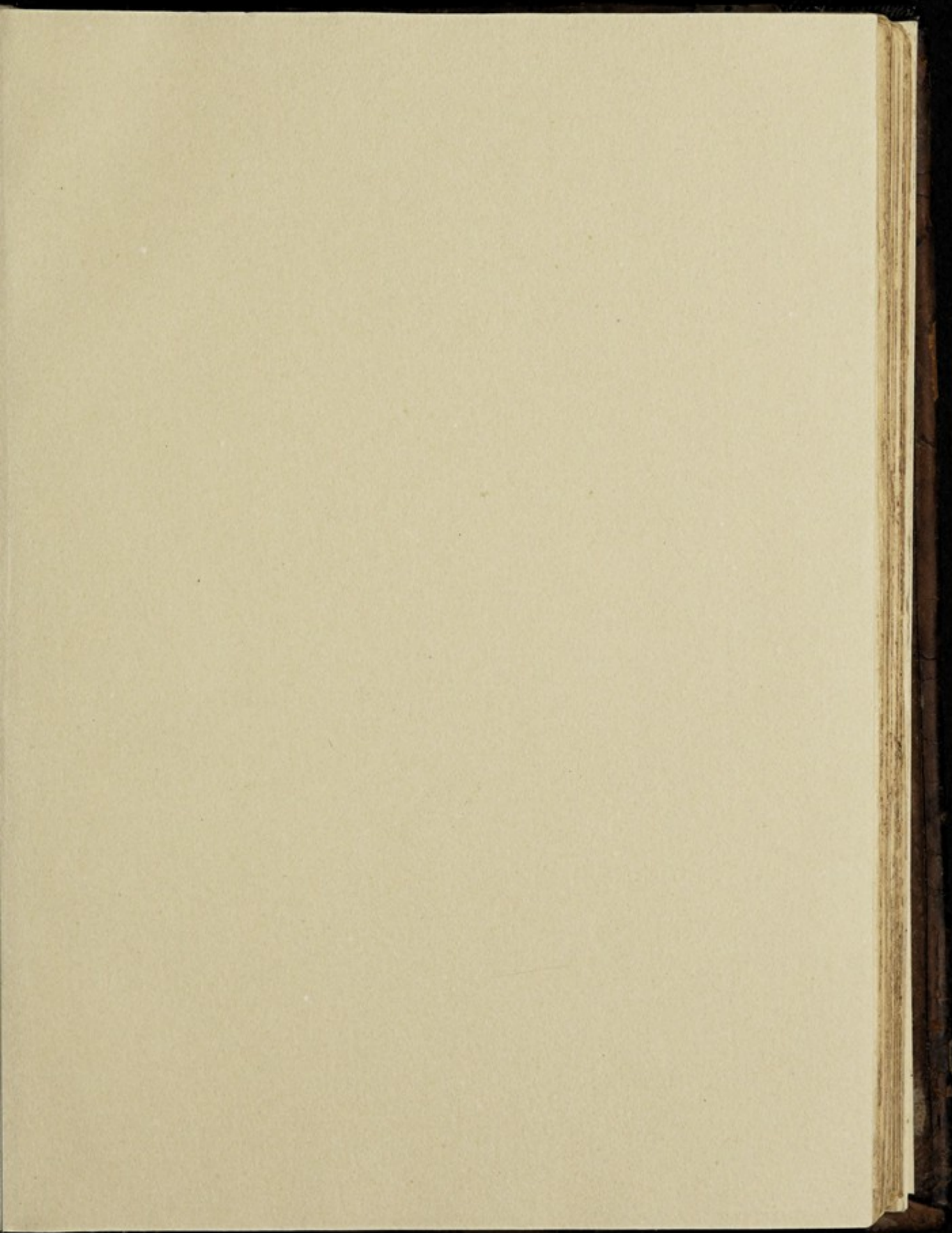
Plates wanting, otherwise complete
Foliation begins with vi

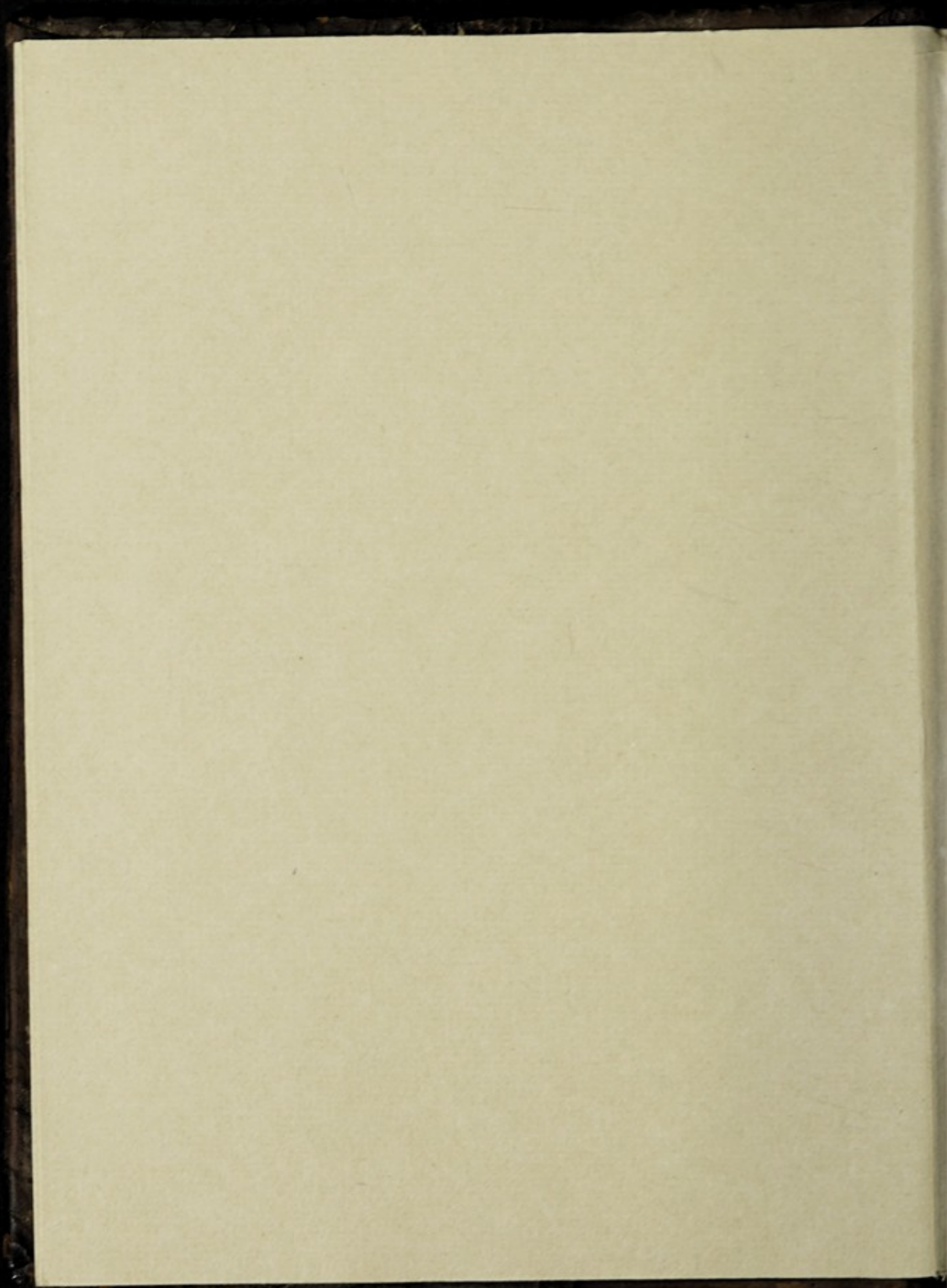








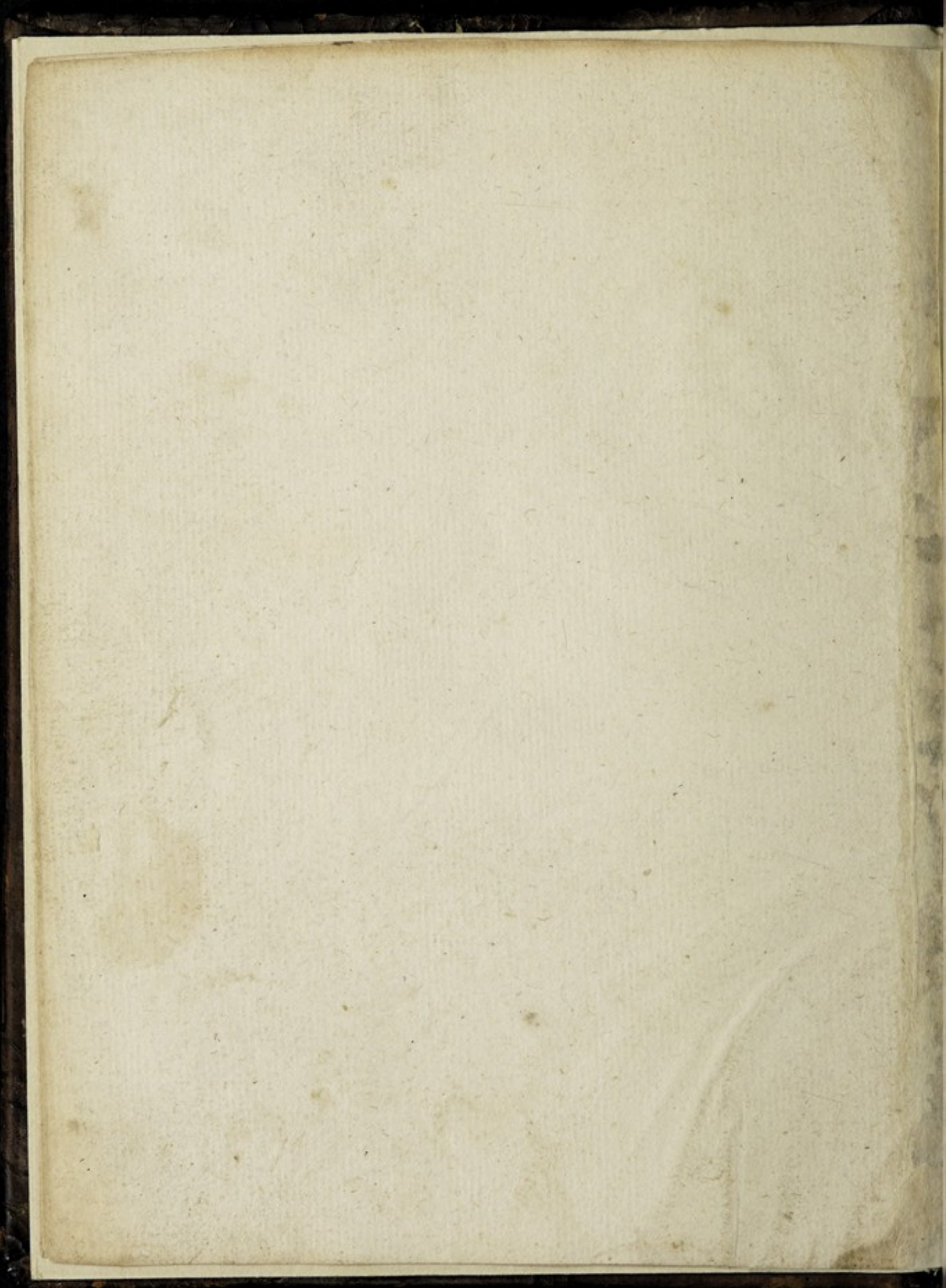




Suppl. to the ...

Revised ...

1854





The byrth of Mankynde/newly transla ted out of Laten into Englyshe.

In the which is entreated of all
suche thynges the which chaunce
to women in theyr laboꝝ, and all
suche infyꝛmities whiche happen
vnto the Infantes after they be
delyuered. And also at the latter
ende oꝝ in the thyꝛde oꝝ last boke
is entreated of the Conception
of mankynde, and howe manye
wayes it may be letted oꝝ furthe
ryd, with diuers other fruytefull
thynges, as doth appere in the
table befoꝝe the booke.

*Cum privilegio Regali, ad impres
sionem solum.*



VNT O THE REDER

CAn admonicion to the reader.



Re so mucche as we haue enterprysed the
interpretation of this present boke, offe-
rynge and dedicatynge it vnto our moste
gracyous and vertuous Quene Kate-
ryn onely, by it myndyng and tenderyng
the vtilite and wealth of all women, as
touchyng the greate parell & dangeours, which mooste
commenly oppzesseth them in theyr paynefull labours.
I requyre all suche men in the name of God, whiche at
any tyme shall chaunse to haue this boke, that they vse
it godlye, and onely to the profet of theyr neyghbours,
vtterly eschuyng all rebawde and vnsemely communi-
cacion of any thynges contayned in the same, as they
wyll answer before God, whiche as wytnesseth Christ,
wyll requyre a counte of all ydell wordes, and mucche
moze then of all rebawde and vncharitable wordes.
Euery thyng, as sayth Salomon, hath his tyme, and
truely that is farre oute of tyme, yea and farre from all
good honestie, that some vse at the commune tables
and without any difference before all compaynes rude-
lye and leudelye to talke of suche thynges, in the which
they ought rather to knowe mucche, and to saye lyttell,
but only where it maye do good, magnifyeng the mygh-
tye God of nature in all his woikes, compassionatynge
and pytyenge oure euen Christians, the women whiche
sustayne and endure for the tyme so greate dolor and
payne for the byrth of mankynde and delyue-
raunce of the same in to the worlde.

Prayse God in all his woikes.



41037

Cunto the most gracious / and in all good-
 nesse most excellent vertuous Lady Quene
 Katheryne / wyfe and most derely belo-
 uyd spouse vnto the moſte myghty
 ſapient Chriſten prynce / Kynge
 Henry the. viii. Richard Jo-
 nas wyſſheth perpetuall
 ioye and felicyte.



Where as of late (moſte excel-
 lent vertuous Quene) many
 goodly and proper treatyſe /
 as well concernynge holye
 ſcripture / wherein is contey-
 ned the onely comforte and conſolaciō of all
 godlye people: as other prophane artes and
 ſciences ryght neceſſary to be knowen & had
 in vſe / haue ben by the paynefull dyligence
 of ſuche clarkes which haue embuſyed them
 in the ſame very earneſtlye and circumſpect-
 lye ſet forth in this oure vulgare Englyſhe
 tynge / to the greate enrytchyng of our mo-
 ther langage / and alſo the greate vtilite and
 profet of all people vſynge the ſame / and a-
 monge all other thyngeſ / oute of the noble
 ſcyence of Phiſyke haue ben dyuers / proper /

.A.B.ij.

and

and profitable matters compyled and translated from the Laten tunge in to Englyshe/ by the readyng of the whiche ryght manye haue confessed them selves to haue receaved greate lyght and knowlege of such thynges in the which they haue founde no smal comforte and profet. And in this behalfe there is in the Laten speche a boke entytled / de partu hominis : that is to saye / of the byrthe of mankynde / compyled by a famous doctor in Phylsycke / called Eucharis / the whiche he wrote in his owne mother tunge / that is beynge a Germayn / in the Germayne speche / afterwarde by an other honest clarke / at the requeste and desyre of his frende transposed in to Laten : the whiche boke for the syngular vtilite and profete that ensueth vnto all such as rede it / and mooste spetiallye vnto all women (for whose onely cause it was wrytten) hathe bene sythe in the Doutche and Frenche speche set forthe and emprynted in greate nomber / so that there be fewe matrones and women in that partes / but (yf they can rede) wyll haue this booke alwayes in readynesse: consyderynge then that the same commodite and profet whiche they in theyr regyons

regyons do obtayne by enioyng of this lytle boke in theyr maternall langage / myght also ensue vnto all womē in this noble realme of England / if it be set forth in the Englyshe speche / as concernyng this / I haue done my symple endeuoure for the loue of all womanhode / and chieflie for the moste bounde seruyce / the whiche I owe vnto youre moste gracyous hyghnes to translate the same into oure tunge. Moste humbly desyryng fyrst your graces hyghnes / and then consequentlye all noble ladyes and gentyllwomen with other honeste matrones to accepte my paynes and good wyll employd in the same: the whiche thyng as I doo not doubt for the woonte and incomperable benignite / goodnes / and gentylnes inset & planted in youre graces nature / so shall it be no lyttell encouragynge vnto me hereafter with farther deliberation and paynes to reuyle and ouerse the same agayne / and with much moze diligence / to set it forth. For consyderynge the manyfolde / daylye / and imminente daungerous and pavelles / the whiche all maner of women of what estate or degre so euer they be in theyr labor do sustayne and abyde: yea

A. B. iij. many

many tymes With parell of theyꝝ lyfe / of the
 Whiche there be to many examples nedeleſſe
 here to be reherſed. I thought it ſhulde be a
 very charytable and laudable dede : yea and
 thankfullye to be accepted of all honozable
 & other honeſt matrons / yf this lyttell trea-
 tyſe ſo frutefull and profytable for the ſame
 purpoſe were made Englyſh / ſo that by that
 meanes it myght be redde and vnderſtande
 of them all / for as touchyng mydwyfes / as
 there be many of them ryght expert / diligēt /
 Wyſe / circumſpecte / and tender aboute ſuche
 buſyneſſe : ſo be there agayne manye mo full
 vndyſcreate / vnrreaſonable / choꝛleſhe / & farre
 to ſeke in ſuche thynges / the whiche ſholde
 chieflye helpe and ſocoure the good women
 in theyꝝ moſt paynefull labor and thꝛonges.
 Thꝛoughe whole rudeneſſe and raſheneſſe
 onely I doubt not / but that a greate nom-
 ber are caſte awaye and deſtroyed (the moꝛe
 petye .) For this cauſe and for the honoz of
 almyghty god / and for the moſte bounde ſer-
 uyce / the which I owe vnto your grace / moſt
 gracyous and vertuouſ Quene / I haue iud-
 ged my labor & paynes in this behalſe ryght
 well beſtowed / requyꝝng all other women
 of what

of what estate so euer they be / whiche shall
by readyng of the same fynde lyght and cō-
forte to yelde and render thankes vnto your
moſte gracyous hyghnes / wyllthyng greate-
ly that it myght please all honeſte & mother-
lye mydwyfes dyligently to reade and ouer-
ſe the ſame / of the which althoughe there be
many / which do knowe muche moze perad-
venture / then is here expreſſed / yet am I ſure
in the readyng of it / theyꝝ vnderſtandyng
ſhall be muche cleared and haue ſome what
farther perceuraunce in the ſame. It is no
ſmall charge the which they take vpon them /
foꝝ yf when anye ſtraunge oꝝ peryllous caſe
doth chaunce / the mydwyfe be ignozant / oꝝ to
ſeke in ſuche thynges which are to be had in
remembraunce in that caſe / then is the par-
tie loſte and vtterlye doth peryllſhe / foꝝ lacke
of due knowledge requyſite to be had in the
mydwyfe. Wherefoꝝ I beſeche almyghtye
God / that this my ſymple induſtrye and la-
boꝝ maye be throughe youre grace vnto the
vtilite / wealth / and profet / of all Englyſhe
women / accordyng to my vtter and hartye
deſyre and entente / to whome alſo I daylye
praye longe to preſerue and proſpere youre
moſte

VNTO THE

moste gracypous hyghnes bothe to the con-
tynuall comfozte & consolacion of our moste
redoubted & withoute cōparyson moste
excellent Chyften Prynce/and also
the ioye and gladnesse of all
his louynge subiectes.

Amen.

Here after begynneth the table of
this presente boke.

After what maner and
fallshyon the byrthe lyeth
in the mothers wombe, &
howe many caules it is cō-
passed and wrapped in.

Cap. i. fol. xi.

Of the tyme of byrth, &
which is called naturall oz
vnnaturall. Ca. ii. fol. xiii.

Of easye, and vneasye,
difficull, oz dolorous dely-
uerance, and the causes of
it, with the sygnes howe to
knowe, and fozeise the same

Cap. iii. fol. xiiii.

Howe a woman with
chylde shall vse her selfe, &
what remedies be foze them
that haue harde labour.

Cap. iiii. fol. xvii.

Remedyes and medict-
nes by the which the laboz
maye be made moze tolle-
table, easye, and without
great payne. Ca. v. fo. xxv.

Certayne pylles & whi-
che make the laboz easye &
without payne. fol. xxvii.

Howe the secondyne oz

seconde byrth shall be soze-
sed to yssue foze, if it come
not frely of his owne kynd

Cap. vi. fol. xxviii.

Howe that many thyn-
ges chaunse to the women
after theyr laboz, and howe
to auoyde, defende, oz to re-
medye the same. Cap. vii.

fol. xxxi.

Of abozcementes oz vn-
tymelye byrthes, and the
causes of it, and by what
remedyes it maye be defen-
ded, holpen and eased.

Cap. viii. fol. xli.

Of deade byrthes, and
by what sygnes oz tokens
it maye be knowen, and by
what meanes it maye also
be expelled. Ca. ix. fo. xlvii.

Howe the infant newly
borne, muste be handled,
nouryshed, and loke to.

Cap. x. fol. liii.

Of the nurse, and her
mylke, and howe longe the
chylde shold soucke. fo. lv.

C. i.

THE TABLE

<p>C The Table of the seconde boke.</p> <p>C Of diuers diseases and infirmities which chaunse to chyldzen lately bozne, & y remedyes therfoze. fol. lix.</p> <p>C Of y styx oz ouermoche loosenesse of the bely. fol. lx.</p> <p>C To vnloose the chyld beyng boudnen. fol. lxii.</p> <p>C Remedye for the crāpe oz distention of the mem- bres. fol. lxiii.</p> <p>C Remedie for the cough and dystyllatyon of the heade. fol. lxiiii.</p> <p>C Remedye for shorte wynde. fol. lxv.</p> <p>C Agaynste wheles oz bladders on the tounge. fol. lxv.</p> <p>C Of exulceration oz cleft ture, chappynge, oz chyn- nyng of y mouth. fol. lxvi.</p> <p>C Of Apostumation and cunnyng of y eares. fol. lxvii.</p> <p>C Of Appostumation in the heade. fol. lxviii.</p> <p>C Of the swellng oz bol- nyng of the eyes. fol. lxviii.</p> <p>C Of the scum oz whyte</p>	<p>of the eye. fol. lxviii.</p> <p>C Agaynste immoderate heate oz the feuer. fol. lxviii.</p> <p>C Agaynste frettyng oz knawynge in the belye. fol. lxviii.</p> <p>C Agaynste swellng of the body. fol. lxviii.</p> <p>C Agaynste often snee- lynge. fol. lxviii.</p> <p>C Of whelkes in the body and the cure. fol. lxix.</p> <p>C Agaynste swellng of the coddess. fol. lxix.</p> <p>C Agaynste swellng of the nauyll. fol. lxx.</p> <p>C Agaynste vnswelwynesse fol. lxx.</p> <p>C Agaynst peryng. fol. lxxi.</p> <p>C Of yerkenesse oz appe- tyte to vomyte. fol. lxxi.</p> <p>C Agaynst fearful and ter- rible dreames. fol. lxxii.</p> <p>C Agaynste the mother. fol. lxxiii.</p> <p>C Of shorte brythe, horse- nesse, oz whystelyng in the throte. fol. lxxiii.</p> <p>C Agaynste tenasmus. fol. lxxiii.</p> <p>C Agaynst woymes in the belly. fol. lxxiii.</p>
--	---

C Of chawfynge oꝝ gal-
lynge in any place of the
body. fol. lxxv.

C Of the fallynge sycke-
nesse. fol. lxxvi.

C Consumptyon oꝝ py-
nyng awaye of the bodye.
fol. lxxvii.

C Of lassytude, werynesse
oꝝ heuynesse of the chyldes
bodye. fol. lxxviii.

C Of trymblyng of the
body, and the membꝛes of
the bodye. fol. lxxviiii.

C Of the stone. fo. lxxviiii.

C Of google eyes, oꝝ lo-
kyng a squynt. fo. lxxviiii.

**The Table of the
thyrde booke.**

C Of suche thynges the
whiche shalbe entreated of
in this thyrde booke.

Cap. i. fol. lxxix.

C Of conceptiō, and how
many wayes it maye be
hyndered oꝝ letted. Ca. ii.
fol. lxxx.

C Howe many wayes con-
cepcon maye be letted, &
howe the causes maye be
knowen. Cap. iii. fol. lxxxii.

C Howe to know whether
lacke of conception be of
the woman oꝝ of the man,
and howe it maye be per-
ceaued whether she be con-
ceaued oꝝ no. Cap. iiii.
fol. lxxxiii.

C Of certayne remedies
and medycynes whiche
shall cause the wo-
man to conceaue.

Cap. v.
fol. lxxxv.

C Here endeth the table
of this booke,

THE TABLE

For bycause that in this booke many tymes be founde certayne measure & waygh-tes of physyke not knowen peradventure to all suche as shal chaunce to reade it/ therfore here brefly I have set them furthe/ shewyng the value and estimation of them so far as shall be requysite to the better vnderstandyng of suche thynges the whiche ye shall reade in the same treatyse.

The pounde wayght		xii. ounces.
The ounce	contayneth	viii. drammes.
The dramme		iii. scruples
The scruple		xx. graynes,

Where as is written that the scruple contayneth. xx. graynes / ye muste note that by these graynes be vnderstande graynes of barley taken out of the myddell of the eare/ of the whiche. xx. maketh a scruple : so that the pounde contayneth. v. M. vii. C. lxxii. graynes. &c. as folowyth.

The pounde		v. M. vii. C. lxxii. graynes.
The ounce	contayneth	liii. C. lxxx. graynes.
The dramme		lx. graynes.
The scruple		xx. graynes.

Tye shall also note here that many tymes
ye shall happen bypon straunge names of
suche thynges the whiche are occupied a-
boute infyrmytees spoken of in this booke/
for the whiche there is no englyshe but are
vsyd in there owne proper names of greke
or laten: and they are suche for the mooste
parte whiche are to be had onely at the Apo-
thecaries/beyng of them ryght wel knowen
wherfore when ye shall nede any such thyng
yf ye sende the same names in your byll to
the apothecaries they wyll soone spede
your purpose: neyther do this yf
ye maye without the aduise of
some experte and well ler-
ned physytiane.

There after begynneth the
fyrste booke.

THE FYRSTE

¶ After what maner and fashyon the byrthe
lyethe in the mothers wombe, and
howe many caules it is com-
passed and wrapped in.

¶ Cap. i.



So muche as oure entent is
in this boke folowynge to en-
treate and speake of the byrthe
of mankynde / and of suche
thynges whiche happen and
chaunce to the mother in her labor and tra-
uayle / in the deliuerance of the same / it shal
be fyrst verye necessary to shewe after what
maner and fashyon the infant lyeth in the
mothers wombe / and in howe many cau-
les the same is lapped and wrapped : to the
farther knowlege and perceuerance of suche
thynges the whiche we shall entreate of
hereafter.

¶ wherfore ye shall vnderstande that the
byrth lyeth in the mother after this maner :
Fyrste it lyeth rownde in maner as a bowle
the handes beyng betwene the knees / and
the hedde lenyng on the knees : eyther of the
eyes ioynyng vppon eyther of the knees :
the ryghte eye vppon the ryghte knee : and
the

the lefte vpon the lefte / the noose dependyng
betwene the knees / so that the face and fore-
parte of the infante is towarde the inwarde
partes of the woman / lyenge in maner by-
ryght in the mothers matryce.

¶ Farther ye muste vnderstande that there
be thre coueres oz caules in the whiche the
byrthe is contayned and lapped: of the whi-
che the one compassyth & embrasyth rownd
aboute the byrthe / and the other two caules
also: and it is called the secondyne seconde
byrth oz the after byrthe: the whiche defen-
deth the byrthe frome noysum and yll hu-
mours increasyng in the matryce after con-
ception by retensyon of the flowres other-
wyle wonte to passe and yssue furthe ones
in the monethe / the whiche yll humours yf
they sholde touche oz come nere to the byrth
wolde greatlye peryshe and hurte the same.
But after the deliuerance of the pryncipall
byrth these humours also with the foresayd
caule oz secondyne yssue furthe / and is cal-
led the after byrthe.

¶ The seconde caule with the whiche the
byrth is coueryd / compasseth the same byrth
frome the nauyll downewarde / couerynge
all

THE FYRSTE

all the inferiour partes of the infant / and this skynne or caule is as it were fulle of plyghtes and wrynckles : and through this caule the byrthe is defended and kepte from yll and sharpe humours as vryne or pyffe yssuyng frome the infante and swette. &c. for so longe as the chylde is in the mothers wombe it sendeth furthe vryne / not by the due membrs but by the bayne whiche procedeth out of the nauell.

¶ The thyrde skynne or caule lyke wyse containeth all the byrthe in it defendynge also the same frome humours & vryne: and from the boystesnes of the secondyne or fyrst caule and this is called the armour or defence of the byrthe.

¶ This is the maner of the sytuacion and lodgyng of the infante in the mothers bellye : and these be the thre caules containynge and enclosyng in the byrth.

Nowe wyll we
speake of the
tyme of
byrthe.

Of the tyme of byrthe, and whiche
is called naturall or vnnaturall.

Cap. ii.



And when the tyme of byrthe ap-
prochyth nere / moſte commenly
theſe ſygnys folowynge come be-
fore: by the which the tyme of la-
bor is knowen to be at hande.

Fyrſte certayne dolours and paynes be-
gynne to growe about the guttes / the nauell /
and in the raynes of the backe / and lykewyſe
aboute the thyghes & the other places beinge
nere to the priuy partes / which lykewyſe then
beginne to ſwell and to burne and to expell
humours / ſo that it gyueth playne and eu-
dent token that the labor is nere.

But ye ſhall note that there is two man-
ner of byrthes / the one called naturall / the o-
ther contrarve to nature. Naturall byrthe is
when the chylde is borne bothe in due ſeaſon
& alſo in due faſhion. The due ſeaſon is moſt
commenly after the .ix. moneth or aboute .xl.
wekes after the conception / althoughe ſome
be delyuered ſometymes in the ſeuenthe mo-
neth / and the chylde proueth verry well. But
ſuch as are borne in the eyght moneth / other
D. i. they

they be dead before the byrth / or els lyue not longe after / as the noble medicine Auicenna doth testifye.

The due fashion of byrth is this / accordeynge as wytnesseth Albert the greate / fyrste the head comineth forwarde / then foloweth the necke and shoulde / the armes with the handes lyenge close to the bodye towarde the fete / the face and forepart of the chylde beyng towardes the face and foreparte of the mother / as it appeareth in the fyrste of the byrth figures. For as Albertus writeth / and as we haue reherced before also / before the tyme of delyueraunce the chylde lyeth in the mothers wombe the face and breste beyng towardes the backe of the mother / but when it sholde be delyuered / it is turned clene contrary / the head downeward / the fete vppward / and the face towarde the mothers bellye / and that yf the byrth be natural. Another thyng also is this / that yf the byrth be naturall / the delyueraunce is easye withoute longe taryenge or lokynge for it.

The byrth contrarye to nature is / when the mother is delyuered before her tyme / or oute of due season / or after any other fashion then
then

then is here specyfyed before / as when bothe legges procede fyrste / or one alone / with both the handes vp / or both downe / other elles the one vp & the other downe / and diuers otherwise as shalbe hereafter moze clerely declared

¶ Of easye, and vneasye, difficull, or dolorous deliuerance, and the causes of it, with the sygnes howe to knowe, and foze the same.

¶ Cap. iii.



Very many be the pavelles / dangerous & stronges which chance to women in theyr labor / whiche ensue & come in dyuers wayes / & foze dyuers causes / such as I shal here declare.

¶ Fyrst when the woman that laboreth is conceyued ouer yonge / as before .xij. yee or .xv. yere of aege / which chāseth somtyme / though not berye often / and that the passage be ouer angust streate or narrowe / other naturally / or els foze some disease and infirmite / which may happen about that parte / as apostuines / pufthes / pyles / or blysterres / and such other / thowbe the whiche causes nature can not (but with great dolor and payne) open and dilate

D.ij. it

it selfe to the expellynge & delyuerance of the chylde. And sometyme the velsyke or bladder/ or other intralles beyng about the matrice or wombe be also apostumat & blystered/whiche beyng greaued / the matrice or wombe lyke- wylse is greaued with them/and that hynde- reth greatly the deliuerance. Also sometyme in the fundament are emerodes or pyles and other pusses/chappynge or chynnes which cause greate payne/also hardnes and difficul- te or byndynge of the belly/which thinges for the grefe and payne that ensueth of them cau- seth the woman to haue lyttell power to help herselfe in her labor.

C Farthermore if the partie be weke and of feble complexion/or of nature very colde/or to yonge / or very aged/or to grosse and fatte / or contrarye wylse to spare and leane/or that she neuer had chylde before/or that she be ouer ti- morous and fearefull/ dyuers waywarde / or suche one as wyl not be ruled/remouyng her selfe from one place to another/all such thyn- ges causeth the labour to be much more payn- full/cruell/and dolorous/ then it wolde other- wylse be. Also ye must vnderstande that gene- rallye the byrthe of the man is easyer then the byrth

byrth of the female.

¶ Item yf the chylde be of a fuller & greater groweth than that it maye easelye passe that narrowe passage/or contrarype Wylse / yf it be so faynt/weake/and tender/that it can not turne it selfe/or doth it very slowly/or yf the womā haue two chyldezen at ones/ other elles that it with the which she laboꝛeth be a monster / as for example / yf it haue but one body and two heddes/as appeareth in the. xvij. of the byrth fygyures/such as of late was sene in the domi-
nion of Werdenberghe .

¶ Agayne whē it procedeth not in due tyme or after due fashion/as when it cometh forth with bothe fete or both knees togyther/or els with one fete onely/or with both fete downe-
warde and both handes bywarde / other els (the which is most perellous) sydelong/arcelong/or backelonge/ other hauynge two at a byrth/both procede with their fete fyꝛst/or one with his fete and the other with his head/by those and diuers other wayes the woman susteyneth greate doloure payne and anguysh.

¶ Item yf the woman suffer aboꝛsmēt/that is to saye byynge forth her chylde in the. iiii. or v. moneth after the conception/whiche is be-

D. iij. foꝛe

foze the due tyme / in this case it shalbe great payne to her / for so muche as (accozdyng to Galenus sayenge) in that tyme the entrance of the wombe is so firmly and strongely enclosed / that scarce the poynte of a nedle maye enter in at it .

C Also yf the chylde be dead in the mothers bellye it is a verye perellous thynge / for so muche as it can not be easely turned / nother can it weld o2 helpe it self to come forth / o2 yf the chylde be sycke o2 weakened / so that it can not for feablenesse helpe it selfe. The Whiche thynge maye be foresene & knowen by these tokens: Yf the woman with chylde haue ben longe sycke befoze her labor / yf she haue ben soze laxed / yf after her conception she haue had dayly & vnwontly her flowres / yf sheate after one moneth vppon the conception her brestes yelde anye mylke / yf the chylde steare not ne moue at suche tyme as is conuenient for it : these be tokens that it sholde be verye weake. By what tokens ye shall knowe it is dead / I shall shewe you in the nynt chapter hereafter.

C Also there is greate parell in laborynge / when the secondyne o2 latter byrthe is ouer fyne

fyne or stronge / and Wyll not sone ryue or
 breake asunder / so that the chylde maye haue
 his easy commyng forth. And contrary Wyle
 when it is ouer weake slender or thynne / so
 that it breaketh asunder befoze that the chylde
 be turned or apte to yssue forth / for then the
 humours which are collecte and gathered to
 gether about this secondyne or seconde byrth
 passe away soner then it sholde do / & the byrth
 shall lacke his due humidite and moystenes /
 whiche sholde cause it the easelyar to procede
 and with lesse payne.

The byrth also is hindered by ouer much
 colde or ouer muche heete / for in ouer muche
 colde the passage and all other powres of the
 laborynge woman be coarted and made nar-
 rower then they wolde otherwyle be . Lyke-
 wyle ouer much heate debiliteth / weakeneth
 and faynteth both the woman and the chylde /
 so that neyther of them in that case can well
 welde or helpe them selves for fayntnesse.

And forther yf the woman haue vled to
 eate comenly such meate or fruytes / whiche
 do exiccat or drye and constrayne or bynde / as
 medlars / cheskenutttes / all colde fruyte / as
 crabbes / chokeperes / and suche other / With
 ouer

THE FIRS TE

ouer muche vse of bergens / & such lyke colde
sauces / With ryse myll / and many other thyn-
ges / all this shall greatly hynder the byrth.

¶ Also the vse of colde bathes after the .v.
moneth folowynge the conception or to bathe
in such water where alome is / yron / or salte / or
any suche thynges which do coarcte and con-
strayne / or yf she haue ben oftentimes heauye
and murnyng / or yll at ease / or yf she haue ben
kept ouer hungrye and thurstye / or haue vled
ouer much watche and walkinge / other yf she
vled a lyttell befoze her labor thynges of great
odour smell or sauoure / for suche thynges at-
tracte and drawe bywarde the mother or ma-
trice / the whiche is greate hynderaunce to the
byrthe.

¶ Also yf the womā fele payne onely in the
backe and aboue the nauell and not vnder / it
is sygne of harde labor / lyke wyse yf she ware
wont to be deliuered with greate payne in ty-
mes passed / is a sygne of great labor alwayes
in the byrth.

¶ Nowe sygnes and tokens of an expeditie
and easy deliuerance be such as be contrary
to all those that go befoze . As for example /
when the woman hath ben wonte in tymes
passed

passed easelye to be delyuered/and that in her labor she feale but lyttell thronge or dolor / or thoughe she haue greate paynes / yet they remayne not allwayes in the vppar partes / but descend to the nether partes or botome of the bellye.

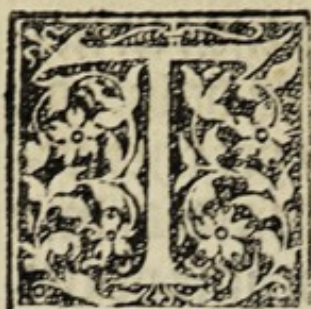
And to be shorte in all paynefull & troublesome labours / these sygnes betokene & signify good spede and lucke in the labor: vnquietnes / muche stearynge of the chylde in the mothers belly / all the thronges and paynes tomblinge in the fore parte of the botome of the bellye / and when the woman is stronge and myghtye of nature / and such as can well and strongelye helpe her selfe to the expellynge of the byrth. And agayne euell sygnes be those / when she swetethe colde swete : and that her pulces beate and labor ouer soze / and that she her selfe in the laborynge faynt and swoone: these be vnluckye and mortall sygnes.

Howe a woman with chylde shall vse herselfe, and what remedies be for them that haue harde labor.

Cap. iiii.

E. i.

To so



Tocoure and helpe such as are in suche difficull parell of laboꝝ/ as we haue spoken of before / ye must obserue/kepe & marke those thynges whiche we shall (by the grace of god) shew you in this chapter folowynge. Fyꝛst the woman with chyld must kepe two dyettes / the one a monethe before her laboꝝ/ the other in the verry laboꝝynge / & aboue all thynges she muste exchue and forbare all suche thynges which maye hynder the byꝛthe so nere as she can possible/ the which we reherced in the chapter before / but yf there be anye suche thyng which can not be auoyded/foꝝ so much as it commeth by nature oꝝ by long contynuance and custome: in this case yet ye shall vse some such remedies/ the which maye somewhat asswage it/ mollifye it / oꝝ make it moꝝe easye oꝝ tollerable / so that it hynder the byꝛth so muche the lesse.

But yf it so be / that any infirmitie oꝝ dysease/ swellynge/ oꝝ other apostumation chance about the mother oꝝ the preyꝛy parte/ oꝝ about the vesyke oꝝ bladder/ as the stone / the strangurye / and suche lyke: the whiche thynges may cause suche strayttenesse and coarctation
that

that vnder the greate and horrible payne / the
partie can be delyuered or discharged: in these
cases it behouethe suche thynges to be looked
vnto and cured before the tyme of laboꝝ com-
meth / by the aduysse of some experte Sur-
gion .

¶ Also yf the woman be ouer muche consti-
pat / or bounde all wayes / she muste vse the
monethe before her labour suche thynges / the
whiche maye lenifye / mollifye / dissolue / and
loose the bellye : as aples fryed with sugre ta-
ken fastynge in the mornynge / and after that
a draughte of pure wyne alone / or elles tem-
pered with the iuyce of swete and rype ap-
ples . Also to eate fygges in the mornynge
fastynge and at nyghte / loose the welle the
bellye .

¶ Agayne in this case she muste refrayne
frome all suche thynges as doo harden / re-
strayne / and constipat : as be suche thynges /
the whiche be browled or rosted / & ryse / harde
egges and myll / and suche lyke .

¶ Also yf farther necessite require she maye
receaue a clyster / but it muste be very gentell
and easye tempered other with cheken brothe
or brothe of other flesshe : she maye vse also

E.ij. some

Some other easye and temperat purgation to mollifye and loose her with all : also a suppositar tempered With sope / larde / or the yolke of egges.

¶ And yf it chaunce that (the labor drawynge nere) she waxe faynte or syckelye : then muste ye comforte her With good comfortable meate / dlynke / holsome and noble electuaries / and in this tyme must she do all such thinges the whiche can make her apte and sufficiente to her labor / & to vse suche thynge the which maye laxe / open / and mollifye the nature and passage / so that the byrth maye the more frely procede : and that chieflye in the younger women. The elder Women for because that / that partes in them be somewhat dryer & harder / therfore they muste vse hote and moyst thynge which haue properte to lenifye and sope / and that bothe in meate and dlynke / and also in outwarde fomentations / bathynge / suppositaries and anoyntmētes : Anoyntmentes wherewith ye maye sope the priuie place / be these : hennes grese / duckes grese / goose grese / also oyle olyfe / or lynese de oyle / or oyle of fene greke / or the viscolite of holyoke & such other / and for dlynke let her vse good rype Wyne mixed

red with water: also ther must be a considera-
tion in the dietynge of the woman / that she
maye vse such thynges the which maye moy-
sten her / and not make her fatte. Contrarye-
Wylse let her auoyde such thynges the whiche
sholde exiccat drye constrayne oz coarte her : &
that all the monethe before her labor. But a-
bout. x. dayes before the tyme (yf she fele any
payne oz grefe) let her vse every day to washe
oz bathe her with warme water / in the which
also that she tary not ouer longe in bathynge
foz Weakening of her: in the bath let her stand
so chat the water come aboue the nauell a lyt-
tell / and lette be sodde in the water mallows /
holyoke / camomell / mercurye / maydenhere /
lynesede / fenegreke sede / and such other thyn-
ges which haue vertue to mollifye and suple:
and yf it so be that foz Weakenesse of the body
she maye not endure this bathynge in warme
water / then with a sponge oz other cloth dyp-
ped in the foresayde bathe / let her sokynge
washe her fete / her thyghs / and her pryuy par-
tes / the whiche thynges shall greatly profet to
her. But in suche tyme beware ye come not in
the cōmune hote houses / foz they wolde cause
you to be feble and faynte / Whiche ware yll in

this case.

¶ And when ye are thus bathed or washed / then shall it be very conuenient for you to annoynte With the foresayde greses and oyles your backe / belly / nauell / sydes / and such places as are nere to the preuye partes. Farthermore it shall be greatlye profitable for her to conueye inwarde in to the preuye parte these foresayde oyles or greses With a sponge or other thyng made for the purpose / she iynge bypyght the middes of her body most hyst / so that it maye the better remayne Within her / and that chieflye / yf the matrice be drye / other elles the partie very leane and spare.

¶ It shalbe also verye profytable for her to suffume the nether places with muske / ambre / gallia muscata / whiche putte on embers yelde a goodlye sauour / by the whiche the nether places opene the selfe & draw downwarde.

¶ Also as I sayd before / she must take good hede to her dyette / that she take thynges the whiche maye comfote and strenghten the bodye / feadyngge not ouer muche of any thyng / and to drynke pleasaunt and well sauerynge wyne / or other drynke / also moderatly to exercise the body in doying some thing / stearynge /
mo-

movinge/goyng/or standyng/moze then other
 wise she was wot to do: these thinges farther
 the byrth & make it the easyer: & this is the ma-
 ner of dyette the which we advise the woman
 to kepe the moneth befoze her laboz or longer.

C Another dyette there is / the whiche she
 ought to obserue in the tyme of laboz / when
 the stormes and thronges begyn to come on/
 and the humours / Whiche yet hytherto have
 remayned about the matrice or mother collec-
 ted/nolwe begyn to flowe forth: and this ma-
 ner of dyette consysteth in two sortes. Fyyste
 that suche thynges be pzocured and had in re-
 dyneffe whiche maye cause the byrth or laboz
 to be very easye. Secondly to withstande/de-
 fende & to put awaye so nere as may be the in-
 stat & pzesent dolours. And as touchinge this
 poynt / it shalbe very profitable for her for the
 space of an houre to syt styll/thē rysyng again
 to go vp & downe a payre of stayres cryeng or
 reaching so loude as she cā/so to stere herselfe.

C Also it shalbe very good for a tyme to re-
 tayne and kepe in her bzythe / for because that
 thozow that meanes the guttes and intralles
 be thurst together and depressed downeward.
 Also it shalbe verye good to receyue the same
 medi-

THE FIRST

medicine / the which we shall describe hereafter / for that medicine expelleth and sendeth forth the byrth .

C But when the womā perceaueth the matrice or mother to waxe laxe or loose / and to be dissolved / and that the humours yssue forth in great plente / then shall it be mete for her to lye downe lenynge backward in maner byrtyght. For the which purpose in some regiōs (as in France and Germanye) the mydwyfes haue stooles for the purpose / whiche beyng but lowe and not hie frome the grounde / is made soo compase wyse and caue or holowe in the myddes / that that maye be receaued from vnderne the whiche is loked for: and the backe of the stoole lenyng backward / receaueth the backe of the woman / the fashion of the which stoole is set in the begynninge of the byrth fygures hereafter.

C And when the tyme of laboꝝ is come / in the same stoole ought to be put manye clothes or clowtes in the backe of it / the whiche the midwife may remoue frō one syde to another accordyng as necessite shall require. The mydwyfe herselfe shall lye before the laboryng woman / and shall diligently obserue and wayte
howe

howe muche & after what maner the chylde
 steareth it selfe : also shall with her handes
 fyrste annoynted with the oyle of almondes
 or the oyle of whyte lylies rule & directe eue-
 ry thyng / as shall seme best. Also the myd-
 wyfe muste enstructe and comfort the partie
 not onely refreshynge her with good meate
 and drynke / but also with swete wordes / ge-
 uynge her good hope of a spedefull deliue-
 raunce / encouragynge and enstomarking her
 to pacience and tollerance / byddyng her to
 holde in her brythe in so muche as she maye /
 also strekyng gentyly with her handes her
 belly aboue the navel / for that helpeth to de-
 presse the byrth downewarde.

C But and yf the woman be any thyng
 grosse / fat / or fleschly it shall be best for her to
 lye grouelyng / for by that meanes the matrice
 is thrust and depressed downewarde / annoynt-
 ynge also the prey parts with the oyle of
 whyte lylies. And yf necessite require it / let
 not the mydwyfe be afrayde ne asshamed to
 handle the places and to relaxe and lose the
 straytes / for so muche as shall lye in her /
 for that shall helpe wel to the more expedite
 and quycke labor.

F. i. But

¶ But this must the mydwyfe about all thynges take hede of that she cōpell not the woman to laboꝝ/ before the byrth come foꝝwarde/ & she we it selfe. Foꝝ before that tyme all laboꝝ is in vayne / laboꝝ as muche as ye lyst. And in this case many tymes it cometh to passe / that the partie hath labored so loꝝe before the tyme / that when she sholde laboꝝ in dede/ her myght and strength is spent before in vaine/ so that she is not nowe able to helpe her selfe / and that is a peryllous case.

¶ Farthermoꝝe when the secondine oꝝ seconde byrthe (in the which the byrth is wrap ped and conteyned) doth ones appeare/ then maye ye knowe that the laboꝝ is at hande/ wherfoꝝe yf the same secondine breake not of his owne kynde / it shalbe the mydwyfes parte and offyce with her nayles easely and gentely to breake it/ and rent it/ oꝝ yf it maye not so conuenientlye be done / then reyse by betwene your fyngers a pece of it / and cutte it of with a payze of sheeres / oꝝ a sharpe knyfe / but soo that ye hurte not the byrthe with the cutte/ this done / by and by ensuetly consequētly the flux and flowe of humours/ of the whyche I spake before / and then
next

nexte foloweth immediatly the byrthe.

C But yf it so chause the secondine sholde be cutte by the mydwylfe and all the watery parte yshued and spent befoze due tyme and necessite sholde requyre it / so that the preyue passage be lest exiccat and drye / the byrth not yet appearynge / and by this meanes the labor sholde be hyndered and letted. In this case ye shall annoynt and mollify that preyue passage with the oyle of white lillies / or som of the greses spoken of befoze / fyrste wharmed and so conueyed in to the preyue partes the whiche thynge wyll cause the waye to be slypperye / soyle / and easye for the byrth to passe. But chiefly in this difficulties sholde profette the whyte of an egge together with the yolke powred in to that same place / whiche sholde cause it to be mooste slypperye and slydynge.

C And yf it so be / that the byrthe be of a greate groweth / and the head stycke in the commynge forthe / then muste the mydwylfe helpe al that she may / with her handes fyrst annoynted with some oyle openyng and enlargynge the waye / that the yssue maye be the frear : lykewyse muste be done yf she

bare two chyldren at once. And all this is spoken of the naturall byrth when that fyrst procedeth the head / and then the reste of the body ordinatly / as ye maye se in the fyrste of the byrth fygyures folowynge.

C ij. But when the byrthe commeth contrarye to nature / then must the mydwife do all her diligence and payne / yf it maye be possible / to turne the byrthe tenderlye with her annoynted handes / so that it maye be reduced agayne to a naturall byrthe / as for example: Some tyme it chauseth the chyld to come the legges and both armes and handes downwarde close to the sydes fyrst forthe / as appeareth in the seconde of the byrth fygyures / in this case the mydwife must do all her payne with tender handelyng and annoyntyng to receave forthe the chyld / the legges beyng styll close to gether / & the handes lykewyse remainynge / as appeareth in the sayde. ij. figure. Howe be it / it were farre better (yf it maye be by any meanes) that the mydwife sholde turne these legges comyng fyrst forthe bywardes agayne by the bellywarde / soo that the heade myghte descende downward by the backe part of the wombe
for

foz then naturally agayne & without parell
as the fyrste myght it procede & come forth.

C iij. Agayne sometyme the byrthe com-
meth forth with both legges and fete fyrste/
the handes beinge lyfted vp aboue the head
of the chylde/and this is the parellouft ma-
ner of byrth/that is as appeareth in the. iij.
of the byrth figures. And here must the myd
wyfe do what she maye to turne the byrth yf
it maye be possible to the fyrst figure/and yf
it wyll not be/muste reduce the handes of it
downe to the sides/& so to reduce it into the
ij. figure. But yf this also wyll not be:then
receaue the feate as they come forth/& binde
them with some fayre linnen clothe / and so
tenderly and very softly loose out the byrth
tyll all be come forth / and this is a very ieo-
pardous labor.

C iij. Also sometyme the byrth commeth
forwarde with one fote onely / the other be-
yng left vpwarde/as appeareth in the. iij.
fygure. And in this case it behoueth the la-
bozyng woman to laye her vpyght vppon
her backe/ holdyng by her thyghes & belly/
so that her heade be the lower part of her bo-
dy:then let the mydwyfe with her hande re-

F. iij. turne

turne in agayne the fote that commeth oute
 fyrste in as tender manner as maye be / and
 warne the womā that laboꝛeth to stere and
 moue her selfe / so that by the mouynge and
 sterynge the byꝛth maye be turned the head
 downewarde / and so to make a naturall
 byꝛth of it / and then to set the woman in the
 stole agayne / and to do as ye dyd in the fyrste
 fygyre / but yf it so be that notwithstanding
 the mothers stearynge and mouynge the
 byꝛth do not toꝛne / then muste the mydwyfe
 with her hande softelye fetche out the other
 legge whiche remayned behynde / euermore
 takynge hede of this that by handelynge of
 the chylde she do not remove ne sette oute of
 theyꝛ place the two hādes hangyng downe-
 warde towarde the fete.

Cv. Lykewise somtyme it cōmeth to passe
 that the syde of the chylde cōmeth forwarde /
 as appeareth in the. v. fygyre / & then must
 the mydwyfe do so / that it maye be returned
 to his naturall fashyon / & so to come forthe.

Cvi. Also sometyme the chylde commeth
 forthe the fete forwarde / the legges beyng
 abroade / as in the. vi. figure / and then muste
 the mydwyfe se / that the fete & legges maye
 be

be ioyned to gether / and so to procede & come forth / euer moze regarding the handes / as I warned you befoze.

C vij. Yf it come with one of the knees oz bothe foze warde / as in the .vij. figure / then muste the mydwyfe putte vp the byrth / tyll such tyme as the legges and fete come ryght forth / and then to do as afoze.

C viij. When the chylde commeth hedlonge / one of the handes commyng out and appearyng befoze / as in the .viij. figure / then let the byrth procede no farther / but let the mydwyfe put in her hande and tenderlye by the shoulders thrust in the byrth agayne / so that the hande maye be setteled in his place agayne & the byrth to come forth ordynatly & naturally / as in the first figure / but if by this meanes the hand come not to his conueniēt place / then let the woman lye vpryght with her thyghes & bellye vpwardes / & her head downewardes / so that by that meanes it maye be brought to passe / and then to byrth her to her seate agayne.

C ix. But yf it procede with both handes foze wardes / then muste ye lyke wyse do as afoze : by the shoulders thrustyng it backe agayne

gayne / vntyll suche tyme as the handes lye close to the sydes / and so to come forth as appeareth in the .ix. fygure.

C x. But when it commeth arsewarde / as in the .x. fygure maye be sene / then muste the mydwylfe with her handes retorne it agayne / vntyll such tyme that the byrth be turned / the legges and fete forwarde / otherels yf it maye so be / it ware beste that the heade myght come forwarde / and so naturallye to procede .

C xi. And yf it so be that it appere & come forth fyrst with the sholders / as in the .xi. fygure / then must ye fayre and softely thrust it bakke agayne by the sholders / tyll such tyme as the heade come forewarde.

C xii. But when the byrth cometh forthe with both handes and bothe fete at once / as in the .xii. fygure / then muste the mydwylfe tenderly take the chylde by the head / and retorne the legges vwarde / and so to receyue it forth.

C xiii. And when it cometh brestewarde / as in the .xiii. figure / the legges and handes bydyinge behynd / then let the mydwylfe take it by the fete or by the head / which that shall be

be moſte apte and commodious to come forwarde / returnyng the reſt upwarde / and ſo to receaue it forth / but if it maye be hedlong / it ſhalbe beſt.

C xiiii. Nowe ſometyme it chaunſeth the woman to haue two at a burden / and that bothe procede to gether headlonge / as in the xiiii. figure / & then muſt the midwyfe receaue the one after the other / but ſo that ſhe let not ſlyppe the one whyleſt ſhe taketh the fyrſte .

C xv. Yf bothe come forth at once with theyr fete forward / then muſt the mydwyfe be very diligent to receaue fyrſt the one / and then the other / as hath ben ſhewed before.

C xvi. When the one cometh hedlonge / the other fote wyſe / then muſt the mydwyfe helpe the byrth that is moſt nereſt the yſſue / & it that cometh fotelong (if ſhe ca) to returne it vpon the head / as is ſpoken of before / taking ever the hede / that the one be not noyſed to the other i receauing forth of ether of the.

C And to be ſhorthe / let the mydwyfe often tymes annoynte and moltifye the waye and paſſage with ſome of the foreſayd oyntmentes / to make the womans labor ſo much the eaſy / & haue the leſſe thronge travell and

G. i. payne /

payne / & yf there chaunce to be any apostume /
 or dysease about that places in this tyme by
 suche annoyntynges to alaye and swage the
 payne: so that for the tyme it may be the lesse
 grefe to the partie / as I spoke of before also /
 and for them that be in this case / it shall be
 best to lye growelyng / as I said of the grosse
 fatte and fleschly woman.

¶ Remedies and Medicines by the whiche the
 laboz maye be made moze tollerable, easy,
 and without greate payne.

¶ Cap. v.



¶ In suche thynges as helpe the
 byrth & make it moze easye / are
 those: Fyrst the womā that la-
 bozeth must other syt grouling
 or els vpryght leanyng backe-
 warde / accoꝝdyng as it shall seme commo-
 dious and necessarye to the partie / or as she
 is accustomed. And in Wynter or colde Whe-
 ther the chamber wherin she labozeth muste
 be warmed / but in somer or hote whether /
 let in the ayre to refreshe her withall / lest be-
 twene extreme heate and laboz the woman
 faynt and sounde / and farthermoze she must
 be pro-

be prouoked to sneesyng / & that other With
 the powder of Eleborus / or elles of pepper.
 Also the sydes of the woman must be strekē
 downewarde With the handes / Which thing
 helpeth greatly and farthereth / and let the
 mydwyfe alway be very diligent prouidyng
 and seinge What shalbe necessary for the wo
 man / annoyntinge the priuities with oyle or
 other such grese as I spoke of befoze in this
 fasshion : Take the oyle of Whyte lyllys or
 duckes grese / & With that temper two gray
 nes wayghte of Safran and one grayne of
 muske / and with that oyntimente annoynte
 the secrete partes. Yf this profet nothyngel
 then vse this suffumigation.

¶ Take myrthe / galbanum / castorium / let
 those be beten and make lyke pylles of them
 tempered to gether with bulles gaule / then
 take a dramme of this pylles / and put it on
 hote coles / and let the woman receaue the
 fume and sauoure of it vnderne the.

¶ Another perfume: Take yelowe bym
 stone / myrthe / mader / galbanum / oppopona
 cum / of eche lyke much / and temper all these
 together / makynge of them pylles / and with
 those also ye may make fume to be receaued

G.ij. vnder

vnderneath. Item the fume of culuer dunge or of hawkes dunge by puttyng to of oppoponacum / is souerayne for the same. All these fumes open the poores benethe / and causeth nature to be the frear in delyueraunce.

¶ Also it is very good to dyp wooll in the iuyce of rue / and the same to conuey into the secretes. Also the powder of aristolochia rotunda / or the rote called both or martis / or malum terre / or the sede of staphisagre : any of these wrapped in wooll and conueyed inward prouoketh & calleth forth the byrth.

¶ Item take heleborus / oppoponacu / and wrap them to gether in wooll / and ministre them inward : for that wyll bynge forth & prouoke the byrth / whether it be alyue or dead. Also the rynde and barke of cassia fistula beaten to powder / and tempered with wyne and dronke / prouoketh well the byrth.

¶ Item asa fetida of the bygnes & waight of a pese myngled to gether with castorium of the wayght of a dram : beaten to gether & tempered with wyne myxt with water and so dronke / is very good to prouoke the byrth. Also canell dronke with wine is very good.

¶ Item take a scruple of roses / with the
Water

water of the seede of fenegreke/cicercula/may
denhere/all beaten to gether and soden / and
the oyle of blewe flowre de luce a smal quan
tite tempered there with all : and then geue
it to the woman that laboꝛeth / and it shall
prouoke the byꝛthe greatly. Also cassia lig
nea and asa fetida dronke With Wyne/be ve
ry good foꝛ the same. Also holyoke soden in
Water and dronkē / is souerayn foꝛ the same
purpose / & it is verry good foꝛ her to washe
her in the Water/ in the whiche this holyoke
is decocte and soden in.

Certayne pylls the whiche make the
laboꝛ easye and with
oute payne.



LAke canell oꝛ cinamome and of
sauyne of eche a draim/ of cassia
lignea a draim and a halfe / of
myꝛthe/aristolochia rotunda/&
costemary of eche a draim/of sto
rar liquida halfe a draim/and of oppium the
Wayght of. xij. graynes / bete these all to ge
ther / and forme them into pylls / and geue
vnto the woman two draims of these pylls
With. ij. ounces of good olde wyne.

G. ij.

Item

2. **C** Item Safrane and Syler Montanum prouoketh the byrth of any lyuyngge thynge / yf it be dronckē: howe be it to a Woman geue neuer passynge a drame at once of Safrane / for greater quantite sholde greatly hurte.

3. **C** Item take. v. draines of Sauyne / of rue or herbe grace one dragin & an halfe / of iuniper byrres. ij. draims / of asa fetida / armoniacum / madder / of ech. ij. draims: of these make pylles / geuen to the womā in labor with water in the whiche is soden sauyne and peny ryall / or els with the brothe of cicercula / and the iuyce of rue shall helpe very greatly.

4. **C** Item take. ij. draims of sauyne / of asa fetida / armoniacum / & madder / of eche halfe a draim / these temper to gether in pilles / and geue her with wyne. ij. draims of the same.

5. **C** Item take of aristolochia longa / pepper and myrre / of eche lyke much / confict them to gether with wyne & make pylles of them / & minister them with an ounce of water of the decoction of lupynes / these pylles be of such efficacy and strength that it alleuiateth and vnpayneth the byrthe / it delyuereth the matrice or mother from all maner of byrth / be it alyue or dead.

Item

C Item take of whyte bedellium/myrrhe/ ^{6.}
 and sauyne/of eche lyke much: temper these
 With cassia lignea and hony / and make pyl-
 les of them of the byggenesse of pesen / & of
 these pylles geue at eche tyme. v. to the labo-
 rer/Whiche be of the same myght & strenght
 with the other pylles spoken of here nexte
 before.

C Item take of myrrhe/castorium/and sto- ^{7.}
 rax/of eche one dram/temper them with ho-
 ny/and make pylles of it / these for this pur-
 pose excell and passe al other/they be of such
 vertue and strenght in operation.

C A plaster to prouoke the byrthe: Take ^{8. a plaster}
 Wyld goward/ & sech it in Water/in the same
 Water temper myrrhe / the iuyce of rue / and
 barlye meale / so muche as shalbe sufficient/
 stampe these thynges to gether / and make
 it plasterwyse / then laye it to the womans
 belly betwene the navel and the nether part
 this plaster shall helpe meruelouslye.

C And although many other things ther ^{9.}
 be the which haue vertue and power to pro-
 uoke byrth and to help it/yet leuyng all such
 thynges for breuite and shortenesse We haue
 set here suche thynges/which are chiefe and
 most

most principally conducent for the same purpose.

¶ Howe the Secondyne or seconde byrth shall be forced to yssue forth, yf it come not frelye of his owne kynde.

¶ Cap. vi.

Here also somtyme it cometh to passe / that the Secondyne / which is wonte to come to gether with the byrth / remayne & tary behynde and folowe not. And that for dyuers causes / one is : For because peradventure the Woman hath ben so sore weakened and febllyshed with trauell / do-
lour / and payne / of that fyrst byrth / that she hath no strength remaynyng to helpe herselfe to the expellynge of this seconde byrth / another maye be / that it be entangled / tyed / or let within the matrice / which chāseth many tymes / or that it be destitute of humours / so that the Water be flowen frō it soner then it sholde / which shold make the places more slyppery and more easye to passe thoroowe / or els that the places ouer Weryed with longe & sore labor / for payne cōtract or gather together / & enclose themselves agayne / or that the places

places be swollen for anguyſſhe and payne/
and ſo let the comynge forth of the ſeconde
byrthe.

C But to be ſhorte of what ſo euer cauſe it
be thus ſtopped / the mydwylfe in anye wyſe
muſt fynde ſuch meanes that it maye be vn-
looled and expulſed. For otherwyſe greate
inconueniency ſholde chaunſe to the partie/
and ſpeciallye ſuffocation & chokyng of the
matrice / whiche alſo muſt ſo much the more
be takē hede to / for becauſe the ſeconde byrth
retayned & kept within / wyll ſone putryſe &
rot : Whereof wyll enſue yll noyſom and pe-
ſtiferous vapours / aſcendynge to the harte/
the braynes / and the mydwyſſe / throughe the
Whiche meanes the womā ſhalbe ſhort wyn-
ded / faynt harted / often ſoundynge & lyeinge
Without any maner of mouynge or ſtearing
in the pulces : yee and many tymes is playn-
ly ſuffocated / ſtrangled / and dead of it : wher-
fore that none of theſe thinges happen / with
all diligens and payne it muſte be prouyded
that the ſecondyne be expelled.

C Yf retention of it come by weakenesſe of
the laborer throughe long trauell / then muſt
ſhe be recomforted and ſtrēgthed with good

comfortable meates & drynkes which may en-
harte her/as brothe made of the yolke of eg-
ges/or with good olde Wyne & good fat and
cydy flesshe/or byrdes/hennes flesshe / capon/
partridge/pygynnes/and suche lyke.

¶ And yf retentiō of this secondine come/
because the place is cōtract to gether agayn/
otherelles that the matrice is swollen for
longe payne/then must be vled such thinges
to prouoke it oute / the whiche do make the
Way slypper/sople/and easy for it to procede/
With the oyles or oynementes spoken of be-
foze/as oyle of whyte lyllies / of maiorā/and
of blewe lyllies. Item the beryes of iuniper
or galbanum beaten to powder and dronke
with luke warmed Wyne / wyll cause the
same to yssue out. Itē sothernwood/or elles
penywall soden in wyne / and the decoction
dronken / is of the same vertue.

¶ Item to suffume the secretes With the
perfumes Wytten of befoze/is good for this
purpose/& the fume of the Water / in whiche
mallous hoiyoke/ and beresutte be soden in/
receaued beneth/is lyke good. Also to walhe
that partes i Water in which is sodē branne/
or to holde a lyttell bagfull of soden branne
to

to the place / and therewithall to Cooke the
place / is very profytable.

¶ But yf the retention of the secondyne
come by reason that it is entanglyd or faste-
ned in some place of the matrice / so that it
wyl not resolue ne lose then make a fume vn-
derneath of byrnstone / yuie leues / and cresses
or elles of cresses and fygges .

¶ Also of all odoriferous and swetesmel-
lynge thynges : as ambze / muske / franken-
cense / gallia muscata and confection nere /
the whiche sauoures and perfumes put on
the emberres / must be so closely receaved vn-
derneath / that no part of the smell do ascend
to the nose of the woman . For to the nose
sholde the saouour of nothyng come / but on-
lye of suche thynges / the whiche stynke or
haue abhominable smell : as asa fetida / casto-
rium / mans here or womans here burnt /
pecockes fethers burnt . Item in this case it
shalbe very good to make a perfume vnder-
neath of the houe of an asse / which thynges al-
though they be of yll sauoure / yet they be of
such nature & efficacie / that they occasionat
not onely the secōdine / but also dead byrthes
to procede & come forth out of the matrice .

H.ij. And

¶ And in this case also let the womā With holde her bꝛethe inwarde in so muche as she can / foꝛ that shall dryue downewarde suche thynges as be in the bodye to be expelled . Item let her be prouoked to sneese With the pouder of eleborus oꝛ pepper put in the nose holdynge her mouth and nose soo cloose as maye be .

¶ Also the oyntment / whiche is called bnguentum Basilicon / conueyed into the matrice / is very good / foꝛ it mollifyeth the place and draweth out the secondine parforce / the whiche so soone as it is expelled / infude the oyle of rooses in to the same matrice . Item roosewater tempered with a quantite of the pouder of holyoke / and dronke / is good to expell the secondine .

¶ And yf it be so that any parte of the secondine do appeare / let the mydwyfe receaue it tenderlye / loosynge it oute fayre and softly lest it breake / and yf ye doubtte that it wyll breake / then let the mydwyfe tye that parte of the whiche she hath handfast to the womans legge oꝛ fote / not very strayght / lest it breake / nether very lax / lest it slyp in agayne / and then cause her to sneese . Then yf the secondine

condine tarye or stycke / so that it come not
quyckly foze warde / then loose it a lyttell & a
lyttell very tenderlye wyething it frome one
syde to another / tyll such tyme as it be gottē
oute / but euer beware of violent and hastye
mouyng of it / lest that with the second byrth
ye remoue the matrice also.

¶ And yf in this meane whyle the women
faynt or sowne by reasone of great payne en
suyng of the takynge awaye of this secon-
dine / then muste ye minister such thinges to
her the which comfort the head and the hart
as be electuaries whiche are conficte with
muske / ambre / and the confectiō of precious
stones / as Diamargariton / and suche other.
Also suche thynge the whiche comforte the
stomacke / as Diagalanga / Dia cinamomū /
and such other which are alwaye in a readi-
nesse at the apothecaries / the which thinges
she shall receaue with wyne.

¶ Item to remoue the secondine and to ex-
pel it: take rue / horehound / Sotherne wood /
and motherwort / of eche lyke quantite / and
then take so muche of the oyle of lyilies / as
maye be sufficient to stype / moysten and soke
the foze sayd herbes in / put all this together

℞. iij. into

Into a glased potte covered with suche a co-
 uer that it haue a lyttell hole or vne aboue
 in the toppe of it / then set this pot ouer the
 fyre of coles / so that it boyle a whyle / then
 take it frome the fyre / and sette it vnder the
 stole where the woman lytteth made for the
 nonce hauyng a pype made for that purpose
 of the whiche the one ende ye shall put into
 the vent or hole of the couer to the pot & the
 other ende must the partie receaue in to her
 bodye. And so to lyc cloosed rounde aboute
 with clothes / that no vapoure or ayre go
 forth of the potte hauyng a fewe coles vnder
 it / to kepe it hote / and thus lytte the space of
 an houre or two / tyll such tyme as the secon-
 dyne moue and begynne to procede of his
 owne kynde. And yf it be so that ye profette
 not this wayes / yet then laye this plaster on
 the bellye betwene the nauell and the secrea-
 tes / of the whiche we shall speake hereafter /
 the whiche is of suche operation and effica-
 cite that it expelleth deade byrthes : yf for all
 this the secondyne come not forewarde / then
 leaue it / and vse no moze medicines ne reme-
 dies to that purpose but let it alone / for with
 in fewe dayes it wyll putrifye and coꝛrupte /
 and

and dyssolue into a watery substance / thicke
lyke bryne / or other fer myxed with water / &
so yssue forth. Howbeit in the meane whyle
it wyll put the woman to great payne in the
heade / in the harte / the stomacke / as we tou-
ched before.

CHowe that many thynges chaunse
to the women after theyr laboz,
and howe to auoyde, defende,
or to remedye the same.

CCap. vii.



It is also to be vnderstanded
that many tymes after the de-
lyueraunce happeneth to wo-
men other the feuer or ague / or
swellyng or inflation of the bo-
dye / other tumblyng in the belly / or els com-
motion or settelyng out of order of the mo-
ther or matrice. Cause of the which thynges
is somtymes lacke of due and sufficient pur-
gation and cleyng of the flowres after the
byrthe / or elles contrarype wyse ouer muche
flowinge of the same / whiche soze doth wea-
ken the woman. Also the greate laboz and
stearynge of the matrice in the byrth.

Then

K
Then as ofte as it commeth for lacke of
 due purgation of the flowres / then muste be
 ministred such thinges / the which maye pro-
 uoke the same / whether it be by medicines
 taken at the mouth / or by lotyon & washyng
 of the fete / or by fumes or odours or empla-
 stration / or by decoction of herbes seruyng
 to that purpose / other els by oyntmentes / &
 suche other thynges / accordyng as the per-
 sone or the parell doth requyre / of the which
 thynges fewe or no women be ignoraunt.
 And ye muste take diligent hede that she be
 exactly and vtterly purged: to this be agree-
 ble all suche thynges / the whyche prouoke
 vryne & open the vaynes / making free waye
 for the bloude to passe / & sende the humours
 and matter downe warde / as motherworthe /
 azure / sauyne / penyryall / parcelye / cheruyll /
 anyse sede / fenel sede / iuniper byries / rue / bay-
 byries / germaunder / valeriane / tyme / cino-
 mome / spykenarde / & suche other. All those
 thynges as they do prouoke and cause vryne
 so do they also prouoke and cause the flow-
 res to depart. Howbeit as nere as ye can vse
 none of these thynges without the counsell
 of an expert physicion / lest whylest ye helpe
11777
one

one place ye hurt another / also to sneese hel-
peth muche in this matter / & to holde in the
bzethe enclosynge the noose and the mouth.
Also fumigation made of the yes of salt fyl-
shes / or of the houe of a horse vnderneath / pro-
uoketh the flowres. Yf ye profet not by this
meanes / then yf she be able to bare it / let her
bloude in the bayne / called Saphena / vnder
the ancles of the fete / for this puoketh flow-
res chieflye of all other thynges.

C Lyke wyse doo / yf the woman haue the
ague after her laboz / for that cometh of lyke
cause by retention of the flowres / and in the
feuer let her vse to drynke water / in the whi-
che is decocte barley beaten / or cicer and bar-
lye to gether / or water in whiche be soden
Tamarindi / or Waye of mylke / and lette her
eate cullys made of a cocke / and swete pome-
Granates: for these thynges do prouoke the
flowres / & mitigateth the immoderat heate /
refressthyngre greatelye the bodye / loosynge
and openynge suche thynges / the whiche be-
foze Ware constricted and cluddered together.

C Yf the body after laboz do swel & inflate
then let her drynke water in the which is so-
den cicer and cummin beaten to gether.

I. i. **Item**

Item good olde wyne with the electuarium called diamarte / or the whiche is called alca-kengi : of the whiche Auicenna speaketh in his .v. boke. Item gumme serapine / organie / and masticke. Also in this case a glyster made of suche thynges / the which do bayn-quelthe and expelle ventosities and wyndenesse / also a pessarie or suppositar made for that parte of Aristolochia rotunda / squinatum / storax liquida / dozonicum / zeduaria.

¶ Agayne yf the woman after her laboz haue frettyng and knawynge of the guttes / and payne of the matrice and other secrete partes there aboute / then let her vse the vapour and fume of suche thynges the whiche haue vertue to mitigate swage and alay the payn / as malloves / holyoke / fenegreke / cummyne / camomell / sauyne / and hemlocke.

¶ Also to annoynt the places with oleum sesaminum / or with oyle of swete almondes And yf no greate heate do aboude in the woman / she maye drynke tryacle or trifera magna with wyne in whiche is decoct motherwort or muggeworke.

¶ Also agaynste paynes in the preny partes / take pennyall / pollicaria / syr leues of bay tree

tree: sethe them together / and receave the vapour vnderneathe closely. Item take rue / red motherwort / southernwood / bete them together / and temper them with the oyle of penyryall / and put all together into a pot / and set it ouer the fyre a whyle / tyll it be somewhat soden together / and then take it of agayne / & put it all in to a lyttell rounde linnen bagge made for the purpose / the whiche with this herbes in it ye shall couaye into the secretes.

¶ Item take camomell & lyne of eche lyke much. iij. handefulles: braye them together & sethe them with whyte wyne / & then put it in a rounde bagge of linnen / as before was done / & conuey it into the womā's prey partes. Itē let her drynke for the same purpose ii. graynes of muske with wyne. ¶ Itē take white onyons & couer thē vnder the hote ashes the which whē they be wel rosted / beate thē to gether with freshe butter vnsalted / & make it in maner of a plaster / & then put it in a linnē bag / & couey it in to the places / as before / in the meane whyle perfumyng the prey partes with whyte frākencense & storax.

¶ Yf it be so that the womā be vexed about the backe and loynes after her laboz / take ca

camomell / and muggewoort / of eche. *ss.* hand-
 fulles of woowode / sothernewood of eche
 one handefull / of motherwozt. *iiij.* handeful-
 les / of cinamome and nutmegges betē small
 halfe an ounce / decocte all these thynges to-
 gether / and in the water of this decoction
 beyng warme / dyp a sponge or other lyn-
 nen clothes fomentynge / sokynge / and stre-
 kyng the backe with the same / and so do of-
 ten tymes / or els put all these foresayde her-
 bes together soden in a bagge / and laye it
 plasterwyle to the backe.

¶ Yf this profette not : take oyle nardine /
 oyle of whyte lyllies / of ech an ounce and an
 halfe / to the whyche put a dram of nutmeg-
 ges beaten to small powder / with this an-
 noynte the backe. Item take oyle of anys /
 oyle of camomell / of eche an ounce / oyle of
 Whyte lyllies. *ii.* ounces / of Ware. *ii.* drams :
 dissolue all these together over the fyre / and
 there with annoynt the backe.

¶ But yf after the labor the flowres yssue
 more vehementlye & in greater aboundance
 then they sholde / to the great esseablyshyng
 of the woman and inducynge of muche lan-
 gor and paynefulnes : then fyrst shall ye note
 Where

where vpon it cometh: for the cause knowne
the dysease maye the moze readelye be recu-
red: and causes of it be dyuers: but mozte es-
petiall those that folowe / that is to saye: Of
much aboumdant superfluous bloude con-
tayned in the hole body: or of much comini-
stion of the melancholy humoz & the bloude
to gether / by the which the bloude is enfyred
and chawfed: and so distendeth openeth and
setteth abroade the baynes whiche descende
to the matrice. Also the bloude beyng very
thynne and watery she: for so it penetrateth /
thryllet / and yssueth forth the soner. Also
yf the baynes be very large / & receaue much
bloude: for in that case they sende forth the
moze agayn. Also yf the matrice be vnygh-
ty & weakened / the baynes lykewyse weake
and large: so that they can not retayne nor
witholde the bloude. Also yf the body of the
womã or the outward partes be very dense /
cloose / and compacte together: so that the
outwarde powres be contracte and shut in
such wyse that no vapours or swette can yf-
sue out at them: then this shall cause the yll
humoures (whiche otherwyse wolde passe
thorough the powres in swette) to remayne

I. iij. Within

Within the body / and there to engender and encrease greater fluxe and aboundance of matter / which procedeth with the flowres & augmenteth the quantite of them. Also yf the baynes / whiche be named hemorroides / in the matrice be open and flowe forth. Also yf the matrice be peryshed or otherwyse viciat. Also yf it chauce that the woman haue had a fall / or hath ben thrust or beaten / by all and any of this meanes maye come this inordinat fluxe of flowres.

C Nowe seynge then that it ensueth by so manyfolde occasions & causes it shalbe mete that womē in this case be nothing ashamed ne abashed to disclose theyr mynde vnto expert phisitians / showyng them euery thyng in it / as they knowe where vppon it sholde come : so that the phisition vnderstandynge the womans mynde / maye the soner by his learynge and experience consyder the true cause of it / and the very remedy to amend it. And many thinges there be which cease and restrayne this ouer much flowynge of flowres : bothe electuaries / confections / trochickes pouders / clisteres / odoures / suffumigations bathes / plasters and oyntementes / of
 which

whiche for the loue of Women I wyll here
set forth the moſte principall and beſt.

¶ Fyſte then to ſtynte and reſtrayne the
owtragiouſ fluxe of flowres it ſhalbe verye
good to bynde the armes very ſtrayght and
ſtrongely & not the fete or handes as : ſome
vnwyſe men do teache/and then to ſet a ven
toſe or bore or cup of glaſſe with fyze (which
is called boxyng) vnder the bzeſtes/ but cut
tyng no part of the ſkynne/ layeng alſo lyn
nen clothes dyped in bynegre on the bellye
betwene the nauell and the ſecretes : con
ueyenge alſo into the places ſuche thynges/
whiche haue vertue to reſtrayne bloude / as
balauſtium/ the rync of pome granate/ cara
be/ terra ſigillata/ bole armenyacke/ ſanguis
draconis/ hematites/ the red roſe/ whyte fran
kencenſe/ and galles: all thoſe thynges or as
manye of them as ye can conuenientlye get/
beate them to powder in lyke portion / and
temper them with thicke and groſſe wyne/
making of it a plaſter/ the whiche ſo tēpered
put it in to a lyttell rounde bagge the quan
tite of a mannes thombe the which ſhe ſhall
put in to the preuye places.

¶ Item an other plaſter to be miniſtered
lyke

lyke wyse : Take of the bloudestone / called
 Emathites / bole armenyacke : of eche halfe
 an ounce : sanguis draconis / licium / of ech. ij.
 draim̄s : Karabe : the cuppes of Acornes / Ci-
 presse nuttes / Balauſtium or plidiū / of eche
 one draim̄ : of the scales of yron one draim̄ and
 an halfe : Turbyntyne and pyche lyke quan-
 tite / or so muche as shalbe sufficient to make
 a plaster : beate and braye all these to gether /
 temperinge it to a plaster : and then do with
 it as ye dyd with the other before.

¶ An oynemente for the same purpose :
 Take oyle Myrtine / oyle of rooses / of eche
 halfe a pounce : Carabe / the scraping of yue-
 rye / the scapyng of a gootes horne / redde
 corall : terra sigillata / whyte frankencense / of
 eche one ounce / of white waxe. iij. ounces / all
 those tempered to gether / make them in an
 oyntment / & therewith annoynt the wombe
 and the secretes.

¶ A batthe concernynge the same : Take
 wurme wud / plantayne the more & the lesse
 the toppes of bynes / fresshe brāches of wylde
 mulberyes / vnyrpe dainsenes flowes / or bo-
 loes / wylde peres / medlers or myspylles / of
 eche. iij. handefullies / of red roose leues the
 hand-

handfulles / of oke barke. iiii. handfulles / of
 dayles / of all sortes of thystles / of eche. ij.
 handfulles : of cinkefoyle / the leues & rotes /
 tormentyll the rootes / colubzine / of eche an
 handfull : also of acorne cuppes a saw ser
 full / of gawiles / of acorns pylled / of bursa pa
 storis / of eche. ij. handfulles : beate all these
 to powder / cuttyng and brosyng that / that
 wyll not be beaten to powder / & sethe them
 to gether in rayne water / or els in water / in
 the which. x. oz. xij. burnt stones haue bene
 quenched : this done / let the woman bathe
 herselfe in this water by to the nauell / and
 whē she cometh forth of the bathe / geue her
 to drynke. ij. draiñs of electuarium athana
 sie / or miclete / wich plantayne water / or yf
 she be sore thurstye with red wyne .

¶ And lykewyle ye maye geue vnto her of
 these electuaries that folow : take good olde
 roose sugre. ij. ounces / of red corall / burnt
 yuery / bole armenyacke / of eche two draiñs /
 of hematites thre draiñs / beate all these thin
 ges to gether / temperyng it with the roose
 sugre / & let her receaue of it in the moornyng
 and euenyng with two draiñs of plantane
 water / or els the water of bursa pastoris.

R. i. Item

and

and
 of
 the
 same
 sort

Item take the stone Emathites / & rubbe it on a Whetstone / tyll the whetstone seme redde / then washe it of agayne frō the Whetstone with plantayne water / and so do often tymes / vntyll suche tyme that thou haue a good quantite of it / and euery mornynge and euenynge let the woman drynke two or thre sponefulles of the same.

Farthermore there be at the apothecaries trochiskes which helpe greatly in this case / as the trochiskes of karabe / and the trochiskes of bole armoniacke whiche muste be ministred a draim or more of ether of them / With .iij. or .v. sponeful of plantayne water. Who that requyrezth farther in this matter let them aske counsell of the phisytyons / for we haue set here but suche thynges whiche may seme most necessarye.

Nowe yf it so be that there be engendred any apostume or other dyslease in the preuye places after her labor / then mooste the apostumes and deseases be censed / purged / & healed / the payne and ache of it mitigated and swaged with the iuyce of the beryes of solatrum and the iuyce of plantane / also the oyle of rooses / so that all these thynges be
tempe-

tempered together / and the places annoynted therewith.

CFor other wyse: take the wyte of an egge / womā's mylke / the iuyce of purselayne / and temper all these to gether / and conueye it to the dyseased place / also let a bathe be made of water / in the whiche be soden psida / redde rose leues / the cuppes of acornes / oke barke / toymentyll / colubryne / and cinkefoyle / the leues and the rotes / lette all these thynges be soden together / and in the water the womā to bathe her selfe by to the nauell : and after that the greued partes be healed and clenfed let the place be annoynted with vnguentum album / or vnguentum rubeum / whiche is to be had at the apothecaries / and with suche other thynges whose propertie be to refrigate and coole. And loke what cure and remedies be mynystrred to this places beyng apostumate / or otherwyse deseased / the same also seruethe / yf the matrice or anye other parte of the secretes be rupte or broken.

CManye tymes also it chanceth that the foundament gut commeth forth both in mā and woman / and spetially in women in this

busynesse/by reason of theyꝝ great labor and
 stryuyng with themselves: Wherfoze in this
 case it is the mydwifes parte With her hand
 warmed & wet in whyt wyne / to reduce it
 backe into his place agayn/ the Which yf she
 can not by this meanes/foz because that per
 aduventure it be swollen/then let her dissolue
 butter in whyt wyne warmed / and there in
 dyp wooll with the which wrappe the same
 gutte a while/ so doynge often tymes / tyll it
 be swaged/that it may be retourned in agayn
 and ye maye vse in the stede of wyne luke
 warme mylke. And when it is thus retour-
 ned and reduced into his place: take waxe/
 and melt it to gether with masticke/or whyt
 frankencense/then sprede it vpon lynnē pla-
 sterwyle / and laye it ouer the place where it
 came forth byndynge it to it with a linnen
 clothe or roller for partynge of / & let this be
 done thus so oftē as she goythe to stole after
 that she hath done/vntyll suche tyme that it
 be so setteled within / that it come no more
 oute/and yf ye wyll not occupye waxe / then
 dyp wooll in the oyle of masticke or of speke
 nardy/and lay it vnto the place ouer the fun-
 dament/byndynge it faste vpon the place/as
 be-

before. ¶ Item another way: Washhe & soke the gut with the water in which is decoct & soden such thynges whiche exiccat drye and constrayne or combyne / as gaules / cypresse nuttes / spida / karabe / mastick / frankencense / sanguis draconis / and when it is well washed and soaked with this water / then take the powder of an hartes horne burnt / and strue it rounde aboute the gutte / and so restore it agayne in to his place.

¶ Agayne yf it chauce / that after the womans labor the matryce be remoued oute of his place / and appeare forth / then lette it be washed and soaked with the water in whiche be soden these thynges followinge: take of cypresse nuttes / spicanarde / plida / balaustium / acozne cuppes / of eche an ounce : of mespylles and vnrype wylde pears / & vnrype aples / plummes / and damscens or bolous: of eche a handefull and such / of those as be to be powdered beate them to powder and the reste diuide / and cutte them small: then seathe them all to gether in rayn water / or els in water in the whiche stele beinge red hote hath ben often tymes quenched : and in the same water lette the partie
R. iij. bathe

bathe her by to the nauell / or els dyp a spōge
or a Locke of Wooll in it / & therewith washe
and soke the same matrice oftentimes then
euer With a fayre cleane linnen clothe wpe
it cleane agayne & strew vpon it the pow-
der folowynge / beaten verry small and sear-
ched thorough sylke.

¶ Take of frankencense / karabe / galles /
pside / balaustrie / cypresse nuttes / alome / anty-
mony / bole armoniacke / masticke / of eche
lyke much: beate these to verry fyne powder /
and strew the matrice with it / then tender-
lye reduce it in to his place agayne with
warne linnen clothes byndynge it by.

¶ But yf so be that the matrice be swollē / so
that by this meanes it wyll not be restored
to his naturall place agayne / then dissolve
butter in Whyte Wyne / as ye dyd before / and
with the same soke it vnto suche tyme as it
be allwaged / and then reduce it.

¶ Agayne sometyme it chanseth that the
womans nauell thorough labor is dyssol-
ued / so that it openeth it selfe : then make a
small tente of fyne linnen / and anoynte it
with this oynement that foloweth / and the
same put it in to the nauell: take Whyte fran-
ken-

kenſence / and beate it to powder / and then
tēper it with the Whyte of an egge / ſo that it
be after the manner of lyquyd honye : With
this annoynte the nauell within and With-
oute / annoyntyng alſo the tente / the Which
beyng putte in the hole of the nauell bynde
ſome clothe ouer it to kepe it in his place.

¶ Item many tymes it chaſeth that tho-
rowe the greate difficultie and thronges of
labor the preuye parte and the fundament
be come one / by reaſon of rupture and brea-
kyng of the ſame parte in the deliuerance
of the chylde / and that by that meanes the
matrice descendeth and yſſueth downe / the
Whiche thyng chaſeth ſometymes by rea-
ſon that the ſame place is very narrowe and
alſo tender / and the byrthe bygge / and of
greate growethe / ſoo that it procedeth with
ſuche violence / that it breakethe the waye
before it .

¶ When thys myſhappe fallethe / then
fyſte waſſhe and ſoke the matrice / and al-
ſoo reduce it to his place agayne / after the
manner as I tolde you here immediatly be-
fore / then heale theſe bracke & wounde ſow-
yng of bothe ſydes of it to gyther agayne
with

With a sylken threde / as surgeons do other woundes: and yf that lyke ye not then / may ye cure it otherwyle without sowyng thus.

Take two lyttell peces of linnen cloth / eche of the length of the wounde / & in bredth two fyngers brode: spred the lyttell clothes with some faste cleauynge plaster the which wyll cause the clouthes to stycke fast where they shalbe set / then fasten them the one on the one syde of the ryfte / the other on the other syde / so that nothyng appeare betwene the peces of linnen in the myddes of them / but onely the cleft and ryfte of the wounde in the breadthe of a strawe / then this done / solwe these sydes of linnen together close as before I bed you to solwe the skynne: & when they be thus styched to gether / laye a lyttell lyquyd pytche vpon the seme: and this done the lappes and sydes of the wond vnder the linnen plaster wyll growe to gether agayne & heale / & the may ye remoue your plasters.

Itē another way: take camfely dyled / & beate it to powder / also cummyne and cynamome both beaten to powder / ioyne all thre to gether / and strew of this powder into the wounde / and without faute it shall heale.

C Of aboꝛcementes oꝛ bntymelye byꝛthes and
the causes of it, and by what remedies it
maye be defended, holpen & eased.

C Cap. viii.



A Boꝛcement oꝛ bntymelye byꝛth
is / When the woman is delyue-
red before due season & before
the frute be rype : as in the. iij.
iij. oꝛ. v. monethe before the
byꝛth haue lyfe and sometymes after it hath
lyfe it is delyuered before it steare beyng by
some chaunse dead in the mothers wombe.
Of the which thynge there be many and dy-
uers causes.

C Fyꝛste sometymes the mouth of the ma-
trice is so large and ample / that it can not co-
ueniently shytt it selfe together / nether con-
tayne the feture oꝛ conceptiō / oꝛ it is corrupt
and infect with such vicyous & yll humours
that it is so slyppery that the feture slyppeth
and slydeth forth. Also sometymes the ma-
trice is apostumated & soꝛe / so that foꝛ payne
it can not contayne the conception.

C Item sometyme the cotilydons / that is
the baynes and synnues by the which the co-
ception and feature is tyed and fastened in

L. i. the

the matrice (through the which also the fea-
 ture receaueth noꝝishment and fode) be stop-
 ped with vycous and yll humours / oꝝ elles
 swollen by inflation / so that they bꝛeake / by
 the whiche meanes the feature destitute of
 his wont noꝝishment peryssheth and dyeth /
 and that moſte commonlye in the ſeconde oꝝ
 thyrde monethe after conception : wherfoꝝe
 Hypocrates ſayth: All ſuche women whiche
 be impregnat oꝝ conceaued being of a meane
 ſtate in her bodye / that is to ſaye / neyther to
 fat oꝝ groſſe / ne to ſpare oꝝ leane: yf it chaſe
 anye ſuche to aboꝝce in the ſeconde oꝝ thyrde
 moneth (no other euident cauſe appearyng)
 knowe ye foꝝ certayne that it enſueth foꝝ be-
 cauſe the cotilydons be opplete / ſtopped / and
 ſtuffed with yll humours / & be ſwollen and
 puffed therewith / that they bꝛeake / and ſo cō-
 ſequētly the feature dyeth foꝝ faute of fode.

C Item aboꝝcemente ſometyme commeth
 by reaſon that ſome of the places about the
 matrice be deſeaſed and greaued : as yf inte-
 ſtinum rectum / whiche is called the funda-
 ment gutte be exulcerat / hauynge the pyles
 oꝝ hemozroides / oꝝ the byſyke oꝝ bladder be
 ſwollen oꝝ encombred with the ſtone / the
 ſtran-

strangurye / or other yll / in these cases thorough the greate labor and payne the which the partie hath in endeuourynge and enfor- syng her selfe other to stole or to make wa- ter / be engendred greate motions downe- ward / by the whiche meanes manye tymes the cotyledons be infringed and broken.

¶ Also abortement maye come of a disease called Tenasmus / the whiche is when one hath euer greate desyre and luste to the stole and yet can do nothyng / neuer the lesse the parties greatly do enforce and payne them selfe to it / as Hypocrates sayth: The preg- nant woman which hath tenasmm / for the moste parte aborteth.

¶ Item the cough / yf it be greuous / cau- seth the same / and as the forenamed excellēt phisytiane sayth / such as are very spare and leane and brought lowe euermore lyghtlye dothe aborte / for because that as Auicenna wyrteth: all the meate and fode the whiche they receaue / turneth to the fode / noyshmet / and restauration of theyr owne bodyes / and so is the conception destitute of fode / wher- fore necessarily it dyeth.

¶ Item this chance also commeth by ouer
L.ij. much

muchē bleedynge or yssuyng of the flowres/
 when they yssue immoderately. And so sayth
 Hypocrates: Yf the woman yelde flowres af-
 ter her conception/it can not be that the fea-
 ture do longe proue/the which sayeng muste
 be vnderstande / yf they flowe behementlye/
 or that the partie be weake and verye spare/
 or yf it be after the thyrde moneth/for it may
 be well that in the fyrst and seconde moneth
 flowres maye yssue/and yet no daunger / for
 as yet lyttell fode and noyrshment satisfieth
 the conception.

C Item to be let bloude/maye be the cause
 of aboꝛcement as Hypocrates sayth:whiche
 muste be vnderstande in suche as haue but
 lyttell store of blood:but such as haue great
 copie & plentie of bloude maye without any
 parell (yf any cause requyre it) be let bloude/
 so that it be after the. iiii. moneth and before
 the. vii. howe be it I wolde that none shold
 be let bloude/except some greate and vrgent
 cause dyd requyre it.

C Item it maye come by takynge of some
 stronge purgation before the. iiii. monethe &
 after the vii. moneth/and yf it be so that any
 necessitie do so requyre that she muste nedes
 receaue

receave a purgation / let it be done betwene the. iij. and the. vij. moneth after the conception: for then maye it be with lest parell / and se that the purgation be very gentell & easy.

C Also this maye come by reason of a continuall fluxe / be it bloudy or otherwyle / and specially yf the woman be weake and spare / for by that meanes the conception is greatly weakened and perished. Item ouer much vomitynge may be cause of abozement / for by ouer muche galpynge and reachyng upwards the cotilydons maye be broken / and so the feature to peryshe.

C Item ouer muche famyne or hunger & also sharpe and faruent syckenesse maye be the cause hereof / as the pestelence / apostume in the breste / the soden pallsie / the fallynge syckenes. &c. Also ouer much dronkenesse & excesse fedynge and surfetyng / by the which the byrthe is suffocat and stranged in the bellye and the fode corrupte for lacke of due digestion. Itē yf the byrthe be sycke by anye outwarde or inwarde cause / or yf the seconde in the which the feature is contayned / do breake before his tyme and the humours and waterres of the same flowe and yssue

L. iij. forthe

forth/ causeth the place to be slyppery/ and so
the byrth to slyde awaye vntymely / or yf the
mother haue taken very greate colde/ which
maye soue chance in the farre northe partes/
or ouer greate heate/ which weakeneth both
mother and chylde. And therfore ought wo-
men with chylde to eschue muche bathynge
or goyng to the hote houses in theyr temyng
for that maye do hurte thre wayes/ fyrst that
it kenleth & enflameth the ayre or brette con-
tayned in the body/ and so styfleth the chylde
and sometymes the mother to/ secondly that
it relaxeth/ dissolueth / and loseth the cotyly-
dōs / and so maketh the byrth to yssue forth/
thyrde that the vtter hette of the bathe en-
creaseth the inwarde heate of the body/ in so
muche that the byrthe not beyng able to su-
stayne and abyde the heate naturallye proce-
deth for refrigeration & colynge / but in the
tyme or about the tyme of labor she may vse
bathes / as I declared before for the redyar
and more expedite delyuerance.

¶ Item the intemperancie and mutation
of the ayre / and whether maye be cause of
abozcemente / for as Hypocrates Wrytteth/

when

when so euer the Wynter is hote & moyst / &
 the sprynge tyde after colde and drye / suche
 women in that sprynge tyde maye lone and
 of a lyghte cause haue aborcement / or yf they
 aborze not / yet they shall be delyuered with
 greate payne / and the byrthe shall be verye
 weake and syckelye / soo that it shall dye
 strayght / or yf it dye not by and by / it shall
 proue but verye slenderlye / the cause of the
 whiche thyng is this : for when that suche
 wynterynge chaunseth / the hote and moyste
 whether heateth and moisteth the womans
 bodye / and by that the bodye is opened / vn-
 loosed / and resolued / no lesse then thoughe
 she ware euery daye bathed / and vpon this
 when the sprynge tyde cometh / yf it be colde
 and drye : fyndynge the body open and vnlo-
 sed after suche sorte / the colde entryth and
 percethe the bodye the soner and the moze
 vehementlye / and the byrthe fealyng the
 soden colde and change of whether / pyneth
 awaye and dyethe in the mothers bellye / or
 anone after it is delyuered / or yf it lyue / it
 lykethe not / nor prouethe not / and greate
 payne shall it be to kepe lyfe in it.

Item

Item aboꝛcement maye happen by ouer
 muche stearynge of the bodye in laboꝛyng/
 daunſyng / oꝛ leapyng : oꝛ by ſome fall oꝛ
 thruſt agaynſt ſome wall / oꝛ beatyng / oꝛ by
 ſome ſodayne anger / feare / dꝛedde / ſoꝛowe / oꝛ
 ſome ſoden & vnloked foꝛ ioye . Thus haue
 I reherſed all the cauſes of the whiche moſt
 commonlye maye enſue aboꝛcemente oꝛ vn-
 tymely byꝛth: the which no doubtte is muche
 moꝛe greſe and payne to the womã then the
 berye naturall laboꝛ / foꝛ ſuche thynges as
 chaunſe to man oꝛ woman contrarꝛy to na-
 ture / oꝛ before nature doth require it / is farre
 greater greſe then the ſame happenyng and
 comynge in his due ſeaſon .

Sygnes wherby ye may foꝛſee aboꝛcemēt.
 When the woman ſhall laboꝛ before her
 tyme / theſe ſygnes are wonte to go before :
 Fyꝛſte her bꝛeſtes which before were hoole /
 ſounde / and full / ſhall begyn to were leſſe / to
 fall / and to flagge : & then euer foꝛ the moſte
 parte aboꝛcement foloweth . But yf it be ſo
 that ſhe go with two chyldꝛē at once / yf one
 of the bꝛeſtes ſwage / whiche before was in
 good lykynge / the other remaynyng ſounde
 and ſafe / then loke of what ſyde the bꝛeſt is
 of /

of / and the chylde of that syde is in parell /
 Wherfoze Hypocrates wryteth: Yf the ryght
 breste flake oz flagge / the masculyne oz male
 byrth is in parell: yf the left / the female byrth:
 for because that for the most part whē there
 be two at once / the one is masculyne and the
 other feimenyne / the man lyeth in the ryght
 syde / and the woman in the lefte.

¶ Also an other sygne of aboꝛcemente is /
 when the woman hath greate paynes & do-
 lours of the matrice / and that she begyn to
 were redde in the face / and all partes of her
 bodye to shake and tremble / as though she
 were in a feuer / oz the palsye in the heade.

¶ Item when she feleth greate ache in the yn-
 ner parte of the eyes towarde the braynes /
 the reste of the bodye taken as it were with
 a werynesse and languesshyng / these thyn-
 ges portende and sygnifye aboꝛcement to be
 at hande / spetiallye yf at the same tyme the
 flowres yssue also.

¶ Item yf the womans body do swell and
 inflate with a certayne hardnesse oz styfnesse
 and that she fele stytyches and as it were ven-
 tolyte oz wynde runnyng frome one syde of
 the bodye to the other / and yet the belly not

¶ i. With

Withstandynge / beyng nothyng the more ponderous or wayghtye / and that the same inflacion do persyst and continue any whyle the woman takynge and eatynge such thynges which haue vertue to discusse and vanquesh the ventosite & wyndenesse : this thyng I saye dothe betoken parell of abozcemente throughe ventosite and inflacion / and that chieflie aboute the thyrde or fourth moneth after the conception. Now haue I sufficiently declared euident & sufficient signes where by maye be prouyded and forlene the abozcemente befoze it come / nowe wyll I shewe you the remedyes / Whereby it maye be auerted and let.

The chiefe remedy to auoyde abozcemenēt is: to auoyde & shun all such thynges which maye be cause of it / the whiche I haue competentlye entreated of alreadye : but yf ye feare abozcemente because that the mouth of the matrice be ouer ample and large / then muste ye vse such thynges / whose operation is to contrahē / constrayne / and brynge to gether: as bathes / fumigations / oyntementes / plasters / odours / and suche lyke / of the whiche I spake befoze in the seuenthe chapter /

and

and suche thynges the whyche repressse and
 stynte the flowres flowynge ouer muche af-
 ter the byrthe.

C Agayne yf ye feare this parell / because
 the mouthe of the matrice is moist and slyp-
 perye / other because that the cotyledons be
 replete and fulfylled With viscus hu-
 mours / and with inflations oz ventosytees:
 then maye ye defende it by vlynge of suche
 thynges / whose qualitees be to purifye / clen-
 se / exiccat / oz drye / and to repressse ventosy-
 tees .

C Howe be it / in all this matter lette not
 to make some experte physytyan of youre
 counseill / yf ye maye haue suche one / for be-
 cause that manye suche thynges come / and
 not all by one waye oz meane.

C And yf ye doubtte parell / for because that
 the matrice oz other places aboute be infec-
 ted / exulcerated / oz appostumat / oz hauyng
 the stone oz strangurye / and such other thyn-
 ges / then aske / and vse the aduyse of some
 well learned medycyne / and he shall shewe
 you howe all thynges shall be recured.

C Yf agayne ye feare abozcement / because
 the partye is very weake and lowe brought /

B. ij. then

then let her feade on such thinges the which moysten and noyssh the well or fatten the bo-
dye / as capon fleshe / kydde / lamme / younge
beale / partridge / and suche other.

C Agayne yf the womā be taken with any
Sharpe and fell decease / then let her be cured
of the same as Shortelye as can be with such
thynges the whiche appertayne to the cu-
rynge of suche dease / or yf she haue sustay-
ned any longe famyne or hunger : then lette
her be fedde with good meates and drynkes
moderatlye taken / and yf she haue surfeted
by ouer muche eatynge and drynkyng (as
nowe a dayes moste commenlye people do)
then let her absteyne for a tyme / & yf it maye
be conuenientlye done / let her receaue some
easly & gentyll medicine / which may alleuiat
and lyghten her of her surfetyng burthen.

C Now yf it so be / that the womā abounde
in bloude / then shall it be very good a lyttell
to let her bloude / bothe for her selfe and also
for the byrthe / whiche throughe ouer muche
abundance of it myght happen to be suffo-
cated and strangeled / of the which thyng al
so I haue spoken largely befoze.

C Farthermoze yf the woman feare abor-
cement /

cement / by reason of contynuaill coughhe / or
ouer muche vomyte and perbrakyngge / or the
fluxe / or of the desease called tenasmus / or of
ouer muche yssuyngge of bloude / Whether it
be by the nose / or other partes of the bodye
are thaduyse of a phylitiā for remedy / yf for
the fragilite / tendernes / and bracke / of the se-
condyne she feare this aboꝛcemente / for be-
cause that in this case the secondyne shall
not be able to holde and contayne the by thi
as for this / there is no other medicine to de-
fende it / but onelye that the partie take hede
that she hurte not her selfe by ouer much mo-
uyngge or stearyngge / as by laboꝛyngge / daun-
syngge / runnyngge / standyngge / faste goyngge / or
caryenge of ponderous and weyghtye thyn-
ges / or leftyngge of the same. And to be short /
let her with all Warynesse take hede and be
diligent that she exchue and abstayne frome
all such thynges the which might cause and
induce aboꝛcement .

C Of deade bythes, and by what sygnes or to-
kens it maye be knowen, and by what
meanes it maye also be expelled.

C Cap. ix.

M. iij.

Howe



I Chalbe nowe conuenient for vs to speake of deade byrthes / howe it shall be knowen that they be deade / and howe they maye be expelled from the mother. Sygnes then that the byrth is dead in the mothers wombe be these: i. Fyyste yf the mothers brestes do sodenlye flake / as I touched before in the. viij. chapter. ii. Yf it moue it selfe no more beyng wont before to steare it selfe. iij. Yf when the mother torneth her from the one syde on the other / she feale it fallynge frō the one syde to the other lyke a stone or aded wayght. iiij. Yf her bellye and nauell begyn to were colde / whiche before was wont to be temperatly hote. v. Yf anye stynkyng & fylthy humours flowe from the matrice / & chieflie after some fell desease. vi. Yf the womans eyes were holowe / & that her coloz change from whyte to swarte and dunne coloure / and that her eyes and nose were astoned / and haue not theyr ryght vse / and her lippes were wan.

vij. Yf benethe the nauell and aboute the secrete partes she feale greate thronge and payne / the colour of her face changynge into

Worsle

worſſe and worſſe / otherwyle then it was
 wonte to do. viij. Yf ſhe haue appetyte to
 eate ſuche thynges / the whiche be agaynſte
 nature / and not wonte to be eaten or dron-
 ken. ix. Yf ſhe be in her ſlepe vexed with
 bayne dreames. x. Yf ſhe be payned con-
 tynuallye with the ſtrangurye / or that ſhe
 enforce her ſelfe muche to the ſtole / and with
 all her power / and yet can not do any thing.

xi. Yf her bꝛethe begynne to ſtynke / the
 whyche thyng lyghtlye happeneth two or
 thre dayes after the byrthe be deade.

xij. Yf her handes put in to verye warme
 water / and then layde on the womans bel-
 lye / and the chylde ſteare not / is a ſygne that
 it is deade.

Of all theſe ſygnēs nowe the more that
 come to gether of thē at one tyme & in one p-
 ſon / the ſurer may ye be that the byrth is ded
 the which being ones ded / all diligence muſt
 be had that it may be expelled out of the wo-
 mans body: but here muſt ye ſe agayne whe-
 ther it maye be expelled / the mothers lyfe ſa-
 ued or no / for ſome tyme it chaunſeth that
 the mother dyeth with all / and ſometymes
 the mother dothe well and prospereth.

Whether

¶ Whether the mother shall be in pærell
 Withall or no/by these thinges shall ye know
 yf the woman beyng in the labor sowne or
 fare as though she were in a transe / yf her
 remembraunce fayle her / and she were fea-
 ble and scant able to moue or steare herselfe /
 yf she (called with a lowde voyce) canne an-
 swere nothyng at all / or els very lyttell and
 that verye softelye / as though her voyce be-
 gan to fayle her : yf she be inuaded or taken
 among in the laborynge With conuulsion or
 thynkeling to gether : if she refuse or can not
 broke meate / yf her pulces beate verye faste /
 the which sygnes when ye se in the woman
 laborynge : it is an euident tokē that she shall
 not liue long after her byrth / wherfore comit
 the cure of her to the handes of almyghyte
 god / but yf none of these sygnes do appeare /
 then haue good hope / for the woman shall
 do well / the byrth beyng once departed :
 wherfore geue all diligence to the expulcion
 of it / that the woman maye be delyuered of
 this dead burthen : the whiche thinge maye
 be done by two wayes / other by medicines
 expulsyue / or elles by certayne instrumentes
 made for the nonce.

C Fyyste without instrumentes With this fumigation: take other the houe or dunge of an asse / and put it on coles / and lette the woman receaue the fume vnderne the. Another: take the skynne of an adder / myrre / castoreum / brymstone / galbanum / oppoponacum / madder that the dyerres occupye / pygeons dunge / or hawkes dunge: beate all these to powder / and temper them with ore gall / and make pylles of it eche of the quantite of a fylbert nutte / and then put one after another in the coles / and receaue the fume thoroowe a pype or conduyte made for that purpose in to the priuities .

C Another: take encense / oppoponacum / galbanum / brymstone / of eche lyke muche / beate them to gether and temper them with ore galle / and make pylles of them / and then of the same make fumigations / as befoze.

C A potion for the same purpose: take asa fetida halfe a dram / of rue .iij. drams / of myrre .ij. drams: & beate them to powder / and geue to the woman at eche tyme a dram of this powder with whyte wyne / or with water in the which sauyne is soden.

C Another: take fygges / fenegreke / organ

R. i. nye l

THE FIRSTE

nye/and seche them in Water the Which gene
vnto the woman to Drynke / for this Drynke
wyl engendre lubrycyte and slypperynesse in
the nether partes/and vse also some of those
thynges Whiche haue vertue to prouoke the
byrth/Wherof we entreated befoze.

5. ¶ Item certayn pessaries or suppositaries
concernynge the same: take gumme arino-
niacke/oppoponacum/helleborus niger/ sta-
phisagre / aristolochia longa / & colocynthis
without his kernelles: beate all these thyn-
ges together/temperynge them with ore gall
and also with the iuyce of fresche rue / then
make a pessarie of Wollen/and annoynt and
wet the pessarie with the same/conueynge it
into the secrete places.

6. ¶ Item another:make a pessarie of wolle
of the lengthe & thychkenesse of a fynger/ and
do it in the iuyce of rue in the which is dissol-
ued a quantitie of scammonie / and do with
that pessarie/as befoze.

7. ¶ Item take aristolochia rotunda/sauyne/
gardécreffes/ of eche lyke muche/beate them
to powder / and temper them with ore gall:
With this annoynt a pessarie made and orde-
red as befoze is spoken of. Item yf the wo-
man

man drynke the mylke of another woman/
it wyll steare and expell the byrth.

¶ Item take of the ioyce of dyttayne or of
the powder of the roote of the same herbe. ij.
draiñs / and geue the same to drynke to the
woman with wyne / excepte she be in greate
heate / for then shall ye geue it her with luke
warne water / and this shall expell the dead
byrth without any parell of the mother.

¶ Item take of myrthe. iij. drammes / of
cinamome / galbanum / castoriū / of eche two
drammes ; of oppoponacum one draiñ : all
those beaten / and tempered to gether with
ore gall / make pylles of them / wayenge eche
of them a draiñ / and with the fume of those
perfume the nether partes / by this vapoure
the deade byrthe is broughte forth / infla-
mation and suffocation of bloude is expel-
led .

¶ Item take of water mynte / sothern¹⁰
wood / muggewort / of eche a handefull / of as-
phaltum halfe an ounce / of madder two oun-
ces and an halfe / of camomell / barotum / fe-
negreke / of eche two ounces : sethe all these
thynges to gether in rayne water : in the
whyche lette the woman bathe her selfe /

R. ij. then

then take of hensgrece and duckes grece / of
eche. iiii. Drams: to the which adde two oun-
ces of oyle of anues sede / with this oyntmēt
annoynt the womā's head comminge out of
the bath: then take datestones & beate them
to powder a dram and a halfe / with a scrū-
ple of safrane tempered together with whyt
wyne: the which let her immediatlye Drynke
after she come forth of the bathe.

11. ¶ Item take oppoponacum / & make there
of a pessarye the quantitie of a fynger / con-
ueye it into the priuities / this expelleth the
dead byrth.

12. ¶ Item take of galbanum a dram or some
what lesse : of gotes mylke an ounce and a
halfe or two ounces in the which the galba-
num beyng dissolved / geue it to the woman
to Drynke.

13. ¶ Item a plaster for the same : take galba-
num beaten and tempered with the iuyce of
motherworthe / and of this make a plaster by
puttyng to of were a certayne quātite / than
take a linnen cloth of suche length & bredth
that it maye couer all the belly vnder the na-
uel to the priuities frō one syde to the other /
on this cloth spred this plaster of the thicke-
nesse

nesse of a strawe / and laye it to the bellye.
 Item take the tryacle which is called diates-
 saron : and geue of it to the woman foꝛ to
 dꝛynke / and it wyll expell this dead byꝛth.

C But yf all these medicines pꝛofette not / ¹⁴
 then muste be vꝛsed moꝛe seuerẽ and harde re-
 medyes / with instrumentes / as hokes / ton-
 ges / and suche other thynges made foꝛ the
 nonce. And fyꝛst the woman must be layde a
 longe vꝛyght / the myddell parte of her bo-
 dye lyeng hyer then all the reste / companyed
 of women assistynge her aboute to comforte
 her / and to keape her downe / that when the
 byꝛthe is plucked oute she ryse not withall.
 Then let the mydwyfe annoynt her left hãd
 with the oyle of whyte lyllyes oꝛ other that
 may make it sople and smouth: and holding
 out her fyngers shytting to gether her hand
 let her put it to the matrice to seale and per-
 ceauẽ after what fasshion the dead byꝛth ly-
 eth in the mothers wombe: so that she maye
 the better putte in hokes and suche other in-
 strumentes to plucke it out with all.

C Yf it be so that it lye the head forewarde / ¹⁵
 then fasten a hoke other vꝛpõ one of the eyes
 of it / oꝛ the rofe of the mouthe / oꝛ vnder the

R. iij. chyn /

chyn/ on one of the holders/ whiche of these partes shall seme moſte commodious and handſome to take it oute bye / and the hoke faſtened to drawe it oute verye tenderlye for hurtynge of the woman.

C But yf it lye the fete forewarde/ then faſten the hoke on the bone aboue the priuie partes/ or by ſome ribbe/ or ſome of the backe bones/ or of the breste bones / and when this hoke is thus faſtened/ the midwyfe may not by and by drawe and plucke at it / but holdynge it in her lefte hande/ lette her with her ryghte hande faſten another in ſome other parte of the byrthe ryght agaynſte the fyrſte/ and then tenderlye let her drawe both to gether/ ſo that the byrth may procede and come forth on bothe ſydes equallye / mouynge it from one ſyde to another / tyll ye haue gottē out altogether / and nowe and then to helpe it in the comynge forth with the fore fynger well annoynted/ if it chaunce to ſtycke or to be let any where : and as it commeth forth/ alwaye to remoue the hokes farther and farther on the dead byrthe.

C Agayne yf it chaunce that one of the handes onely of the byrth do appeare / & that it
can

can not convenientlye be reduced & returned
vppwarde agayne / by reason of the narrow-
nesse of the place / then bynde it with a lynnē
cloth / that it slyp not vp agayne / and then to
plucke it outwarde / vntyll suche tyme that
the hole arme be out and then with a sharpe
knyfe cut it of from the body / and euen so do
yf both handes appeare fyrste at once / or one
legge or bothe / yf they can not be returned
backe / to be otherwysse taken out convenient-
lye / as ye cutte the armee from the sholders /
soo lykewysse cuttinge the legges frome the
thyghes / for the which purpose the surgeōs
haue made instrumentes made for the nonce
with the which such legges and armes may
sone be cut frome the bodye / these partes be-
yngge once resecte and cutte frome the bodye /
then turne the reste / so that it maye easlye
procede with as lyttell payne to the mother /
as maye be .

¶ Yf it be so that the chyldes head be soo
swollen by inflation / swellynge / or resorte of
humours that it wyl not convenientlye yssue
oute that narrowe places / then let the myd-
wyfe with a sharpe penknyfe cutte open the
heade / that the humours contayned in it
maye

maye yssue and runne forth/ and so the head
to ware lesse able to be plucked out:but yf it
so be that not by any suche casualte the head
be bygge / but onely of a naturall groweth/
then muste the head be broken in peces / and
the partes evermore taken forth with suche
instrumentes / as the surgeons haue readye
and necessarye for suche purposes.

¶ Agayn yf that after the head were come
forthe/yet the breste parte wolde not folowe
for greatenesse/then muste ye breake and cut
lykewyse that parte / vnto suche tyme that
it maye be had forth. And euen so lykewyse/
yf all the rest of the bodye sholde be so swol-
len that it wolde not procede ne come forth/
then muste it lykewyse be broken in peces / &
so had forth.

¶ Farthermore yf by chance or dysease it co-
me to passe that the mouth of the matrice be
exulcerat or apostumat / so that the passage
be made the narrower by that meanes / the
dwyer and the more contracte / then muste ye
fyrste studye and endeavour you to soyle and
ease the places by oyles & other greces/suche
as I spake of sufficientlye before in the fyfth
chapter with bathes and fumigations.

Also

C Also yf the dead byrth come sydelonge /
then muste ye do what maye be done to con-
uerter & tozme it to such fashon / that it maye
moste easly be brought forth : the matrice &
other secretes muste be annoynted / perfu-
med / and vapoized with suche thinges / the
which maye make it moze ample & large / yf
it can not be thus had forthe hole: then let it
be cut out by pese mele / as is befoze spoken
of. And yf after this delyueraunce the flow-
res yssue ouer vehementlye / then vse suche
thynges as haue vertue to restrayne them /
of the which I haue spoken in the. vii. chap-
ter befoze. But cōtrary to all this / yf it chāse ^{a contrary}
that the woman in her labor dye / & the chylde
hauyng lyfe in it / thē shall it be mete to kepe
open the womā's mouth / and also the nether
places / so that the chylde maye by that mea-
nes bothe receaue & also expell ayre & brette
which otherwyle myght be stopped / and thē
to turne her on the left syde / & there to cutte
her open / & so to take out the chylde / & they
that are borne after this fashon be called ce-
sars / for because they be cut out of theyr mo-
thers belly / wherbyon also the noble Roma-
ne cesar the. j. of that name i Rome toke his
name.

THE FIRST

Howe the infante newlye bozne, muste be handled, nouryshed, and looked to.

Cap. r.



After that the infant is once bozne/by & by the nauel must be cutte thre syngers bredthe from the belly / & so knyt vp: then as Auicēna Wryteth/let be strued on the head of that that remayneth/of the powder of bole arme nyacke / & sanguis Draconis/ sarcocolla/myz rha and comyne/of eche lyke much beaten to powder / strewe on the cut of that pece that remayneth/then vppon that bynde a pece of wooll dypped in oyle olyfe that the powder fall not of: some vse fyrst to knyt the nauell/ and after to cutte it so much / as is before reherced .

And farthermore some say that of what length the reste of the nauell is lefte / of the same length shall the chyldes tonge be / yf it be a man chylde. Item Auicenna sayth that dyuers thynges maye be knowen by merkynge of the chyldes nauell/ for as he sayth/ when the woman is deliuered of her fyrste chylde/then beholde the nauell of the childe/
Which

Which yf in that parte of it which is next vnto the body it haue neuer a wrynkle/it p^rotendeth and doth signifye perpetuall frō theⁿforth sterilitie or barrenesse / & yf it haue any wrynkles in it / then so manye wrynkles / so manye chyldren shal the womā haue in tyme to come. Also some adde to this & saye: that yf there be lyttell space betwene these wrynkles in the nauell / then shall there be also lyttell space betwene the barynge of the chyldren/yf muche/it syngnifyeth longe tyme betwene the barynge of them.

¶ Nowe to returne to our purpose / when that the nauel is cut of/ & the reste knytte vp: annoynt all the chyldes bodye with the oyle of acornes / for that is syngularly good to cōfirme / stedfast / and to defende the body from noysom thinges / whiche may chaunce from without: as smoke / colde / & suche other thinges which yf the infant be greaued with all / streate after the byrth / being yet very tender / it sholde hurte it greatly.

¶ After this annoyntyngge washe the infant with warme water / and with your fynger (the nayle beyng pared) open the chyldes nosestrelles / and purge them of the fylthyneesse

thynesse. Item it shalbe good to put a lyttell
oyle into the eyes : and also that the mother
oz nource handle so the childes syttyng place
that it maye be prouoked to purge the belly.
And chieslye it muste be defended from ouer
much colde oz ouer muche heate.

C After that that the parte extante oz bo-
ging forth of the nauell is fallen / the whiche
commonlye chanseth after the thyrde oz. iij.
daye then on the reste remaynyng strewe the
powder oz ashes of a calves houe burnt / oz
of snayle shelles / oz the powder of ledde / cal-
led redde ledde / tempered with wyne.

C Farthermore when the infant is swa-
deled and layde in cradell / the nource muste
geue all diligence and hede that she bynde
euerye parte ryght and in his due place and
order / and that with all tenderesse and gen-
tell entreatynge / and not crokedlye and con-
fusely / the whiche also muste be done oftenty-
mes in the daye : for in this is it as it is in
younge and tender ympes / plantes / & wyg-
ges / the whiche euen as ye bowe them in
theyr youthe / so wyll they euermore remayn
vnto aege. And euen so the infante yf it be
bounde and swadeled / the membris lyenge
ryght & strayght / then shall it growe streate
and bryght / yf it be crokedlye handled / it
wyll growe lyke wyse / and to the yll negli-

gence of many nources may be imputed the crokednesse and deformeite of manye a man and woman / Which otherwyle myght seme as well fauered as any other.

Item let the chylde's eyes be oftentimes Wyped and clenfed With a fyne and cleane linnen clothe or With sylke : and let the armes of the infante be verrye strayght layde Do Wne by the sydes / that they maye growe ryght / and sometyme strokyng the bellye of the chylde befoze the vesike or bladder to help to ease and to prouoke the chylde to the makinge of water / and when ye laye it in the cradell to slepe / set the cradell in such a place that nether the beames of the sonne by daye nether of the mone by nyght come on the infant : but rather set it in a darke and shadow place : layenge also the head euer somewhat hyer then the reste of the bodye.

And farther lette it be wasshed two or thre tymes in the daye / and that anone after slepe in the wynter With hote water / in the sommer With luke warme water : nether let it tary long in the Water but vnto such tyme as the body begyn to waxe red for hete : but take hede that none of the Water come in to the infantes eare / for that shulde greatlye hurte his hearynge another daye.

Then to be shorte/when it is taken oute of the barthe/let it be wyped and handeled with gentell and softe linnen cloth warmed / and then to laye it on her lap the backe byward/ the Whiche with her handes let her tenderly stroke and rubbe/ and then to lappe it bype/ and to swadell it / & when it is swadeled / to put a drop or two of Water in to the nostrilles of it / is very good for the eye syght. And so laye it to reste.

C Of the nurse, and her mylke, and howe longe the chylde sholde soucke.



AS concernynge the byngynge by nourishment and geuyng of sucke to the chylde / it shall be best / yf the mother geue her chylde sucke herselfe/ for the mothers mylke is more conuenient and agreeable to the infante then anye other womans/ and more dothe it nouryshe it / for because that in the mothers bellye it was wonte to the same and fedde with it/and therfore also it dothe more desyrouslye couet the same / as that / with the which it is best acquēted/and to be shorte/ the mothers mylke is most hol-
somst

somste for the chylde. As Auicenna writeth:
 it shall be fufficient to geue it sucke twyse or
 thysse in a daye. And alwayes beware / ye
 geue not the chylde to much sucke at once in
 this tender aege of it / for cloyng of it / and
 lest also it lothe it / but rather let it haue of-
 ten of it / and lytell at once / then fewe tymes /
 and ouer muche at once. For such as be ouer
 cloyed with the mothers mylke / causethe
 theyr body to swell and inflate / and in theyr
 vyne shal it appeare that it is not ouer come
 ne concocted or digested in the chylde / Which
 thynge yet yf it channse / let the infant be kept
 fastinge / vntyll such tyme as that the which
 it hath receaued already / be compleately di-
 gested. Item yf the mothers mylke be some-
 what sharpe or egre / lette her neuer geue the
 chylde her breste fastynge.

C Yf it be so that the mother can not geue
 the infant sucke herselfe / ether for because of
 syckenesse or that her brestes be soze and her
 mylke corrupted: then let her chose a holsoin
 nurse with these conditions folowynge.

C Fyrste that she be of a good coloure and
 complexion / and that her bulke and breste be
 of good largenesse. Secondly that it be not

to come after her labor / ne to longe after / so
 that it be two monethes after her labor at
 the leste / and that (yf it maye be) suche one
 whiche had a man chyld / thyrdelye that she
 be of meane and measurable lykynge / ney-
 ther to fatte ne to leane. Fourthelye that she
 be good and honest of conuersation / neyther
 ouer hastye or yrefull ne to sad or solemne / ne-
 ther to fearefull or timorous : for these affec-
 tions and qualitees be pernicious and hurt-
 full to the mylke / corruptynge it / and passe
 forth through the mylke in to the chyld / ma-
 kynge the chyld of lyke condition and man-
 ners / also that they be not ouer lyght & wan-
 ton of behauoure. Fyftelye that her brestes
 be full and haue sufficient plentie of mylke:
 and that they be neyther to great / softe / han-
 gynge / and flaggynge / ne to lyttell / harde / or
 contracte / but of a measurable quantitie.

C Also loke vpon her mylke / that it be not
 blackyshe / blueyshe / grey or reddyshe / ney-
 ther sowre / sharpe / saltyshe / or brackyshe /
 nether thyn & fluye / neyther ouer grosse and
 thicke: but temperatly whyte and pleasante
 in taste: and to be shorte: that mylke is beste
 and mooste to be chosen of the whiche a drop
 beyng

beynge mylked softelye on the nayle of the thombe holdyng your fynger styll/ it rolleth not of/ nether flytteth abrode/ but yf ye moue your hand a lyttell it will flyde of by and by: but yf whē it is mylked on the nayle it spred abrode / & flyt by & by/ then is it to thyn: but yf it cleaue styll when that ye moue a lyttell youre hande then is it so spysse & thicke / the meane betwene bothe is beste.

C Yf it be so / that the nourses mylke be to hote or sharpe / then lette her neuer geue the chylde sucke her selfe beynge fastyng.

Sometyme it chaunseth/ that the mothers or nourses mylke dothe fayle or decrease/ the which thyng maye come by dyuers causes: as by syckenesse / by decease in the brestes/ or by takyng of colde in the same/ and so stoppe and cludder the mylke: or for because she lackethe suche thynges / the whiche myght engender mylke/ other by ouer muche fastyng/ hungre/ and thurst: the whiche causes must be well consydered / and then accordyng to that minyster a remedy.

C Thynges which do augment & encrease mylke / be those: let her vse to eate parsenyp / other the sede or the rote.

P.i. rote

rote of fenell soden in the brothe made with
barley oz cicercula : let her eate of that With
other meates that she feadeth on. Item to
eate shypes breste and the mylke of them is
good. Item take an ounce of cowe butter / &
dissolue it in warmed wyne / the which lette
the nource drynke. Item borynge vnder the
brestes / doth well / not cuttyng the skynne.

¶ Item a plaster for the same of franken-
sence / mastycke / and pytche layde to the bre-
stes oz vnder the brestes the skynne fyrst be-
yng annoynted with oyle / lest it shold cleave
ouer faste to the place. Item it shalbe verye
good to rubbe softelye with the hande the
brestes / oz elles in bathynge after dynner oz
supper to cause some to sucke her breste.

Item take the oyle of white lyllyes oz of vio-
lettes / and myngle with it muske / encense / &
laudanum well tempered together / in the
same dyppe a pese of wooll / and clappe it to
the brestes / and soke them with it. Item
washe them / and soke them often tymes
with wyne / in the which is decoct and soden
myntes / roses / violettes / and riloaloes. Al-
so to eate of the brothe in the which is soden
a henne / with cynamome / maces / and carda-

moinum/and also the yowlke of an egge.

Item it is good for her to eate freshe chese and mylke/and to refrayne frome all maner of greate labor and harde workes. Also potage made of beane meale / rylse / and breade made of fyne flowze / tempered with mylke and sugre/putting to it also a quantite of fenell seede or of the leues/is very good for her.

¶ Item take of anys seede / of syler montanum / of eche. iij. draiñs / of chystall beten to powder. ij. draiñs / & as muche of sugre / geue her this to drynke aboute. x. dayes at morning/euening / & in yddaye. Item take of fenell seede or the leues / & of horehownde of eche. ij. hādfulles / of anis seede iij. draiñs / of safrane beaten one scruple: also of freshe butter. iij. ounces / & sethe all these in sufficient water / makynge hereof a plaster / & the same plaster whylst it is hote / laye it to the nurses brest.

¶ Item take of comyn seede an ounce & an halfe / & of clarifyed hony. iij. ounces: sethe it in. vi. li. wayght of water altogether beyng put into a newe pot & let it sethe to the thyrde parte / & of this decoction geue the nurse the oftetymes to drynke. Item take of beetes well washed one ounce: of comyn halfe an ounce
 ℞. ij. of ho

T H E F I R S T E

of hony. vi. ounces : of these myngled & tempered to gether / make an electuarie / of the which let her take both in the morninge and eueninge at eche tyme a sponefull. Itē take two Drams of crystal beatē into fyne powder & deuyde that in foure equall partes / one of these partes geue vnto the nurse the space of. iiii. dayes to drynke / With brothe made other of cicer / or els of peason : also all those thinges folowing encrease & argmēt mylke in the brestes : annes & annes seide / dyll & the seide / horehownde / cardomome / fresshe chese / wortes made of olde ehece / cicer / crist al beatē to powder & takē With hony : lettuse / fenell / Wyne in which rosemary or serpillū be sodē. Itē to abstayne frō venery or mans cōpany / for yf she vse that / it shall spende & consume the mylke & make it vnsauery & vnholosome : nether can the chylde well broke it / but most cōmenly shall cast it by again / because it can not digest it Also it shalbe best that the child sucke not of the mothers breste by and by as sone as it is bozne : but rather of some other womans for a daye or two / for because that the creime (as they cal it) streit after the byrth the fyrt daye in all women doth thycckē and

con-

congeyle. ¶ Item yf it chaunce that the nurse be ouer soze laxed / or that she be ouer bounde / so that she take anye medycynes to remedye it / then let another geue the chylde sucke / whylst she be recovered agayne. And when the chylde is layde in cradell to be rocked: rocke not to fast / lest through ouer much rockyng and stearyng the chylde's stomacke torne and the mylke there corrupte for lacke of rest. ¶ Auicen auyleth to geue the chylde sucke two yeres / howe be it amonge vs most commenlye they sucke but one yeare. And when ye wyll wene them / then not to do it sodenly / but a lyttell and lyttell / and to make for it lyttell pylles of breade & sugre to eate & accustome it so / tyll it be able to eate all manner of meate : & this shall suffyce for the education and bryngyng vpon of infantes at this tyme / notwithstandinge dyuers other thynges here are lefte vnspoken of / another tyme god willyng we shall declare them at large.

¶ Thus endeth the
fyfste boke.

THE SECONDE

Of dyuers deceases and infirmities whiche chaunse to chyldezen lately bozne, and the remedyes therefoze.



Although there be in manner infinite deceases which happē to infantēs / as Wyteth Hypocrates / Galenus / Rasis / Auicēna / and diuers other: yet for breuite and Shortnesse we Wyll reherse here on-ly such of them / which moſte commēly happen to the ſame / and that be thoſe: Exulceration of the gummes / flye of the belly or ouer much looſeneſſe of the ſame / the belly hard-ſwollen / the crampe / the cough / & diſtillation of the heade / Short Wynded / bladders on the tounge / exulceration or chyppe of the mouthe / apoſtume in the eares / apoſtume in the brayne / Swellynge and bolnynge of the eyes / ſcum or creme of the eyes / the feuer / knowyng in the bellye / the body ſwellynge and puffed vp / often ſneelynge / Welkes or bladders on the bodye / Swellynge of the coddes / ſwelling of the nauell / vnſlepyneſſe / yerynge / appetyte to perbrake / fearefulnes in the dreames / the mother / yſſuyng out of the fondament gut / Wormes in the belly / chaw-
fyng /

fyngge / the fallynge syckenesse / the consum-
 syon / the palsy / trymblyngge of the partes of
 the bodye / the stone / gogell eyes.

¶ How to cure and to remedye all these /
 nowe wyll I shewe in order. Fyrst in exulce-
 ration of the gummes are wonte certayne
 pusses and as it were wheles grow on the
 gummes or in the corners of the talves / the
 which put the place to muche greuance: and
 to remedie this / it shall be good that ye with
 your fynger rubbe the infâtes gummes and
 the pusses or whelkes with all: and then to
 annoynt the same gummes with oyntment
 made of hennes grese / hares brayne / oyle of
 camomell mixt with honye / other els turpen-
 tyne tempered with hony / then take water /
 and in it sethe camomell and dyll / the which
 water beyng hote : powre it on the chyldes
 heade / holdynge it a fote aboue the heade.

¶ Of the flyx or ouer muche loosenesse
 of the bellye.

For this take the sede of roses / cumyn / anyse
 and the sede of smalege: beate all those to ge-
 ther and make them plaster wyse / and laye it
 to the chyldes bellye : yf it stynte not by this
 reime

THE SECONDE

remedye / then take of the coagulū of a kyd
a halfe peny wayght oz a lyttell more / & geue
it to the chylde to Drynke with colde Water /
and all the same daye let the chylde be kepte
frome suckynge / leste the mylke shulde curde
in the stomacke of it / but in the meane whyle
let it eate of the yowlke of poched egges / oz
of whyte breade soden in water .

¶ And farther yf that it whiche the infant
boydeth be of redde oz yelow colour / then
lette Drynke of the syrupe of roses / oz of crab-
bes / other elles of pome granates / tempered
With a lyttell mynte water.

¶ Item another medycyne: take leuen and
in water breake it / & let it stype a Whyle / then
strayne it throughe a linnen cloth / then take
of the syrupe of violetttes the wayghte of an
halfe peny / of spodium / called burnt yuerye /
the wayght of a scruple / of gaules the way-
ghte a dram and a half: temper all these thin-
ges to gether / and geue it to the infante to
Drynke.

¶ Item take the sede of sorrell / and beate
it / then temper it to gether with the yowlke
of a rosted egge / and geue that to the chylde
to eate .

Item

¶ Item take a gaulle / & beate it to powder / then sethe it in water with this water / temper barley meale / or the meale of millium / & make a plaster of it / the which laye vnto the chyldes belly. ¶ Yf this profet not : take of acatia & seruse of eche a dram / of opium the wayght of an halfe peny / of sugre a dram / & of all these tempered to gether / make a suppositary of the length of a fynger & an halfe the thychenesse of two wheten strawys twyned to gether / & the same coueye into the infantes fundament / & it shall cease the flyre.

¶ Itē yf that that cometh frō the chyld / be whytyshe / then take of nutte megges the wayght of the. viij. parte of a dram / and of whyte frākencense a scruple / the which temper it with the iuyce of a quynse / and geue it to the chyld to drynke.

¶ Item take an ounce of safrane / of myrre / a quartar of an ounce and temper them with redde wyne / makyng of it a plaster / the which laye vnto the chyldes bellye.

Item take the meale of barleye / temper it with the iuyce of plantan and a lyttell vinegre / and make it plasterwyle / and laye it to the chyldes belly.

Q. i.

Item

THE SECONDE

Item take the iuyce of centinodium and the whyte of an egge: and temper them together to the whiche adde the pouder of dyed red roses / the pouder of hematites / mastycke / frankencense / bole armenyacke / sanguis Draconis and psida: of all these myxed together make a plaster / and laye it to the infant's bellye .

Item to wasche the chylde with the water in the which be soden leues of red rooses is very good. Item take the iuyce of confery and the iuyce of plantayne the more and the lesse / and in this put claye of an olde furnyse or ouen / and make of it a plaster / and laye it to the chyldes bellye .

To vuloose the chylde beyng bounden.

Yf the chylde be so bounde / that it can not sege: then make a suppositary of hony soden tyll it be harde and massye / and let the suppositary be of the length of your lyttell fynger / & the byggenesse of two whetestrays boude together / then dyppe it into oyle and conuey it into the chyldes fundament.

Item lyke wyse ye maye make a suppositary of the stalke and rote of betes / or els of
the

the rofe called orefse or flowre de luce rofe/
made of the quantite befoze spoken of / & con-
ueyed into the fyttynge place of the chylde.

¶ Item to geue to the infant as much ho-
ny as a peaze to drynke & to rubbe the bellye
a lyttell / and to fople it with a pece of wooll
dypped in oyle / or dypped in bulles galle / &
layde to the nauell. Item ye maye geue vnto
the nource a medycyne Whiche hath the vertue
to vnbynde and loofe / and the next day after
let the chylde fucke her / and it wyll loofe al-
fo the chylde.

¶ Item take of moufe dounge half a dram
and temper it with the fatte in the kydnees
of a goote / & make a fuppositoꝝ of the fame.
Item take of fmall mallowes / of greate mal-
lowes of eche an handefull of fenegreke and
lynfede of eche an handefull / of holyoke two
ounces / of fygges the nomber of . x . fethe all
theſe together in water / & then ftampe them
in a mortar / and put vnto it of butter and of
hennes grece . ij . ounces / and of fafrane one
fcruple / and make a plaſter of it vppon a
lynnen clothe of the thickenefſe of a ſtrawe /
and laye it to the chyldes bellye a daye and a
nyghte.

C If this moue not the belly / then take of aloes one draim / of eleborus bothe niger and albus of eche. .xv. graynes / beate these to powder / then temper them with thre sponefulles of the iuyce of wallwort or of ore gall: in this licoure dyppe wooll / and laye it to the nauell the bredthe of a hande / and bynde it to the place.

C Item take the iuyce of wallwurte and of myll meale and sethe those together / tyll they be thicke / then make a plaster thereof / and laye it to the bellye benethe the nauell.

Item take two handefulles of redde roses and putte them in to a bagge of foure fingers bredthe / then sethe it in the water wher in synthes quenche they: hote yron / putting to it a lyttell bynegre / the take out the bagge agayne / and wyngge it a lyttell / then laye it to the chyldes stomacke. Item to annoynte the chyldes bellye with butter / the whiche hath styped and stande longe in the rynde of Walnuttis / is very good.

C Remedye for the crampe or distention of the membes.

If it chaunce that the infant be taken with
the

the disease/called the crampe / the Which for
 the most parte cometh of indigestion and of
 the Wekenesse of the powre attractyue: & spe
 cially in such chyldezen the which be very fat
 and moyste / then shall ye annoynte the in
 fant with the oyle of blew flowre de lyce / or
 elles Whyte lyllyes / other the oyle of rue. Yf
 the crampe take the chylde whylste it stret
 cheth forth the armes / legges / and other mē
 bres (as we be wont in gapyng or yanyng)
 then let it be bathed and wasshed in water /
 in the whyche taphus barbatus is soden in /
 or elles annoynted with the oyle of violet
 tes / and the oyle of swete almons tempered
 to gether / and yf the chylde be in great heate
 annoynte hym with the oyle of violetttes / or
 with oyle olyfe / tēpered with a lyttell whyte
 were / and also powre on the chylde's heade
 the oyle of violetttes.

¶ Remedy for the coughe and distillation
 of the heade.

Sometymes the chylde is sore encombred
 with the coughe and with distillatiō or run
 nyng of humours oute of the heade / to the
 nose / the mouthe and the brest: the which he

Q. ij. shall

Shall remedye thus: Fyrst powre warme wa-
 ter on the chyldes heade holdynge it a fote &
 a halfe from the chyldes heade/and so do cō-
 tynuallye the space of halfe an houre/and in
 the meane whyle put a lyttell honye on the
 chyldes tonge to cha'we vpon/then put your
 fynger in to the chyldes mouth/and depresse
 or holde downe the ynnner moste parte or the
 rote of the tunge nexte to the throte / to pro-
 uoke the chyldes to vomyte/and to voyde the
 grosse and viscos humours which be cause
 of this yll.

Item take gumme arabicke/gumme dra-
 gaganant/the seede of quynces/the iuyce of lycor-
 yle/and sugre penedium : all this beaten to-
 gether/geue euery daye to the chyldes a quan-
 tite of it with mylke newe mylked. Item
 take swete almons and blanch them/ & then
 beate them in a mortar/ and then sethe them
 with the iuyce of fenell/or els the water ther-
 of:of this decoction geue to the chyldes at eue-
 nyng and moynyng. Item the water of fe-
 nell tempered with mylke / and so dronken/
 is very good.

And yf it so be that the coughes haue ex-
 asperat and made roughe the tounge & the
 rofe

rose of the mouthe/then take of the sedes of cydonium. ii. sponesfulles:bruse them a lyttel and stype them in warine water the space of two or thre houres:then strayne the byscose and grosse water frō them throughe a strayer/and that remayneth / frye it to gether in a fryenge panne with sugre penidium & the oyle of swete almons therof makynge an electuarium:the which geue vnto the chylde to receaue : yf the chylde haue great heate with the coughe/then adde vnto the same electuarie the iuyce of a swete pome granate.

¶ Item agaynst the coughe & ouer muche heate : take of whyte poppe / and dragagant two draims / of the granes of Gowards. iiii. draims / and beate all these to gether / & geue of it to the chylde with the water in whiche reasons haue ben soden.

¶ Item take reasons/and takynge out the sede or graynes of it : sethe them to gether with water in a fryenge panne / so that they burne not to the botom of the pan/then take it from the fyre/and beate it well in a mortar temperynge there with all sugre penidium/and geue of this in the moornyng & euenyng to the chylde.

Agayne

C Agayne yf the coughe come of a colde cause / then take a lyttell myrche beaten to powder / and temper it with a quantite of warmed hony and the oyle of swete almondes / and of this geue vnto the chylde.

C Farthermore the nourse muste auoyde all such thynges the whiche maye engender coughe: as bynegre / ouer muche salted meates / nuttes / and all sharpe thynges. Also she muste annoynt the chylde's brest with butter and with dialtheas.

C Item for the coughe: take reasons / and frye them in a fryenge panne / then stampe them in a mortar / and to that adde as much of sugre penidium / with a lyttell oyle of violettes / and make an electuarie of these / and geue to the chylde the mountenaunce of a hassell nutte.

C Remedye for shorte wynde.

Manye tymes chaunseth also to infantess difficultie of breshynge or shortewyndenesse / the which to remedye: take lyne sede / & beate it / and geue it on the childe with hony: but yf the desease encrease on the chylde / & that the wyne pipes in maner seme stopped / then annoynt

annoynte Well the eares / and all the places about the eares with oyle olyfe / and also the tounge for to prouoke vomyte / and then powre a lyttell warme Water in to the chyl- des mouthe / and geue to it a lyttell lynese de tempered with hony and beaten / made after the fashyon of an electuarie.

¶ Item yf the chylde haue besydes this also the flyx : then geue vnto it the syrupe of myrthe decocte with hony / other elles Dates soden with mylke / and the meale of Wheate.

¶ Agaynst wheles or bladders on the tounge.

Item sometymes happeneth to chyl- dren wheles and blysters on theyr toun- ges and mouth / whiche thinge cometh of the sharpe- nesse and egrenesse of the nources mylke / the mouthe & tounge of the infant beyng so ten- der that the lest thing that toucheth it / shall offende it / wherefore besydes that it is great payne to the chylde thus to be blystered by the egrenesse of the mylke it is also verie pe- rillous & dangerous / for such wheles which be not rype and seme blacke / betoken death / whiche yf they be whyte or yelowyshe / then they be of lesse parell. Agaynst this yll : take

R. i. violet,

biolettes / roses / and xylocaracta / and temper all these beatynge them to gether / & laye of it vpon the blysters.

¶ Itē take the iuyce of letuse / the iuyce of solatrum / and the iuyce of purcelayne / whiche when they be well commyrte and tempered to gether / annoynt there with the whelkes. And yf the foresayde blysterres or whelkes be blackyshe / then adde to the foresayde iuyces lycorise beaten to powder.

¶ Item yf the same be very moyst / then take myrche / galles / the rync of frākencense : bete them well to gether / and temper them with hony / and annoynte the chyldes tonge there with.

¶ Item take the iuyce of sharpe mulberies other els of vnrype grapes / which is called vergens / & with that annoynt the tonge. Itē it is verye good to washe the tunge with wyne / & then to strewe vpon it the powder of galles / or elles of the barke or rynde of frankencense.

¶ Yf ye wyll haue a quyckar medicine in operation & a sharper / then take bole armenye / plida and sumach of eche. iij. draim̄s / also of galles. ij. draim̄s of aloine one draim̄ : all these

these beate together & serche them throughe
a serchar / & strewe that powder on the blyster
res. Itē yf this wheles be reddyshe & cause
inuche spettyll to gather to gyther in that
place / then lette the nurse vse suche thinges
Which are moyst & colde / and let her chawbe
in her mouthe verye small a fewe fatches / of
the which laye on the infātes mouth & tūge.

¶ Itē amidum tēpered together with rose
water / & put on the chyldes tunge / is good.
Itē take the iuyce of pome granates / the iuy
ce of quynces / or the iuyce of orynges / & do of
this on the chyldes tunge in lyke maner / but
yf the wheles or blysters be somewhat ye-
lowyshe then to these iuyces spoken of before
adde the iuyce of lettuce & of purcelayne.

¶ But yf the wheles seme whytyshe / then
take of myzre / & of safrane / of eche one draim /
of sugre candy. ij. draims / and beate these to
pouder and laye of it on the wheles and the
tunge.

¶ Of exulceration or clefture, chappynge, or
chynynge of the mouthe.

Sometymes by reason of the hardenesse
of the nources pappes the chyldes lypes &
R. ij. mouth

mouth be exulcerat hauyng in manner of
 cleftes and chynnes in them and in this case
 take tozed wooll/and dyppe it in the iuyce of
 plantayne / or elles in butter molten / or in
 freshe hens grese euery of thē beyng warme
 and with this annoynte the mouth and lyp-
 pes of the chylde.

Of Apostumation and runnyng of the eares.

When that humours and matter yssueth
 out of the eares which properly commeth of
 aboundant humours in all the body / & most
 spetially in the head / thē take a pese of wooll /
 and dyppe it in hony mixt with redde wyne /
 to the which is put also a lyttell quantite of
 alome beaten to powder / or of safrane / then
 make of the same as it ware a tente / and put
 it in the childes eare / & when the wooll hath
 sucked and drawen to it the humour and fyl-
 thynesse of the eare / then take it out / and put
 in newe / and if that / the which commeth out
 of the eare be as matter / then take of soden
 hony and tempered with water / put of it in
 to the eares / or elles take the powder of gal-
 les temperynge it with bynegre / and do lyke
 wyse.

But

¶ But yf the chylde haue greate payne & dolor by wyndynesse / ventosyte and the humours in this place / then sethe organnye or myrthe With oyle olyfe and so beyng warme put of it in to the eares.

¶ Of Appostumation in the heade.

Yf there be any appostume engendred in the heade (Whiche many tymes chaunseth) the whiche causethe the checkes and eyes to be greatelye payned / and the eye sight to waxe wannyshe or tawnye / then must be applyed suche thynges whiche maye refrigerat and coole the braynes: as take of the iuyce of go-wardes and the iuyce of colatrum / and the iuyce of purcelayne / and temper them with the oyle of roses / in this dyp a pese of wooll and laye it to the head / and as ofte as it wareth drye / dippe it agayne / and lykewyse laye it to the heade.

¶ Of the swellynge or bolnyng of the eyes.

Agaynst swellynge & bolnyng of the eyes: take licium / and temper it with womans mylke / and put of it into the chyldes eye / and bynde it to the place with fyne and softe lyn-

nen clothe/then afterwarde wasshe the eyes
with water in whiche camomell and basyll
haue ben soden in. Yf that in this swellynge
the eyes be not redde / neyther the browes
swollen / then take myrthe / aloes / safrane / &
the leues of roses / and temper all these / and
stye them in olde wyne: and bynde it to the
chylde's eyes with some linnen clothe / & into
the chylde's nose put a quantite of ambze dis-
solued in womans mylke.

C Of the scum or whyte of the eye.

Agaynst the scum or whyte of the eye which
for the most parte happeneth to chylde's tho-
rowe ouer much cryeng & wepyng: take the
iuyce of solatrum / and droppe of the same in
to the chylde's eye / and yf by the same chance
the bayne of the eyes were reddyshe / or be
swollen / then annoynt them with the same
iuyce .

C Agaynst immoderat heate or the feuer.

Yf the infant be in great & vehement heate
contrary to nature / the whiche is called a fe-
uer. Fyrst it shalbe the nources parte to eate
and vse suche thynges the whiche coole and
moysten.

moyste Also to geue vnto the infant of these
 thynges folowynge : the iuyce of pome gra-
 nate / the Water of gourdes / sugre / With a lyt-
 tell camphere myxed here With all / tempered
 well to gether. Itē it is very good to prouo-
 ke it to swetyng. ¶ Itē take of the iuyce of
 Wormewood / of plantayne / malows / & syn-
 grene / and temper them all to gether / in the
 Whiche also myrte barley meale / and make a
 plaster of all these / and laye it to the chyldes
 breste. Itē take the oyle of roses & the oyle
 of poplar / & myrte them to gether With this
 oyntment beyng colde / annoynt the chyldes
 forehead / the temples / the armes / the hādes
 about the wystes & pulces / & the fete about
 the ancles. Itē take of barley meale and of
 dyed roses & powdered / & temper these with
 the water of roses & the water of endyue / &
 make therof a plaster / the which laye to the
 chyldes brest.

¶ Also as often as the chylde is wasshed /
 let it be done With water in whiche is soden
 such thynges whiche coole / as lectuse / purce-
 layne / endyue / plantane / and such other.

¶ Agaynst frettyng or knawynge in the belly.

Yf the chylde be vexed with frettyng and
 knawynge in the belly / the which thyng ye
 shall know by the immoderat cryeng of the
 chylde / and that it turneth from one syde to
 another with greate cryenge / then shall you
 take warme water / oyle olyfe / and a lyttell
 waxe / temperynge them to gether / and here-
 in dyppe a pese of wooll / and therewith soke
 the chylde's belly oftentimes.

¶ Agaynst swellynge of the bodye.

When the chylde's bodye or any parte ther
 of is swollen and puffed vp / then take the
 toppes of elder tree / and of walworthe : and
 sethe them in white wyne / & therein lay the
 infante / specially yf it be not takē with ouer
 greate heate / but yf so be that with swellynge
 in the heade the bellye be swollen also / then
 take myrthe / aloes epaticus / & safrane / and
 beate them all to gether / and temper them
 with the iuyce of beanes / and laye it to the
 chylde's heade.

¶ Agaynst often sneesyng.

Sometymes the infantes be sore troubled
 and vexed with often starnutatio and snee-
 syng

lynge / Which thynge yf it come of the appo-
 stume in the head: then shal ye minister such
 thynge to the heade whiche refrigerat and
 coole / Whether it be oyles / oyntmentes / iuy-
 ces of herbes oz other thynge. Yf this come
 of anye other cause then of appostume / then
 take basilicum / be it grene oz drye / and put of
 the iuyce oz powder of it into the childes nose
 but yf this sneesyng come and begyn With
 heate / & that the chylde eyes seme as they
 grewe inwarde for payne of this sneesyng /
 then laye to thylde heade the leues of pur-
 celayne / oz gowarde cut in thynne peces and
 tempered with the oyle of rooses and barley
 meale / and also the yowlke of an egge.

C Of whelkes in the body and the cure.

These Whelkes yf they appeare blacke vp-
 pon the body / they sygnify parell of lyfe / and
 so muche the moze the greater quantite that
 there is of them / but yf they seme whytyshe
 oz reddyshe / it is no parell / & maye easelye be
 cured: wherfore take the leues of the red rose
 the leues of myrtles & of tamariscus / and
 sethe these in water / and in that water wette
 a lynnē cloth / & soke therewith the Whelkes.

S. i. Item

Itē like wyle it is good to annoynt the same with the oyle of roses / of myrrilles / & tamariscus. Yf the Whelke be Whyte or reddyshe / then let them be rype / before ye minister any thyng to them / & when they be open & begyn to matterye / then annoynte them with the oynmente of ceruse. Item it shalbe verye good for the same purpose to wash the same Whelkes with mulsum & hydromell / in whiche salt peter hath ben styped & dyssolued.

¶ Agaynst swellynge of the coddess.

Manye tymes chaunseth to chyldren (thorowe ouer much cryenge) swellynge aboute the coddess / & sometymes burstennesse & swellynge in the ynner parte of the thyghes. Against this yll take the sede of ameos: bete it & temper it with the yolke of an egge / & laye it to the swellynge or burstennesse / and thereto bynde it with some gentell linnen clothe. Item take bytter luyynes & myrre / and stype them in wyne / and sethe them together makynge hereof a plaister / the whiche laye to the greued parte.

¶ Item take of alome. xiiij. draims / of galles. xi. draims : beate them / and sethe them together

gether in redde wyne / tyl it be thicke / of this
 laye on the greued place / holdyng also vpon
 it a sponge dypped in water / myxt With vy-
 negre / oftentimes renuyng the same When
 it is wasted. Also you maye take the afore-
 sayde decoction / puttyng vnto it a quantite
 of sylfe / and sethyng them to gether / & make
 a plaster of it / & spredde it on a linnen cloth /
 and so bynde it to the place / and often tymes
 to renue it.

¶ Agaynste swellynge of the nauell.

Also sometymes the chyldes nauell swell-
 leth / & spetially streyte after the byrth When
 it is cutte / for this take spyke celytke / whiche
 some call mary ma wdelyne flowre / the whi-
 che women vse to put in lye / & sethe it in the
 oyle of sesamū myxed with turpentyne / then
 in this dyp wooll / & laye it on the place the
 thychkenesse of a fynger.

¶ But yf so be that this swellynge come of
 ouer muche cryenge / cough / or of a strooke or
 fall / then take luyynes & the pouder of fayre
 olde linnen clothe burnt to pouder / and tem-
 per these with red wyne / & then in this dyp
 a pese of towe / and laye it to the nauell.

S.ij. Agaynste

THE SECONDE

¶ Agaynst vnslēpynesse.

Agaynste vnslēpynesse / that is / When the chylde is destitute and wanteth his due and naturall reste / all the whyle cryeng and wepinge / for this take the stalkes of poppe / and the sede with all / and temper it with the oyle of lectuse and the oyle of poppe / all these beynge myxt to gether / bynde them with some linnen clothe to the forehead & temples of the chylde.

¶ But yf this vnslēpynesse come of the impurite and ylnesse of the nurses mylke (as many tymes it doth) then take of the oyle of violettes / and put vnto it a lyttell quantite of bynegre / and of this lycoure drop often tymes in to the chylde's nosechylles / or elles take the oyle of rooses / and temper it with the iuyce of letuce / and therewith annoynte the heade and stomacke of the chylde / & farther se that the nurses mylke be amended.

¶ Item take the syrups of whyte poppe / & geue of it to the chylde to drynke / annoynting the foreheade and temples with the oyle of violettes / in whiche is put a lyttell quantite of safrane and of oppium.

¶ Agaynste perynge.

Agaynste

Agayn st veyrynge: take a nutte of ynde / and beate it / temperyng it with sugre / and geue it to the chylde to eate : this veyrynge cometh other of ouer muche meate / or for lacke of meate and emptynesse of the stomacke.

¶ As often as it commeth by the abundance of meate & coldenesse of the stomacke / then annoynte the stomacke with the oyle of bays warmed / other els laye to the stomacke a plaster made of the seede of dyll beaten and tempered with the iuyce of myntes.

¶ But yf it come by defecte and lacke of meate and emptynesse of the stomacke / take the oyle of violettes / or of rooses / or the iuyce of endyue / or of anye other suche herbes / the which haue power to infrigidat & coole / and temper the same with womans mylke / and annoynte therewith the chylde's stomacke. Also geue the chylde to feade vpon mylke & other good and holsome thynges to suppe neyther passe not greatly / though the chylde reiecte and vomyte by agayne that the which it receaueth / for soo muche euer wyll remaine in the stomacke that shalbe sufficient to sustayne it and to moysten it.

¶ Of yerkenesse or appetyte to vomyte
Agaynst

Agaynst ouer muche appetyte to vomyte/
 bete. iij. graynes of cloues/ and geue it to the
 chyld. Item take of mastycke/ whyte fran-
 kensence/ and the leues of the redde roose/ so
 muche as shalbe sufficient/ and all these bea-
 ten to gether/ temper them with the iuyce of
 myntes / and make a plaster of it layenge it
 to the chyldes stomacke : but yf the chyldes
 vomitynge be very behement / then put vn-
 to these foresayd thynge a quantite of vynes-
 gre.

¶ Item take fyne meale/ and bake it so hote/
 tyll it waxe browne / then beate it to pouder
 agayne/ puttynge it in to vynesgre / & to these
 adde the yowlike of an egge harde rosted /
 mastycke/ frankensence/ & gumme arabycke/
 and temper all these with the iuyce of myn-
 tes/ makynge of it a plaster the which lay to
 the chyldes stomacke/ & to the chyldes mouth
 holde a warme toste of breade.

¶ Causes of this yll be. iij. the fyrste/ yf the
 childe haue taken more mylke then it is able
 to concocte & digeste: the seconde/ yf the nour-
 ses mylke be ouer thynne/ waterysh/ and flu-
 yshe: the thyrde/ yf the same mylke be impure
 fecu-

feculent and corrupte: these causes pronoke
 vomyte / and specialle yf the chylde alsoo
 haue a weake and waterys the stomacke /
 wherfoze ye must helpe the infanc after this
 maner: fyrste lette the chylde sucke lesse then
 it dyd befoze / and then alsoo marke that the
 whiche the chylde dothe perbake / whether
 it sauer sharpe lyke vyntgre / and that it
 be whytys the: for yf it be soo / then take of
 whyte frankensence. viij. graynes / of dyed
 rue. xx. graynes / beate these to powder / and
 geue it to the chylde to drynke / with the sy-
 rupe of redde rooles.

¶ Or elles lette the nurse chawe comyn /
 and so put it into the chylde's mouthe / geue
 alsoo of the syrups of poine granates / with
 the powder of dye myntes to the chylde.

¶ Item take of riloaloes one draht / of gal-
 les. x. graynes: beate all those to powder / tem-
 per it with the syrups of rooles / puttyng to
 it a lyttell of nutmegges / and geue of this
 to the chylde to drynke euer befoze it sucke /
 alsoo to the stomacke of the chylde laye this
 plaster.

Take

THE SECONDE

Take mastiicke / accatia / riloaloes / galles / whyte frankencense / toasted breade / of eche lyke much / beate them to gether puttynge to of redde rooses and temperynge it with the syrupe of rooses / and so laye it to the chyldes stomacke .

But yf it so be that the perbrakyng of the chyldes sauer not after the fashyon of vyne gre / but after some other so wre sauour / & that it be not whytyshe / but pale & grayeshe then geue it the iuyce of quynces / and laye this plaster vnto the chyldes stomacke : take barley meale / wylde mulberyes / and psida / beate all these to gether / and temper it with roose water / and laye it to the chyldes stomacke .

And farthermore yf the chylde's stomacke be some what wateryshe and slowe in digestion / then annoynte it with the water of rooses / in the which muske hath ben dyssolued / or elles the water of myrtylles : and geue it to drynke the iuyce of quynces with a lyttell cloues and sugre / or with a scruple of nutmegges / there with tempered and myxed .

Agaynst fearefull and terrible dreames.

Also

Also sometyme the chyldzen be vexed and vnquyeted with fearefull and terrible dreames in theyr slepe / which thynge for the most parte commeth of the aboundaunce of fode and ouer muche meate or drynke / and thus may it be remedyed: Fyyste take hede that ye laye not the chyld to sleape streyte after it hath fedde / and also let it lycke a lyttell hony swaloyng it downe / so that by it such thynge the which be some what harde to digest and concocte / maye the soner be digested / and the refuse the moze easlye to descende in to the guttes.

¶ Item euery daye geue to the infant halfe a dram of the electuarie / called diamuscum / or diapliris. Also tryacle in this case is very good taken with mylke / as sayth Rasis.

¶ Agaynst the mother.

Sometymes chyldre haue a deseace / which is called the mother / and is in maner a spyce of the fallynge syckenesse / and soze troubleth the chyldre whylst they sucke: sygnes of this deseace / are those: often cryenge / startelynge in the sleape / vnslapynes / vehement heate / and stynckyng of the brythe / and this passiō

commeth many tymes by vnperfet digestiō/
 When the chylde hath receaued more mylke
 then it can well alway with all/therfore whē
 ye wyll remedye this/fyrste lette the nourses
 mylke be amended and rectified / that it be
 the better to digeste/ then also geue to the in-
 fant euery daye halfe a scruple of diamuscū/
 or diapliris/for the same also is tryacle with
 mylke very souerayne.

C Of thozte bzethe, hozsenesse, or whystelynge
 in the thzote.

We spake here befoze of thozte bzethyngē/
 and howe it sholde be cured/ but sometymes
 it encreaseeth / & waxeth more & more in such
 wyse / that the chylde in his sleape can scace
 and with greate payne bzethe/ whiche also it
 doth with muche noyse and whystelynge in
 the thzote/for this: take lynese de well beaten
 temper it with clarified hony/ & let the chylde
 nowe and then lycke of it / but yf the chylde
 haue but meane heate with it : then take cū-
 myne beaten and tempered with clarified
 hony/ and let the infant lycke of it.

C Agaynst yssuyng forth of the foundament gut.

For

For the yffuyngge forth of this gutte / when the childe laboureth to ease it selfe: take psida / myrtyl / acorne cuppes / red roses dzyed / burnt hartes hornes / burnt alome / gotes howfe / ba laustia / and gawles / of eche lyke muche / and sethe all these to gether with Water so longe tyll the Water haue receaued the strength of the ingrediente / and with this Water beyng warme / washe the chylde.

¶ Agaynst tenasmus.

Tenasmus is a desease When the chylde enforseth it selfe to stoole / and yet can do nothyng / the which thynge oftentymes chaunseth to chyldren mooste commenly procedyng of colde agaynst the which ye shall vse these remedies: take garden cresses / and cummyr seede of eche lyke much: beate them to gether and temper them with olde butter / and geue it to drynke to the chylde with colde water.

¶ Item take turpentyne and laye of it vpon cooles / whose fume let the chylde receaue beneche in the foundamente / the fume beyng enclosed round about with clothes. Itē take tarre / and lykelwyle make fume of it receauyngge the fume as before.

L.ij. Agaynst

THE SECONDE

¶ Agaynste wormes in
the bellye.

Sometymes there breade Wormes in the guttes of the byggenes and quantite of such as are wonte to be in olde cheese / and sometime in the bellye be engendred Wormes of the byggenes of earth Wormes / called easis: agaynst these vse this remedye: take the water of centuinodia / & geue it to the chylde to drynke With mylke.

¶ Item take of whyte corall / the scrapynge of yuerye / of hartes horne burnt / & of yreos / of eche a scruple / of sugre candy two ounces and an halfe / of the Water of centuinodia / so muche as shall be sufficiente to temper all these thinges befoze / and of this make suppositaryes / ministrynge to the chylde every daye the weyght of two draims.

¶ Otherwyle accordyng to Rasis mynde: take of cummyne seede as much as shall be sufficient / & temper it With ore gawle / makinge thereof a plaster / the whiche ye shall laye to the infantes nauell.

¶ Item oyle olyfe taken / is verye good to kyll all maner of wormes. Item against the small Wormes which brede in the gutte nere
to the

to the fundament: take of the fynest cotten/
and there of make suppositaryes the whiche
ye shal annoynt with the oyle of wooꝝwood
oꝝ of rue / oꝝ of the kernelles of peches / oꝝ the
oyle of bytter almondes / and so to conuey it
in to the chyldes syttyng place.

¶ Item it shall greatly profet the chyld /
yf it be wasshed in the water / in which is so-
den wooꝝwood and the leues of peches.

¶ Item an oyntment foꝝ the same / take of
wooꝝwood and of lupynes / of eche. ij. draĩs
of siler montanum / cuminy / cockle / centory /
and centonicum / and of hartes horne burnte
of eche. iij. draĩs : all these thynges beaten
to gether / temper them in the oyle of wooꝝm
wood / oꝝ of bytter almons the wayght of. ij.
ounces : puttyng to it. iij. draĩs weyght of
waxe : and make here of an oyntemente and
annoynt the chyldes bellye and bodye there
with by the fyre oꝝ in some warme place.

¶ Item take of cockle. ij. draĩs : of wooꝝm-
wood & mastycke of eche one draĩ : of aloes /
redde corall of eche. ij. draĩs : of coryandre
preparat. vi. draĩ : beate all these well to ge-
ther : adde also to these of rie meale. iij. oun-
ces : of lupynes beaten to powder. vi. draĩs :

℞. iij. of

of safrane. ij. draiſs / temper all theſe in two
 ounces of the iuyce of rue / or of the oyle of
 rue / and. iij. ounces of the iuyce of worne-
 wood / or of the oyle of the ſame / and make
 hereof a plaſter / and laye it vnto the chyldes
 nauell the bredthe of a hande.

¶ Item agaynſt the greate and longe wor-
 mes: take of the iuyce of wood / & of ore
 galle / of bothe. ij. ounces / of colocynthis. viij
 draiſs / temper all theſe well to gether ad-
 dyng to it a lyttell wheten meale / and make
 hereof a plaſter / the which laye to the nauell
 of the chylde. Item a bathe for the ſame / take
 wood and gaulles / and ſethe them in
 water / lette the chylde be bathed by to the
 nauell.

¶ Of chawfynge or gallyng in any place of the body.

Agaynſte gawllynge or chawfynge of the
 chyldes ſkynne / by reaſon of the accrimonye
 and ſharpenelle of byrne & ſwette: take myr-
 tum / and beate it to powder / and ſtrew of it
 on the place. Item take of Fryos / of the red
 roſe / of cyperum / or tragachantum / ſo much
 as ſhalbe though ſufficient / and beate them
 all / or parte of them / and ſtrew of the pou-
 der

der on the chafed place. Itē take of the oyle of roses one ounce / of whyte frankensence. i. dram / and melt these to gether / and thē take viij. graynes of camphere dissolved in roose Water and myxt there with all / & of all this make an oyntment / and annoynt the chafed place there with all. Also vnguentum albu and vnguentum rubeum be good for this purpose.

C Of the fallynge syckenesse.

Sometymes these infantes be vexed & encō- bred with the fallynge syckenesse / and that two maner of ways: one is that it hath this dyscease streyt forth with the byrthe / cause of the whiche is colde and yll humours in the head and braynes / another is: that it taketh this infirmite after the byrth by some accidē tall causes / in Whiche case yf it leue not the chylde beyng a man chylde before he be. xxv. yeare of aege / and the woman chylde aboute the tyme of hauynge her fyrste flowres / yf it forsake them not in this space / neyther by the myghte of nature / neyther of medycynes / then is it lyke neuer to departe frome them.

Agayne

Agayne yf this dysleafe come not by nature but by some accidētall cause afterward/ then geue diligente hede / that the nurses mylke be very good / and conueniente to the chyldes nature. And for the same purpose yf necessite requyre it / shalbe very good to purge and clense the nurses head with due and mete medycynes / and she muste auoyde all suche thynges the whiche do infrigidat / and to suffer the childe to receaue no more mylke at once then it maye be able well to digeste.

Farthermore powre nowe and then into the chyldes nosetrelles of the oyle of castorium / or the oyle of costum / or of enforbium: also let the chylde smell to rue / and to asa fetida. Item lette hange aboute the chyldes necke the sedes of peony / gathered in the decrease of the moone. Also yf nede be / geue to the chylde tryacle to drynke. Item it is good to geue vnto the chylde of the renette of an hare to drynke with aqua mulsa / but all that daye the whiche the chylde receaueth this / it muste abstayne from mylke and suckynge. Item to hange biscum quercinum which is gathered in marche the moone decreasyng / aboute the chyldes necke / is verye good / dyuers

uers other thinges there be which might be here reherſed / but this ſhalbe ſuffitient.

¶ Conſumption oꝝ pꝑnyngꝝ awaye of the body.

When the infante falleth awaye / and the fleſſhe rebateth remaynyngꝝ nothyngꝝ but as it ware ſkynne and bone / and thereby the chyldꝝ wareth ſyckely / then let the infant be often bathed in water / in which hath ben ſoden the head & the fete of a ramme / ſo longe tyll the fleſſhe parte frome the bones of his owne accorde / and euery tyme that the chyldꝝ commeth forth of the bathe / fyrſt let it be wyꝑed and dꝑyed cleane / & then annoynt it with this oꝑntmente : take freſſhe butter / oyle of violettes / oꝝ oyle of rooſes / of eche .ij. draꝑms / of ſwynes grece .vi. draꝑms / of whyte wax .iiij. draꝑms : melt all theſe thynges to gether / and make an oꝑntment of it / annoyntyngꝝ there with the chyldes body.

¶ Item take Whyte waxe / ſwenes grece / ſhepes talloꝝe / freſſhe butter / melt all theſe thinges together / & ſtrayne them / making of it an oꝑntmēt to annoynt the chyldꝝ withall.

¶ Of laſſitude, weꝑneſſe, oꝝ heuꝑneſſe of the chyldes bodye.

¶.i. Some

THE SECONDE

Some tymes it chaunceth that the chyldes membris of the body be so feable / as though it hath the palsye / so that with that partes of the bodye the chyld can not helpe it selfe / neyther can it leste by the handes / armes / ne stande on the fete / yf the chyld have this dyssease whylst it sucketh / then let the nurse be comforted and strengthened with such thynges the whiche haue vertue to heate and to drye. Also let the nurse fede onely on rosted or fryed meate / & that she forbare fro mylke / fyssh / and harde or salt poudered fleshe.

¶ Farthermore let not the nurse vse any watered wyne / or myxed : & let her bathe the childe euer before that she geue it sucke / after annoyntyng it with the oyle of castorium / or the oyle of costum / & let the chylde drynke euerye daye a quantite of this electuarie following: Take Wyld mynt / cynamome / cummyn / drye roses / masticke / fenugreke / valeriane / aineum / dozonicum / zedoarium / cloues / saunders / riloaloes / of eche a draim / of muske halfe a draim / beate all those to pouder / & confyete them with clarified wyne / makynge thereof an electuarie / of the whiche euerye daye geue vnto the chyld the .iiij. parte of a draim

Draim to Drynke. Yf the chylde haue this dy-
 sease in euerye parte of his bodye / then take
 an ounce of Were / and a Draim of euforbium /
 temper them to gether with oyle olyfe / and
 make hereof a plaster / and laye it to the ray-
 nes of the backe.

¶ Of trymblyng of the bodye and the
 membres of the bodye.

Yf the chylde happen to be vexed with trym-
 blyng and quakyng of the bodye or the par-
 tes thereof / so that ye feare that shyncklyng
 of the parte / or that the fallynge syckenesse
 sholde ensue / then remeady it after this mea-
 nes : take the oyle of rooses / and the oyle of
 nardus / and temper them to gether / war-
 mynge it / and there with annoyntyng the
 backe boke or raynes and the other shakyng
 membres / ye maye also take any other oyle
 the whiche hathe vertue to warme and cale-
 fy / as the oyle of bays / and suche other.
 Yf thou can not cure it by this meanes / then
 demaunde farther counceill of the physy-
 tyons.

¶ Of the stone.

U.ij. Yf the

THE SECONDE

Yf the chylde be emcombred with the stone
 or with anye other thynge the whiche maye
 lette and stoppe the vryne / the whiche maye
 be knowen by these tokens: Fyrst yf he haue
 the stragury / yf it be prouoked often to pyffe
 and yet can do but lyttell at once / and that
 with greate payne and dolour / yf the vryne
 be thynne and clere / and also (beynge a man
 chylde) yf the prycke be euer standynge: all
 which thynge ye shall remedye thus:

¶ Fyrst bathe the chylde in water wherin
 is decocte malous / holyoke / lynfede / and pa-
 ritoze / then geue it to drynke some suche
 thynge which hath qualite to prouoke vryne
 and also when the nurse layeth it to sleape /
 let her annoynte the pryue partes with oyle
 and geue the chylde to drynke the water of
 mulberyes with mylke / or otherwyse: take
 the bloude of a gote / and the powder of a
 burnt scorpion / with the oyle of scorpions / or
 the oyle of whyte lyllyes tempered plaster-
 wyse / and laye it to the chylde's bellye aboue
 the pryue membris.

¶ Of google eyes, or lokynge a squynt.

Yf the chylde haue google eyes / or that he
 loke

loke a squynt/then fyrst set the cradel in such
 a place / that the lyght maye come directelye
 and ryght in the chyldes face/ neyther in the
 one syde/ neyther in the other/neyther aboue
 the heade / leste it torne the syghte after the
 lyght. Also marke / on whiche syde that the
 eyes do gogle / and let the lyghte come vnto
 it on the cōtrary syde/so to retorne the syght.
 And in the nyght season set a candell on the
 contrarye syde/so that by this meane the go-
 glynge of the eyes maye be retorned to the
 ryghte place. And farther it shall be good to
 hange clothes of diuers and freshe coloures
 on the contrary syde / and spetially of the co-
 loure of lyght grene/or yelowe/for the chylde
 shall haue pleasure to beholde these strange
 coloures / and in retoynyng the eye syghte
 towarde suche thynges/it shall be occasion to
 rectifye the syght agayne : and this shall
 be sufficient for this tyme of the dysea-
 ses of chyldren/after they be borne
 makynge here an ende of this
 seconde boke.

¶.iii.

Of such

THE THIRDE

¶ Of suche thynges the which shalbe entreated of in this thyꝛde boke.

¶ Cap. i.



In these two precedente bokes we haue sufficientelye for this tyme declared such thinges the which are wont to happen vnto women befoze theyꝛ labor / in theyꝛ labor / & also after theyꝛ labor / and farther of such infirmities and deseases / which are wont to bere the infant after it is delyuered into this world / with competent remedies for the same.

¶ And here in this thyꝛde boke (by the leaue of god) shall brefelye be declared suche thynges whiche maye farther or hynder the conception of man / whiche as it maye be by diuers meanes letted and hyndered / so also by many other wayes it maye be farthered and amended. Also to knowe by certayne sygnes and tokens whether the woman be conceaued or no / & whether the conception be male or female / and finally certayne remedies and medycynes to farther and helpe concepiō / & so to conclude this small tracte or treatyse.

¶ Here

¶ Of conception, & howe many wayes it maye
be hyndered or letted. ¶ Cap. ii.



Here is nothyng vnder heauen
which so manifestly & playnlye
doth declare & shewe the mag-
nificēt myghtynesse of that om-
nipotēt lyuing god / as doth the
perpetuall and continuall generation & con-
ception of lyuyng thynges here in earth / by
the whiche is saued / prozaged / & augmented
the kynd of al thynges. And where that this
almighty lorde & creator hath so institute &
ordeyned / that no syngular thyng in it selfe
(here vpon the earth) sholde contynually re-
mayne & abyde / yet hath he geuen from the
begynnyng and instinced such a power and
vertue vnto these mortall creatures / that
they maye engender and produce other lyke
thynges vnto them selfe / & vnto theyr owne
similitude / in the which alway is saued the
sede of posterite / were not this prouisiō had
by almyghtye god / the nature & kynde of all
maner of thynges wold sone peryshe & com to
an ende / the which vertue & power of genera-
tiō many times doth halt & misse / by defect &
the cōtrary dispositiō in the partes generāt.

As ye

As ye maye evidentlye see in the sowynge of corne and all other maner of seade/so that there be in all maner of generation thre principal partes cōcurrēt to the same:the sower/ the seade sown / and the receptacle oz place receauynge and contaynyng the seade. Yf there be faute in any of these thre / then shall there neuer be due generation / vnto suche tyme as the faute be remoued oz amended. The earth vnto all seades is as a mother & nource contaynyng / clyppynge and embrasyng them in her wombe/feadyng and fostering them as the mother doth the chyld in her belly oz matrice / vntyll suche tyme as they come vnto the growyth/quantite/ & perfection due vnto theyr nature and kynd/ but yf this seade cōceaued in the bowelles of the earth do not proue oz fructifye / then be thou sure that other there is lette in the sower / in the seade / oz elles in the earthe. The earthe maye be ouer wateryshe/dankeshe/ oz ouer hote and drye/oz elles full of stones/ grauell/ oz other rubryshe/oz ful of yll weedes/which maye strangle and choke the good corne in his growynge / also the seade maye be putryed/oz otherwyle viciat and corrupted/and
 Co

so the lyfe & sprete of it banyshed awaye and destroyed. The sowar maye vnozdynatlye strew and caste the seade on the earthe. &c. So that yf there be let in none of these thre partes concurrent to generation/ or that the lettes be remoued & done away/ then doubtlesse will ensue multiplicacion and encrease-
mēt of that kynde/ of the which the seade cō-
meth/ accordyng to the naturall enclination
the whiche almyghtye god hath enplanted
and set in the kynde of all thynges.

¶ How many wayes conception maye be letted,
and howe the causes maye be knowen.

¶ Cap. iii.

Every thyng then the whiche doth encrease in his kynd must fyyst be rōceaved in the wombe & matrice of the mocher/ which is apte and conueniente for the receate of such seade. And as I sayde before/ as there maye be defecte and lacke in the mo-
ther receauyng the seade/ soo maye there be faute and defecte in the sower/ & in the seade it selfe also.

¶ And in woman there maye be foure ge-
nerall

¶.i.

nerall

nerall causes / by the whiche the conception may be impedyte and let: ouer much calidite or heate of the matrice / ouer much coldnesse / ouer much humidite or moystnesse / & ouer much dryenesse. Any of these foure qualitees exceedyng temperance / maye be sufficient causes to lette due conception.

¶ Wherfore the ryght excellent physitian Hypocrates in the .v. boke of his Amphoryses sayth: All such Women the which haue colde and dense matrices / can not conceaue / nor such as haue moyste and watery the matrices can conceaue / for the powre of the seade is extynguyshed in it. Also hauyng drye matrices / conceaue not / for the seade perystheth for lacke of due nutriment and fode / but that matrice the whiche hath all these qualities in temperance / that is fruytfull / this is Hypocrates sayenge / the which thing also may be well perceaued by a famylyer example of the sowynge of corne.

¶ For yf it be sowed in ouer colde places / such as be in the partes of a countrie / called Sithia / and in certayne places of Almayne / or in such places where is contynuall snowe or froste / or where the sonne doth not shyne /
in this

in this places the seade or grayne sowen/
wyl never come to professe / nor fructifye / but
throughe the behemente coldenesse of the
place in the Whiche it is conceaued / the lyfe
and quyckenesse of the grayne is vtterlye de-
stroyed and adnyhilat.

¶ And farther as concernyng ouer muche
humidite: Yf ye sowe your grayne in a fen or
marysse and watery grounde / the seade wyl
peryshe throughe the ouer much aboundance
of water whiche extynguyssheth the lyuely-
nesse and the naturall power of the grayne
and seade .

¶ Lyke wyse yf it be sowen in such a coun-
trye or place where is ouer greate heate / not
sepered with water & rayne / or yf the yere be
so drye / that there can no rayne at al to alay
the extreme & faruēt heate of the sonne / then
shall the seade sowen whyther & drye away /
and the power of it be consumed & burnt.

¶ Also yf it be sowen in drye places / where
neuer commeth rayne / or on the sande / and
grauelye places / in suche a place the grayne
can neuer take / ne proue / ne be conceaued in
it to come to any fruyte or professe .

¶ Wherefore yf the matrice be distempe-

Æ. ij. red

red by the excesse of any of these foure qualities/then must ye reduce it agayne to temperancie by suche remedies / as I shall shewe you hereafter. Lykewyse maye there be defecte and lacke in the man/as yf the seade be ouer hote/ the which the woman shall feale/ as it were burning hote/or to cold the which he shall feale / as it were in maner colde as yse / or to fluye or thynne. &c. Dyuers other other wayes also it maye be letted / whyche shall not nede here to be reherced.

C Nowe yf the woman can not conceaue/ the cause comynge of ouer muche frigidite and coldenesse in the matrice / that shall she knowe by these tokens: she shall feale greate cold about the sydes/ the raynes of the backe and the matrice / her vyne shall appeare whyte and thynnysshe/ and sometymes also somewhat spysse and thicke / and all maner of colde thynges shall noye her / hote thynges shall greatly comfort her.

C But yf it come by ouer muche humidite of the matrice/ that shall she knowe by these sygnes : Yf the bodye of her be of a fatte and grosse disposition / yf with her flowres yssue forth at the begynnyng and the latterende of them

of them certayne bylscous and waterye substance/and that her vrine be whyte/thycke/and sometyme as it were mylke. Alsoo that she feale greate colde and payne aboute the matrice & ppyue partes / & mucche dolour in her sydes and in the raynes of her backe.

¶ And when ouer much heate or dryeth in the matrice / is cause of the hynderaunce of conception/then is the vrine hye colored/red or yelowe/beynge thynne with certayne motes appearng in the water/the womā hath greate thyrste/and bytter ryllynge or belking oute of the stomacke in to the mouthe. And manye tymes they that are in this case / are verry spare and leane in all theyr bodye / hauyng also but small quantite of flowres/the whiche thyng maye happen other by ouer mucche watche/or ouer much fastyng/labor/trauell/sorowe/syckenesse. &c. But suche women which naturally are thus spare & lene/maye verry hardely be brought to a temperauncye agayne & be made apte to conceaue. And this shalbe sufficiente for this tyme to knowe whiche qualite by his excesse causeth sterilitie/nowe wyll we shewe howe it shalbe knowen whether lacke of conception be in

the woman or elles in the man/and howe to knowe whether the woman be conceaued or no/accoꝝdyng to the mynde of ryght expert Doctors of physycke.

CHowe to knowe whether lacke of conception be of the woman or of the man, and howe it maye be perceaued whether she be conceaued or no.

CCap. iiii.

If ye be desyꝝous to knowe whether the man or the woman be hynderance in conception: lette eche of them take of whete and barlye cornes/and of beenes of eche. viij. the which they shall suffer to be steyped in theyꝝ seueral byꝝne/the space of. xxiiij. houres/then take. ij. pottes/suche as they set gyllyflowꝝes in/ fyll them with good earth/ & in the one let be set the whete/ barlye / & beanes/steyped in the mans water/ & in the other the whete / barlye/and beanes / steyped in the womans water / and euerye moꝝnyng the space of eight or ten dayes/ lette eche of them with theyꝝ proper byꝝne/water the sayd seedes so wen in the fozenamed pottes/ & marke
whose

whose pottle dothe proue / & the seades therein
contained dothe growe / in that partie is not
the lacke of conception / but see that there
come no other water oz rayne on the pot-
tes .

¶ Item accordynge to Hypocrates wytyng
yf ye Wyl knowe whether the faute be in the
woman oz no / then lette the woman receaue
in to her body vnderne the / beyng Well and
closely closed round about the fume of some
odoriferous perfume / as laudanum / storax /
calamyte / lignum aloes / muske / ambze / and
suche other / and yf the odour and sauour of
suche thynges assende thoro we her body vp
vnto her nose / ye shall vnderstande / that
sterilite commeth not of the womans parte /
yf not : then is the defecte in her.

¶ Item yf she take garlycke beyng pylled
out of the huskes / and conueye of it into the
pyuie partes / and yf the sente of it assende
vp through the bodye vnto the nose / the wo-
man is fautelesse / yf not : then is there lacke
in her. These are sygnes to knowe whether
the lacke be in the man oz the woman.

¶ Whether she be conceaned alreadye oz
no / ye shall knowe by these sygnes : Fyyste
the

the flowres yssue not in so great quantite as they are wot/ but were lesse and lesse / and in maner nothinge at all commeth from them. Also the brestes begyn to waxe rounder/ harder / and styffar then they were wonte to be/ the woman shall longe after certayne thynges otherwylse thē she was bled to do before that tyme. Also her byne wareth spylle and thychyshe/ by retension of the superfluyties. Also the woman fealethe her matrice verye faste/ ye enclosed and shytted/ in so muche that as Hypocrates saythe / the poynte of a nedle maye scace enter.

¶ Item to knowe whether she be concea- ued or no/ accordynge to Hypocrates mynde/ in the. v. of his Ampho. geue vnto the wo- man when she is goyng to bedde a quantite of mellicratum to drynke / and yf after that drynke she feale greate payne/ gnawing/ and tumblyng in her belly/ then be ye sure / that she is conceaued: yf not / she is not cōceaued/ this mellicratum is a drynke made of one parte wyne / an other parte water soden to- gether/ with a quantite of hony.

¶ But if ye be desyrous to knowe whether the conception be man or woman: then lette
a droppe

a droppe of her mylke oꝛ twayne be mylked
 on a smothe glasse / oꝛ a bryght knyfe / other
 elles on the nayle of one of her fyngers / and
 yf the mylke flewe and spredde abrode vpon
 it / by and by then is it a woman chylde : but
 yf the droppe of mylke contynue and stande
 styll vppon that / the whiche it is mylked on /
 then is it sygne of a man chylde. Item yf it
 be a male / then shall the woman with childe
 be well coloured / and lyghte in goynge / her
 belly rounde / bygger towarde the right syde
 then the lefte / for alwayes the man chylde
 lyeth in the ryghte syde / the woman in the
 lefte syde.

¶ Of certayne remedies and medycynes which
 shall cause the woman to conceaue.

¶ Cap. v.

Al sterilitie then for the moſte
 parte enſueth and commeth of
 the dyſtemperancye of one of
 theſe. iiii. fozenamed qualities /
 wherfore the remedye and cure
 of the ſame when it chaunſeth / muſt be done
 by ſuch thynges / the whiche haue contrarye
 power & operation to the exceſſyue qualities /

v. i. for

THE THIRDE

¶ Item a suppolytary made of hares dunge and hony tempered to gether / is verye excellent for the same purpose / but let the womā abstayne from all maner of salte and sharpe meates / and vse to drynke good odoriferous and pleasaunt Wynes alayd with Water.

¶ Also to drynke of the wyne in whiche is dissolued muske / or elles biscus quercinus / is good to helpe to conception / also the herte bone of an herte / and the scrapynge of yuery is very good for the same.

¶ Item a suppolytary for the same / which hath ben many tymes well proued for that purpose : Take garlycke pyllid and clensted frome the huskes / and sethe it in the oyle of rooses / or elles the oyle of maioran vnto the tyme that it be dyssolued / and that all the moystenes be departed from it / then take it out of the oyle agayne / and stampe it / & then wrappe it in wooll / and conuaye it suppolytary wyle in to the pryue partes / and there keape it the space of a daye : this thyng is maruelous good for conception / and hath ben well proued.

¶ Dyuers other lettes of conception and remedies for the same myght here haue ben

Decla.

the laste quartar of the moone is almoste fynished: let her bathe herself in a bathe / wher in is decocte & soden caprifolium / malowes / frenche malowes / holyoke / rooses / iunyper beryes / parytarye / wylde myntes / bay leues / myrtylles / sawyne / camomell / pynpernell / myntes / maioram / cytron leues / basyll / penyryall / and suche other. But before that she bathe her in this water / it shalbe best for her to be purged and clenfed from the colde humours With theodoricon / or with benedicta / or with the pylles which be called sinequibz esse nolo / to be had at the apothecaryes / and then let her enter in to this foresayde bathe / and when she commeth forth of the bathe agayne / then let her take of diamargariton / or of muscata / to the quantite of a nutte / Dyrnkynge it with good and odoriferous or well sinellynge wyne / other elles let her take of this electuarye folowynge / whiche is verye excellent for that purpose .

Take of spyke / nuttemegges / cloues / zedoarium / galyngale / longe peper / Dye roses / storax / alypta muscata / of eche of these lyke muche / then take of the roote of tormentyll as muche as of all the other forenamed thin

℞. ij. ges

THE THIRDE

ges to gether / and beate all these to ponder /
 temperynge them With a sufficiente quācite
 of clarified honye / to the whiche also adde a
 lyttell of pure muske . Of this electuarium
 bothe euenynge and moznyng the space of
 ten dayes let the woman take to the moun-
 tenaunce of a nutte With good odoriferous
 Wyne bathynge her selfe also euery daye the
 space of the sayde ten dayes: at her comynge
 forthe of the bathe / receauynng of the foresaid
 electuarie / then also let her perfume her pry-
 uities with the sauoure and fume of lauda-
 num / frankencense / rilloaloes / storax / ambze /
 alypta / rilobalsamum / and suche other thin-
 ges . And after this let her make a supposy-
 tarie annoynted with magna trifera / oz es-
 dra / With the powder of olibanum / and the
 oyle of bays myrte and tempered to gether /
 and let her retayne this supposytarie in her
 pryuities all the day tyme the foresayd space
 of ten dayes / and then at the ten dayes ende
 (the man and woman accompanyng toge-
 ther) god Wyllynge / she shalbe conceaued / &
 these be the remedies yf the defecte & lacke
 of conception come by reason of coldenesse
 and moystnesse.

But

C But yf it come by distemperaunce of the
 matrice in hote and drye / fyyste lette the hu-
 mour which is cause of it / be purged by con-
 nientente medycynes / & then euery nyght the
 space of ten dayes let her bathe herselfe in
 warme water / nothing elles beyng put vnto
 it / & in this batthe let her remayne not long /
 and at her cōminge forth geue her to drynke
 of trifera magna / With watered wyne / and
 after this receaue she the vapoure & fume of
 the decoction of these herbes vnderneath in-
 to her priuy partes: take violettes / beerefote /
 parytarye / and penyryall / sethe them in wa-
 ter: and then conuaye in to the same place a
 suppolytary of trifera magna With the pou-
 der of olibanum.

C Item a suppositarye whiche is wonder-
 full good in expellynge and dowyng awaye
 suche thynges whiche let conception: take of
 siler montanum beaten to powder. ij. dramis /
 of the renatte of an hare the. iij. parte of a
 dram / and temper these to gether with clari-
 fied honye and the oyle of bayes / & annoynt
 here with a suppolytarye / the whiche let the
 woman retayne in her secretes the space of
 a daye and a nyght.

V. iij. Item

foz by that shall it be reduced to his temperancye agayne.

CAs yf that coldenesse and moystenesse excedyng temperancye in the matrice be occasion of sterilitie/then muste she applie such thynges to that place / the whiche be of nature hote & drye/ the whiche maye calify and warme the place / and alsoo drye by the yll moystenes and humoures contayned in the same / hynderynge conception.

CWherfore take of sauyne / baytreleues / the flowres of camomell / melylote / maiorā / caprifolium / herba paralysis / cytron leues / and such other thynges of aromatyccall and hote nature : and sethe these in water together / and let the woman receaue the vapour and fume hereof vnderne the in to her bodye through some cōduite or pype made for that purpose: her clothes beyng close about her / that none of the vapour or ayre yssue oute / & ouer this let her lye all a nyght / yf she may / receauyng euer the fume hereof in to her bodye / and in the mornynge let her accompany with her husbände / and she shall conceaue.

CA bathe also for the same purpose: When the tyme of her flowres aboute the ende of
the

declared / Whiche for breuite and shortenesse
We for this tyme do let passe / makynge here
an ende of this treatyse / the whiche we
haue composed and translated
oute of Laten / to the ho-
nour of God / the vti-
lite and profette of
all honeste ma-
trones.

Deo gratias.

Imprynted at London/
by. T. R.

Anno Domini. M. CCCC. XL.

