

The workes ... digested into five bookes. His cure, 1. Of tumours. 2. Of wounds. 3. Of ulcers ... 4. Of fractures and luxations. 5. His antidotary ... To which is added a treatise for distilling of oyles ... with a perfect order to prepare all minerals, and to draw forth their oyles and salts, etc / [John Banister].

Contributors

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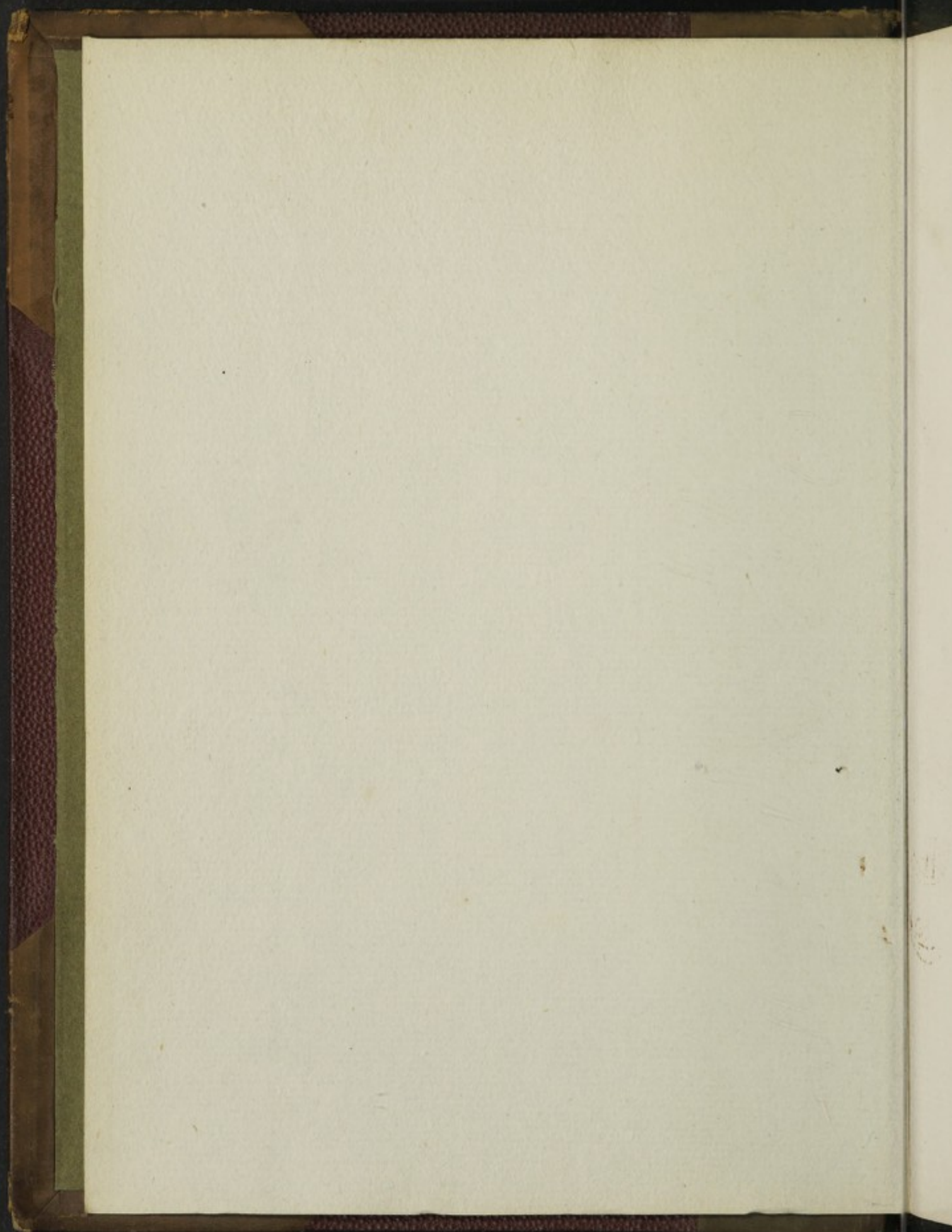
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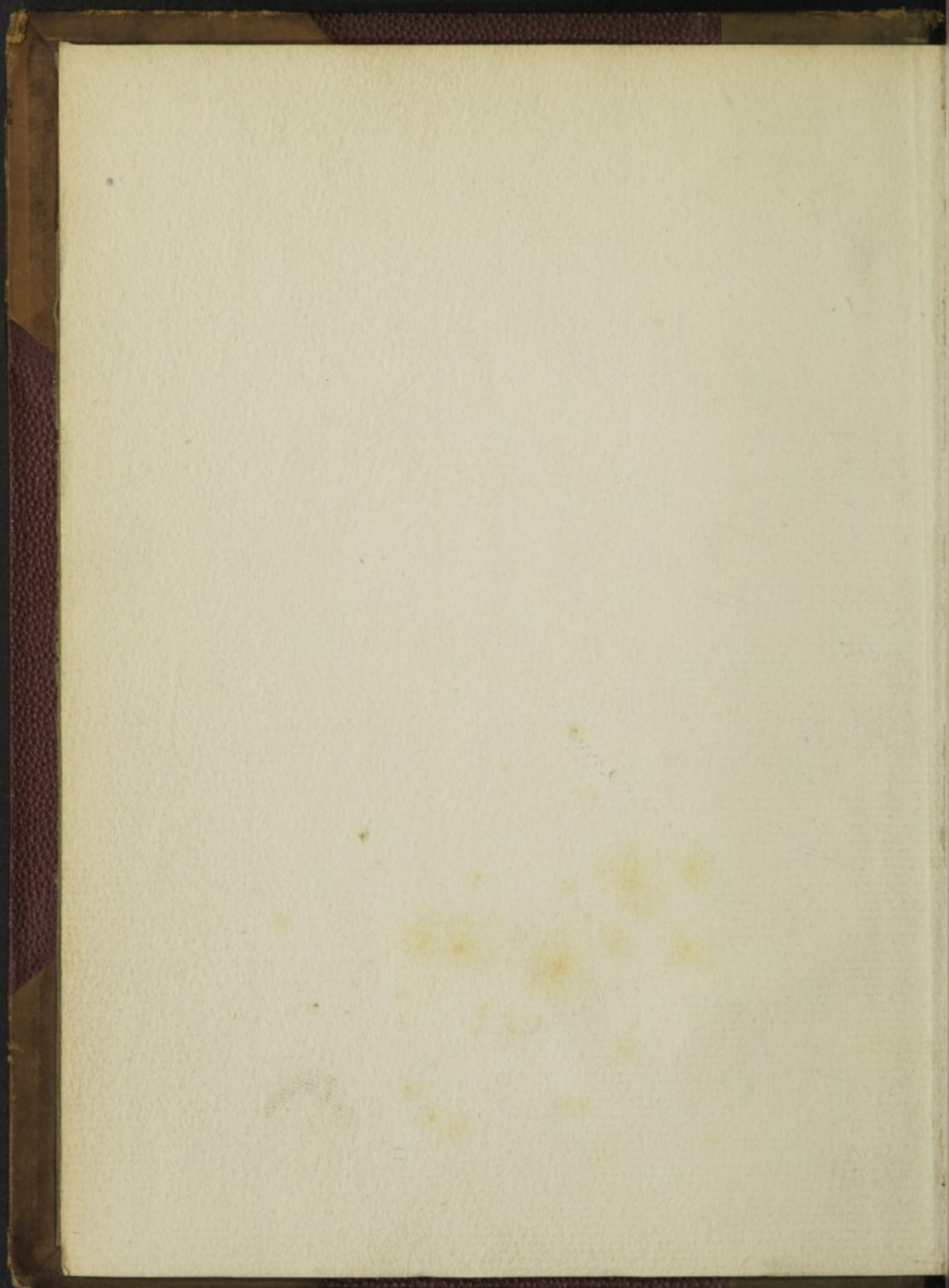
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THE VVORKES

of that famous Chyrurgian,
Mr. IOHN BANESTER;

By him digested into five Bookes.

His Cure,

- 1 Of Tumors
- 2 Of Wounds
- 3 Of Vlcers
- 4 Of Fractures and Luxations.
- 5 His *Antidotary*, being a Storehouse of all sorts
of medicines belonging to the Chyrurgi-
ans use.

To which is added a Treatise for distilling of Oyles of all
sorts, with a perfect order to prepare all Minerals, and
to draw forth their Oyles and Salts, &c.

LONDON,

Printed by THOMAS HARPER.

M.DC.XXXIII.

THE
WORKS

of that famous Chyrurgian,
MR. JOHN BANISTER;

By him digested into five Bookes.

This Collection

1. Of Anatomy.
2. Of Wounds, in general and particular.
3. Of Ulcers.
4. Of Fractures and Dislocations.
5. His Treatise, being a Short Discourse
of medicines belonging to the Chyrurgie.
Answer.

To which is added a Treatise for the filling of Oyles of all
sorts, with a perfect order to prepare all Minerals, and
to draw forth their Oyles and Salts.

LONDON,

Printed by Thomas Harper.

MDCXXIII.



THE TRANSLATOR to the Reader.



OF two things (as it seemeth to me) the Reader will require a reckoning at my hands : in both which likewise, I am ready to render mine accouts. Of the one, as by the way of talke and treaty : of the other (as more important necessarily. The first is, why I laboured in this translation : the other, why I have in this sort brought it forth. To the first I protest, it was undertaken by the earnest request and importunity of such friends, as I in no wise was able therein to resist : my selfe being, though not unwilling to doe good, yet unwilling at this time, to have undergone such a burthen. Of this sort performing it, my reasons thus I render. And first for setting that downe, in a continued tenor

of stile (but sorted into Chapters) which standeth in divisions and tables in the Authour whence I have it : The occasion was in the movers of this translation, who made that choice for the benefit of the greater number : for that (as they said truly) few Chirurgians otherwise could understand that they should read therein. Thus when I had travelled a space in the translation, I found that part of Wecker committed unto me, defective in many points pertaining hitherto, I thought good (that this worke might be the fuller) partly from other his bookes, partly from the most approved Authors, old and new, (in this point taking to my selfe some larger liberty to supply that wanted. In which doing I have neither so curiously taken upon me, to prosecute every point, as that no particular should be wanting, that might come in question in this Art : neither yet (I trust) so loosely laboured, as that many things of value, shall be found to have overslipped me. From whence an equall minde may see, I have aymed both at comelinesse and profit. And verily I iudge him of too meane capacity for this calling, that cannot by the light of these things, proceed into further particulars, when

when need requireth. In my resolutions I have given some addresse to the Reader in things otherwise (perhaps) not so perspicuous. My Annotations are both to give light to the understanding of the text, to furnish further with medicines where I thought it needfull, and to preserve soundnesse of doctrine where I saw it not enough regarded. And let no man here say, I goe beyond the latchet: but rather with judgement, and an upright eye, weigh and consider the things I have reprehended together with the reasons annexed thereunto. For I protest, there is nothing on the earth, hath carried me into this course, save onely a just and honest care of the Readers commodity. As for that learned man Wecker, if I have any where either wrested his meaning, unreverently taken him, or censured him without cause, then is there wherefore I should justly be blamed for him. But if in all these things, I have carried my selfe in a reasonable course, let not that bee imputed to me for a fault, which is (if I could deserve any) my commendation. Neither can any man greatly marvell, that so much unsoundnesse should be found in Wecker, considering that (except in the preparation of me-

dicines) he hath too much tyed himselfe to antiquity, I found cause enough likewise, to have dealt with his method, but I content my selfe in this Treatise, to have looked only to the matter : and therein to have provided, to my power, that the painfull patient reape not the bitter fruits of an infected judgement. This I professe, that my care in beginning, continuuing, and ending this worke, hath beene for the benefit of my Country, not esteeming my paines, but hazarding my credit. My desire is to furnish and profit a Chirurgian with knowledge of the body, and with manifold and plaine practise in this Booke. Whether I have attained the marke at which I aymed, or shot wide, I submit my selfe to thy learned and favourable censure, resting as ready as willing to doe thee good,

JOHN BANESTER.



To his loving Friend, Mr.
Banester.



Received no sooner the report that
your Booke was ready for the Printer,
but I perceived some privily repined:
I hope you regard not their words,
but continue your grounded purpose.

You know that envy lyeth alwayes
at vertues gates, and treadeth on her heeles when
she goeth abroad. For as the deafe cannot discern
the sweetnesse of Musicke ; so the ignorant cannot
looke into the excellency of knowledge. Marvell
not, if they say, there are over many bookes. For ei-
ther they cannot read, or at least understand none. They
never tasted Latine, and if some of them have tipped
their tongues with French, and sipped thereon, as the
dogges doe on *Nilus*, then they blaze abroad their
skill with *Hyppias*. I doubt not, (if learning had lea-
ned upon the favour and fostering of these good Pa-
trons) but all the Arts had beene long since starved,
and buried ; and the poore widow had beene the best
Surgeon. A fisher in *Theocritus* dreamed he had ta-
ken a golden fish, and therefore he would now live at
ease, and cease from labour : so these fooles feed
themselves in their vaine phantasies ; but when they
shall

shall once awake, they will harken unto *Plato*, who disdained not so long to be a scholler, as he desired to be wiser. I would not have you vouchsafe to remember these men which thinke with mad *Ajax* in *Sophocles*, that fooles have the fairest lives. Surely they deserve pity, because they are simple, but stripes because they are wilfull. Another sort there is, which hath more learning, but as little judgement and honesty. For they will whippe *Homer* as did *Zoilus*, and lise great *Hippocrates* as did *Thessalus*: They have sucked *Lamiahs* breasts in *Plutarch*, which when shee sate spinning at home, laid her eyes by her in a basen, but put them into her head when she went abroad. They are as kinde as the cuckow, which devoureth the bird that brought her up, and with the male spider (as *Aristotle* saith) they eat the prey, but take no paines. Of this sort I say little, because all others say much. For as they have stricken all writers on the head, so they have by them againe beene wounded to the heart. This fruit I am sure springeth from their continuall carping. They weaken the painfull hand, they make dull the sharp wit, they poyson the well affected, they sow contention amongst the learned, they seduce the simple: They have the tongue of the horsleeche, the eye of the cockatrice, the talents of the tyger. Not unlike are they to *Procrustes* the curst Hoast, whose guests were ever too long or too short for his beds: so to these men all Writers seem too new, or too old; too short, or too long; too plaine, or too obscure; too simple, or too curious. They are alway agnish, for every thing is bitter to their tast. And deadly sick of

a desperate consumption, for the more they eat, the leaner they are. If you rarry these mens leisure and likings, your papers will perhaps bee eaten with rats and mothes. Whereas you feare the censure and judgement of the learned, you doe well, if thereby you be made wary in your work, not weary of your enterprize. For they having seasoned their censure with equity, and their judgement with discretion, will passe over small faults with silence, and reprove greater slips with modesty. It is not unknowne to them, that the wisest man hath his wants, and the soundest writer his errors. Then you are not to feare the ignorant, which cannot judge of your labours: nor to regard the envious, which will not like your endeavour : neither to shrink for the godly and ver-
tuous, which will accept your good will. Behold all hinderances are plucked up by the rootes : wherefore then doe you doubt ? wherefore do you quaille ? what do you require ? what do you seeke ? If there bee no people almost so barbarous, no nation so rude, which hath not all Arts in their owne proper language. If *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, *Aetius*, *Actuarius*, *Moschion*, accounted the fathers of this Art, have written in their mother tongue, you have a large and lawfull president to warrant this enterprize. And if mine affection (which I owe and beare unto you) blinde me not, I think no such book, in this kinde, hath bin published in our tongue. For as *Zeuxis* picturing *Helen*, drew the lineaments from five of the fairest virgins of *Croton* : so this Booke is borrowed from the richest treasures of the best Physitians and Surgeans.

gians. Moreover, whereas the parts of Surgery have been rent in sunder, and scattered abroad, now they are cunningly compiled, and shortly comprized in one little volume. But above all, you shall honour this profession in the eyes of all such who heretofore have accounted it base and vile. For they shall plainly see, that it requireth not only a Lions heart, a Ladies hand, a Hawkes eye (as the common proverbe is) but more especially, good reading, sound judgement; diligent observation, wise experience. The gray haire of this Art shall win reverence with the Reader, the necessity procure love, the variety of things bring delight, the plaines cause attention, the certainty get credit, the continuance deserve estimation. The matter hath carried me further then I purpoled, and yet I should have written more, if this bearer had not so suddenly departed. But of other things at another time. Fare you well (good M. Banester) and when you can conveniently, write againe unto me. The last of Iuly.

Your loving and assured friend. A.H.

The Booke to the Reader.

I Swellings waste, I wounds do joyne,
I Vlcers do make sound;
I do the broken Bones restore,
What further can be found?

To the Printer.

Haste to the Presse, feare not the sale,
good wine doth need no signe:
The Surgeons crave this worke to have,
the gaine it will be thine.

The Translator to the Reader.

Read well, keep fast, try warily,
in no case me disdaine:
Commend of love, amend with leave,
this crave I for my paine.

To the Translator.

IF Weckers works do praise deserve,
thy paines no man can blame,
Which both with new and needfull store,
enriched hast the same.
A worke well bred, and better borne,
but trayn'd up passing well:
The phrase, the notes, supply also,
this same doth plainly tell.

If some words to the dainty eares,
or simple sort, seeme strange,
Know this, that Arts to termes are tī'd,
and may not lightly range.
If methods plat be not so plaine,
and perfect as some thinke,
Thine Author did this way chalke out,
from him thou mayst not shrink.
Thy tongue from taunts by reasons rule
so wisely hath been stayd,
That Momus eye cannot espy,
with faults thee to upbraid.
Such is thy fruit, that painfull Bee,
may hony suck with ease.
But spitefull Spider cannot finde
her poyson to increase.
Then armed with Achilles shield,
Minerva stands thee by:
Though Hectors force do thee assault,
there is no ieopardy.

In praise of the Booke.

As little Bee in broyling heat,
doth search the fields about:
So little Booke from Authors best,
best medicines sucketh out.
As pretious Pearle in little roome
doth many virtues shroud,
So in this little volume is
much secret knowledge shew'd.

As little Sphere by due recourse
doth heavens high unfold,
So in this little Booke thou mayst
the wound and cure behold.
As Loadstone doth the iron hard
by secret force hold fast,
So little Volume in despite
will envy make agast.
As glittering Sunne with his bright hiew
doth other Starres deface,
So where this Booke doth once appeare,
it others doth displace.
As Persian tree both flower and fruit
doth bring forth without stay,
So fruitfull is this Booke to all,
in time, and place alway.
Then Hony tast, buy pretious Pearle,
view Sphere that turneth fast,
Feare Loadstons force, walk by Sunne light,
eat fruit that ay doth last.

A. H.



THE FIRST BOOKE OF TVMORS ABOVE NATURE.

CHAP. I.

Of the differences of Tumors.



THE differences of tumors are taken Simple tumors from the materiall cause, either of which, or in which they are begotten, they come of a defluxion of humors, sometime one alone, sometime moe, one humor, and that either hot or cold, the hot is either bloud or choler. If the bloud be good, it bringeth a *Phlegmon*: if it be evill, thicke and blacke, a *Carbuncle*, or *Furuncle*. But if it be mortified, then springeth *Gangrena*, and *Sphacelus*. Choler of the gentler sort, purchaeth *Erysipelas* without ulceration: but of the sharper choller, if it be also thicke, there riseth either *Erysipelas* with an ulcer, or *Herpes exedens*. The more serous and thinne, nourisheth *Herpes miliaris*.

B

Againe,

Compound
Tumors.

Againe, for the cold humors, observe, as first for flegme, if it be thinne, there springeth of it *Oedema*, if it be vaporous, *Tumor flatulentus*: if it be thick, *Struma*, *Atheroma*, *Steatoma*, *Meliceris*: if it be watrish, *Hidrocele*: of Melancholie comes *Scirrhus*, *Cancer*, &c. Sometime Tumors proceed of moe humors than one, and when they doe so, it is commonly of two humors conspiring the mischief: as bloud and choler, if they be equally mixt, they bring forth a middle effect betwixt *Phlegmon* and *Erysipelas*. But if their mixture be unequall, then that which overwaieth the other, beareth away the name also: as bloud proving principall, the Tumor is *Phlegmon Erysipelatodes*, if choler have the prerogative, *Erysipelas Phlegmonodes*. If the humors mixt be cold, as flegme and melancholy, in like sort their equall matching breedeth one middle effect, betwixt *Oedema* and *Schirrhus*. Otherwise, if flegme be chiefe *Oedema Schirrhodes*, if Melancholy beare rule, *Schirrhus Oedematodes* is ingendred. Againe, if flegme be mixt with bloud, and that equally, a middle effect commeth between *Phlegmon* and *Oedema*: Else the mixture being unequall, if flegme excell, there is *Oedema Phlegmonodes*: if bloud, *Phlegmon Oedematodes*. Melancholy mixt with blood equally, the tumor is *Phlegmon* and *Schirrhus* indifferently. But if bloud prevaile, *Phlegmon Schirrhodes*: if Melancholy, *Schirrhus Phlegmonodes*. The cold humors, also mixing with choler, bring forth the like order of names, for the tumors: as if flegme have equall parts with choler, the affect is just between *Erysipelas* and *Oedema*: Whereas if flegme exceede the choller, it bringeth to passe *Oedema Erysipelatodes*; or contrariwise, *Erysipelas Schirrhodes*, when choler hath the preheminance over flegme.

We have said in the beginning of this Chapter, that Tumors are discerned both by the matter, whereof they are begotten, as also wherein they are ingendred: and hitherto we have prosecuted the matter onely of their generation. Now it remaineth to declare, how they differ in respect of the place, wherein they are situate. And first,

Hydro-

Hydrocephalus, Parotides, Polypus, &c. have their place in the head. In the belly are *Prominentia umbelici, Epiplocele, Enteroccele, Cirsocele, Bubonoccele, Sarcoccele, Hidrocele, Pneumatoccele.* To the glandules pertain, *Bronchoccele, Phyma, Bubo venerens.* And to the limbs, *Paronichia, Verruca, Thymion, Mermecia, Erochordon, Clavus.*

CHAP. II.

Of Sanguine Tumors, and first of the true and legitimate Phlegmon.



He true *Phlegmon* or inflammation is a Tu- Definition.
mor begotten of pure blood, and is speci-
ally incident to the fleshy parts.

The antecedent cause is abundance of Causes and
blood, like as when the partie is of a San- signes.
guine complexion, and youthfull yeares,
or it being at the spring time, or the dyet of the Patient be
of much good juyce, and therefore fit to increase much
blood. And here is to be considered, both the part that sen-
deth it, the part that receiveth it, and the part that draw-
eth. The part that sendeth it, doth it either through need-
lesse plenty of blood, which it containeth, or strength, or
straitnesse of the passages: which thing fulnesse descryeth.
The receiving part doth it of weakenesse, or largenesse,
else opennesse of his passages, or by inferiour situation. The
part that draweth, doth it, either through heat or paine
within it, which things may easily be found out. The cause
conjoynd, is blood stuffed in the affected place it selfe,
which whilst it is unchanged, and not yet come to suppu-
ration, there is Tumor with rednesse, resisting heat, pain,
&c. but being suppurate, and turned to *Pus*, the Tumor is
soft, yeelding, and growing to a point, the paine is prick-
ing, with some itching and pulsation. And all the while,
before it come to an abscesse, the Tumor is red, outstretch-
ed, and resisting the finger, the heat and paine also is

The termina-
tion.

Severall signes
of the 4 times.

Progn.

vehement. But when it commeth to the abscesse, the Tumor decreaseth, yeeldeth out to a sharpe point, and is soft, and easily pressed: the paine is pulsl like beating, mixt with pricking and some itching. Finally the skinne in the superficie or point of the Tumor goeth away, and there is made the issue. Sometime it proceedeth from outward causes, as by contusion, wound, ulcer, ruption, convulsion, fracture, luxation: which things are discovered partly by sight, partly by relation of the Patient. The end or termination of this tumor, is two-fold, viz. resolution, and suppuration. It is possible to be resolved, when the matter is thinne and little in quantity, the skinne thinne &c. and it is a plaine token that it doth resolve, if there grow a certaine lightnesse in the member, the pulsation wasting away. But if the humor be thicke, and much in quantity, if it lye deepe, the skinne be thicke, and so forth, then is the end of it come to suppuration, and how it groweth to that, you have heard by the notes before declared. There be iiij. times observed in this tumor, beginning, augmentation, state, and declination. In the beginning the part beginneth to swell, humors flow thither, and the paine is yet but little. In the augmentation, the Tumor is high heaped, the affected place filled, and the accidents increased. In the state the tumor and accidents are at height. In the declination the greatnesse of the tumor is diminished, the accidents weake, and the matter begins to change into another substance.

There hapneth to this tumor (either for lacke of cure, or by errour in the cure, or such other consideration) evill dispositions, worthy carefull fore-sight: to wit, corruption: which is signified by blacke or leadie colour, stinking savour, &c. regression or lurking of the matter, which you shall know by the sudden diminishing of the tumor, and a speedy following of a fever, with other evill accidents. Also induration or hardening: in which the swelling swageth, but the hardnesse still remaineth, &c.

If this tumor *Phlegmon*, be not resolved & evaporated, it

it must needs come to passe, that the matter doe either suppurate, or corrupt and putrifie, or else grow into a scirrhus hardnesse. Note also that sometime the cure is inverted, by reason of some cruell accidents, which importunately urging, cause all the meanes to be bent against them, and so for a time, interrupt the other proceedings.

The antecedent cause (which is blood flowing to the part) must first bee met withall, lest it come to the conjunctive: and this must bee by evacuation, either from thence, whence it floweth (the whole body, or a part thereof, as is the liver, which thing blood letting in the inside of the right arme, will profitably performe, if the strength and age of the patient be agreeable) or else from the part whither it doth flow, as by blood letting, either revulsive, as in a veine directly answering to the contrary: or else deriving, that is, drawing to the neer parts: cupping glasses fixed to the part opposite, as likewise ligatures and frictions. The quantity of blood must be rated proportionably, after the measure of strength: and may bee repeated twice or thrice if need be. And the very beginning or increase, is the fittest time for this remedy. Medicines that avoyd the part affected of the matter flowing, must bee cooling and beating backe: viz. *acatia, vineger, balanstium, bolus armenus, caphura, capreoli vitium, folia vitium, folia Cupressi, malecorium, mirthus, omphacium, plantago, quercus, rubus, rosa, rhus, solanum, succus hiosciami, terra sigillata, vinum austerum, &c.* or these compounds: as first, a fomentation of *oxicratum*, or *Posca*, or *Rec. ovi candidi, olei rosarum, aqua rosarum, ana. q. s.* mixe them together, and therein wet your clothes to apply to the inflamed part. *Rec. suc. semper vivi, li. i. vini austeri li. ss. far. hordei, ℥. ij. malecorij, sumach. ana. ℥. ss.* boyle them, and make thereof a Cataplasme: or *Rec. santali, albi, rubri, ana. ℥. ij. glaucij. ℥. ij. terra chimolia, boli armeni, ana. ℥. i. ss.* beat and searce them, and with the juyce of Housleeke, Lettuce, or Purslain, make a cataplasme. To this end also you may use *Ceratum è Psillio, Ceratum è*

Cure:

Coriandro, Ceratum rosaceum, &c. These and all other repellent medicines you must vse in the beginning, and in applying they must be renewed often. But take with you this obseruation generall; that you apply not medicines that coole and beat backe. If the tumor bee in the glandulous parts, or the matter bee venomous, or thicke, and unapt to flit backwards. Also, if it bee exceedingly impacted, or if it bee a criticall tumor, or stirred of a primitive cause, or else neere situate to a principall member. Thus much of the antecedent by it selfe: now let vs consider of the blood impact in the affected part: which is called the cause conioynd. If the blood already flowed be thin, & apt to be evacuated; out with it, by scarification, or discutient medicines: of which sort are these simples: *Anethum, butyrum, fenum Gracum, fermentum, ol. Camomelinum, ol. ricininum, ol. leucoy, malva agrestis, &c.* Likewise these compounds: *passula*, the stones pluckt out, mixt cum pane, & modico melle, or *hordei farina cum melle*, or *lana succida*, wet in warme wine, wrung out and applied, else a sponge used in the same manner. So that these digrent and discutient medicines are to be ministred onely in the declination, and to ly long to the place without removing. But if the matter be thicke, and unfit for resolution, then must you bend your skill to change it into Pus, with medicines that doe meetly warme and moysten; such as are these simples, viz. *aqua temperate calida, butyrum, farina triticea, panis triticeus modice salutus, adeps suillus, adeps vitulinus, adeps taurinus, adeps anserinus, &c. resina, oesipus, pix, carica, ficus, crocus, thus, &c.* or these compounds: viz. *farina triticea*, or *hordeacea* boyled in *aqua & oleo*, or *radix althea* mixt cum decoctione *caricarum dulcium*, & *farina triticea*, or this: *Rec. decoctionis althea, & caricarum pinguium li. i. farina triticea, li. ss.* boyle them together, and make a cataplasme, or thus: *Rec. cortic. rad. althea, rad. lily senecionis, malva, ana. m. j. farina triticea, 3. ij. axungie, suilla recent. li. ss.* boyle the herbes in water, and stampe them with the rest, and make

Note.

Cause conioynd.

If the matter be unfit for resolution.

make a cataplasme. These remedies for the moving of matter, must be applyed towards the declination of the disease: and renewed twice a day.

Thus much of the antecedent and conioyned causes, alone, and severally by themselves considered. But if it fall out, that both of them bee in force, and reigne together, then the disease is to bee considered of, as a complicate matter, and that according to the equall or unequall mixture of them. For when they are unequally matched, as when the antecedent cause, overwayeth the other, then answerably your medicines must be of mixed force: to wit, more repellent and lesse discutient. For that that floweth in vehemently, must be repelled also vehemently: and that which hath meanly flowed, and sticketh now in the place, must meanly be resolved, therefore are some discutient things here noted to be mixed with repellents.

Oleum Rosaceum hath that faculty: or this plaster, *Rec. fol. malve m. i. absinthij, rosarum, ana. ʒ. ss. farine hordei, ʒ. i. ol. Camomel. ʒ. i. ss.* boyle them and stampe them to the forme of a soft plaster. Or this *Epithema*: *Rec. sapa ʒ. iiij. aque ros. aceti, ana. ʒ. i. ss. croci. ʒ. ij.* let them heat a little at a soft fire, afterward straine them, and make your *Epithema*. Apply it with wet clothes, or wooll. These medicines consisting of repellents, somewhat mixt with discutients, are to bee used in the encrease and augmentation of the disease: and to be shifted seldomer then pure repellents are. Otherwise, if the antecedent and conjunctive causes fall out to bee of equall force in mingling: in such a case, with equall mixture of remedies, it is to be resisted: to wit, equally repelling and discussing, of which faculty you have these simples, *Althea, Malva, Camomilla, sem. lini, &c.* and these compounds, *unguentum Basilicum, Emplastrum diachilon, &c.* or a medicine made with bread and oyle of roses, or of melilote and bread boyled in *passo*, else made *ex dactylis in passo coctis*, and mingled *cum pane*, & *oleo Rosaleo*: or thus; *Rec. parietarie, malva, ana. m. i. furfuris, farine volatilis, ana. P. i.*

If the antecedent and conioyned causes concur. Vnequally mixed.

Equally mixed

For the for-
mall cause.
Hot intempe-
rature.

Waterish wine

For the great-
nes or swelling

* More safe
saith Calmetius,
and so general-
ly, both anti-
quity, reason,
& experience
do confirme.
The place fit-
test to open.

fenugreci, anethi, ana. ʒ. ss. olei Camomelini. ʒ. i. ss. seethe them in oyle, and make a plaster. Another, *Rec. medulle panis, li. i.* steepe it in hot water, after strain it therehence, and put to it *mellis ʒ. iij.* and make a plaster. These medicines that are mingled to repress and discusse equally, must be ministred in the state of the disease, and need very seldome shifting. Hitherto we have handled the antecedent and conjoynd causes. Now we follow on to the formall, which is threefold: to wit, hot intemperature, greatnesse, and breach of unity: hot intemperature (which is also ready to raise up fevers) must bee bridled, partly by diet, partly by medicines. Let the diet therefore bee cooling, and moystning: as cleere and coole ayre: rest of the minde and body, moderate sleepe, but not on the day, the belly apt to stoole, naturally, or artificially: meates of little nourishment, as Lettuce, Spinage, Borage, prepared Barley, &c. *Vinum oligophoron.* These are convenient. The contrary hurt, as exercise of the part affected, anger, contention, loud crying, carnall act, fat, sweet, sharpe meates, or of much iuyce, &c. and likewise strong wine. Generally a thin and scant dyet is the meetest. The medicines against hot distemperature, must bee cooling, such as are *syrupus rosarum, syrupus endiviae, syrupus granatorum, syrup. acetosus simplex, oxysacchara, &c.* The greatnesse, or Tumor, which we call a part of the formall cause, if it bee without abscesse, may come to bee removed, by the resolution of the conjoynd matter, as is now before declared. But if it containe an abscesse, or breach, and but within, the outside yet being whole, helpe it out with Chirurgicall instruments, as with a Lancet or cautery, the latter being yet of a lesse safety then the former, the quantity of the orifice being according to the abundance of the matter collected, and to the place affected. The place for opening is fittest, which being most outpointed, is soft and easily pressed in with the finger: which also is situate most commodiously for the purging out of the matter, being alway wary to shun the veines, nerves,

nerves and arteries : and above others, the morning tide is preferred for this businesse.

If it must bee done with eating medicines (which neither is so safe as the iron) then have you simples for that purpose, lighter or stronger, the easier sort are these, *Adeps ranarum viridium*, *Calx viva*, *Cantharides*, *Caulium radices*, burnt and pounded with old *axungia*, *fex vini* dried, *fex aceti*, *lac ficulneum*, *muscerda*, *ostreorum testa cremata*, powder made *ex capitibus muscarum*, & *lacertarum*: *radix canne*, *sapo*, *semen urticae* stampt with wine, *stercus caninum album*, *succus Tithymallorum*, *theriaca*, &c. The stronger ones, are *Arsenicum*, and *Mercurius*, you have also compounds serving to the same end, as a plaster made *ex radice narcissi*, stampt in *Mulso*, and boyled *cum oleo irino*, or *ex radice tenera arundinis*, stampt and mixt *cum melle*, or made *ex aristologia* & *melle*, or *ex pice arida*, with equall part of *propolis cretica* : either *ex semine lini*, *fermento*, & *stercore columbino*, *cum sapone molli*, or *ex calce* & *sapone*. Else *Rec. facis vini cremata*, ℥. ss. *fimi columbini*, *propolcos*, *salis rosti*, *eruginis*, ana. ℥. ii. *aque marinae*, ℥. i. *olei antiqui*, ℥. y. mixe them. Another, *Rec. Colophonia*, *butyri recentis*, ana. li. i. *picis aridae*, *mellis*, ana. li. y. ℥. vi. *eruginis*, ℥. ii. *visci*, q. s. *misce*.

Now when it is opened, it must first bee mundified, then filled with flesh, and lastly shut up with *Cicatrice*, as shall be said. The third part of the formall cause, which is the breach of unity, when the veines are strowted out by the effusion of humour, and the spaces of the flesh disjoynd, this (I say) is to bee removed, by taking away of the humor effused, &c. as hath been said.

For breach of unity.

Thus farre concerning the cure of *Phlegmon*, by his causes particularly provided for, and may seeme for the whole matter, sufficient : but because there are certaine accidents thereunto incident, and which sometime hinder the cure of the whole, it is not in vaine, if before wee conclude hereof, wee doe consider how also to remove them away when neede requireth. The accidents are these,

Of accidents incident to this tumor.

For asswaging
paine.

these, paine, regression of the matter, putrifying of the part, and hardnesse. Paine is therefore to be mitigated by asswaging medicines, called *Anodyna*, such as are these simple ones : *oleum anethinum*, *ol. Camomelinum*, *ol. e semine lini*, *ol. amigdal. dulc.* *Iasiminum*, *ol. sambucinum*, *ol. ovorum*, *ol. rosarum*, &c. *butyrum*, *Oesipus*, *lana succida*. *Adeps suillus*, *vitulinus*, *asininus*, *felinus*, *vulpinus*, *melinus*, *sciuri*, *anatinus*, *anserinus*, *gallinaceus*, *ex anguillis*, &c. Likewise *mucillago althea sem. lini*, *fenigreci*, *malva*, &c. *lac muliebre*, *lac vaccinum*, &c. Compounds to that purpose there are both milder and stronger. The first sort are either made *ex passo*, *oleo rosac.* & *pauca cera*, applyed *cum lana succida*, or *ex rosaceo*, *ovorum luteis*, *mica panis albi*, in *aqua calente macerata*, *postea expressa* & *rosaceo permista*. Else *ex malva in aqua cocta*, *mixta cum furfure*, & *rosaceo*, *vel ol. viol.* & *pauco croco*. One more vehement then these have you also (if need be) to resort unto : being *stupefactive*, and consisting, *ex folijs hyosciami*, *sub cineribus coctis*, & *recenti axungia mixtis*.

If the matter
turne back.

Thus much for the paine. Now if there bee regression of the matter to the inner parts, or to some principall parts, it must be revoked by cupping glasses, or attractive medicines, such as these : *Aristolochia longa*, *adeps ursinus*, *pardalinus*, *leoninus*, *ammoniacum*, *calx viva*, *coagulum vetus*, *cantharides*, *dracontium*, *euphorbium*, *fermentum*, *fix vini usta*, *Galbanum*, *lepidium*, *nasturtium*, *opoponax*, *propolis*, *pyrethrum*, *ranunculus*, *radix arundinis*, *sagapenum*, *struthion*, *synapi*, *thapsia*, *tithymallus*, *viscum*, &c. Or compounds, contrived of these, as need requireth. If

If the part do
putrifie.

the part putrifie, use many and deepe scarifications, and after wash the place *cum aqua salsa*, and thenceforth apply thereon a plaster, *ex fabarum*, *aut orobi farina*, *cocta in oximellite*. The incision in lancing must bee after the similitude of an Olive or Mirt leafe : after which manner of incision it will easlyer heale. Lastly, the hardnesse that sometime remayneth, must be mollified with convenient meanes, of which againe here bee both simple and compound

Hardnesse of
the part.

pound medicines for choice. The simple medicines are *butyrum, carica, bdellium, althea, crocus, cera, adeps, medulla, ammoniacum, galbanum, Oesypus, lana succida, malva agrestis, semen lini, fanumgracum, radix Liliorum, oleum Amigdal. dule. irinum, lentiscinum, Camomelinum, &c.* Compounds are these: *Radices cucumeris agrestis, cum caritis, rad. brionia, vel asari in aqua cocta: or, farina, cum aqua & adipe anserino, vel gallinaceo, vel suillo: or else, radices althea decocta cum pane, & adipe contrita,* and so applied.

CHAP. III.

Of the Carbuncle.



Arbunculus, or (according to the Greeks) Definition.

(a) *Anthrax*, is a little venomous pustule, burning the place, and first rayling a blister, bringeth afterward a crust.

The antecedent cause is (b) black, thick, Causes and
hot and faculent blood, flowing into the signs.

place, which is conjectured by the state of the body, abounding with blood. The conjoyned cause is blood gathered in the part affected, and that easily discerned by the signes of the Carbuncle, (c) which are these: Many small
pustules like burnt blisters on the outmost skinne, which
being broken, a crusty ulcer ensueth. Sometime only one
pustule with the like crusty ulcer. Otherwhiles without
any pustule, only the ulcer is in all sorts crusty. There is
itching also, the crust is blacke, or of ashy colour: the flesh
about inflamed: rednesse, great and grievous paine, with
a fever. Further (if any venomous matter be lurking) then
there is loathing, oft vomiting, losse of appetite, trem-
bling and beating of the heart with swooning.

Signes com-
mon to both,

Signes of the
pestilent Car-
buncle.

Carbuncles commonly come of causes generally raigin- Proga.
ing, & (d) for the most part are attendants on the plague.
If the Carbuncle come in the (e) cleansing places, called e-
munctories,

stories, or neere the principall members, it is deadly: for it is to be feared, lest the venomous matter have recourse to some principall part. If it breake out about the stomach, or jawes, it suddenly choketh for the most part. That is lesse dangerous which appeareth first red, and after yellowish, but that which is of blacke or blue colour, killeth. If the accidents which accompany this disease, doe much decay, and vanish, some hope of health is promised; contrariwise, if they more and more get strength, and waxe vehementer, then is there no hope at all remaying.

Cure.

Your curation must bee considered first, according to the antecedent cause, which being declared to be (f) thick, hot blood inflowing, must both be altered for his quality, and evacuated for his quantity. His quality is alterable by (g) cooling diet, and medicines, let his meat therefore bee ptisan, lettuce, purslaine, the broth of chickens with lettuce, pomegranates and Lemons. Let his drinke be Barly water, or wine much delayed. Medicines cooling and concocting are, *syrupus acetosus simplex*, *syrupus de endivia*, *syrup. granatorum*, *syrup. acetositis citri*, (h) &c. The quantity then is to bee diminished, partly by (i) blood letting (if nothing hinder) not with drawing to the contrary part, (for, because of the thicknesse and malice of the humor, it cannot bee turned away) but neere the part on the same side. Likewise cupping glasses may be used, or such like meanes. But the quantity of blood taken, would bee great; yea, even to fainting, or swooning, if there were not too much weaknesse before. Medicines to diminish the quantity, may be *Manna*, *cassia*, *diaprunum*, &c. Or loosing (k) glisters. Outward medicines applyable to the place, must bee of discutient faculty, or meetly refreshing: if so be the fluxion be vehement, (l) as is this: *Rec. arnoglossi, lentium, medullæ panis, ana li. i. coquatur in aceto, vel posca*, or a plaster *ex duobus malis granatis, in aceto coctis*. (m) The matter impact, which is the cause conjoynde, is to be taken away, partly by Chirurgery, partly by

by medicines. By Chirurgery, as scarification of the Tumor, (if nothing withstand) and that sufficient deeply, and after that washing the places scarified with warme salt water, so that by no meanes any blood ly cluttered in them, but be cleane purged forth. *Sanguisuges* also serve Horseleeches: to this purpose; or sucking that is done with the mouth. Medicines you have *ex ficubus*, fermento, & sale, or *ex vitellis ovorum*, & sale, or *ex melle*, *farina triticea*, & *ovorum luteis*, or *ex consolida majore*, trita inter duos lapides. And these medicines serve only to alter the quality of the humor, to wit, by ripening, especially when the matter cannot be disperfed for the thicknesse of it, and the disease is not so fell, but giveth time: for otherwise wee cannot intend any ripening. But discutient medicines, (which is when the humour floweth not very vehemently into the part, for then meetly repressing things, as is aforesaid, are required) you have both easie and vehement. Of the easier sort are, *medulla nucis avellanae*, *Emplastrum de arnoglossa*, or such other, so *Scabious* eaten, or drunke out of wine, discusseth and dissolveth insensibly more vehement, and even attractive (u) meanes also, are meet for the matter, if the affect be in the limbes, and ignoble parts of the body, and withall the fluxion move but (o) slowly. Here note, that a fit time for the gentle discutient medicines, is the beginning, but in the state, and declination, the stronger sort are to be applyed. And againe, observe that you lay your discutients to the place affected, but then defensives also, to repress the matter in the parts lying round about: as *unguent. ex bol. armeno*, *unguentum rosaceum*, or made *ex oleo mirtaceo & aceto* (p): so that by these, likewise the humour that is come abroad shall have his course cut off, for running in againe. The heart, in the meane time, is not to be neglected, but strengthened with a little (q) Triacle, given in *Scabious*, or Buglosse water, fixe houres after meat: now if it come to passe, that the ulcer retaine a crusty eschar aloft, resolve it with *butyrum recens*, *axungia porcina*, &c. or this compound plaster:

Rec.

Rec. farina triticea, farina hordeacea, ana. ℥. ij. cum decocto malvarum, violarum, & rad. althea, fiat Emplastr. solidum, addendo butiri recentis, axungia porcine, ana. ℥. ij. vitellorum ovorum, no. ij. this resolvethe the crustinesse, mitigateth the paine, and scattereth out the maligne myce. But if it bee corrupt and putrified, it hath need of incision, cautery or hot iron: and these must be executed so thoroughly, till it come well to the quicke, and paine grow into every place, and the corrupted parts, at last, taken hold of, with convenient instruments, and pulled up by the roots, this case also hath neede of very drying medicines, whereof you may here chuse some of the gentler, other some of stronger force. The easier are, *Pastilla Andronis, Past. Musæ, Past. passionis, Past. polydæ*: these must be dissolved in sweet wine, or cuted: or make a cataplasme *ex farina orobi, & oximellite, or ung. Egyptiac. (r) &c. (f)* Thus much for the affect it selfe, considered according to his severall causes: now remaineth the accidents incident hereunto, to bee provided for. These symptomes principally are a fever, trembling (t) of the heart, and paine, the fever is to bee looked to after the order of a pestilent fever; trembling of the heart with comfortable and strengthening medicines, as odoriferous wine, or such a confection: *Rec. Coaguli hœdini, agnini, vitulini, ana. ℥. ij. ss. testiculorum gallorum, coct. in aqua buglosæ, & aceto pauco, trium santalorum, ℥. i. ss. zaccari rosati, ℥. ij. omni. contusis, ad ignem secundum artem, cum syrupo rosaceo, & acetositate Citri, fiat Confectio*: Of this Confection let the patient take in a morning one spoonfull in odoriferous wine, adding to it *Pulpa caponis, ℥. ij. & fragmentorum pretiosorum lapidum, omnium, ℥. i. ss.* for the trembling, likewise it is good to use frictions, and ligatures, in the extreme parts, or cupping glasses fixed upon the hips and hanches. The paine is to bee mitigated, as with this plaster: *Rec. (v) malva, violarum, ana, m. ij. coquantur in aqua, usque ad perfectam coctionem, deinde contundantur, addendo farina hordeacea, ℥. ij. butiri*

Accidents.
Fever.
Trembling of
the heart.

Paine.

butiri recentis, olei recentis, ana, ʒ. ʒ. vitellorum ovorum, no. ʒ. fiat Emplastrum : else an Epithema made ex decoctione malvarum, violarum, & radic. althea.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **I**t differeth not from Carbunculus, as Vigo and others supposed : neither doth ignis perficus & pruna, but Anthrax being the Greeke word, is ever of learned interpreters translated Carbunculus, and the other two bee used as synonymies, all noting but one thing, as appeareth in Gal. Paul. Aetius, Oribasius, and is truly noted of Fernelius, Tagautius, and others.

(b) These causes touch but the Carbuncle not pestilent, particularly : for the other commeth of a venomous constitution of the ayre, which once taken in, is afterward expelled by nature to some outward parts, together with the humors, and spirits, that were by it defiled. Fernel. li. 4. ca. 18. Simonius lib. de peste 1.

(c) Our account of the Carbuncle is not the same with the ancient Writers, for with us it is ever pestilent ; theirs not so : but some of them call a certaine inflammation of the eyes, a Carbuncle, as doth Aetius lib. 7. cap. 30. and Corn. Cels. lib. 6. & cap. 6. some in the secret parts, as Paul. l. 4. cap. 25. who although he account, this may also bee ingendered of some pestilent occasion, yet doth hee and Galen, meth. med. lib. 14. reckon it to come ordinarily of a cause simply humerall. But use hath so prevayled with us, as to understand no otherwise of a Carbuncle, then a pestilent tumor, and symptome ; it shall be good therefore, somewhat to change our custome, and with Vigo lib. 2. cap. 20. divide the Carbuncle into pestilent and not pestilent, which distinction is not well omitted of others.

(d) In saying for the most part, he speaketh with Tagautius and our experience, truly : but yet not according to the minde of the old Writers fully : for they make the cause commonly otherwise.

(e) At

(e) *At whose hands Wecker receiving this was deceived I will not gesse, onely let the Reader know, that whereas Guido and Tagautius pretend this to bee Avicens prognostick of the Carbuncle, they are deceived: it being indeed pronounced of Bubo, and not of the Carbuncle, as appeareth lib. 4. fen. 3. Tr. 1. cap. 9. & cap. 17.*

(f) *Consider that is noted afore in the letter b.*

(g) *In respect of the Fever, cooling things; but in respect of contagion, such as assist the heart, and breake the force of venomous impression, must also be used.*

(h) *To assist the heart and expell the venome, looke the letter q.*

(i) *Here take the meaning of the ancient Writers, to be of the simple Carbuncle: otherwise, with Iulius Palmarius, and Simonius, I refuse to subscribe unto them: for that this is not to follow the motion of nature, from the center to the circumference, but contrariwise to draw backe to the center that nature had profitably discharged to the circumference.*

(k) *Which I deeme to be the safest in the pestilence.*

(l) *If the Fluxion be vehement: and these are to bee laid to the parts neere about the tumor, as is noted after.*

(m) *Or this rather of Fallopius: Rec. malum punicum dulce i. & alterum acidum, sed maturum, coquantur in aqua hordei cum folijs scabiosæ, & sem. lenticulæ, pauxillo plantag. & aceti: cocta terantur optime, ijs admisceatur pulpa pomorum odoratorum, & cydoneorum maturorum, coctorum in decocto prædicto, q. s. ad emplastrum: but if the Carbuncle be pestilent, I counsell no repellent medicine, till the matter be (for the most part) gathered, and then they are to bee set as a hedge betweene the Carbuncle and the heart, as also if the Carbuncle bee out of the emunctories, it is (as I may speake) to bee paled about with them.*

(n) *As this: cepa excavatur, in cavitatem theriaca citri mali succo subacta inditur, cum modico aceti: tum calent. cinerib. obvoluta coqu. deinde teritur, apply it plasterwise:*

sterwise : or a plaster ex narcisso cocto fimo gallin. Gale.
melle anacardino, & theriacæ tantillo.

(o) As boxing, application of hot bread, fomentations,
the warme lungs of new killed beasts, oft shifted : the tayle
or bum of a cocke made bare, and some salt put in, applyed to
the place, or pigeons cloven quicke, and applyed warme to
the place successively.

(p) Calm. hath this : Rec. bol. arm. ℥. iiij. terræ sigil.
℥. ij. cornu cervi usti, rasuræ eboris, an. ℥. ij. caphuræ, ℥.
iij. ceræ, ℥. iij. olei ros. li. i. aceti, ℥. iiij. aquæ rosarum,
℥. ij. albumina duorum ovorum, fiat unguentum.

(q) Or this potion : Rec. aquæ acetosæ ros. scab. ana,
℥. i. syrup. de lymon. ℥. i. fs. pul. el. de bolo. ℥. fs. diamar.
frid. ℥. i. fiat potio : also this Epitheme, Rec. aquæ scab. a-
cetosæ, ros. nymph. an. ℥. iiij. tróc. de caphura, ℥. j. co-
ralli rub. ℥. iij. cornu cervi usti, ℥. i. croci, ℥. fs. aceti tan-
tillum, you may adde (if the sicke bee rich) diamar. fridg.
℥. i. fs. and some aromaticall wine, apply it to the region of
the heart. Cal.

(r) Or this stone, Rec. Vas fictile exiguis admodum
foraminibus in fundo pertundito, calcem vivam, vitrio-
lum, sal nitr. & alumen in pulverem redacta, in vas conjici-
cito, lixivium acerrimum (quale est ex tartaro) atque fer-
ventissimum, paulatim instillato, idque ter, aut quater ita
percolato : postea liquorem sic percolatum coquito, donec
in gypsei lapidis formam incrassietur. Or Rec. Lixivium
ex quo fit sapo, in fictili ad mellis crassitiem coquito, dein
adde aliquid sublimati, rursumque donec in lapidis for-
mam concreascit, coquito : keepe this in a Viall close stop-
ped. Calmetius.

(s) The eschar being removed, mundifie the ulcer with
some unguent, ex tereb. succo apij, vitellis ovorum, & fari-
na hordei, &c. and so grow on to incarne and cicatrize as in
other things.

(t) This is more properly a symptome of the pestilence, as
is also the Carbuncle it selfe, of that kinde.

(v) As all fatty things are soone set on fire, so if you
suspect

Suspect this medicine, make a bagge (as Palmarius counsell-eth) ex altheæ & liliorum radicibus, lini semine, pinguibus ficibus, & ex malva, violaria, sempervivo, & plantagine, with which bagge boyled in water, foment the place, daily three or foure times, after it applying this cataplasme: Rec. malvæ, violariæ, oxalidis, sempervivi, sing. m. ij. fol. hyosciami. p. i. roule them round together, and roast them under the embers, then stamp them cum quinque ovorum vitellis, mel. ros. ℥. iij. croci ℥. i. ss. theriacis ℥. i. ss. adding also farinæ hordei, q. s. apply this oft, not suffering it to dry to the place.

A RESOLUTION OF THIS CHAP.
concerning the cure.

Carbuncles being either simple or maligne: or (as is noted before) pestilent, or not pestilent: have thus joyntly the use of the aforesaid remedies pertayning to them. To the simple Carbuncle, the blood letting and and purging there spoken of, for the inner meanes: for the outward, and first as it is growing, the repressing and discutient medicines *de arnoglossa, & de malis granatis*, when it is growne, or the matter gathered, then the scarifyings and simple discutients laid to the place; as also those medicines that make and remove the crustinesse that followeth. Not neglecting in the meane time the defensives, if need be; to wit, if the fluxion bee violent. The maligne Carbuncle whilest it is growing, must have the furtherance of meanes, both inward and outward; as the medicines strengthening the heart (which in this case would no time of the cure be neglected) and boxing, or other artificiall applications, set downe to that purpose. When the matter is gathered, applying (as is there said) the defensives, lay to the place the stronger discutients, *ex capa, theriaca, &c.* then also commeth in use the caustike stone, or (which is chiefe) the hot iron, or gold button: after the crust is resolved, proceed to mundifying and healing.

healing. As for the symptome of paine last mentioned, though I have added some chosen medicines thereunto, yet advise I the Artist, to bee but spare, and very considerate in the use of them, even as driven to them by extreme necessity.

Thus much for thy better addresse (friendly Reader) to take away confusion in this Chapter, which hapned through the lack of a necessary distinction.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Furuncle.



THE Furuncle is a small Tumor and out pointed, joyned or accompanied with paine and inflammation, especially when it is growne to matter. The antecedent cause is thick blood thither flowing, and is to be judged accordingly, by the notes of abundance of thicke blood. The conjoyned cause, is the same thicke blood now gathered in the place affected: and this is knowne, like as the disease it selfe, by heat, rednesse, and paine vehement, and with pulsation about the time of ripening; it breaketh also of the owne accord, without instrument, the matter that issueth is thicke, and like putrified sinewes, in other things it is like *Phlegmon*.

Definition.

Causes and signes.

A Furuncle by nature is not perilous, though no cure bee applied thereto, yet paine maketh medicines more welcome, for the sooner dispatch of the matter. The antecedent cause is to be emptied both from whence it floweth, whether it bee from some part, or from the whole body: and so it is convenient to open a veine of the right cubit, if age, strength, time of the yeere, &c. hinder not: as also from thence whither it floweth: and so the drawing of the blood to the part, would bee cut off, either by

Progn.

Cure.

revulsion to the part opposite, if nothing let, or derivati-
on of the same to the neere parts, if it be more convenient.
The impulsio, or thronging in of the blood, into the
part, is to be inhibited (if neither the thicknesse of the mat-
ter, nor neerenesse of the noble parts hinder not) by re-
pellent medicines, all which are to bee ordered according
as is set downe in *Phlegmon*, so the fitter time for reper-
cussives is, in the beginning, while the matter violently
floweth in, but in the state and declination, maturatives,
as now in the conjoynd cause, when the matter is impact
in the place, and must be there avoyded, then (I say) must
the crude quality thereof bee altered by maturitives : as
wheat chewed and applied, Raisins mixt with salt, dried
figges boyled in *Hydromel*, leven mixt with Niter, Lin-
seed with hony, &c. or these compounded plasters, *Rec.*
rad. liliorum alb. ℥. vi. rad. buglossæ, ℥. ij. malva, viola-
rum, ana. m. j. coquantur, deinde pistentur, addendo farine
triticeæ, ℥. iij. butyri recentis, ℥. ij. olei dulcis, ℥. iij. axungie
porc. ℥. ij. ss. vitellorum ovorum, no. ij. croci ℥. j. fiat Empla-
strum. (a) Or *Rec. decoct. prædict. li. iij. farine hordea-*
ceæ, farine triticeæ, ana. ℥. j. ss. olei com. butyri, ana, ℥. ij.
axungie porc. ℥. ij. boyle them to the consumption of the
fourth part, then put to *vitellorum ovorum, no. iij.* and
make it an *Epithema*, to be applied with warme stuphes.
Then when it is opened, purge the same with this munda-
ficative : *Rec. terebentine clare, ℥. ij. ss. mellis rosati, ℥. j.*
succi apij, ℥. vi. coquantur usque ad succi consump. Then
put thereto *farina hordeaceæ, farina triticeæ, far. fabarum,*
ana, ℥. j. croci, ℥. j. ss. vit. ov. no. j. fiat mundificativum,
herewith anoint your plageats, to lay on the orifice of the
Furuncle. After it is thus sufficiently mundified, proceed
to the consolidation with this Emplaster. *Rec. diachilo-*
nis albi, sive gummi, ℥. ij. terebentine clare, ping. porc. ana,
℥. ij. ss. lithargirij aur. & arg. ana, ℥. v. minij, ℥. v. cernu-
sæ, ℥. j. ol. ros. ℥. j. ss. ad ignem fiat Cerotum, cum baculo
semp. agitando, addendo cera alba, q. s.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **T** Hese are required, if paine greatly urge, otherwise, *Ætius Macedonicum* is greatly commended: and this is it: Recip. Picis navalis, ℥. j. adipis suilli, ℥. v. adipis taurini & æsopi, ana, ℥. ij. resinæ pini, ℥. v. liquefiant simul, & addantur ceræ, ℥. iij.

CHAP. V.

Of Gangrena and Sphacelus, or Syderatio.



Gangræna (a) is a mortification comming by the exceeding inflaming of any part yet not fully accomplished, but some sense still remayning in the part, and in the fleshy parts onely is the place of it. *Sphacelus*, or *Syderatio*, or *Esthiomenon*, is a full depriving of sense, and utter mortification, so much, as the part affected being stricken, lanced, or burnt, feeleth nothing: and this invadeth not the fleshy parts alone, but the sinewie, and even the bones themselves. The inward causes hereof, as first the antecedent, is blood aduſted or corrupted, flowing into the place, &c. The conjoyned cause is the same blood now already impact and gathered, outward causes to be much coldnesse, either by outward ayre or medicines ministred, unmeasurable heat and venomousnesse; all which extinguish naturall heat. So againe, ligatures, compressions, contusions, &c. all which deprive the part of vitall faculty. You shall know *Gangrena* by losse of sense, (yet not wholly) heat of the member, black or swartish colour, by a fading of the flourishing colour, which was proper to the inflammation: also there is paine, burning, and pulsation of the arteries, going back. But in *Sphacelus* there is a whole priuation

Causes!

Signes.

Progn.

offense, black colour, the member is soft, putrified, stinking, rotten, and being pressed with the finger, yeeldeth to the bottome, and returneth not : to bee short, all the signes of *Gangrana*, but all enhaunst to a higher degree. *Gangrana* is difficult to cure, but *Sphacelus* most hard, and not otherwise then by cutting, when the flesh and sinewes even to the bones are affected, it is not to bee cured. Vnlesse *Gangrana* bee in the beginning and speedily cured, the affected part easily dieth, and so it creepeth on to the neere parts, till it have slaine the body, but if it have not full possession, but onely be entring, it is not very difficult to cure, especially in a yong body.

Cure.

Diet.

Medicines.

Whilest the blood is flowing into the part, seeke to temper the quality thereof, first setting downe a cooling order of diet ; as bread crummes steeped in water, barley creame, almond cawdell, or oaten cawdell, broth of chicken with Lettuce, Purslain, Spinage, Almond milke, Barly water, &c. then give preparing medicines, such as *syrupus acetosus simp.* *syr. endiv. granat. de lupulis, de fumaria*, give of these, I say, in appropriate waters. Provide also for the quantiry of the matter, to diminish the same, from the place whence it floweth, by blood letting (if age, strength, time of the yeere, &c. suffer) and medicines purging and clenising the blood, as *Diacathol. cassia fistula, Tamarindi, lupuli, fumaria, &c.* also from the place whither it hath recourse, as by repressing medicines layd to the parts round about : as a defensive made *ex argilla cum aceto*. Or this : *Rec. ol. ros. ol. mirrh. ana ℥. iij. ss. suc. plantag. suc. solatri, ana ℥. ij. coquantur usque ad consumptionem succorum, colatura, adde cera alba, ℥. j. ss. farina fabarum, farina lentium, farina hordei, ana ℥. ss. santal. omi. ana ℥. ij. ss. boli armeni, ℥. j. pul. mirthi. ℥. j.* mixe them, and make a defensive, to be applyed to the parts lying round about : defend and strengthen also the heart with Mithridate and Triacle, (b) &c. This done, bend your force against the cause conjoynde, that the corrupt blood impact may neither by stopping cut off the course of

of vitall faculty, nor by his excessive heat suffocate the naturall warmth; to which purpose serveth blood letting, (if nothing hinder) scarification of the place, and after washing with salt water; cutting the member or burning with a hot iron. Take of blood as the patient may beare, let the scarifications bee in number and depth sufficient, your burning betweene the sound and unsound, according to the quantity of the affect, and your dividing of the member bee to the quicke, so that no part of the putrified be left: doe it also quickly, that the rest of the body may bee safe: for that that is putrified, is after the manner of venome, by touching only, able to infect and corrupt that which is yet whole and sound. Let your blood letting be in some most apparant veine, about the part affected, or neere to it; the time for blood letting, and scarifying is, when putrifaction beginneth; cutting and burning have place when the part is putrified. In the meane time locall medicines for the place are not to bee neglected: which must be such as have property to dry and resolve, for such are able to hinder, and to take away putrifaction: and such are these simple ones: as *erui farina, cum melle, acetum mulsum, far. orobi, vel lolij, vel fabarum cum oximelite: cortex nucum vetustarum, & tithimalli liquor, lupinorum decoctum, &c.* stronger than these are *arsenicum, sublimatum, calx, &c.* Compound ones also you have here to use, and that of both sorts, the gentler sort is, *Farina lolij, cum raphano & sale*, and sometime with *aceto*: (c) or else *uva passa, cum sale & oximelite*: the stronger sort are, (d) *pastilli polyide, pastilli musa, past. passionis*, these ground and mixt with vinegar and wine, or *Unguentum Aegyptiacum*, such as is made *ex flore aris, alumina, melle, & aceto*, mixt by equall portions, and boyled: and this unguent is meetest to bee used when the heat is now already delayed. Another medicine, *Rec. Aeruginis rase, minij, aluminis, scissilis, ana. ʒ. j.* These chafe in water, and apply them to the affected part, being first a little scarified. Note here, that you wisely make choice of your

Simple medicines.

Canons.

medicines, according to the nature and age of the patient, knowing that the rusticall body may endure fittest, the stronger sort, but the effeminate bodies the weaker, infants and children likewise require the easier medicines. Because of certaine chirurgicall operations required in this disease, (as afore is said) there must necessarily ensue certaine symptoms: as, after section of the member, flux of the blood; after burning, crusts and paine; after the crusts, or escars, ulcers, which must duly also be provided for: for the fluxe of blood therefore, it is convenient to seare the part with a hot iron, for so the fluxe is speedily stayde, and the putrification hindered for going further, then apply after the searing, *succum porri*, or *sal cum porro*, for these dry and restraîne the putrification, as also well prohibit the flowing in of humours. The crusts then or escars (when the putrification ceaseth to goe any further) are to be removed either with butter or *axungia suilla*, or *cum pane*, *farina triticea*, or *farina hordeacea* boylde, *cum hydrelao*: or *cum pane & apio trito*; else *cum iride*, *radice panacis*, *aristolochia*, *acori & melle*: else *cum cephalico ex melle*: or *cum tetrapharmaco* or *macedonico*, or such other. Now when the crust is removed, whilest the ulcer is purulent, it must bee clensed and mundified, as with this, *Rec. mellis li. ss. vitellorum ovorum no. ij. far. hordei, li. ss. misce*: after two or three dayes adde to it *mirrha*, \mathfrak{z} . x. you may for that purpose also make your mundificative to consist *ex far. orobi cum melle vel thure*. Then when it is faire, fill it with flesh, and after cicatrize it, as is said in other places. If paine do greatly urge, then take the leaves of *Faba inversa*, which being applyed to the affected part, doe marvellously remove the paine therof.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **T**His would more properly (in my opinion) be reckoned among the symptoms, and not handled in a particular chapter, as a new tumor, being described as a symptom,

ptome, a slip common to many Writers.

(b) Or this opiate : Rec. Conserva radi. buglossæ, rosarum, ana, ℥.j. conservæ florum cichorij. ℥.vj. pul. diamarg. frigi. ℥.iiij. pul. bezoardici. ℥.j. pul. elect. de bolo, ℥.ij. pul. elect. de gemmis, ℥.j. syrup. de acetos. citri. q. s. fiat opiata. Take as much as a beane, drinking after it ij. spoonfuls of buglosse and scabious water.

(c) Calmetius noteth one consisting ex æquis partibus farinæ lupinorum, orobi & fabarum, cum syrupo acetoso, aut oxymellite, adding also if you list, succum absynthij vel apij.

(d) These are to be used, if those other prevaile not : at which time also Calmetius applicth his causticke, noted before, in the Carbuncle. Canons.

(e) These are accidents of the manuell operation, rather than of Gangrena : therefore I have rather thus translated, than following Wecker, call them the symptomes of Gangrene.

The Gangrene comming also of other causes than inflammations, as of extreme cold, impressed poyson, and utter extenuation, and wasting of the radicall moysture, (as Fallopius observing, hath testified,) must (therefore) require their severall courses of cure : and all divers from the Gangrene before entreated of. For that which cometh of cold, requireth not the incisions before spoken of, but some warme and comforting fomentations, plasters, &c. The malignity of venom must more specially be dealt against according to the order delivered in the chapter of venomous wounds. As for the latter sort of these, seeing it changeth in bodies which for their extreme consumption, are utterly incurable, there is no device of man can ought prevaile.

To the Tumors of blood are also referred Parotis, Phyma, Rubo, and by some Phygethlon or Pannus : though this last (by Galen) is indifferently referred to Phlegmon, or Erysipelas.

CHAP. VI.

Of Cholerick Tumors.

Of Erysipelas, true, or legitimate.

Definition.



Erysipelas, or (according to the Latines) *Ignis sacer*, called commonly in English, Wilde fire, is a branch of cholerick fluxion, cheifely consisting betwixt or about the skinner.

Causes and signes.

The antecedent cause is yellow choler abounding and flowing to some part, which you may easilier be resolved of, if you note the complexion of the party to bee cholerick, his age high flourishing, and colerick diet, &c. The conjoynd cause being choler, now pact in the part, is knowne by reddish or yellow colour, great heat, small tumor, the colour vanishing in touching, and after returning. Also a fever, stirred up by the heat, but pulsation (which is the proper signe of a *Phlegmon*) is in this not so great: the paine is a biting or pricking, not causing tension or strowting. There is a motion of a tertian fever, &c. The times, as beginning, augmentation, state, and declination, and the symptomes, or accidentall affects, as turning back of the matter, hardnesse, corruption, paine, ulceration, &c. are observed to bee the like in *Erysipelas* as in *Phlegmon*. *Erysipelas* about the head, is a busie thing to cure, it catcheth the face most commonly, and beginneth most of all in that part of the nose that is called *Lepus*: and thence by and by spreadeth all over the face, by reason both of the lightnesse of the humour, and the thinnesse of the flesh in that part. If *Erysipelas* fall in the baring of a bone, it is evill, and the wombe of a woman with child, deadly. An exquisite *Erysipelas* is seldom ended by suppuration: but is delivered (for the most part) by insensible out breathings: that which becommeth

commeth suppurate, corrupt, and putrified, is evill, so is it a very evill thing also, when it returneth from the outer parts to the inner againe.

To take away the antecedent cause from within, Cure: whence it floweth, first order your patients diet so, that Diet. it may bee cooling and moystning, and so let the ayre bee such, either by nature or else artificially prepared: as his lodging low, and cellar like, in the earth: let there bee where hee is, often pourings of cold water from one vessel to another, and the pavement sprinckled continually with the like: and strew the place with roses, violets, vine leaves, willow branches, &c. keepe his belly soluble, and his body in rest: avoyding exercise, watching, anger, crying, &c. Let his meat bee Lettuce, Purslaine, Sorrell, Gourd, Barley meate, Ryce, Ptisan, Creame, &c. His drinke, barley water, or small beere, or ale, but forbid him wine, and hot, sharp, sweet, and fat meates, &c. And in all these, let him observe a temperate measure also. The diet thus ordered, come to your sensible evacuations of the matter: as inward medicines, most specially here available. For blood letting is not in use in a legitimate *Erysipelas*: but when it is *Erysipelas Phlegmonosum* onely: and then the humorall veine, or else the fairest in sight, is to bee opened: specially, if the affect bee in the face. To come to your euacuation, it is meet, first to prepare and concoct the matter thus: *Rec. syr. de succo Endivia, syr. nymphae, ana, ℥.ij. ss. aquarum cichorei, aquarum buglosse, ana, ℥.iiij. santal. moscatellini, ℥.j. fiat syrupus*: clarifie, and aromatize it for iiij. doses. Or thus: *Rec. syr. acetosi simpl. syr. capil. ven. syr. de buglossa, ana, ℥.ij. aquae acetosae, aquae lupulorum, aquae graminis, ana, ℥.iiij. fiat syrupus*: clarifie, and aromatize it for iiij. doses. Else thus: *Rec. syr. violarum, syr. ros. syr. lupulorum, ana, ℥.j. aquarum violarum, aquarum lupulorum, ana, ℥.i. ss. mixe them, and make your syrup for one dose.* The humor being by these meanes sufficiently prepared: purge the same, either by clister, or potion, as followeth. *Rec. althea, malva, violaria,*

Inward medicines.

laria, attriplicis, parietaria, brancha ursina, lactuca, ana, m. j. 4. sem. frig. ma. contus. ana, ℥. iiij. anisi, feniculi, an. ℥. j. prunorum, par. vi. florum viol. borag. buglosse, nenupharis, ana, P. j. polipodij, senna, ana, ℥. j. fiat decoctio: de qua, accipe li. j. cui adde, cassia, ℥. j. diacatholiconis, ℥. ss. mellis violati, ℥. iiij. salis, ℥. j. misce, fiat chister. Your potion you may thus prepare: Rec. tamarindorum, ℥. vi. prunorum, jujubarum, ana, par. 5. passularum, ℥. ss. hordei, P. j. sem. melonum, lactuca, ana, ℥. iiij. florum violarum, boraginis, buglosse, ana, P. j. fiat decoctio, de qua accipe ℥. iiij. in quibus dissolve cassia, ℥. ss. diachathol. ℥. iiij. rhabarb. infusi, ℥. iiij. cinamomi, gr. v. syr. ros. lax. ℥. i. fiat potus. Or thus: Rec. rad. & fol. lapathi acuti, summitatum asparagi, lupuli, fumarie, endivie, cichorij, scariola, sonchi, lenticula, borag. buglosse, acetose, adyanthi, agrimonie, ana. m. ss. 4. sem. frig. ma. lactuca, portulaca, papaveris, alb. ana, ℥. ij. tamarindorum, ℥. i. sene, ℥. x. prunorum, par. vi. passularum, par. xij. florum cordial. ana, P. j. fiat decoctio ad quart. v. in colatura dissolve, syr. viol. & rosati, ana, ℥. ij. zacchari. q. s. rhabarbari, ℥. ij. ss. mixe them for iij. doses. Else thus: Rec. cassie recentis, Diaprunorum lenitiv. ana, ℥. ss. manna, ℥. j. rhabarbari infusi, ℥. j. syr. ros. laxat. ℥. j. cum decoctione florum & fructuum, fiat potio. By these meanes empty the body, according to the time, age, and strength of the patient. And to the part, whither the humor flieth, adde strength and ayd, by cooling and repelling medicines: such as cold water is, poured upon the place, and the juyce of solanum, sempervivum, portulaca, psylium, hyosciamus, lactuca, sedum, intybus, cucurbita, & lenticula palustris. Or thus framed: Rec. aquarum plantag. rosarum, lactuca, sempervivi, ana, part. j. aceti parum, misce, fiat Epithema. Liniments of no lesse force also, may bee thus ordayned: Rec. ol. ros. ℥. iiij. olei nymphae, ℥. ij. santali citr. & rub. ana, ℥. ij. troch. de caphura, ℥. j. succi solani, aceti, ana, ℥. j. misce. Another: Rec. succi plantag. ℥. j. rosacci, ℥. ij. lithargirij nutriti, ℥. j. cerusa lota, ℥. ij. lactis mulieris, ℥. ss. misceantur in marta-
reo

Locall medi-
cines.

Repellents.

reo plumbeo, fiat linimentum. Or, ex cerussa mixta cum acetone, & lycio, vel terra chimolia. Else ex spuma argenti, cum rosaceo : among the unguents, unguentum rosaceum is most usuall ; or you may thus prepare one : Recip. unguenti rosati, Mef. ℥. j. albumina ovorum mucilag. sem. cydoniorum, ana, q. s. misce. Profitable also is Ceratum album, or infrigidans Galeni. But the cause conjoyned, which is choler now received in the part, must bee removed by medicines that have property to evacuate, and discusse : as Epi- Discutiens.
thema ex aqua calida, or this unguent : Rec. litharg. auri, ℥. j. cerussa lota, ℥. vi. succi plantag. lactis mulieris, ana, ℥. j. ss. olei rosati, ℥. iij. cera alba, q. s. misce, fiat unguentum, or a plaster ex hordei farina : or ex cruda polenta : or thus composed. Rec. althea novella, li. j. coquantur in hydreleo, contundantur, addanturque ol. rosati, ℥. iij. argenti spuma, cerussa, ana, ℥. ij. ss. succi solani, mica panis, ana, q. s. forme them to a plaster. Else this : Rec. virga pastoris, m. ij. arnoglossa, m. j. coquantur in aqua extinctionis ferri, terantur, addanturque farina lentium, ol. ros. ana, parum, fiat Emplastrum. Thus have you your repellents for the beginning, as also discutiens for the state and declination. There remaineth now, to consider of the symptomes, Symptomes.
(that here may interrupt the cure,) and how wee shall buckle with them, as occasion offereth. They are reckoned up together, before in this chapter, among the signes. The first of them is, a returning backe of the matter, Going Back of
which must be met withall, by drawing it forward again: the matter.
in like sort, as is set downe in the chapter of Phlegmon. Hardnesse is the second, which must bee taken away by Hardnesse.
some cerate, on this wise prepared : Rec. ol. violati, ol. rosati pingued. galline, butiri, ana, ℥. ij. axungie caprinae, axungie vitulinae, ana, ℥. j. medulle cruris vituli, ℥. j. mucilaginis altheae, mucilaginis malvae, psyllij, ana, ℥. vi. coquantur ad mucilaginum consm. deinde adde lithargyri auri, ℥. iij. cera alba, q. s. fiat ceratum. Further, if there Paine and
bee paine, and burning, those must bee mitigated and ex- burning.
tinguished with an unguent made ex folijs & radicibus hyosciami,

Ulceration.

hyosciami, in stupis, & coctis sub prunis, deinde mixtis cum unguento populeone, or with unguento albo cum caphura; or this: *Rec. sem. hyosciami, ℥. j. sem. papaveris albi, ℥. ij. ung. popul. q. s. misce.* The fourth symptome is ulceration, which you must againe consolidate with *unguentum album, or de lithargirio, cum pauco recremento plumbi, or thus make your unguent: Rec. ol. violati, rosati, ana, ℥. ij. ung. ros. ℥. j. ss. lithargirij auri & argenti, ana, ℥. ss. rhutia, ℥. ij. cerussa, ℥. vi. caphura, ℥. j. succi sempervivi, & plantaginis, ana, ℥. ss. misce, fiat unguent.* Here is also a liniment: *Rec. succi rubi, succi solani, ana, ℥. j. olei rosati, ℥. iij. cerussa, lithargirij, ana, ℥. ss. acetiparum, misce.* Another: *Rec. Trochisforum alborum rasis, ℥. j. ss. plumbiusti loti, ℥. j. caphura, ℥. ss. olei rosati, ℥. iij. cera, q. s. misce, fiat linimentum.* The last of the aforementioned symptomes, is putrification, which is to be cut off by the meanes afore used in *Phlegmon.*

Putrification.

CHAP. VII.

Of Herpes exedens, or depascens.

Definition.



Causes and signes.

These are evill pustules, of cholerick generation, eating, and feeding (as it were) upon the skin.

They proceed of a thicke, and sharpe sort of yellow Choler, flowing into a part. Therefore consider, if there be a-bundance of yellow choler in the body: for so you shall acknowledge the disease it selfe the better. As for the other signes thereof, they are evident: as ulceration of the skinne, even downe to the flesh underlying, small eating and spreading pustules, with inflammation, itching, &c.

Cure:

The antecedent cause, which is a full flowing of Choler to the part affected, must bee scoured out from within, whence it descendeth: as also from the part, whither it maketh

maketh his resort, by convenient meanes. First therefore, Inward me-
dicines. set downe the diet that is appointed for *Erysipelas*; then alter and prepare the humor on this wise: *Rec. syrupi endiviae, syr lupulorum, syr. acetos. simpl. ana, ℥.ij. aqua graminis, aqua buglosse, aqua lupulorum, ana, ℥.iiij. santal. moscat. ℥.j. ss.* Mixe them, and make of them a syrup for iij. doses: then prepare your purgation, either in forme of bole, potion, or electuary, on this wise: *Rec. cassie noviter tractae, ℥.i. rhabarbari, ℥.ij. cinamomi, gr.iiij.* mixe them, & cum *Zaccharo* make your bole. The potion: *Rec. pulpa tamarindorum, ℥.vi. senna, ℥.ss. mirabol. citr. ℥.iiij. rhy-mi, epithimi, ana, ℥.i. passularum, par. vi. florum cordial. ana, P. i. fiat decoctio in aqua hordei: in colatura, ℥.iiij. dissolvantur, diacatholiconis, ℥.vi. diapr. sol. ℥.i. ss. syr ros. lax. ℥.i. fiat potio.* The electuary: *Rec. pulpa tamarindorum, ℥.i. cassie noviter extractae, ℥.i. ss. senna, ℥.vi. elect. de succo rosarum, ℥.iiij. rhabarbari, ℥.ij. cinamomi, ℥.ss. syr. violati, q. s. fiat electuarium:* of which, let them take once a weeke, the dose is ℥.vi. or ℥.i. Now that in the affected Outward
meanes. part, the humor may finde no settling, you shall use revul-sion, both by frication and ligatures, on the contrary parts: as likewise, cooling and drying medicines, to the place it selfe, to beat them back againe: to wit, such as these: *balau-stium, calix glandium, capreoli vitium, folia oleastri, folia salicis, folia rubi, lactuca, lens palustris, malicorium, polygonion, plantago, portulaca, rhus, seris, sempervivum, solanum, &c.* of which you may compound your medicines, fit for the purpose: as for example: a plaster, *ex corticibus mali granati in vino decoctis, & rhu, & farina hordei:* or made thus: *Rec. malicorij, ℥.iiij. Rhois utriusque, ana, m.ij. farina hordei, ℥.ij. coquantur in vino austero, & fiat emplastrum.* Another: *Rec. plantaginis, summitatum vitis, rubi, oleastri, ana, m. i. balau-stiarum, P. ij. fiat decoctio, de colatura accipe ℥.x. quibus adde, farina hordei, ℥.i. farina lupinorum, ℥.ss. olei rosacei, ℥.i. ss. coquantur, & fiat Emplastrum.* Thus much for the antecedent cause: the course whereof being cut off, you shall tame the conjoy-ned,

ned, (that is, the tumor already settled in the place) with discutients, and drying medicines: such as *unguentum diapompholygos*: or *Rec. lane succida uste, ℥ ij. corticis pini usti, & loti, ℥ i. ss. adipis caprini, ℥ iij. cera, q. s. fiat unguentum*. Else this plaster: *Rec. succi plantaginis, succi solani, ana, ℥ i. succi rad. lapathi, ℥ ss. balaustij, P. i. rosarum rub. ℥ i. ss. aluminis, ℥ i. aceti, ℥ ij. coquantur ad aceti, & succorum consm. deinde tenantur in mortario plumbeo, addendo lithargirij utriusque, ana, ℥ ij. cerusse, ℥ i. thutie, ℥ ij. (a) scorie ferri preparata, ℥ ij. floris aris, ℥ i. fiat emplastrum*. Lastly, the ulcer it selfe, must be wyped, dried, and brought to consolidation, proceeding (as need requireth) from gentler, to stronger meanes: as, *Recip. centinodia, plantaginis, solani, ana, m. i. calicum glandium, vel nucum cupressi, ana, par. x. baccarum, & fol. mirthi, malecorij, balaustij, ana, ℥ i. acatie, hypocystidis, ana, ℥ vi. mirrhe, thuris, ℥ v. fiat decoctio in aqua faborum, and therewith wash and foment the place*. Also: *Rec. lane tedacea combusta, ℥ xij. ss. cera, ℥ xxxv. olei mirthini, ℥ v. misce*: or *Rec. malecorij dulcis, ℥ vi. spuma argenti, ℥ vi. lane tedacea, illota, combusta, ℥ iij. cera, ℥ xij. cerusse, ℥ i. thuris, aluminis scissi, ana, ℥ i. cum vino vel oleo myrthino, fiat unguentum*. A slight unguent also may you make *ex plumbi recremento, & succo rute*. When you finde these of the gentler sort, unsufficient in force, you may have these of vehementer working: *Pastilli muse, pastilli Polyida, pastilli Andronis*: or, *Avicenhis Pastilli calidicon, and Aldaron*: Else, *arsenicum sublimatum, tritum, & mixtum cum unguento albo*, and applyed with lints, plageats, or such like: observing by the way, that alwayes, when you use such vehement workers, you defend the place round about, with *unguentum de bolo*: or, *oxycratum*, which is a mixture *ex aqua & aceto*.

ANNOTATION.

(a) **T**Hese you adde, if you covet a medicine very drying: else, at your discretion, leave them out.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Herpes miliaris.



Hese are certaine small pustules rising up-
on the outmost skin, like the feedes of
Millet. The antecedent cause is yellow
choler, mixt with some thinne flegme,
which the signes of choler and flegme,
abounding in the body, will declare :
beside the pustules, there is heat also, or a little inflamma-
tion, with itching, and the colour tending towards Ci-
trine.

Definition.

Causes and
signes.

Cure

Inward
meanes.

Outward
meanes.

To deale with the cause antecedent ; first set downe a
diet that may contrary both choler and flegme : then pre-
pare and concoct the humors with this syrup : *Rec. syrupi*
de Endivia, ℥ i. syr. de duabus radicibus, oxymel. simpl.
ana, ℥ ss. aque endivia, aque lupulorum, aque borag. a-
que capillorum veneris, ana, ℥ i. misce, fiat syrupus, pro u-
na dosi. Then purge either with this bole : *Rec. cassia no-*
viter extracta, ℥ i. diapheniconis, ℥ i. ss. rhabarb, ℥ i. misce,
cum zaccharo, fiat bolus : or this potion : *Rec. endivia, m. i.*
rad. cichorea, fenugraci, ana, ℥ ss. florum cordial. ana, p. i.
sem. anisi, lactuca, ana, ℥ ij. passularum, jujubarum, sebe-
sten. ana, ℥ ss. glizeriza, ℥ ij. senne, ℥ x. agarici, rhabar-
bari, ana, ℥ ij. zinzibris, ℥ i. spica indica, ℥ ij. salis gem-
me, ℥ ij. coquantur secundum artem, & fiat potio pro du-
abus dosibus : cui addantur, syr. ros. laxat. ℥ ij. Else if you
had rather have pills, thus : *Rec. pill. agregativarum, pil.*
de fumoter. ana, ℥ i. agarici troch. ℥ ij. turpeti, ℥ i. cum syr.
acetoso, fiant pillule : whereof give ℥ i. for a dose. To the
part whither it floweth, must you minister repellents,
unlesse the matter be very abundant, and the body unpure,
as a plaster, *ex duobus granatis :* or, *ex arnoglossa, cum pul-*
vere balaustiorum, & gallarum viridium : else made, *ex*
succo rad. lapathi acuti, aceto, & pulvere balaustiorum &
D *aluminis.*

A liniment.

aluminis. Either: *Rec. gallarum, balaustij, mal ecorij, boli armeni, ana, ℥. i. aqua rosarum, ℥. iiij. aceti, ℥. i. misce.* Now that which hath setled it selfe, and so sticketh in the affected part, must bee discussed *cum aqua sublimata*, or, *succo asphodeli, smilacis, aspera, solani, plantaginis*: or, *cum oleo genista, &c.* or else compounded ones: as, *ex glaucio diluto cum aqua*: or, *ex gummi prunorum cum aceto*: or, *ex capitibus piscium salforum, crematis, & in pulverem redactis, & vino dilutis*: or, *ex lana succida, usta, & irrita, cum aqua peculi rosarum.* Else, *Rec. eruginis rasilis, sulphuris, ana, ℥. i. aqua sarmentorum vitis, dum comburuntur, q.s. misce, fiat linimentum.*

Of Flegmatick Tumors.

Of the true or legitimate Oedema.

CHAP. IX.

Definition.

Causes and
signes.

Oedema is a certaine loose, unpainfull tumor, (a)proceeding of flegmatick humors, flowing into any part. It is therfore apparant, that the antecedent and conjoynd causes are flegme, the one yet flowing, the other flow- ed, and heaped now together in the member: both which also may have procurement from outward causes, as falls from height, strokes, surfetting, &c. which are easily understood by the patients relation. The tumour is loose and soft, easily yeelding to the pressing of the finger, and retaineth the pit after the finger is removed. The paine is little or none, the heat small, the colour whitish or pale.

Pregn.

The termination of *Oedema* is most by resolution, seldome by suppuration: and often by changing into nodes and other abscesses. Winter is the cheife time of their reigne. And old age is oftest troubled therewith.

First,

First, for the antecedent cause, set down your diet contrary in quality : to wit, heating, drying, and making thin : As thin and dry aire, moderate exercise, and specially of the contrary parts : short sleepe, and onely on nights : if the belly keepe not soft naturally, order it by Art thereunto : as by giving figs fasting, stuffed with the pulp of *sem. carthami*. Let his bread bee well baked, his meat, Weather mutton, mountaine birds, or made with Otemeale, &c. his wine, white, cleere, sweet smelling, or pallet ; forbidding all pottage, herbmeat, teige, or papmeat, all (b) pulse, fruits, fishes, milkmeates, cheese, &c. The diet so appointed, come to the purging of the flowing humour, that so the course thereof may haply bee intercepted. Not omitting also, first to prepare the humors to evacuation, to which purpose, these simples serve very fitly : *radic. cyperi, acori, galanga, ireos, enula, apij, petroselini, graminis, asperagi, rusci, feniculi*. Also *betonica, salvia, hyssopum, melissa, polium, pulegium, calamentum, organum, majorana, abrotanum, mentha, absynthium, chamaedrys, chamapiteos, herba paralisis, agrimonia, capil. ven. sem. calida lignum sanctum, &c.* Of which you may compound simples on this wise : *Rec. mellis ros. colati, syr. acetosi simpl. ana, ℥. iij. aqua melissa, majorana, buglosse, ana, ℥. iij. cinamomi, macis, ana, ℥. ij. misce, fiat syr. clarif. pro iij. dosibus.* Or thus : *Rec. syr. de hyssopo, de stacade, oxymellis scil. ana, ℥. ij. ss. aqua salvia, betonica, feniculi, majorana, ana, ℥. iij. cinamomi, aromat. ros. ana, ℥. i. misce, fiat syr. pro 5. dosibus.* An apozeme to the same purpose : *Rec. rad. ireos, galanga, ana, ℥. vi. rad. apij, petroselini, asparagi, ana, ℥. i. betonica, melissa, chamaedrys, chamapiteos, herb. paralisis, ana, m. i. capil. communium, ana, m. ss. sem. anisi, ℥. ii. sem. feniculi, carui, cimini, ana, ℥. ii. sem. melonum, ℥. vi. passularum, par. 8. sem. carthami, ℥. ii. senna, ℥. i. ss. florum geniste, cicerum rub. stacadis, buglosse, ana, P. i. fiat decoctio : de qua accipe li. ii. quibus adde, mellis ros. colati, syr. de absynthio, ana, ℥. ii. zachari. q. s. aromatici, rosati, ℥. ii. ss. fiat apozema, clarificetur pro vi. dosibus.*

Cure.
Diet.

Preparatives.

Purgatives.

Outward
meanes.

dosibus. The humors being now well prepared, must bee purged out, either by the belly, or by vomit. Of the first sort you have your choice, both in number and forme. *Rec. diapheniconis, ℥ ii. electuar. Indi majoris, ℥ i ss. diacatholiconis, ℥ ss. zacchari, q. s. misce, fiat bolus.* Another : *Rec. electuar. diacarthami, elect. de citro sol. ana, ℥ ss. zacchari, q. s. misce, fiat bolus.* A potion for the purpose thus : *Rec. medul. sem. carthami contusi, ℥ iii. senna, ℥ ii. agarici trochisc. ℥ i fiat levis decoctio : in colature, ℥ iii. dissolve electuarij diaturbith, vel de citro solutivi, ℥ iii. syr. ros. laxat. ℥ i. misce, fiat potus.* If you had rather have pills, *Rec. pilul. chochiarum, pil. arthriticarum, ana, ℥ ss. cum syr. de stacade fiant pillule, n. ix. or, Rec. pil. de agarico, pil. aggregat. ana, ℥ ii. cum aqua betonica fiant pil. no. vii. else Rec. pil. imperialium, pilul. fatidarum, ana, ℥ ss. cum aqua absynthij fiant pillule no. vii.* If you thinke to doe it by vomit more commodiously, as if the Tumor bee in the inferior parts : (for then it is commended, because of revulsion :) you shall provoke the same with *oleum commune*, or *oxymel* : or a decoction made with the seeds of *Attriplex*, or *nausturtium*, or with the roots of Radish. In the meane time, that the matter flowing may finde no settling in the affected part : the same must bee fortified in the beginning with repellents, somewhat mixt with discutients : but if the affect bee in the augmentation, the discutients must be somewhat more forcible ; for thus defending and strengthening therefore of the affected part, make an *Epithema*, *ex duabus aceti partibus, & una aque*, wherein a new sponge being dipped, minister it to the place : but on such wise make your binding on the sponge, that the beginning of your rowling bee beneath, and the finishing thereof above : else your *epitheme* may be made *ex nitro, aphronitro, & lixivio*, a cloth also wet therein, and applied : or it may consist, *ex decoctione nitri, or spuma nitri, & cinerum & aceti* : or thus compounded, *Rec. lixivii acerrimi, ex cineribus caulium, sarmentorum vitis, ficus, & tartaro confect. q. s. aceti q. s. olei parum, misce, fiat epithema :*

ma: in this also wet a sponge and foment the place: another, *Rec. cinerum sarmentorum vitis, ficus brassica, tamarisci, ana, p. i. fol. ebuli, tamarisci, ana, m. ss. boli armeni, ℥ i. ss. aquae in qua ferrum fuerit extinctum, li. iij. aceti, ℥ iij.* make a decoction to the waisting of the third part, and therewith foment the tumor, and bind it up with your rouler, being dipped in the same; but first the part must bee anointed with this liniment, before you binde it up: *Rec. cineris brassica, vel ilicis, ℥ ij, axungiae suillae, ℥ iij. misce, fiat linimentum;* an unguent for the matter you must thus prepare: *Rec. boli armeni, acatiae, ana, ℥ i. cyperi, ℥ ss. aloes, mirrhæ, ana, ℥ v. croci, ℥ ss. succi brassica, ℥ ij. ol. rosati, ℥ iij. aceti, ℥ i. ss. cera, q. s. misce, fiat ung.* if you wish your medicine in forme of a plaster, *Rec. aloes lycij, mirrhæ, acatiae, sies de glaucio, cyperi, croci, boli armeni, ana partes aequales: pulverizentur, & cum succo caulium & aceto, fiat emplastrum:* another: *Rec. nucis cupressi squinanthi, farina hordei, farina lupinorum, ana, ℥ ss. blattæ, bizantiae, aluminis, ana, ℥ ij. sem. papaveris corniculati, ℥ iij. aloes, mirrhæ, ana, ℥ i. suc. brassica, aceti, ana, q. s. acatiae, hypostidis, ana, ℥ ij. stercoris columb. stercor. capr. ana, ℥ iij. misce, fiat emplastr.* when the matter is impact, and hath now got lodging in the place, consider whether the same be thicke, or else of a thin substance, that may be resolved. For if so be, that it may be otherwise spent, then by ripening, frame your selfe thus to it by digerent or discutient medicines: as an epitheme made *ex lixivio, ex cinere, ficus, vitis, & ilicis facto,* and apply the same with a sponge, or a liniment thus prepared: *Rec. aluminis, sulphuris, mirrhæ, salis, ana partes aequales, ol. rosati, aceti, ana, q. s. fiat linimentum.* Another: *Rec. suc. ebuli, sambuci, oxylapathi, levistici, feniculi, ana, ℥ i. ung. de althea, ℥ iij. mellis ℥ i. ol. chamomelini, ℥ ij. coquantur ad succorum cons. fiat linimentum.* In forme of a plaster, thus: *Rec. stercoris vaccini, li. ss. olibani, styracis, musci arborum, calami aromatici, spice, absinthij, ana, ℥ ss. confire omnia cum aceto, & decocto caulium, & fiat emplastrum.* Another: *Rec. sulphuris, ℥ i. ster-*

coris columbini, \mathfrak{z} x. far. fabarum, \mathfrak{z} i. ss. mellis, \mathfrak{z} i. ss. succi
brassica, q. s. fiat emplastrum. Another: Rec. fol. ebuli, sambuci,
absynthij, ana, m. i. aluminis, sulphuris, salis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss.
coquantur, terantur, addendo, dialthea, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. axungie su-
illa, \mathfrak{z} i. ss. mellis, \mathfrak{z} i. fiat emplastrum. Another: Rec. rad.
cucumeris agrestis, \mathfrak{z} ii. origani, vel brassica, m. i. far. hordei,
 \mathfrak{z} i. coquantur, terantur, & fiat emplastrum. If contrari-
wise the matter being considered, be found grosse and un-
fit for resolation, frame to maturate it, cum ung. Diachy-
lone, or plaisters to the same end contrived, in this sort :
Rec. malve, brancha, ursina, rad. lily, ceparum, assarum li-
macum, fermenti, sem. lini, ana, q. s. boile them and work
them in a mortar cum axungia vel butyro, to the forme of
a plaster. Another: Rec. succi ebuli, sambuci, oxylapathi,
levistici, marathri, ana, part. i. dialthea, mellis, olei, buty-
ri, ana, q. s. coquantur, & fiat emplastrum. Another: Rad.
althea, \mathfrak{z} iii. rad. liliorum, \mathfrak{z} ii. caricarum, par. v. florum cha-
momelini, & melilori, ana, p. i. farine hordei, & fenugreci,
ana, \mathfrak{z} i. coquantur, & terantur, addendo pingued. gallinae,
butyri recentis, olei chamomelini, liliorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. rad.
brionia, rad. cucumeris agrestis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ol. liliorum, li. ss.
ol. de costo, \mathfrak{z} iiij. vini, \mathfrak{z} iiij. coquantur ad vini consumptionem,
terantur, addendo far. sem. lini, & fenugreci, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij.
fermenti, \mathfrak{z} i. ss. pingued. anseris, anatis, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. misce, fi-
at emplastrum. Another: Rec. rad. liliorum, \mathfrak{z} ij. cepe, \mathfrak{z} ij.
ss. althea, malva, ana, m. i. ss. chamomille, melilori, ana, p. i.
far. sem. lini, fenugr. ana, \mathfrak{z} i. coquantur, & terantur, ad-
dendo axungie suille, \mathfrak{z} iiij. misce, fiat emplastrum. When
the tumor is ripe, let it be opened with some hot iron, or
caustick. And because that in this case the naturall parts
(many times) are weake enough, and the body standeth
in need of hartening: you shall not neglect to provide for
the stomach both inward and outward meanes, as follow-
eth: Rec. conserve florum stecados, conserve roris marini,
ana, \mathfrak{z} i. cortic. mali citri, conditi, \mathfrak{z} ss. mirabol. emblico-
rum condit. \mathfrak{z} ij. specierum diacina momi, \mathfrak{z} y. cum syr. de cor-
ticibus citri, fiat electuarium, whereof let the patient take
the

To strengthen
the naturall
parts.

the value of a nut, an houre and a halfe before every meale.
 Lozenges. *Rec. spec. aromat. ros. ℥ i. sp. diagalanga, ʒ i. pul. corallorum, santali, citrini, ana, ʒ ss. corticum citri conditi, conserva ros. vet. ana, ℥ i. ss. zacchari in aquis menthae & absynthij dissoluti, q. s.* make them lozenges, every one weighing ℥ ij. and let him eat one fasting every day.
 A dredge: *Rec. coriandri conditi, ʒ ij. anisi, feniculi, ana, ʒ i. pul. cotoneorum, ℥ ij. cinamomi, elect. ʒ iiij. spec. aromat. ros. ℥ ij. zacchari, q. s. fiat tragema,* whereof give after every meale one spoonfull, commanding the patient to abstaine from drink after it: for the outside you may make for the stomach this unguent. *Rec. ol. lentiscini, mastichini, ros. an. ʒ i. ss. nucis moscate, cariophilorum, ana, ℥ i. cortic. citri sicci, ʒ ij. coralli utriusque, ana, ℥ ss. florum chamom. aneti, ana, ʒ iiij. spicinar. squinanthi, ana, ʒ i. acetum parum, cere, q. s. fiat unguentum.* A plaster for it thus: *Rec. massa empl. pro stomacho, ʒ ij. cerati Galen. emendantis vitia stomachi, ℥ i. ss. tereb. parum, misce, fiat emplastrum.* If now in the processe of the cure, there fall out accidents troublesome, and hindering the cure, as paine, hardnesse or ulcer, you shall not bee without meanes likewise to answer them accordingly: and first delay the paine with *Oesypo humida*, or *vino cocto*, or a cerate compounded *ex ol. chamomel. nardino, absynthino, & cera*, or this liniment: *Rec. Oesypi, ʒ i. ss. passi, ol. chamomel. vel anethini, ʒ i. misce, fiat linimentum.* Hardnesse, if there bee any, you shall soften with *medulla bubula*, or *cervina*, &c. or an unguent thus provided: *Rec. axung. bubul. ʒ iiij. galb. bdell. ammoniaci in aceto dissol. ana, ʒ i. ss. picis, ʒ ij. terebent. ʒ iiij. mirrhae, ℥ iiij. cortic. thuris, ℥ ij. ol. veteris, ʒ iiij. misce, fiat unguentum.* Another: *Rec. mucilaginis altheae, sem. lini, mucilaginis fenugraci, ana, ʒ. iiij. farina hordei, ʒ iiij. axungie gallinae, ol. liliorum, ana, ʒ ij. butyri, ℥ i. croci, ʒ i. ammoniaci, bdellij, styracis, ana, q. s. vitellorum ovorum, numero ij. misce, fiat unguentum.* If it come to an ulcer, then whilest it is foule, cleanse it with a mundificative *ex apio*, or apply *ung. apostolorum*: so after it be

clensed, fill it up with flesh, and when it is plaine, cover it with a cicatrize, as in many other places you are instructed.

ANNOTATIONS.

- (a) **T**His Tumor is of two sorts : one gathered & limited within a certain place; called properly and simply, Oedema : the other diffuse, and unbounded, more rightly termed Tumor Oedematosus. This is of Phlegmaticke blood, joyned with evill disposition of the liver, and uncollected juyce distributed, and that alwayes : the other, though sometime with such infirmity of the naturall parts, yet other some time of naturall Phlegme, and of outward causes only : which is then also to bee cured by outward medicines. But
- Tumor aqueus** Tumor Oedematosus, called of some, the Watry Tumor, requireth both inward and outward meanes, though of like nature, to the helps of a simple Oedema : yet by so much the more forcible, as it is in degree a stronger enemy, and so for this cure, you may proceed in the same way of the last chapter, intending and strengthening all your meanes as circumstances shall lead you: knowing that the difference of the diseases, is not such as might require other scopes of cure, or new natured medicines, but rather discreet provision, that those your remedies may be of strength enough to match, and finally vanquish the power of a stronger disease : and this not in the inner medicines onely, but in the outer also, as here for a supply, followeth : Apply a new sponge dipt in oxyrhodino, wherein salt is dissolved, or foment the place cum lixivio ex cineribus sarmentorum, caulium, ficus, ilicis, quercus & tartari, addito sale, vel aphronitro, vel sulphure, some adde to their Lixivium, Aristilog, rotunda, ammoniac. & bdellium, but first ever arming the parts against the sharpnesse of the lee with some ointment, as you may doe with this liniment or unguent following : Rec. Salis nitri, ℥ x. piperis, baccarum lauri, ana, ℥ i. ol. laurini, ℥ vi. cera, q. s. fiat linimentum : some adde pulpam passul. Rec. rad. ircos, & cucumeris
- A mixture ex olio rosacco & sacro.**

cucumeris agreſtis, nucum cupreſſi, oſſis tibiæ hominis, cinerum rad. braſſicæ, ana, ꝯ ij. boracis, nitri, ana, ꝯ i. ol. anetini, ceræ, ana, q. ſ. fiat unguentum. *A plaſter of great commendation: Rec. ſem. ſinapi, ſem. urticæ, ſulph. ariſto- lochiæ rot. ſpumæ maris, bdellij, ana, ꝯ i. ammoniaci, ol. vet. & ceræ, ana, ꝯ ij. fiat emplaſtrum, good alſo for the flatu- ous tumor. Hitherto pertaineth hydrocephalus, and hy- drocele, handled among the paticular tumors.*

(b) *It comprehendeth all peafe, beanes, chiches, rice, and ſuch like.*

CHAP. X.

Of the flatuous tumor.



Vmor flatuoſus ſpringeth of a gathering of Definition.
windy ſpirits, either under the ſkinne, or
eſſe under the membrans which couer and
cloath the bones or muſcles. The effi-
cient cauſe is imbecility of naturall heat, and Causes and
then the party hath weak concoction, and ſignes.

is given to a quiet or idle life, &c. the materiall cauſe an-
tecedent, is flegmatick humor, out of which windineſſe
is eaſily gendred, and therefore cold and moiſt tempera-
ture, flegmaticke diet, ſuſetting, idleneſſe, ſlothfulneſſe,
old age, &c. be ſignes thereof. The conjoyned cauſe is the
flatuous ſpirits now already retained, either under the
ſkin, or ſome membrans, thorow which they can get no
paſſage, for the thickneſſe or cloſe ſubſtance of thoſe parts:
the ſignes of the conjoyned cauſe, and ſo of the diſeaſe, are
a tumor or ſwelling in any part, with a certaine bright-
neſſe or ſhining, which being preſſed with the finger,
ſheweth a certaine reſiſtance, and ſometime being ſmit-
ten vpon, yeeldeth a ſound like a bladder, or taber, the
party feeletn very often, ſome wandring windineſſe run
hither and thither thorow their body: the paine is exten-
ſive,

Prog.

Cure:

Diet.

Inward means.

Outward
means.

live, or stretching, &c. Flatuous spirits not discussed, bring many discommodities. Vaporous puffs coursing hither and thither thorow the body, with paine and anguishes, are greatly to be feared, for it is a token that some venimous matter was the occasion of them. Because the antecedent cause which is the flegmatike humour, aboundeth in such a body, or specially the stomacke, first provide by dyet to diminish the same, viz. let his aire be temperate, his sleepe shorter, his belly soluble, his exercise moderate, his bread of barley, wherein also beside salt there is some cummin mingled, his brothes of Chiches with Onions and Parsley, his flesh meates, Weather mutton, Veale, and mountaine birds, his drinke (a) white odoriferous wine or pallet, in the meane time forbid as hurtfull, all grosse, viscous, raw, flegmaticke, and flatuous meates, such as are sweet things, pulse, raw fruits, rape roots, chestnuts, milke, cheese, &c. generally also obseruing, that his diet all times be spare enough in quantity, secondly his dyet so set, prepare by medicines, the humours fit for purging, thus: *Rec. syr. de duabus radicibus, mellis ros. an. ʒ vi. aqua faniculi, aqua capit. ven. aqua scabiosa, ana. ʒ j. misce, fiat syr. pro vna dosi*, and so after accordingly for five or six doses, then purge either with clister, made with things discussing windinesse, or this potion: *Rec. diacatholici ʒ j. diaphemici ʒ ss. cum aqua faniculi & de fumo terre, fiat potio brevis, addendo, diacymini, ʒ ss.* the measure of your purging, in this, as also in other matters, must be according to the age, temperature and strength of the Patient, and so the quantities to be increased or diminished accordingly. thus having foreseene for the antecedent cause: the conjoyned must be attenuated, discussed and scattered by all meanes. Simples serving to that purpose, are these: *anissum, faniculum, daucus, carum, cuminum, seseli, apium, petroselinum, ruta, bacca lauri, ol. Irinum, laurinum, rutaceum, nardinum, costinum, Ricininum, ol. spice, nucum, de euphorbio, de piperibus, tixivium* applied with a new sponge. Of these againe and such like, may be compounded
divers

divers formes, for your use as here followeth. An Epitheme, *Ex sapa, cum vino, & exiguo aceto, & oleo*, applied with *lana succida*, or an Epitheme, made *ex parietaria, Centaury, aniso, feniculo, danco, caro, cumino, Chamomilla, anetho, steechade, roremarino, melle, fursure, &c.* or *ex lixivio, cum sapa & oleo mixto, & spongia excepto*. Or, *ex (b) strigmentis gymnastorum, calce viva, ex aqua, & vino, simul cactis*. Else, *ex lixivio, cum nitro, & aceto*: otherwise, *ex decocto hyssopi, cum oleo rutaceo*, or, *Rec. sapa. ℥ iij. olei anetini, saponis mollis, ana, ℥ ij. misce. fiat Epithema*: and herein moyst a sponge or flanke wooll, and apply the same. A quilt for the same you may make, after this sort: *Rec. mily li. j. ss. salis, li. j. artemisia, maiorana, an. m. j. sem. carui, fanugreci, cumini, ana. ℥ j. florum Chamomilla, florum meliloti, florum stecadis, florum anthos, ana, p. j. torrefiant omnia in sartagine*, and make thereof two quilts, which being ouersprinckled with some pleasant wine, must be warme applied to the part affected. Afterward annoynting the part with this unguent: *Rec. rad. gentiane, ℥ j. agrimonia, chalamenti, origani, ana, ℥ ss. rubia tinctorum, ℥ iij. squinanti, masticis, ana, ℥ j. ss. spicenardi, croci, ana, ℥ iij. aque vite. ℥ j. ss. olei anethini, ol. nardini, ol. de castoreo, ana, ℥ iij. cera, q. s. fiat ungent*. Or this: *Rec. ol. anethini, ol. cutacei, ol. laurini, ol. spica, ol. mastichini, an ℥ j. calamanti, centaury, absinthij, maiorana, tritorum, ana, ℥ j. sem. feni, rute, lupinorum, baccarum lauri, an. ℥ ij. mellis crudi, q. s. fiat vng.* Another: *Rec. ol. chamomelini, olei anetini, olei amigdal. amar. olei rute, ana, ℥ j. sem. anisi, feniculi, danci, sem. cuxini, carui, ameos, & rute, ana, ℥ j. ss. Vini albi, ℥ iij. coquantur usque ad vini consm. expressione adde, cera, q. s. fiat unguentum*. Plaisters likewise for the purpose you haue: *de baccis lauri, & de semine sinapi*: Or thus compounded: *Rec. propoleos, li. i. ss. ros. rubr. ℥ i. coquantur in vino albo, pnsantur, addanturque piperis, caryophilorum, nucis moschata, zinzibris, ana, ℥ ij. cumini, anisi, feniculi, sem. apij, ameos, ana, ℥ j. ss. ol. chamom. ol. anethini, ol. ruta, an. ℥ ij.*

Paine.

℥ ij. fiat Empl. Minister this plaister warme: but first scarifie the place superficially: and chuse of these for your turne, the most convenient, and of proportionable facultie, both for the place affected, and tractability of the matter. In the meane time, if naturall heat be weake, and so be found an efficient, in this matter, stirre up and refresh the same both by heating dyet, afore prescribed, as also by medicines strengthening the concoctive vertue, chiefly of the stomacke, to which end, you have both inward and outward ones. To take inwardly for that purpose, *diaciminum*, *diacalamentum*, *aromaticum* ros. *diagalanga*, *diacinamomum*, *dianisum*, &c. very availeable also is this dredge. Rec. *anisi marathri*, *carui*, *dauci*, *cumini*, *bac. lauri*, an. ℥ j. *glycyrrhiza*, *galanga*, *zinzibris*, an. ℥ ss. *caryoph. cubebae*. *piper. sem.* *ruta*, an. ℥ ij. *anisi*, *zaccha. obducti*, ℥ iij. *zac. li. ss.* misce fiat pulvis. Outwardly apply ol. *Nardinum*, *absynthinum*, *mentha*, *costinum*, *ruta*, *nucis moschate*, &c. Now, if in the case of a flatuous tumor there be paine found as a companion joyned with it, strive first to mitigate the same, and then discusse the flatuous matter afterward: and if the flatuous spirit proceed of a venemous matter, then shall you use this Art to remove the same: first bind the part both above and beneath the place, & in the middest between, open the tumor with your incision knife, or a hot iron, so as that the venemous matter may have easie passage out, this done, dresse up the wound with a mixture made *ex aloe*, *bolo armeno.* ol. ro. & *aceto*. After three or foure dayes, indeauour to fill it up with flesh, and so to cicatrize it, as Art requireth.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **V**ery availeable have I found it to tunne up in new Ale, the hearb called of Matthiolus Common Eupatorie, and when it is stale enough, giue it to the Patient, for his continuall drinke:

(b) The uncleane sweatinesse of men of great exercise.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Tumor called *struma*.



Truma is a tumor, in which underneath certaine as it were, glandules made of matter and bloud, (*a*) doe grow, and these have their place most of all in the necke: though they sometime bee found in other places also. The inward

Causes and
signes.

cause is flegmaticke humour wherewith then likely the body aboundeth, by reason of such a diet, used before time: and surfeiting, idlenesse, or resty life whereto the party is addicted, &c. Outward causes befalls, strokes and surfeiting life, &c. which things by the Patients relation are easily found out.

They which have a narrow and short forehead, with temples flat, as it were compressed, and large jawes, those are subiect to the Queens evill. These kinde of tumors doe not lightly come to maturation: but if they do, and after be so healed, for the most part, yet they spring againe, neare the cicatrize of the old. The *Struma* that is small, of a gentle condition, and superficialis in the skinne, is easily cured; contrariwise, if it be great, of a maligne nature, and deeply lodgde, it is hardly healed. Againe, if it be of late growth, it may be resolued and discussed, but the inveterated ones cannot. Children often, old men seldome are taken with this tumor. Paine and heate in *struma*, sheweth that it eyther tendeth to suppuration, or else degenerateth into a fistule, or Cancer.

Prog.

Appoint your diet such, as may both drie, somewhat heat, and make thinne: as temperate aire, exercise before meat, the meats of good juyce and easie concoction, pleasant wine, &c. avoiding moist, marriish, low, or cellarlike habitation, overmuch repletion and satiety: also such things as breed upbreyding, and loathing in the stomacke, grosse

Diet.

Inward
meanes.

grosse meats, drinking of cold water, idlenesse, or restie life, &c. let the quantitie alwayes bee spare, yea so that if the partie sometime abstaine utterly from meat, it shall be verie available for him, then proceed on, to the more sensible taking away of the antecedent cause, by medicine: as first, preparing the humour by this syrupe: *Rec. oxy-mellitis compos. syr. de stechade, mellis rosati, ana, ʒ ss. aqua scabiosa, aqua fumiterre, ana, ʒ j.* mixe them and make a syrupe for one dose; and so after for moe, as need requireth: when the humour is prepared, purge them with this potion: *Rec. diapheniconis, diacatholiconis, elect. indi majoris, ana, ʒ ij. cum decoctione communi fiat potus.* Or the powder of *Tirbith*, of *Avicenna* or *Rhasis* his description, or else prepare a magistrall powder, in this order: *Rec. rad. aristol. rot. raphani, rad. spathule fetide, an. ʒ j, pimpinelle, piloselle, ruta, ana, ʒ ij, scrophularia, philipendula, ana, ʒ ss, anisi ʒ ij, zinzibris, ʒ j, turbith. senna, ana, ʒ ij, zaccha. ʒ iiii.* make hereof a powder, whereof let the patient take everie morning fasting j spoonfull in white wine: you may purge also with *hiera pigra*, *pil. chochia*, or *pil. de agarico*, &c. After competent purging, by the common passage of the belly, it will be further also convenient to cleanse the blood by the wayes of urine: whereunto this potion serueth: *Rec. scrophularia m. iiii. philipend. m. ii. pimpinelle, piloselle, tanaceti, caulium rub. rubia ma, an. m. j. rad. arist. rot. spathule fetide, raphani, ana, m. ss.* boile them in *vino albo*, & melle, usque ad consumptionem medietatis, then straine them, and giue thereof to the patient every third day, three ounces in the morning fasting. The conjoynde cause, is to bee considered two wayes: to wit, as it is apt or fit for Resolution, or else utterly unfit for such kinde of meanes. If it may be (therefore) resolved, then use medicines meet to mollifie, make thinne, disperse and separate the matter, such as *Diachylon commune*, *Diachylon magnum*, or *Diapalma*, these bee of vulgar use, but you may provide you of more choice and tried medicines among these that follow: first, ex
stercore

Outward
meanes.
To resolve the
matter.

stercore caprillo, cum melle & aceto, 2 ℥. ex fenugraco, sem.
lini, & brassica, cum muscilag. althea, 3 ℥. ex calce vina,
melle vel oleo, vel adipe suillo, 4 ℥. ex stercore bubulo &
aceto coctis 5 ℥. Rec. ol. antiqui. 3 ℥. xii. aruginis 3 ℥. xiii. picis
sicca, 3 ℥. vi. ladani. 3 ℥. iii. lithargi. 3 ℥. xii. galb. 3 ℥. iii. misce
fiat emplastr. 6 ℥. Rec. rad. brionie, cyclaminis, cucumeris
agrestis, althea, lili caelestis, ana, 3 ii coquantur in vino al-
bo, terantur, addendo, ammoniaci in aceto dissoluti, bdellii,
opoponacis, in ol. sesamino dissoluti, ana, 3 i stercoris colum-
bini, stercoris caprini, ana, 3 i ss. ladani, stiracis calamita,
ana, 3 ss. picis navalis, q. s. fiat emplastrum, 7 ℥. Rec. fari-
na fabarum, far. hordei, ana, 3 x. rad. glizerize, althea,
ana, 3 v. picis 3 v. cera alba, adipis anserini, ana, 3 x. ol.
veteris, urina pueri, ana, q. s. fiat Emplastrum, 8 ℥. Rec.
stercoris bubuli, 3 ii. radic. caulium. radic. capparorum,
squilla, ficuum, ana, 3 ss. lupinorum, bdellii, ana, 3 ii. aceti,
mellis, axungia suilla, fecis olei antiqui, ana, q. s. fiat empla-
strum 9 ℥. Recipe ammoniaci, bdellii, Galbani, ana, partes
equales, macerentur triduo in aceto, dissolutis addatur sur-
furis subt. q. s. fiat emplastrum. 10, ℥. Rec. radic. filicis,
asphodeli ana, q. s. coquantur in vino optimo, rudentur
addendo sulphuris vivi, parum. 11 ℥. Recipe Stercoris bu-
buli, caprini columbini, anserini, ana, 3 ii. farina hordei,
farina lupinorum, farina lolii, ana, 3 ii. ss. ammoniaci, bdel.
galb. in aceto dissol. ana, 3 ss. mel. 3 iii. suc. ebuli, suc. cau-
lium, ana, 3 iii. axungia suilla, q. s. fiat emplastr. 12 ℥. Rec.
ol. lily. vellauri, 3 xii. picis sicca, 3 vi. ladani, 3 iii. litharg.
3 xii. galb. 3 iy. styracis, 3 ii. arug. 3 xiii. fiat emplastrum.
13 ℥. Recipe rad. ireos, 3 iii. coquantur in aceti & mellis
ana, 3 ix. terantur, addendo, terebenthina, resina, dealthea,
ana, 3 iii. pulveris cumini, fenugraci, ana, 3 i. fiat Empla-
strum. 14 ℥. Rec. sinapi, stercoris columbini, ana, 3 ii. mica
panis, 3 iii. mellis, 3 iii. aceti, li. ss. boile them to the
thicknesse of a plaster. An unguent you may make thus:
Rec. cinerum limacum, 3 j. axungia suilla, 3 j. ss. misce, If the matter
fiat unguentum. Now if so bee you perceive the matter be unfit for res-
to be altogether unfit for resolution, then have you two solution.
wayes.

wayes to endeavour the emptying of it : to wit, suppuration and incision. If you see, it be meet to ripen it, fashion it to your purpose, with a plaster made *ex farina hordei, pice, olibano, & urina pueri*. Or, if that will not serve, this: *Rec. rad. altheae, liliorum, ana, li. ss. coquantur in aqua, contundantur addendo, alliorum sub prunis coct. caparum coctarum, ana, ℥ iii. ol. liliorum, butyri, ana, ℥ ii. pingued. suille, anserina, ana, ℥ ii. ss. farine triticeae, fenugreci sem. lini ana, q. s. vitellorum ovorum, n. ij. fiat emplastr.* Another: *Rec. myrrhe ℥ x. ammoniaci, thymiamatis, ana, ℥ viij. visci quercini, ℥ j. galbani, ℥ ss. propeleos, ℥ j. misce.* When it is ripe, open it with instrument or ruptorie : as, *ex calce & sapone* : or, *Cantharides* : or, with Arsenicke. The last meanes, and utmost in this case, is manuell operation: which is to be used, when the tumor will neither give place to resolutes, nor yet be ordered by maturatives, as hath beene hitherto said. The same manuell operation is thus to be performed. Let the patient be laid along upon his bed, his feet fastened sundrily to the bedposts, and his head firmly holden of some that are assistant to you in that worke : then divide the skinne, that lyeth over the Tumor, with a straight line, or somewhat slope-wise : because likewise, the vessels and nerues, contained in the same, do lie in straight manner answerably : This alwaies provided, that you worke not so roundly, as to rush through the thickest of the skinne, at once, with one incision, but by leisure : for nothing is violently to be performed in this businesse: And in the lesser sort of them, which are also of the gentler condition, a simple lined section will serve; but in the greater sort, the incision must be made after the figure of a Mirt leafe : and the veines and arteries gently, and by little and little, bared, must be put aside. After this, dilate, and stretch wide open, with mullets, or little hooks, the lips or borders of the divided skinne, and either with your fingers, lancet scale, or spatule, separate the membrans, untill by little and little the lumpe being delivered from all his holds, may bee taken forth.

Manuell operation.

forth. But if it bee enwrapped with vessels, with great heed then is the businesse to bee handled, lest by any negligence committed, great fluxe of blood should follow. In such a case therefore, it is best to draw open with your mullets but one of the sides, and so with your lancet, by little and little sever the same from the parts tied to it. And this once done on the one side, performe so much after on the other side. There being speciall care taken, lest either the arteries called *Carotide*, or yet the recurrent *Nerves* be violated or touched. Now, if it doe fall out, that in making incision, through hitting upon some vessell, there follow such profusion of blood, as tendeth to the hinderance and trouble of this your businesse, then shall you tie up the same vessell, or (unlesse it bee verie great) cut it quite asunder: either else, if it bleed not with any full force, stop it with remedies for such a purpose: and so proceed on with your worke begun. (b) And when you have proceeded so farre, in undermining it, that you have brought the foundation of it to a narrow point, it behooveth to cut it up expertly, and cunningly: as also, to search diligently the place, whether there bee other moe *strumæ* thereto adjoyning, which in like manner (if you finde any) you must draw out, as is aforesaid. As for the fluxe of blood, that is not verie forcible, but in meane sort, such (I say) you may easily stay, by medicines of drying facultie: as stuphes, sponges, or battes of cotton dipt, and againe wrung out in cold water, or vinegar, or *oxycratum*: which is a mixture of the m two, and so applied. But if your proceeding hitherto be free, and without any interruption of bloudie fluxions, then go on to fill the wound with powder of *thus*, and (c) lints, binding upon (for the better staying on of the lints) wooll wet in wine. Again, if the case so fall, that any notable or large veine bee growne fast to the root or bottome of it, then shall it not be good to cut it up by the root, but to make a strong tiall or binding upon the same vessell, and so leaving it in his place, till by little and little, it may
E breake

breake loose from his hold, and fall forth without danger. The tiall or band must be of such a matter, as may not easily putrifie: as threed of silke: for those things that easily putrifie, do soone let slip the hold that they have. Moreover, if your worke thus finished, there yet remaine any part of the bladder, or membran that enwrapped the matter of the aforesaid Tumor, or any other outward thing else remaine behinde, it is to be consumed by filling the wound, the first daies, with Cotton, wet in salt water: and after applying *unguent*. (d) *Aegyptiacum*. To conclude: if the sore being opened, appeare filthie, cleanse it with *unguentum apostolorum*, *unguentum Aegyptiacum*, *Emplastr. Diachylon*, *Diapalma*, *mundificative ex apio*: or, *pulvis Mercurij*. After, if it be hollow, fill it up with flesh: applying thus, *aristolochia*, *pompholygos*, *aloes*, *cadmia*, *manna*, *myrrha*, *fuligo thuris*, *unguentum aureum*, *Mesua*, *unguentum fuscum Nicholai*, *croceum*, *Tetrapharmacum*, &c. Lastly, to the Cicatrize, with such as, *galle immature*, *mirthus*, *malicorium*, *squamma aris*, *Chalciteos*, *erugo*, *scoria plumbi*, *stibium*, *ceratum mirthinum*, *cadmia cremata*, *cerussa*, *pompholygos*, *thutia*, *bolus armenus*, *terra sigillata*, *plumbum ustum*: or, *unguentum alb. Rhasis*, &c. And if paine much solicite the cure, strive to mitigate the same, with a stuphe wet in the white of an egge, and oile of Roses, or with *unguentum Populeon*, or any such other medicines mitigatorie.

ANNOTATIONS.

- (a) **A**nd inclosed with a membran.
- (b) Here, though I haue not followed the words of Wecker, yet by the light of sense, and evidence of *Aegineta*, I have aymed nearer the truth.
- (c) (As you would say) lintie properties, including pla-geats, dozelles, or any such formes, as the Chirurgion useth to dresse up a hollow wound.
- (d) Or *pulu. precipitati*, or such other practise as all common

common points are ever referred to the Artists iudgement.

Struma is called of the barbarous sort, *scrofula*, and Englished the Kings or Queenes euil, being commonly cured by the hand of the Prince, and otherwise therefore, seldom striven withall amongst us. Queenes euil.

Supplie.

Hitherto may bee also reduced, the Tumour called *Glandula*, which is like a little kernel, soft, moveable, and separate from the parts round about it: growing commonly in the emunctories. It is cured by artificiall incision, or the like resolving, and outspending medicines, as other like tumors: or, *Rec. nucum cupressi, & j ficus acerbas, iij. misceantur cum succo sambuci*, and apply it: Else, *ammoniacum in aceto acerrimo eliquatum*: or, *emplastrum de bdellio*: or the medicines used to *Ganglion*, which tumor also, for supply sake, may here bee ranged: though not for likenesse of generation and place: yet for agreeablenesse of proportion and cure. Glandula after Guido.

Ganglium, is a concretion, or knottie growing upon some sinew, or tendon: the place is commonly the wrest of the hand, and instep or ankle of the foot. It commeth of some stroke: or extreme labour and straine of the parts: through which slimie flegme, or (as *Fernel.*) natural melancholie: or yet (perhaps more rightly) the viscous nourishment of the tendon, and panniculous parts (partly pressed out by the present violence: partly, afterward excerned through resolution of the bruised places) gathereth there together, and wanting cure, in time, compacteth, and groweth to hardnesse. *Calmetius* often cured it, by rubbing it often with spittle onely. Howbeit, in others, he hath used this processe of cure. *Rec. fol. sambuci, P. j. salis modicum, masticeantur simul*, and chafe the *Ganglium* therewith, till there bee no iuyce or moisture left: then anoint it with this unguent. *Rec. mucilaginis althea,* Ganglium. Li. 7. ca. 3. Li. 1. ca. 13.

lini & fenugraci, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ol. chamom. lilior. & irini, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ol. sambuci, \mathfrak{z} ij. coquantur ad consm. mucilaginum, postea adde, gummi ammoniaci, bdellij, opoponacis, & sagap. in aceto dissol. ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. axungie anseris & anatis, an. \mathfrak{z} j. axungie suille veteris salis expertis, li. ss. medulla cruris vituli & cervi, ana, \mathfrak{z} x. spuma maris, \mathfrak{z} ss. fiat unguentum. A plaster, Rec. empl. oxycrocei, \mathfrak{z} j. mucaginis althea, lini & fenugraci, ana \mathfrak{z} v. euphorbij, sagapeni, ammoniaci, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. resina, \mathfrak{z} vj. cera alba, \mathfrak{z} ij. dissolvantur gummi in aceto, fiatque emplastr. When Ganglion by these meanes, is softened, upon the fresh removing of the plaster, whilest the place is yet warme, fixe your thumbe upon it, and with fine force, crush it in sunder, and binde laminam blumbi, rubd over cum mercurio, upon the place for nine or tenne dayes. Nodus is the like knotty formed gathering, as Ganglion, growing any where without the joynts, and kernelly places: as saith Fernelius loc. cit. It is cured by the like resolving and discutient medicines, as those others aforesaid. The Arabians, and their sectaries are yet full gorgde, with needlesse names, and differences of Tumors, which (wishing for a Hercules) I will not touch.

Nodus.

CHAP. XII.

Of Atheroma, Steatoma, and Meliceris.

Def.



Atheroma, is a Tumor voyde of paine, or change of colour, containing in the membran, or some sinewie coate, a clammy humour, (a) like a pulteis made of sodden meale. Meliceris is a Tumor in like sort voyd of paine, but round, and containing in a sinewie coate, a thinne humor representing the substance of Honey.

Steatoma, is likewise a Tumor in colour nothing differing from other parts: soft in feeling, small in the beginning,

ning, but much inlarging and increafing in proceffe of time : the humor it containeth is like fewet, and is alfo inclofed in his proper membran.

The inward caufe is Phlegmaticke humor, which the fignes of flegme abounding in the body, will declare. Outward caufes be fals, ftrokes, turfeting, drunkenneffe, &c. which may be defcried by the Patient. You fhall acknowledge *atheroma*; by that it is a tumor lying longwife and fomewhat high ridged, and which being printed in with the finger, returneth slowly to his forme againe, by reason of the humors clammineffe. Also *melliceris* is difcerned by his roundneffe and thinner fubftanced humor, then that in *atheroma* : being (as is faid before) like honie, and this tumor being preffed with the finger, both yeeldeth backe speedily, and alfo returneth as haftily to his olde fafhion againe. But *Steatoma* contrarife, is hard, refifting in feeling, and giving no place to the fingers preffing it, the humor being indeed fewer like.

Caufes and fignes.

Melliceris is to be dealt with by difcutients, corrofives, and incifion. *Atheroma* with corrofive medicines and incifion onely. But *Steatoma*, no other way then by incifion. For the abating of the antecedent caufe, fet downe the fame dyet, that before is appointed in Oedema. Then prepare the humor, with *syr. acetofus, de bizantijs, de hiffopo, de duabus radicibus, de quinque radicibus, de ftachade, oxyfaccharum, mel. rof. colatum, oxymel simplex, oxymel fcyllyticum* : of thefe, as fhall be thought good, given with waters appropriate, as, *de betonica, hiffopi, faniculi, falvia, meliffe, primula veris*. So afterward make your purge of *semen carthami, polypodium, agaricum, &c.* Or if stronger be required, *Colocynthis, Turbith, efula, euphorbium, elleborus albus, &c.* Thefe alfo you have ready compounded, *Diaphenicum, Indum mains, Elect. diacarthami, elect. de citro fol.* Again, *Pill. de agarico, pil. Chochia, fatida, de benedieta, pil. arthretica, pill. de opoponaco, de euphorbio, &c.* Now if the conjoynde caufe be meete for refolution, difcuffe the fame with thefe plasters. The

Prog.

Cure!

Inward means.

Outward means.

first, *Rec. rad. cyclaminis, q. s. axungia veteris, sulphuris vivi, ana, part. i. contundantur & fiat emplastrum.* 2. *℞. Rec. passul. enucleatarum, n. xx. squamma, ℥ ss. misce.* 3. *℞. Rec. passularum enucleat. li. j. cumini triti, ℥ vi. nitri, ℥ iij. contundantur & misceantur.* 4. *℞. Rec. salis ammoniaci, spuma arg. cerussa, ana, li. j. cere, terebentina, galbani, opoponacis, ana, ℥ j. rubrica sinopice ℥ vi. aceti, ℥ viij. ss. misce.* If they will not be resolved, consume them with eating medicines: as with a plaster made *ex calce, sapone & lixivio*: or, *Rec. calcis vive, ℥ ss. facula vini combustæ, nitri liquidi tostæ, ana, ℥ ij. minij ℥ j. cum lixivio fiat empl.* or, *Rec. squammæ eris, ℥ ss. arsenici rubri, ℥ ij. ellebori nigri, ℥ ij. cum rosaceo fiat empl.* or, *Rec. crynaceorum ustorum, testæ sepiæ, auri pigmenti, ana, part. æquales: cum rosaceo fiat empl.* Apply your plaster and make a deepe eschar: then make incision directly through the middest of it, euen to the quicke, putting after into the place of the incision, *arsenicum sublimatum*, or one of the caustickes aforesaid. Else, if you choose rather, to accomplish the matter by incision, then by the course of eating medicines, now delivered: then must your incision be after the forme of a Mirt leafe, and slopewise: so that no nerve, veine, or arterie underlying may receive hurt: unlesse the tumor be in the flanks, or such places, in which, the incision must be ouerthwart, because of the doubling or pleating of the skinne, in those places, whilest the parts be moved. And so the very purse or bladder, wherein the humor is lodged, must be wholly taken out, lest the same affect eftsoones revive againe. The blood that issueth while the bladder is rooting up, is to be stayed, with applying a sponge dipt in *oxycrato*: or the white of an egge, mixt with astringent powders: and ever in such kindes of operations, medicines that assuage paine are to be used: as the white of an egge, with rose oyle. If there hap to remaine any part of the bladder of it, waste it away after, by corrosive medicines: such as *unguentum Aegyptiacum*, or the powder of Mercurie.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) *S*ometime it is as starch, sometime thicker, sometime smixt with hayres, fragments of bones, pieces (as it were) of brimstone, or such other matter.

Of Melancholike Tumors.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the true, or legitimate Scirrhus.



He legitimate *scirrhus*, is a tumor very Def.
hard, and void of paine: neverthelesse,
not altogether insensible. It is ingendred
of the naturall melancholike humor. The
inward cause is melancholike juyce, ga- Causes and
thered in the body, by reason that the signes.

Spleene hath not well performed his office in draining it.
And this is the antecedent cause, acknowledged by the
signes of Melancholie.

The conjoynde is, when the same Melancholike juyce
is impacted (now) in the part affected. The outward
cause is, evill regiment of life, that ingendreth and keapeth
up thicke and melancholike blond, which by the Patient
his relation is understood. The tumor is hard, and stiffely
resisting: the colour, meane, betwixt red and blacke: as
it were browne, or swartish colour. The sense or feeling
of the place, dull.

Scirrhus tumors, in the beginning, appeare small, but Progn.
in proesse of time, by little and little, they are increased,
and become greater: these melancholike tumors, if they
be well handled, are cured by resolution: sometime they
continue indurate: and many times degenerate into a
Cancer. For the cure of this tumor: first, provide for the Cure:

Diet.

melancholike humor, abounding in the body, and being the antecedent cause of the same, by dyet: as, providing for a temperate ayre, the sleepe longer then accustomed, moderate exercise, soluble belly, and tranquility of mind. Let the bread be of wheate meanelly salted and leavened, but well baked. Let his meate be reare Egges, Chicken, Henne, Capon, Indian Pecoocke, Partridge, Fesant, Quaille, yong Kidde, Veale, Weathers flesh, &c. Also, Spinage, Lettice, Borage, Buglosse, Hoppes. His drink, wine, both thinne and sweet smelling: being warie to avoide all immoderate exercise, excessive affections of the minde, as carefulnesse, sadnesse, &c. watching, coorse or brannie bread, Biefe, Goates flesh, Hares flesh, Foxes, Snailles, and salted meates. Of potherbes shunne Coleworts, and of pulse, most of all Lintels: and all grosse wines, and red. To conclude, let the whole order of his dyet be sober and moderate. The dyet thus appointed: if you spie the bloud to be very thicke and blacke, and no other impediment stand in the way, open a veine, then prepare the humor, with medicines heating and moystening, as with this apozeme: *Rec. rad. & fol. lapathi acuti, rad. & fol. buglosse, boraginis, fumaria, herbarum capil. com. cichori, endivia, rostri porcini, lupulorum ana, m j. melisse, m. ss. 4 sem. frig. ma. contusorum, ana. ℥ ij. sem. portulace, ℥ ij. anisi, feniculi, ana, ℥ j. passularum mundat. ℥ vj. polipodij ℥ j. sene. ℥ j. ss. thymi, epithimi, ana, ℥ ij. florum violarum boraginis, buglosse, ana, P. j. fiat decoctio, in colatura li. ij. dissolve, succi pomorum odorif. succi buglosse, ana, ℥ iiij. boyle them againe to li. j. ss. and with sufficient quantity of suger, make your apozeine. Clarifie the same after, and aromatize it cum pulveris diamargar. frig. & diatrag. frig. ana. ℥ j. use it at iiij. doses. Either may you for that purpose use syrops: as, de fumaria, buglosse, boragine, endivia, cichorio sine rhabarbaro, epithemo, scolopendria, &c. oxysacchara, &c. else one thus compounded: *Rec. syr. de fumaria, syr. de buglosse, vel endivia, syr. de scolopendria, syr. de epithimo, ana. ℥ j. ss. aquarum lupuli, aquarum cichori, ana, ℥ vj.**

Inward
meanes.

℥vj. pul. *santal. mosc. cinamomi*, ana, ℥j. fiat syr. clarifie and aromatize it, for iiij. doses. The humor thus made readie, craveth out purging by these meanes insuing: as simple medicines: *sena, epithimum, polipodium, fumus terre, lupulus, volubilis, cassia fistula, mirabolani indi, lapis lazuli, eleborus niger, &c.* Compounds are, *Diasena, diacatholicum, hiera ruffi, &c. Triphera persica, &c. confectio hamech.* Or, *Rec. senne orient. ℥ij. rhabarb. opt. ℥iiij. cinamomi, gr. v. infundantur in ℥iiij. seri caprini, & exprimantur, adde syr. violacei, ℥j. fiat potio.* Stronger ones: *Rec. diacatholiconis, Triphera persica, ana, ℥ij. diasenna sol. ℥ij. rhabarbari in aqua endivia infusi, & expressi, ℥j. cinamomi, gr. iiij. aquarum lupul. & endivia, an. ℥ij. misce fiat potio.* Another, *Rec. confect. hamech, diasenna sol. ana, ℥ij. manne granata, ℥i. medulla cassie, ℥v. aqua cichorie, aque fumarie, an. ℥ij. decoct. thimi, & epithimi & 4. sem. frig. ℥iiij. fiat potio.* As for the melancholike juyce, gathered into the affected part, being the cause conjoyned: that must be softened, separated and discussed, by all good meanes, to which purpose serveth: *Oesypus, lana succida, butyrum, ol. amigdalorum, ol. chamomalinum, anethinum, liliorum, &c. adeps gallinaceus, vulpis, anserinus, taxi, anatinus, ursi, suillus, leonis, aquila, vulturis, medulla vituli, cerui, &c. mucilagines, propolis, cera, carica pingues, malva, althea, lilium, brachia ursina, ammoniacum, bdellium, galbanum, styrax, pix liquida, resina, &c.* *Rec. caricarum ping. xij. coquantur & terantur, addendo ammoniaci, bdellij, galbani, in aceto dissolut. ana, ℥ij. styracis liquide, ℥j. mucillag. althee, fenugraci & sem. lini. ana, ℥ij. Oesypi, butyri recent. ana, ℥j. ol. ricini, vel sesamini, vel liliorum, ℥iiij. cera, q. s. fiat emplastrum.* Or, *Rec. rad. liliorum & althee coctarum et contusarum, ana, li. ss. adipis lupi, aquile, vulturis, ana, ℥iiij. adipis anseris & galline ana, ℥ii. ol. Iasmini vel sambucini, cera, propoleos, ana, q. s. fiat emplastrum.* Another: *Rec. muccaginis rad. althee, medij cort. ulmi, mucilag. sem. lini, et fenugraci ana, ℥iiii. ol. chamomelini, anetini, liliorum, ana, ℥i. ammoniaci, galbani,*

Outward
meanes.

bani, opoponacis, sagapeni, in aceto dissolutorum, ana, ʒ ss. terebynthia, ʒ ii. croci ʒ ii. cera, ʒ ii. ss. fiat emplastrum.
 Another plaster: *Rec. stercoris asinini li. ss. ammoniaci in aceto dissoluti, ʒ iiij. ladanii puri, masticeis, ana, ʒ ij. axungie anatis, galline, ana, ʒ ij. ol. mastichini, cheirini, ana ʒ ij. ss. cera q. s. fiat emplastrum.* An unguent: *Rec. rad. geniste, hyperici, fol. cupressi, et scrophularie siccorum, ana, ʒ v. luhargiry auri, ʒ j. mucilag. sem. lini et fenugreci, ana, ʒ ij. ol. vulpini et liliorum ana, ʒ iiij. cera q. s. aceti parum fiat unguent.* Another: *Rec. ammoniaci, bdellii, in sapa dissolut. ana, ʒ ij. mirrhe, thuris, olibani, ana, ʒ j. pingued. anguille, galline, et aquila, ana ʒ j. adipis vituli, ʒ j. ss. olei antiqui et liliorum, ana, ʒ ij. cera, q. s. aque vite parum, fiat unguent.* An Epithem: *Rec. rad. cucumeris agrestis, rad. althea, ana, ʒ ij. matæ, branche ursine, ana, P. j. sem. lini et fenugreci, ana, ʒ ij. fiat decoctio, and therewith foment the place.*

After cooke in aceto satureiam, et cast off the same acetum, super lapidem molarem made hot in the fire, and let the vapour thereof be received of the place affected. And againe also by course, use your mollifying and discutient medicines, as teacheth *Ætius* out of *Galen*.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Cancer not ulcerate.

Def.



Causes and signs.

Cancer is a hard, unequall, round, and venomous tumor, hot, blacke of colour, sodaynly increasing, very vexing to the Patient, and almost with perpetuall paine afflicting, called in Greeke, *Carcinoma*. The antecedent cause being melancholike humour abounding in the body, is spied out by the parties melancholike temperature and dyet: Also by conjecture of the time of the yeere, declining age, &c. The conjoy-

conjoynd cause is melancholike juyce, contained in the part affected, and appearing with a hard and resisting, un-equall, swartish or browne tumor, swelled and exalted veines, in the compasse round about, like the Cancer that falleth into the throte. The Patient feeleth about the place affected, certaine jerkes, (as it were) a sodaine pricking. Sometime againe, it is heavie and dull offense.

The thicker and blacker that the humor is, so much the worse is the affect. This disease can grow in any part of the body, but especially about the face, eares, lips, and womens breasts, that lacke their naturall course. It is of his whole nature, a grievous and pernicious disease. It is hardly at any time healed, through the thicknesse of his juyce, which indeed, can neither be repelled, nor discussed, nor yet be spent away by purgation of the whole body. But rather very often, of a not ulcerate Cancer, it becommeth ulcerate: either whilest the humor, lurking in the vessels, in space of time doth putrifie: or else the affect it selfe being provoked, and set on mischief by medicines, unadvisedly ministred. Onely those Cancers that be in the most outmost parts of the bodie, receive curation: but those that have gotten deeper lodgings, admit no cure. The Cancer likewise that is inveterate, and now confirmed, admitteth not curation: otherwise then by rooting up the same with incision or burning. Cancers for the most part, light upon those men, which have beene accustomed to hemrhoidall purging, and have now lost the benefit of the same.

First, to buckle with the antecedent cause, you must provide both for the prohibiting of the generation of melancholy throughout the whole body, as also, for the manifest evacuation of the same, if it be abundant. Appoint your rule of diet therefore moystening, and also meetely cooling: his meate of good juyce, as barley creame, mountaine birds, fish of stonie rivers, reere egges. His herbes, mallowes, arage, betes, spinage, gourde, borage, &c. wine thinne and delaied, avoyding salt and sharpe meates,

Prog.

Cure.

Diet.

meates, and all that gender melancholike juyce. Seeing also that the whole dyet be spare, and moderate. It is good to open a veine, specially if the bloud appeare blacke and thicke, and the age and strength agree thereto: or if the menstruous course or hemrhoydes have beene suppressed before fiftie yeeres of age.

Inward means.

Then prepare, and concoct the humours, with that apozeme prescribed in the curation of *Scirrhus*: adding moreover to it, *acetosæ, m. j. ss. sem. acetosæ, serici crudi, ana, ʒ j. corticum citri, sem. citri, ana, ʒ vj. tamarindorum ʒ j. coquantur in aqua decoctionis ranarum viridum decoctioni misce, succi mali punici maturi, suc. ros. suc. pomorum odoratorum, ana, ʒ iij. aceti passulati, li. ss. zacchari, q. s. fiat syr. perfectè coctus, ad li. ij.* Use the same with whay for five or sixe daies. The sirupe likewise set downe before in *Scirrhus*, is fit in this case. The humor thus prepared, purge out with *hiera ruffi, pillule inde, confectio hamech, diasena, &c.* or this: *Rec. florum violarum, florum boraginis, buglossæ, an. p. j. epithimi ʒ iij. sennæ, ʒ ss. macerentur per decem horas, in ʒ iij. seri lactis, then straine it, and adde to, syr. violati, ʒ j. ss. diaprurnorum sol. ʒ ij. fiat potus. Rec. fumariæ, m. j. sennæ, epithimi, ana, ʒ iij. florum rorismar. p. ij. infundantur in ʒ iij. seri lactis, & iis expressis, dissolve, rhabarb. in aqua boraginis infusi, ʒ j. cinnamomi, gr. iij. manna, ʒ i ss. cassiæ, ʒ vi. fiat potio.* Besides this course of purging, it is convenient also, to provide this electuarie: for the further consumption and drying up of the matter, by little and little: *Rec. pul. cancrorum, ʒ iij. pul. limacum, pul. ranarum, ana, ʒ ii cortic. citri condit. ʒ ss. rasura eboris, ossis de chorde cervi, ana, ʒ iii. oxylobalsami, ligni aloes, santali mosc. coralli rub. limatura chalybis, ana, ʒ ii. sem. acetosi, sem. citri, sem. endivie, ana, ʒ j. ambre, ʒ ss. conserve boraginis, buglossæ, anthos, ana, ʒ ij. aqua melisse & tormentilla, ana, ʒ ii. ss. fiat electuarium.* Hereof let the patient bee taking euerie houre as much as he listeth. And in all your purging, observe this rule, that you prepare the humour often, and so purge gently,

gently, and by little and little, not at once, nor abundantly. The antecedent cause thus tamed, lay your siege to the conjoynde, with all such engines, as may both scatter all the force of it, in the member contained, as also hearten and confirme the part against all the new invasions of humorall hostilitie. To the which businesse, these simples are assistant: *solanum, ceterach, agrimonia, hypericum, centrum galli, succus coriandri, lentes in aceto coctæ, carnes coctæ, elixæ, cancri fluviatiles, rana virides, stercus humanum, plumbum ustum & elotum, ol. ranarum, ol. sulphuris.* Vsuall compounds also are these: *ung. de pompholyge, ung. de cancri fluviatilibus, cum axung. gallina & thutia, & diapalma.* Lesse usuall are these: *Rec. succi plantaginis, ʒ v. succi solani, aut. vermicularis, succi symphyti minoris, ana, ʒ ij. ss. olei ros. omphacini, ʒ iij.* In the heat of the Sunne stirre these well together, in a morter of lead, till it become thicke as glew. Another: *Rec. boli armeni, terra sigillata, ana, ʒ j. lapidis calaminaris, cerusse lotæ, an. ʒ ss. thutia preparata, marcasita, ana, ʒ ij. pul. ranarum viridium, pul. coclearum, in clybano exiccatarum, ana, ʒ ij. lithargyrii aur. ʒ ij. ol. ros. omphacini, ʒ iij. ol. ranarum, ʒ j. ss. aceti, ʒ ij. albuminum ovorum. no. ij. cere q. s. contundantur diu, in mortario plumbeo, & fiat unguentum.* Another: *Rec. lithargyrii loti, cerusse lotæ, thutia preparata, ana, ʒ j. plumbi in vino loti, ʒ ij. ol. ros. ʒ vi. aquæ ros. ʒ iij. aceti, ʒ j. alb. ovorum, no. ij. cere albæ, ʒ j. ss. caphura, ʒ j. fiat unguentum.* A liniment to the same purpose: *Rec. Testarum cancrorum fluviatilium, ustarum, ʒ j. pul. ranarum, ʒ iij. litharg. auri, ʒ j. plumbi usti & loti, thutia preparata, an. ʒ ij. cerusse, in aq. ros. lotæ, ʒ j. ss. suc. bursæ pastoris, & plantag. an. ʒ iij. ss. ol. ros. omphacini, vel mirrhini, ʒ iij.* stirre them long in a leaden morter, and make a liniment. The force of your medicines is to be quickened or rebated according to the greatnesse of the affect, and temperature of the part, againe the times of the disease must be considered. For in the beginning, and in time of purging, your locall medicines must beat backe, in the

Outward
meanes.

Canons.

augmen-

Cordials.

To appease
paine.

augmentation, and when some reasonable purging hath beene, you must both beat backe and discusse. In the state and declination, and when the whole bodie hath beene purged, then absolutely those things that discusse and spend it away the part affected being also thus provided for, it is further necessarie to use meanes for the strengthening of the heart, and liver: which scape not scotfree, at the hands of so great an enemy, but feele annoiance: though the same come to them (as it were) at the second hand. For the better arming therefore, of those noble parts, make this electuarie: *Rec. confectionis de hyacintho, ℥ j. ss. confectionis alchermes, ℥ iiij. conserva rosarum, conserva radicū buglosse ana, ℥ j. syr. de pomis, q. s. fiat elect.* Of which electuarie, let the patient take foure times in a weeke, two houres before his meale, the value of a nut, drinking upon it a little good wine, delaied with buglosse water. Or these lozenges also you may apply to that purpose, at your liking, *Rec. fragmentorum lapidum pretiosorum, ana, ℥ ij. margaritarum preparatarum, ℥ j. coralli rubri, coralli albi, ana, ℥ ss. sem. endivie, sem. citri, sem. portulacæ, ana, ℥ iiij. limatura eboris, ℥ ij. santali mosc. ℥ j. ss. mirabolanorum emblic. condit. cortic. citri zaccharo conditi ana, ℥ ij. mosci, ambra, ana, gr. vi. zacchari albißimi, in succo pomorum dissoluti q. s. fiant tabula.* Which the patient shall use euerie morning daily. In the meane time, if there happen any furious motion, or paine in the place, which breedeth extraordinarie disquietnesse, mitigate the same with this unguent, *Rec. olei ros. ℥ iiij. sem. papaveris albi, ℥ j. sem. hyosciami, opij, ana, ℥ ss. gummi arabi. ℥ ss. cera parum, misce fiat unguentum.*

CHAP.

Of the Tumors in particular : And first of those that be incident to the head.

CHAP. XV.

Of water in the head of a childe.



His Tumor, called *Hydrocephalus*, happeneth in the head of an infant, newly borne, being of water, enclosed betweene the skull and the skinne.

Def.

The inward cause is watrish humour outweating, by reason of the opennesse of the pores. Outward cause, unskilfulnesse of the Midwife, not cunningly pressing the head of the childe. If it be betweene the outer skinne and the skull, the tumor is soft, of a like colour, sometime without paine, and sometime painfull, outswelled, and yeelding easily to the pressing of the fingers, &c. If it bee betweene the skull and the membran, then is not the tumour soft, and easily pressed in with the finger. But the paine is sharper, they shed teares often, their forehead buncheth out further : they looke winking with their eies, and move their heads diversly.

Causes and signs.

If so be the disease bee gathered, and lurke under the skull, then as a desperate case apply no hand unto it.

Prog.

For the spending of that watrish humour, see that the childe in diet, use drying things, avoiding the contrarie.

Cure.

Also let it live thinly, drinke little, and bee kept solluble,

Diet.

&c. Medicines wasting the humour, and strengthening the part, are of this sort : *Calamenthum, origanum, pulegium, serpillum, salvia, betonica, savina, chamom. melilorum, stachas, flores anthos, anethum, rose, furfur*. With these boiled in lee, or sowre wine, may you make means to moisten and bathe the head. Also liniments and plasters for the purpose, as followeth : *Rec. pul. absynthy, pul. chamomilla,*

Outward means.

Manuall ope-
ration.

momilla, pul. meliloti, an. ʒ ij. butyri recentis, olei chamomelini, an. ʒ iiij. cera parum, fiat linimentum. Another: *Rec. ol. chamomilla, vel anethini, ʒ iiij. sulphuris, ʒ j. fiat liniment.* Wherewith twise a day anoint the head of the child, and cover it with *lana succida*. A plaster: *Rec. mellis li. ss. origani, m. j. ss. salis, ʒ ss. misce fiat emplast.* The Chirur-
gians hand is not so safely to be used in this case. Never-
thelesse if it be thought necessarie, then must the incision
be made according to the quantitie of the matter. Some
make incision from the hinder part to the fore part, (a) di-
ameter wise. Other some in cutting, make a triangle: O-
thers againe do it in fashion of a crosse, but howsoever it
be done, observe this stedfastly, that the water be let out
but by little and little, lest the strength of the infant faile:
and as for causticke medicines, which are sometimes used
instead of incision, they seeme not so safe, or allowable
in this case: for the nearnesse of the braine, &c. amongst
the rest, the part affected which is the head, must be
strengthened with drying and warming medicines: as
this, in forme of a pomander. *Rec. castorei, ruta, ana, par-
tes aequales, mosci, gr. aliquot: cum succo majorana,* make
your Pomander, which often applie to the infants nose.
You may use to the same purpose, *Cyperus, galanga, nux-
muscata, caryophylla, belzoin,* and such like.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **D**iameter is a line, dividing any figure just in the
middest.

C H A P.

Supply.

CHAP. XVI.

Struma and Nodus in the head.

Hese particulars, for their antecedent cause are so to be provided for, as before is put downe in the generall: Observing in purging, to use most specially pills, which through their long aboad in the stomacke, doe draw from farre. If the matter you would purge bee cold, use these: *pil. alephangina, pil. de hiera, pil. assajeret, de agarico, coccia, arabica,* or *aggregativa*: or if it be hot, these: *pil. de rhabarbaro, de mirabol. pil. aurea, assajeret, aggregativa, or de fumaris.* If it may be resolved, or else, if it must needs bee suppurated, proceed in either purpose with locall medicines: As is also in the generall. Observing, that when the tumor commeth to matter, you procure vent so soone as is possible, lest it corrupt the bone. Now if the bone be foule, then is the cure the same, as in the corruption of the bone, through the French disease. In both which, if the corruption be but small in compasse, deale with it by incision and mundification, *ex melle ros. terebinthina, pulvere ireas, myrrha, thuris*: according to that is handled hereafter in the fracture of the skull: consuming the putrified flesh (if there be any) with *merc. precipit.* or other such, ordinarily practised in the curing of ulcers. But if the corrupted bone be verie large in compasse, some counsell to leave the cure to his prognostication: notwithstanding, I alwaies deeme a doubtfull cure worthie to be prescribed to a desperate forsaking: so that a Christian resolution bee first stood upon by the patient, and his friends: and then, ripe judgements with an expert hand, applied to the businesse. By which manner of proceeding, that we may (at

Calm. li. 13.
cap. xx.

the least) sometime do great cures, *Calmetius* even himselfe, that doubteth so much, giveth great hope: in declaring that he tooke out the whole coronall bone once, and cured yet the partie safely. No lesse also are wee in this confirmed, by the practise of *Arcæus* and *Botallus*, as appeareth by manifold testimonies, in their Treatises of wounds in the head. Go forward therefore, to take away whatsoever nature hath separated as unprofitable, so that you do it still with such moderation as you may appeare, to follow nature alwaies at the heels, but not to go before her one step. Which you shall doe (if you finde the bone largely putrified) by taking away, not all at once, but peece after peece, as nature supplieth flesh in the roome thereof. If the bone corrupted be in one entire peece, so that the removing thereof at once, should bee dangerous, for the sudden alteration of the braine by the aire (which is the doubt and the case that *Calmetius* remembreth) then shall you worke safest, either to breake away the same peecemeale, if it will easily breake, to else to bore it, in divers places, and ever after, as by your medicines, flesh groweth about it, to breake it off further: till so at the length, you have removed the whole. Your medicines in the meane time, applied to the hard membrane, must bee such, as are set downe in the wounds of the head: except onely there bee exceeding foulness in the same, with superfluous flesh, and thicke matter abounding: in which case, you are rather to reach into the cure of ulcers, for some mundificative: or else apply præcipitate, of *Arcæus* preparation: which he warranteth, then appliable, to the hard membrane it selfe: and this is the order of it: *Rec. Præcipitati merc. ℥ij. agitetur paululum pistilo, in mortario stanneo, cum aquæ ros. ℥j.* Afterward poure forth the water, and set the mortar to the fire, till the powder be dried, and againe put in like quantitie of water and do as before. If you perceive great quantitie of matter gathered, or fallen betweene the skull and hard membrane, appoint the patient three. or foure times a day closing his mouth and

De vul. li. 2.
cap. 8.

and nostrils, to straine his breath hard: that so, by the enlarging of the braine and membrane, the matter under the skull may be excluded. In which case (if you see it good) you may bring in use the decoction of *Guaiacum*.

CHAP. XVII.

Of Psyrdracia.



Hese are hard whitish pustules, which
yeeld out matter by pressing, or they are
little swellings in the head like pushes,
exceeding the top of the skinne.

Def.

They are manifest to the eye, and are
knowne of what offending humor they

Causes and
signes.

take their originall, by the like notes expressed in *Alope-*
cia. And the humorall cause hereof once detected, con-
tend (first) to the taking of it away, by the instruments
and means delivered in *Alopecia*. Then apply the affected
part it selfe, with dispersing and drying medicines: such
as are, *Nux cypressi*, *sulphur*, *cerussa*, *lithargyrum*, *Nitrum*,
Acatia, *galle*, *hypocystis*, *ossa myrabolanorum*, *malicorium*,
gallia moschata, *Oleum rosatum*, *acetum*, &c.

Cure:

Of compound things, some be usuall, some lesse usuall,
the usuall for this purpose, are *Vnguentum Enulatum*, &
unguentum Citrinum. Others be of this sort, *Recipe spume*
argenti, *ceruse*, *ana*, \mathfrak{z} ss. *aluminis*, \mathfrak{z} ij. *fol. ruta viridium*,
 \mathfrak{z} ij. *clei mirtini*, *aceti*, *ana*, q. s. *misce*, *fiat unguentum*.
Another: *Recipe ruta*, *aluminis*, *mellis*, *ana*, q. s. *misce*, *fiat*
unguentum. Wherewith anoint the head, it being first
shaven. A third: *Rec. spuma arg.*, *ceruse*, *an.* \mathfrak{z} j. ss. *sulph.*
vini \mathfrak{z} j. *cerati myrtini*, q. s. *misce*. A fourth: *Rec. rad. enu-*
le, *rad. lapathij*, *an.* q. s. boile them in vinegar, and mixe
them *cum axungia*.

CHAP. XVIII.

Lippitudo : Inflammation of the eyes.

Def.
Ophthalmie.
Causes and
signes.



Lippitudo, is an inflammation of the Coat, or membrane of the eye, called *Adnata*. It proceedeth sometime of humors, sometime of (a) flatuous spirits. Of humours: as bloud, choler, (b) Flegme or Melancholie. Of bloud through the abundance of it (testified by rednesse of the face, and of the membrane *Adnata*) by largenesse of the veines, sense of heavinesse, and unaptnesse of the bodie to accustomed actions. The teares that issue, not sharpe or fretting, also the complexion, yeare time, region, age, or diet hot and moist; of choler the signes are these: no fulnesse of the whole bodie, sharpe and fretting teares, so as not onely the corners of the eies, but even the cheeks whereon they fall are fret and exulcerate by them: (c) sadnesse, care, hot diet going before, and complexion cholerick. (d) Tokens of flegme are great heavinesse or unaptnesse, little rednesse in the tunicle, or face, complexion, age, region, yeare-time, Diet cold and moist. Of melancholie: swart colour in the face and membrane, complexion, age, region, yeare-time, Diet cold and drie. Now if flatuous spirits be in cause, you shall finde the tunicle *Adnata* extended, as if it would breake, and with paine: but few, or no teares, no dulnesse of senses, no fretting nor heat (e) of the eie. If the flegme be drie and withered, or the tumor large and drie, and without paine, there is speedie recoverie. Contrariwise, abundance of hot teares, little matter, small tumor, and that in one eie. Or againe, hot teares, with white moist matter and soft Tumor, betoken slow recoverie. If the matter begin to be white and soft, and mingled with tears, or have invaded both the eies at once, there is danger of ulcers. If the Tumor be great, drie, and painfull, it commonly

Prog.

monly exulcerateth, and sometime in that case it happeneth, that the eye-lid groweth to the eye.

The inflammation being of blood, let the Patients order of diet be cooling and drying: to wit: his ayre such, his lodging somewhat darke: sleepe moderate, his meate cooling, and of little nourishment, his drinke barley water, boylde with Coriander seedes, prepared. Keepe his belly loose, and his body and minde in rest. And for the quantity both of his meate and drinke, see that it be small enough, in the beginning of the inflammation speciallie. Yea rather (by *Celsus* counsaile) they should abstaine from meate and drinke, if it were possible, for the chiefest things in this case (saith he) is rest and abstinence.

Cure.

Diet.

If the humor yet be flowing, draw it other whither by blood letting, in the middle veine of the cubite, or in the foote, on the same side. Use also frications to the inferior parts, binding the legges, and loose the belly. But in the time that the humor stayeth, and floweth no more, worke by evacuation, as opening the humorall veine of the same side, and emptying the same even to sounding: if the inflammation be great, the body strong, &c. Cuppings also with scarifying, would be applied to the hinder part of the head. Your locall medicines in the beginning, must be repellents, and mitigatives of paine: as fomentation with warme water. *Albus liquor ovi. lac mulieris inuencula.* Or a medicine compounded, *ex lacte mulieris, vitellis ovorum & (g) rosaceo*, all mixt together, which moderately repelleth, and wonderfully mitigateth paine. Or a cataplasme, *ex papauerum capitibus in aqua decoctis, & lini sem. farina (h) &c.* In other times of the inflammation, digerent and discutient medicines: as *decoctum (i) fenigræci*. If the humor be choler, the like diet as aforesaid, save more moistening, will serve, and for diminishing the quantitie, as also for revulsion sake, if it abound mixt with the blood, open first the humorall veine, and after purge downward by medicines, thus first altering and concocting it if it be crude. *Recipe Syr. violacei. de papa-*

Medicine.

Caution.

Flegmatike
caule.

vere, *nymphaea*, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. *aqua*, *viol*, *endiv*, *lactuce*, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. *misceantur*, et fiat syr. and giue the Patient the same many daies together; to the eye, in meane time applying, (k) *Albumen ovi*, *lac mul*, *aq. ros. alb.* cum *candido ovi liquore*, the matter being concoct, purge first universally, cum *cassia recent*, *tracta*: or *manna cum tamarindorum decocto*: or cum *syrupo rosarum*, made of many infusions, cum *diacatholicone*, and such other medicines. After come to such as doe it particularly, as *fomentum ex aqua tepida*, used oft in the day, or *Balneum aqua dulcis*. Noting that in all these evacuations, there be due regard had of the quantity: as also of your medicines: increasing or lessening, every thing, according to the multitude, strength, temperature, yeare, time, &c. according to the vehemency of the affect, condition of the part, &c. If the cause be (l) *Flegme*, let his aire be hot, the place where he is, obscure: his sleepe moderate, and nightly, his minde and body at rest, his belly daily loosed, his meat heating, of good nourishment, not vaporious, nor slowe to concoct: his drinke in the beginning, *decoctum cinamomi*, *aq. mulsa*. but at other times thinne wine watered, &c. alwaies observing that in quantity, he be very spare, specially in the beginning of the disease. The diet thus appointed, consider if the blood be yet flowing, wherewith the flegme is mixed, if it be, make revulsion, with blood letting in the middle veine of the cubite, frications and ligatures of the lower parts, cuppings, &c. but if it now stay, and flow no more, first immediately empty the blood, by the humortall veine, and after purge the body: but preparing and concocting first, if the humor be crude, as with this Syrupe: *Recipe syr. de Betonica*, *Hyssopo*, *Stacade*, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. *aquarum Majoranae*, *Betonicae*, *Rorismarini*, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. Mixe them and make a syrupe thereof, which you shall give the Patient, and repeat it many daies. Or else this decoction: *Rec. salviae*, *betonicae*, *hyssopi*, *serpilli* ana, m. j. *florum stachados*, m. ss. *rad. fenic.*, *peonia*, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. *sem. Anisi*, *Feniculi*, *ammi*, an. $\frac{3}{4}$ j. *nucis moscatae*, *Cinamomi*, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. *misceantur et coquantur*.

tur, usque ad consumptionem tertiae partis, deinde coletur
zasccharoque dulcis reddatur potio, cui denique addantur
syrupi de betonica, ℥ iiij. Thus the matter being now con-
 cocted, evacuate first universally with medicines purging
 flegme, taken by the mouth or belly: then also particular-
 ly, and insensibly, by way of resolution, as *cum decocto fa-*
nigraci, or *decocto meliloti*, and *fanigraci*, or a fomentati-
 on *ex aqua tepida, cum spongia* applied. All which things
 must be guided for their quantity: varying or diminishing
 for the greatnesse of the affect, condition of the part, time
 of the yeere, &c. And if this affect come of melancholy,
 proceed also by the same meanes, as against flegme, save
 that in this, you must use medicines purging Melancholy.

Supply concerning the Symptoms.

T Here are Symptoms also in *Ophthalmia* not to be Paine.
 neglected, and especially paine, for which (if it be ve-
 hement) make a medecine *ex pomo inter prunas cocto, vi-*
tello ovi, aquarof. et lacte muliebri, modice coctis, and
 apply it: Or else *ex mica panis, in aqua rosarum, et lacte*
muliebri infusa. Convenient also is, *portulaca trita, et ad-*
mota, or *muccago sem, psyllij, et cydoneorum, in aqua rosa-*
rum, vel papaveris, vel ejus decocto extracta. Calm.

If the paine be yet more raging, adde to it, *Succi Cori-*
andri, et cerusae modicum, cum aliquot granis opij. The
 hurt of which astonishing medicine, you may afterward
 take away with a fomentation, *ex decoctione chamemille,*
meliloti, et fenugraci. If Pus appeare in the tunicle cornea, Matter upon
 through long continuance of *Ophthalmia*, that shall you Cornea.
 wipe away *cum trochiscis de thure, vel de mirrha*.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **H** ereof may come distention, and so paine, as a symp-
 tome in *Ophthalmia*, but we can give it no place a-
 mong

mong the proper causes of Ophthalmia, and the Author afterward saith enough against it.

(b) Neither flegme nor melancholy can thus cause an inflammation: I deny not but the bloud with these may be qualified (as in such compl.) yet thereof it followeth not that they should be causes of the inflammation. Else why are all the Tumors of flegme and melancholy before, shut out of the Catalogue of inflammations. And likewise the inflammations derived from other Fountaines, then Flegme, Melancholy, or Winde.

(c) Rather anger and furious hastinesse.

(d) Regard the causes and Signes following, as the two notes afore doe give you occasion.

(e) If there be no heate, what kinde of inflammation is it?

(f) These Prognostikes I take to be drawne from Corn. Celsus, lib. 6. ca. 6. and then by this word, Flegme is meant the matter, the eye yeeldeth in lippitudine: and so I have here translated it, in the Prognostikes following.

(g) Calmetius also counselleth immediately after bloud letting, to lay some plaster to the forehead and temples, to restraine the Fluxion: as made ex bolo arm. gallis, acatia, hypocistide, malicorio, balauft, aloe, thure, far, fabarum, Mixto cum ovi albumine, vel muccagine gummi tragaganth.

(h) Or this rather: Rec. aqua ros. \mathfrak{z} ss. album. j. ovi, lactus mulieris modicum, mixe them together, and instill them, to this may you also adde Muccag. sem. psyllij, & cydon. gummi tragag. & arabici. Else dissolve in Aqua ros. collirium album Rhasis, sine opio.

(i) Or Collirium album dissolved in aqua ros. & lact. mulieris recens multa, or muccag. sem. cydon & fa nigr. in aqua ros. extrahito, & addito lacte, instillato. Caphura also may be added if the heat be great. After, to make a medicine more resolving, put to Thutia preparata: as thus: Recipe Muccag. cydon. in aqua ros. per decoct. extracta, \mathfrak{z} iij. lactis mulieris recens multati. \mathfrak{z} j. syr. ros. \mathfrak{z} ss. in quibus

quibus dissolve collirij albi Rhasis sine opio, ℥ ij. thutia
præparata, ℥ j. ss. zacchari candi, ℥ j. myrabol. citr. ʒ ij.
agitentur & percolentur: hereto add caphura, ʒ j. If the
heate be vehement. In the state let a Woman often, milke
from her brest into the eye: and further, Rec. Muccag. cydon.
& fenig. in aqu. ros. extr. an. ℥ j. ss. syr. ros. ℥ j. ss. troch. alb.
sine opio, ℥ ij. sarcocolla nutr. ℥ ss. zacchari candi. ℥ j-
ss. fiat Collyrium. In the declination, fenugrecum diligen-
ter lotum in aqua hordei & rosarum coquito: and with
that decoction foment the eye: applying then upon it while
they be warme. Egges hard sodden and lapt in a cloath. Else
Recipe sarcocolla nutrita, ℥ x. aloes ℥ ij. myrrha, ℥ j.
fiat pul. tenuis. Whereof put into the eye: or rather, dis-
solvatur in aqua euphrasie fiatque Collirium. In the end,
bathing is profitable, and drinking of good wine, to discusse
the remnant of the humor.

(k) Or like meanes as in the cause of bloud, save for
sharpenesse of the humor, or paine, which you must take a-
way by purging (as here) and locall medicines, as in the
symptome of paine is set downe heretofore.

(l) Consider of these things following, according to the
former annotations, that I be not driven needlesly in every
place, to cut off superfluities and inconvenient matters with
particular annotations.

CHAP. XIX.

Supplie.

Epiphora, after some (perhaps) Ophthalmia non vera, bleare and watering eyes.

Fernel.
Def.



Causes and
signes.

Pruritus
Scabies.

Prog.

Cure:

Epiphora, (in this sense) is a thronging in of thinne humors, (like teares) into the eyes, sometime inflaming the edges of the eye liddes, but not the membran *adnata*. The originall thereof is commonly from the crown of the head, and mould: where under the skinne, humors lightly resort out of the skull: which thence distilling downe by *pericranium* into the adherent membran, doe at length issue out into the eye. Other times they come from the interiour veines of the head. The tumor is sometime cold and plainely waterish, causing no paine, burning nor rednesse. And sometime againe hot biting or salt, with paine, fretting, burning, and rednesse in the eye liddes: whereof followeth itching and scabbednesse. The first being called *xcrophthalmia*, the latter *Psorophthalmia*: this comming of a hot and sharpe humor, the other of a salt and brackish: and this itch is called of many, *sicca lippitudo*. It is easily gotten by beholding other like fore eyes.

The cure of *Epiphora* being neglected, bringeth many times the Webbe in the eye. If skabbed or mattering eyes grow from infancie (as in some) it is in vaine to attempt the cure. And if it come through the perishing of the flesh, in the great corners of the eyes, it is hardlie recoverable. If the humor flowe by the interiour veines, there is scarce (nay I may leave out scarce) any hope of cure. That can be done, must be done by abstinence, and often purging: by concocting the humors, and forthwith outpurging them by the stronger sorts of pilles. If it flowe by

by the exteriour veines, being not of long continuance, and in a person of government: execute the universall parts of the cure, according as in *Ophthalmia* aforegoing. Calce.

To the eye minister a Collirie made *ex paucis vitriolo*, in multa aqua rosacea dissoluto. Or thus: Recipe aque feniculi, & euphrasie, ana, ℥ ij. aque rosarum, ℥ j. thutia preparata, ℥ ij. vitriol. roman. diligenter loti, ℥ ss. sarcocolla nutrita in lacte mulieris, ℥ ij. aloes, ℥ ij. ss. zacchari candi, syr. ros. ana, ℥ ij. agitentur, & fiat collirium. Or, in case of itching and burning of the eye: Recipe aqua rosarum

vini albi, ana, ℥ j. ss. aque feniculi, ℥ ij. succi limonum, ℥ ss. myrabol, citr. thutia preparata, ana, ℥ ss. eruginis rasilis, gr. v. caphura, gr. ij. coquantur in phiala vitrea ad tertias: so straine it, and hereof droppe morning and evening into the eye. Againe: Recipe aqua rosarum & feniculi, ana,

℥ j. ss. vini albi, ℥ ij. sarcocolla nutrita, thutia preparata, aloes, myrrha, ana, ℥ ss. zacchari candi, ℥ j. eruginis rasilis gr. v. coquantur ad tertias, it being strained, instill a droppe of it morning and evening: and it availeth not onely in this case, but also cleareth the sight, and taketh away the spotte or webbe, new growing. In the meane time, if the fluxion be too headie and unrulie, it shall bee safe, to apply to the forehead and temples, some restraining plaster, as either that, put downe in the former Chapter of *Ophthalmia*, or else this liniment much com-

mended of Montag. Rec. amyli, ℥ j. ss. terra sigillata, ℥ vj. Conc. 63. thutia preparat. ℥ ss. seif memita, ℥ j. rosarum, spody. sandal. rub. acacie hypocistidos, ana, ℥ ij. gummi arab. torrefacti ℥ j. succi plantag. succi consolida ma. ana, ℥ ij. labour it long in a leaden mortar, with his pestell, and therewith anoynt the forehead and temples twise a day, either cold or warme. If the disease be inveterate, or these meanes availe not, shave the forepart of the head, and applie to the crowne, temples and forehead, some astringent and drawing plaster: as pro Ruptura: or, Rec, picis, corticis thuris, boli arm. ros. rub. siccarum, gallarum, ana, ℥ i. sem.

berberis. sumac. Mastice, thuris, ana, ℥ ss. spicenardi, opij, Rondel.

ana.

ana ℥j. incorporantur simul cum terebinth. fiat emplastrum. Or this: if the tumor be cold: *Rec. picis navalis, ℥ss, masti-
cis, thuris myrrhe ana, ℥j. cyperi, spicanardi, schenanthi,
rosarum. ana, ℥j. acacia, licy. ana ℥ij. fiat emplastrum in-
corporando cum terabythina.* If *Licium* may not be got-
ten, take double quantitie of *acacia*. Further, you may
proceed to divert the humor by cupping, rubbings of the
head toward the hinder part, and applying the seton in
the necke: yea, some much commend the application of
a cauterizing iron to the crowne of the head: so as it be
done to the very bone, that it may skale, and the issue there
be kept open long time.

CHAP. XX.

Pustules in the eyes are called Phlyctena.

Def.



Phlyctena, are certaine pustules, growing
out of the membran *Cornea*: They are
caused of ferous humours, which do some-
time participate with bloud: the partie be-
ing of sanguine complexion, youthfull
yeares, having red eyes, &c. In others

Causes and
signes.

they be hot biting humors, causing accordingly biting
paine, and it falleth then on a cholericke complexion, or
by reason of the yeare-time, being hot, or hot diet used,
and the Patients eyes are yellow. If they be but superfi-
ciall, they are easily, but if they have deepe footing, they are
hardly cured.

Prog.

If the ferous humor participate of bloud, open the hu-
merall or median veine, and that not once onely, but sca-
rifying to the necke, and shoulder blades. If the humor be
hot and fell, appoint a cooling dyet: with meates cool-
ing, soft, and of easie concoction. Barley water, or thinne
ale for his drinke, appointing the Patient rest, and fricati-
on, with bindings to his lower parts: Forbid wine, much
speech,

Speech, neefing, anger, much light, and moving. Prepare the humour with *syr. violarum, de papavere rosarum*, and such like: then purge with *manna, cassia, diacatholicum, decoctum tamarindorum, prunorum, sebesten, mercurialis sicla, sene, &c.* or with *syr. ros. laxat. or Diasereos, &c.*

The place it selfe must bee applied with digereut, and withall, lightly repellent medicines, as are *album ovi cum aqua plantaginis, ovorum album & luteum cum pauco croco, passo & pane, acatia cum succo olive, succus fol. virga pastoris per se, or cum cerussa, succus fol. mali cotonei cum ovi liquore, mucilago fanigraci, &c.* Else, *Rec. lycij, croci, ana, ʒj. sarcocolla, ʒj. ss. thuris, ʒij. cum duobus vitellis & albuminibus ovorum, & aqua rosarum, fiat collyrium.* Or this: *Rec. hematitis lota in aqua ros. ʒij. cerussa lota, lycij, ana, ʒj. amyli, gummi arab. tragacanthi, aris usti, antimonij, ana, ʒss. opij, ʒj. formentur pastilli cum succo foliorum olive, and instill of them into the eie, cum succo faniculi.* Symptomes: to wit, paine and inflammation; if they happen, must be asswaged and smoothed, *cum opio in lacte dissoluto*: or, *cum hypocistide & acacia in aqua rosarum, cum malocotoneo elixo*: or, *Pomo austero cocto*, and warme applied, or such like.

CHAP. XXI.

Egylops and Anchilops.



Egylops is a small swelling, or inflammation, in the greater corner of the eye, which after suppuration, it is come to an abscesse, it is called *Anchilops*. It cometh of vicious juyce, especially of hot and biting qualitie, flowing to the eie, and that either from the whole bodie, or else but from the head. If it be in a thin bodie, and with putrification of the bone, it is hardly cured. For the diminishing of the humour, see first

Def.

Cause.

Progn.

first

first the patients order of diet, to bee with meat of good nourishment, and thinne ale: with exercise of walking, and using frictions and bindings in his inferiour members. Then to the end, to divert and evacuate, open the humerall veine of the same side, and set boxes in the neck, or in the jugular veins. Purge also *cum pill. lucis, arabicis, aureis, coccys*, or such other. And to come to the place inflamed, if the inflammation be yet but growing, strive to stay it, partly by such blood letting and boxing, and partly by repellent medicines, as this: (a) *Rec. succi solatri ℥vj. thuris, ℥ij. misce, & (b) super ponatur.* Or, *Rec. succi sempervivi, succi parietarie, ana, ℥iij. glaucij, croci, ana, ℥ss. misce.* Now the humours being impact, and the inflammation being made, your medicines must be to waite and discusse them: as, *Emplastrum divinum, ceroneum, Diapalma, farina crui cum melle, parietaria elixa, & malaxata cum pauca myrrha. Alica cocta in aceto & probe trita.* Or a medicine *ex glaucio, croco & parietarie succo:* or, *Ruta cum lixivio primario trita & cocta:* or, thus, applied *cum stercore columbino:* else *folia malue:* or, *chamameli, commansa, & cum sale imposita.* Also *cinis nucis combusta injecta:* or, *arundinis membrana cum melle imposita, &c.* If paine busily urge you, provide to mitigate the same *cum pomo cocto in lacte.* Or, *lacte mulso:* or, *muccagine Psylli & fenugr. cum aqua violarum extracta:* or, a defensive, or fomentation *ex decoctione rosarum Chamameli in vino rubro, &c.* The abscesse being (c) suppurate, must be opened (if not otherwise) by instrument, and the rest of the cure to bee performed, as in the fistule of the eies is set downe among the ulcers.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **T**His is much commended, of Rond. *Rec. acacie, balaustiorum, myrtillorum, cort. mali granati, rad. bistorta, gall. immaturarum, ana, ℥ij. boli arm. ℥ss. cort. thuris, croci, ana, ℥ss. ol. ros. & myrrh. ana, ℥ij. succ. cotoneorum,*

toneorum, & aceti ros. ana, \mathfrak{z} j. incorpora simul & reduc. ad formam nutriti.

(b) These medicines would bee applyed not onely to the great corner of the eye (where the tumor is) but to the eye-brows also, and to the cheek and neather jaw: occupying all the circuite so, unto the eare.

(c) Be diligent to spie out the suppuration, lest it being, ere you be aware, the matter worke a hollow, and also defile the bone.

CHAP. XXII.

Supplie.

Phlegmonous tumor in the Eare.



His tumor accustometh to gather in the **Place.**
inner part, betweene the hard membran **Fernell:**
of the braine, and the panicle spread be-
fore the passage of hearing. It is engen- **Causes and**
dred of most thinne and sharpe bloud, **signes:**
which rushing in thither, from the inte-

riour veines of the membranes covering the braine, at length doth putrifie. It bewraieth it selfe by heat and grievous paine: both through sharpnes of the humor, whereby it pricketh, and through the plentie gathered, whereby it stretcheth and sundreth the membranes, whereof comineth a panting and tearing kinde of paine: even such, as is found in all inflammations, kindled about the arteries and membrans. There ariseth also a fever, accompanied with his symptones. But all this while, no tumor, or rednesse seene without, unlesse (perhaps) by a double growth of evill, the outside happen to be drawn into consent. At length the putrified matter, by little and little, changed with concoction, maketh an absesse, whereupon *pus* either eateth or breaketh, or (at the least) is conveyed out

Progo.

Cure.

Calm.

Canon.

out, through the pores of the membrane of hearing, and so issueth out by the common passage, to the great ease, and lightening of the part, both of the paine, and burthen, wherewith it was oppressed. Such as in this case have weake braines, and abounding with excrements, have their eare the longer issuing: yea, the suppuration sometime verie long abiding: still casting forth either white pus, or liquid sanies. The universall points, of diet, revulsion, and evacuation being ordered, as is taught in *Ophthalmia*, come to your locall medicines, according to the time of the tumor. In the beginning (regarding the nature of the affected part, and sharpnesse of paine) your medicines may be repellent, for all the nearnesse of the braine. Make a decoction therefore *ex plantagine, solano, violaria, lactuca*, and such other, in *aceto & aqua*, and by a funnell, let the fume thereof be received into the eare: adding to such a decoction (if you list to make it more cooling) *papaver, hyosciamum, & mandragoram*. Afterward of the herbes of that decoction, make a cataplasme, by mixing therewith *ol. ros. vel cydoneorum, vel papaveris*: or other cooling and astringent oyle, and apply the same to the eare. Else, boile *oleum rosaceum myrtinum, cydoneorum, violarum, papav, nymphaea*, or such other, *cum aceto, ad aceti consumptionem*: and thereof instill into the eare, by a drop at a time, warme: or *Rec. ol. rosarū part. ij. ol. amygd. dulc. part. j. aceti part. ij. coquito ad aceti consumptionem*, and drop thereof in like sort, into the eare: or (if the heat be great) you may drop in of the juyces, or waters of cooling and astringent herbes, *cum granis aliquot Caphura*: or, *albumen oui cum lacte muliebri agitatū*: which will coole and ease: or, *oleum rosaceum, cum succo mali punici, & tantillo croci, coquito*, and put it likewise warme into the eare. Observing alwayes, in this case, that those things you put in to the eare, bee warme and in little quantitie. In the encrease of this tumour, you must mixe discutients with things cooling and repelling: and therefore adde to the former oyles, fumes, and catapl. *althea, malua, chamomilla,*

milla, melilotum, hordeum, & lentes. The state approach-
ing, wherein you must more largely discusse, adde to the
decoction, *semen lini, fanugraci, absynthium, calamentum,*
origanum, and such other, in such due quantitie, as may
directly serue your purpose, in more or lesse discussing,
and repelling, or mixt with the iuyces, or waters of those
herbes, oiles both repelling and discussing, and use them
by way of fume, fomentation, or dropping into the eares:
or of the remnant of the decoction make a cataplasme, by
adding unto it, convenient quantitie of oiles and fats. Vn-
guents may you also prepare *ex mucagine psyllij, cydon.*
sem. lini, fanugr. butyro, adipibus gallinae, anseris, anatis,
and oiles convenient to repell and discusse, according to
the diversitie both of your intention, and also of the time
of the tumor. Discutient oiles are *chamomelinum, anethi-*
num, amigdal. irinum, liliorum, nardinum, &c. The tumor
tending to suppuration, though it must receive some fur-
therance from your medicine, yet sparingly: for as much
as large use of suppuratives, would bring perill of great Canon.
putrification, in that place. Likewise your suppurative must
be drying: answerable to the nature of the part: as this:
Rec. rad. altheae, ʒ ij. mal. viol. ana, m. ss. chamomil. me-
liloti, ana, P. ss. fiat decoctio, cui adde, farinae faborum &
hordei, ana, ʒ ss. passularum, ʒ j. ol. chamomilla: ʒ ij. fiat
cataplasma: or, *Recipe adipis gal. anseris, caprae, ana, ʒ ss.*
butyri recentis & salis expertis, ʒ ij. mellis & assypi, ana, ʒ.
vj. ol. liliacei, ʒ j. ss. cera, q. s. fiat unguentum.

If there be (in the meane time) vehement paine, studi- Paine.
ously provide to ease it, as with cooling oiles, waters and
iuyces mixt *cum lacte muliebri.* Also availeth *succus cu-*
curbita & mali granati, cum oleo rosae, & lacte: or (if
there be much heat) *cum ol. nymphae, papaveris, mandra-*
gorae. Else, *oleum cum aceto, vel succo mali granati, ad ace-*
ti consumptionem coquito: Adding unto it, *mucaginem,*
semen Psyllij, & cydoneorum, vel nonnihil caphura, vel gr.
ali quot opy, & croci, cum lacte.

Available here likewise are, *oleum de vitellis ovorum*

G

(which

(which is good also in the ulcer of the care, being mixt cum tertia parte mellis) oleum lumbricorum, oleum Chamomelium, anethinum, & de semine lini: So are, pinguedo leporis, cuniculi, vulpis. Further, adeps ac medulla cruris vituli, si cum lacte misceantur: or, lumbricos lotos, coquito in oleo ros. & exigua vini quantitate, terito & addito semen lini, pingued. gall. seu. cuniculi, & croci tantillum. This was verie familiar with Calmeteus: Rec. olei ros. ℥j. vitellum ovi. j. opy. ʒj. misce diligenter in mortario aereo, fiat linimentum.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of Polypus.

Def:

Causes and
signes.

Polypus is a tumor beyond nature, growing in the nostrils, of substance loose and fungous, like the flesh of the fish called *Polypus*.

The cause thereof is a thicke and viscus humour. The signes: a loose and fungie swelling in the nostrils, greater in the change of the Moone, but lesser in the declination. Sometime it appeareth betweene the nostrils, but not much: Sometime it hangeth quite out of the nostrils. Other some times also it lieth more backwards: as in the hollow way betweene the nostrils and the mouth.

Prog.

If it be a cancrus, or inveterated *Polypus*, it is hardly or never cured.

Cure:

Diet.

Evacuation.

Appoint a slender diet: the meats such as bee of good juyce, and do attenuate or make thinne. The drinke, water of *Guaicum*, &c. If nothing hinder, let blood in the *Cephalica* veine, specially, if the head bee replete with blood: else, set cupping glasses behinde the head. Purge the bodie universally, cum pillulis coccij, aureis, sine quibus, &c. and the head also particularly, with masticatories, of masticke,

mafticke, and scammony, &c. Then fee that your medicines for the place bee partly astringent, partly piercing: partly attenuating, and partly diffolving, as is this water:

Locall medicines.

Rec. uvarum immaturarum, li. ij. mali granati, balauftiorum, sumach, ana, li. ij. macerentur in aceto & destillentur, deinde adde, aluminis, li. j. vitrioli, ℥ ij. distillentur, omnia, iterum, and with that water, touch the inner parts of the nose. An unguent for that purpose: *Rec. argenti spuma, cerussa, vini, aceti, olei mirthini, ana, q. s.* To these being boiled, you may put and mingle, *aliquid rosarum, balauftiorum, & aluminis.* Another: *Rec. spuma arg. ℥ j. cerussa, ℥ ij. malecorij, ℥ ij. aluminis scissilis, ℥ ij.* with these powdered and odoriferous wine. Frame it to the thicknesse of honie: after that put in some *ol. mirthinum*, and stir them together, and reserue it to your use, in a leaden boxe. If you see that these medicines bee too milde, and that you stand in need of stronger: you may thereafter get unto you stronger also: such as *chalcitis, es ustum, sandaraca, an ripigmentum, &c. empirast. Macrionis, Tetrapharmacum, cum duodecima parte aruginis: Ceratum mirthinum, ceratum e cera rubra, cum oleo mirthino, & decima parte aruginis: Psoricum Mesua, Trochisci Andronis, Musa Polyida, &c.* Else these powders of later invention: *Rec. squamme aris, ℥ j. atramenti sutorij, ℥ vi. sandarace, ℥ ij. veratri nigri, ℥ ij. misceantur:* and blow up of this powder into the nostrils. Another: *Rec. Chalcanti, chalcitidis, aris, usti, mysi, ana, ℥ ss. misce cum vino ad mellis crassitudinem:* then burne it in a fornace, and powder it, and use it as afore. If it bee rebellious to these kinde of meanes, the last refuge is, incision, or burning: as if they bee soft, they are fit for incision. Let the partie therefore be placed in some Sunnes shine or lightsome place: then holding open the nostrill with your left hand, cut off the *Polypus* round, with the right hand, with a spatule made sharpe for that purpose, and like the fashion of a mirt leafe: directing the edge of the instrument to that part, where it joyneth to the nostrils: then in like manner turning the instrument

Incision.

Cauterie.

to the contrary part, cut the foot of the *Polypus* asunder, and so take it out. If the *Polypus* be of a malignant nature, it must come to the cure of the hot iron. And if it be but a small one, the cauterie is to bee applied to the place, through a silver reed or pipe. In (a) rusticall persons the nose may be slit, and so the cauterie have more easie passage to the part. Beyond all this the affected part, especially, the head must be looked unto, for meanes of comfort and strengthening. You shall make the patient coiffes therefore, quilted with cotton wooll and strewed betweene with some drying and corroborating powder *ex ligno aloee, caryophilis, macere, nucce moscata, stecade, salvia, majorana, mentha roremarino, betonica, lavendula, &c.*

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **B**Ut this respect of persons is unfit for the children of God, who must make conscience, of the least perill, or deformity, (if by more diligence, or better meanes it may be redeemed) even in the basest sort of men.

CHAP. XXIIII.

Supplie.

*Parulis. Epulis.*Def.
Ætiol.Fernel.
Causes and
signes.

Prog.

li. def. med.



Parulis, is an inflammation with tumour, in some part of the gums. If it bee in the lower gummes, the matter descendeth by the temples, from veines there ending. If in the upper gummes, it distilleth from the greater corner of the eye. It gathereth at the roots of the teeth, and swelleth out with heat, rednesse and paine. If it be not resolved, it groweth to suppuration. By evill handling, the gumme may grow unto the cheeke, as *Gorreaus* once saw it. So may

may *epulis* rise thereof, as noteth *Fernelius*. In the beginning, the bodie being lookt to, for the universall points, (as hath beene said in the generall Phlegmone) let your medicines be 1 repressing, and discussing: as 2 *succus ptisanæ*, or, *decoctum sem. lini*: or, 3 *acetum in quo hyosciami radix cocta sit*, being a speciall remedie in that case. If it will not so be spent, nor repressed, let the Patient hold in his mouth *decoctum caricarum*, and lay on the place, *ficum pinguem, cum modico sale tostum*. If it suppurate, and yet breake not of it selfe: by pricking it with a lancet point, or quill, it runneth out: and oft times healeth of it selfe: howbeit, if you finde it in a bodie of suspicious qualitie, I hold it safer to make incision wider, and to lay open the place more largely, lest it runne into the danger of a fistula: as also *Ætius* justly suspecteth. After the opening, wash it with *aqua mulsa*, or, *mel rosarum*. Being cleansed, drie it up *cum pulvere balanstiorum torrefact.* & *modico aluminis usti*, or such other: applying thicketts of lint upon the place, both for the cause of drying, as also to presse downe and close againe the separated sides. Out of this evill springeth, as is noted afore, *Epulis*, which is an overgrowing of flesh in the gummes. For this, *Orisabius* counselleth a powder, consisting *ex pari portione vitrioli, & mirrhæ, cum modico aluminis, sciscilis*. *Ætius* hath this, *Rec. Calcitis vivæ, ʒij. auri pigmenti, ʒj. auri pigmentum cum aqua tertio, & calcem addito, & simul probe conterito. deinde in mortarium aqua plenum contycito, ut subsideant.*

When the matters be settled to the bottome, poure away that liquor, and put in fresh, stirring it long time. Let it then settle, after separate also the water, and put in new: do so likewise the third time. Last of all, leave the vessell filled with water, in the Sunne (stirring it every day, and filling it up, still when the water is consumed) for fortie daies. After the last expence of the liquor, the powder being drie, keepe it in an earthen pot, in a drie place, so as it may not be tainted with moisture. And this (saith he) maketh his eschar without biting, and depressoeth

1 Act. met.
med. li. 4. c. 14.
2 Act. 2. ser. 4.
cap. 25.
3 Ori. loc. aff.
l. 4. c. 66.

Loc. cit.

Epulis.
Loc. cit.
Tetr. 4. ser. 2.
c. 50.

Æt. retr. 2.
 ler. 4 c 25.

Lib. 7. c. 41.

loose swellings. Particularly he praiseth it, in this case, and for putrified gummes. If *Epules* be verie painefull, and inflamed, as it is sometime seene, so as the partie cannot open his mouth: then first must you practise to delay the inflammation, and that, as by universall meanes, (according as the case requireth) so also by locall medicines: as washings of the mouth with *aqua mulsa*, *succus ptisane*, or, *decoctum sem. lini*. And emplastring the whole jaw, with a cataplasme, *ex semine lini*, & *aqua mulsa*. The inflammation being done away, so as the mouth may open, applie the powder to your purpose, or in the want thereof: *Rec. aluminis scissilis, ℥ij. gallarum, ℥iiij. salis terrefacti, ℥j. fiat pulvis*. Strew of this upon *Epulis*, and applie also your lint, as is set downe in *Parulis*. And I suppose, that nothing can in this case be done by the way of these medicines, that a provident artist cannot as quickly accomplish, by discrete use of the caustike stone. The antient authors, beyond all these meanes, come (at the last) to incision. *Pareus* preferreth before all other that it be bound with a double threede, and followed still with straiter binding, till it fall off, burning the place afterward, with a caustike applied in a hollow pipe: or, *cum aqua forti*: or, *oleo vitriolo*, so curiously put in, as that the sound parts may not be touched of them. And this way (he saith) he hath cured this humor, of so large a size sometime, as that it grew forth at the mouth, to the great deformitie of the face.

CHAP. XXV.

Supplie.

Batrachus, or Ranula.



Ranula is a tumor in that lax and soft part of the mouth, which is under the tongue, and whereto the tongue is knit by his ligament.

Def.

It proceedeth sometime of hot humors, bearing the signes of an inflammation: but most commonly of colde, slime and pituitous matter, which, when the tumor is opened, is like the white of an egge, and sometime (saith *Pareus*) yellowish. If it be in a partie of sufficient age, open a veine under the tongue, that so by bleeding sufficient, the disease may be more obedient. Afterward, to your medicines: applie unto the place *galla*, or *semen ros. tritam cum melle*. Or rubbe the place *cum artemisia viride, trita cum sale*. Else *nuces inglandes veteres integras, una cum cortice exustas, contere: deinde piperis gr. xij. adycc, & thuris gr. ij. cum melle sufficienti misceantur*, and annoint the place with it. *Aetius* maketh great account thereof. *Paracelsus* appoin-
teth after the opening of the veines, to wash the place with the waters of *Brassatella*, *alchimilla*, *diapensia*, or *agrimonia*, or annoint them *cum oleo hypericonis*, or *de floribus centauria*, and though it reverse, to cure it yet againe in the same order. *Pareus* chuseth to prevent the reverse, by opening the tumor with a hot iron: (devised safely, by meanes of a plate with a hole in it, for defence of the other parts of the mouth) and washing afterward the place, *ex decocto hordei, melle & zaccharo rosato*,

Causes and signes.

Cure:

Aët. meth. med. li. ca. 4. c. 14.

Aëtius rect. 2. ser. cha. 37.

De Apost. c. 26.

Li. 7. c. 5.

Supplie.

CHAP. XXVI.

Tumor tonsillarum.

Here be certaine glandules, placed on either side of the jawes, by the rootes of the tongue, which sometime swell with cold humors from the head, sometime are inflamed with hot. It may also come of causes from without, such as *Aetius* telleth in yong bodies: to wit, drinking much wine, and greedie devouring of meats, specially rough or sharpe tasted: as I also have seene it, by excessive eating of Cherries. The Tumor is evident to see and feele. Besides, the Patient feeleth, as a lumpe sticking in his jawes, hindering his swallow: but all this while without burning and thirstinesse, they being the signes of this part inflamed: together with manifest rednesse and paine. This not discussed, commeth to suppuration: the other oft to ulceration. The universall points being ordered as is taught in the generall tumors. Wet over the swelled places with a feather, dipped in this water, twise or thrice in an houre, *Rec. aqua fontana, ℥ ij. ol. vitrioli Rom. tot guttas, quot acidam multam reddant.* By this he shall be procured to spit much. After it, put *succinum album* upon the coles, and procure him the fume of it, by an embot up into his jawes: this may be done two or three times in a day, if neede shall to require. And further to drie up and restraine, *Rec. nidi hyrund. ℥ ij. pulu. nucum cupressi, ℥ ss. ros. ℥ ss. excipiantur oxymellite fiatque ad formam cataplasmatidis.* Apply it to the sides of the throate. Likewise, if you cover a gargarisme, *Rec. Florum prunelle, florum salvia, ana, m, j. gran, myrtil. ℥ j. ss. decoquantur in vini rub. & aqua ana, li. ij. ad medium horum juri colato admisceatur, dia-*
moron

Prog.

Cure.

Rulandus.

Rond.

Rolandus.

moron 3 j. ss. fiat gargarisma. If this course notwithstanding the tumor tend to suppuration, leave your fume and cataplasmes and put to your gargarisme, *Ficus, mucilagines, fanugraci, recentem glycyrrhizam, juiubas, &c.* according to the proceeding, hereafter set downe in *Angina*.

Supplie.

CHAP. XXVII.

Tumor Collumella.



His last delivered tumor, is commonly accompanied with the tumor of *Collumella*, especially, when that proceedeth out of the outward occasions, there mentioned. Other times it groweth likewise, of much filling with moist matter from the head: the place is swelled, especially extended in length, and hangeth dropping wise into the throat: so as it constraineth the partie often to swallow, supposing he could at once swallow that, which otherwise lying in his throat, might indanger his choaking. This part is sometime also (though seldome) inflamed, with hot humors: testified by burning and rednesse in the place, and offering more trouble to the partie, and greater feare of suffocation, then that, which is relaxed onely. When by occasion of this inflammation, the nether end of *Vvula* groweth thicke, and the root small, slender, and blackish, it is called *uva*, being resembled by a grape hanging by his stalke. When it is in this case, it doth *gan-grenate*.

Causes and signes.

Fernel.

Prog.

If the head abound with rheumaticke matter: evacuate and divert by bloud-letting, purging, cupping, and such other meanes as you shall judge expedient for the case, the diet being spare, and drying. Many are cured, the matter impacted being not much in quantitie, onely by touching the

Cures.

the place with long Pepper finely powdred, and conveyed unto it, either upon a spatule, or little spoone.

Cur. 1.
Cent. 1.

Ex. Gal.

Li. 7. ca. 7.

Rulandus highly accounteth of the fume and gargarisme, set downe in the chapter going before, to be used also in this case, appointing moreover to take, *fermenti veteris*, \mathfrak{z} j. to spread the same upon a linnen cloth, sprinkle it over, *cum pulvere carabæ alba*, and apply it halfe a hand broad to the top of the head. *Calmetius* hath this garg and powder. *Rec. lentium & hordei, an. p. j. baccarum & fol. myrti, an. p. ss. balauftiarum, \mathfrak{z} ss. ros. rub. p. ss. aqua & aceti part. æquales, coquantur ad medias, colatura adde sacchari, rub. vel mellis ros. col. \mathfrak{z} ij. fiat garg. Recipe gal-las virides xv. spica celtica, \mathfrak{z} ij. ros. rub. P. ss. nidi, vel pul. hirundinum, \mathfrak{z} ij. fiat pul. tenuiss.* Applie it to the place: others make their powder *ex una parte piperis, & duabus partibus myrab. citr.* The inflammation of *uvula* hath such suite of locall medicines belonging unto it, as are declared and taught hereafter, in that part of the cure of *Angina*, that concerneth inflammation. But if it doe gangrenate, it must be cut off with an instrument: or else tyed, according to the device of *Honoratus Castellanus*, and set downe, with the forme, and use of the instrument, pertaining to the doing thereof, by *Ambrose Parey*.

Supplie.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Angina.

Def.

Fernel li 5. c. 9.
Differences
with causes
and signes.



Angina is that affect of the throat, wherein larynx by some inward occasion, is streightned, to the procuring of suffocation. *Angina* is of two sorts, in generall: one true, another false: of the true are foure differences: the first accounted of *Hippocrates*,

Hippocrates, the most dangerous of all others, when neither in the jawes within, nor in the throat without, any evill at all is seene. This inflammation being altogether hidden, bringeth forth most cruell accidents, with perill of present suffocation. Of this kinde of *Angina*, *Fernelius* testifieth he hath seene die, in the space of xvij. houres: being perfect in minde and senses. The second kinde is, when the inner muscles of larynx, and the jawes are tainted with inflammation. This hath as cruell accidents as the former, but with lesse perill: for as much as it sheweth it selfe by manifest tumor, which may have riddance out of the mouth. The third sort occupieth the jawes within, together with the throat outwardly, apparant by tumor and rednesse, accompanied with sence of heat, and paine. The symptomes of this, are no slighter then of the former, save with more hope of health: in that the inflammation bearing outward, is so much easier to be breathed out, and discuffed by medicines. The fourth is judged lightest and safest of all the rest; this toucheth not the jawes within, but the outward throate onely, and his muscles: by the swelling of which, notwithstanding, it commeth to passe, that the inward muscles of larynx, are compressed, and so the passage of aire straightened. The cause of these sorts is, a sanguine or cholericke Fluxion, which flowing into these parts by the branches of the jugular veines, pertaining unto them doe bring forth either *Erysipelas* or *Phlegmon*. The evident causes are sundry, to wit, cold rather then hot, either aire or drinking: strokes, fish bones, or pins, &c. swallowed: drunkennes and all excesse. For signs, these kinds have (besides those that are common to every *Angina*) tumor, Heate, and Fever, the last of which signs, is a continuall companion of every true *Angina*. Now the false *Angina*, that is without al Fever, and proceedeth of a distillation of pituitous matter, in the jawes and muscles of the throate. In which, though there be tumor, yet without rednesse, heat and fever. The common signes of all sorts of *Angina*, are, brightnesse of breathing, difficultie in swallowing,

False Angina.

swallowing (so as the drinke sometime leapeth up into the nose) and great paine about the jawes.

Progn. |
Hip. 3. prog. 18.
Aph. l. 4.

Aph. li. 5. 10.
secund. Iou-
berti tr. c. de
Angina.

Cure:
Ioh. loc. cit.

Diet.

Order of cure
partic.

Those sorts bee most grievous, and soonest kill (yea commonly in one day) that maketh no appearance, neither within nor without, yet move great paine, and difficult breathing. That which is with tumour and rednesse in the throat and breast, is safe, for the most part, though longer enduring. Whosoever in the ceasing of *Angina*, have the matter converted to the lungs, they either dye in seven dayes, or after fall into *Empiema*. Set a diet most spare and slender: both for that the disease being most sharpe, requireth it, as also for the unfilling of the vessels, which in this case is verie requisite. In the case of inflammation make the aire colder; Appoint sleepe to the patient, in the beginning of this disease, that so there may bee a revoking of the humors and spirits, to their proper mansions: but about the state, and ripening of the humours more watchfulnesse is meeter, least in sleep time the matter that should be avoided upward, steale downward into the lungs, or ventricle. Let the patient procure such rest to the part affected, in the first dayes, as that hee neither speake, chew, nor gargle, so long as the vehemencie of the fluxion endureth: but vse frication to the whole bodie, hot bathing of the feet, and painfull ligatures to the limmes, for revulsion sake. Afterward, the inflammation and fluxion for the most part being stayed, both walking, speech, and gargling are verie convenient. The belly must yeeld his course everie day. All immoderate affections must cease: especially anger, and exceeding joy, and whatsoever might give occasion to laughter. Bloud letting would be in the beginning of everie true *Angina*, if there be strength to beare it, yea though there bee no great fullnesse: and that not once onely, but againe and againe on the same day (if need require) repeated. Providing and using in the meane time, from the first bloud letting, your locall medicines, both inward and outward: this having the same scopes of cure, concerning the particular times thereof,

thereof, as other ordinarie tumors, arising of a Fluxion: to wit, in the beginning to repell or beat backe onely. In the augmentation, to resolve withall: In the state to repell and-discusse equally, and in the declination, simply to discusse or resolve. Repellents convenient, are these simples:

Acetum, succus mori (as well fruit as tree) *succus corticis viridis juglandium, malorum cydoneorum, granatorum acidorum cum suo cortice contusorum, pirorum agrestium, & prunellorum*: Also the juyce of the tree. *Cornus, omphacium, &c.* Againe for decoctions: *radix bistorta, rhus coriariorum, summitates rubi, lentisci & myrti, myrta ipsa, plantago, oxalis, utrumque cichorium, portulaca, lens palustris, galle immatura: sorba & mespila immatura, vina- cea, calices glandium, spongia bedegaris, citini, balau- stia, rose, alumen, and such others.* Of these may you provide (as the case requireth) repellent collutions, or decoctions, to hold in the mouth: observing that your repellent medicines be not too strong at first, as for example: *oxycra- tum* very fit to begin withall: Or this, *Rec. aqua peculi*

Beginning.

ros. & plantag. ana, ℥ iij. succi granatorum acidorum, ℥ j. diamoron, ℥ ij. fiat collutio. A few houres after, this stronger one: *Rec. gallarum viridium, rhois, balau- st. malicorij, an. ℥ j. fiat decoctio in aqua plantag. ad li. j. in aqua dissol-*

Calm:

ve diamor. & vini granatorum ana, ℥ ij. fiat garg. or this: *Rec. summitatum rubi, vel lentisci, rhus, myrti, pyri sil-*

Rondel,

vestris, aut sorbi, unius horum, m. ij. rosarum rub. balau- stiorum, & acinorum uve, ana, ℥ j. fiat decoctio. In li. j. co-

Cautions:

lature dissolve, diamoron, & dianucum, aceti, & succi ma-

li granati acidi, an. ℥ j. misce. Observe, that in the want

Act. 8. 45.

of the greene plants, you may use their distilled waters.

The Patient must not gargle with these liquors, but hold

of them in his mouth onely: for moving of the jawes en-

creaseth the Fluxion: And ever when they are used, the

cold must bee taken off at least, for things cold in act, as

those that be too hot, do exasperate the Fluxion, and en-

crease paine. And in the beginning of the inflammati-

ons of these parts, use no honie, not sweet sirups, the first

where-

whereof, provoketh the Fluxion by his acrimonie, the latter sort, are absterfive, and opening by their sweetnesse: howsoever otherwise consisting of simples astringent, and ingrossing. Excepting neverthelesse the urgencie of paine, which may sometime enforce us to the use of some of them, as, *syr. viol. papaveris, &c.* A thing well observed of *Calm.* in his practise. The outward meanes, in the beginning of the true *Angina*, ought not to be meerly relaxing, as the common practise importeth. For if the throat without, be fomented with oiles, or plastered with cataplasmes, what reason can bee shewed, that their properties should not pierce to the affected part within? if they do, and they be relaxing, shall you not so much the more increase the fluxion? shall you not so much frustrate the worke of your inward medicines, and so in effect, set up with one hand, and pull downe with another? *Trallianus* hath noted it long ago, a thing extreemly dangerous: and amongst the late Writers, some likewise have given warning of it: namely, *Rondeletius* and *Ioubertus*: though none of them (in my opinion) have sufficiently enough withstood it, in their practise: for whilest some of them mingle so small astringencie, with such plentie of resolving, and mollifying medicines, as appeareth in that receipt *Ioubertus* gathereth out of *Trallian*: I feare lest that proverbe may be truly said therein (as good never a whit, as never the better.) This is the receipt, that others may judge likewise. *Rec. micrum panis, ʒ iiij. dactylos, numero viij. sem. lini, ʒ j. coctis, tussis, & cretis adde, farina hordei, ʒ j. ss. croci ʒ j. ol. liliorum, vel chamomelini, ana, q. s. fiat cataplasma.* For my part, I take this fitter for the state, then the beginning of an inflammation: especially, if the bread therein, be understood for pure wheat bread. *Rondeletius*, if he had continued the same course in his Chapter *de Angina*, (touching this point) as in his Chapter before, *de Tonsillarum inflammatione*, he had both counselled, and practised, I must have held him free from all staine of this error.

Lib. 4.

How-

Howbeit, howsoever afterward he forgat himselfe, let us lay hold of his first sound counsell, which is, to minister in the beginning of *Angina*, both inwardly and outwardly, medicines drying, with a certaine astringion: which having concluded first, from the authoritie of *Dioscorides*: and a reason, drawne from the constitution of the parts, he afterward confirmeth from his owne manifold experience: namely, in the use of Cipresse nuts: wherehence he taketh just occasion, to lay downe the receipt of a cataplasme, of effect answerable to his rule before prescribed: to wit, *Rec. nidi hirundinis, ℥ iij. pulu. nucum Cupressi, ℥ j. ros. ℥ ss. excipiantur oxymellite, fiatque ad formam cataplasmatidis*: apply this to the sides of the throat. This knitteth together the parts: Otherwise naturally loose, and drieth up the humour flowed. Fit also for the beginning is this: *Rec. fungorum sambuci, q. s. in serolactis infundantur, donec mollescant, dein contundantur*, and apply it as is said of the former. In the meane time, let the patient have the same Fungi, steeped in all his drinke. And in the infusion of them, done in *aqua rosacea*, or *Plantag.* wet clothes, and lay them upon the head. To which use, *Paracelsus* appointeth *aqua ros. rubearum, bursa pastoris, solatri, barbe Iovis*. Thus having proceeded by blood letting, and locall repellents: if within few houres, the fluxion remit not, or (especially) if the blood shewed the bodie repleat with evil iuyce, come to the other generall evacuation of the body: which because it can seldome bee done by potion or pill, you shall sufficiently performe by clister, as on this wise: *Rec. hordei p. j. fol. beta, mercurialis, parietariae, maluae Ioubert. cum radicibus, ana, m. j. caricis pingues, no. xx. sem. feniculi ℥ ij.* (if there be no fever, otherwise, *Cucurbita, melonum ana, ℥ ss.*) *Florum trium communium, chamomeli, meliloti, ana, p. j. fiat decoctio in q. s. Colaturae, dissolve, diaphanici, ℥ j. diapru. lax. ℥ ss. vitell. ovorum ij. olei violarum, ℥ iij. salis* (if the bodie be not easie to move) *℥ ij. fiat clister*. Minister this the first day after blood letting, and stronger, or weaker then this, as the case shall require,

quire, which must be committed to the judgement of the Artift: observing that you content not your selfe with a washing clister, if the humours bee defiled. The second day open the veines under the tongue, or (if the tongue be swelled, that you cannot come by them) scarifie the tongue it selfe, saith *Paulus*, or open the jugular veines, according to *Trallianus*: a device, once also experimented of *Ioubertus*, with happie successe. Your Gargarismes for the second day, which is the augmentation, must have some mixture of resolutive, as for example: *Rec. rosarum, & hordei, ana, P. j. balauftiorum, ʒ j. caricarum, & passularum, ana, Paria x. jujubarum paria, xx. Glycyrrhiza, ʒ ij. fiat decoctio. In li. j. colatura, dissolve diamoron, ʒ ij. mellis rosarum col. ʒ j. Or this: Recipe Aquilegia, Prunella, Betonica, ana, m j. ros. rub. balauftiorum, ana, ʒ ij. Fungorum sambuci, ʒ vi. caricarum paria, v. passularum paria, xv. glycyrrhiza, ʒ ij. coquantur in fero lactis, incolatura, li. j. dissolve diamoron, dianucum ana, ʒ j. ss. mellis rosarum, Col. ʒ j. cassie extr. cum eodem decocto, ʒ ss. fiat oris collutio.* Let the patient now and then (in the sharpnesse of his paine) bee sucking downe with a quill, *Lac recens mulctum*, steeped cum fungis sambuci, and warmed againe lightly, for the outside of the throat, mixe with your former astringent cataplasmes, some mollifying and discutient medicines, and that in larger measure, then in the inward meanes: to the end, that the humours finding straiter roome within, and larger without, may (at the worst fall) be gathered outwardly, if so bee they cannot otherwise, be cleane spent away. Neither yet do I here allow meere relaxing medicines: for that those do not, as these here counselled, labour together in one common worke, with the inward meanes: but directly fight against them, as hath beene noted afore. Cupping glasses serve not, till the fluxion be altogether stayed: and then are they rightly to be applyed to the sides of the jawes, and in the neck: especially to the second vertebre of the necke, in the extreame perill of suffocation.

Aegin. l. 3. c. 27.

Li. 5. c. de Arg.

Augmentat.
tion.

Cupping.

States.

The

The third and fourth dayes (accounted for the time of the state) let all your meanes be more resolving. As first diminishing in the last described collution, the quantities of *balauft. ros. diamoron.* and encreasing the figges, raisins, and *mel.* But the fourth day, taking those altringents quite away. Or use this: *Rec. hyssopi, m. j. betonica, m. ss. glycyrrhiza ras. ʒ j. fungorum sambuci, ʒ j. sem. lini. fenugraci, ana, ʒ j. ss. caricarum ping. numero xij. dactylorum incis. numero ij. passularum enucleatarum, numero xx. fiat decoctio: in li. j. colatura, dissolve, mellis ros. oxymellis simpl. ana, ʒ ij. sape dulcis, ʒ ij. dianicum, ʒ j. fiat gargarisma. Rec. ung. de althea, ocipi, vel resumptivi, ana, ʒ ij. ol. liliorum, ʒ iiij. pulv. nidi hyrundinum, ʒ ij. incorporentur simul, & fiat cataplasma.* Apply it to the sides of the throat. *Ioubertus* reporteth this out of *Celsus*, to bee verie effectuall. *Sal lineo sacco excipiat, dimittaturque in aquam bene calidam:* and so apply it warme to the sides of the throat: especially (as I suppose) in the declination: at what time, it shall be good likewise, to adde to the gargles, *parum salis nitri, vel gemmei & sulphuris, calamentum, origanum, thymum, nepetam, &c.* Observing diligently that in the declination of this Tumour, the matter steale not downe into the lungs, lest suddenly you be deprived of the comfort of your cure. To prevent it therefore: minister every other day a drawing clister, although the bodie be otherwise somewhat solluble. And in the declination (according to the strength of the patient, and plight of the humours) consult of new purging and blood letting. Hitherto of the most desired termination of this tumor, to wit, by resolution. The other way is suppuration, and that either outwardly or inwardly. If it grow outwardly (which you shall know by outward swelling and rednes, with inward ease in swallowing) help it forward with this catapl. *Rec. fel. maluarum, althea cum suis rad. ana, m. ij. fol. caulium rubeorum, matrum Violarum, hissa-*
pi, ana, m. j. caricarum ping. no. xxx. Florum chamomeli, meliloti, ana, P. j. sem. lini, & fenugraci, ana, ʒ j. capitum

Declination.

Caution.

If the tumour
tend to suppu-
ration.
Valter. li 2. obs.
10.

liliorum alborum, \mathfrak{z} ij. furfuris P. j. fiat omnium decoctio in aqua, pistentur & cribrentur: Cribatura adde, nidi hyrundinis in Oleo Liliorum macerati, prabulliti & postea cribati, \mathfrak{z} iij. farina sem. lini & fanugraci, farina frumenti ana, \mathfrak{z} j. (decoquantur farina cum oxymellite, ad convenientem glutinositatem) axungia gallinae recentis, Butyri rec. sine sale, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. croci, \mathfrak{z} j. ol. Liliorum, \mathfrak{z} iij. fiat catapl. Inwardly using such gargarismes as are fit for the augmentation. The abscesse being opened, proceed by mundification, and the other common rules of curing, as hath beene oft before declared. Contrariwise if Angina suppurate inwardly (which is to bee perceived by the long continuance of the state, with encrease of paine, inflammation, and fever: the patient still growing worse at nights, with horreur and unequall temperature of bodie) make ready your helpes in this manner. Rec. rad. bismalva, sem. lini, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. caricarum ping. no. xx. hyssopi, m. j. Coque & exprime, in li. iij. liquoris mucosi dissolve, farina frumenti puris. \mathfrak{z} i. croci, \mathfrak{z} i. sapa, q. s. fiat in modum linctus. Or, ex syrupo jujubarum, glycyrrhiza, & pulvere radice ireos. Make a mixture, whereof let the patient be often licking. So may you forward the matter likewise by outward applications. As of some Cataplasme ex farina volatilis, fanugraci, cum decocto caricarum, malvarum, chamomilla & melle. After the breaking thereof, minister some mundifying gargarisme: as, ex decocto hordei, cum melle: or this, Rec. aquae de prunis, & de prunella, or (instead of their water) their decoction: ana, \mathfrak{z} vij. mellis rosae. \mathfrak{z} iij. aristolochiae rotund. fungorum sambuci, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. coquantur lente, fiatque gargarisma. Hitherto of the true Angina: now followeth of the false. The universall meanes for revulsion and inanition being ordered, The locall curation of this kinde, is to bee handled, much after that kinde of cure of the true, which is wrought by way of resolution: observing this proportion: that those medicines that are devised for the augmentation of the other, are meet for the beginning of this, and so forth: making your meanes in.

Falso Angina.

in the declination of this, more strongly resolving, then
in the declination of the true *Angina*. For the beginning,
some use mustard dissolved in oxymellite. *Rec. decocti* Trall.
thymbra, li. ss. oxymel. simp. ℥ ij. mummie gr. iiij. fiat
gargarisma. succinum burnt on the coales, and the fume Matchiol:
thereof taken into the mouth, is much commended: or
this vapour following, if the humor be thicke and slimie: Ioubert.
Rec. origani, & satureie, ana, m. ij. fenugr. ℥ j. buliant
ex aceti parte una, & dualis aqua, addendo salis nitri, vel
gemmei, ℥ ss. This being in a pot with a hole in the cover,
convey the fume of it into the patients mouth, by a quill,
or hollow pipe: *Rec. sem. ruta silvestris (alias harmale)*
apij, ammi, schenanthi, croci, rosarum rubear. iridis, myr-
rhe, cinnamomi, cassia, crocomagmatis, aristol. longa, gal-
larum, aluminis scissi, ana, ℥ j. spice nardi, anomi, ana, ℥ ss.
cocti cineris hirundinum recens ustarum, ana, ℥ ij. mellis, q.
s. ad excipiendum, fiat opiata. This is that famous compo- Diabesafa,
sition of the Greeks called *Diabesafa*, or, *diabarmala*, so
much celebrated of them, for his vertues, in the cure of all
sorts of *Angina*, though in reason, it seeme not so fit for
the true sorts: except onely, after the fluxion is well staied,
as also Ioubertus hath truly noted. But in this kinde there
is especiall use of it: seeing that by discretion it may be fit-
ted unto the severall times thereof: as *Aetius* sheweth in Ser. 4 (sit 2.
this sort. In the beginning mingle it with some decoction c. 47.
meanly astringent: toward the state, *cum prisana succo:*
and neare the declination, *cum melle, aut hydromellite, aut*
vino mulso: so that as you would have it work, so may you
direct it, by your liquor or decoction. Of great account
also is this: *Sumuntur pulli hirundinum silvestrium vivi cum* Aetius loc. cit.
plumis: additoque sale pauco, in fictili bene obturato com-
buruntur: Recipe illius cineris, ℥ j. croci, ℥ ij. spicanardi, ℥
j. melle excipiantur. This resolveth excellently, without
biting. If the Fluxion continue very headlong, Ioubertus Loc. cit.
counselleth this fume for the stay thereof. *Rec. Nigella ro-*
mana, & gummi hedera torrefactorum, coriandri preparati,
granorum & gummi Juniperi, santali albi rub. citrini, ana,
H 2 ℥ j.

℥ j myrrha, thuris, masticeis, Nucis moschate, calami aromatici, cyperi, ana, ʒ ij. spicanardi, schenanthi, ana, ʒ j. rosar, ʒ ij. Powder them, mingle them *cum gummi dragagantho*, dissolved in *aqua rosarum*, vel *myrti*, and make of them Trochisces like lupines.

But if the straightnesse of breath be great, that you feare suffocation of the fume, let the patient receive it at the nostrils, for even so shall the braine be affected with the qualitie thereof. You may likewise apply cupping glasses to the mould of the head, and this or such like plaster, to suspend the reume. *Rec. gutta ammoniacæ, vino generoso dissol. ʒ j. sinapeos vel thapsiæ, ʒ ss. masticeis, ʒ ij. terebenthina, q. s. fiat massa Emplastri.*

After the fluxion is sufficiently staid, then may you boldly use those meanes, that may more immediatly from the place, where they are gathered, draw out, and so expend the remnant of the humors. *Rec. succi hedera, vel ficula, vel majorana, ʒ ij. manna granata, vel mel ros. col. ʒ j. decoct. hordei, li. ss. misce.* Minister this into the nostrils, by a tent of bombast: or cloth dipped therein. From thence may you safely passe to sharper gargles, and drawing masticatories: to dislodge the infoked humors, in the loose and spongeous parts of the jaws. The way to prepare such gargles is shewed before. Your masticatorie may be *zinziber conditum, radix enule campane, pyrethrum, &c.* Or this compounded: *Rec. cubebarum, zanzibris, nucis moschate, ana, ʒ j. fiat pulvis:* which you may knit up in knots of linnen clothes, to chew upon: or else make a paste thereof with figges, for the like use. Hitherto of *Angina* of both kindes, with their severall cures continued. Now of some things that may interrupt, and otherwise fall out amisse in the cure. Things interrupting are pain and peril of strangling. For paine, there is before appointed, sucking of new milke with Sugar. Or (as I have tried) with Iews care steeped: and in the collutions for the mouth, *syr. violarū, &c.* allowed. The avoiding of suffocation is thought, by Authors of great authoritie, in the extreame perill of it, to be

For paine.

For suffocation.

be by incision of the rough arterie: as extreme points of diseases require extreame practises of remedies, and the keeping of breath and life, for a short time (though by a hard kinde of meanes) in this most sharpe disease, may be if much availe for nature, in the meane time, either by resolution or suppuration, to save her selfe. I know there is also grave authoritie against it, as, *Aretæus*, and some other: but their reasons being these: First, that the wound being wounded cannot be healed againe. Secondly, that the new wound, causeth a new inflammation: are easily answered: The latter being a case that by meanes may be prevented: and the former a thing that experience daily improveth. When you come to it therefore, make your incision betwixt two of the cartilages, in the membran which joyneth them together: by cooling meanes, then may you prevent all inflammation, as also hinder the too hastie joyning of those parts againe. Adde also this caution that the aire which the patient after incision, receiveth, be warmer then ordinarie: because it must now, by so short a space, passe to the lungs, without that alteration it was wont to have, when it was received through the jawes, which may satisfie *Aretæus* also, for his objection of cough and suffocation, which (perhaps) he feared, through the coldnesse of the aire. Lastly, if by any inordinate use of some of the former meanes, the tumor grow to *Scirrhus* hardnesse: make haste to your mollifying medicines, such as these: *Rec. rad. bismalua, malua, sem. lini, ana, ʒj. caricæ pingues, numero xx. hyssopi, m. j. coque & exprime, liquoris huius mucosi, recipe, ʒij. iridis florentina, ʒij. myrrhæ vel styracis cal. & stercoris ex nido hirundinum, ana, ʒj. oxymel, scillit, q. s. fiat loch.* Outwardly apply this catapl. *Rec. rad. bryonia, cepæ albæ, cucumeris agrestis, ana, ʒij. branche ursina, parietaria, origani, calamenti, ana, m. j. caricæ xx. sem. lini, fenugr. ana, ʒj. florum centaureæ minoris, ʒss. coctis, tussis & cretis, adde butyri recentis, vel axungia anserine, ʒij. fimi hirundini ʒj. sulphuris, ʒss. ol. anetini, q. s. fiat catapl.*

De cur. ac morb. lib. 1. cap. 7.

Caution.

Schirrous
tumour.

Of Tumors incident to the Bellie.

CHAP. XXIX.

Standing forth of the Navel.

Causes and
signes.

The prominencie or standing forth of the navel is called also in Greek *Exomphalon*. The outward causes are falls, strokes, labour, crying, coughing, &c. (as the partie himselfe, or the by-standers can lightly report.) The inward causes are ruptures or breaches, by which, either the kell, or guts fall downe into that place. If it be the kell; the tumor is soft in feeling, unequal, of a like colour, &c. If it be the guts, the tumor is also soft, unequall, easily giving place, and vanishing at the impression of the fingers: yea, sometime with noise or rumbling: & increaseth more when the partie useth any bathing, or yet stretching out of the belly. Inward causes are windinesse: and the tumor then is soft, yeelding a sound at the striking of the fingers, and vanisheth when it is pressed upon, &c.

Cure:

In the cure, you are to consider if windinesse bee any cause: and so to discusse the same if need bee, with these convenient medicines: as Mithridatum drunke with the decoction of Rue, or a clister made in this wise: *Rec. anisi, cumini, feniculi, sem. ameos, ana, ℥ j. ruta, m. j. ss. fiat decoctio, de qua accipe ℥ x. quibus adde, ol. ruta, ol. laurini, ana, ℥ j. ss. salis indi, salis gemme, ana, ℥ ss. zacchari, rub. ℥ j. ss. misce fiat clister.* Minister the same every day, before meat, hot. Also to apply outwardly, you may make this medicine: *Rec. lixivij, li. ij. sulphuris vivi triti, ℥ ij. boracis, ℥ ss.* boile them to the consumption of the third part: in this same liquor wet a sponge, and apply it to the place. Thus having removed impediments out of your way, addresse your selfe to the joyning of the rupture and first by medicines, if it be possible, such as bee astringent and

and consolidative: as these plasters: for example: *Rec. perfoliata, q. s.* boyle it in water or wine, then stampe it, and applie it to the navell. 2 *Rec. consolida ma. trita, ʒj. cera liquefacta. ʒss. misce fiat empl.* applie upon the place with lint. 3 *Rec. far. lupinorum ʒ. ss. panni lintei usti, ʒij.* those bruised together, mixe them with wine, and applie them with lint. 4 *Rec. faba fresca, corticum gallarum, balaustiorum, ana, partes aequales,* those sodden and stamped, binde to the part. 5 *Rec. plumbi scobis, ʒij. cicuta, manna, cerussa, hipocistidis, ana, ʒij.* these dissolved in wine, use them as is aforesaid. An unguent for that purpose you may thus compound. *Rec. aluminis scissilis, ʒv. facis vini, ʒj. olei rosati, ʒx. gallarum, ʒij.* dissolve them in wine, and forme them to the thicknesse of honie: therewith anoint the affected place, laying aloft a sponge wet in *posca*, and so make your binding. If medicines may not prevaile, but that handie operation is necessarily, to the cure required: then thus shall you accomplish it. The man standing or sitting upright, command to hold his breath, so as his bodie may swell out at full: then take a penne with inke, and circle round about the compass of the swelled navell: after lay downe the man upright, and with your scarifying lancet, tricke the place round about, as the penne did goe, so that it become rough with your scarifyings: then with a hooke, taking hold of the place, in the midst of the circle, and therewith elevating or drawing it up, have readie a band to tie it, about the scarified place, (for so shall it hold for going backe the better) leaving a bow knot upon the same tyall: this done, open the tumor so tyed, in the top of it, and put in your forefinger, to assaye, whether any folde of the guttes, or else part of *Omentum*, be bound in withal. And if a gut be held in the tiall, draw the knot, and slacke the band aforesaid, to put it in againe.

But if it be the kell you finde, draw forth the overplus part of it, and cut it off, tying first the vessels, if you finde any where you cut it. Next, take two needles, with ei-

A mixture of
water and
vineger.

ther of them a single threed, and thrust them through, in crossewise both sides of the gappe, made by incision: and with those foure ends, knit together, close up the wound hard, taking off the former band. And when the parts thus bound with tyings, shall putrefie, and fall away, applie with linte, convenient medicines to the wound, and heale it up: coveting in this case, alwaies a hollow cicatrice.

CHAP. XXX.

Epiphlocele, and Enteroccele.

Def.

Causes and
signes.



Epiphlocele, is when the kell falleth into *Scrotum*. *Enteroccele*, when the intestine Ileon doth so.

The outward causes hereof may bee strokes, leaping, labour, shouting, or crying, vehement mooving, &c. which by the Patients relation is understood. Inward causes are either rupture, or relaxation. Ruptures happen in the sides of the hucke bones, neere the setting to of the bellie, after some stroke, fall, leaping, &c. The swelling thereof in the beginning, is not great, but onely in proceffe of time; the paine is pricking. Relaxations are alwaies about the hole, through which, the vessels and muscles cremasteres, descend to the testicles: this tumor is without paine, but (in some persons) of great quantitie, uneven, increasing, and decreasing. Now *Enteroccele*, and *Epiphlocele*: are to be distinguished, by the signes proper to them both. For in *Epiphlocele* the tumor is small, and oftener in the *bone pubis*, then in *scroto*. In whether place soever it be, it is like a softish bounch, slipperie and uneven: remaining after one manner alwaies, as well after, as afore meate. Neither doth it swell more by the straining of the breath, as the manner of *Enteroccele* is: neither doth it returne back-

backwards. In *Enterocoele*, the Tumor is soft, and suddenly rising, increaseth by straining of the voice, or repletion of meat, but contrariwise withdraweth it selfe backward, through cold or upright lying. Likewise being put upwards toward the flanke, it maketh a noyse, like as winde in the guttes, being stirred. By feeling many times the excrements may be perceived in them, hardened: so as they cannot bee avoided, like as is seene also in *Iliaca passio*.

Enterocoele, of all other is most perillous: specially, if *Prog.* the intestine cannot be put up: and againe in some that have had the same put up, there hath followed singultuous fevers, and death it selfe at the length. To others againe, whilst it could not be put up, hath happened *Gangrena*. *Epiplocele* is, by reason of his softnesse, hardly reduced. Yet *Enterocoele* that is new may be cured with medicines, but that which is aged, is not cured but by manuell operation. Likewise, if *Enterocoele* grow on the left side, it is worse: because *colon* with many folds finisheth his course on that side: and is laid upon with many of the small guttes,

First, that that descended must be put up againe, into his place. To that purpose therefore, with a decoction of Mallowes first mollifie the place: then lay the partie with his heeles somewhat high, and his legges abroad, and so by little and little, reduce the kell or intestine, (whether it bee) into the place againe. And by an d by, binde it up, with a convenient trusse, whether of cloathes, wood, iron, or such like device: so that the inside of the boulder, and those parts that are to come neere *scrotum*, and the flanke, be covered and overlined with some soft and gentle substance. When you have thus first provided, to put every thing in his proper place: it standeth you next in hand by all meanes, so to hold and keepe them still: if it be a rupture, by conglutinatives, and if it be a relaxation, by constringent medicines. For the diet therefore, ordaine, that the Patient may rest for many daies: lying on

a soft bed, meates being of good iuyce, and somewhat astringent, his bellie kept loose, and that in going to stoole, he ever observe to presse his hand upon *Pubis*, and *scrotum*, the better to prevent the falling downe of any thing. Let him beware of straining his voice, or winde: of too much moving, of repletion or filling with meate and drinke: of the bath of honied water, of windie meats, and of all kinde of fruits, and pulse. Then for medicinall engines, you may provide Medicines sufficient, both to minister inwardly, and also to applie outwardly, to stop the mouth of so tedious an enemy: remembring (as I said before) that against the rupture, you strive with medicines desiccative, consolidative, and constringent. But if it be a laxation, with astringents onely: for which purposes I have set you downe here, both inward and outward medicines convenient. And first, simples to give inwardly, for this purpose, are the iuyce of *consolida major*, & *regalis*, the iuyce of *Iacea*, & of *sigillum salomonis*. Also, *syr. iacca*, *pul. consolida maj.*, *herniaria*, *rad. pentaphilli trita*, & *cum vino sumpta*, *rad. cyperi*, *rad. plantag.*, *rad. aristologiae longe*, & *rotunda*, *scoria ferri*, *corraliū*, *priapus tauri*, *cervi*, &c. Compounds of those and such like, you may provide on this wise: and first for a potion: *Rec. Radicum bistortae*, *radic. narcissi*, *ana*, \mathfrak{z} *j.* *rad. consolida utriusque*, *radic. quinque folij*, *rad. rubiae*, *ana*, \mathfrak{z} *ss.* *hypocistidis*, *poligonni*, *ana*, *m. j.* *ss.* *sebesten numero x.* *daetylorum par. iij.* *myrabol. chebulorum*, *myrabol. citrinorum*, *mirab. indorum*, *ana*, \mathfrak{z} *j.* *sem. anisi*, *nausturtij ana*, \mathfrak{z} *ij.* *florum rosarum*, *anthos. cyperi*, *ana*, *P. j.* *fiat decoctio in vino*, & *aqua*, & *in li. ij.* *dissolve mellis*, & *zaccari*, *ana*, *partes aequales*, *fiatque syrupus*: of which syrupe minister to your Patient \mathfrak{z} *iiij.* for a dose, in the morning fasting: the bellie being first unladen of his excrements. Likewise an electuarie for the purpose is thus compounded: *Rec. conserva rosarum antiqua*, *conserva symphiti*, *ana*, \mathfrak{z} *j.* *conserva florum salviae*, *conserva acori*, *ana*, \mathfrak{z} *ss.* *irochiscorum de carabe*, *vel de spodio*, *vel de bolo*, \mathfrak{z} *ij.* *blatte bizantie nste*, & *in aqua canda equi-*

nelote, ℥ ij. cum syropo cotoneorum fiat electuarium.
 Whereof, let the Patient take the quantitie of a nutte fa-
 sting, and drinke thereupon a little red wine. Then to the
 affected place outwardlie, applie this fomentation, or
 some of the plasters following. *Rec. rad. bistortæ, rad.*
pentaphilli, rad. rubiæ, rad. chelidoniæ, ana m. ss. herniariæ,
polygoni, hypocistidis, ana, m. j. cumini usti, nasturtij tor-
refacti, ana, ℥ j. florum stacados, anthos, ana, P. j. florum
rorismarini, centaureæ minoris, ana, P. ij. make of th m
 your decoction, with water and astringent wine, and
 therewith foment the place. Vsuall plasters you have,
 that are called *de pelle arietina, Empl. commitisse, &c.*
 which beare a name common enough to be in every mans
 knowledge, and have beene found (no doubt) very pro-
 fitable. Neverthelesse there be others againe of lesse com-
 mon use, devised of sundrie practitioners, which here al-
 so for thy choyce, I have thought it not a lost labour to ga-
 ther together. 1 *Rec. balaustiorum, ℥ j. ss. gallarum, ℥ ss.*
rad. asphodeli, rad. narcissi, ana, ℥ j. ss. coquantur in vino,
tundantur & fiat emplastrum. 2 *Rec. thuris, masticis, sar-*
cocolle, acatiæ, lapidis hematitis, mummiæ, tragacanthi,
gummi arab. terre sigillatæ, ana, ℥ ij. boli armeni, galla-
rum, lithargyri, balaustiorum, nucis cupressi, malecorij,
aristologia longæ, & rot. corticum thuris, rosarum, radic.
consolidæ utriusque, orobi, filiginis, sambuci, cyperi, ana,
℥ ss. picis navalis, ℥ ij. ss. colophonie, resinæ pini, terebinthi-
næ, ana, ℥ j. visci quercini, ℥ j. ss. cera, ℥ ij. pilorum leporis
ustorum, ℥ ss. olei in quo ficus pingues coxerint, ℥ ss. fiat
magdaleon. 3 *Recipe unguenti comitisse, ℥ ij. radic. bistor-*
tæ, radic. narcissi, ana, ℥ ss. blattæ bizantiæ, sang. draconis,
sarcocolle, aluminis, ana ℥ ij. malaxentur omnia simul, in
oleo cotoneorum, fiatque emplastrum. 4 *Rec. Masticis,*
myrrhæ, corticum thuris, nucis cupressi, sarcocolle, glutinis
piscis, ana, ℥ ss. gluten in aceto dissolvatur, reliqua trita
misceantur: spread it upon leather. 5 *Recipe spuma argen-*
ti uste, ℥ ix. acetili. ij. ℥ ij. olei cotoneorum, li. ss. succi
plantag. ℥ ij. misce fiat emplastrum. 6 *Recipe masticis,*
sarcocolle,

Sarcocolla, sanguinis draconis, aloes, blatta bizantie, corticum thuris, boli armeni, gypsi, gallarum, ana, ℥ij. psidia, ℥ij. iethiocolle, taurocolla in aceto dissolutarum, ana, ℥ij. malaxentur & fiat Emplastrum.

Now if the rupture be old, then it requireth to be cured onely by manuell working: as either incision, or (a) burning. The cure by incision therefore is in this sort accomplished. Three daies together, before you determine to make incision, let the partie drinke water onely, and the very day before, abstaine from meat also. Then lay him upright, and let your assistant lift up the skinne in the flanke, whilest you make incision, with an overthwart line, or in transverse manner. Some notwithstanding doe make their incision not overthwart, but longwaies: and so with a hooke, draw open the division: which must be in largenesse answerable to the quantitie of the testicle: then fastening so many hookees in the inner skinne, as the largenesse of the wound requireth, and excoriating as you goe, the membrans and fat, divide still forward with your knife, untill you have bared *peritoneum*: which done, put downe your finger into *scrotum*, and devide the testicle from all his holds therein, and so with one hand drawing up *peritoneum*, and with the other, thrusting *scrotum* inward, to beare upward the testicle: Take it out by the place of incision, together with his membran *Erythrois*: which one of your assistants lifting up, search you in the meane time, both that it bee perfectly loosed from all his hinder holds in *scrotum*, and also that red membran *Erythrois* bee free from all involutions of the kell or guts, (which you shall put in their place, if you finde any,) this done, take a sufficient needle, with a double thred of ten twists, and in the place of the incision, thrust it through the midst of the end of *Peritoneum*, and taking the foure ends of your double thred, binde them strongly acrosse, one over another, in the forme of this letter X, and that with a double knot: so as none of the nutrient vessels may passe any nourishment from them, for

for feare of inflammation. Also outwardly, two fingers from the other, give another binding. After which things, (leaving the length of a finger of *peritoneum*,) cut off all the rest together with the testicle. Last of all, devide *scrotum* againe in the lower part, and put through a drawing tent, and so fomenting the place with oyle, and applying convenient ligatures, after the manner taught in *Hernia aquosa*, performe that businesse. Some, when they cut away the membran called *Erythraea*, doe cauterize the end with a hot iron, for feare of fluxe of blood.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **H**ere Wecker supposeth canterization, to be a severall kinde of manuell cure: whereas *Aegineta* (whence he seemeth to have it) sheweth it to be a part of the cure attempted by incision, according to some mens order.

CHAP. XXXI.

Cirsocele.



Irsocele is a varicous rupture (so called) when the veines nourishing the testicle, doe swell. Def.

The tumor is but small, and of a divers forme, both in the (a) *epididime* and *spermatike* vessels, which are thereby (as it were) heaped and woven together, and writhen. It is hard, and in figure long, easie to be perceived in feeling. Prog. It is lesse grievous then *Hernia caruosa*. If it be of any notable growth or continuance, it is hardly or never cured, but by handie worke.

The cure therefore is to be laboured with mollifying Cure: medicines: as, *fenum gracum*, *semen lini*, *farina frumenti*, ol.

ol. sesaminum, &c. or else with handie operation, which is thus to be performed. First, place your Patient decently for your purpose: then stroking *scrotum* gentlie with your hand, drive the nerve (b) *cremaster* into the lower part, you shall easilie know it by this: that it is a slenderer, stronger, harder, and solider vessell then the rest, and the Patient at the thrusting downe thereof will complaine, feeling himsele troubled about the yard. Then the dilated vessels, being taken up with *scrotum*, betweene the fingers of you and your assistant, and hard stretched, cut sloopewise, with your incision knife, through the skinne that lieth directly over them. After that, lifting up the vessels with hookes, when you haue bared, and separated them from their holds in the skinne, and other parts, pierce them through with a needle, and double threede: then cutting off the needle, binde the vessels, both in the place of their first dilation or inlarging, as also in the lower end of the same. This done, make incision along upon them, and emptie out the blood contained. Lastly, with medicines that move matter, effect the cure, and so that the bindings together with the vessels, may fall away of their owne accord.

See Aegin. li. 6.
cap. 64.

See Aegin.
loc. cit.

This course must be taken (saith *Leonides*) when some of the nutrient vessels are varicous, or dilated: otherwise, if all the vessels be in like case, then are they to be cut off, and the testicle to be taken away with them.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **B**Y Epididime is here meant, the place of the setting to, of the vessels to the testicle.

(b) Wecker hath this at the hand of Paul. *Aeg.* who is commonly knowne to be deceived in his opinion of *Cremaster*, howbeit, the substance of the cure is contained in that that followeth, namely, the tying, and emptying of the vessels, wherein I wish this to be observed: that before the lower tyall, next to the testicle bee made, the vessels first bee opened,

opened, and the thicke dreggish bloud contained both in them and the testicle, be let out.

CHAP. XXXII.

Bubonocoele.

B*ubonocoele*, is when *Omentum*, or *Ileon* fall into the flanke, and there remaine, not running downe into *scrotum*.

Peritoneum in this case, is either broken or relaxed, it becommeth broken, by some fall, stroke, crying, &c. as aforesaid.

Causes and signes.

Relaxtion is shewed above in the causes and signes of *Epiplocele*. The disease it selfe, being a visible tumor, in the place mentioned is easie to be discerned by the eie.

Let the diet and medicines in this cure, bee the same that is set downe in *Epiplocele*, and *Enterocoele*. And if the kell or guts bee slipt outward, put them in againe, and so with convenient trusses, or flanke binding, hold them there. There are also further meanes used if these serve not: as incision and cauterie: both which I will here set downe vnto you. And first the incision thus: divide the swelled part of the flanke, with an overwhart incision, the breadth of three fingers long, take out the membrans and fat: then with a probe set upon *peritoneum*, where it pointeth out, beare it downe, thereby to compell againe the intrals into their place. And this do everie where, whereas it buncheth out: in the meane time, sowing together the breach with a convenient seame, then plucke forth the probe: and thus neither cutting of *peritoneum*, nor the testicle, nor yet binding any part, onely with meanes fit for a greene wound, finish the cure. The cauterie is to be used in this manner. Let the man in meane sort move his bodie, and by violent coughing, stretching, and holding of his breath, make the tumour in the flanke appeare.

Cure.

Incision.

Cauterie.

appeare at large : then compasse the place that you will cauterize, with a penne, and inke, first in triangle-wise, so as the transverse line of it, tend upwards, along the flanke : then make a pricke or signe also in the midst of the triangle. This done, lay the patient along, and apply upon the middle marke your hot iron, first, a narrow pointed one, then a three cornered, like this Greeke letter Γ : and thirdly, with a Laterculer, or lenticulate cauterie : match the compasse of the whole triangle, your assistant still being with a cloth readie to drie and wipe the place of the burning : which must be so deeply done, untill you touch the fat : and that in a bodie of meane habit or plight : for in leane bodies, the iron is not to be deeply imprinted : lest so, unawares, you should burne *peritonaeum*. Neither is it a meet way in fatter bodies, because in them, the fat will appeare before you come to a just measure in burning. But how much it is meet to burne, an artificiall conjecture must bee the rule. After the cauterie, minister to the crust, *Sal una cum porro tritus* : and use a flanke binding or trusse, in the likenesse of this letter X, the dayes following, use meanes to remove the eschar : as *lenticula cum melle*, and such like.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Sarcocoele.

Def.
See Ag. li. 6. c.
63.

Causes and
signes.



Sarcocoele is a fleshie rupture : as when fleshie matter groweth in the fibrous knittings of *Scrotum*. It may come of some inward fluxion occasioned by some stroake, leaping, &c. or some incision for rupture, and not rightly done. The part affected is the testicle, or nerues, or coats thereof, hardened by the growing of flesh amongst them. It is knowne even by feeling: as also in sight: The tumor is round, long-wise,

wife, following the fashion of the testicle: hard, and in long time, by little and little encreaseth. Likewise, if it be *Schirrous*, it is without paine: but with a pricking kinde of paine, if it be maligne.

Hernia Carnosa notably growne, cannot be cured, but Prog. the testicle is to be taken out.

To take away the same by incision, you shall worke on this sort: place the patient, as in the cure of *Enterocoele* a- Cure. fore said, and make the like division also, and if the testicle have become faultie, through flesh engendred thereabout, cut away both the membran (a) *Dartos*, & *erythrois*: and lift up the testicle, and take it out with *erythrois*: sever (b) *cremaster* from the vessels, and cut (c) it away: binde the vessels, and take away the testicle, that had so joyned it selfe with superfluous growing flesh, as an unnaturall thing. But if this same growing of flesh, be in any coat or vessell, then after the division of *scrotum*, and the membrans under the flesh, take away all that hath growne into fleshinesse: but if the hinder commissure, or seame be covered with flesh, take away the same commissure, and the testicle withall: for without it the testicle cannot remaine. Moreover, there are incident to the testicle *Topbus* in the *Topbus* in the testicle: *phous*, or knottie growings, hardning upon the membran *erythrois*: stiffening the same much, and yeelding hardnes and inequality in handling: thereby differing both from the fleshie and watrish ruptures: yet it is to bee cured by the hand, as is the fleshie rupture.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) BY *Dartos*, *Ægyneta* understandeth not the second See *Æg. li. 6. c. 61.* coat of the testicle, as we do, but the middle skinner that tye *scrotum* to *Erythrois*.

(b) By *Cremaster*, the same Author meaneth to note a certaine nerue (which otherwise untruly also he calleth *Parastrates*) which should spring from the spinall marrow, and descend with the other vessels, to the testicle, and that it should

should be deputed, to convey the sede to the yard: but being onely a fansie of his owne, we cannot receive it.

(c) Words moe then need. The scope is, that after artificiall binding of the vessels the testicle with all the carneous growing be cut away.

CHAP. XXXIIII.

Hydrocele.

Def.

Causes and
signes.

Hydrocele, is when water descendeth into *scrotum*, or is therein gathered.

The immediate causes are watrish humors, contained either in all *scrotum*, or in the membran *erythrois*, or *dartum*: either of which, you shall thus descrie from other: for if it bee in those membrans, then the tumor is round, and with tension in the testicle onely, *Scrotum* being free and wrinckled, after his naturall manner. Contrariwise, when the matter possesseth all *scrotum*, the tumor is (the part being set betwixt you and the light) through shining, unpainfull, firme, stable, and *Scrotum* without wrinckles. It may come also of (a) blood, but then some stroke or fall hath beene the occasion: and then the tumor is ruddie, or blackish. Mediate or meane causes, conducing thereunto, may bee imbecilitie through cold distemperature, either of the liver, or else of the vessels
 * enwrapping *scrotum*, by occasion whereof, the blood that commeth thither for nourishment, is changed into a watrish or whayish and unprofitable substance. The tokens of a cold distemperature doth bewray this case. Further, you shall trie out, whether the parts enwrapping *scrotum*, be affected first, and by themselves, or else by consent of some other part, after this sort. If there be any consent, as of the liver, or Spleene, examine the state of those parts, by the proper signes and notes of the livers affects, and

* I would rather reade contained within *scrotum*

* Amend this as before.

and of the dropſie: and if you finde faultineſſe in thoſe parts, then is there conſent: but if thoſe parts be ſound, and there no ſignes of dropſie, the tumor alſo unpainfull, firme and abiding, you eaſily ſee where all the fault muſt be laid.

To go about this cure: foreſee firſt, whether the part be affected by it ſelfe, or by conſent of ſome other: as by cold diſtemperature of the liver and ſpleene, which if you do ſuſpect, ſet an order, both by heating dyet, and medicines, that may reſiſt the ſame: diligently ſpending out the wat-
Curr.
 trie matter, contained in *peritoneum*, by often purgations. In vaine elſe ſhall you go about to lay locall medicines to waſte away the water in *ſcrotum*, when the ſame ſhall be ſtill ſupplied out of the abundance in *peritoneum*. Thoſe things therefore thus provided for: prove if you may by medicines diſcuſſe the wat-
 rie humor in *ſcrotum*, as by this fomentation: *Rec. lxxiij. li. iij. Cumini ʒ ij. petroſelini, apy, ana, ʒ ſs. ſalis, li. j.* make your decoction hereof, and foment the place. A cataplaſme for that purpoſe, you may make *ex ſtercore recenti vaccino*, mixt with a third part of *Bole arm.* or *sanguis draconis*, &c. or, *Rec. ſtercoris Caprae, ʒ iij. coclearum contuſ. cum ſuis teſtis, ʒ ij. ſulphuris ʒ j.* miſce, make thereof a cataplaſme: which muſt be often removed. It availeth alſo to uſe *pulu. radicis braſſica uſta, cum adipe ſuillo recenti.* (b) The laſt refuge is incision, which may be performed in this ſort. (c) Shave away the haire (if there be any) from *ſcrotum* & *pubis*, and lay the patient upright on a forme, with many folds of cloth under his hips, but under *ſcrotum* a ſponge of ſufficient largeneſſe: your ſelfe ſitting at the left ſide of the partie, your aſſiſtant on the right: appoint him to turne the yard to a ſide, and liſt up the ſkinne of *ſcrotum* to *abdomen* ward: then make your incision from the miſt of *ſcrotum*, up along, almoſt to *os pubis*, and neare the ſeame that divideth *ſcrotum* in the miſt: and continue your diviſion, even downe to the membran *Erythrois*. If you finde humor, gathered in a peculiar engendred coat: make your diviſion juſt, where you eſpie the out-pointed part of it. Thus your incision being
made,

* Looke the
annorations of
Sarcoccele.

* Looke the
annorations
of Sarcoccele.

See *Aegin.* li. 6.
ca. 63.

made, and the sides drawne wide open with hooks, as also the tunicles * *darts* being divided, with a rupture knife, fit for that purpose: make bare the membran *Erythrois*, and divide it in the midst with your lancet, especially in that part where it is divided from the testicle, and so the humor being either all, or for the most part, let out into a vessell, standing underneath, with hooks draw out *Erythrois*, that is, all the thin part of it, and then use meanes to engender flesh againe. But if the testicle be touched with putrifaction, or bee defiled any way, then after you have bound the vessels annexed to the * nerve called *cremaster*, cut out the testicle and take it away. In like manner deale with those that labour with a double rupture, in double wise endeavouring the cure, by incision on both sides of *scrotum*, towards the flanks, which done, put in your probe by the wound, downe to the bottome of *scrotum*, and when you have wrought with the head of your probe, such a dent or pit, on the inside of the skinned *scrotum*, that you can perceive on the other side where the head of the probe lyeth, against the same cut through *scrotum* with the edge of your incision knife, so much as may serve to give issue to the matter or cluttered blood contained, and with the same head of the probe pluck in a long drawing rent, or linnen cloth, which may come through the orifice above. This done, apply to the testicle Wooll wet in oyle, and aloft outwardly, other peeces, wet in oyle and wine, and besides doing this to *scrotum*, lay the like bats of oyle and wine also to the bottome of the belly, to the flanks, to the loynes, and along the space betweene *scrotum* and the fundament. So aloft on all, make your enwrapping with a linnen cloth, three-fold, contrived with sixe strappes or boughts, and other convenient bindings for the purpose, letting the partie keepe his bed, and bouldstring up *scrotum* with wooll, that it may lie at ease: providing alwayes to lay under the same wooll, some soft leather skinned, for the receiving of the fomentations, that will be alwayes spying through: for you must foment the place with hot oyle till the

the third day, the wound being opened, dresse it againe with *tetrastapharmacum*, and change the long tent that went through. Also yet foment the parts without untill the seventh day, for feare of inflammation: and apply aloft some plaister, to keepe in the tents. The wound being by those meanes purged, and flesh in a reasonable measure engendred, wash the place, draw out the long tent, and accomplish the rest of the cure, as hath beene said in other like before. Now if there come any inflammation, or flux of blood, or such like, it is meet to make convenient resistance by their proper remedies: which here I stand not upon, lest I should make needlesse repetitions of the same things, in fitter places delivered.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) I Cannot hereunto consent: that the resort of blood should cause Hydrocele. All men know, rather, an inflammation and mortification: But here Wecker was borne downe in the streame of *Ægineta*.

(b) Or this plaister after fomentation: Rec. empl. de Baccis lauri, li. ij. mithridatij, ℥ iij. fimi columbini, ℥ iiij. lupinorum, ℥ iiij. baccarum lauri, cumini, ℥ j. absynthij sic. ℥ ss. florum Camomillæ, ℥ j. florum hyperici. ℥ iiij. aquæ vitæ, ℥ ij. ol. hyperici, ℥ vj. fiat empl. Hereto may be encreased, or diminished, the number or quantities of ingredients, according to the wisdom of the Artist.

(c) This long discourse of manuell operation, out of Paul. *Æg.* as it satisfieth not me, so (perhaps) neither many others. It may suffice us, when there is such store of water gathered, as our locall medicines cannot fast enough dispend it, to provide more open vent, by one of these two wayes: to wit, the ceton, or the cutting canterie.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of Pneumatocèle.

Def.

Causes and
signes.

* Here still you
must under-
stand, accord-
ing as it is
noted in Sarco-
cele.

Pneumatocèle is a windie rupture or bursting. The mediate cause is cold distemperature, &c. The immediate, winde: and that either in the foure nourishing vessels of the testicles, (the tumor then appearing hard and not vanishing by the pressing of the finger) or else in the arteries running betwixt the tunicles of * *dartos*: in which case the tumor giveth backe, and vanisheth being pressed with the finger. Now if the parts be affected first, and by themselves, then shall you see no signes of dropsie or timpanie, nor of any affect of the liver, or stomacke, then by the proper signes of the affects of those parts, as also by the notes of those named diseases, you shall descrie it. In brieft, the generall signes of windie rupture, are these: The tumor is through shining, lighter in poyse, and yeelding more sound or noise, then in *Hydrocele*.

Prog.

If the affect be in the foure vessels, nourishing the testicle, it is curable, but in the arteries of *dartos*, uncurable. In new borne children also it oft happeneth, and is easily discussed.

Cure.

If it come by consent of the liver, or stomacke, it is to be dealt withall, as in the timpanie. So the dropsie is first to be cured, if this be occasioned thereby. But if the part first, and by it selfe have received the affect, and be faultie alone, then is it thus to be dealt with. The mediate cause, which is, cold distemperatnre, if it be without matter, it is the sooner corrected by heating diet and medicines, but if pituitous matter be joyned with it, then must you first alter or concoct it, after evacuate the same matter, by convenient medicines. Now for the immediate cause, which is windiness in the place, you must prepare discutient medicines,

medicines, such as these: a Fomentation. *Rec. cumini, baccarum lauri seseli, ruta ana, ℥j. fiat decoctio in vino leviter astringente, & lixivio,* and therewith foment the part. A bag for it may be made *ex milio, sale & cumino.* So may you applie *Emplast. de baccis lauri; emplastrum de meliloto.* Or this: *Rec. stercoris vacca, li. y. sulphuris, cumini, ana ℥ij. mellis parum,* mixe and make a plaister. Another: *Rec. farina fabarum, li. j. cumini, apij, petroselin, ana, ℥ij. coque in vino, fiat empl.* The last meanes is by incision: which is to be performed as is said in the varicous rupture. First strongly binding all the veines: But you must note that this cure pertaineth not to that kinde of windie rupture, that is in the arteries of *dartos*, (which kinde is said afore to be uncurable) but in that that consisteth in the foure vessels of the testicles onely.

Of the Tumors of the Glandulous parts.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of Bronchocele.



Bronchocele, (otherwise called *Bocium*, & *Hernia gutturis*) is a great round tumor in the throat, betwixt the skinne and rough arterie: in which is sometime contained, a certaine (a) dull flesh: sometimes againe a humor, like honie or fat, or like to a pulteis: other sometimes haire, mixt with little scrappes of bones.

The antecedent cause, which is flegmatike humor, is to be searched out by the signes of the phlegme. The con-joyned cause, as also the signes of the disease, are evident out of the definition.

If this disease come naturally, it is not cured, and hardly enough, if it come otherwise. (b)

Def.

Causes and signes.

Progn.

Cure:

The antecedent cause must first be taken away, (that is to say, pituitous humors heaped up in the bodie:) partly by diet, and partly by medicines. Let the diet therefore be such as may heate, drie and make thinne, according as is set do wne in the cures of *Oedema*, & *Struma*, avoiding all vaporous and thicke nourishers: and such as be apt to gender viscous humours: also loud cryings, stooping downe with the head, &c. The order of diet thus instituted: come to the ordination of medicines, which must be (first) of propertie to alter the qualitie of the humor, by preparing and concocting the same, such as is this sirupe.

Rs. syr. de duabus radicibus, mellis ros. colati, oxymellis scillit. ana, ℥ ij. aque betonica, aque majorana, aque faniculi. ana, ℥ iiij. specierum pliris arcoticon, vel diamosculi, vel diambre, vel cinamomi, ana, ℥ iiij. make thereof a sirupe, clarified and aromatized for iiij. dofs. the humor now prepared, purge with this bole: *Rs. turbith opt. ℥ iiij. zinzibris, ℥ j. elect. Indi majoris, ℥ ij. zacchari q. s. fiat bolus:* or this, *Rs. turbith, ℥ j. ss. zinzibris viridis conditi, ℥ ij. zacchari, q. s. fiat bolus:* else this potion, *Rs. agarici trochisc. in oxymellite infusi, & expressi, ℥ iiij. turbith. ℥ j. salis gemma, gr. vj. zinzibris gr. vj. syr. ros. sol. ℥ j. ss. aquarum betonica, & melisse, ana, ℥ ij. fiat potio.*

Turne you then with all your engines of art, against the conjoynd cause, as here followeth: *Rs. satireie, hyssopi, polij montani, pulegij, spicenardi, ana, ℥ ij. sem. apij, sem. petroselini, ana, ℥ ij. ss. anisi, ℥ ij. glycyrrhizae, ℥ ij. nucis moscatae, caryophyllorum, ana, ℥ ss. cinamomi, ℥ ij. piperis longi, mirrha, ana, ℥ j. ss. make of all these a most fine powder, and give thereof to the Patient three houres before meate, three times a weeke, ℥ j. for a dose, in white wine, and this, by little and little, shall waste away the humor from the place, whitherto it is resorted: and it is especiallie to be used in winter. Now for medicines to be applied to the place it selfe, you may convenientlie provide you amongst these that follow. *Recipe ammoniaci, bdellij. galbani, in aceto dissolutorum, ana, ℥ j. ss. picis navalis.**

valis. \mathfrak{z} ij. resina pini, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. misceantur manibus unctis oleo
 sycionio, fiatque Emplastrum. Another, ex bdellio melli
 mixto. A third, ex chalce viva, axungie suille mixta. A
 fourth, ex stercore caprino, in aceto liquato. A fifth, ex lixi-
 vio & melle. A sixth on this wise compounded: Recipera-
 dic. brionie, radic. cucumeris agrestis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ficum im-
 maturarum paria vj. amygdalarum amar. \mathfrak{z} ij. scilla \mathfrak{z} j. ss.
 colocinthidis, \mathfrak{z} ss. coquantur in aquis partibus olei veteris
 & vini maluatici, ad vini consuem. terantur, & cribren-
 tur, deinde adde, farine fabarum, & orobi, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. far.
 sem. lini, & fanugraci, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. medulla cruris bubuli, \mathfrak{z} iiij.
 ol. nucum q. s. croci, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. fiat empl. An unguent is this:
 Rec. sem. sinapi, & urtica ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. ruta agrestis \mathfrak{z} ij. ireos,
 \mathfrak{z} ss. aceti, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. olei de castoreo, \mathfrak{z} iiij. cera, q. s. fiat un-
 guentum. If you have neede to come to manuell operati-
 on, then incision being made, take out the same, with the
 case or skinne, as is before shewed in the cure of Struma:
 foreseeing wisely aforehand, that there be not any dange-
 rous implication of nerves and arteries, in the matter con-
 tainde.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **B**Ronchocele, is of two sorts: the one, when Athero-
 ma, Steatoma, or Meliceris grow in that place. The
 other is a dilatation of the proper vessels of that place, after
 the rate of Aneurisma, or Varix.

(b) The last of the two in the former annotation is uncu-
 rable.

Supplie.

Supplie.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Parotis.

Def.

Fernel.

Causes and
signes.

Prog.

Cure:



Parotis, is an inflammation, in those glandules specially that are seated about the rootes, and behinde the eares. It cometh of hot humors flowing thither from the head. It hath all the notes of Phlegmon, as tumor, rednesse, heat, and paining paine, except, (as it is sometime) it be partaker of *Oedema*. As it is sometime without a fever, so is it, otherwhiles in a sharpe fever: there having gone before, frackeneffe, or paine and heavinesse in the heed.

The criticall *Parotis* tendeth naturally to suppuration. The other endeth best by resolution. *Parotis* not cunningly resolved, turneth oft into a schirrous tumor. The diet and universall meanes, being ordered, according to the rules propounded in the generall tumors. See that your locall remedies be first partakers of some astringencie, but in no wise repercussive, because to beate backe, as it is not safe, in any of the Emunctories, so, much lesse in this, so neere to that noble part, which, for the continuall resort of superfluities, hath need sometime, of many channels, and vents, to disburden it selfe by. Some astringencie yet, I allow, (I meane in the *Parotis* not citricall, the cure whereof I will first handle,) lest the fluxion should be too headlong, and unrulie, as for example, a pulvis made, *ex medulla panis* (I meane wheaten or second bread,) *urina puerorum infusa*, or, *ex farina hordei, vel fabarum, aqua & oleo chamomelino decocta*, putting to last of all, *mucilaginem psylli, vel catoneorum*, or, *Rs. chamomilla, parietaria, florum rosarum, florum arboris pomiferae fructum acidodulcem ferentis, ana, m. j. coquantur in aqua.*
cri-

cribratura adde medulle panis lacte infuse, li. ss. axungie porci. vel butyri recentis, ℥vj. or as you see it meetest. In the sharpenesse of the paine. *Recipe olei chamomil. liliacei, ana, ℥ij. ung. de althea, ℥j. fiat linimentum:* applie it with flanke wooll, or *butyrum maiale opt. preparatum, cum oesypo,* or *cum oleo chamomel. amygdal. anethino, &c.* or, if you chuse a cataplasme: *Recipe far. hordei, & fanugraci, ana, ℥ij. decoquantur in aqua & oleo chamomelino, vel irino, vel anethino, vel ex semine lini, & fiat cataplasma.*

When you have made some staie of the fluxion, proceede to discusse more largelie: as, *cum butyro maiali mixt cum sale torrefacto, & subtilissime pulverizato,* and applied with browne paper, foulded three or foure double, being soaked thereinto, as butter into a toste: else it may be ministred with wooll: so likewise, if you adde to the latter cataplasme *mel,* or frame one *ex melle, farina fabarum, & farina hordei, leviter coctis:* you shall sufficientlie performe that dutie. In the end, if there remaine any thing, by these undiscussed, the paine being ceased, applie *Diachilon mag. ireatum.* *Diapalma* with double quantitie of *chalciteos,* and some of the powder of *Ireos,* or *diapalma* mixt with proportionable quantities of *bdellium* and *Ireos.* If it bend to suppuration, the case is one with the criticall *Parotis:* then shall you further it, as with such like cataplasmes: *Rec. malvarum. m. j. rad. bis-malva, ℥ij. ficuum par. xx. coquantur & pistentur diligenter, per colum transmittantur, quibus adde axungie porci, ℥iij. ol. communis, ℥iij. farine frumenti, leviter decocte in colatura decoctionis herbarum, li. ss. misceantur & reducantur ad formam catapl.* This may you make stronger by adding also *mucilaginem fanugraci ad ℥j. ss.* So may you towards the breaking, put in some *fermentum acre,* or *c.* After the breaking, follow the ordinarie way of mundifying, incarnizing, and cicatricizing.

Rondelotius.

Parotis sup-
purate.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the small tumor Phyma.

Def.

Causes and
signes.

Progn.

Cure:



Phyma is a small tumor like the *Furuncle*, but rounder & plainer, often also greater, lighting upon the glandules, or kernels.

The antecedent cause is abundance of blood, either in the whole bodie, or in some part: which you shall finde out by the signes of abundance of blood. The conjoyned cause is blood now driven into the affected part, wherof commeth inflammation. The signes are, (a) round tumor, and even, exceeding the quantitie of halfe an egge: the paine and inflammation, is lesser yet then in the *furuncle*.

This tumor sheweth it selfe oft in children, and is easily taken away. To striplings it happeneth seldomer, and is more difficult to cure. In a riper age, is not seene.

Provide for the cutting short of the antecedent cause, by diet and blood letting, as is set downe in the *Furuncle*. The blood impact in the place, must be discussed, if it bee thicke, with these plaisters: the first consisting, *ex rad. althea, attriplice, parietaria, & adianto, vino incoctis*. Another, *ex ammoniaco cum melle mollito*. A third, *ex lupinis amaris, propole, & aceto*. A fourth, *ex radice cucumeris agrestis, & cortic. rad. capparis & terebenthina*. A fift, *ex nitro, fermento & ficubus*. A sixt, *Rec. ammoniaci, bdellij, ana, ʒj. ss. terebenthina, ladani puri, ana, ʒj. propoleos, ol. antiqui, ana, q. s. aceti parum fiat Emplastrum*. Now if the matter bee too thicke to be resolved, provide to suppurate it as with this emplaster: *Rec. cortic. rad. capparis ʒj. ss. caricarum ping. par. v. far. lupinorum, ʒij. fermenti acris, ʒss. coquantur in aceto, & oleo de lilio, vel amigdal, dulcium, ad aceti consm. addendo nitri, ʒij. caparum q. s. fiat Emplastrum*. When it is come to suppuration,

open

open it, unlesse it breake of his owne accord. Afterward proceed by accustomed art, to mundifie it, if it be foule, to fill with flesh that that is hollow, and to seale it up with cicatrice when it commeth to be even.

ANNOTATION.

(a) **A** Nother speciall note, whereby the Authors distinguish Phima from the other inflammations of the glandulous Emunctories, is, that it is of speedie suppuration. Gorr. def. med ex Galeno.

Supplie.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Phygethlon or Pannus.



Hygethlon, or Pannus, which is also an inflammation of the glandulous Emunctories, is broader, and with lesse swelling then the others, and therefore more *Erysipelas* like: which is his difference. This groweth (as doth *Parotis*) sometime of

Gal. li. 2, de
arr. cur. ad
gl. Cor. Cel. li. 5
c. 28.
Act med. lib. 2;
c. 12.
Fenn. li. 7, c. 2.

the crisis of a fever, sometime by occasion of some outward hurt, or painefull issue in the parts below, as when it falleth into the flanks, or armpits, for some affects in the legges or armes. Concerning curation, a word or two may suffice: there needing no great labour for a distinct handling of it, for him especially that is any thing well exercised in the generall tumors. After meete evacuation, and seemelie diet set, ordaine your locall medicines both repressing, and discutient: as, *Rec. urine pueri, li. j. vini albi fortiss. li. ss. album. ovorum no. ij. contus. aqua rosarum rub. 3. ij. fiat fotus.* and applie it warme with bats of flaxe: or, *Re. myrrhe rub. thuris albiss. ana,*

Viñ. Fau.

3ss.

$\frac{3}{4}$ ss. singula seorsim in pulverem redacta, duobus sacculis includantur, ac in aceti opt. sextario semis, vini albi opt. sextario uno percoquantur, and therein wet double linnen cloathes, and applie often to the place.

Resolution of the glandulous inflammations.

Bubo in his proper signification, is that inflammation that lighteth in the flanke: the tumor then bearing the name of the part, according to the Greeke originall. Notwithstanding late Writers, taking it sometime in a larger signification, doe understand thereby any of the late mentioned glandulous inflammations. We taking it likewise in the same larger sense, doe divide it into two kindes: simple and malignant. The simple is that that followeth humorall fevers, or paines of any parts: which also varieth his name, according to the place wherein, or humor whereof it is ingendred. The place, as if it be behind the eares, and then it is called *Parotis*, or in the flanke, and so called properly *Bubo*. They that are discerned for the humor whereof they spring, are *Phyma*, which commeth of sincerer blood, and therefore sooner suppurateth, and *Phygethon* which consisteth more of choler. Now the malignant *Bubo*, is to be divided into venereus & pestilent: which follow here to be treated of.

CHAP. I. L.

Bubo venereus.

Def.

Causes and
signes.



His is an inflammation of the glandules in the flanke, gotten by some venereous touch.

The antecedent cause is a contagious humor, procured by some touch of venerie, (a) &c. The conjoynd is corrupt and

and infected blood. The tumor is hard with paine, heat, &c. First in this case, you must deale with the conjoy-
ned cause, to wit, the blood driven now into the affected Cure.
part: which, if it come slower, must bee drawne by
meanes and helpe: as fomenting the place with oyle and
warne water: or with some epitheme, of the decoction
of Lilies, Althea, Mallowses, Violets, Linseed, and Fenu-
greke. Or further drawing may you use, with cupping
glasses, if so be that need require. (b) Now if the matter
be of a swifter motion, and gather readily unto the place,
then discusse the same first with gentler meanes, afterward
with stronger. The gentler meanes: *Recipe ol. liliorum,*
℥ j. ol. Chamomilla, ℥ ss. misce. Another: *Recipe emplastr.*
de meliloto, emplastrum de mucilagine, ana, ℥ ij. ol. liliorum,
q. s. misce fiat emplastrum. A stronger sort: *Recipe em-*
plastr. diachylonis ireati, ℥ iiij. terebynthina, ℥ j. amurce,
ol. liliorum, ℥ j. ss. fiat ceratum. Another: *Recipe diachi-*
lonis magni, ℥ iiij. olei irini, q. s. fiat ceratum. A third: *Re-*
cipe amoniaci, bdellij, opoponacis in aceto dissolut. ana, ℥ j.
terebynthina lota ℥ j. ss. florum Chamomilla, sambuci, ana,
P. ss. pul. ireos florent. ℥ ss. ol. Chamomeli, q. s. fiat em-
plastrum. But if you finde the matter unapt to be resolved,
then provide to maturate the same with such a like plai-
ster. *Recipe foliorum malva, violaria, ana, m. ij. radic.*
althea, li. ss. capitum liliorum alborum. ℥ iiij. coquantur
& contundantur, addendo farina triticea, vel hordeacea, q.
s. ol. communis, butyri, ana, ℥ iiij. pingued. porcina. ℥ ij. ss.
vitellorum ovorum, numero ij. fiat emplastrum. After this,
looke to the antecedent cause, to wit, the contagious hu-
mour yet flowing: for (c) it is not in the beginning to be
evacuated (for hindring natures motion) but some daies
put between, lest the partie fall into the venereous disease.
The same contagious humour (therefore) is to be empti-
ed partly by blood letting (if nothing hinder) and partly
by purging medicines, instituted according to the nature
of the bodie, and humors, &c.

Finally (to prosecute the cure by maturation, as is a
little

little above said) when it is ripe fully, and also opened, (either of it selfe, or by instrument, as need requireth) it is to bee dealt withall, with cleansing medicines, first of gentler sort, then stronger, after with incarnatives, and so to cicatrization, as hath beene oft before remembered.

ANNOTATIONS.

Rond.

Iul. Palm.

(a) **F**Or in that sinfull and uncleane coupling, there is a venemous impression made partly by the yard, partly by the flanks, which sometime affecteth together the yard, other sometime, stayeth not therein, but pierceth wholly into the inner parts, leaving nothing yet to bee seene without: which contagion nature finding, at convenient oportunitie, porteth out such humors, as are therewith defiled, and laboureth to expell them by the same region the evill entred.

(b) Giving the patient daily, some triacle or other proper *Exipharmacum*.

(c) This rule is well to be regarded, but not perpetually maintained. For though in sanguine and cholericke Buboes, which quickly come to suppuration, this (except there bee intollerable fulnesse) may easily be granted. Yet in Phlegmaticke or melancholicke matter, which is neither speedie toward maturation, nor resolution (and therefore neither so fleeting, that we should feare backward recourse) I know no cause, if the bodie be withall replete with ill juyce, why a meet evacuation by purging, shall not rather in lightning nature of some load, stirre her up, to performe riddance of the rest with greater expedition, rather (I say) then hinder or damnifie her, in this businesse. A thing well noted, and proved of Iul. Palmarius, lib. 2. de Lue venerea. cap. 8. and ratified by the daily experience of those, that observe the events of their ministracion with judgement.

Supply.

CHAP. XLI.

Bubo Pestilens.



His is that Tumour in the pestilence that lighteth in the emunctories. The signes are a smal swelling at the first and moveable, but in feeling to the sicke, as a load or burthen. Also with much paine and lacke of sleepe, &c. Causes are the same with the *Carbuncle*, save that the Authors make this difference: that the *Carbuncle* commeth of hote adusted bloud, but *Bubo* of the more phlegmaticke part. This tumour is to end by suppuration: being otherwise a messenger of evill newes. It must bee drawne forward, by all such meanes as are mentioned in the *Carbuncle*: and suppuration speedily furthered. Therefore besides the inner helps, by *Alexipharmackes*, to assist nature to the thrusting forth of the venome, as also the outward, by cupping glasses (if the matter flow but slowly) set on every fixe houres, till the place bee sufficiently gathered, you may grow to this cataplasme: which you may also begin withall, in such places as you need no cupping glasses: *Recipe rad. symphiti majoris, liliorum, ceparum, ana, ʒj. fol. oxalidis, m. j. cum butyro salis experte, fiat pila, sub cineribus coquenda: dein conterantur omnia, & cum oleo liliaceo, axungiaque porci, adjecto mithridatio & fermenti momento, subigantur.* Or, *Recipe cepam magnam excavatam mithridatio aut theriaca impletam, cum aliquot ruta follijs, hanc calidis cineribus obrue, assa, deinde tunde, & cum axungia suilla misceto,* and apply it as a cataplasme to the tumor. The matter being sufficiently collected, bring it to ripeness by these meanes: *Recipe fol. oxalidis, cum butyro salis experte, in pilam componantur, coquantur sub prunis,*

Differences in the causes of Bubo and the Carbuncle.

Cure!

Iul Pal. loc. cit.

K

tundantur,

tundantur, & adjecto ung. basilici duplo, in cataplasma coaptantur. To this you may adde, in the colder tumour, *fermenti, ℥ ij.* or, *Recipe radic. althea & symphiti, fol. oxalidis, sem. lini, ana, ℥ j. coquantur & tundantur adjiciendo unguent. basil. ℥ ij. fiat cataplasma.* In a colder matter this: *Recipe unguent. basilici ℥ ij. fermenti secalini acris, ℥ ij. ol. liliorum, butyri recent, ana, ℥ ss. theriaca, ℥ j. fiat unguentum cum vitellis duorum ovorum.* This ripeneth and lightly draweth, but in hot matter sharpeneth the paine. After the matter is thus made readie, make speedie issue, or vent, by incision, or causticke. Then have your mundificative, *ex melle, farinis, & vitellis ovorum,* your incarnative such as this: *Recipe mastice, thuris, myrrhe, cerussa, tutia, farina triticea, vel fabarum, adipis cervini, vel capri, cera ana, q. s. misce fiat linimentum molle.* Last of all conglutinate as in other matters.

CHAP. XLII.

Cruddeeling of Milke in Womens breasts.

Def.

Causes and
signes.

His is an engrossing or thickning of milk in the paps. It proceedeth either of distempered heat, turning the milke: The signes whereof are heat, fever, yellowish milke, reliefe by cold things, and such like: or else it is of cold, heaping up, and binding together, apparant both by the sense of the partie, and handling: as also by the sight of the milke: which is watrish, or viscous and slimie. Also the patient feeleth reliefe by hot things.

Progn.

Cure.

If this affect bee not quickly cured, it bringeth forth either inflammation, or ulceration of the paps.

For the hot cause, appoint the patient a cooling dyet, as Lettuce by it selfe, or boilde with flesh, &c. her drinke Barley water, or small Ale. And if there bee plentie of milke,

milke, let her breasts be emptied by sucking. Cooling medicines for that purpose are these: *succus solani cum aceto*, applied: or, *succus portulacæ*, or, *morsus gallinæ cum aceto*, or, *suc. apij cum aceto*, & *farina cicerum*: or, *suc. coriandri cum ol. ros. & aceto*. Also, *farina hordei cum aceto mulso*, aut *cum posca*: or, *furfures in aceto cocti, cum ruta decocto*, &c. In a cold cause, let the diet bee heating and extenuating. The medicines also of propertie, to warme and make thinne, as these: *Mentha contusa*, & *cum farina hordei & fenugraci*, *althea & sem. lini, ol. ros. & pauco aceto permixta*, and applied, *lentes muria decocta*, and applied, *cuminum cum modico croco*, applied: or, *decoctum fenugraci & althea, sem. apij*: also, *ol. chamomelinum, anethinum, amygdal. dulcium*. *Coagulum leporinum, cum butyro & pauco aceto*: or, *Coagulum cum vino potum*: or, *succus caulium, morelle, coriandri, portulacæ, cum aceto & farina hordei, mixta omnia simul*, atque in formam emplastri redacta: or, *succus apij cum aceto & farina cicerum*, &c.

CHAP. XLIII.

Inflammation of the Paps.



Mediate causes are, plentie of blood, cluttering or abundance of milke. Of abundance of blood in cause, the signes are paine in the back, shoulder-blades, and arme-pits, suppression of menstruous course, paine, heat, fever, with other signes of blood abounding. Of cluttered milke the signes are manifest. So childe-labour neere hand, or new fulfilled, argueth the part to be inflamed through store of milke. Then is there lesse rednesse, heat, &c. The immediate cause is hot distemperature: The badges whereof are, fever, heat, paine, &c.

Causes and signes.

Prog.

The substance of the paps being open and kernelly, nor much abounding with inborne heat, it is doubtfull lest the inflammation grow to *Scirrhus* or *Cancer*: either else being suppurate, and comming to abscesse, an eating ulcer follow. Wherefore the cure of it, is in no wise to be neglected.

Cure.

If it be for plentie of bloud, or milke, ordaine a cooling diet, and let there bee frication of the thighes, moderate sleepe, the bellie kept solluble, with clisters, or potions *ex cassia*, or *manna*, &c. her meat, diminishing bloud, such as Beets boiled with butter and vinegar, sodden apples, toasts in drinke, reeregges with juyce of Orenge, abstaining from flesh broth, &c. Her drink, Barley water, or small Ale, or the decoction of Cinamon. And for quantitie, let the patient be spare, in all her diet.

In the beginning the patient may have bloud taken, in proportionable quantitie, for her plentie, and strength: and that in her inner ancle (if her inferiour course have failed) or else in the Median, or *Basilica* of the Cubite: applying (withall) outwardly, medicines meanly repelling: as *posca cum spongia*, or *decoctum chamomilla*, *cum oleo rosae*. & *aceto*, *folia solani cum butyro*, & *oleo contusa*. Or, *Palmula in posca* & *oleo elixa*, *deinde malaxata*, or, *succus coriandri cum rosaceo*, &c.

But in the augmentation, digerent and discutient remedies, as this Epitheme: *Recipe florum Chamomilla, meliloti, altheae, fenigraci, semen lini & anethi, ana, manipul. j. coquantur in aqua. cui adde oleum rosarum, anethini, ana, ʒij. aceti, ʒj.* herein a sponge being wet, apply to the paps: or a plaster: *ex farina fabarum, fenigraci, sem. lini, & hordei, & pane contrito, in aqua decoctis, cum oleo anethino, additis duobus vitellis ovorum, ac croci atque myrrha, ana, ʒj.* else, *ex farina fabarum cum melle*. In the state, make your medicines maturative (especially, if the former have nothing availed) such as these: *folia malvae in hydreleo elixa. radix malvae: visci, fol. malvae cum axungia porci malaxata*: or, *farina triticea cum hydreleo*. The tumour being

being ripe, procure the opening by instrument, or sharpe medicines, &c. If crudeling of the milke was occasion of the inflammation, have respect to the Chapter going afore. In the rest of the cure, proceed by abstersives, conglutinatives, &c.

Supplie.

CHAP. XLIIII.

Inflammation of Scrotum and the testicles.



AS this commeth sometime of outward occasions: as strokes, bruises, & other evil applications: so also of sudden inward defluxions, & that very often. The signes are manifest.

Causes and signes.

For diet and blood-letting, observe the rules of ordinarie inflammations. Loosing of the belly (which in this case also must needs bee respected) is best to be done by clyster, except the bodie be such, as is easily moved, by the lighter meanes otherwise. Your locall medicines must be framed (li' ewise) according to the times of the inflammation, as thus for example: in the beginning: *Rec. succi plantag. vel solani, li. j. far. hordei, li. ss. ros. rub. cort. mali granati, ana, ʒj. ol. ros. ʒiiij. fiat cataplasma*: or this, which both repelleth and discusseth: *Rec. urine pueri, li. j. aceti alb. fortiss. li. ss. aque ros. rub. ʒij. albumina y. ovorum contus. misce*: and with bats of flaxe, dipt in it, apply it to the testicle, and to the vessels descending thereunto. If you would have it a cataplasme, you may bring it to the forme, *cum farina fabarum*: or, *Rec. urine pueri, li. ss. panis furfuracea, in lacte recenti infuse, li. j. mellis, ʒiiij. fiat cataplasma*, which is also good in contusions and to assuage paine: like as is also, that ordinarie one: consisting *ex lacte, & farina fabarum*. If the

Cure.

Rondel.

Beginning.

Augment.

State.

Declia.

paine be such as urgeth to suppuration: *Roe, malve, rad. bismalva, an. m. j. far. frumenti, ʒ ij. far. fenugraci, & sem. lini, ana, ʒ ij. ol. viol. pingued. porc. ana, ʒ ij. decoque, & contusa per cribrum transmittantur fiatque cataplasma.* If yet the paine continue, *decoquantur folia hyosciami sub cineribus, & contusa excipiantur axungia porci, reducanturque ad formam cataplasmatidis, and so apply it.* It alayeth paine, and ripeneth the inflammation. If the tumour do by these meanes resolve and vanish, pursue it with a cataplasme *ex farina orizæ, vel cicerum, vel orobi, cum oxy-mellite, vel sapa, vel vino:* or, with a plaister, *ex chalcitide, brought into the forme of a cerote, cum oleo antiquo, vel anethino, vel rutaceo, vel irino.* Otherwise, if it decline not, but suppurate: procure the opening by instrument, or as you shall thinke good, and finish the rest of the cure, as is said in other inflammations. If there ensue a Schirrous hardnesse (as it attendeth on every inflammation not justly ordered.) First soften it with mollifying fomentations, as *ex amygdal. dulc. lil. oleo dulci, vel in sapa decoctis, vel butyro recenti, vel axungia porci non antiqua exceptis:* afterward disperse the matter with dige-rent oyles: as *amygdal. amar. irino, antiquo rutac. aneth.* Or some cerote *ex diachalcit. cum gummi & ol. amygdal.* or such like.

Last of all, as a wonderfull cataplasme, this is commended of Rondeletius: *Recipe radic. mandrager. recent. li. ss. hyosciami & alchecengi, ana, manipulum, j. decoquantur in sapa, & per cribrum simul contusa mittantur: quibus adde rad. panacis, ʒ ij. (vel loco ejus opoponacis in eodem decocto liquati) fiatque ad formam emplastri: addendo cere parum, vel ad formam cataplasmi, addendo styracis ʒ ss.*

As for such Tumor in this part, as proceedeth of cold and dull humors, and so of longer congestion: he that is exercised in the cure of *Oedematous* tumors, cannot bee unfurnished to deale with them.

ANNOTATIONS.

Here I omit the tumors of the yard, both inward and outward, as brooches of the French disease: which in this booke I handle not, partly, because mine Author hath not led me, (though he have touched some things thereof) but specially because of some our countymen doe in absolute ruses handle it of purpose: Who (I doubt not) will never cease, untill they have brought their good intent to a full measure of perfection, for that point, not onely concerning the maine disease it selfe, but even for all those symptoms beside, that deserve any severall respect therein.

Of the tumors of the limmes or extreame members.

CHAP. XLV.

Paronychia.

Paronychia, is an abscesse, or inflammation, Def. gathering in the rootes of the nailes.

The antecedent cause is blood inflowing, Causes and signs. which you may descrie by the notes of abundance of blood, the conjoynd cause is the blood contained in the part affected, &c. This tumor is about the rootes of the nailes, the paine is vehement, with pulsation, heare, &c.

This tumor sometimes is found with grievous symptoms, as paine, so great, that it purchaseth a fever, alienation of the minde, and sounding, and so ends by death sometimes. Againe, it ulcerateth, and bringeth an eating and corrupting both of the flesh, and bone, and so consequently a Gangrene, or Sphacela, and perdition of the whole finger, &c. The blood inflowing (which is said to

Cure:

be the antecedent cause) is first to be driven out, and that either from the region or seate, whence it floweth, whether it be from the whole body, or a part, (as by blood-letting and diet, as is said in *Phlegmon*) or else from the part whither it doth flow and gather: and this may you doe two manner of waies: one way is by revulsion, to wit, in pulling away to a contrary part, that which is drawne towards the part affected, which is done both by blood letting (if nothing withstand) and cupping: these being done on an opposite or contrary part. Another way to remove the matter from the seate whither it gathereth, is, by repellent medicines: as *ung. alb. cum caphura, ung. Populeon. Or, Rec. suc. portul. suc. solani, suc. plantag. succi umbelici veneris, ana, ℥ ij. mucilaginis Psilly. ℥ ij. boli arm. ℥ ij. gallarum, ℥ ss. caphura, ʒ i. olei ros. ℥ iij.* mixe them: or, *ex oleo mirtino & liliorum:* or, *ex ovi albumine, & oleo violato:* or, a plaster, *ex hyosciamo cocto cum axungia, & mucilagine psilly, vel malva.* Sometime, in speciall paine, you may use *opij ʒ j. cum lacte, croco, & vitello ovi.* Now the blood gathered and contained in the affected part: (called the cause conjoynd) if it be thinne, and fit for resolution, must be discussed and spent out, by using first warme wine, and after oyle of roses. But if it bee thicke and rebellious to resolution, mature the same, with this unguent: *Recipe * sacchari ros. ℥ ss. axungia gallina, ℥ iij. vitellorum ovorum, numero j. butyri recentis parum,* Make the same an unguent, in a mortar, and that without fire. Or with this plaster: *Recipe mucilag. psilly, adipis suilli, butyri recentis, vitell. ovorum, farina sem. lini, farina fenugraci, ana, q. s. fiat emplastrum.* When it is ripe and opened, mundifie it first whilest it is filthie, either, *cum melle, terebynthina, & hordei farina, & unguento apostolorum.* Or else, with the powder of Mercurie, if need require. After, when it needeth to be filled with flesh, provide this unguent: *Recipe myrrha, thuris, sarcocolla, ana, ℥ j. aloes, ℥ ij. terebynthina, ℥ v. mellis ros. col. ℥ ij. misce.* If the paine be great, it must be mitigated by the

* Peradventure it should be ung. rosarium

the meanes aforesaid. If there be corruption or perishing of the bone, there must be use of Cauterie, &c.

CHAP. XLVI.

Of Warts and Cornes, to wit, *Myrmecia*, *Acrochordon*, *Clavo*, and *Thymio*.



Here are foure kindes of warts, as *Myrmecia*, Def. which is a small, callous, round and thicke tubercle, sitting with a broad foundation, and yeelding a sence like to the biting of a Pisse-mire, or Ante, when it is handled.

Acrochordon is a hanging kinde of Warte, standing of a slenderer bottome, callous, round & without paine. *Clavo* is a round callous Wart, of colour white, fashioned like the head of a naile, growing upon the toes and soles of the feete, and procuring paine in going. *Thymon* is a little Wart appearing upon the body, slender beneath, like *Acrochordon*, but at top broader, very rough and somewhat hard. It groweth in the beginning of the foot, palmes of the hands, or inferiour parts, and soles of the feet, the vilest of all, is that that groweth in the unclean or secret parts.

The cause of Warts is a thicke humour: for the most part, melancholike, when as the Warts are of blackish colour, the temperature of the body, melancholike, the Patients diet, cold and dry, &c. But otherwise flegmaticke: when the Warts are of whitely colour, and the temperature and diet flegmaticke, they are knowne one from another, by these notes. *Myrmecia* hath a broader root, and slenderer toppe then *Thymon*. It is lower, harder, fuller of paine, and lesse subject to bleeding then *Thymon*, and scarce, at any time, exceeding the greatnesse of a *Lupine*. *Acrochordon* is slenderer in the bottome, broader in the top, alwaies standing out from the skinne, seldome growing

Corne, or
ag naile.

Causes and
signes,

growing greater then a beane, most commonly incident to children: sometime turning to matter, other whiles suddenly going away: and now and then moving in some measure an inflammation. Also they grow many in number, &c. *Clavus* is round, callous, white, making paine to the goer, and specially addicted to the toes, and soles of the feet. Lastly, those that are referred to *Thymus*, are eminent and broader, hard and rough, slender in the lower part, in colour, representing the flowers of Tyme. Somewhiles they bleede. They grow commonly to the greatnesse of the Egyptian beane, and are somerimes one, sometimes more in number. *Myrmecia* goeth not away without curation. It is burned with medicines: it sticketh in with broad roots, so that it cannot be cut out, without a great ulceration.

Acrochordon oft times ceaseth by it selfe. If it be cut out it leaveth no roote behinde, therefore, neither doth it grow againe, with medicines it may be burned.

Clavi goe not away without curation. If they be cut, you shall see a round root underneath, which descendeth downe even to the very flesh. The same root being left behinde in cutting, the corne or *Agnayle* growing again, by cutting or burning, they are most readily cured.

Thymon often vanisheth away of it selfe. If it be cut away, there groweth a round root underneath, as in *Clavus*. It is cured by eating or consuming medicines.

The cure of all which, both universally and particularly, you shall prosecute in this manner. If the thicke humor (which we have noted afore, to be the cause of this disease) be melancholike, bend your force to the taking of it away, first by blood letting, if nothing hinder, and the bodie appeare abounding with blood: then with a diet heating and moistening, and ingendring good blood: and thirdly by medicines: to wit, such, first, as prepare and alter the qualitie of the humor: as *oxymel scilliticum*, *oxymel compositum*, *syrupus de epithymo*, *de fumo terre*, *de lupulis*, &c. then such as purging, diminish the quantitie

mani.

Preg.

Cure:

manifestly. Such simples are these, *fenugreek*, *epithymum*, *elleborus niger*, &c. Compounds: *diasenna*, *diacatholicon*, *confectio hamech*. If the humor be pituitous or phlegmatike, then instituting first, a diet that may deuide, or scatter, and make thinne, prepare the humor with medicines of the like qualitie, and then purge it with *Diaphenicum*, *Benedicta laxativa*, *Elect. Indum*, &c. The causes thus gainst, come then to deale with the affects themselves, which you shall doe either by medicines, or manuall operation. Let your medicines be resolutes lightly alstringent, and proceeding in them (as you need) from the weaker sort to the stronger, and more vehement, like as here you have examples of all sorts: the gentler, *oleum phisticorum*, *oleum frumenti*, *ol. de Been*, *oleum sulphuris*, *ol. lini*, &c. *cera rubra*, *succus chelidony*, &c. also *succus calthe cum sale*, *caput lacerta*, *aqua ex sarmentis viridibus*, *dum comburuntur*, *cum nigella*, &c. the vehementer fort are these corroding medicines: as *Calx*, *arsenicum*, *cinis*, *sal Alkali*, *Cantarides*, *mel anacardi*, *lac Tithymalli*, *flos eris*, *sal cum aqua raphani*, *simus ovillus*, &c. Whereof you may prepare you compounded ones on this sort: as one, *ex cinere salicum*, *cum aceto*, *vel*, *ex nigella*, *cum urina*: *vel*, *ex stercore bonis cum aceto*, *vel*, *simus ovillus*, *cum aceto*: another *ex flore eris*, *sulphure*, *aqua sarmentorum viridum ustione extillata*, *simul mixtis*: a third, *Recipe floris eris*, *carta usta*, *ana*, \mathfrak{z} v. *colocynthidis*, *baurach*, *ana*, \mathfrak{z} vj. *salis ammoniaci*. \mathfrak{z} ss. *salis alkali*, *arsenici*, *citri- ni*, *fellis vaccini*, *ana*, \mathfrak{z} vj. *usnea persici*, \mathfrak{z} vij. *terantur*, & *cum aqua saponis fiat lixivium*. The manuall operation is three-fold; to wit, incision, ligature, (which must bee cunningly administred) and ustion or burning: in the which operation, you must have an iron plate, or such like matter, with a hole in it, made fit, to couch close about the borders of the Wart, that you will cauterize, so that none of the sound skinn about it, may appeare through the same, then the cauterie being set on as far as needeth, resolve the crust with butter, or some unctuous thing; that

Speciall cure.

that it may loose, and afterward cure the place, as other ulcerations. Observe here among (as there is alwaies an eye to be had to the accidents) that lest any paine, inflammation or exulceration, should chance to the parts, (as they are apt to come by meanes of burning medicines) you doe in the using of the remedies, (for the more securitie sake) defend the parts lying round about, with an unguent made *ex bolo armeno, terra sigillata, aqua rosacea* & *aceto*, or such like. Hitherto hath beene spoken of the common cure of all these Warts, now to their speciall cures, wherein is some varying, according to their severall differences: so those that be called *Myrmecia*, are to be cured, partly by medicines eating, or corroding, partly by chirurgerie. Of that sort of medicines are, *alumen, Chalcanthum, sandaraca, caput lacerte, succus arboris ficus, elaterium cum sale, cortex thuris cum aceto, ruta cum nitro & pipere, nitrum cum urina, stercus bovis cum aceto, &c. caput piscis smaridis, salsum & ustum*. By chirurgerie also, as first scarifying them, and then catching hold of them, with a mullet, cut them out, with an incision knife, like as you doe Cornes. Another way is practised, by drawing and sucking them first into the mouth for a space, and then suddenly biting them cleane out, with the fore-teeth: some doe yet otherwise: to wit, first scarifie them in the extreame part, then with a brasse or iron pipe, or olde goose quill, thrust into the bottome of it, doe sprittle it up by the roots. *Acrochordones* are to be removed, either by ligature, cutting, burning or biting. *Clavi*, or Cornes are cured, partly by medicines, partlie by chirurgerie, the medicines being resolving, as *fex vini, fel lupi pisc. cera rubra, aq. fortis, &c.* or this prepared plaster: *Rec. empl. diachylonis magni, ℥ss. resina sutorum, ℥ss. salis, ℥ij.* mixe them, and the same being spread on a cloath, apply it to the Corne, changing it every fourth day. It is a proved one. The chirurgicall administration in this, is incision, and burning: the order of both which, are afore set downe. *Thymi* are done away, partly also by medicines,

cines, as are *cinis salicum cum aceto* : or *cum ficibus in aqua coctis* : and partly by chirurgerie, namely ligature : which is by binding the same very surely and strongly, with a filke threed, and still more and more girding it, till it fall off : afterward curing the same, like to other ulcers. And in this sort are they best cured, which grow in the uncleane or privie parts. There may come in use, in this cure, also both incision & burning with fire, and hot irons, or such other : which orders have now beene oft inough repeated.

Supplie.

CHAP. XLVII.

Tumor in the Knee.



Tumors in the knee, whether they be inflamed, œdematous, or flatuous, neede no severall tractation, this being observed, that there be greater heed taken, when there is use of incision, and more corroborating and strengthening meanes, in the proceſſe of every ſuch cure, then in other ordinary places, for the joynts ſake, and ſinũe parts there lodged.

Supplie.

Supplie.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Varix and Aneurysma.

Def.
Fer. li. 7. c. 3.
Causes and
signes.



Varix is an unmeasurable dilatation or enlarging of a vein, the place is (most commonly) the legges. It commeth of some stroke, contusion, much labour, straining and travaile, sometime of filling and swelling of the body, as in women with child.

Prog.

De Apost. c. 25

The veine thus enlarged looketh blacker than others: soft, easily yeelding to the finger, and soone returning. It breaketh out in the end to a filthie and intractable ulcer: sometime the veine bursting suddenly, dangereth the partie of death by bleeding. If withall the Patient have a stich in his side, then judge the disease to be tending towards death, saith *Paracelsus*.

Cure:

This cure hath two considerations, to wit, as the disease is yong, and as it is inveterate. The growing of it is to bee cut off by strengthening and astringent locall meanes: inwardly withal providing, that melancholike iuyce increase not. Outward meanes are these simples: *bolus armenus*, *terra lemnia*, *nux cupressi*, *galla*, *acacia*, *hypofistis*, *thus*, *cyperus*, *tragaganthum*, *hordei farina*, &c. Of which may be made fomentations and cataplasmes, or apply them mixt cum ovi albumine & aceto: profitable also is *Emplastrum contra Rupturam*, and such others, likewise a rowle dipt in *vino austero*, or other decoction of astringent things, and applied from the anckle to the knee is much commended. If you require more ample setting out of the device of these kindes of medicines, have recourse to *Vigo li. 4. c. 6*. The inveterate *Varix* (which commonly keepeth some periodicall turnes of increasing and decreasing) must bee opened and vented in his *periodes*: or (as I may speake) in

in the determinate season of his pride and rage : as once a yeare, if it returne but once : or else twice, if twice it do advance it selfe. Afterward alway, for three weekes or a moneth, anoint the place daily *cum pinguedine humana*, or *Balsamo sulphuris* : else with them mixt together, as you shall see it good, binding up the member afterward, with a strengthening ligature. Thus shall the feculent bloud, at fittest opportunities, bee emptied : (which seemeth verily to answer natures expectation) and the member afterward receive due confirmation and strengthening: this last giving us assurance, against all further growth of *Varix*: and the former making us secure, for the returne of any evill upon the principall parts. Which two points, as they are not sufficiently satisfied by any other wayes of curation, so least of all (that I may yet speake with reverence towards the inventors) by incision. Therefore have I abstained to reach it in this place.

Aneurysma is the like dilatation or enlarging of an arterie. It is to be knowne from *Varix*, by the great lifting, and (oft times) painefull pulsation that is in it. It is sometime in the inner parts, sometime in the outter. In the inner parts, as in the breast, or about the spleen and *mesenterium* : discernable otherwhiles to the eye : or (at least) notoriously felt of the patient. In the outter parts, & that either superficially, or deepe in the member : the superficial *Aneurysma* may both bee seene and felt. The other, though it escape the eye, yet it is easily found out in feeling, by the extraordinarie greatnesse of his stroke. Especially if the vessels be broken, and there grow separation of the other continued parts about them, through their unmeasurable powring in of spirituous bloud: which case, I content not my selfe onely (here) to touch, but purpose further, by a cleare instance to prove it, chiefly for the taking away of the doubt, which the reverend *Fernelius* Lib. 7. c. 3. hath put in this behalfe.

Aneurisma.

Lib. 7. c. 3.

Historic.

Not two yeares passed, a servant of the right honorable, the Ladie Marquesse of North, dying of *Aneurisma* in

in his thigh, whereof he had long time languished, with most intollerable paine, I was present at the opening thereof, with Master *Goodrus*, now Chirurgian to her Majestie, and this (of a certaintie) the case was: Incision being made along the thigh, halfe an inch deepe, or somewhat more, there was found no further substance of flesh, but thenceforth blood, either concrete, or fluent, lodged as in a trunke, from the flanke, downe (almost) to the hamme, in quantitie about a gallon and a halfe, the bone was as a staffe thrust through a leather budget: for so had it no flesh abiding on it, onely periosteum covered it. The few fleshie parts and muscles, yet toward the skinn remaining, were daily still in consuming (which we might judge by the abundance of muscles, and fragments, some loose and swimming in the blood, some separated, others halfe consumed, yet hanging by one end) so, as it seemeth the naturall end would have beene, by sudden effusion of all this blood and spirits, when (at last) the skinn and fleshie parts had all beene worne and washed through. Thus much I thought not in vaine in this place to be registred (if there were no other use of it) even for the rarenesse of the observation. It is a desperate disease, and (for the most part) utterly incurable: especially if it either grow within the bulke of the bodie, or in the deepe parts of any member.

Prog.

Cure.

Institute a cooling and thickning order of diet, which dothe ease in all sorts. Against the superficial Aneurisma you have two scopes of practice: the one preservative, the other curative, to preserve the patient longer in hindering the increase of his disease, beside his order of living rightly instituted, with some dozell or fit bouldster, laid on the place, keepe the member rowled. If the vessell be not broken, but enlarged onely, then likewise anoint it with such things as serve for the varicous veine. Now if you attempt the cure, the way is by incision: and that, either as the vessell is yet whole, or as it is now broken by extreme distention. If it be whole, follow *Parvus* counsell, in taking

king up the vessell, then binding it above the enlarged part, afterward cut it quite asunder, and let the tiell remaine till it come away of it selfe: so heale the place againe, but if the vessell be broken, then serveth the device of surprising; which is wrought, by taking up, and knitting the same vessell, where you can finde it, above the breach; after which, you may boldly open the tumor: let out that which was contained, seeke out the broken vessell, and knit it above the breach: then take away the tiell above, and leave the last till it fall away, in the healing.

*Etius Febr. 4.
Ser. 3. 6. 16.*

The end of the Booke of Tumors.

L THE



THE SECOND BOOKE, ENTREA- ting of Wounds, and first in generall.

Of the differences of Wounds.



THE differences of Wounds, are taken either from their causes, by which they are inflicted: or from their accidents, to wit, the place wherein they are situated: The causes are either bodies without life, or else living things. Things without life that wound a man, do it either by cutting, or bruising: if it be by cutting, we call it simply a wound: if it be bruisingwise done, we call it a contused wound, or Ecchymosis. Again it may be of a living bodie, as a wound that is of biting. Now the place giveth difference in this sort: some wounds chance in the similar, some in the organicall parts. Of the similar, also, some are sanguine, some spermaticke, so the wounds in the sanguine parts, as in the flesh, are either, simple, deepe, hollow, plaine, or proud with flesh. The spermaticke parts, likewise are either hard or soft: the soft parts bee, the sinew, which being hurt, we call it a wound in the sinew: the veine, whose hurt we call a wound in the veine: the arterie, whose wound we call by the like name: the hard spermaticke

spermaticke parts, are the bones, a wound in the which, we call a wound of the bones. Wounds of the organical or instrumentall parts, are either of some whole bulke or trunke, or some more particular member or limbe. Wounds of the trunks are meant those of the head, necke, breast, and bellie, in the head againe, there grow more particular names and differences, by reason of the parts thereof which bee of speciall note and name: as wounds of the face, eyes, nose, lips, and eares. Wounds of the limbes are these, to wit, wounds of the shoulders, armes, thighes, and legges.

CHAP. I.

Of a Greene Wound.



Wound is a breach of continuitie, new, Def.
and bloudie, without either matter or putrifaction.

Causes are, either sword, or such weapons, as may be sent from farre to do the hurt: of which kinde, there be divers fashions, some long and slender, as arrows, both with plaine and bearded heads: others broad, some againe round, as bullets of lead, of iron, other some empoysoned. Causes.

Signes of the wound, as also whether it be in a similar or instrumentall part, are easily discerned by common sense. The signes yet of the instrument that causeth the wound, are not alwayes so manifest. For although (as is said before) some are stricken at hand, as with the sword, or such other weapon, yet we know also, that some hurts are sent further off, which being done by things of small compasse, as a pellet or bullet, may be out of sight, lying hidden in the flesh. The place thereof if you shall handle, you shall finde eminent, rough, and uneven. The division doth not tend directly forward, but sheweth greater, and Signes.

wider. The flesh sheweth blackish, brused, and there is paine with certaine heavinesse. The wounds that are em-poysoned you shall perceive, in that the flesh will shew pale, of a blew colour, and be deadish, &c.

Prog.

Wounds in the fleshie parts are easily cured, but those of the nerues, veines, and arteries, do not unite againe, neither are without danger. The bones do joyne againe by their naturall glew. Wounds in the (a) instrumentall parts, as in the braine, heart, lungs, liver, splene, midreife, wesand, stomacke, guts, and bladder, are deadly. A fever, founding, perturbation, alienation of the minde, crampe, &c. comming upon a wound, are perillous. There bee three terminations to wounds. The first and shortest is within seven (b) dayes. The longest fortie dayes. And the middlemost (according to the nature and order of sharpe diseases) fourteene dayes. If the wound appeare suspicious and enwrapped with doubtfull indications, prognosticate nothing untill the seventh day.

Cure.

First intention
of the cure.

To the direction of the cure, of wounds in generall, pertaine foure intentions. The first must be in regard of the cause, the second of the disease or wound it selfe, the third respecting the part affected: and the fourth the symptoms or accidents concurring. The cause, to wit, the outward things wherewith the wound was inflicted, must (if they sticke yet in the same) by all meanes, bee sought to be removed. Which purpose to atchive, you have two notable wayes to worke, that is to wit, by instruments, and by medicines: by instruments, in this sort: if it be a long and slender dart, consider, whether the head of it be even and smooth, or else uneven and bearded, if it be even, it is to be drawne forth, either on the contrarie side, or the same way it went in. You are to chuse the contrarie side, if so bee there bee likelihood of doing more hurt, by tearing the parts, in drawing it backwards, then in taking it out contrarie way. The way therefore being opened, sunder the flesh with an instrument made after the similitude of this Greeke letter γ . Now when the dart head

head appeareth, and sheweth it selfe, into the place of your incision, if the steale or shaft bee yet in the head, it will helpe you the better, to thrust it through, to the other side, that so, you may there draw it forth. But if onely the head sticke within, then must you make shift, either with your fingers, or some convenient instrument to take hold of it, and so'd raw it forth. If you see it more convenient, to draw it backe againe, the way that it went in, that must you also attempt by the like reason: to wit, the wound being enlarged, draw it out by the steale, if it have any, if it have none, draw forth the iron either with the opening cane, or the crow bill, or the dart drawer, or other like devised instrument for the purpose: enlarging sufficiently the wound, if other wise, it be too narrow for the instrument. Now if the head be spiked or bearded, if the beards be small, breake them off first, and then draw out the dart: but if the beards be large, convey quills in that order betwixt them and the flesh, that the flesh may not be torne in their going out: but if the head bee bearded both forwards and backwards, so that it can come out neither way, then must you needs open the place with a new incision (without you know of a veine or such other vessell of danger, in that place, that forbiddeth it;) and so sufficient roome being procured, take forth the head gently, and without plucking. Some do likewise bridle those beards, with quills, or peeces of reeds, that they may not teare, and so plucke them out that way that seemeth readiest. Broad darts or speare heads being hidden in the flesh, it is not expedient to thrust them out on the other side, for feare of making one great wound upon another, they are therefore to bee pulled out with *Diocles* dart-drawer. An instrument devised by *Diocles*, and called of the Greekes *Eraphiscum*. If a bullet of lead or iron, bee lodged in the wound, first place the parties bodie in the same gesture (if it may be) in which it was when it received the wound: and so search with a probe, which way the pellet is gone (this observe in the drawing out of all

artillerie) if the case be such as the patient may not have his bodie placed in that order, yet at least, so place him, lying, that, as much as may be, he may come neere to the fashion. This done, enlarge the wound, and take out the pellet by the way that it entred, with some hooke, probe, crowbill, or scissourlike mullet, or such other, as the wound is easliest able to receive for that operation. If so be, the shot be in such sort hidden, as that it may in no wise bee found, or else may not safely enough bee drawne forth, then is it to be let alone, till nature either thrust it forth, or manifest it. And it hath beene seene sometime, that without offence of nature, a bullet hath tarried within, for a certaine space, after the wound was closed up and healed. And againe, after a certaine space, to come forth by way of apostemation: after which the wound hath beene perfectly healed, the same cure being used thereto, as to other wounds. To speake generally of all sorts of engines inflicting wounds, if they sticke in but superficially, and have not pierced or broken any great veines, then are they to be drawne out, the same way they went in. As also it falleth out sometime, even in those that lye deepe: to wit, when manifest danger, either through losse of blood, or consent of some principall parts, is forespied likely to fall out, through the opening of the contrarie side. In such a case therefore, wee either draw it forth with our fingers, or by the steale of the shaft, or dart (if it have any) or otherwise, by conveying a steale into the hollow of the iron, and so winde it forth. But there is another case, wherein if it lye deepe, it is not to be plucked out the same way, but, on the contrarie side, as when the way is longer for it to come backe againe then to bee thrust through outright, & hath already in going in, pierced through veines and sinews: briefly, when but a little whole flesh remaineth to bee pierced through, and that nothing letteth, whereby incision might not bee fitly made, on the other side against the point of it, in such a case, it is better to open that that remaineth, and thrust out

out the dart, on the other side: for so, it is both neerer hand to finde, and safelier taken out; as also, in a great member, if the point have once passed the midst of it, it healeth easilier, if the way be made quite thorough, because it may receive the helpe of medicines on both sides. Now it must be thrust through, either by the steale, if it sticke in, or else (if the steale be shaken out of the head) with a propulsorie instrument, either hollow, or solid, (which some call the deate propulsorie) even as the case requireth. Further note, that if it have a sharpe point (which you shall finde by searching with your probe) then you must use the female propulsorie instrument, but if it have a hollow or socket, the male propulsorie: and so by such meanes, thrust it on forward, till you may easily take hold of it to plucke it forth. Alwaies having notable regard, that you divide not a nerve or a tendon, either some great veine or arterie. As for those that sticke in the bone, it is not safe to plucke them out otherwise, then backe againe: shaking or moving the dart, till the place be loosed, wherein it was holden, and then with the hand, or instrument, draw it forth: which manner of dealing likewise is used in plucking forth of teeth, and very seldome doth the dart, not follow, if it be so used: but if it doe chance to staie, it may be stricken out with some instrument. Some binde the bowe called *Balista*, to some of the mullet like instruments or pinsers, and so, the Patient sitting fast in his place, by drawing and loosing againe the string of the same instrument, draw forth the dart: but if the dart sticke deeper in the bone, (which we know by that, that it will by no force be moved) then with a chissell, cutting away the bone neere about it, or else piercing it through (if it be thicke) with a terebrer, we take forth the dart. There are, which from the hole of the terebrer, doe cut out the bone against the dart, after the fashion of the letter \downarrow so that the lines, which are sundred may respect the dart: which done, it must necessarilie slippe, and be easily taken out, which is the last remedie.

Otherfome, with a straight long terebrer, called the direct Terebrer, doe straine open the rift of the bone, wherein the dart is holden, that whilest the same gapeth, the dart may be drawne away. In things fixed in a joynt, that is, betwixt two bones, you are to fasten to both sides of the joynt, strong rowles or bands, and the one of them pulling one way, the other another way, draw open the joynt, that the tendons, ligaments, and nerves may stretch: which being so extended, the space in the joynt betwixt the two bones must needs be easier, so that without any difficultie, the thing infixed may be taken forth. But in this businesse it must also be lookt to, that no nerve, veine, or arterie be hurt, whilest the infixed thing is drawn out. Thus much touching drawing out darts (and other artillerie, or things infixed) by metalline instruments, and manuell operation. Now let us see what may be done by medicines.

To the drawing out therefore of little bones, thornes, haire, stones, pieces of glasse, &c. these simples are of force and available: to wit, *dictamnus*, *thapsia*, *sagapenum*, *ammoniacum*, *radices aristolochie*, *rana combusta*, *radix arundinis*, *propolis*, *viscum*, *opoponax*, *Calx viva*, *fax vini usta*, *lepidium*, *sinapi*, *ranunculus*, *adeps ursinus*, &c. Compound medicines you may thus prepare, to wit, a plaster *ex radice arundinis & melle*. (c) Or this, *Recipe lapid. magnetis ℥j. rad. aristolochie utriusque ana, ℥j. polypody. visci ana, ℥j. sterc. anseris, ℥j. ss. amoniaci, galbani in vino dissolut. ana, ℥ss. propoleos, ℥ij. ol. liliorum, ℥ij. mellis ℥j. fiat Emplastrum*. A liniment for that purpose you may make *ex pulvere magnetis* mixt with some mundifying matter, and therewith arme the tent and applie it, in such sort notwithstanding, as that the tent may not reach to, to touch the iron.

Second intention
in the
cure.

When you have thus farre provided, that nothing unnaturall be left remaining in the wound, then followeth your next care, to cure and joyne againe the parts that were so severed. If therefore the solution be small, it is to be

be restored by the winding manner of rowling, for so out of doubt, the wound shall joyne and heale, without the use of any other outward cure: specially if it be a simple wound, & incombred with no other affect or symptome. But if the solution be great, it must be helped by artificiall closing together the gaping sides and borders of the wound, to wit, either by seame, taches, verucles, or stitching cloathes. The seame is made with a strong, equall and smooth threede, as a silken threede, at the least in common wounds, taking the first stitch in the middest of the division, the next betweene that & the one end of the wound, and so forth proceeding, that there may be convenient distance betweene every two stitches, till the sides of the wound be committed together. So that neither must the stitches be set too thicke nor thinne. For if they stand too thinne, they cannot hold: if too thicke, they make too much paine. Because that the softer the flesh is pierced of the needle, and the more places the threede twitcheth, by so much the greater inflammations doe rise. So also let your seame joyne together the borders of the wound, that yet the sides meete not close together, to the end there may be way and space to purge out, what matter gathereth within the wound. They are wont therefore to leave the bredth of a finger commonly betweene every stitch. Moreover, see that your needle be long, smooth, and three-square pointed, with a guttered eye, that the threede, close couching therein, may give no occasion of sticking in the passing through of the needle. Besides, you must have a stitching quill, whereupon the lippe of the wound may leane, and stay it selfe stedily without slipping hither and thither whilest the needle is piercing it thorough, and so, that through the little window or loope hole of it, you may spie when the needle hath pierced through, that then you may draw it on end, with the threede. All the while that the threede is drawing through, underprop the lippe of the wound with your probe, that it tugge not outward in following the same. Let it be tied first with two involutions

Seame, or
plaine stitch

Claspes, or
sack-hooks.

Verucle, or
the quill stitch.

The dry stitch.

lutions or bowts, the second time with one onely, and so cut off the threed, somewhat distant from the knot. Thus when the parts are drawne together by stitching, use glutinative medicines, which may both consume and dry up the corruption of humors gathered together, as also prohibite lest any more come thither. The second way of joyning is by claspes, (*d*) and these must you make greater or lesser, according to the qualitie of the wounded part. But let them be from each side crooking backe, fastening one hooke in the one lippe of the wound, and drawing it towards the other lippe, fastening therein the other hooke, as they use to doe that dresse cloathes upon the Tenders. These claspes whereby wee draw together the borders of gaping wounds, require no force or straining, but onely are so farre profitable, as the skinne seemeth willing, of it owne accord, to follow that which leadeth or draweth it. The third way to restore the severed sides, is by verucles, even made, of stupes strongly writhen, and slender like a writing quill or reede, and the length almost of the middle finger. But if wee covet to have the stitching hold a long time, take a writing quill, in steede of the stupes, and doe as followeth. Draw a stitch through both sides of the wound, and returne your needle through againe by the same way it came, so that you leave your threede in a loope, on that side, whence the needle returned, in which loope, put one of the quilles, then take both the ends of your threede, to wit, both the beginning, and that that came backe againe, and straine or urge them so, as the sides of the wound may draw together ward, and putting betweene them the other quill, tie them on a knot, and cut away the remnant of threed, so leave it to the perfect healing of the wound. The fourth stitching, is performed by cloathes, applied on both sides of the wound, in forme triangled, and of such greatnesse, as seemeth best agreeable to the member that is hurt. Which kinde of stitch is most agreeable to such places, as wee covet to heale, most without blemish or skarre: as in the face.

face. Those clothes must be fastened on with some vis-
cous or hard cleaving liniment, compounded of *sanguis*
draconis, thus, *mastiches*, *pix*, and *pollen*, that is, *farina vo-*
latis. All which must be incorporated with *albumen ovi*,
and so made one. And then spreade upon one side of your
cloathes, which clothes then must you lay on each side the
wound, a thumb breadth distant from the same. Thus
when that oyntment drying, the clothes become fastened
in their place, make in them your stitching, ingeniously
to the purpose: by which meanes, the lippes of the wound
shall goe together and glew againe.

Now when you have wrought for the drawing toge-
ther of the wound, you must after also carefully see to it,
to preserve so, and keepe together the parts that you have
joyned: which is also done commonly by the continuance
of the same meanes. That is to wit, decent binding, apt
placing of the member, and stitching, if it shall be thought
necessarie.

The third scope, now is, to preserve the substance of
the wounded part and prohibite, lest it come to be trou-
bled with paine, inflammation, or other untoward acci-
dent. Inflammation is restrained by taking away the cause
of his fluxion. And humors flow to a place, either in that
they are sent, or in that they are drawne. They are drawn
first through paine, and then through heat of the member.
But when they are sent, it is, as it were into a weake
part, as when the whole body is abundant with good or
evill juyce. Therefore to hinder and take away the cause
of the fluxion, three things are to be attended unto: the
first is paine, which must be (e) mitigated and the heate
quenched, either with some plaster *ex radice solani triti &*
axungia porci, or, *ex folys malva coctis, tritis, & fursure*
& rosaceo: else, *ex medulla panis tritici, in aqua ferventi*
macerata: or, with *oleum rosae. &c.* or, *ovi albumen, cum*
vino styptico. The second is a full good liking and high
state of body, which must be diminished partly by diet,
partly by blood-letting: which first must bee done farre
off,

The third in-
tention in the
cure.

off, and then even in the wounded part it selfe: at such a quantitie as is convenient and meete, both in regard of the store that is in the bodie, and of the measure that came out of the wound, as also of the time, age, nature, and custome of the bodie. The diet must tend to cooling. Use therefore light friction of the contrarie parts, much rest: for meat, the flesh of Partridge, Chickens, Hennes, and little birds, barley, ptisan. For potherbs, Lettuce, Purcelane, Borage, &c. For drinke, either (f) water boyld, or wine delaied. Beware of moving, venerie, and affections of the minde. Eschue all hard flesh, Cheese, Garlike, Mustard-seede, &c. great fishes, wine, &c. in summe, appoint a sparing diet altogether, especially at supper. Keepe the diet thus scant and straited for the first seven daies. Then after, when you see the Patient free from inflammation and absesse, let loose also to a fuller diet. The third thing to looke to, is a state of body pestered with evill juyce, which, if it be yellow choler, purge with *cassia*, *manna*, *rhabarb*, *tamarindis*, &c. If it be flegme, with *agaric*, *sem. carthami*, *diaphanicon*, &c. If it be melancholie, *diasenna*, *diaprunes lenitive*, *sena*, *polypodium*, &c. (g)

For the accidents, the fourth intention.

Fluxe of bloud.

Hitherto of the three first intentions common to the cure of wounds: to wit, of removing things superfluous, and of a disagreeable nature. Secondly, of joyning the wound againe: thirdly, of keeping the good estate of the part. Now to the fourth and last intention, which is to correct such accidents as happen to the wounded Patient, which are commonly, fluxe of bloud, paine, inflammation, hot or cold distemperature, convulsion, sounding, raving, palsey, or resolution. For moderate fluxe of bloud, having appointed a diet to coole & thicken; as with Rice, Lintels, astringent, tart, and sowre fruits, &c. The use of water, &c. Apply to the opposite or contrary parts, ligatures, frictions, and cupping glasses. Or let bloud, opening the veine a little, and emptying the bloud by repetition. You may also stoppe the veine with your finger, or use the common scame of the Skinners, or binde, or cauterize the veine,

veine, &c. inwardly it shall be good to give this potion.

Rec. lapidis hematitis, coralli, rub. ana, ℥ ss. trochisc. de terra sigillata, trochisc. de spodio, vel de succino ana, ℥ j. aquarum portulacæ, plantag. ana, ℥ ij. Make thereof a potion, and use it at twise. Or this: Rec. lapidis hematitis, ℥ j. bol. arm. ℥ ss. sang. draconis. ℥ ss. sac. ros. veteris, ℥ ss. aquæ plantag. ℥ ij. Make a potion. Outwardly apply a liniment ex aceto, & ovi candido, &c. Or this, Rec. thuris, aloes, ana, partes equales, mixe them, cum albumine ovi & pilis leporinis. Another, Rec. boli armeni, ℥ vj. terre sigillatæ, ℥ ij. farine volat. ℥ iij. Gypsi, calcis vivæ, ana. ℥ iij. thuris, aloes, ana, ℥ j. mixe them cum albumine ovi. (h)

Simples, mitigating paine, are, (i) *oleum rosac. ol. com-* Paine.

mune, ol. papaveris: medulla panis triticeæ, in aqua fer ventis macerata, ovi albumen, esypus, lac muliebre. lac vaccinum, &c. Compounds consist ex radice solani trita, & axungia porci, or, ex folijs malvæ coctis cum fursure & rosaceo, or, ovi candido & vino stiptico, &c. Of the inflammation we have intreated afore. The distemperature is to

be regarded, as it is, either hot or cold: if it be hot: consider whether the same be generall in the whole body, or onely in the part affected. If it be a distemperature of the whole, as a fever: it must be cured so as a fever. If onely in the part (which will appeare by the rednesse) then it must be abated with cooling things, as Roses, Planten, un-

guentum album, (k) &c. Cold distemperature (which is spied by the softnesse and swart colour of the part) is cured by heating medicines: as with wine, or unguentum fus-

cum, unguentum basiliconis, &c. A convulsion must bee dealt with, according to the causes whereof it commeth, and is effected: as if it be of repletion, and that of flegme, set order that the aire of the place bee tending to hot and dry. Let meane sleepe be procured, by night, not by day. Seeke quiernesse and rest: for the parts convulsed are specially to be holden in rest, and kept from inordinate motions. Use frication to the vertebres of the necke: keepe the bellie soluble, and a calme minde, free from the tem-

pests

Hot intemperature.

Cold intemperature.

Convulsion.

pests of perturbations. Let his diet be barley creame, reeregges, roasted flesh of Capons, Chickens, Hennes, &c. herbes: sage, marjoram, hyssop, mother time. Fruits: raisins, pine kernels, sweet almonds. His drinke, sweetened water, wherein hath boiled a little sage and cinamon: but let him abstaine from wine, specially in the beginning throughout all his diet, let him bee spare in the quantitie, chiefly the first three daies, afterward, taking some more libertie. If you see the flegmatike humor is not altogether severed from the blood, and nothing else let, begin first with opening the middle veine, emptying it not much at one time, but doing it at divers times. If there be place for purging, you may performe it with such a pill: *Rec. pil. fatidarum, pil. de sagapeno, ana, ʒj. ss. agarici trochisc. ʒss. misce & cum syrupo betonicae fiant pillule.* Apply to the part convulsed, *oleum de castoreo, laurinum, nardinum, costinum, nucis moscata,* or such other, or a catapl. *ex fenugr. sem. lini, farina hord. oleo rutaceo, &c.* If the convulsion come of repletion of blood, or inflammation, then let blood the middle veine, not much quantitie at once, but at many times. Then use sharpe clisters, observing that there be no necessarie circumstance withstanding either course. If the inflammation persist, use medicines such as the inflammation requireth, and according to the divers times of it, taking your indication from the part affected. If the cause of the convulsion be emptinesse, direct his diet to moistnesse: as, moystayre, sleepe longer then woont, rest of body and minde, free from affections. His meat such as aforelaid, changing his herbes and fruits to Lettuce, Arage, Spinage, Borage, Mallowes, &c. Milons, Gourdes, damaske Prunes, Peaches, ripe Grapes, &c. Adde also little stone fishes. His drinke thinne watered wine, barley water, or water sodden with Liquorice and Cinamon: keeping such a moderate compasse, for the quantitie, as is answerable to the bodies strength, age, time, &c. Give him inwardly conserve of violets, borage, or buglosse, *diadraganum frig.*

frig. &c. outwardly foment warme with *oleum dulce*, *ol. amygdalarum dulc.* or use * *hydreteum*, or *balneum aquæ* * Water and *dulcis tepida*, If nothing hinder: ever respecting the great- nesse of the disease, the temperature, age, region, time of the yeare, &c.

Sownding, if it be of paine, by all meanes endeavour to appease the paine. If it come by unmeasurable evacuation, sprinkle Rose-water, or cold water in his face: binde strongly the extreame parts of the bodie, and chafe them with clothes indifferent rough. If of vitious aire, change the same to a better temperature. If of venemous quality, or stroke of a venemous creature, then with medicines fit for (m) poyson must he be cured.

The seventh symptome is raving, or franticknesse: ap- point therefore a dyet meane twixt heat and cold: give rest, provoke sleepe, loosenesse of belly, and quietnesse of minde, using gentle frications. His meat let bee Barley creame, hearbes, lettuse, suckerie, mallowes, and such as coole and moysten. Skalie stone fishes towards the decli- nation, Pomegranate, tart apples, cherries, &c. His drinke Barley water, or the decoction of Cinamon, with syrupe of violets, roses, or water Lillies. If the bodie abound with bloud, and nothing else hinder, open a veine in the cubite. Then alter the humor with convenient syrups, as *syr. violaceus*, *rosaceus*, *ex nymphaea*, *syr. endivia*, *de pa- pavere*. And if you see good further to emptie the bodie, do it with *manna*, *cassia*, *saccharum violaceum*: or, *syrup. ex pluribus infusionibus violarum vel rosarum*: else, a cli- ster *ex decocto malvarum, violarum, hordei, capitum papa- veris, ac foliorum beta*, & pauco sale, adding to $\frac{3}{4}$ *ij. ol. violacei, cassia* $\frac{3}{4}$ *j.* and so make a clister. He may also use to abate the hot distemperature (if need bee) conserve of roses, violets, or water lillies, *loch. de papavere*, and such like: applying outwardly, to the head *oxyrhodinum*, in Summer, but warme, in Winter moderately hot, or an embrocation *ex rosis, violis, hyosciamo, lactuca, corticibus papaveris, oleo ros. addito*. But towards the latter end, a wetting

wetting for the head would be made *ex rosaceo, in qua decoctum fuerit thymum, serpyllum, melilot, althea, anethum, flores chamomilla (n) &c.*

Palsey.

For the palsey, the last symptome, be no lesse circumspect both by dyet and medicines. Make the aire hot and drie, meane sleepe, but no day sleepe. Moderate exercise, which is good, if it may be used. Friction with old oyle, or oyle of Rue, a pleasant minde free from perturbations. His meat barley creame, reere egges, broth of henne, made with a little hyssope, sage, majoram, betonie, or savoury. Also roasted chicken, capon, henne, &c. His drinke, horned water, sod with some cinamon or sage: else this Iporas: *Rs, cinnamomi, ʒ ij. zinzibris ʒ ss. granorum paradisi, galanga, piperis longi, ana, ʒ j. cardamomi ʒ j. ss. nucis moscata, caryophyllorum, ana, ʒ j. macis ʒ j.* boyle these in water to the wasting of a third part, then straine it and make it pleasant with Sugar. If you finde the humour through mingled with the bloud, by and by in the beginning open a veine, if all circumstances be thereto agreeable: but do it in the sounder parts and that moderately, that the bodie be not too much cooled. If the humour be crude and unfit to purge, first alter, concoct, sunder, and make thinne the same with this or such a syrope: *Rec. syr. de stechade, syr. de hyssopo an. ʒ ss. mellis rosae, aquarum majoranae, betonicae, roris marini, an. ʒ j. misceantur.* make thereof a syrope for one time, doing the like after for many dayes. When the humour is readie for purging: *Rec. assae fetida, castorei, ligni aloes, an. p. eq. egrementur cum syr. de stechade,* make thereof pills, one of everie drachm, and give three of them every morning, eight dayes together, with a draught of Rosemary water, and three grains of pepper. Another pill: *Rs, pil. cochiarum, alephanginae, hieae compositae, ana, ʒ j. agarici trochiscati ʒ j. misceantur & cum syr. de stechade fiant pil.* Or this solluble decoction: *Rec. salvia, roris. anthos, hyssopi, menthae, ana, m. j. rad. fenic, apij, acori, fraxini, an. ʒ ij. florum rosarum, viol, n. nuphar, sem. endiviae, ana, ʒ ij. polypodi ʒ ss. sene ʒ ij. agarici*

greci & *y*. fiat decoct. ad li. *y*. coletur, in colatura dissolve
syr. de radicibus oxymellis diureticis, ana, & *ss*, a clister thus:
Rec. malva, althoa, mercurialis, chamomeli, majoran, hys-
sepi, betonica, an. m. ss. florum ruta, & stechadis, ana, & iiy,
coq. in aq. usque ad sufficientiam, & fiat decoctum, de quo
sumatur, li. j. cui addantur olei communis, & iiy. hiera picra
vel benedicta laxat, & ss. sal. parum, and so make your cli-
 ster. To the outward parts, attainted with the palsey (ha-
 ving thus well provided for within) prepare this balme
 to be applyed: *Rec. mirrha, aloes, spice nardi, sang, draca-*
nis, thuris, mumia, opobalsami, carpobalsami, bdelly, ammo-
niaci, sarcocolle, croci, mastice, gummi arab. styracis liqui-
da ana, & y. ladanii, suo, castorei, an. & y. ss. mosci, & ss. to-
pebenthine ad pondus ovium: still them in a glasse vessel,
 and therewith anoint the chine of the backe.

Supply or addition to the accidents of wounds.

Constivenesse, and suppression of urine, come oft by
 fluxe of bloud, much weakening nature. In loosing
 the bodie observe, to attend natures leisure, for three or
 foure dayes: without hee feele in the meane time, a cer-
 taine straitnesse in his breast: and then rather by lenitive
 medicines, or suppositorie, to induce nature, then by any
 sort to enforce her. For the urine, this is *Paracelsus* coun-
 sell: *pulvis glandium* given in drinke, or *Rec. creci, q. s.*
 make a bagge thereof, and apply it to the privie parts. Vo-
 miting sometime taketh the wounded patient: for that (if
 in time it cease not) *Rec. fermenti, m. j. succi menthe cum*
aceto extracti, q. s. coquantur in formam cataplasmi, lay it
 warme to the stomacke. When it is cold, heat it againe,
 in the same juyce. Thus as oft as he eateth, and for three
 houres after. For the wound moreover observe: if the
 patient feele heat and cold, by fits, or onely heat in the
 wound, by fit, or sleepinesse, and astonishing in the place,
 apply this plaster: *Rec. calaminaris, subarg. miny, ana,*
li. ss. thuris, & y. cere, et, mmi, ana, & m. boile them to
 the

Constivenesse,

Stopping of
urine.

Vomit.

Para ch mi. li. q
Paroxisme.

Burning heat.
Astonishment.

the forme of a cerote. *Oleum camphora* anointed in the wound, is a speedie remedie. Give the patient inward, Mithridate. To make *ol. camphora*, *Ovum ad duriciem percoque, exempto vitello. caphuram non adulteratam include, & in cella vinaria filo suspende, ut oleum in vas subiectum defluat.*

Tumor.

Fluxe of the
flewes.

Bloudie mat-
ter.

Proud flesh.

Worminesse.

Stinc

Holing.

Puulstacion.

When the wound swelleth with heat, so as the tumor will pit at the pressing of the finger. *Rec. nasturtij aquat. nenupharis, ana, q. s. coq. in aceto rosaceo*, and apply it warme: or, *Rec. argilla de furnis adusta, q. s. in aceto coque*, and apply it on the place. If you espie the cleare and viscous liquor of the nerves (called *synovia, gluten album*, or *Glarealis aqua*) flow forth by the wound, beware lest in any wise it continue: wherefore (to temper the heat) immediatly, wash the wound *cum aceto rosaceo* warme, and dresse it up, with the first vulnerarie oyle in the annotations of a simple wound, and with *emplastrum sticticum*. This plaister likewise of *Vigoes*, I know (in this case) to bee excellent: *Rec. olei rosarum, violarum, chamomilla, ana, ℥j. sepi vituli, ℥ij. axungia porcine, ℥j. pinguedinis galline, medulla crurium vituli, ana, ℥ss. lumbricorum lotorum in vino, ℥j. butyri rec. ℥vi. mucilaginis althea li. ss. coquantur lento igne ad mucilaginis consumptionem: colatura, adde lithargyri auri & argenti, ana, ℥x. minij ℥ij. cum cera sufficienti fiat cerotum: addendo in fine cocture resine abietis, ℥x. mastice ℥ss. & denuo bulliant unica ebullitione.* These prevaile (likewise) in the case of bloudy matter, and against the growing of proud flesh: especially (for these last) *emplast. sticticum*, which is set downe in the sixth Chapter. By the negligence or unskilfulnesse of the Chirurgion (applying such medicines as putrifie together with the wound) may grow wormes. Againe, whether the wound heale or no, if it yeeld a stinking favour, it betokeneth an hot nature, and faultinesse in the medicine. Also if the wound too much linger, or be hindered in healing, there falleth fluxe of humors, and holing inward. And putrefaction is when as the wound putrefying,

fyng, turneth backe from healing. For these foure: *Rec. mellis li. ss. aloepatici, ℥ j. succi chelidonia, ℥ vj. salis communis, ℥ ss.* all these being mixed, wash the wound therewith warme: or, *Rec. consolida aurea, consolida Rubra, ana, m. j. mellis cocti despumati, li. ij. salis gemma ℥ ij. vini, li. j. ss. simul in loturam coquantur:* therewith wash the place. Against the accidents, called *ignis Persicus*, and *Cancer*, *Recipe utrioli, ℥ j. amberum gummi minorum, an. ℥ ij. ochra, ℥ ss. vini & aceti, ana, li. j.* boile them, and apply it warme. Or, *Recipe lithargyri, li. j. aluminis li. ss. salis, ℥ ij. thuris, ℥ iij. gummi Romani ℥ v. vini, aqua, & aceti, ana, li. j. coquantur ad quartam horæ partem,* and apply it warme.

*ignis Persicus:
Cancer.*

By these two (in the case of wounds) *Paracelsus* hath this meaning: when a wound towards the latter end, swelleth with heat, looketh blewish, or swart, and afterward blacke, and last of all, the member enflameth, this he calleth *Ignis Persicus*. *Cancer*, is when wounds conceive heat, and therewith fluxe of humours, which make frettings and ulcerations about them. Moreover, at the shutting up of a wound, if it be done too suddenly, without firme foundation, so as it afterwards putrifie and breake forth againe, This he calleth the *Pustulous fistula*. and for remedie appointeth this: *Recipe liquoris carabis, Asphalts, armoniaci, ana, ℥ ss. ceroti de mumia, ℥ iij. misce simul in emplastrum,* and use it. One of his speciall cerates of *mumia* is this: *Rec. olei communis, cera virginea, lithargyri auripulv. ana, li. j. coquantur simul in ceratum, cui deinceps adde opoponacis cum aceto preperati, ℥ iij. mumie, ℥ iij. aristolochie, mastice, thuris, myrrha, ana, ℥ ss. terebinthina, ℥ iij. olei laurini, ℥ ij. Camphora, ℥ ij.* After, worke it up, cum oleo *Camomille*. Hee handleth besides these, other accidents, but I cannot communicate them to the Reader, for the difficultie of the medicines,

Pustulous fistula.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **O**F these, some are necessarily mortall: as wounds in the heart, midreife, stomacke, guts, and bladder: Some, but for the most part, as those of the braine: (if we credit Arcaus, lib. de vul. and Coiter in his observations.) The rest, as in the Lungs, Liver, Splene, and Wesand, most often healed, if they be artificially dealt withall, as witness many mens observations, together with our experience. Verie dangerous also, are overthwart wounds in the Muscles, and such as are inflicted, when the member is extended.

bir. mil. l. 1. c.
6.

Paracelsus observeth a matter more secret, where hee saith: When Choler hath betaken it self to the arteries, causing the parts to tremble, and move unorderly: if at the same time, those parts be hurt, death ensueth, which I understand to be, by reason of the extreame ebullition, and profuse expence of the spirits, which by no meanes, can at that time be restrained: for therefore hee saith afterward, that in the same danger is everie wound, made in any ebullition. That when we need not marvell, though of a small wound the partie sometimes dye, without any manifest cause. And the uncertaine successe of wounds, both by reason hereof: as also of sexe, temperature and lurking accidents, causeth the same Author otherwhere esteeme it fitter, to reckon all wounds (that is to say, of all parts) in the Catalogue of deadly, rather then account any of them safe, and void of danger.

Cbir. mag. tr.
2. c. v.

(b) It is possible sometime, to abridge this terme, even to three dayes, or lesse.

(c) Or, cum farina lolij, radice arundinis, & melle.

(d) Hooks to tacke the sides together: but what unprofitable businesse, of stitching and hooking, is here taught from antiquitie, many can testifie at this day: who having long ago rejected such disagreeable courses, and contented themselves ordinarily with fit medicines, and seemely rowling, seldome or never found cause to thinke upon these meanes,

meanes, all things succeeding much better, without them: and certainly, Paracelsus doth in some part worthily condemn them. As for hooks and verrucles, they are worne out of use with the multitude: that it grieveth me, to see men, in writing their books, to regard rather, what is written, then what is meet to be written.

Chir. mag. li. I.
c. xiiij.

Neither would I here be understood, utterly to gainsay all use, and kindes of stitching: but onely the hooks and verrucles simply: the plaine stitch, but for the most part: for there be rare cases (as to stay in the guts, hold on a joynt, &c.) Wherein, when the Artist cannot avoid it, this may be used: according to the old Maxime: In an hard case, an hard remedie is better then none. As for that kinde of stitch, called, The dry stitch, I have in no wise, said against it.

(e) In this place, handling that scope of the cure, that respecteth the part affected, the Author was onely to have delivered all the meanes, both by dyet and medicines, that were to preserve the bodie and parts in a prosperous state of healing, and after that, to have looked unto such a condition, as is now cumbred with accidents (which is his fourth intention) that the Reader may see, here is no place for medicines against paine (which is not yet supposed to bee) and that besides this inverting of his owne order, there is also omitted that should justly have occupied the roome thereof: to wit, the locall medicines for the cure of the wound: which he hath verie ill deferred to the Chapter of a simple wound, that the Reader should not bee perplexed, I am driven thus to note the Author, whom otherwise I could gladly have spared, as in many other places of his order.

(f) Small beere or ale, with us, which also (if time and place do serve) may be tunned up with vulnerarie herbes, as fanicula, ophioglossum, Alchimilla, consolida, agrimonia, betonica, vinca pervinca, aristolochia, &c.

(g) To these means, of keeping the bodie in a good disposition of healing, must be joyned (as I touched afore) the advised use of locall medicines: be they balmes, plaisters, powders,

unguents, or what formes soever. Which, because the Author hath here omitted, I must request the Reader, to turne to the Chapter of a simple wound, where all these things are largely delivered.

(h) Among the medicines to stanch bloud, may be numbered, crocus martis, crocus veneris, cinis ranarum, and a toade artificially dried, lapt in a cloth, and layd neere the wound. Also the bloud stone holden in the patients hand, or hung about his necke.

(i) First of all, wisely consider, what is the occasion of the paine: for if there bee no distemperature first, suspect some error to bee, either in your medicines or binding.

(k) This is most excellent of Paracelsus: Rec. rad. hyosciami, q. s. digerantur in aceto ros. ad solem, fiat Epithema: In this wet clothes, and apply warme to the pained place. Lolium and Papaver may be used instead thereof. And this wonderfully swageth paine.

(l) Convulsion happeneth to wounds not done by venomous creatures, two manner of wayes: one is, by pricking or halfe cutting of some sinew, and then it followeth immediately, the other is brought in by paine and inflammation, his forerunners, and this after alonger time. The first I will touch no further in this place, because I am drawne to it againe, by Wecker, in the Chapter of Wounds in the sinews. The second sort must be taken away, by removing the causes: and that, beginning with the first, and proceeding in order, to the last, even as one evill here brought forth another: to wit, offence of the nerve, paine; paine inflammation, inflammation putrifaction, putrifaction maligne vapors, which proceeding from part to part, by the continuitie of nerves, are at last communicated to the braine it selfe, whence proceedeth convulsion. Now the offence of the nerve, which causeth this kinde of convulsion, I understand to be, some cold aire, or unmeet medicin applied, the medicine being either of venomous quality, or else of unjust temperature. Of venomous or maligne qualitie, are most sorts of corrosives. Unjustly tempered are, all barbers digestives, most distilled balmes simply, & at first applied

applied, and other too hot, opening and relaxing, together with such mundifying and attractive medicines, as want equivalent mixture of drinesse and astringencie. Having therefore taken away that which offended both in your ayre and medicines, and provided by better ones, that nature in the wound may finde rest and friendly nourishment, you shall afterward, with no great difficultie, by the meanes here set downe, take away both inflammation and convulsion. Any other way you lose your labour.

(m) For this matter, reade more in the fourth Chapter following.

(n) Alwaies be it observed (as I have noted afore) that, if this accident be caused of paine, and distemperature in the wound, you first, by all meanes, practise to remove the same. And therefore to prevent all such evils, once for all, I will admonish, that for the first seven daies, you be very circumspect, and (as it were) jealous over the wound, for paine: and for that cause, sundrie times (if neede be) uncover the member, and foment the circumstant parts of the wound cum aceto & oleo rosaceo, or (if more neede) cum aceto ex rad. hyosciami, noted afore.

CHAP. II.

Of a contused wound.



Hether the wound were given by a fall, or Cause and stroke of staffe, stone, or such other, you signes. shall best understand by inquirie. But that it is a contused wound, it will appeare by swelling, paine, blackish or blue colour, &c.

And because the ordinary entrance into the cure of Cure. this wound, is many times intercepted by the importunitie of accidents, let us (a) first labour to suppress them, and afterwards proceede to the cure of the wound it selfe.

The accidents be either paine or swelling: paine must bee mitigated with *oleum anethinum*, *ol. chamomelinum*, *ol. liliorum*, or a liniment, *ex ol. rosaceo*, & *vitello ovi*, laid upon lint and applied, the tumor that you finde, is to bee removed, by the taking away, both of the antecedent and conjoynd cause, and the antecedent cause being the humor flowing, the conjoynd cause the humor already contained in the wounded part, to the cutting off of both these we must labour with all our might: first for the defluxion, it is to be considered, whether it be of blood, or other humours, if it be blood, it is to be evacuated, either from the point whence it floweth, or else from the place whither it floweth. The rage of the fluxion, coming either from the whole body or part thereof, is to be bridled by blood-letting, or thinne cooling diet. From the part whither it goeth, there are two waies to dispatch it: one is by revulsion, in withdrawing the humor to a contrary part, either with phlebotomie, cupping, frication, or ligatures on the contrary side: the other way is by repercussives, when the matter is not drawne but sent, as with *ol. rosaceum*, *ol. mirtinum*, or an unguent *ex bolo armeno*, *oleo* & *aceto*, wherewith the circumstant parts about the wound are to be anoynted, else a plaster *ex pulvere mirtillorum* & *ovi candido*. If the defluxion come not of blood, but of other humors, then must it be taken away with purging medicines according to the nature of those humours: which point is now set down before in the curation of tumors beyond nature. The humor now impact in the part is to be brought to (b) supuration: for which purpose you have these simple medicines, *malva* boyld, *radix althea*, *panis triticeus*, *hordei farina cum ol.* & *aqua fomentum aqua calida*, &c. compound ones you may thus prepare, *Rs. radicum althea, radic. cucumeris agrestis, ana, ℥ss. origani, hyssopi, ana, m. ss. florum chamomilla, sem. lini ana, P. j ficuum pinguium no. vj. coquantur, quibus pressis ac tuis, adde galbani, mirrha, styracis, liquida, asipi, ana, ℥j. ss. fiat Emplastrum.* Another:

ther: *R. s. malve, violarum ana, m. j. rad. althea, li. ss. co-*
quantur, in jure carniū absque sale, postea subigantur in
mortario, & adde farine hordei, & tritici, ana, q. s. fiatque
emplastrum. A (c) digestive for the wound it selfe is to be
made *ex terebynthia, resina, & ovorum luteis.* The acci-
dents thus provided for, and put away, goe on to the cure
of the wound, considering thereof as the present state re-
quireth, to wit, whether it be filthy, hollow, plaine, or
torne. If therefore it be foule or filthy, mundifie it with
mel rosar. or a mundificative *ex apio,* or *unguentum apost.*
either else an unguent *ex farina hord. cicerum, fabarum,*
orobi, ovorum vitellis & melle, &c. with such, I say, (d)
arme your tents and apply them, laying aloft dry stupes, or
beds, & rowling up the member in such sort, as may apt-
ly keepe the medicines in their place: thus doing till the
wound be perfectly purged: the hollownesse of the
wound must be filled with incarnative medicines, such as,
thus, aristologia, aloe, fuligo thuris, mirrha, pix liquida,
resina, colophonie, chrysocolle, christallus, &c. whereof you
may thus provide you unguents, as *ex aloe, cera, & arugi-*
ne, or *Rec. cerati rosati li. j. aruginis ℥ j. manne thuris,*
℥ ij. mixe them: or Rec. cera terebynthia ana, ℥ iij. arugi-
nis ex aceto lota ℥ j. mixe them: or otherwise, ex oleo, ce-
ra, arugine, terebynthia, thure, manna, &c. againe if the
wound be once made plaine and even, it must be sealed up
with cicatricing medicines: as are *malicorium, galla, myr-*
thus, arugo lota, scoria plumb. cerusa, pompholix, plumbum
ustum, bolus armenus, and such like; among which you
may fit your selfe on this wise: as making an unguent *ex*
pompholyge, chalce elota, bolo armeno, cera & ros. or this:
Rec. cadmie, lithargyri, cerusse, ana, ℥ j. cera ℥ iij. ol. ros.
℥ iij. fiat unguentum. Else this: *Rec. cerusa, cadmie ana,*
℥ iij. cera, olei mirthini ana, ℥ vj. mixe them. Now if
the wound be so torne, that you see in the beginning, it is
necessarie to use some stitching, let it be done, yet quickly,
so as it is enough if you shall onely retaine or staie the lips
of the wound.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **I**T is not of necessitie, that by and by, in a contused wound, there be found these accidents, neither that the whole scope of the cure, should ever first, be bent against them, but rather (as in other cases) minister such fit helpes unto the wound, as may also have respect unto the accidents: neither doe I thinke, that Wecker meaneth any other thing in this place: howbeit, (in my judgement) his method had beene more apt, if after his generall regiment, comming to his locall administrations, he had taught, first the cure of the wound, and after remembered the accidents.

(b) That is to say, if it cannot be resolved.

(c) Indeed the wound is first to be concocted, with this or such other medicine, as Rec. terebentina veneta, mellis albi, ana, li. ss. vitellos ovorum numero xij. these well mixed, boyle softly together, to the consistence of an unguent. After digestives, come you to mundific. incarnatives, &c. in order. Why Wecker hath sundred them, setting his digestive, where he handleth the accidents, I know not.

(d) First wash the wound cum decocto vini ex myrrha.

CHAP. III.

Of a bruise, wherein there is effusion, and cluttring of blood under the skinne.



Ecchymosis, that is, effusion and going together of blood under the skinne, is a kinde of solution of continuity, which for the most part is accompanied with some contusion, and ruption.

Whether the cause was some fall, stroke, violent rush or such other, all that you shall understand of the Patient by inquirie: the place is swelled, soft,

Det.

Cause and
signes.

soft, easily pressed, blackish, and without paine for the most part.

A bruise that cometh of some great and violent contusion, is not without danger: forasmuch, as there hath many times followed, not onely corruption of the particle it selfe, but even of the whole body also. If the skinne by a bruise be separated from the flesh, so as it remaine hanging by, it is seldome or never joyned againe. It is better therefore, in such a case, to cut it away, and so apply drying medicines: else to leave the place so excoriate, (a) without any binding up, &c. Progn.

To enter the cure of a bruise, you must fetch your indication from the affects that are joyned therewith: as fluxion of humors, concrete blood in the body, effusion of blood under the skinne, &c. all which require their taking away, so that you ever begin your cure with that which most urgeth, and without appeasing of which, nothing else can be performed. Wherefore, the fluxion being first, that calleth for helpe in this case, seeke first for it, a way of evacuation. Diminishing the store whereby is maintained the course of it, (which it taketh from the whole body to that part) by opening the liver veine of the right arme if nothing hinder) and taking away such quantitie of blood as is fit for the greatnesse of the griefe, & strength of the partie that beares it. Againe, turning the streame another way, by revulsive blood-letting on the contrarie part (if nothing hinder) or by ligatures, &c. arming also the part, and so restraining that that cometh thither, by repellent medicines, as *ol. rosaceum*, and *ovi candidum*. The second adversarie here to be dealt withall, is concrete or cluttered blood, which, if it be in the bodie, is to be resolved and scattered, by (b) medicines, partly such as dissolve blood, and strengthen the inner parts, partly such as procure and move to sweate. For the first purpose, to wit, to dissolve blood, *Rs. rhabarb. triti, ʒij. mumia, ʒss. ag. rubia major. ʒij. Syrupi de rosis siccis ʒss.* make hereof a potion, and give thereof to drinke speedilie. There may be Cure.

be thereto added *rubia trochiscata*. Another to that purpose, *Rs. rhabarbari torrefacti, terra sigillata, boli armeni, mumie, sem. nasturtij torrefacti ana, ℥j.* make them in powder, and give thereof ℥j. every morning *cum aqua plantaginis, & bursæ pastoris*. Another, *Rs. terra sigillata, rubia tinctorum, mumie, symphiti, ana, 3j. rhabarbari triti, 3j.* mixe them and use the same *cum aqua bursæ pastoris & plantaginis*. Another, *Rs. rhabarbari torrefacti, costi, radice rubie majoris, centaurij, aristologie rotundæ, ana, 3ss. fiat pulvis, de quo detur quotidie mane ℥j. cum syr. acetoso*, for nine daies, &c. A potion to move sweate is this, *Rs. osmundæ regalis, cauda equina terrestris, ana, q.s. coquantur in melle & vino*, Give 3v. to drinke, and so let the Patient sweate thereupon. Now for the blood clodded vnder the skinne, if it be so all over the body, or in many parts, take a Rammes skinne new pluckt from the sheepe, and having sprinckled it *cum sale tenuissime trito & pulvere nasturtij*, lappe it about the Patients body, and let him sweate in it. Which is also a good remedie to take away the forenesse and markes of stripes: you may make also a liniment for this purpose, *ex ol. rosaceo, myrthino, ac lumbricorum cum pulvere rosarum, or mirtillorum*. Else this unguent, *Rec. boli armeni, resina, thuris, fenugraci, tragaganthi, ana, 3ss. croci. 3j. pul. rosarum, myrthi, sumach, ana, 3ij. ung. de althea. ol. ros. chamomelini, ol. myrthini, anethini, ana, 3ij. cere novæ, terebynthine, ana, 3j.* make thereof an unguent, wherewith anoint the partie, and let him sweate. These things doe discusse, and are meanely astringent. Like as in all this businesse, you must observe this for a rule, that in the beginning, you applie astringent medicines, wherewith some discutients are mixed: but after the beginning use discutients onely: but if the bruise and so the blood concrete or clodded, be onely in some one part, then consider whether it be apt to bee resolved, or else like to grow to matter: if it may bee resolved, then use some of these medicines following, which be discutient and meanely astringent. *Rs. ol. rosarum. 3ij.*
ovum,

ovum. j. pulveris myrthi. ℥ss. fiat linimentum, wherewith warme anoint the place: or ex oleo rosaceo & pulvere malicōry vel myrthi, an epitheme for that putpōse may you make ex vino, melle, sale & cumino, or, ex floribus chamomilla, meliloti, stachadis, & cumino in vino decoctis: or yet ex malva, fursure, melle, absynthio, cumino, aut anetho aqua vel vino incoctis: else ex decoctione chamomilla, absynthij & cumini: plasterwise likewise may you prepare a medicine, ex farina hordei, calamintha, & vino: or ex farina hordei, & fenugreci, croco & momento auripigmenti: or thus contrived: R. s. symphiti utriusque ana, li. ss. florum chamomilla, meliloti ana, P. ij. croci. ℥ss. farina fabarum ℥iij. farina fenugreci, ℥v. butyri recentis ℥j. see the them reasonablie: and if you adde thereto succi absynthij & succi cumini ana, ℥j. it shall resolve and drie, and so make your plaster. If otherwise the matter be altogether unapt to be spent away by resolution, then turne it to matter, and bring it to suppuration: afterward procure issue, and mundifie the ulcer, like as is before set downe in the cure of phlegmon. Hitherto touching the fluxion and concrete blood within the bodie, as also blood effused under the skin. The fourth scope or intention, in this cure, is to strengthen the member or part affected: which is done with Empl. oxycroceum, or Cheroneum, or Apostolicum. The fift care is employed about the removing of symptoms or accidents hitherto incident: which commonly are paine and blacknesse of the place, paine is to be asswaged with ol. rosaceo & ovi candido mixt together: blackish or dead colour of the place, comming of blood under cluttered, may be amended by some convenient fomentation, plaster, or unguent: as a fomentation ex aceto calido, decocto rad. raphani serpentaria & ari, in vino, or else (if there be any paine in aq. coctarum: your plaster may bee diachylon ireatum: or ex cera & cumino; or thus made: Rec. fol. abrotani sicci, sem. cumini, florum chamomilla, ana, ℥j. cum succo ari & melle fiat Emplastrum: so may you devise it ex malvis violis, absynthio, rosis, rorismarino, farina.

farina fabarum, rad. althee, parietaria, sigilla salomonis, squinantho, stachade, croco, oleo ros. chamomelino, anethino, myrthino, &c. If you covet an unguent, then this: *Recipe ol. ℥ ij. cera ℥ j. succi majorana, ℥ j.* melt them together, afterward adde to it *arsenici citr. triti ℥ j.* and so make your unguent.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **H**E meaneth without binding it in, unto the rest of the wound, that it may dye, for so, within two or three daies, you may cut it away without paine.

(b) In his dyet also, is specially to be obserued, that there be a measured mixture of purging matter, as ptisan, or almond milke, made with rubarb. sene, or roots of swallowwort, and his meates sodde with Mumia and Rupontick. Parac. Chir. mag. tr. iij. Who also in the first chapter setteth downe a powder, and an oyle, in all cases of concrete bloud, most excellent and approved. They are these:

The Powder.

Rec. rhabarbari electi, ℥ ij. mumia, ℥ ss. laccæ rubræ, spermatis ceti, ana, ℥ j. boli armeni, terræ sigillatæ, ana, ℥ ss. radicum hyrundinariæ, ℥ iij. fiat pulvis subtilis Dof. ℥ j. in some convenient liquor.

The Oyle.

Rec. florum verbasci, m. j. fl. hyperici, m. iij. rad. asclepiadis, m. ss. mumia, ℥ j. ol. olivarum recentis, li. ij. terebintinæ, li. j. vini, rub. optimi, li. iij. coquantur omnia per horas vij. post vase vitreato probe occluso mace- rentur ad solem, ad tempus, ac exprimantur. So have you an oyle (saith the Author) in this case, incomparable: morning and evening it must be used.

CHAP. IIII.

Of a Wound done by biting, or stinging of creatures,
either venemous, or otherwise.



Hether the creature that inflicted the wound, Causes and
signes.
was venemous, as a mad dogge, a serpent,
scorpion, basiliske, dragon, viper, shrew, spi-
der, &c. or else not venemous: such as a do-
mesticall dogge, ape, man, horse, fow, cat,
waspe, bee, &c. the patient is commonly able to deliver
unto you, notwithstanding these signes do argue a vene-
mous biting: to wit, paine, pricking, vehement biting,
griefe, change of colour, the patient vext with grievous
anguishes, all burning with heat, and sometime the bodie
groweth astonished, his paine sometime slacketh, some-
time renueth, now heat, now cold, &c. If the biting bee
not venemous, the accidents are lesse.

A venemous biting is most perillous, especially if it be
of continuance, because poyson doth alway, naturally Prog.
seeke the destruction of the heart, whence it is, that if the
patient be *hydrophobus*, (that is, though thirstie, yet fear-
full of all water) he is incurable.

For the cure of this inde of wound, we will consider Cures.
of it (as before in setting downe the signes) two wayes,
that is, as it is, either venemous, or not venemous. If it be
found venemous, wee have three generall intentions to
provide a remedie for it. The first of them, is respecting
the cause of the disease, the second standeth in regard of
the part affected: the third considereth of the disease it
selfe. The cause therefore, being venome, sheweth it selfe
the first capitaine enemy to be dealt against. With whom
to couple, we have three sorts of chosen weapons: manu-
all operation, diet and medicines. Manuall operation is
performed by cupping, sucking with the mouth, cauterie
or cutting. The cupping must be done with much flame,
and

and applyed to the verie wound, the parts round about being first scarified, whereby the more vitious bloud may be drawn out. Mouthucking is thought convenient, if the disease be but light: or instead of it, the tayle of a henne applied to the wound. A cauterie is to be used, so the place be not full of sinews. And cutting is approved, if the venome be of a maligne nature, and abundantly impressed. The diet for this, is set downe in the cure of the carbuncle. Now the medicines against this venome, must be (a) attractives: of which order you have a number, as, *allium, cepa, sinapi, flammula, scabiosa, pulegium, calamentum, gentiana, polium, chamadrys, scordium, diptamnium, ster-cus caprinum, fermentum, bryonia, asphodelus, aristolechia, Euphorbium, galbanum, theriaca, &c.* of which you may prepare your compounds, thus, *ex nucibus, allijs coctis & iritis cum fermento, melle & sale.* or *ex allio cepa and theriaca.* or *ex stercore caprarum, baccis lauri, gentiana, dictamno, galbano, euphorbio cum vino, vel oleo laurino & cera.* Else, *Recipe galbani, sagapeni, opoponacis, assa fetida, myrrha, piperis, sulphuris ana, ʒss. stercoris columbini & anaris, ana, ʒy. calamenti & mentastri ana, ʒss.* dissolve the gummes in wine, and so, adding mel, and oleum antiquum, make your plaster. Another: *Recipe pulveris aristolechia longe, ʒij. asphodeli, bryonie, ana, ʒj. assa fetida, galbani, myrrha, ana, ʒss. cum oleo laurino, & cera, fiat Emplastrum.* The second intention being applied about the affected part, it is to be noted, that the same is to be done two manner of wayes: as it is first, and by it selfe, or as it is secondly affected. For the part that first, and by it selfe is affected, it is sometime expedient to cut off, chiefly when it is such one, as may not unfitly admit such handling, as the extreme parts: as also when the wound is knowne to have such a conditioned venome, as bringeth unavoidable danger, such as are all serpents, to wit, the aspe, the horned serpent *Cerastra*, the viper, &c. Now the part that cometh by his hurt at the second hand, is the heart: which therefore we must confirme, and keepe safe

safe from the venome, by all meanes of inward and outward medicines. A potion: *Recipe theriaca* ℥j. *ss. vini* opt. ℥iiij. mixe them and make thereof a potion: or, *Recipe theriaca* ℥ij. *galbani, assæ fetide, ana, ℥ss. lapidis magnetis, ℥j. ss. cum vino citoniorum vel aquæ scabiosa, fiat potio*, serving for three times: the like may be made *ex pul. cancrorum fluvialium, & gentiane cum aqua pimpinella*. Or a decoction, *ex gentiana, chamedrye, scordio, polio, anetho, cancris fluvialibus, addito zaccaro*. Also, *succus foliorum fraxini*, whereof let the patient drinke fasting, ℥ij. the second or third day after his biting. Outward helps are likewise to bee provided applyable to the nostrels, as *nigella*, as also to the heart, as *epithemes*, which you shall finde in the cure of the carbuncle. The third intention mindeth the disease it selfe, to wit, the wound as it is unripe, filthie, hollow or plaine. While it is unripe, it is to be wrought upon with ripeners or suppuratives, as *ung. basilicon, ung. fuscum cum galbano, &c.* the other three require mundificatives, incarnatives, and cicatrizing medicines, as shall be said hereafter.

We have hitherto spoken of this kind of wound, as it is venemous, now as it is not venemous. To the cure whereof, we will also use three intentions, to wit, respecting the cause, the symptomes, and wound it selfe. The cause of the disease, being matter not venemous, is to bee taken away by medicines more gently drawing, such as is *ol. sambuc.* applied hot, the symptome is paine, which is to be mitigated, with this liniment, *Rec. ovi candidi, butyri, croci, olei violati ana, q. s.* mixe them. Or a plaster *ex rad. althea, mal. violaria, absinthio, chamomilla, rosis, meliloto, fursure, vitellis ovorum, croco, ol. ros. chamomelino, &c.* Lastly, the wound considered as it is filthie, must be cleansed, as it is hollow, filled, and as when it is plaine skinned, as hereafter followeth.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) I Cannot here, in silence overslip, the undoubted cure of a mad dogges byting, which Iulius Palmarius reporteth. Rec. foliorum ruta, verbenæ, salviæ minoris, plantaginis, fol. polypodii, absynthii vulgaris, mentæ, artemisiæ, melissophili, betonicæ, hyperici, centaurii minoris, singulorum æquale pondus. Gather them all about the middlest of Iune, or (as the Author saith) about the full Moone thereof, sow them severally in papers, and drie them in the shadow. Of every of these (in time of need) take a like quantitie, powder them, and give \mathfrak{z} ss. either in a spoone, with double Sugar: or else in drinke, broth, butter, or honey, everie day, for three or foure dayes, or moe, if it be long after the byting, or the patient become now fearfull of water. For this doth not onely prevent, but also cure that grievous and fearefull accident, if moe then three fits of it have not passed, before this cure begin. Except the wound be given in the parts of the head above the teeth, or else the wounded part immediately after the byting, be washt with cold water. In the meane time, the wounded part must bee fomented twice, or thrice everie day, cum vino aut hydromelite, in quo suprapositi pulveris, \mathfrak{z} ss. soluta sit. After the fomentacion dressing it up, with your ordinarie wound unguents, or plasters.

Supplie.

Diet.

Inward medicines.

For the biting of a serpent, lysard, viper, spider, toade, &c. This is Paracelsus practice. Let the Patients diet be most slender, his drinke *vinum rubrum astringens calybeatum cum modica theriaca*, mixing also with everie draught thereof, *coralli rub.* \mathfrak{z} ss. For defence of the principall parts, drinke five times a day, *oleum, in quo calybs candens aliquoties sit restinctus, ad li. j. cum pulveris coralli rubr.* \mathfrak{z} ij. elect. de gemmis, \mathfrak{z} ss the first time give it warme, and

and ever after cold. Or let the patient take a quantitie of this mixture: *Recipe Mithridatij, ℥ij. theriacæ bonæ, ℥j. pulver. coralli rubr. ℥j. ss. misceantur.* Also, that *Philonium Persicum* drunke, doth greatly defend the head, and other principall parts, the same Author verie confidently avoucheth. Meane time, apply to the wound your soyne plaster, thus altred: *Rec. emplastri stictici, ℥ij. gummi, ℥j. cum oleo denuo coquantur ad emplastri consistentiam, addendo mumia paxillum,* and defend the whole member, with oft applying clothes wet in vinegar, wherein *flores hyperici verbasci, rosarum, & ruta* have steeped in the Sunne, adding this observation: that when the wound enclineth to better, you thenceforth use the simple *sticticum* without any addition. Against excessive thirst (which is a sure signe that the venome reacheth the heart) give the patient warme milke, with the powder of corall, and apply to the region of the heart, an Epitheme, *ex aceto Rosaceo, cum camphora & sandalis.* True *terra sigillata* also, as it cureth these wounds, clay being made thereof with spittle, and presently applyed, so in particular is it commended, against the venome of the spider and toad. And these meanes, with the balmes set downe in the Chapter of the simple wound, can fully furnish you, for poysoned shot.

Outward medicines.

For the accidents.

CHAP. V.

Of a simple wound in the flesh.



Simple Wound is that which consisteth alone, that is, which is without losse of any substance, or any other affect, or symptome joyned with it.

The cause, whether it came off sword, dart, or such like, the patient can best declare, and whether it be great or little, by sight you may discern.

Causes and signes.

Cure.

Addressing you to the cure, first, remove all outward causes, which may hinder the joyning (as haire or oile, &c.) which first must be removed. The second purpose is to joyne together the breach that is made, whether it be great or little: as, if it be but small, joyne together the sides of the wound by a decent ligature, to wit, a roule with two beginnings, and so those wounds whose sides are not farre asunder, shall if they bee exactly closed againe, onely by natures worke, without all other outward businesse, heale and grow together againe. But if the division be great, it requireth further cure: as, first to be closed, by buttons, either else by stitching, with an even silke threed, taking your first stitch in the middest of the division, and the next two in the middle spaces, betwixt that middest, and either end of the wound, and so forward proceeding, as that betwixt every two stitches there may space for one remaine, untill you have taken so many, as thereby the lips of the wound are sufficiently drawne together. After this closing, dresse up the wound with some agglutinative medicine, made of such simples, as, *mastix thus, aloes, sarcocolla, bolus armenus, terra sigillata, sanguis draconis, pulvis humani sanguinis, balaustium, malicorium, nux cupressi, plantago galla viridis, cauda equini, herba peti, &c.* A powder may be thus compounded for the purpose: *Recipe thuris part. ij. sanguinis draconis partem unam*: mixe them and make thereof a powder, to bee applyed *cum ovi candido*. Another: *Recipe boli armeni, ter. sigillata, ana, ℥ vi. thuris, mastice, sarcocolla, ana, ℥ ij. mirrha, aloes, ana, ℥ j. ss. tragacanthi, sang. draconis, ana, ℥ j. farina hordei, farina fabarum, ana, ℥ ss.* Make thereof a powder, and apply it as the other. An Epitheme for the purpose: *Rec. aqua vite, ls. j. terebinthine abietis, mirrha, thuris, mastice, ana, ℥ ss.* Let them be set in the Sunne for thirtie dayes, and with the same, being warme, foment the wound the first dressing, laying upon it afterward this plaster: (a) *Recipe ammoniaci in acetate dissoluti, ℥ ij. gummi elemij, ℥ iij. resina pini, ℥ v. terebinthina*

binthyna abietis, \mathfrak{z} ij. *ole. ros.* \mathfrak{z} ij. make hereof a plaster: or, this: *Rec. terebinthyna*, \mathfrak{z} xy. *resina pini*, \mathfrak{z} ij. *gummi elemij* \mathfrak{z} v. *aristologia longa*, \mathfrak{z} j. *sang. draconis*, \mathfrak{z} j. *cera parum*, make a plaster. If you will have an unguent for the purpose, do thus: *Recipe* (b) *succi herba peti lib. j.* *picis* \mathfrak{z} ij. *cera, resina, olei, ana*, \mathfrak{z} ij. boyle them all to the consumption of the juyce, then put to *terebinthyna veneta*, \mathfrak{z} ij. Make your unguent. Or, if balmes more delight you, prepare them thus: *Rec. terebinthina*, li. j. *euphorbij* \mathfrak{z} ss. *sulphuris*, \mathfrak{z} ss. *salis*, \mathfrak{z} j. *olei*, li. j. *coquantur duas horas, lento igne, colentur*, and apply the same warme unto the wound. Another: *Recipe terebinthina*, li. j. *galbani*, \mathfrak{z} ij. *gummi elemij*, \mathfrak{z} ij. *gummi hederæ* \mathfrak{z} ij. *thuris, masticis, myrrha, ana*, \mathfrak{z} ij. *aloes, xyloaloes, galanga, ana*, \mathfrak{z} j. *caryophyllorum, cinamomi, ana*, \mathfrak{z} j. *nucis moscate, cubearum, ana*, \mathfrak{z} j. *aqua vite* \mathfrak{z} ij. let them bee infused and distilled to a balme. Thus, the union being once made, the next scope is to preserve the same, which is also done by the continuance of a decent binding, by fit placing of the member, by seames and glutinative medicines, and so long is it to bee so ordered, till the wound be justly joyned againe. Therefore after you have once so applied your remedies to the wound, you shall not againe unroule it, untill the third or fourth day (c) after, unlesse paine or inflammation, or other symptome arise. But the fourth day you shall looke upon it, whether the wound be joyned together or no: if it be not, then foment the same with some lowre astringent wine, being warmed, and after put thereon some powder astringent, and glutinatorie, together with terebintine, or some of the aforesaid plasters, &c.

The last intention is the forestalling of accidents, as fluxe of bloud, paine, inflammation, and such other, which are easily prohibited in small wounds, if immediately after the closing together the lips of the wound, you minister upon it a stupe, wet in the white of an egge, beaten, and afterward rightly rowle up the part: For this shall

prevent the comming, both of bloudie fluxe, paine, and inflammation.

ANNOTATIONS.

A plaster for preventing of accidents.

(a) **O**R *this of Paracelsus most excellent*: Rec. ceræ virginæ, ol. vulnerarij nostri (*which is one of them that follow*) ana, li. j. ss. lithargyri auri, li. j. plumbi loti, li. ss. coquantur ad cerati consistentiam, dein adde, bdellij opoponacis, in aceto præparatorum, ana, ℥ j. ss. mastice, thuris, ana, ℥ vj. myrrhæ ℥ j. mumia, ℥ ss. fernicis cum herbis parati (*example whereof doth follow*) li. ss. terebinthinæ lotæ, ℥ iij. fiat emplastrum, *worke it up in rowls, your hands ever anointed with vulnerarie oyle.*

Examples of his vulnerarie oyles.

Rec. olei, vel terebinthinæ, li. j. florum chamomillæ, rosarum rub. prunellæ, ana, m. j. florum hyperici, m. iij. florum centaureæ, chelidonix, ana, m. ss. mixta omnia ponantur ad solem per duos menses: *which performeth great things in wounds, and that without paine. What remaineth of this oyle the yeare following, may bee strained from his old flowers, and filled with new, and set againe to digest in the Sunne, so shall it become yet more excellent.*

Another.

Recipe Ophioglossi, pirolæ, agrimonix, faniculæ, ana, m. j. florum hyperici, m. ij. rad. symphiti, m. ss. vermium terrestrium mundatorum, numero 100. olei vel terebinthinæ, q. s. pro maceratione omnium, sistantur ad solem, ad tempus legitimum digestionis. *To these you may adde mumia, thus, myrrha, mastiche, but not in great quantitie. Also, in winter, you may put into the same oyle, the seeds of those herbes brused, and set in some hot place to digest.*

Another

Another.

Rec. ol. olivarum li. ss. terebintinae ℥ iij. florum hyperici quantum suff. ad implendum. florum verbasci tertiam partem ad flores hyperici, vini albi generos. sextarium unum & semis, decoquantur ad consumptionem vini: postea ad tempus legitimum insolentur.

Preparation of Vernish.

Rec. Fernicis quantum videbitur, herbis & floribus antea dictis expleatur, & digestionis solis exponatur.

(b) Paracelsus sheweth an excellent manner of making vulnerarie unguents: an example whereof for the Readers use, I have here set downe: Recipe rad. symphiti, li. j. ophioglossi vel saniculæ, li. j. ss. aristoloch. rec. ℥ iij. florum hyperici, ℥ ij. vermium terr. mund. li. ss. Contundantur in formam pulticulæ, postea affunde vini, tantum ut paululum supernatet: boyle them in balneo mariæ for tenne houres, then straine them, and put to mellificij apum recentis, vel butyri maialis, li. iij. boyle them againe, as at first, after straine them out strongly, and set it in a vessell to the Sunne, till it grow to a just consistence.

(c) Admit this tollerable in small and simple wounds, yet in all great wounds, I avouch it very hurtfull. For, after nature hath wrought her worke of one dressing, she straight desireth riddance of the excrements, made in that businesse, and new nourishment of medicines, for her further proceeding: wherein if nature be not answered, a double dammage insueth: as losse of time to the curing, and generation of an evill quality in the wound, by the long putrifying of the matter there. And this I take occasion to note here, lest any man by this place, should confirme himselfe in an evill custome. If it be demanded, what time should be limited to the ordinary dressings: I answer, twelve houres. Farre otherwise (I know) is the custome of Barbours. But I write unto the sons of arte.

Here also, a word or two, out of Paracelsus, for the manner of using, and applying these medicines: First, he divideth the whole time of the cure into three parts, called his three ligatures. The first part, is the first eight or nine daies, in which the wound is thus to be followed. Poure into the wound, some of your vulnerarie oyle, balme, or unguent, warme, and fill it up with your linte properties, wet therein, or rather, (as he specially approveth) with the flowers, and simples remaining in your vulnerarie oyle, aloft then apply your plaster, and round about the borders of the wound, lay the same flowers and simples, or (if you had rather) clothes wet in oxyrhodino: dressing it so every twelve houres.

If the wound be a foyne or pricke, inject of the oyle or balme, into the bottome. If it be in the head, lay first a linnen cloth, or linte, dipt in your oyle, or balme, (but no distilled balme) into the bottome of the wound, and fill up the same after with flowers, being warie of oppressing the membrans: aloft lay on your plaster, as aforesaid, and binde it up. Let your plaster be this above said: or else the Sticticum in the annotations of the sixt Chapter.

The second ligature, which beginneth after those eight or nine daies, is thus accomplished, with a feather dipt in your balme, touch the wound over, thereupon then apply your plaster: and thus continue untill the joynts, nerves, or such like parts (which were bare) be all covered with flesh.

Then proceede to the third ligature, which is done, by the onely application of the Sticticum plaster. This is his course in all great wounds, for the preventing of accidents. In small wounds there needeth lesse curiositie.

CHAP. VI.

Of a deepe and privie wound received in the flesh without losse of substance.



His wound hath two speciall indications to institute the cure by, according to his situation in the member, either upwards or downewards. As for the first, if the Orifice of the wound looke downward, and the bottome bee upward, so, as the matter may free lie, & pronewise flow out of the wound, such a one is to be joyned both by an orderly ligature, such as may beginne above, and end below, where the orifice is, as also by stitching and glutinative medicines, such as afore are set downe in the cure of a simple wound in the flesh. But if contrariwise the orifice be upward, and the bottome of the wound tending to the lower parts, so as there is therein a resting place for the matter: then here is use for the second indication, which noteth a necessitie of (a) incision for the healing of this wound: which incision must be made, either from the orifice downe to the bottome, or else in the bottome onely, that the matter may goe out. But whether way is the most expedient, you shall learne, by considering the nature of the place, and greatnesse of the wound. For if you finde the place dangerous to make incision in, and the wound it selfe goe deepe, then is it more expedient to open the same in the bottome. Otherwise, if it be shallow, and the place without danger, it is best to make division downe from the orifice. Afterward minister some mundifying medicine upon a soft stupe or cloth, and let it be shifted twise every day, &c.

ANNOTATION.

(a) **I**F from the beginning, the wound be so dressed, as that first it be cleansed from the bottome, with injection ex vino, myrrha & sale coctis, the part so placed as that it may runne out againe, and then dressed up with your vulnerarie oyle injected, and Sticticum plaster aloft applyed, with an ingenious bolstring and rouling. If this course (I say) be taken every dressing, from the beginning, and nature not otherwise vexed by barbarous tending, very seldome shall such incision come in use.

Emplastrum Sticticum.

Recipe ol. olivarum, ℥ vj. cera, ℥ j. quibus liquefactis, adde lithargirij ℥ ij. ammoniaci, bdellij, ana, ℥ ss. galbani, opoponacis, ana, ℥ ij. aristolochiae rotund. calaminaris, myrrhae, thuris, ana, ℥ ij. ol. laurini tantundem, terebinthinae purae, ℥ j. gummi ex aceto preparata, pinguibus cum lithargirio ad cerati formam coctis, adjungantur, postea pulveres, deinde ol. laurinum, & postremo terebinthina, & sic, summa cum diligentia agitando, coquantur ad emplastri consistentiam. *In making the same up in rowles, it must be wrought with hands three or four houres, your hands (as you neede) ever anoynted ex oleo rosaceo, vel chamomelino.*

Chap.

CHAP. VII.

Of a hollow wound, with losse of substance in both the skinner, and in the subject flesh.



He causes and signes hereof, being easily apprehended, as also the accidents manifest, we will passe on to the cure, after the consideration of two notes that concerne judgement in it. The outward Prog. comming causes, beeing not removed, doe hinder generation of flesh, and also healing. Also accidents comming upon the wound and not removed first, doe prohibite the curation.

Let the first intention therefore, in this case, bee, to re- Cure: move outward things incident to the wound, as darts, or other things inflicted, haire, filth, &c. with instruments convenient. Then next to cure the wound it selfe, which being hollow, requireth a filling with flesh, and that in regard of the qualitie of the wound, and of the excrement: which in the generation of the flesh it ingendreth, which excrement being of two sorts, a thicker called *sordes*, and a thinner called *sanies*, (the last making the wound too moyst, the other filthie) must be met withall, with medicines of a double qualitie, to wit, meanelly drying and wiping, called commonly incarnatives, of which sort are these simples: *thuris lachryma*, *thus*, *cortex thuris*, *mastix*, *aloes*, *vinum rubrum*, *austerum*, *colophonia*, *pix*, *resina*, *farina hordei*, & *sanugraci*, (a) *aristolochia*, *iris*, *farina orobi*, *farina lupinorum*, *panax*, (b) *centaurium*, *polium*, *glutinum*, *cadmia*, *Pompholyx*, *plumbum*, *antimonium*. *Chalcitis*, (c) &c. Compound incarnatives you may thus provide, both powders and unguents: *Rec. olibani*, *aloes*, *sarcocolla*, *sanguinis draconis*, *radicis ireos*, *ana*, *partem j.* make thereof powder. Or, *Rec. thuris*, *masticis*, *myrrha*, *sarcocolla*, *boli armeni*, *sang. draconis*, *farina hordei*, *ana* partem

Canons

partemj. Make a powder: *Rec. resina ℥ij. terebynthina ℥ij. mellis, ℥j. ss. thuris, mastice, myrrha ana, ℥ij. sarco-colla, aloes, croci, ana, ℥ij. ol. li. ss. cera ℥v. fiat unguentum.* Another: *Rec. agrimonij, absynthij, verbenae, centaurij, gallitrici, chelidoniae, scabiosa, symphitima, sempervivi, Cynoglossae, caulium rub. plantag. mi. fabae inversae:* otherwise called, *Crassula minor, ana, mj.* Out of all these draw the juyce, and adde unto it, *acet. li. ss. ol. ros. ℥ix. cera alb. ℥iiij. axungia vervecis, li. ss. resina ℥x.* boyle all together at a soft fire, then put in *galbani ammoniaci in aceto dissoluti, ana, ℥ss. terebynthina, li. ss. mellis ℥ij. thuris mastice, ana, ℥j. resina crude, ℥ij.* make thereof your unguent. And as your medicines ought to be thus, of qualitie, contrarie to the propertie of the disease: so must you likewise further observe, to intend or weaken the force of your medicine, according to the state, both of the wound and temperament, both of the whole body and wounded part, as thus: The naturall temperature, both of the whole body, and of the wounded part, must bee conserved and kept, by things agreeable, or like unto it: but that distemperature which falleth in, contrarie to nature, must be driven away by contraries, for it perisheth whatsoever is drawne into a contrarie plight, and by a contrarie thing. Accordingly therefore, a wound, the moyster it is, the drier medicine doth it neede. But withall, the nature of the body, by how much the moyster, by so much the lesse drying medicine is required of it. Wherefore if there be wounds in divers bodies, in which wounds, there is a like humiditie: that wound that is in a drier temperature of body, needeth more drying, & that in the moyster, so much lesse, as there is difference betwixt those two natures: it so be you meane to make the new flesh answerable to the old. Likewise on the other side, where the old is drier, it is convenient, that the new be drier also. And so this must have drying medicines more plentifull, yea and by how much more it is the drier, by so much the more drying facultie must your medicine have.

have. And contrariwise, in a moister nature, so much the lesse of drying medicines need you, as the flesh in that partie, is lesse of nature, drie. The same reason standeth whole, to be observed in his diet also. Accidents, whether they be present, or you feare them: are to be either prohibited, either else removed, as hath beene said in other places.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **T**hese are fit for children, or effeminate bodies.

(b) These may you sort out, for bodies, or parts of drier temperature.

(c) And these last, for parts or bodies, farre more drie: wherein also must be observed, that the minerals be first artificially prepared, by burning and washing. But if your balmes and plasters be right, what neede these new devices of incarnatives, and I know not what? I will in no wise, bee guiltie of these strayings.

CHAP. VIII.

Of an equall or filled wound.



He signes of an equall, plaine or filled wound, are manifest, so as I neede not stand upon them. I will therefore come to the cure, after that I have laid downe this note, that may direct you, in the deliverie of your judgement concerning this case, it is this. The matter of the skinne considered, Prog. which taketh its beginning from the seede, it is evident that the like to that which was lost in all points cannot be gotten by arte againe: but notwithstanding, some like thing, and which may fulfill the office of that which is lost, may be restored, being yet, not plainly the skin.

In the cure hereof, are two generall scopes or intentions to be had: The one respecting the wound it selfe, the Cure:
other

other the accidents. The wound therefore, being now plaine and equall, must bee cicatrized and covered with skinne. This is to be performed by medicines, which doe consume not onely superfluous, but even the naturall moy-
 sture also, and they be such as have some measure of astrin-
 gent facultie, but very much drying: of which sort here followeth both simples and compounds. Simples drying and astringent of themselves, are *Galla, balauustum, ostrea usta, cortex malorum granat, bedeguar, sumach, spina egip-
 tia, bolus armenus, terra sigill. cerussa, plumbum, ustum & lotum, lithargyr. cortex pini, &c.* Other doe it accidentally: as, *as ust. & lot. squam. aris, alumen ust. & lot. vitriol. ustum & lotum, plantago, aristolochia usta, solea calceorum.* Compound medicines be these: an *Epitheme: balan-
 stia & sumach, boyle in vino austero, and therewith fo-
 ment the wound.* A powder: *Rec. corticis pini, ℥j. nu-
 cum cupressi, centaury minoris, aristolochie uste, ana, ℥ij.
 cerussa, lithargiri, ana, ℥ss. make thereof a powder to
 sprinckle upon the wound.* A red unguent: *Rec. cerussa,
 ℥ij. lithargyri, ℥ij. miny, ℥j. caphura, ℥ij. ol. ros. li. j. ss.
 aqua ros. ℥ij. albuminum ovorum, numero ij. cere alba. q.
 s. make your unguent.* A white unguent: *Rec. lithargiri,
 ℥j. cerussa, ℥j. ol. ros. aqua ros. ana, q. s. make your un-
 guent.* A plaster: *Rec. cerussa ℥iiij. lithargiri, ℥j. tere-
 bynthine, ℥ix. thuris masticis, aluminis, cochlearum lima-
 cum ustarum, ana, ℥ss. caphura, ℥j. coquantur cerussa, li-
 thargirum, oleum & cera, lento igne, at the end of the
 boyling, put to terebynthinam, and when you have taken it
 from the fire, put to the powder.* Another: *Rec. antimo-
 ny, aris ac plumbi ustorum, lithargiri, & cerussa loterum,
 corticis thuris, sarcocolle, thutia preparate, alaminis cru-
 di, ana, ℥j. balaustiorum. P. j. caphura ℥ij. cere alba li. ss.
 ol. ros. ℥ij. melt the waxe and oyle together, and after
 put to the rest.* Another: *Rec. lithargiri, cerussa, ana, ℥vj.
 plumbi usti, lapidis, calaminaris, terr. sigillate, ana, ℥iiij.
 colophonie, picis navalis, resina, ana, ℥ij. resina cruda, sar-
 cocolle, ladani, ireos, ana, ℥j. ss. caphura, ℥ss. sem. porri,
 ℥ij.*

℥ ij. ol. rosati, li. j. ss. cera alba, ℥ iiij. make it a plaster.

The accidents incident unto this case, are concerning the uncomelinesse or deformitie of the cicatrice, which must be amended by medicines accordingly: as if it bee too nesh and tender, you must thicken it, with *diachilon*, or, *cum lithargyro nutrito*, or with oyle, in which *radices bryonia* are sodden, or *calamintha* in oleo cocta, or *argenti spuma cum rosaceo albo*, lota, &c. Contrariwise, overthicke and hard cicatrices, are to be attenuated, with *oleum basamite*, *radic. cucumeris agrestis*, stampt and applied, *Pinguedo asini*, *cum argenti spuma*, *Oleum de lilio*, *de myrrha*. All kinde of gummies dissolved in *aqua rosacea*. Or this distilled water: *Rec. myrrhae, aloes, styracis utriusque, ana, ℥ j. mumie, baccarum lauri, ana, ℥ ss.* grinde them indifferently, and with a glasse limbecke, at a soft fire, distill them, and use the liquor of it. If the cicatrice beare an evill colour, which is another deformitie, then to bring it to a whitenesse, use those meanes: *Rec. ol. de tartaro, ℥ ij. mucilag. sem. Psillij, ℥ ss. cerussa in ol. rosac. dissoluta, ℥ j. boracis, or salis gemmae, ℥ ij.* make thereof a liniment. A plaster for the purpose is this: *Rec. axungie suilla, ℥ iiij. lithargiri, ℥ j. aruginis rasilis, vitrioli combusti, ana, ℥ ij.* make it a plaster.

CHAP. IX.

Of a Wound having overgrowne, or proud flesh.



Wound overgrowne with flesh is both an instrumentall disease, in quantitie, and also a common disease, in respect of solution of unitie.

As it is an instrumentarie disease, to wit, with flesh too proudly growing, it is to be dealt withall with medicines, that may diminish and take away the same, such as are those, that bee sharpe and

Accidents.

Cure.

and drying : namely, *Chalcitis, vitriolum, alumen ustum, radices asphodelorum, hermodactylorum, nuclei dactylorum ustorum, semen urticae, serpentaria, squamma aris, as ustum, cinis erinacei, stupa minutim incisa, pulvis mercurij, calx viva, sublimatum, hydrargyrum, &c.* Compounded medicines for the purpose you have, *unguentum Aegyptiacum, or apostolorum* : or such as follow you may provide: *Rec. aqua vita ℥ ij. eruginis rasilis, ℥ ij. mixe them. Or, Rec. hydrargyri sublimati, ℥ ij. aluminis crudi, ℥ v. aqua rosarum, vel plantag. ℥ vj.* boyle them to the consumption of the fourth part. Another : *Rec. salis nitri, vitrioli romani, aluminis, ana, ℥ ss. hydrargyri sublimati, ℥ ss. aqua plantag. ℥ vj. aceti, ℥ ij.* boile them as aforesaid. But when you minister these medicines, it behoveth to defend the place, in applying about the wound *unguentum de bolo armeno*. If further dealing then thus bee required, it is done with chirurgicall applying of the incision knife, cauterie, hot scissours, &c. Lastly, the common case this wound hath in respect of solution or breach of unitie, requireth his conjunction, or rather cicatrization, which, how it is done, is now before declared.

CHAP. X.

Of the Wound in the synew, tendon, and ligament being prickt.

Causes and
signes.



That thing it was whereby such a pricke was given, is best understood by the Patients tale: and whether it be a nerve, tendon, or ligament that is prickt, it is easily seene. (a) If a sinew be wounded, there is great paine, hurt of both sense and motion, sometime a fever, inflammation, convulsion, and raving.

Prog.

Sinewie ligaments will abide the force of the strongest

est remedies. Againe if a tumour appeare in wounds of the sinews, and afterwards vanish away, it threateneth the danger of a convulsion and raving.

In the cure first remove, if there be any thing sticking in the wound, according as is taught now before. Then respect the substance of the part that is hurt, that it be defended, and kept from all injuries thereto incident: against which, you shall well provide, if you prevent the generation of inflammations: which by diet and bloodletting shall bee aptly done. Let his aire therefore and place where he lieth bee warme, a soft bed, much rest, gentle friction, and chiefly of the contrarie parts. Let the bellie be kept loose, by clisters, or laxative medicines, according to the nature of the humors in the bodie. Let his meat be cold and drie, and sparing in the highest degree. His drinke (*b*) water boilde, &c. Hot aire is hurtfull, for that it breedeth inflammation. Againe, cold aire hurteth, for that it is an enemy to the sinews. So let him avoid moving, much meat, and such like. Let blood also, although there be no fulnesse of the bodie apparant, so that there be strong vertue and livelihood, and no other thing of sufficient value withstanding. And in this doing have alwaies due regard to the affinitie of places. The substance of the part being thus provided and cared for: note next as touching the wound it selfe, which must not be united, nor kept shut, but remaine open. And if it carrie not a sufficient open issue, it must bee so opened, as the matter may flow forth: then the paine must be eased, and the eruginous or fretting matter got forth: which fitly may bee done, with medicines, that heat and drie without paine: to wit, as *oleum sabinum*, *sambucinum*, *irinum*, *sicyonium*, *ole. terebynthina*, *oleum in quo sal coxerit*, *cum terebynthina*, as followeth: Your last generall intention, for the cure of this kinde of wound, shall bee in regard of the symptoms, as paine, convulsion, inflammation, or putrification, which if they joyne with the pricking of a sinew must needs be removed. To mitigate therefore the paine,

Cure.

Accidents:

O

and

and bring out the eruginous matter, you may apply *ol. ex vitellis ovorum*, *ol. lumbricorum*, or *ol. rosac. cum terebynthia*: else *oleum terebynthia*, or, *oleum sabinum*, or this oyle: *Rec. euphorby*, ξ j. *olei*, ζ ij. boile them together, and straine out the oyle. Plasters to that purpose are thus to be devised, *Recipe musci quercini*, m. ij. *furfuris* m. j. *olibani*, ζ j. *coquantur in vino*, & *tantillo aceti*, till they come to the forme of a pulteis. Another: *Rec. mica panis*, in *lacte bubulo* imbuta, *olei ros. ol. chamomilla*, *vitellorum ovorum*, ana, q. s. *croci parum*: make thereof a plaster. Another, *Rec. rad. althea*, *farina hordei*, *farina fabarum*, *farina lentium*, ana, q. s. *coquantur cum sapa*, vel *lixivio*, then put to it, *ol. rosati*, *chamomelini*, & *anethini*, *terebynthia*, ana, q. s. *croci parum*, make thereof your plaster. Stronger yet then those if need be, you may thus ordaine: *Rec. mica panis in lacte bubulo macerata*, q. s. *papaveris albi*, q. s. *opij parum*, *contundantur optime*, and warme, lay it on the pained place. Or this: *Rec. farina tritici* ζ ij. *succi fol. hyosciami* ζ iij. make thereof a pulteis and apply it hot. A convulsion or crampe you shall remove, if forthwith you anoint the head, necke, whole chine-bone, shoulder and armpit (if the wound be in the hand) else the share-bone and flanke (if the wound be in the foot or legge) with hot oyle of lillies, or *oleum laurinum*, or *costinum*, or *spicatum*, or *oleum ex pulegio*, or *ol. commune*, whereto a little *castorium*, or *euphorbium* is added. An inflammation or phlegmone chancing is to bee brought to suppuration (c) with this plaster: *Rec. farina orobi* *farina fabarum*, & *hordei* ana, q. s. *coquantur cum lixivio* & *sapa* & *modico aceti*. Or this: *Rs. lumbricorum* ζ ij. *parrorum tritorum* ζ j. *ol. communis* q. s. *misce*. After it is suppurated, prepare this unguent to mundifie it. *Rec. farina hordei*, *farina fabarum*, ana, ζ ss. *farina lupinorum* & *orobi* ana, ξ ij. *pul. lumbricorum*, ξ j. *vini decoct. cauda equina*, ac *prassij*, ac *matricarij* q. s. then after adde to it *mellis ros.* ζ ij. *sarcocolla*, *sagapeni*, in *predicto vino dissolut.* ana, ξ j. *fiat unguentum*.

The last symptome is putrifaction or corruption, which is to be taken away either by (d) causticke medicines, as *Egyptiacum*, or else with a hot iron, &c.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **H**E meaneth, it is easily scanned out, by artificiall conjecture.

(b) Or with us, small ale, or beere.

(c) To wit, if the matter gathered have made an absesse: otherwise it were absurd, that assoone as we see an inflammation, we should give our minds to suppurate the same.

(d) If by putrifaction, he meane that thinne, slimie matter, that runneth from the sinewes, like the whites of egges, as Pareus Andraus a Cruce, and others understand it, then is this counsell dangerous: for this commeth not to passe, but the wound is first depraved, either by the patients intemperance, or the Chirurgicals medicines: in either of which, to use causticke medicines is hurtfull, sith they remove not the cause, but exasperate the evil: If it be asked, what is to be done in this case, I answer, if the patients government be good, then remove your medicines, for they are either too hot, or too relaxing and opening: and appease nature, by asswaging the paine and inflammation (which alwayes keepe companie with this accident) after that, your care is ended for this matter. For paine and inflammation, you have instructions in the first Chapter: as also for this matter yet more.

CHAP. XI.

Of a wound made in the sinew by way of cutting.

Signes.



Sinew being cut, especially overthwart, there followeth paine, hurt off feeling, and sometimes inflammation, fever, convulsion, &c.

Prog.

If a sinew bee wounded overthwart, and not quite cut asunder, there hangeth more danger of convulsion over it, then if it were so sundred throughly: by reason that from the fibres which be cut, inflammation (*a*) is communicated to those that be not cut, and so againe the fibres that be uncut, stirre up a convulsion. But if all the nerve be cut asunder, there is no further feare, neither doth any other danger ensue, save weaknesse of that part. If such a ligament be hurt as goeth from bone to bone, to joyne them together, it is most without danger: and with whatsoever medicines you drie the same you shall not offend the partie. But if it be such a one, as inserteth it selfe into a muscle, looke how much it bringeth lesse danger, then if it were a sinew or tendon, by so much the more (unlesse it bee rightly and diligently cured) is it more perillous then the other sort of ligaments. If in a wound of the sinews a tumour appeare, and afterwards vanish, it threatneth the perill of convulsion or raving.

Cure:

First (as I have oft admonished) provide, that no outward thing remaine in the wound. Secondly, for the conservation of the substance of the part from inflammation and convulsion, let bloud largelier then in the case of a sinew prickt, and appoint a convenient diet, as temperate aire, rest, a soft bed, little meat, and anoint the flankes, necke, head, and chine-bone, with store of oyle. On the other side, aire either too hot or cold hurteth, so doth moving, sursetting, drunkenness, &c. costiveness of the belly,

belly, &c. Thirdly, with the wound it selfe deale in this manner: if the skinne be not open enough, make the entrance wider. Then joyne againe the nerve (if it may be) with (b) stitching, as you do the flesh: after that put upon it this medicine: *Rec. lumbricorum preparatorum* ℥ij. *cauda equina* ℥ij. *pulv. betonica, pul. urtica, ana,* ℥j. *olibani* ℥ij. *carnium limacum quantum sufficiat ad unien-* dam: use the same foure dayes, laying aloft some glutinative, as is this unguent following: *Rs. centaurea minoris, plantaginis, cynoglossa, pilosella, consolida utriusque, cauda equina, mellefolij, ana, m. j. vermium terrestr. li. ss. ol. & vini opt. ana, li. j. ss. aceti* ℥iiij. stampe them, and mixe and infuse them together seven daies, then adde to, *sevi arietis, li. j. picis, resina, ana,* ℥ij. seethe them to the consumption of the wine and vinegar, adding to the straining, *ammoniacy, galbani, opoponacis in aceto dissol. ana,* ℥v. *terebinth. ℥j. ss. thuris, masticis, sarcocolla, ana,* ℥ij. *croci* ℥ij. *cera q. s.* make thereof an unguent. The symptoms which here might be spoken of, are all sufficiently before handled, and taught how to be dealt with, onely if in this case a convulsion come, the whole nerve must bee cut through, or cut off with a hot iron: and after, *oleum sambucinum,* or *terebinthina* to be applied.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **O**R rather, because the cut fibres, by their shrinking, do ever cause stretching and tearing toward the whole fibres.

(b) He hath this also from Calmeteus: who peremptorily appointeth it: being perhaps moved by the authoritie of Guido, and some others: but hee that well considereth the reason of a convulsion comming of a nerve halfe cut, will neither practise this himselfe, nor counsell it to others.

CHAP. XII.

Of a Wound in the veines and arteries.

Causes.



Hether this wound was given by sword, or shaft, or the breach was made by a fall, or too much fulneſſe of the bodie, elſe ſome cruſh, as of ſtones falling on, or the veſſels be fretted out by choler, or ſome ſalt humour, all this I ſay, partly by the patients telling, partly by the proper ſignes of humors may be acknowledged.

Signes.

That there is breach in ſome veſſell, profuſion of bloud is evidence enough, but whether it bee a veine or arterie, theſe ſignes ſhall teſtifie, to wit, the flowing of thicker and blacker bloud, without pulſlike moving, ſheweth a bleeding veine: but the bloud of an arterie is thinne, and yellow, and comes forth leapingwiſe.

Progn.

An arterie cut overthwart, is ſooner joyned and healed, then if it were divided longwiſe. And an arterie is harder to heale then a veine. Fluxe of bloud is perillous: for unleſſe it ſtay or be ſtopped, it bringeth death unavoidably: becauſe bloud is the treaſure of nature. Sownding, convulſion, raving, or yeſking in the fluxe of bloud, betoken evill.

Cura.

This cure hath in it two generall ſcopes: the firſt is to ſtay the bloud, the ſecond to cure the wound. To ſtay the bloud, you have divers wayes to practiſe: and firſt by turning the courſe of it, either by drawing to a contrarie part, or elſe deriving it otherwhere. It is drawne to a contrarie part, without evacuation, by cupping without ſcarifying, frications, and ligatures on the oppoſite parts of the ſame ſide. It is turned away with evacuation, by opening a veine on the contrarie part, and letting it flow, and ſtay againe, by times. And the deriving of the courſe of it otherwhither is done by opening a veine in ſome part neere unto the wound. The ſecond meanes to worke with-

withall, is to bridle and intercept the furious course of it, by things that may thicken, astonish, or coole. These thicken the blood, to wit, *lentes, oriza, jujuba, mala cotonea, &c. fructus omnes stiptici, &c.* this doth astonish the headie rage of it, to wit, cold water, either drunke, or applied round about the place whence the blood floweth, but not upon the place it selfe: for a cold thing is biting to an ulcer: cooling things be reckoned, fainting, founding, &c. the third meanes to be used, concerneth the place it selfe, and standeth partly in the use of the hand, partly in the application of medicines. The meanes to be used by hand are sundrie: as either the application of the finger upon the mouth of the wound, and pressing it softly without paine: or applying a ligature or rowling upon the member, of soft linnen, and making your first foure or five boughtes, or turnes, upon the very wound and veine that bleedeth: winding up the rest toward the root of the veine, if so be the wounded part be such as you may doe it, and commonly you may doe it in all except the membrans of the braine: or use stitching to it, (the wound being first cleansed from clodded blood) drawing so the lippes of the wound together into one, either with a common stitch, or else such a one as Coddars, or Pelt-mongers use to make: especially if the blood flow with great force: but while the wound is so institching, care to take your stitches deepe enough. And after it is sticht, applye an astringitive powder upon it, and aloft on it, the like powder mixe with the white of an egge, laid on upon stuphes: so bind up the member, & place it conveniently. If the vessell that bleedeth, be deepe, it is good to cut it through, and then to apply some stanching powder, and binde aloft sponge, or stuphes wet with astringent medicines. If the veine or arterie lye in sight, or may aptly so be come to, take it up and tie it fast with a silke threede. Afterward applye to the wound some glutinative medicine, and rowle up, and place the member orderly. The last manuell administration is, with a cauterizing iron, to

make a crust, or eschar : which specially serveth when the vessels are fret thorough by putrifaction. Medicines now for the stopping of blood, may in divers sorts be ordained, and some of them such as worke their effect by a manifest quality, others by a secret or unknowne property. Of manifest quality for that purpose, are these plaisters and powders following : *Rs. thuris, aloes, ana partes aequales, excipiantur albumine ovi & pilis leporinis, or, Rec. boli armeni, ℥vj. terre sigillata, ℥ij. farina volat ℥iij. Gypsi, calcis viva, ana, ℥iij. thuris, aloes, ana, ℥j. fiat pulvis, qui albumine ovi excipiatur.* Another : *Rs. calcis viva, sang. draconis, Gypsi, aloes, thuris, vitrioli, ana, partes aequales, cum ovi albumine, & telis araneorum excipiantur.* A powder for the purpose. *Rec. boli armeni, sang. draconis, thuris, aloes, ana, partes aequales; fiat pulvis.* Another : *Rs. lapidis hematitis ℥j. thuris, mastice, boli armeni, tela araneorum, gallarum viridium, ranarum exiccatarum, Gypsi, fuliginis, farina volatilis, ana, ℥ij. vitrioli combusti, calcis viva, tragaganti, ana, ℥ij. rasura tergoris arietis vel hyrci, charta papyracea, pilorum leporis, & bombacis torrefactorum, ana, ℥j. stercoris asinini, ℥ss, fiat pulvis tenuissimus, and keepe it to your use. I said there be some things, that by a secret propertie doe worke this feate : so doth pulvis vhesonum, in fictili cooperto combustorum, which being closed in a little bagge, must be applied to the veine that bleedeth, foure fingers from the wound.*

The symptome of bleeding being stinted, the ioyning of the veine or arterie must then be looked for, and procured by medicines consolidative, it being noted that the arterie requireth so much the more drying medicines then the veine, as it is naturally of a dryer temperature then the veine. Therefore a wound that lighteth on a vein, and that without losse of substance, desireth the same kinde of cure, as that, that is in the flesh : but in case that a vessel be tied, or you have used stanching medicines, or cauterizing irons, so that there is losse of substance committed,

red, then are you to use the same medicines, which hereafter are set downe, in the cure of hollow ulcers.

ANNOTATION.

(a) See the note, upon the accidents of bleeding in the first Schapter; here also observe with me somewhat concerning the oportunitie, and the manner of staying the bloud. For the oportunitie, that you be not too hastie, if the bloud be foule, or the vessels full. For the manner, that you wisely regard the incident occasions: as wrath, drunkennesse, venerie, &c. and in all kindes, to keepe the part covered from the aire.

CHAP. XIII.

Of wounds in the bones.



Wound of the bone, is a cut made in the Def. same, by some sword, or other cutting or deepe pricking thing.

What gave the wound either pricking, Causes and
or cuttingwise, may be understood of the signes.

Patient: and by sight, it will easily appeare, whether the bone be through cut, or but in part. And so it falleth out sometime to have these accidents, to wit, fluxe of bloud, vehement paine, convulsion and fouding.

If great bones, such as the arme bone (called *humerus*) Progs
or both the fociles in legge or arme be cut in sinder so as the marrow goe forth, it is most dangerous, and for the most part that member perisheth: so if *Erysipelas* come in the baring of a bone, it is evill. Childrens bones divided, doe joyne againe by themselves. In the other ages, to wit, of the stripling, yong man, perfect man, and old man, their bones being divided, are never after by themselves right.

rightly restored againe, but by the helpe of another substance comming betweene as a certaine glew.

Cure.

In this cure, provide first, for the taking away of symptoms, or accidents. If therefore there be any outward thing infixed, or pieces of bones, plucke them forth. Yet taking much heed, that you draw not out suddenly, or with great force, any part of the wounded bone: specially if it be great in quantitie: for so doing the Patient should hardly escape a *fistula*, convulsion, raving, or fever. It shall be better therefore, to deferre their taking forth, till another time, and in the meane while, to helpe nature with some drawing medicine: but if it might bee done without violence, it is better first then latter. The other accidents: as inflammation, fever, paine, if they be not come, prevent them; if they have already taken hold, remove them: either by emptying or revulsive blood-letting, by thinne or cooling diet, by purging, according to the nature of the abounding humors, or mitigating medicines, &c. if neede be. Having thus ridde the wound of bones, and your way, of the thornes of incombring accidents, and provided a cleare entrance to the cure, proceede on this wise. Ioyne againe together the distant parts, and provide, that so they may continue. Stitch the wound that is in the flesh, with deeper and stronger stitches then ordinarie, afterward apply a tent in the most declived part, but being first armed *cum melle rosato*, (a) *myrrha & pulvere glutinatorio*. Vpon the wound, for the first daies, apply some glutinatorie powder *cum albumine oui*, the daies following, mixing that powder with terebinthine, or some other glutinative medicine. Now if the bone looke bare, minister upon lint some powder or unguent glutinatorie, together with plasters also or stuphes, or linnen cloaths wet in warme wine. If the bone be cut through, then after the making of your stitching, apply the first daies, some glutinatorie mixt with the white of an egge, then the daies following, clothes wet in warme wine, rowling up the part, with a rowle convenient

venient for the member, so provided as the place of the wound may be left open, lest for every dressing you should be constrained to undoe the rowle againe: apply also your splents, that the binding may be more sure: neither shall you at any time undoe that rowling, till the wound be through cured: unlesse some paine, itch, or inflammation, growing in the part, compell you thereunto.

ANNOTATION.

(a) **I**F this kinde of wound be ordered with the like medicines, and manner of application; as is noted afore, in the chapter of a simple wound, there shall neither be need of stitching, nor yet of running to these particulars: as is the manner of the old Writers: who certainly did it, for want of their universall balmes, and medicines artificially contrived, for all parts. And in this note also I touch the most of the chapters going afore, as also wounds with gunneshot: which (the premisses well waied) need no particular tractation, save for their burning: which I shall be occasioned to speake of, in the booke of ulcers.

CHAP. XIII.

Of wounds of the head and Contusion.

VVHether the hurt bee committed by a **Causes and** cutting, pricking or bruising thing, may **signes,** be easily understood of the Patient, or those about him. And whether it bee a wound or contusion, the matter likewise is manifest. Whether the skull be broken, it is thus to be conjectured: to wit, if the fall was from high, the contusion gtear, thinnesse in the skinne perceived by touching, separation of the skinne from the bone, and moysture bubbling up through

through the cleft at the parties stopping his breath. Also an apoplexie, giddinesse, speechlesnesse, the head yeelding an unclaire sound being stricken on with a wand, and the teeth gnashing at the striking of a threede holden betweene them: these (I say) are signes that the skull is broken. So these signifie that *pia mater* is hurt, to wit, paine, giddinesse, rednesse of the face and eyes, dimnesse and strouting out of the eyes, the face full of pushes, bleeding at nose, eares and palate, difficult speech, a fever, casting downe of the strength, astoniednesse of the senses, watching, losse of appetite, with loathing, vomiting, &c. Signes of the braine hurt, are, thicke, round clodded, and marrow-like matter, depravation of reason (if the wound be in the fore parts) and hurt of the memory (if it be in the hinder part) also astonishment and dotage.

Prog:

A fracture in the skull is perillous: incision of *pia mater* and of the braine is death, so is the corrupting of *pia mater* deadly. A sharpe fever, a crampe, trembling, alienation of the minde, sounding, abridging of speech, rednesse and dimme sight, all these be fearefull signes, and mortall, specially if they continue, and doe not slacke. Also *Dura mater* becomming blacke, so as it will not be put away by the application of *mel*, betokeneth death. So doth a great swelling, specially if it vanish suddenly without reasonable cause, signifie evill. Contrariwise, the swelling little, and the matter well digested, is a good signe, so is rednesse of the flesh in the consolidation, or time of souldring of the skull. In the fracture of the skull, the terme of the cure is to a hundred daies, or forty sixe, according to others. A fracture of the skull is to be feared in the full Moone.

Cure.

The head being shaved, provide for the removing of accidents: or preventing them, if they be not yet come. As namely inflammation, which you may doe away, or prohibite partly by blood-letting on the *Cephalica* veine, so that strength, age, and other considerations forbid not: partly by diet, and partly also by loosing medicines. For dyet:

dyet: Let the ayre be temperate, or a little warme, the belly loose every day, either naturally, or by meanes of suppositories, or softning clisters. Appoint also rest, and let the body lie on that side that is lesse grieved, till there be perfect matter ingendred: after that, on the part affected, (that so the matter may easily flow forth) unlesse paine forbid the same. Bespare in diet, till the danger of inflammation, and all other accidents be past: the drink let be * sodden water. But all these hurt, to wit, cold ayre, mooving, costivenesse, large diet, meate that sendeth vapours to the head, Wine, &c. And as for the loosing medicines, see they be of the gentler sort, and of propertie according to the dominion of humors in that bodie. If blood flow, let it be staide, and so of other accidents as hath now oft beene said. Then if the wound be a simple one in the flesh, without the losse of substance, unite the same either with ligatures, or stitching as is afore said. If there be losse of substance, renew flesh, and after induce a cicatrice, as hath beene said in his place. If the wound be feared to be in the skull, and yet no certaintie thereof, search with your finger or some apt instrument. If you remaine yet doubtfull, and the wound is not sufficiently open, make incision in this forme X. and lay open the skull in that part, applying stuphes wet in vinger, to avoide fluxe of blood, the skull thus uncovered: if the cracke appeare but yet uncertaine, whether it goe through, or no, apply on the place the powder of masticke mixt with the white of an egge: and marke wel the same plaster, the next dressing, when you take it off, whether it be more notoriously drie in some one place, for if it be, in the same place it betokeneth penetration of the skull thereby. Now if there be a breach in the skull, certaine and manifest, and yet small, so as there is not easie issue for the matter, open the skull: especially if there be fragments of the bone underneath, hurting the membran. The skinne you shall divide in forme afore said, or thus X, and the bone so uncovered, dresse it up for that day, with lint, or clothes wet

Small Ale,
or c.

in.

Observations.

in *ovis candido*, the next day opening the skull with a trepan, in which operation, consider diligentlie, whethre the partie be of strength to beare it: use prudent forespeech of the likely danger: shunne (in that action) the full of the Moone. Beware the commissures as much as you may. Open the skull in the most bending or declived place, if it may be. If the fracture be great, cut it not all out: but it is enough if there be sufficient vent for the matter, and way to take out the pieces of bones. All things that may doe hurt to the membran, take out with as much speed as may be. If there be any roughnesse in the bone, rebate it with a lenticular. Deferre not this worke till the third or fourth day, but performe it before either fever, or other symptome catch you. For the rest afterwards, proceede as in the cure of a great wound in the skull: which must thus be handled. A great wound having way wide enough for the putting out of matter, needeth no enlarging by trepan nor Sawe, but is to be mundified, and after consolidated. Yet first must the fragments of bones, if there be any hurting the membran, bee speedily removed: as also the roughnesse (if there be any) rebated. Which things orderly done, first then (a) mundifie the wound *cum melle rosato*, mixt *cum aqua vite*, & *terebinthina*: or else with *ol. terebinthina*, mixt *cum pulvere sarcocolla*, & *granorum tinctorum*. Else thus may you make your abstersive liniment: *Rec. mellis ros. ℥ ij. farine hordei ℥ j. sarcocolla, ℥ ij. vitellorum ovorum, ol. ros. ana, q. s. fiat linimentum*. Applie your medicines in this order: first convey betweene the skull and the hard membran, a piece of red filke dipt in *mel rosarum* well warmed: after that, lay in lint wet also with *mel*, and upon the other parts of the wound, some digestive, as *ex vitello ovi*, & *ol. rosaceo*, or inch other. If any piece of bone sticke so as cannot easily be pluckt out, anoint it with *ol. rosac.* that it may easilier loosen.

When the wound is in the upper part or top of the head, there is no need of stitching: but in the sides stitching

is profitable. Many have accustomed to lay off a Rammes skinne aloft, and to charge the head with many happings, but that liketh not *Hippocrates*: for it becommeth but burthensome to the head, encreasing heat, and prohibiting transpiration or through-breathing. So much shall therefore be enough to cover the head, as that the braine may not be affected by the coldnesse of the aire. Two or three daies being now spent in this order, passe on from the use of the aforesaid medicines to this unguent or powder following, serving to drie, incarne, and consolidate.

Rec. unguentis regis, ℥ ij. mellis ros. ℥ j. terebinthine lota, ℥ ss. pul. myrrhae, pul. corticum thuris, pul. sarcocolla, pul. ireos, ana, ℥ ss. ol. hyperici parum, fiat unguentum, which apply upon your plageats, still putting betweene the skull and hard membran, your red filke, wet in *mel. ros.* When the membran is covered, you may use this powder following: *Rec. rad. aristolochie, iridis florent. corticis thuris, sarcocolla, sang. draconis, ana, ℥ j. nucis cupressi, myrtillorum, ana, ℥ ss. centauree min. ℥ j. corally, ℥ ij. farinae orobi, ℥ j. fiat pulvis tenuissimus:* apply it with lint, and lay aloft *emplastrum de betonica*, or, *decaprisolio*. If at any time the hard membran swell, so, as it beare out at the hole of the trepan: then fitly and profitably shall you minister *ol. de vitellis ovorum*, and a cloth or sponge soaked in *decoctione rosarum, chamomilla & melilati*, but if flesh grow too rankly upon the hard membran, put on it *alumen coctum*, or, *pul. mercurij*, or *hermodactylorum*, or, *unguentum apostolorum*.

If the hurt in the head bee a contusion, and but a small one, without breach of the skull, it is remedied with medicines that discusse, wipe, &c. as *oleum rosaceum* anointed on the head after it is shaven, and sprinkled on *cum pulvere myrthi*: the day following apply this plaster: *Rec. pulv. myrthi, ℥ j. nucum cupressi, rosarum sumac. balaustiarum, ana, ℥ ij. ol. rosar. vel chamomelini, q. s. fiat Emplastrum*, which plaster is also profitable if there bee a small fracture in the skull, or in case wee suspect the same: in which

which it is sufficient to resolve and discusse, and if towards the end of your work, you shall adde unto it, *squinganthum, absynthium, fabarum & lentium farinam*, you shall make it so, an excellent medicine, to disperse, wipe, and strengthen. Now if the contusion be great, and with a manifest fracture, deale then as aforesaid. If the fracture bee uncertaine, you shall find it out with this plaster: *Rec. cera, thuris, ladani, ana, ℥ij. terebinthine, ℥j. farine fabarum, aceti, ana, ℥j. fiat Emplastrum*: this plaster shall you apply all over the head shaven, and where the fracture is, there shall you finde the plaster notoriously drie at taking of. If the contusion have onely made depression in the skull, as it often cometh to passe in children, then must you labour with drawing medicines to heave, lift up and reduce the same: for which purpose, you have here choice of divers plasters set downe: *Rec. propoleos (vel cera nova sordida) ℥ij. mellis, ℥ij. lapidis magnetis, ℥ss. lapidis pumicis, ℥ij. absynthij, cumini, sulphuris, ana, ℥ij. salis, ℥j. furfuris, P. j. vini opt. ℥iiij. misce fiat emplastr.* and apply it warme to the head being shaven. Another: *Recipe mellis li. ss. fermenti, li. j. furfuris, ℥ij. salis, ℥ss. cumini, absynthij, ana, ℥iiij. make thereof a plaster to bee worne for fifteene dayes.* Another: *Rec. centaurea in vino albo per noctem infusa, m. vj. coquantur ad medias, & post colaturam coque iterum ad mellis crassitiem: de hoc accipe ℥ij. lactis mulieris, ℥ij. terebinthina, li. j. masticis, ℥j. resina, ℥ss. thuris, gummi arabici, ana, ℥j. cera nova, ℥ij. fiat emplastr.* Another: *Rec. terebinthina, part. ij. cera part. j. liquefiant: postea diligenter cum aceto agitentur.* The next day take *succi betonica, part. ij. verbene, part. j. lactis mulieris, q. s. misce.* And apply it.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) I wish not the reader, for all these, to depart from his balmes and plasters before commended unto him. Vnto which I will here adde another plaster of Paracelsus, contriving,

triving, for whatsoever wound in the head, principally commended: Rec. cera lythargyrii, ana, li. j. calaminaris, colophonia, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. ol. communis, li. j. ss. liquefiant igne levi, cera, colophonia & oleum simul, postea lithargyrium & calaminaris contusa, tritaque subtiliter sensim injiciantur, ac decoquantur ad justam spissitudinem, hæc gummi postea imponantur, scilicet, opoponacis, serapini, bdelij, ammoniaci, galbani, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. præparatorum tamen: & ex aceto prius coctorum, post quam aliis admixta fuerint, addantur isti pulveres: Rec. corallorum alborum & rub. mumia, myrrha, thuris, an. \mathfrak{z} j. antimonii, \mathfrak{z} ss. croci martis, \mathfrak{z} ij. his aliis permistis, partem adjice larrigna mastice (I suppose he meaneth terebintine, as ordinarily he addeth a little thereof in the end of all his plasters) and so powre it forth, and worke it up in your hands, cum ol. hepericonicis, & lumbricino, & additione camphoræ, ad. \mathfrak{z} ss.

CHAP. XV.

Of Wounds in the face.



He cure of wounds in the face is to bee performed according to two generall indications thereto belonging, to wit, the symptomes, and the wound it selfe. The symptomes considered, as they are, either imminent, or present: if they be but imminent, and in danger to come, prevent them (as an inflammation) by blood letting, such as doth either draw to the contrarie part, or derive, or emptie the humours, if nothing let: else by cupping with scarification upon the vertebres of the necke. Also by diet, fit and convenient: as spare quantitie, taking rest, keeping the bodie soluble, drinking sodden water, &c. avoiding cold aire, overmuch moving, plenteous meat, drinking of pure
P wine

wine, binding of the bellie, &c. The bodie also would be lightly purged with such medicines as bee answerable to the nature of the abounding humours. If the accidents have now found place alreadie, displace them : as, paine, by mitigating, bloudie fluxe by staying : inflammation by putting it away, as is often taught afore, &c.

The second generall indication is the wound it selfe, which requireth to be united : but in this doing, there is speciall care to be had, to preserue the forme and beautie of the face. Therefore shall the stiches be taken thicker, and neerer to the side, for so it shall more firmly joyne together : or let it be done by a drie stitch, as they call it. Sometime also when the first stitching proves not fast enough, nor retaines the lips sufficient close together, but becommeth slacke, then the latter kinde of stitching is to be added to it. In places ordained to move, the stitching may be made by needles prickt through the lips of the wound, and left remaining with their threed wonne about both ends. No tent in this case is to be used, except the wound be verie deepe, or that there bee losse of substance. As for medicines, the same shall serve in this case as in other wounds. Some apply on the stitching, medicines made *ex duabus partibus aqua vite & una terebinthina*. Others apply *unguentum de minio*, it shall be profitable alwaies to the wounds, both of the face, and other parts, to minister some (a) glutinatorie water, or other balme of like forcible drying propertie, &c.

ANNOTATION.

(a) **B**Y this glutinatorie water, I suppose, he meaneth the Epitheme, set downe in the Chapter of a simple wound, as may be well gathered by the Chapter of Wounds in the lips, where againe, appointing this glutinatorie water, he referreth you to the Chapter of a simple wound for the finding of it. And there it must needs be the Epitheme.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Wounds in the eyes.



Wounds of the eyes are perillous, both for the sight it selfe, and for the neernesse of the braine. But if upon the hurt the humour flow forth, then followeth destruction and losse of the eye.

Progn.

Care.

To prevent inflammation (and so other accidents) which in this case, by reason of the sharpe paine, are like to grow, use revulsion by blood-letting (if nothing let) or cuppings applyed to the necke. Also a thinne diet, and purging medicines (if nothing hinder) according to the nature of the abounding humours. To the forehead and temples, lay some repellent medicine, as *albumen ovi diutissime cum aqua rosarum agitatum*. Or, *collirium album sine opio, cum ovi candido & aqua rosarum mixtum*. If there be paine present, endeavour to mitigate it with applying *lac cum collyrio albo, & mucilag. sem. cydoniorum extracta in aqua rosarum*. If there be cluttered blood in the eie through the stroke and contusion, dissolve the same *cum lacte muliebri* mixt with *albumine ovi*: or, *sanguine columbi ex ala detracto*, dropped in warme, after the second or third day. Either else, *medulla (a) panis torrefacta, & vino rubro infecta*. And thus much for the accidents: Now the wound it selfe requireth to be united, cleansed, and consolidated by convenient liniment or collyrie: such as are these set downe for your purpose. Your liniment let consist *ex melle virgineo, saccharo cando, thutia preparata, & aloe*, mixt together: or thus, *Rec. myrrhe, sarcocolle nutrita in lacte, ana. ʒss. thutia preparata, ʒj. mellis parum, fiat linimentum*. And if the patient complaine of the sharpnesse of it, mixe with it *aliquid albuminis ovi, & aqua rosarum*. Your collyrie make thus: *Rec. aqua rosarum, ʒij. syr. rosati solutivi, ʒij. fiat Collyrium*.

ANNOTATION.

(a) **O**R medulla panis a furno calida, in vino albo infusa & saepe applicata. *Likewise for strokes in the eyes, contunde folia agrimonix, & cum albo ovi contere, and apply it.*

CHAP. XVII.

Of Wounds in the eye-lids.

Et the Eye-lids being incised with their borders be stitched, and that with a deepe and firme stitch, that may be able to hold the parts long time together, lest their joyning together through often moving, might bee hindered. As for performance of the rest of the cure, observe to do accordingly as in the cure of other Wounds.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of Wounds in the Nose.

If the Nose be wholly cut off, it cannot be joyned together any more: for union in the organicall parts, is not possible. And if it be not wholly cut off, it may be cured by stitching. In curing, first set an order for the accidents after the same rate as is before spoken of in Wounds of the eyes. The second care is to looke to the uniting of the wound, by convenient stitching with a crooked needle, if it cannot

Progi

Cure.

not be done with a straight: but see that the stitching be deepe enough. And before you take any stitch: first see, by conveying your fingers into the nostrils, to place the sides together in due order: afterward make a pipe of a goose-quill, and arme it with soft linnen clothes, conveying it so to lie within the nostrils, that there may bee thereby free passage for the breath. Of ligatures and rowling, *Hippocrates* saith, they that are too curious in rowling, as they are without reason, hurtfull to many other places, so especially to the nose. Hee saith furthermore, if that the inner part of the nose be broken, it must be againe restored, by putting in your forefinger, or the patients, or a chilles finger (for soft hands in this case, are necessarie) and so place each part in order againe. But if neither the forefinger, nor least finger can be put in, then do it with your probe: providing that this be done quickly, the first day: or soone after: for that these bones, both admit their callous glewing, and are hardened also, by the eleventh day, unlesse they fall to bee corrupted. And as within, so without likewise, the Artists hand must bee working, to restore the severed parts to their naturall placing againe. It is manifest therefore, that to the nose, cannot a fit binding be applied: but after stitching, some glutinatorie water or other of that kinde, or *albumen ovi*, with a (a) glutinatorie powder, as is said in the simple wound, is to be applied: so also boulders outwardly, but inwardly tents.

ANNOTATION.

(a) **B**Ecause many delight in powders, in these and other Wounds of the face, for their speedie request of healing, I will here out of *Paracelsus* set downe one of choice account: Rec. boli arm. veri, \mathfrak{z} iij. dissolvatur in aqua aluminis, q. s. destilletur, dein alia superfundatur aqua ac de-nuo elambicetur, itereturque toties, donec bolus in oleum degeneret, qui ad solem dein exiccatus, ac in pul. redactus,

misceatur cum thuris, ʒ j. coralli rub. ʒ iiij. mumia ʒ ij.
fiatque pul. *sprinkle this into the wound twice a day, and*
lay aloft Emplastr. Sticticum.

CHAP. XIX.

Of Wounds in the lips.

Wounds in the lips require a decent stitching, and the application of those things that joyne and glutinate: as also diligent drying and astringentnesse, in regard of the plentie of spittle, alwayes moystening the place. Verie profitable shall it therefore be, ever to foment the place with the glutinatorie water spoken of in the simple Wound. Neither do these wounds admit any ligature, otherwise then to the holding on of the medicines that are applyed. The lips of the wound in this case, are curiously and in equall order, to be matcht, and joyned together, for the preservation of comely forme, which here is diligently to bee looked unto.

CHAP. XX.

Of Wounds in the Eares.

Stitching is likewise required in wounds of the Eares, and medicines both mightily drying, astringent, and glutinative, because the part is drie. Rowling (saith Hippocrates) of what sort soever, is an enemy to the eares. For as much as if it be rowled, it is to no purpose to be slacke: and if it be not slacke, it hurteth verie much: for all the eare will ake, beat, and inflame,

in flame, if it be but bound onely. And it is sometime the best cure, to apply no (a) cure, not onely to the eare, but to many other places else.

ANNOTATION.

(a) **H**ere is meant over curious applications of bindings, according to the saying of Hyppocrates, cited also by the Author, in the Chapter of wounds in the nose.

CHAP. XXI.

Of wounds in the necke.

OR the knowledge of the wound, what parts are hurt by the wound, and what was the cause of the wound, to wit, whether a thing cutting or pricking, partly by your owne sight and senses: partly by conference with the Patient, or others, you are to receive instruction.

If a nerve in the necke be cut, there followeth some Prog: maime. A wound piercing to the backe marrow, is mortal and incurable. And if it come not at the marrow, though it then be curable, yet is there a feare of the losse of sense and moving of those parts, which these wounded nerves, taking their originall from that hurt part of the backe, doe serve. A wound that toucheth the recurrent nerves, causeth hoarcenesse. A wound in the great veines and arteries, is perillous. A wound in the gullet, or in the wofand, is perillous.

For the preventing of inflammations and such other accidents, appoint in the beginning a slender diet, open a veine on the contrary part: use purgation, according to the nature of the abounding humours: and repell defensive medicines, to the parts about the wound.

Cure.
ing to
ents, or
and. With
the

the wound it selfe deale thus : if it be onely in a fleshie or musculous substance, then stitching onely is required with glutinative medicines. If it be in the veines or arteries, stay the fluxe of bloud either with medicines, or by application of the finger to the orifice of the veine, or arterie : as it happened to a certaine man, wounded in his outer jugular veine, who by the diligence of his friends, attending one after another, to hold their finger on the wound for three daies, escaped safe. Or if it may be, stich the vessell. If you intend to doe it by application of the finger, be sure so long to hold it, till the bloud in the place be cluttered. Rowling is not convenient in this place : for that the necke through the great vessels in it, and passage of the vitall and animall spirits, may indure no binding or straitning. If the wound be in the gullet or weland, use then also stitching and glutinatives : holding besides in the mouth *diasymphyton*, *diatragaganthum*, *diapapaveris*, &c. If the wound have toucht the sinewes, after a thinne diet set, and using of revulsions, purging medicines, and repellents : for the avoiding of inflammation, foment the wound with *ol. rosac. calenti*, and use a mitigative *ex ovi vitello* & *ol. rosac.* till the partie be set free from paine and inflammation. Afterwards, when there is perfect matter, apply this mundificative, *Rec. mellis rosati*, \mathfrak{z} *iiij.* *farine hordei*, \mathfrak{z} *ss.* *terebynthina*, \mathfrak{z} *ij.* *resina*, \mathfrak{z} *ij.* *thuris*, *masticis*, *ana*, \mathfrak{z} *j.* *myrrha*, *sarcocolla*, *ana*, \mathfrak{z} *ss.* *cera* \mathfrak{z} *ij.* *ol. mastichini*, & *hyperici*, *ana*, \mathfrak{z} *ij.* mixe them, and make thereof a cleansing unguent, &c. Now for the accidents : if there grow any paine, mitigate it *cum ovi vitello*, & *rosaceo*. If there come a convulsion, anoint the hinder part of the head, and vertebres of the necke, *cum ol. Chamomelino*, *anethino*, *lumbricorum*, *de terebynthina*, *pinguedine gallina*, & *terebynthina*. For it is found out by sure experience, for the most part, that both *terebynthina* it selfe, and his oyle also, as well in these wounds, as in those of the armes, doe asswage paine, and hinder convulsion.

For accidents

CHAP. XXII.

Of wounds in the shoulders.

Prog.

Cure:

Wounds in the shoulders are suspicious, in respect of the nerves, for the perishing of sense and moving. At the first setting to of the cure, provide for the forestalling of accidents by these means: open a vein on the contrarie part, if nothing let: or use cupping with scarifying. Also frication and ligatures on the contrarie part. Appoint a slender diet: keepe the bellie loose, avoide all moving of that arme, keep the minde in quiet, &c. Further also, use purging, according to the nature of the abounding humor: and repellent medicines to the parts about the wound. Now for the wound it selfe, after removing outward things, if any be, come next to joyne it againe by stitching and glutinative medicines: taking the stitches deepe, and sowing fast, lest through the weight of the arme, they become loosed, and so the joyning of the wound thereby bee hindered. Beware yet, lest any nerve in stitching be pricked: foment it with the glutinatorie water set downe in the simple wound. Apply aloft the stitching, *albumen ovi, cum pulvere restrictorio*. Wet stuphes in *ovi candido, & oleo rosato*, and lay them aloft. If you thinke it also necessarie, you may use a tent, with digestive, in the most declived or bending part of the wound: and convenient firme rowling. After the third or fourth day from the first dressing, arme your tent with *terebynthina, myrrha, & sarcocolla*. Accidents (if here fall out any) must be handled as hath beene taught before.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of wounds in the armes.

Progn

Cure.

WOunds in the bough of the cubite are perillous, because of the great veines. Wounds of the cubite are suspicious for crampes, inflammation, &c. To prohibit paine and inflammation, let bloud on the contrarie part, or use opposite cuppings, ligatures, and frications. Provide the aire temperate, let a moderate exercise upon the lower parts: all rest to that arme: give slender diet, with meates of good iuyce, and easie concoction. Keepe the bellie soluble, &c. Purge after the nature of the humors, and lay above the wound, repellent medicines of cold iuyces. To the wound it selfe, if it runne but along the muscle, convenient binding sufficeth: but if it goe overthwart, make stitching deepe and firme, leaving a tent in the lower part: and apply some astringent and glutinatorie powder, mixt with the white of an egge. After the fourth day, doe upon your tent some cleansing medicine. For accidents, I referre you to that is said elsewhere.

CHAP. XXIIII.

*Of wounds in the brest.*Causes and
signes.

WHether the cause of the wound were some cutting matter, as a sword, or else pricking, as arrowes, darts, &c. by conference with the partie you shall understand. But what parts be affected by the wound, you shall thus conjecture. If the brest be pierced, winde puffeth out by the wound, especially if the Patient close his mouth

mouth and nostrils, which shall easily be shewed, by holding before the wound either a candle burning, or combed wooll. If the heart be hurt, there floweth black blood, with cold of the extreme parts of the body, cold sweating, swooning, and the wound in the left side, &c. The lungs being wounded, the blood is redish and frothie, his face pale and wanne. Vpon the hurt of the midreife, insueth great and difficult breathing, coughing with ratling and paine, alienation of minde, blackish spittle, thirst, loathing of meate, rigour, and the wound situate about the false ribbes.

Wounds of the heart, (a) lungs, and *diaphragma* are mortall. Wounds that pierce the brest from the backward, are more dangerous then those on the forepart, by reason of the veines, arteries, nerves, gullet, rough arterie, and ligaments of the heart. Those that pierce not into the cavities of the brest, are without danger. Prog.

First, to forestall the impendent accidents, indeavour by blood-letting on the contrarie side, cuppings, frication and ligatures, or binding of the extreame parts. Cease the partie from moving. See that the belly answer his turne, and for meate give Almond, Barley, or Reyfin broths, and such nourishments. Let his whole dyet bee cold and dry, slender, and not astringent in the beginning, for causing straitnesse of breath. His drinke sodden water. Convenient purging likewise is to be provided according to the nature of the humors: as *cassia*, *mumia*, *Diacatholicon*, or *syr. ros. lax.* taken by the mouth: or otherwise softening clisters ministred beneath. By these meanes (if a fever doe come) you shall put it soone to flight. If paine get footing; use an *epitheme ex decocto chamomeli loti, anethi, sem. lini, fenug. rosarum*, so that there be no fever. Or this ung. *Rec. ung. resumptivi, ℥ij. ung. dealthea, ℥ij. pingued. anseris, ping. galline, anatis, ana, ℥ss. butyri recentis, ol. amigdal. ana, ℥j. ss. croci parum, cera, q. s. fiat linimentum*: which may be used if there be a fever. If a cough molest, with straitnesse of breath, use this decoction. Cura.

on. *Recipe hordei mundi*, P. j. *Glycyrrhiza*, ℥j. 4. *sem frig.*
ma. ana, ℥ss. *jubarum*, *Passularum*, ana, par. x. *penidia-*
rum, ℥ij. *zaccari albiss.* ℥ij. boyle them diligently in
aqua hordei, and give of that decoction often: at least eve-
ning and morning. If there bee cluttered blood in the
breast, you shall dissolve it by giving *rhabarbari*, ℥j. *mumie*,
℥j. *cum aqua plantaginis*. Now, to come to the wound it
selfe: if it be such as pierceth into the breast, and yet hurteth
no inward part, nor ribbe in his entrance, neither yet is
joyned with fluxe of blood inwardly: in this case put in-
to the wound a (b) tent, but tyed by a threede, (lest it fall
in) or without a threede, so it be wet in *ovi albumine*, or
rowled in some glutinorie powder, laying aloft stuphes,
wet in the like: and arming the tent, the daies following
with a (c) digestive, *ex terebynthia*, & *oleo rosato*. After-
ward when well concocted matter appeareth, use this li-
niment to mundifie withall. *Rec. mellis rosati*, ℥ij. *terebyn-*
thina, ℥ij. *succi apij*, *succi plantaginis*, ana, ℥j. *coquantur*
modice, postea adde vitellos, numero ij. *farina hordei*, *farina*
fenugraci, ana, q. s. *fiat linimentum*: or this: *Rec. mellis*,
℥j. *myrrha*, *thuris*, *sarcocolla*, ana, ℥ss. *farina hordei*, *fa-*
rina fenugraci, ana, q. s. *fiat linimentum*. Apply outwardly.
Emplastrum Diachalcitidis. But if there be fluxe of blood
inwardly, and without fracture of any ribbe, keepe open
the orifice, yea enlarge the same (if it bee not wide e-
nough) for the utterance of the blood, and conveyance in
of injections: which things provided for, inject by siringe
warine wine, *melicratum*. or such a mundificative: *Rec.*
hordei mundi, *lentium*, ana, P. ij. *cauda equina*, m. j. *ros.*
rub. p. ss. boyle them in equall parts of common, and plan-
taine water, *cum modico mali punici succo*, to the third
part, putting to, when it is strained, *zaccari*, ℥ij. *syr. ex*
infusione ros. ℥ij. *croci*, ℥j. another: *Rs. gentiane*, ℥ss. *lu-*
pin. lentium, ana, ℥ij. *plantag.* *agrimonie*, ana, m. ss. *thu-*
ris, *myrrha* ana, ℥ss. *mel. ros. parum*, boyle them in wine,
and make thereof your injection. When the wound is
clensed, use then astringent medicines, as *balauſtia*, *myr-*
thus,

thus, *acatia*, *hypocistis*, *mala cydonea*, *myrabolana*, *aqua rosarum*, *plantaginis*, *succus mali punici*, &c. Astringent (d) medicines are then also to be taken by the mouth, if there be no cough, as before is monished. And if by these meanes, the bloud, or matter fallen upon *diaphragma*, cannot be gotten out, a new incision is then to be made, betweene the fourth and fifth ribbe, not farre from the ridge bone, and done along the ribbes. If the Patient be strong, let the incision pierce into the cavities, but if he be weake, then is the incision either not to be made at all, or else not to passe the succingent membran. If there be fracture of a ribbe, apply to it *Emplastrum oxycroceum*, so notwithstanding, as that the place of the wound may remaine open, for the issue of the matter: and whilest you dresse the wound, lay your finger on the fracture, that the ribbe goe not forth of his place, and so appoint the Patient to cough, for the helping out of the matter. Now if it be no wound piercing into the capacite, but onely outward, and yet large, and wide gaping, use stitching thereto, and cure it with mundifying and glutinative medicines.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **V**Wounds in the lungs are very often cured.
(b) *Arcaus* counselleth, that your tent be of that kinde, that is called *flammula* (which is a long piece of fine cloath, conveyde into the wound end-ways) or that round tents (in this case) dispose the wound to a fistula.

(c) Or in stead of these, some vulnerary oyle and plaster, as hath beene shewed before: and had need be noted in every chapter: that it must needs appeare an unworthy dealing, that is ordinarily committed by Writers, in running (ever anon) to these particulars, as though the balmes and oyles set downe in their generall tractation of wounds, must not be brought in use in particular members, and parts. Now I request the Reader to ease me of this labour in other places.

(d) As this vulnerarie decoction, of *Schylander*, appropriate

riate to wounds of the brest: Rec. consolidæ majoris, & mediæ, faniculæ, betonica, ana, m. j. ophioglossi, agrimonix, ana, m. ss. rhabarbari, ʒ ss. mumix sinceræ, ʒ ij. spermatis ceti, ʒ j. decoquantur in vino, in vase duplici bene obturato: *hereof give the Patient morning and evening, ʒ j. ss. This doth not onely consolidate, but dissolve clotted blood likewise. Else this of Iosephus Quercetanus: Rs. succi verbenæ, betonica, veronica, ana, ʒ ij. aquæ cinamomi, li. j. macerentur, and give a spoonefull at a time.*

CHAP. XXV.

Of wounds in the belly.

Causes and
signes,

VVith what weapon this wound was inflicted, you may learne of the Patient or others. What part is thereby affected, you shall know by these notes, if the belly be pierced thorough, with your probe searching, you shall perceive it, or by falling out of the guttes, kell, or such other. If the kell be hurt, it yeeldeth way through his substance, and is full of blood. Also it is blacke in colour or swartish. If the small guts be hurt, there is utterance of the excrements, and the wound is above the navell. If the great guts, the wound is beneath the navell, with utterance of excrements. If the stomacke be hurt, *Chylus* goeth forth, and the wound is in the forepart. If the liver: fluxe of blood, the wound being on the right side. If the spleen: issue of feculent matter, and the wound on the left side. If the kidneis: effusion of watrish blood, the wound being in the region of the kidneis. If the bladder be pierced, there is issue of urine that way, and the wound is about *pecten*. If the matrice be hurt, there is fluxe of blood, and the wound is under the navell.

Prog.

The great guts are easier healed, the smaller fort more hardly, and the hungry gut is not curable. The stomach, liver,

liver, &c. are scarce to be cured; unlesse there bee speed used in the putting in of the intrals, they become inflate with winde, through coldnesse of the aire, and so are hard to bee reduced. So also, unlesse the kell bee speedily prevented, for issuing out, it is verie soone altered and corrupted. Wounds and stichings about the middest of the belly are more difficult and dangerous then those about the sides.

The impendent accidents: as inflammation and paine, Cure. must be prevented by bloud-letting revulsive, opposite cuppings, frications and ligatures. As also by thinne and slender diet. If paine do come, it is to be mitigated as in other places is said. Also for a tumor, or *bubo*, here happening, you are to finde addresse in his proper place. If there be torments in the guts through their wounding, foment the bellie with wine, wherein hath boyled *semen anisi*, & *feniculi*, with other things that discusse windinesse, and *chamomilla*, and *melilotum*, with other mitigatives. Now if the wound pierce the kell, it must bee united and restored to his place. If it hang out of the wound, tie it with a threed, and so cut off that which hangeth out, and after cauterize it even to the ligature, and then put it in: but so as the threed may yet hang forth at the wound: which, at the fall of the escar, may afterward be pulled forth therewith. Some use no cauterie, because that which corrupteth, will in processe of time come fitly away with the threed. The kell being restored to his place, the outer lips of the wound are to be united and stitched, so as the stich on one side be higher, on the other side lower. (a) If a gut be penetrated, and also hang out, first wash it with wine, wherein *absynthium*, *chamomilla*, *melilotum*, *anethum*, and *rose* are boiled. So after stich it with a skimmers seame, letting both the threeds hang out at the wound, that when that breach is healed they may be taken away. The gut so stitched, sprinckle it with masticke, or other astringent and glutinatorie powder. Sometime the gut is not hurt, but hangeth out, & straightway swelleth, with
winde

winde growing in it, so as it cannot bee put againe into the belly: then shall you first foment the same with wine, wherein hath sodden *anisum*, *feniculum*, *cuminum*, *cum melle*. Else divide a whelpe, dove, or henne in the midst, and sprinkle it with some powder dissolving winde, and so apply it to the swelled gut. But if the windinesse cannot so be discussed, nor the gut restored to his place, the wound then is to bee enlarged, with a blunt pointed instrument (for the better securitie of the guts) and so the same gut restored to his place. Which done, the lips of the wound are to be united and sticht together as is said afore. Let the patients diet be spare, and such as may bee drying, astringent and glutinative: such as are astringent broths, or (b) *aqua chalybeata*: in which things you shall dissolve *mastix*, the value of ℥ j . It shall be good to use also clisters extergent & glutinative, as thus made: *ex jure capri, vel intestinorum & extremitatum vervecis*: wherein hath boiled *hord. chamo. anethum*, and *furfur*, dissolving also in the same broth, *mel rosarum*, and *vitellos ovorum*. Else otherwise make a clister astringent and glutinative, *ex vino austero*, & ℥ j . *pulveris astringentis*, for the strengthening of the guts, specially if the wound bee in the great guts. Finally if the wound have pierced the liver, splene, stomacke, bladder, or matrice, their cure yet differeth not from those parts aforesaid, saving that these require continuall confirmation and strengthening, because of their necessarie actions: which thing yet is easier performed to the stomacke, then to the other parts, both by things taken, and things applyed. For whatsoever things are taken inwardly, have more force to worke upon the stomacke being hurt, then on the liver, or splene, by reason of length of way, and alteration of the things taken.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **T**He manner of this stitch (in few words here passed over) I will plainly deliver out of approved practices. Take your first stitch through mirach and peritonæum, on the other side pierce mirach onely, so make your knot. The second stitch begin on the same side, but through mirach onely: and over against it, pierce both mirach and peritonæum, and knit the ends together. Your third stitch (if you need more) make like the first, and your fourth like the second, &c. till you have sufficient for your purpose.

(b) A wound-drinke in these cases, is verie convenient. As either the first of those, in the annotations of the Chapter aforegoing, or this of Quercetanus: Rec. boli armeni, \mathfrak{z} ss. consolidæ ma. & mi. ana, m. j. galangæ, \mathfrak{z} ij. macerentur in balneo cum vini q. s. give thereof a spoonfull morning and evening. If any principall part bee hurt, there may bee more speciall regard had thereof, by adding some other speciall matter, for the comfort of it.

Supply or addition to this Chapter concerning accidents.

LIke as sometime it happeneth to wounds in other places, so oft times to wounds in the breast and belly, to have hardnesse of the lips, and a fistulous disposition towards the closing up. In such a case, besides your wound-drinke, have readie this or such like oyle, which mastreth all malignitie: Rs. antimony, \mathfrak{z} ij. mercury sublimati, \mathfrak{z} j. *Querc. de pass.*
c. 4.
 ss. mellis, \mathfrak{z} vi. mixtis omnibus ut artis est, distillentur per retortam vitream mediocri igne. The oyle that commeth forth, is most excellent, against all callous and maligne ulcers, fistules, cancer, and Gangrene.

Quercetanus. Supplie.

Supply.

CHAP. XXVI.

Wounds of the privie parts.

Prog.
Tr. 16. 17.
Cure.

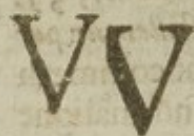


Wounds of the gendring parts are most perillous for paine, saith *Paracelsus*. The ordinarie dressings must be, as hath been said for other parts: but for their inflammation and paine, provide a remedie *ex farina fabarum, in vino & aceto cocta*, this warmed, apply and still renew, till the paine remit. Or in place of *farina fabacea*, you may put *lutum furnarium*, and in like sort apply it: for that both appeaseth paine, and defendeth the part: which thing is verie requisite in these places. If the paine thus cease not, *Rec. florum chamomilla, verbasci, ana, m. j. olei q. s. coquantur, & fiat cataplasma*. Which apply likewise warme. If this serve not, the last remedie, and shoot anker (in this case) to flee unto is, *Ebulus in vino coctus, & cataplasmatibus modo applicatus*.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of Wounds in the legges.

Progn.



Wounds in the knees and legges are much perillous: because those parts have greater interfolding and packing of bones, ligaments and sinewes: and because those parts, for their inferiour position, are more subject to the descension of humours.

Cure.

Prevent the impendent accidents by revulsive bloud-let-

letting, cupping, ligatures, and frications, appointing
thinne dyet, commanding rest, and purging by vomit,
but not by stoole. As for the wound it selfe, that must be
joyned, according to the order of wounds in the armes:
making a repellent ligature or rowling, to keepe the hu-
mours for flowing to the place: which is done, by begin-
ning with one end of the rowle at lower end of the mem-
ber, and continue rowling upward, strict beneath, but
towards the upper part of the member, by little and little,
looser. Now if there grow any paine, or inflammation,
all such are to bee done away, as in their proper place is
said afore.

Q 3

THE



THE
THIRD BOOKE
ENTREATING OF
Vlcers, and first, in
generall.

Of the differences of Vlcers.



Differences of Vlcers are taken, from their accidents, and from their causes. From their accidents, to wit, quantitie and place. So in quantitie they are either simple, or compound. A simple ulcer is that, where to no other affect or symptome is joyned. And a compound is that, which is accompanied with another affect or symptome: as an ulcer with distemperature, an ulcer with paine, an ulcer with a tumour, with contusion, with proud flesh, with hardnesse and discolourednesse of lips, with foulness of the bone, with a malignant nature, called also *Cacoethe*, with wormes, with burning, &c. They that differ in respect of the place, are either of the trunk of the bodie, or limmes. Of the trunk, and that either pertaining to the head, breast, or bellie. To the head, are *Achor*, or *tinea*, ulcer of the eye, tearie fistula, ulcer of the nose, mouth, and eares. To the breast, such as beare the name of the breast. To the bellie, ulcers of the bellie, secret parts, and wombe.

wombe. To the limmes: ulcers of the arme-pits, and armes, flanks, thighs, legges and feet. Vlcers differ in respect of the causes: as the humor being either hot or cold. Hot humor is either cholericke, whereof commeth a virulent ulcer: or sanguine, whereof is the filthie ulcer. Againe the cold humour is either phlegmaticke, whereof commeth the hollow bankt ulcer, and fistulous ulcers: or else melancholicke, and so brings forth a cancerous ulcer.

CHAP. I.

Of a simple Ulcer.



N Ulcer is a solution of continuitie in the flesh, containing (a) *sanies* and (b) *pus*. Def.

The antecedent cause is either sanguine, cholericke, melancholicke, or phlegmaticke humor thither flowing: as Causes and signs.

is above declared in the causes of tumors. The conjoynd cause is distemperature, paine, tumour, contusion, and such other, stirred up of antecedent causes. Whereof commeth the generation of matter, either good or bad: both which, have their notes to bee knowne by: for good matter is in substance, meane betwixt thinne and thicke: also white, light, equall, and not stinking. Evill matter is thinne, glewie, much in quantie, swartish, blacke, pale, stinking.

Vlcers of the limmes are subject to inflammations and other tumors. Vlcers in the necke, or about the eares in the head, do verie commonly rise up in swellings. If an ulcer eate and grow deeper, note diligently whether that come to passe through the faultinesse of the humors of that part, and malignitie of the ulcer, or else through the working of the medicines. Vlcers that are hard, virulent, and waxing black, are evill. Cold ulcers are knowne by their whitenesse and softnesse: hot ulcers by touching, and by Progi

their red colour. Vicers that beare the colour of the whole bodie, are evill. So are round ulcers, and those that have bauld borders. Lawdable matter is a good signe, unlawdable, evill. Also ulcers that either come yearely, or be of long continuance, are hard to bee healed. And those that lightly breake out againe, are apt to change into a fistula.

Cure.

First, the humor flowing is to be evacuated, and that either from the place whence it floweth, or whither it floweth. Let blood therefore, if all things accordingly answer: appoint a dyet as is meet for the parties temperature, and humours reigning. And so also use your purging, according as is expressed in the Treatise of Tumors. Likewise revulsive blood-letting, and boxing, ligatures, and frications on the contrarie side, shall dislodge the humor of his place, yea although it were drawne thither by the place it selfe. And if it be not drawne thither, but sent onely from elsewhere, then shall you beat it backe, with applying *ung. ex bolo armeno*, or such like, set downe among the Tumors. The conjoynde cause, to wit, (c) distemperature, paine, swelling, contusion, proud flesh, hardnesse, defiled bone, &c. See (for these) in the curation of the symptomes, which follow. The ulcer it selfe is to be cured after the manner of hollow wounds.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **T**his is a thinner and unconcocted matter.

(b) Matter concoct and laudable.

(c) Howsoever it happened, here was some great oversight: for neither is this according to Wecker himselfe in other places, much lesse agreeable to truth or good order. For the adjuncts or accidents of any thing, cannot be accounted with the causes of the same: neither was it the Authors meaning, I am verily perswaded. The place may thus be restored. The humor in the part affected, feeding the ulcer, when the antecedent cause is cut off, according to the order aforesaid, shall easily be managed, and spent, by digestives,

stives, and mundificatives, and so the place soone sealed up by incarnatives, and cicatricing medicines, such as are afore, and shall hereafter againe bee plentifully delivered.

CHAP. II.

Ulcer with distemperature.

IF the distemperature be hot, it is knowne by heate, rednesse, and reliefe at the applying of cold things. Contrariwise, a cold distemperature is discerned by white colour, light rednesse, and receiving help by hot things. Moyst and drie distemperatures are manifest.

Causes and signes.

Cure.

First the symptomes, then the ulcer is to bee taken away. And to deale with the hot distemperature, it is to be considered whether it be with matter, or without matter. If it be with matter, then whether it be sanguine, or cholericke: for the sanguine use blood-letting, slender and cooling diet, with cooling medicines. If it be cholericke, diminish the quantitie with medicines purging choler, and temper the quality with cooling meanes. Otherwise if the distemperature be hot, and yet without matter, then a simple cooling course sufficeth, both by diet and medicines: as, *ung. album, rubrum cum caphura, ung. ex pompholyge, ung. ex plumbo, cerussa* and such others: also *aqua rosarum, succus solani, sempervivi, &c.* contrariwise, a cold distemperature is to be brought to a meane, both by hot diet and medicines purging flegme (if it abound) as also warming unguents, to wit, *ung. de althea, ung. citrinum*, or a fomentation of warme wine, or lee, or the decoction of *absynthium, mentha, hyssopum, pulegium, calamentum, origanum rosmarinum*. Moist distemperature is to be corrected by drying diet, and medicines, as *ung.*

de pompholyge, de plumbo de cerussa, de gratia Dei, diachalcitidis: dry distemperature is to be altered with moistning diet, and medicines, such as are, *ung. basilicon, de pice, diachylon*, dissolving of them in oyle, and putting to ʒj . of them, *pulveris rosarum*, ʒj . also fomenting the place with warme water. The ulcer being thus delivered from all distemperature, is to be cured then, according to his case. Namely a purulent ulcer, if his matter be crude, is to bee digested. If it be not crude, but concoct, then is it to bee mundified. So also a hollow ulcer, to be filled with flesh, and a filled ulcer to be joynde and brought to a cicatrice.

CHAP. III.

Paine with an ulcer.

Causes and
signes.

Cure.



Causes of paine in an ulcer are either distemperature, or solution of continuitie. The distemperature is either hot or cold, and knowne by the signes declared in the Chapter going before.

According to which causes you shall also attempt the cure: as if the distemperature be hot, correct it with cooling things: first dealing with the easier sort, and after with the stronger. Simples of the easier sort are, *succus plantaginis, solani, sempervivi, hyosciami, aqua rosarum, solani, hyosciami, &c. ol. rosatum, albumen ovi, &c.* compound medicines of the weaker sort are, *ung. album caphuratum, ung. de lithargyrio, de minio, de thutia, de plumbo, & ung. rubrum cum caphura*: also *albumen ovi cum rosaceo*: or *bolus armenus, terra sigillata, cum aceto & rosaceo*: or *Emplastrum ex malva, plantagine, fursure & rosaceo*: or, *Recipe ung. popul. ʒss. olei vitellorum ovorum, ʒj.* mixe them. Stronger (if need bee) then these, may be made, *ex farina hordei, oleo rosato, & nymphaea vel mandragora, boyled cum lacte, vel passo*: or

ex

ex micapantis, in aqua infusa, cum ol. rosaceo, vitellis and croc: whereto also adde *opij, ʒss.* another, *ex folijs papaveris albi, vel mandragora, vel hyosciami, cum pulvere chamomilla:* also *philonium, theriaca recens, oleum de ranis, oleum papaveris cum opio, succus hyosciami cum lacte mulieris, & opio &c.* Cold distemperature is amended by bathing with warme wine, and applying *ung. fuscum, basilicum, or citrinum.* Now if the cause of paine be solution of continuitie, mitigate it with anodinous medicines, and that either applied to the ulcer it selfe, or else to the parts round about the ulcer: to the ulcer it selfe, a medicine, consisting, *ex vitello ovi, croco, terebynthina, oleo abietis, and rosaceo.* To the parts about the ulcer, *pinguedo gallinae, anatis, anseris, suis, &c. oesypus, mucilago seminis lini, fenugraci, althea, malva, oleum rosatum, violaceum, anethinum, chamomelinum, ricininum, amigdalorum dul. vulpinum:* or this plaster, *Recipe malva, m.j. ss. farina sem. lini, far. hordei, far. fenugraci, ana, ʒss. ol. chamomelini, liliorum, ana, ʒvj. olei rosati, ʒij. mucilaginis sem. althea, ʒj. ss. vitellorum ovorum, numero ij.* make thereof a cataplasme. Thus when the paine is removed, the ulcer is to be healed by the ordinary intentions, of filling with flesh, and cicatrizing.

CHAP. IIII.

Ulcer with a tumor.



AS in others so in this, the accident first must be removed, and then the ulcer cured. The accident is to be dealt withall, according to the humor whereof it riseth. If the swelling therefore be of a hot humor, consider whether it be yet flowing, or else doe rest, and settle in the part affected. If it be flowing, it requireth evacuation, both from the part whence it floweth, (whether

(whether it be the whole body, or some part) which is done by blood-letting, thinne and cooling dyet, with purging medicines: as also from the part, whither it floweth: which is to be waied in two respects: for either it floweth to that part, as being drawne of the part, or else, as sent thither onely. If it were thitherto drawne, it must be drawne backe againe by blood-letting, cupping, frictions and ligatures, all done on the contrary side. But if it were sent thither, then use beaters backe, applying namely, *malum punicum dulce*, boyled in *vino austero*, and stamped: or, *malum cotoneum acerbum*, boyled *cum pulvere myrthi*: or else a medicine made *ex lentibus coctis*, and mixe them *cum pulvere malicorij, rosarum, & terebin.* Whereunto if you shall adde *farinam fabarum, hordei, tritici, & chamomillam*, you shall not onely make the medicine more gentle, but in the augmentation of the Tumor, more profitable also. If the humor be all resting in the part affected, it is to be discused with a cataplasme, *ex decoct. malva, absynthij, in vino dulci, cum farina sem. lini, fanugraci, & fursure*: or else, *ex farina tritici, oleo communi, & croco.* These sodden in water to the forme of a pulteis. If the humor whereof this tumor riseth bee cold, discusse it with this plaster: *Recipe mumie ad crassitiem in vino cocte, ℥j. asypi, ℥ij. farina tritici, ℥ss.* boyle them and make them a cataplasme. The tumor thus done away, proceede to digest, mundifie, incarne, and consolidate the ulcer.

CHAP. V.

Ulcer with contusion.



Contused ulcer needeth medicines moy-
stening, and ingendring good matter : as
a pulteis *ex farina tritici, oleo, & aqua*
fodde together: or, ex tritico aqua calida,
diu macerato & cocto: esse, ex radice al-
thea & caricis simul coctis; cum farina tri-
ticea ad mellis crassitiem. For further addresse, resort to
the curation of a contused wound.

CHAP. VI.

Ulcer with proud flesh.



Proud flesh is to be abated, either by manu-
all operation, or medicines. By manuall
operation, as by the incision knife, cau-
terie, hot scissors, &c. The medicines
must be corrosive : whereof you have
store, both gentler and stronger. The
easier are also of two sorts, differing in the more and lesse:
as the more gentle are these : *alumen ustum, cum bolo: her-*
modactyli cum tartaro, nuclei dactylorum combusti, aqua
vita cum sulphure, unguentum apostolorum, semen urtica,
squamma aris, serpentaria, as ustum, radix asphodeli, cinis
erynacei. Lesse gentle are these : to wit, *pulvis mercurij,*
unguentum Aegyptiacum, unguentum apostolorum cum
arugine rasili. Of the stronger sort, you have both simple
and compound medicines : simple, as *Calx viva, chalcit-*
is, chalcanthum ustum, sublimatum hydrargyrum. Com-
pounds are thus provided : *Recipe hydrargini sublimati,*
℥ ij. aluminis crudi, ℥ v, aqua ros. vel plantaginis, ℥ vj.
boyle

boyle them to the wasting of the fourth part. Another :
Recipe salis nitri, vitrioli romani, aluminis, ana, ℥ ss. hy-
drargyrii sublimati, ℥ ss. aque plantag. ℥ vj. aceti, ℥ ij.
 boyle them as is said before. Note, that when you mini-
 ster thele stronger medicines, you apply about the ulcer,
unguentum de bolo armeno. The proud flesh thus abated,
 the ulcer must be cicatrized.

CHAP. VII.

*Ulcer with discolourednesse and hardnesse of
 the lippes.*



LF the hardnesse of the lippes be not great,
 seeke to soften, and resolve the same with
 mollifying medicines : as *pinguedo an-*
seris, gallina, anatis, leonis, ursi, vituli, bo-
vis, &c. oleum liliorum, amigdalarum dul-
cium, oleum lumbricorum, oleum vulpi-
num, &c. Oesypus, mucilago althea, sem. lini, fanugraci,
unguentum basilicon, Diachilon, Emplastrum de mucilagi-
nibus. But if the hardnesse be great, it requireth incision,
 or cauterie, or else corosive medicines : as, *pulvis mercu-*
ry, sprinkled on the lippes of the ulcer, when they are
 scarified. Or a powder thus prepared : *Rec. lythargyrii, la-*
pidis hematitis, vitrioli romani, ana. ℥ ij. hydrargyrii sub-
limati, ℥ y. ss. mixe them.

Chap.

CHAP. VIII.

Ulcer with the bone defiled.



He bone first appeareth fatic, then after blacke, or rotten, and comineth by foule ulcers, or fistulaes: and those either cancerous, or of long continuance.

Causcs and signes.

For the preventing of paine and inflammation, provide first by blood-letting,

Cure.

dyet and purging medicines, done according to the nature of the humour. Then if the foulness be not large, nor deep, take it off, either by scaling instruments, (roome being made to it, in the flesh) untill that blood doe follow, (which thing is very good in ulcers of the head and spine bone.) Afterward apply thereto this medicine: *Rec. rad. aristolochie rotunde, rad. ireos, & pencedani, cort. pannacis, cortic. pini, cort. thuris aloes, ana, ℥ij. fiat pulvis tenuis, qui melle, vel unguento Aegyptiaco excipiat.* If it be largely defiled, nothing is more profitable then the hot iron: providing (specially if it be deepe defiled) that after the applying of the hot iron, you bore the bone in many places till the blood follow, applying in those holes also the hot iron, to dry the bone: or else filling them with aqua fortis: so, by this meanes, the bone shall dry, and by little and little cast his skale: nature (in the meane time) getting flesh underneath, for the preserving of the sound bone, from the corruption of the ayre: so shall the skale fall off after, and little or no moysture follow. Your medicine the first three daies, after the application of the cauterie, for the loosening of the skale shall be, *rosaceum calens cum ovi albumine*: and other three daies following, a digestive *ex ovi vitello & rosaceo*, then after that, *butyrum cum melle*. If the defiled bone lye so deepe, that you cannot come at it with instruments, then make injection with this water: *Rec. radicū aristolochie utriusque, iridis, ana, ℥j. ss.*

Calmet. li. 3. ca. 8.

Cal. loc cit.

cen-

centaurij minoris, ℥j. ss. *agarici*, ℥ij. *symphiti*, m. j. *hyperici*, *pedis columbini*, ana, m. j. *herba Roberti*, m. j. *cort. pini*, ℥ij. *ros. rub. p. ss.* *anthos. p. ss.* *mellis ros.* ℥ij. *irrentur omnia vino albo*, & *distillentur alembico plumbeo*.

With this make injection twice a day. Therest of the time of the cure, touch the bone defiled with this water following: *Rec. aqua vitæ ter distillate*, *aqua rosarum*, ana, ℥ij. *sublimati*, ℥j. *coquantur lento igne, usque ad sublimati dissolutionem*, and keepe it in a glasse. After the use of which water, it shall be profitable to minister this powder: *Rec. aristoloch. rotund. cort. pini*, ana, ℥ij. *radic. peucedani*, & *arundinis*, ana, ℥ij. *agarici*, *tartari*, ana, ℥j. ss. *cuphorbij*, ℥j. *fiat pulvis*. With this powder sprinckle the putrified bone: or mixe it *cum melle*, or, *unguento regis & melle*, or *unguento Aegyptiaco*: and therewith anoynt the putrified bone, after the use of the former water: laying aloft *Emplastrum diachalciteos*, or *divinum*, or this following: *Rec. cortic. ovorum*, *ossium humanorum*, & *panni combustorum*, ana, ℥ij. *rad. peucedani*, *pulv. lumbricorum*, ana, ℥ss. *emplastri de gratia dei*, *diachylonis*, *picis navalis*, ana, ℥ij. *fiat Emplastrum*: which is so excellent in taking off the scale, in mundifying, and also getting of flesh, that *Calmeteus* testifieth, he never failed in the use of it. Finally, note in the application of your hot iron, that you wisely measure the greatnesse of the heate of it to be but answerable to the greatnesse of the corruption of the bone. Also if the bone be putrified to the marrow, cut off the whole bone: unlessse it be in the spine, or ridge bone of the backe. In which, the best that can be done, is a palliate cure.

These notes
being necessa-
rie, I have ad-
ded out of the
same Author,
whence the
rest were taken.

CHAP. IX.

Maligne ulcers, called Cacoethe.



He causes of this maligne, and hardly cicatrized ulcer, are of two sorts: antecedent, and continent. Causes and signes.

The antecedent, are abundance, either of good juyce, or evill juyce in the bodie, or else some fault in the liver or splene: all which are to be conjectured, by the proper notes and signes. The continent causes are (*a*) distemperature, hardnesse of the lips, varicous or swelled veines, &c. The signes of this unrulie ulcer (called also *Chironium*) are, callous and swelling lips, thinne matter, ill savour, no inflammation, small paine, neither creepeth it. But sometime dryeth up, and eftsoones breaketh out againe, and is most resident in the feet or legges.

The easinesse or difficultie of the cure of these kinde of Prog. ulcers, is conjecturable, according to the likelihood of taking away the causes antecedent, or continent: which needs must bee removed, before the cure can be accomplished.

And because fulnesse, that is a maintainer of this ulcer, Cure, is twofold, to wit, of good juyce, or bad. Wee must advise (if we suppose fulnesse; or abundance to bee in fault) whether the bodie abound with good, or evill humours: and so accordingly deale for the diminishing of them. If the bodie abound with good juyce, it must be diminished both in the whole, by bloud-letting, and spare dyet, as also in the part whither it floweth: either drawne, or sent. If it come to the place by attraction and drawing of the part it selfe, make revulsion, by bloud-letting, cupping, frication, and ligatures, all done on the contrarie part. Otherwise, if the humour come not to the part by attraction, but is received onely, as a thing sent thereunto: then use your meanes, both to beat backe that which cometh

meth, and so discusse that which is there already: as shall be said in the processe of the cure.

If the antecedent cause be evill juyce, wherewith the bodie aboundeth, institute a dyet of such meats as are of good juyce, and so may engender good humors, and be an enemy to that humour that nourisheth the ulcer. Let his drinke bee *Guaiacum* water, and use purging medicines, according to the nature of the abounding humours. Diseasednesse of the liver, spleene, or stomacke, giving occasion to this ulcer, must first be taken away, and then go to the cure of the ulcer. The like is to be said of the continent causes: to wit, (a) distemperature and weaknesse of the part, hardnesse of the lips, and swelled veines, the two first whereof have beene spoken of, and the third (b) shall be taught in his place. Concerning locall medicines, both to repell that which resorteth, and to discusse that, that is already resident in the place, you have these simples, as a storehouse to resort to: to wit, *terra lemnia, cadmia, chalcitis usta, & lota, & cum aceto trita, aristolochia, cortex rad. capparis, malicorium, vitrum combustum, cortices radic. panacis, sarcocolla, testa piscium usta, antimonium, Diphryges, plumbumustum, & lotum, squamma eris, squamma ferri, scoria plumbi, arugo rasilis, usta & lota, aluminis omne genus, &c.* It shall bee best, at the first, to use the powder of *Mercurie*, and after it this water: *Rec. succi agrimonie, succi solani, succi plantaginis, ana, li. ss. vini albi, ℥ iiij. aluminis crudi, ℥ ij. ss. auripigmenti, ℥ ss. albuminum ovorum, numero vi.* mixe them together, and distill them, and therewith wash and foment the ulcer twice a day, after dresse it with one of these unguents: *Rec. olei rosati, ℥ vi. cerussa, ℥ ij. lithargirij auri, lapidis calaminaris, ana, ℥ j. ss. thutia preparata, boli armeni, ana, ℥ j. caphura dissoluta in aqua rosarum, ℥ ij. ol. de papavere, ℥ ij. cera alba, q. s. fiat unguentum.* Another: *Rec. ol. rosati & myrthini, ana, ℥ ij. ss. suc. solani, plantag. & semper vivi, ana, ℥ j. ss. sevi hircini & vitulini, ana, ℥ ij. pingued. suille, ℥ ij. aluminis crudi, calcis tertio extincta, & lota, ana,*

ana, \mathfrak{z} vi. malicorij, balanſtie, myrabolanorum citrinorum,
ana, \mathfrak{z} vij. aruginis rasilis, \mathfrak{z} v. ſcorie ferri \mathfrak{z} x. ſarcocolia,
 \mathfrak{z} ij. all beaten and mixt together, infuſe them a whole
day, then boile them a little together, and put to lithargi-
ry utriuſque, ana, \mathfrak{z} x. ceruſſe, \mathfrak{z} vi. plumbi uſti, \mathfrak{z} v. an-
timonij, \mathfrak{z} j. caphura, \mathfrak{z} j. cera, q. ſ. ſtirre them together in
a marble mortar. Hereto alſo may be added *argenti vivi*,
 \mathfrak{z} j. A plaſter alſo for your uſe, you may thus compound:
Recipe diphrygis, \mathfrak{z} j. \mathfrak{z} vi. *argenti ſpume*, \mathfrak{z} v. *cera*, \mathfrak{z} vi. \mathfrak{z}
v. *olei myrthini*, \mathfrak{z} x. ſiat empl. This plaſter diuiſed by *An-*
dromachus, is commended for thoſe ulcers, that (though
they be hard to cicatrice) yet are not come to a malignant
qualitie.

Note this in the choice, and compoſing of your medi-
cines, for this purpoſe: that according to the habite and
diſpoſition of the bodie, in fineneſſe, or hardneſſe, and as
the ulcer is in great or leſſe malignitie: ſo are you alſo, in
the more or leſſe to weaken or intend the force of your
medicines.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **V**. Arix indeed is a cauſe continent, the reſt are ac-
cidents.

(b) I finde not where Wecker hath the cure of Varix
hereafter. I have ſupplied it in the latter end of the firſt
Booke.

CHAP. X.

Of the wormie Ulcer.

Cure.



O prohibite the generation of wormes in ulcers, it is necessarie that you take away the humiditie, and putrification whereof they are engendred. But the wormes shal you slay with the juyces or decoction of *absynthium*, *eupatorium*, *centaurium*, *mar-rubium*, and other like bitter simples. The same doth *succus foliorum & florum persici*, and the leaves also themselves, being stampd and laid to: or, *Rec. ol. de absynthio*, \mathfrak{z} ij. *succi absynthij*, \mathfrak{z} vj. *pul. cumini*, *dictamni*, *aloes*, *ana*, \mathfrak{z} ij. *cere*, q. s. boyle them to the forme of a plaster: which then you may use, to any part, where wormes are: *millefolium* also is commended, for the killing of wormes, both in beasts and in men: whereof \mathfrak{z} j. may be given in wine to children for the wormes of the bellie, and greater quantitie to elder persons. Injections of the same, may be used against wormes in the eares.

CHAP. XI.

Of Burning.

Cure.



It shall bee good immediately after the burning, to hold the place by little and little, neere the fire, that so one heat drawing forth another: you may keepe it from blistering. Let the patient keepe a slender dyet. Apply cooling medicines: as *aquarosarum*, *solani*: or, *endivie*, *cum ovi albumine diu agitata*, *addito aceto pauco*: or *Rec. butyri recentis*, *vel olei saepe loti*, \mathfrak{z} ij. *unguenti populeonis*, \mathfrak{z} j. s. *ovorum n. ij.* *misce fiat*.

fiat linimentum. Or make an unguent ex unguento albo, & rubro, mixt cum caphura, albumine ovi, & aqua rosarum. Or, Rec. olei nucum cocti, ℥ ij. cera, ℥ ss. agitentur simul. Or this: Recipe unguenti albi cum caphura, ung. populeonis, ana, ℥ ij. mucilag. sem. cotoneorum in aqua rosarum extracta, ℥ j. ss. fiat unguentum. Another: Rec. chalcis lota, ℥ j. cera alba, ℥ j. ss. olei rosarum, ℥ iiij. stercoris columbini usti, ℥ ij. aqua rosarum, ℥ j. albuminum ovorum, numero j. mixe thew. But if the burning come to ulceration, and the same ulcer become filthie or hollow, cleanse it with (a) this mundificative unguent: Recipe terebinthina lota in decocto hordei, ℥ ij. syr. ros. ℥ ij. myrrha, aloes, ana, ℥ j. farina hordei, q. s. ad crassitiem. And replenish it with flesh with this unguent: Recipe ol. rosati, ℥ viij. olei ovorum, ℥ ij. vitri albi ss. tenuissime triti, ℥ j. cortic. medie sambuci, manipulum j. cera alba, ℥ j. ss. coquantur simul & fiat unguentum. When the flesh is equall, and nothing but cicatrice wanteth, apply this unguent: Recipe diachylonis communis, ℥ ij. unguenti populeonis, ol. rosati, ana, ℥ iiij. mucilag. sem. cotoneorum in aqua rosacea extracta, ℥ iiij. vitellorum ovorum, numero ij. fiat unguentum. The cicatrice being made, it shall be good to anoint the place everie day with ol. de vitellis ovorum.

ANNOTATION.

(a) **O**R, butyrum recens & lotum, mixt cum Emplastro Stictico, to the forme of an unguent.

Supplic.

For some particular burnings.

FOr burning with gunpowder: Recipe butyri, li. j. olei nucum, sevi servini, ana, li. ss. medulla tauri, ℥ iiij. liquesacta ac fervida infundantur in aquam nymphaea, ter quaterve, agitentur probe, & fiat unguentum.

Parac. tr. 3 c 6.
Burning with
gunpowder.

R 2

In

Accident.

Quercetanus.

In applying, renew this still, as it waxeth hot in the place, untill all paine be banished: then cure it as a simple wound. For cornes of powder iticling in the face, apply this liniment. After you have (with needle or some such instrument) pickt forth as many as you may: *Butyrum, liquefactum in aquam ex ranarum semine extractam injice, aut in aquam grammarorum, id decies aut saepius repetendo, donec butyrum lactis instar albescat. Ejus ita preparati, ℥ iij. misce cum ℥ j. olei luteorum ovorum, & fiat linimentum:* which is likewise excellent to get out the fire in a burning.

Parac. ib. ca. 7.

Burning by
metals and mi-
nerals.

It happeneth to some that prepare mettals and minerals, to be burnt of them in their preparation: and their burning bringeth dangerous accidents, because of the impression of their venome: as the burning of vitriol, alome, salt, brasse, &c. cause (if they be not rightly cured) *Cacoe-thicall* ulcers, yea, sometime bastard leprosie. Therefore, to draw out the fire, and root out the venome of these, and other metals: *Recipe adipis suilla, id est, lardi, quantum sufficiat liquefiat ac incalescat,* while it is verie hot, powre it out in *aquam solani*, stirre it then to the consistence of an unguent, and therewith anoint the place.

By minerall
waters.

Against the scalding of minerall waters (if any such chance) *Recipe olei nucum li. ss. cervi cervini, li. j. butyri preparati, li. j. ss. fiat unguentum,* Or use the ointment against gunpowder burning, aforesaid. If these burnings be so deepe, that there needeth restauration of substance, after the fire and venome are extinguished, then do as is noted in the former Chapter.

Burning by
Mercurie.

If a man be burnt of *Mercurie*, foment the place affected with linnen clothes wet in milke, and applyed as hot as may be suffered twentie times, or more: ever renewing them as they waxe cold: after that, with butter oft heated, and powred into cold water, and laboured to a most white unguent, dresse the place, to draw out the fire. Last of all, heale it as other plaine wounds.

Accidents.

Paine of the teeth, and trembling of the hands, particular

cular accidents of this burning, may thus bee remedied. Wash the hands in *aqua vite*, and gargle with *aqua laven- dula*: abstaining in the meane time, to come neere any *Mercurie*.

There is yet the burning by lightning, though rare, yet
 necessarie to bee cared for. The intention of drawing
 forth the fire, hath not here the first place, as in other
 burnings, but first must here bee a vehement cooling me-
 dicine, to quench the fire, which else ceaseth not to
 burne: like as sometime a man shall see the same by gun-
 powder. *Recipe spermatis ranarum, succi sedi, astacorum*
fluvialium, ana, partes equales, myrrha, vitrioli, ana, mo-
dicum, mixe them, and apply them to the affected mem-
 ber, till the heat bee gone: after which, effect the cure
 with unguents prescribed for other burnings. And this
 course sufficeth, if the part bee not exceedingly fired:
 Otherwise, like as wood being brought either to ashes, or
 coales by the fire, cannot be returned to wood againe,
 even so, whatsoever is here burned, beyond the hope of
 recoverie, requireth (Moreover) a medicine, for the se-
 parating of the same from the sound. After your extin-
 guisher (therefore) let this be your distinguisher (as you
 may call them:) *Recipe colophonie, li. j. picis communis, li.*
ss. cera, 3 iij. olei & terebynthina, quantum sufficiat ma-
laxatur, & fiat Emplastrum. Apply this plaster, till the
 dead bee divided from the living flesh. Lastly, finish the
 healing with your *sticticum* plaster.

Burning by
 lightning.
Parac. ib. ca. 2.

Accidents:

R 3

Supplie.

Supplie.

CHAP. XII.

Scabs, itch, skurfinesse, Tetter, and leprosie.

*Def. ex Fern.
li. 7. ca. 5.
Causes and
signes.*



Scabbednesse is a light ulceration of the skinne, with itching and (sometimes) creeping frettnesse. It followeth some moist pustule going before (whether it were pale, swartish, or blacke) which being broken, leaveth a moist ulceration in the skinne, whereupon ensueth the scab: meane time, there is itching, rednesse, heat, paine, and such other accidents, moe or fewer, according to the humour whereof it hath his feeding: which, be it cholericke, flegmaticke, or melancholicke, you shall know by the condition of the affect; painfull, moist, or drie: by the patients temperament, and other artificiall indications of his course of life, yeare time, &c. so often beaten over before, as I should do the Reader wrong to repeat them now againe.

Impetigo:

Impetigo, which wee English a Tetter, is an hard and drie roughnesse of the skinne, with great itching. This riseth by foure staires unto the height, which is the leprosie. First, it is a simple one, the skinne, red, hard, and rough, with vehement itching. It commeth of Choler, or thinne flegme, but salt and putrified. The second is the true *Impetigo*, which riseth with greater rough pustules, fretteth fiercer, and gaddeth more abroad. This commeth often of *Herpes miliaris*, or *exedens*, in their cure neglected. The matter hereof is hotter choler, or thicker salt flegme. In the third degree is *Psoa*, which I call scurfinesse, wherein the skinne is thicker, drier, harder, more swelled and rough, with creeping pustules, which do eat, and cause it to chap all abroad, casting off blacke and brannie skales. This ariseth of blacke choler (wee commonly also call it melan-

Psoa.

melancholie) put out into the skinne and whereout it can hardly be scattered. *Lepra* is the last, and worthily worst of all. This eateth vehemently, and feedeth and clifteth deepe: wherehence not onely branne, but scales sometime pale, sometime blackish doe shead. It groweth of blacke choler, wherewith some thicke, and tough salt flegme is mixed. This last is accounted incurable. The next afore it very hardly curable.

Leprosie.

Prog.

Cure.

The inward meanes used, and physicall parts first performed, according as for every humor, and other considerations, you have oft before received instruction: come to your locall remedies: wisely in them observing, to increase the force of your medicines, according to the validitie of the disease, and strength of the Patients body. Which rule well marked, choose medicines here set for your purpose. For the scabs: *Rec. succi chelidoniae, fumi*

For scabs.

terra boraginis, scabiosa, lapacy acuti, ana, ʒ iij. cum fece aceti, & axungia veteri misceantur. This cureth any scabbe that is not of the poxe. Or, *Rec. butyri recentis, ʒ j. axungie ʒ ss. lithargiry cerusa, ana, ʒ j. zinzibris, ʒ j. ss. sulphuris, ʒ ss. hellebori nigri pulu. ʒ iij. aceti, ʒ j. ss. misceantur, & coquantur in unguentum.* Or, make an unguent *ex butyro, sulphure vivo, & aqua sublimati: else, Rec. olei juniperini, ʒ iij. olei lucernarum, nucum ana, ʒ ij. tartari albi, ʒ j. ss. vitrioli, salis, ana, ʒ iij. lithargiry auri, ʒ iij. succi plantaginis, limonum, ana, ʒ iij. aceti squillitici, ʒ j. misce.*

Scylander.

Botallus.

Bathes likewise may you contrive, to inforce your unguents further in working. As for example: *Rec. rad. envle, lapatij acuti, ana, li. j. parietarie saponariae, ana, m. ij. florum anthos, chamomilla, ana, P. j. fiat decoct. pro balneo, cui adde salis li iij.* *Rec. malvarum, lapatij acuti, plantag. argentina, salviae, feniculi, ana, m. iij. aluminis rupei, ʒ v. sulphuris flavi pul. ʒ iij. furfuris tritici, m. iij. fiat decoctio.* For *Impetigo*, make a decoction *ex radic. oxy-*

For Impetigo,

lapathi rub. cum gummi arab. modico, in vino albo: there- with every morning foment the place warme, and let it dry in. Also oleum genista, Juniperi, or Guaiaci, doth ba-

nish all Tetteres. Against *Psora* & *Lepra*, as the former localles are much availing, so yet I wish not too farre relying upon them: for in truth, on Physicall meanes their greatest cure dependeth.

CHAP. XIII.

Of ulcers and scales in the head, called Achores, or Tinea, and Favus.

Def.



Chores, called of others *Tinea*, are issuing ulcers in the head, perforated with many holes. But *Favi* are large holed ulcers, yeelding humor thicke like honey, so lying, as in the holes of the honie combe.

Causes and signs.

Nitrous and salt flegme, evill diet of sharpe juyced meates, rawnesse, surfetting, &c. doe occasion it. *Tinea* appeareth with itching, ulcers and matter, crustie scabs and scales in the head, stinking savour, &c.

Prog.

This disease, though it be new, yet is cured with difficultie, but if it be old, either never, or very hardly.

Cure.

To take away the cause, which is a salt and nitrous humor, if the body abound with blood, and the parties age not repugnant, let blood, or apply cupping glasses with scarification in the hinder part of the head: ordaine a slender dyet, cooling and ingendring good blood: as to use moderate exercise, meane chafing of the legges, let the belly be soluble, either naturally, or else so kept with clisters. For his meate, the flesh of Hennes, Chickens, Capons, Weather, Veale, Peacockes, &c. His drinke either decoction of Cinamon, or white Wine delayed. Abstaine from anger, surfetting, salt, sharpe, thicke and glutinous meates. Prepare and concoct the humor with *Oxymel simplex*, *oxymel scillinum*, *syr. acetosus*, *oxysaccharum*, &c. Then come to your purging: which must both be generall

nerall and particular: purge the whole body with *cassia diacatholicum*, *confectio hamech*, *Elect. de succo rosarum*, pill. *agregativa*, pil. *sine quibus*, &c. then particularly, as by the mouth and nostrils, accordingly as is taught in *Alopecia*. Well advising to doe all these, (both concerning the strength of the medicines, and their repetition) according to the age, and strength of the partie: more, or lesse: or not at all. The cause being thus provided for, minister to the place medicines, such as may cleanse, discusse, and repress: as *oleum rosarum*, ol. *de serpentibus*, ol. *myrthinum*, ol. *de frumento*, ol. *citoneorum*, ol. *de nucleis persicorum*, ol. *e salicibus*, ol. *amigdal. amar.* ol. *Juniperinum*, ol. *fraxininum*: *acetum*, *lixivium*, *urina*, *muria*: *succus rubi*, *plantaginis*, *fumariae*, *boraginis*, *scabiosae*, *parietariae*, *anagallidis*: *suc. enule*, *ireos*, *aristolochiae*, *sambuci*, *ebuli*, *absynthij*, *marrubij cucumeris agrestis*, *centaurij minoris*, &c. *axungia ursi*, *talpa*, *lupi*, *anseris*, *cuniculi*, &c. *sulphur*, *cinnabrium*, *sal torrefactum*, *alumen*, *arsenicum*, *arugo*, *spuma argenti*, *Chimolia terra*, *pompholyx*, *myrrha*, *acatia*, *thus*, *malicorium*, *cortex pini*, *bacca lauri*, & *folia*, *fol. myrthi*, *farina lupinorum*, *farina loleacea lentium*, *fenum graecum*, *adiantum*, *rosa*, *fol. ruta*, &c. Of which things, you may provide you great copie (also) of compound medicines, as these unguents following: *Recipe succi boraginis*, *succi scabiosae*, *succi lapatij acuti*, *succi ireos*, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. *facis olei veteris*, \mathfrak{z} iij. *aceti*, q. s. *bulliant simul omnia deinde subducto igne*, *misce pulveris ellebori albi*, & *nigri*, *sulphuris vivi*, *lithargirij auri*, *auripigmenti*, *cinabrij*, *calcis viva*, *albuminis ovi*, *gallarum*, *aruginis*, *fuliginis*, *picis*, *cineris e face vini usta*, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. *fiat linimentum*: and therewith anoint the head being shaved: another, *Rec. lithargirij*, *cerussa*, *cadmia*, *fuliginis*, *gallarum*, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. *facis olei*, *vini*, *aceti*, *cera*, ana, q. s. *misce fiat unguentum*. Another, *Recipe unguent. pompholygos*, \mathfrak{z} ij. *olei myrthini*, \mathfrak{z} j. s. *chimoliae*, \mathfrak{z} iij. *misce*: or, *Recipe olei nucum*, *olei juniperi*, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. *olei lucernarum*, \mathfrak{z} j. *nucum ustarum cum testis*, \mathfrak{z} vij. *myrrha*, *floris aris*, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. *fuliginis furni* \mathfrak{z} j. *lithargirij*, \mathfrak{z} ss.

℥ ss. argenti vivi, ℥ ij. misce fiat linimentum: or Recipe ung. lithargirij, ung. pompholygos, ana, ℥ j. pulveris rosarum, myrthi, acatiae, ana, ℥ j. aceti, olei myrthini, ana, q. s. misce pro linimento. Another, Recipe spuma argenti, thuris, ana, ℥ iij. sulphuris, ℥ ij. aceti, ℥ vj. olei rosati, ℥ iij. boyle them to the thicknesse of honey: another, Recipe auripigmenti rubri, calcis viva lota quinquies, ana, ℥ iij. fuliginis furni, ℥ j. vitrioli, aluminis, ana, ℥ ss. ally triti, ℥ ss. tartari, ℥ vj. mellis, aceti, ana, q. s. misce fiat linimentum. Another, Recipe nucum rancidarum, ℥ j. sevi hircini, piscis, ana, ℥ j. ss. sulphuris, fol. ruta, ana, ℥ y. olei myrthini, ℥ y. misce igne lento: it is a very good one. Another, Recipe olei myrthini ℥ vj. aceti, ℥ y. pulver. myrthi, ℥ ss. sulphuris, lithargyry, ana, ℥ j. misce. therewith anoint the head, being shaved, for it is very approved. Another, Recipe succi fol. myrthi, succi plantaginis, ana, ℥ iij. farina lentium, pulver. myrthi, acatiae, thuris, ana, ℥ y. olei laurini, aceti, ana, ℥ y. mixe them to a liniment.

Here also of Alopecia, and his allies: for the affinitie of causes.

CHAP. XIII.

Alopecia, and Ophiasis.

Def.



Difference.

Alopecia is a falling of the haire, after which, certaine vacant places are left in the head. It differeth from *Ophiasis*, both in figure, place, and age. For *Alopecia* keepes no proper figure, but indifferently sheweth it selfe in any, and is incident to the forepart of the head, beard, eye-browes, and any age. But *Ophiasis* ever appeareth in one certaine figure, namely, not exceeding the breadth of two fingers from the nape of the head: it creepeth on with his

his two heads, to both the eares: in some to the forehead, never ceasing, till it have joyned both his heads in the forepart of the forehead. And this disease is incident (for the most part) to young children, and that to the head onely.

They are ingendred otherwhiles, of the naughtinesse of ^{Causes and} some common matter, and othersometime, of some speci- ^{signes.} all and peculiar matter. It is meant to be of common matter, when it commeth of a common, and as it were, accustomed putrifying of humors, which eate away the roots of the haire. For the haire doe come of certaine dried vapours, resolved by moderate heat, which, whilst they passe out through the pores of the shinne, are thrust out into their forme, of length and roundnesse, and dried by the ayre. Which againe doe easily fall, when as by some vitious humour they are stubbed up. And this may be ferous or thinne blood: then is it with a red colour in the skinne, and in a young flourishing age, a sanguine complexion: and in such one as hath used meates of much and good juyce. Or it may be of choler, which you shall know by palenesse of the skinn, cholericke complexion, hot and dry temperature, hot diet & youthful age. It may likewise proceede of flegme, either sweet or salt: the sweet is apparant by whitenesse of skinne, boyish age, cold and moyst temperament, and cold and moyst nourishment. Salt flegme also bringeth forth white colour joynd with dandruse, itching, &c. If it be of melancholie: blacknesse of the skinne, with melancholike complexion and custome of diet, will declare it. The peculiar matter which commeth to be considered of in the generation of this disease, is that which hath, either by adustion, or maligne and pernicious constitution, gotten to it, a certaine, sure, and unwonted malice, as in leprous bodies, whose signes are: falling of hayre, with great deformitie of face, hollow nose, round eyes, narrow drawne nostrils, swelled eye-browes, fleshie knots in the face, and duskie colour, &c. or else in the French diseased persons, and signified by falling

falling of the beard, eye-browes, and tuftie forepart, before the rest of the head, also paines in the head & joynts, wheales and scales in the head, and chinne, scurfe, sorelike wearinesse, itching about the face, clefts sometime in the hands, and ulcers (perhaps) going before in the privie parts. Other signes of the forme of these diseases, and their place are manifest enough by the definition.

Prog.

To know whether there may be cure or not, two things must be considered: one is the time; for if it bee of late growing, it may be cured, but if it be of long continuance, it is either impossible, or at the least very difficult. The other thing is the affect or disease it selfe, and so *Alopecia*, which commeth of the leprosie, is seldome or never cured. *Ophiasis* sometime healeth of the owne accord, and without application of any remedie: but *Alopecia* doth not so.

Cure.

The cure of these diseases must be instituted first according to the matter whereof they proceede, be it common, or else peculiar, as is afore described in the signes. And then respecting the forme, which commeth to be amended by locall medicines afterward. If therefore you finde the vitiositie of the common humors to be in fault, seeke out also by the signes which of them it is, and thence proceed to the taking of them away, in this manner. If it bee ferous blood and choler, appoint a contrarie, that is, a cooling diet. As colder ayre, moderate exercise, moderate sleepe, or larger then of woont, the meate of good juyce, as flesh of Hennes, Partridge, Capons and weather, sodde with lettuce, &c. avoyding hot, sharpe and salt meates. The drinke, water that is boyled, &c. observing warily, that (at no time) there be too great filling with meate. For flegmaticke humors in this case, let the diet be with hotter ayre, temperate exercise, moderate sleepe, meate that hath propertie to heate and make thinne, the drinke, white wine delayed, &c. And the quantitie of meate but little. Otherwise also if the humor be melancholike, let the diet bee heating and moystening: as hot and moyst ayre,

Diet.

ayre, meane exercise, longer sleepe, meate ingendring good blood, the drinke, delayed wine, &c the quantitie also in a meane. The diet thus considered of, as is meete: proceed to more manifest diminishing of the humor, by bloud-letting, cupping, or sanguisuges, as the case offereth most conveniency. Provided alwaies, that in any of these, the age and strength of the Patient be considered for the moderating of the quantitie. Therefore these manuall operations finde place, when this disease proceedeth of sanguine, and cholericke humors. And the fittest places then for the opening of a veine, is *Cephatica* first: and then some veine in the forehead, one done after another, with some convenient time betweene. Cupping with scarification is to be used in the circuit of the head, * sanguisuges in the hinder part of the head.

Manuall operations.

* Blond-suckers.
Inward medicines.

Medicines convenient in this case, whilest the matter is ferous blood, and choler, are first, those, that worke contrarie to the present qualitie of the humor, by altering, concocting, and preparing the same: of which nature are these: *Oxysaccharum*, *syrupus violaceus*, *syrupus de boragine*, *syrupus endivia*, *syrupus acetosus*, with distilled waters, or the decoction of the like hearbs, whereof those sirupes are made. Then following after, with such purging as may manifestly diminish the quantity of the offending matter, in generall. Of which sort, you have choyce enough amongst these following: *manna*, *cassia*, *tamarindi*, *Diaprunum lenitivum*, *Diacatholicon*, *syrupus ros. laxativus*, *syrup. ex flor. persicis*, &c. *mirabolani Citrini*: or if need require a stronger sort: *Electuarium de succo rosarum*, *Electuarium rosarum mesua*, *Hiera Ruffi*, *Pillule Aurea*, *Pill. agregativa*, *Pill. sine quibus*, &c. After which generall evacuations, order requireth that the particular sort, as *masticatories*, of masticke, or *pyrethrum* mildely sodde in sirupe of roses solutive, doe follow. In all which the Artist must have care, that by due quantitie, hee performe that which is sufficient: purging both often, yea and vehemently, if the age may beare it, forasmuch as the humors

Preparatives.

Purgations.

Flegme the
cause.

humors are impact in the habite of the bodie.

If the humors offending be flegmatike, first alter and prepare it, as with. *oximel simplex*, or *compositum*, given with a decoction of the roots of Smaledge: likewise, *mel rosarum*, *syrupus de stacade*, *syrupus de betonica*, *syr. de capillorum ven.* with the decoction of Maiden-haire, Vervaine, Sotherne-wood, or their distilled waters. Then purge the same with *Diacatholicon*, *hiera picra*, *Hiera Ruffi*, *pillule de agarico*, *mirabolani chebulis*, or such like: else, if stronger be required: *Diaphenicum*, *Electuarium Indum majus*, *Pillule cochia*, *pill. fetida*, *pill. inde*, *pill. hiera diacolocynthidos*, *Trochisci Alhandal*, &c. After which, in like manner as aforesaid, follow in order your particular evacuations by the mouth, to wit, gargarismes, made of the decoction of figges, Reysins, Hysope, Peniriell, Stecodos, Marjoram, &c. else (if you would have them stronger) of the decoction of Pepper, and *pyrethrum*, &c. or of mustard seede, vineger, honie, &c. *masticatories* also of Mace, *cubebes*, *stavesacre*, *asarum*, *mastich*, *pyrethrum*, either raw, or lightly boyled in *oximel*. In all which you must proceed with the like observation as before is noted, to wit, that both the preparing, and also the purging be oft, yea and vehement (the age and strength of the Patient considered) because the humors have taken root in the habite of the body. The time is most convenient for them, when the Patient is fasting.

Melancholic
the cause.

If the melancholike humor be cause of the falling of the haire, the diet first ordained as is afore described, here have you your preparatives first to concoct and make ready the matter: to wit, *oxymel compositum*, *oxymel scilliticum*, *syrupus de fumo terre*, *syrupus de lupulis*, &c. with the water of hoppes. Evacuate then the whole body, either with some of the gentler sort, as *Diasenna*, *diacatholicon*, *mirabolani Indi*, *senna*, *lapis armenus*, &c. Or with these stronger sort, as *Hiera Ruffi*, *confectio hamech*, *Pillule de fumo terre*, *pill. de lapide lazuli*, *Elleborus niger*, &c. Lastly, descending to the particulars, as gargarismes of the

the decoction of *pyrethrum*, in the decoction of *Mercurie* and *Time*. *Eleborus niger*, *confectio hamech*, &c. And these things likewise must be often repeated, and strongly performed, for the consideration, before, now twice rehearsed. When all this course hath beene duely followed, for the rooting out of the matter of this disease, that is to say, the common humours of the bodie, which are found faultie in this case: then come wee justly to the use of locall Outward medicines. medicines. which likewise are not a little available in the matter. Of which sort are these: *Oleum laurinum*, *oleum ovorum*, *oleum nucum*, *oleum lucernarum*, *ol. abrotani*, *oleum ricininum*, *oleum Juniperi*, *axungia talpa*, *axungia ursi*, *axungia lupi*, *leonis*, *anseris*, *cuniculi*. Moreover, the ashes of sothernwood, of Beares haire, or of mans haire, the ashes of moles, Sea-yrchins, *spuma maris*, of *thapsia*, *euphorbium*, Bees, Waspes, &c. of which things may be made unguents and lees, of divers sorts, such as here, for example sake, I have set downe. *Rec. olei de abrotano* ℥ ij. *pingued. ursi*, or *talpa* ℥ j. *cineris pellis ursi*, *vel echini terrestris* ℥ iij. *nucum ustarum*, *abrotani usti*, *ana*, ℥ j. *propoleos*, ℥ ij. *mellis*, ℥ j. mixe, and make thereof a soft unguent. Or else this: *Rec. succi cepa*, *succi scilla*, *ana*, ℥ ss. *olei laurini*, ℥ iij. *axungie anatis*, ℥ j. boyle these together till the juyces bee consumed, putting to in the end, *cineris radicum ficus*, & *pulveris seminis nasturtii*, *ana*, ℥ j. of these make an unguent, and anoint therewith the head, being shaved. Another to the same purpose is thus prepared: *Recipe piperis*, *stercoris ovilli sicci*, *sem. erysimi*, *eruca*, *ana*, ℥ ss. *ellebori albi*, ℥ iij. *stercoris murium* ℥ j. *fellis tauri*, q. s. mixe and make thereof an unguent. A lee to the same purpose make on this wise: *Recipe cineris marubii*, *cineris nucum*, *cineris avellanarum*, *cineris pellis ursi*, *ana*, ℥ ij. *aqua*, li. iij. *vel v.* make thereof a lee, in which boyle afterward, *salviam*, *betonicam*, *abrotanum*, *capillos veneris*, &c. Thus farre we have spoken of the falling of haire, comming of a common matter, as the vitiositie of the foure humours, and so much sufficeth our purpose.

CHAP. XV.

Brannie scales in the head.

Def.



His is a disease in the outside of the skin of the head: when as (there being no ulcer in the head) branlike scales shake forth with a light scratching.

Causes and
signes.

The thing it selfe is evidently known by itching, and scales in the head. But of what cause it is, as whether of corrupt blood, burnt choler, salt flegme, or burnt melancholie, you shall know by the consideration of such notes as are given you in the acknowledging of *Alopecia*.

Prog.

If it be not cured in a convenient time, it changeth into the leprosie.

Cure.

Dyet.

If it proceed of serous or corrupt blood, institute a diet contrarie in qualitie: to wit, let the partie use moderate exercise, temperate sleepe, a quiet minde, meats of good iuyce, not windie, nor grosse. White wine delayed, &c. Forbid beefe, venison, and goats flesh, also bulbous roots, musheromes, pusses, pot-herbes, and banqueting dishes.

So may you bend the force of your dietarie prescription against the faultinesse of the other humours (if you see it good) by the order foreshewed in *Alopecia*.

Inward medi-
cines.

Also in this case (of blood) phlebotomie is convenient: and other medicines, both altering, concocting, and purging; generally, and particularly, in manner, as is afore set downe in *Alopecia*.

Outward.

Observe the order of that Chapter likewise, if choler, flegme, or melancholie be, in this case faultie. The cause of the disease then being thus provided for, come to locall medicines, to cure the present place withall. Which you must prepare, of wiping, dispersing, and drying things. Such as are, *lupini*, *ciceres*, *orobus*, *fanumgræcum*, *cineres*, *beto*,

beta, brassica, abrotani, cucumeris asinini, parietaria, absynthy, &c. Also *pulvis enule campane, ireos, aristologia, brionia, ari, mirthi, malvarum, foliorum sesami, staphidis agrie, sulphuris, nitri, lapidis calaminaris, argenti spuma, ossium myrabolanorum, &c.* Likewise *calx, furfur, succus beta, & omnia fella, &c.* Of which sorts, and other like, you may provide your compound medicines, either in forme of baths, lees, or unguents, on this wise: *Rs. hordei mundi, P. vj. sem. lini, fenugr. ana, ʒ iij. violaria, malve, borag. fumiterre, cichorei, lapathi acuti, ana, m. iij. amigdal. contrit. li. iij. farine fabarum, li. j.* mixe them, and make thereof your bath. Another: *Rs. rad. lapathi acuti, enule camp. ana, ʒ iij. malve, bismalve, cicla, parietaria, saponaria, ana, m. iij. lupinorum, fabarum integrarum, an. li. j. centaurea mi. P. iij. furfuris vel hordei integri, P. iij.* Make a decoction for a bath, and wipe the place with a rough cloth, or sponge. A third, *Rs. fol. myrthi, vel salicis, ana, m. iij. plantag. acori, agrimonie, fol. ulmi, ana, m. iij. lentum, m. ij. rosarum P. vj.* Make your decoction for a bath, whereto adde *aluminis, li. ss.* and let the patient enter into it, after the use of the other remedies. Make your lees of the ashes of the cuttings of vines, or of the roots of beets and colworts. Vuguent have here of divers sorts, as first, *Rs. farine hordei, far. fabarum, far. lupinorum, an. ʒ j. fellis bovini aut suilli, ʒ ss. aceti, ʒ iij. fiat unguentum.* Another: *Rec. sulphuris, Chimolie terre, ana, ʒ ij. succi beta, ʒ ij. misce.* A third: *Rec. amigd. amararum tostorum, nucum rancidarum, ana, par. xx. terra sigillata, sulphuris, vitrioli, ana, ʒ ij. ol. nucum, ʒ iij. mellis scilla, ʒ ij. misce fiat unguentum.* With this oyntment anoint the head over night, and at morning, wash the head, with the decoction, either of lupines, or beanes. A fourth: *Rec. ol. amigd. amararum ʒ iij. olet irini, ʒ ij. suc. cicla ʒ iij. suc. fumiterre, ʒ iij.* boyle these together to the consumption of the juyces, adding thereto *farina fenugr. ʒ ij. nigella, ʒ j. misce fiat unguentum,* wherewith anoint the place at night, applying one of the bathes, to the same, the next morning.

morning. A fifth: *Recipe argenti spuma, olei rutacei, aceti ana, part. j.* mixe them on the hot embers. A sixth: *Recipe pulver. ireos, pulver. abrotani, ana, ℥ss. succi enula & bete, ana, q. s.* reduce it to the thicknesse of honie.

CHAP. XVI.

Of lowfinesse called Phthiriasis and morbus pedicularis.

Causes and
signes.



His is a disease chiefly of the inner skinne of the head. But sometime of other parts also, as the beard, arm-pits, and share-bone, in which parts lyce are engendred, of divers sorts: some without the skinne, as those of the head: and those called (a) *morpiones*: others lurking within the skinne called (b) *Cyrones*.

Prog.

They are engendred of a hot and moist humour, which is descried, by noting the patient his order, in the regiment of his bodie. As his meats being moist and phlegmaticke, joynde with the use of nuts, figges, chestnuts, and fruits: neglecting the head for combing, &c.

Cure.
Diet.

The hot and moist humor which is the cause of this disease must be taken away, both by diet and medicines. Let therefore the patients meat bee of good and lawdable juyce, his exercise moderate, his bath of salt water, and his clothes be often changed: and generally observing, to keepe his diet slender: the medicines to purge out this cause, must be ordained according to the nature of the humours abounding, if the age and other considerations bee not repugnant. Then with convenient medicines: as bitter, discutient, astringent, and drying, draw forth and kill the wormes themselves. To which end, you may provide you of divers sorts, both liniments and bathes, as followeth: *Recipe aluminis, ℥ss. veratri albi, ℥j. olei, aceti, ana, q. s. fiat linimentum.* Another: *Rs. ol. amigdalorum amararum,*

Med

mararum, \mathfrak{z} ij. ol. ruta, \mathfrak{z} j. staphidis agria \mathfrak{z} j. centaurea mi. \mathfrak{z} ij. mirrha \mathfrak{z} iij. argenti vivi, \mathfrak{z} ij. axungia rancida salita, \mathfrak{z} iij. aceti parum, fiat linimentum. A third: Recipe sulphuris, \mathfrak{z} ss. staphid. agria \mathfrak{z} j. olei \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. aceti \mathfrak{z} j. ss. misce. A fourth: Recipe staphidis agria, \mathfrak{z} ss. aloes, \mathfrak{z} ij. acetiscillit. olei amigdal. amararum, ana, q. s. misce fiat linimentum. A fifth: Recipe mellis \mathfrak{z} ss. succi fol. hederae, \mathfrak{z} ij. misce. A sixth: Recipe sandraca, \mathfrak{z} iij. staphidis agria, \mathfrak{z} vj. nitri \mathfrak{z} j. aceti, q. s. misce. A seventh: Recipe aloes, staphidis agria, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. ol. fraxini, suc. geniste, ana, q. s. fiat linimentum. An eight: Recipe lardi salsi rasi \mathfrak{z} ij. aloes \mathfrak{z} ss. acetiscill. q. s. misce. A ninth: Recipe staphidis agria, aluminis ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. sem. tamarisci \mathfrak{z} ij. fellis bovis, \mathfrak{z} iij. ol. laurini, aceti ana, q. s. misce fiat linimentum. The tenth: Recipe pill. com. \mathfrak{z} ij. pill. contra vermes, \mathfrak{z} ij. succi athanasie, q. s. misce fiat linimentum. Your bath you may prepare on this wise. Recipe cicla, absynthij, marrubij, betonica, ana, m. j. centaurea mi. florum stacados, ana, P. ij. lupinorum, P. iij. staphidis agria, li. j. aristologia, li. ss. make the decoction in lee, whereunto adde salis li. ss. These medicines apply to the part so affected, which (if it be possessed with here) it is meetest first to shave.

ANNOTATIONS.

(a) **O**F some part of lyce that be flatter, and sticke in the skinne like ticks.

(b) We commonly call them wormes, which many women, in the Sunne-shine, can cunningly picke out with needles, and are most commonly in the hands.

CHAP. XVII.

Of Ulcers in the eyes.

Causes and
signes.

Cure.



These ulcers are caused of some sharpe and biting humor, and so there is joyned with the ulceration paine, much watring, and rednesse of the eyes, &c.

Evacuate first the sharpe and biting humour, by blood-letting, cupping, ligature, frication, spare diet, and purging medicines, as in *Ophthalmia*: as also by repellent medicines applyed outwardly. If the ulcer be *sanious*, cleanse it, but with medicines without biting, or moving of paine: such as *syrupus acetosus*, *mel virgineum*, *sacharum candum*, *aloe lota*, *myrrha*, &c. If it be hollow and lacke flesh, incarne and glutinate the same *cum Thutia preparata*, *collyrio albo sine opio*, or *collyrio de plumbo*, either of these finely growne, and dissolved in *aquis rosarum*, *vel plantaginis*, *vel cauda equina*, *vel in lacte muliebri*, *vel lacte caprino*. If there be paine or inflammation, mitigate and cure them as is said, in *Ophthalmia*.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the lachrymall or tearie fistula.

THe cause hereof is a fell, sharpe, and nitrous humour, gotten either to the bone, or gathered in the circumference or soft compasse about the eye. Both which you shall perceive by search and feeling: for there is callous hardnesse, and roughnesse in the bone (if it bee toucht) likewise some apostume ever goeth before it, the matter is serous and glewish, and there is rednesse in the eye.

A

A lachrymall fistule is hard to bee cured, for the neer-
nesse and sensibilitie of the eye. And that that is invete-
rate can scarce bee cured, because of the bone much cor-
rupted. And if it bee, yet shall that eye be ever watring,
because the flesh in the corner is wasted.

This humor would be spent out of the whole bodie, or
head, by blood-letting (if nothing let) slender diet, and
of good juyce, and purging medicines according to the
nature of the humours. Also it would bee turned away
from the place whither it floweth, by blood-letting, cup-
ping, binding, and frications on the contrarie parts. The
rest of the cure, is by medicines, thus to be performed: if
it bee sanious or filthie, cleanse and mundifie it either by
filling the cavitie, *cum laugine rad. arundinis*, and so of-
ten used till it be perfectly mundified: or with a collerie
*ex thure, sarcocolla, aloe, sanguine draco. ris, balauſtia, an-
timonio, alumine*, mixt in equall parts, with putting to
quartam partem flor. aris: or, *ammoniacum* dissolved in a-
ceto cum arug. ras. or this liniment: *Rec. aque vite, mellis
ros. col. ana, ℥j. mirrha, ℥ij. fiat lin.* Wherewith anoint the
place morning and evening. If it be growne with callous
hardnesse, waste it with *ung. egyptiacum*, or *pul. mercurij*
or *asphodeli*. If the bone be defiled, apply a cauterie, in
quantitie and forme proportionable to it: in the meane
time, defending the eye, with lint, or flaxe wet in *albu-
mine oui*, and thereupon holding also a silver spoone. Fi-
nally, the hollownesse of the fistula must bee filled with
flesh, and so after when it commeth to be even cicatrized:
accordingly as is taught in the wounds of the eyes.

Proga

Calm. li. 3. c. 20.
Cure.

CHAP. XIX.

Ulcers in the nose, called Ozena.

Def.

Causes and
signes.

Prog.

Cure.



Ozena are ulcers about the nostrils, yeelding a filthie savour, and casting many crusts.

Causes are sharpe putrified humors. The signes are manifest.

Seeing it commeth of the flowing in of sharpe and putrified humors, it is verie hard to cure.

Order the patients diet so, as his meats may be of good juyce, and not sharpe nor salt, his drinke small. And the quantitie of either spare.

Open the humerall veine, if the head abound with bloud, and set cups to the hinder part of the head, purge universally, *cum pillulis aureis, cochys, sine quibus, &c.* And after particularly, with masticatories *ex mastice & scammonio, &c.* Fortifie also the part affected, to wit, the head, that it be not so apt to receive excrements, thither-to ascending: and this do by drying and repellent meanes, such as these: *oleum myrthinum, ol. rosaceum, pulvis corallorum, santallorum, rosarum rub. sicc. gallarum, acacia, myrthi, mastice, manna, thuris, &c.* Of those may you make plasters, to apply all over the top of the head, being shaven: as for example this forme: *Rec. myrrha, thuris, ana, ʒj. cochleas integras num. v. albuminum ovorum num. ij. cera, q. s. misce fiat emplastrum.* Apply it on a linnen cloth to be worne nine dayes together. Of the ulcer it selfe consider, either as it is new, or inveterate: to provide for either case, answerable medicines. Apply to the new *Ozena* according to his present condition, to wit, as it is crustie, filthie, or pure: fall the crust *cum melle & resina, axungia gallina, butyro, oleo violaceo*, or such other. Purge and cleanse it *cum melle despumato, melle rosato colato*, or, *unguento Egyptiaco*, and that which is pure and cleane, fill up and conglutinate *cum unguent. de Thutia,*
or

For the new
Ozena.

or de lythargio, or lycio cum vino diluto, or a mixture, ex mentha succo cum melle, ex omphacio cum melle: or, unguento ex cerussa, argenti spuma, vino & oleo myrthino. Else thus compounded: Recipe spuma argenti, cerussa, ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. plumbi usti loti, \mathfrak{z} iij. myrrha, aloes, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. gallarum \mathfrak{z} j. vini, ol. myrth. ana, q. s. fiat unguentum. Now, for the inveterate, and putrified, which must bee eaten out and scoured, ordaine such devised meanes as follow. An unguent: Recipe omphaciy, \mathfrak{z} ss. malicoriy, balaustiorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. myrrha, aluminis, ladani, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. chalcididis, aloes, cort. thuris, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. olei rosac. ol. myrtini, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. cera rub. q. s. fiat unguentum. A fume: Recipe ladani, hypocistidis, masticeis, myrrha, styracis, rub. calaminthe, cort. thuris, sandaraca, auripigmenti rub. ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. terebinthine, q. s. fiant trochisci pro fumo. A water: Recipe balaustiorum, malicoriy, ana, li. iij. plantaginis, cauda equina, piloselle, lingua passerina, herniaria, ana, manipulum ij. rad. bistorta. li. ss. foliorum myrthi, m. j. contendantur, & simul destillentur. Put to the water distilled, aluminis, \mathfrak{z} iij. and therewith wash the ulcer. To mitigate paine (if any be) use axungia gallina, cum oleo violaceo & pauca cera.

For the inveterate.

CHAP. XX.

Ulcers in the eares.



Hese ulcers proceed of vitious humors, and are evident by their paine, putting forth of matter, &c.

Causes and signes.

First therefore provide for the taking away of those vitious humours, by bloud-letting, cupping, ligatures and frications, &c. Thinne dyet, and purging medicines, and that first unversally, according to the nature of the humors, and afterwards particularly, by the mouth and nostrils. By the mouth with this

Cure.

masticorie: *Rec. theriaca veteris, ℥ij. staphidis agrie, pyrethri, ana, ʒj. masticis, ℥ss. fiant masticatoria.* Let the Patient chew thereof every morning before meate. Make also a nose-purge *ex succ. anagallidis, mercurialis, majorana, & melissa, ana, q.s.* oft times let the Patient snuffe thereof into his nostrils. Now if the ulcer be filthie, apply thereto medicines that may cleanse and dry, and first of a gentler sort: as, *Rec. aqua decoct. agrimonie, & absynth. li. ss. vini albi, mellis ros. ana ʒij.* instill thereof warme, Or this: *Rec. succi mali punici dulc. succi polygoni, succi virga pastoris, ana, ʒij. mellis rosati, ʒj. ss.* boyle them, and thereof put into the eare. So may you doe *oleum ovorum, cum melle.* Of a stronger sort (if need be) you have *unguentum Egyptiacum* dissolved. Or, *Trochisci Andronij*, dissolved in vineger. When the ulcer then is cleansed and pure, make your medicines such as may both incarne, and mundifie withall: such as this trochiske and water following: *Rec. balauftiorum, ℥ij. aluminis, ℥j. atramenti sutorij, ℥ij. myrrhe, ℥j. thuris, aristolochie, gallarum, ana, ℥ij. salis ammoniaci, ℥j. excipiantur meliorato, & fiant trochisci.* The water, *Rec. succi polygoni, succi hedera, ana, ʒj. pompholygis lota in aqua ros. & plantaginis, q.s.* mixe them, and instill thereof into the eare. If paine doe much disturbe, seeke to mitigate it with *oleo ovorum*, in mortario plumbeo diu agitato, untill it become of a swartish or leadie colour, and then instill thereof into the eare.

CHAP. XXI.

Ulcers in the brest.



First for avoyding of vitious humor, that is Cure.
 the cause antecedent, institute such a diet,
 both as may be of spare quantitie, as also
 contrarie thereto in qualitie. It shall ther-
 fore be convenient for him to take him to
 rest, and to use such meat as is prescribed
 in the wounds of the brest. His drinke let be *decoctum*
virgæ pastoris cum melle: or, *aqua agrimonie stillatitia*.
 Emptie also the bodie, by blood-letting and purging, due
 consideration had to all circumstances thereto belonging.
 Then, for the ulcer it selfe, if it pierce not into the brest,
 you may cure it, after the manner of a simple ulcer. But if
 it pierce in, there is further care to be had. In this case
 therefore if the orifice be strait, enlarge it, and having
 roome enough to come to your worke, consider whe-
 ther it be filthie and purulent, or cleane. If it be filthie, first
 practise to cleanse it, which you may doe, with this lini-
 ment: *Recipe chalcanti, ℥j. mellis rosati, ℥ij. misce*. Or,
 make injection *cum mellicrato*, or *œnomelie*: else thus
 compounded: *Recipe rad. asari, ireos, gentiane, aristolo-*
chia, ana, ℥j. agrimonie, pentaphylli, pedis columbini, ceta-
rach, centauree mi. hyperici, ana, manipulum j. myrrhe,
℥ss. fiat decoctio in aquis partibus aque, & vini: & in co-
latura li. ij. dissolve mellis ros. ℥vj.

An unguent: *Rec. succi apij, ℥iiij. succ. agrimonie, ab-*
synthy, plantaginis, crassule, ana, ℥ij. succ. cynoglossi, ℥j.
farina hordei, & fabarum, ana, ℥ij. mellis, ℥iiij. terebyn-
thine lote in aqua plantaginis, ℥ij. pulveris thuris, ℥ss.
myrrhe, ℥j. olei rosati, cera, ana, quantum sufficiat, fiat un-
guentum.

Thus when the ulcer is cleansed, proceed to the getting
 of flesh, by these meanes: *Recipe unguenti regis, ℥iiij. pul.*
ireos,

ireos, aloes, aristolochie, myrrha, ana, ℥j. fiat unguentum. Or, Recipe pulv. radic. arundinis, & peucedani, ana, ℥j. ss. thuris, mastice, myrrha, ana, ℥ij. pulv. ireos, aristolochie, ana, ℥j. cortic. pini, ℥j. ss. unguenti comitis. ℥ij. mellis ros. quantum sufficiat, fiat linimentum. If any inflammation grow, delay it with unguentum rosarum, &c.

CHAP. XXII.

Ulcers in the privie parts of man.

Causes and
signes.

Cure:



Hese doe proceed of some sharpe and eating humor, &c. it is manifest to the eye.

To take away the antecedent cause, evacuate the vitious humor, partly by bloud-letting, according to the bodie, and partly by medicines, according to the nature of the offending humors. The ulcer is to be dealt withall being considered in his case, as it is, of a courteous or maligne kinde. If it be not maligne, but of tractable condition, it must be dried, cleaned, incarned, and conglutinated, as with some water, unguent, or powder following: as aqua aluminosa, or, Rec. aqua plantaginis, aqua rosarum, ana, ℥ij. trochiscorum alb. Rhasis, ℥ij. misce. Another: Rec. aqua rosarum, aqua plantaginis, ana, ℥j. floris aris momentum, that is, gr. j. vel ij. misce: therewith foment the ulcer. Unguentum album cum caphura, unguentum de plumbo: or this powder, ex cucurbita sicca usta, aristolochia: or, aloes: or this, Rec. corticis thuris, aloes lote, myrrha, sarcocolla, gummi elemij, ana, ℥ss. anethi usti, ℥j. cort. pini, ℥ij. thutie preparate, antimony, plumbi usti, cerusse, ana, ℥j. sang. draconis. ℥ij. fiat pulvis. But if the ulcer be of maligne condition, your engines must be of greater force against it: as if it be creeping, virulent and corrosive, your medicines

cines must dry vehemently, like this unguent: *Rec. plum-
biusti & loti, ℥ iij. lithargirij, ℥ ss. lapidis hematitis, ℥ j.
aloes, ℥ j. ss. thutia preparata, ℥ ij. cortic. pini sicci, ʒ iij.
sem. anethi combusti, cucurbita sicca usta, ana, ʒ ij. ol. rosa-
ti, ℥ iij. cera, q. s. fiat unguentum.* Another, *Rec. cort. cha-
mom. usta, ℥ ij. gallarum, balanstiorum, malicorij, acatiae,
ana, ℥ iij. eruginis rasilis, ℥ ss. pompholigis, aloes, thuris,
sarcocolla, coralli rubri, ana, ℥ ij. ss. ol. rosati, cera, ana,
q. s.* If the ulcer be putrified, eat out the same with the
powder of *Mercurie*, or this water: *Rec. aqua plantagi-
nis, ℥ ij. vini albi, ℥ ss. thutia preparata, eruginis rasilis
usta, ana, ℥ ij. bulliant modicum:* Therewith foment the
ulcer. Another: *Rec. vitrioli, aluminis crudi, ana, ℥ ss. au-
ripigmenti, ℥ ij. aqua plantag. & rosarum, ana, ℥ iij. aceti
albi, li. ss. coquantur, postea, adde eruginis rasilis, ℥ iij. and
therewith foment the ulcer.* If there grow paine, appeale
it with *unguentum populeon*, mixt *cum succo solani, plan-
taginis, sempervivi, farina hordei, oleo violaceo, & albu-
mine oui, &c.*

CHAP. XXIII.

Vlcers in the privie parts and matrice of women.



Itious humor is the cause hereof. The signes of the disease and part affected are mani-
fest.

Causes and
signs.

For the avoyding the cause antecedent, the vitious humor, set a diet consisting of meates proportionable for the nature of the humors of the body, her drinke *Guaiaicum* water, and generally a spare diet. Then come to more manifest evacuation of the matter, by bloud-letting, (if bloud abound, and age and other circumstances consent) and purging medicines: but first preparing the humor with this sirupe: *Recipe ligni sancti, ℥ iij. corticis ejusdem, ℥ j. ss. infundan-*
tur,

tur, in li. iij. aquæ buglossi, cichorij, & absynthij, coquantur igne lento ad medias, & in colatura dissolve. syr. de fumo terra, li. j. Let the Patient drinke thereof ʒvj. morning and evening, to the end. Afterwards: Recipe polypodij, ʒss. passularum, ʒss. prunorum, sebesten, ana, par. v. tamarindorum, ʒiij. senæ, ʒss. violarum, P. j. mercurialis, boraginis, ana, m. ss. fiat decoctio & in ʒiij. colatura dissolve, confect. hamech. ʒij. electuary diacartami, ʒj. syr. ros. laxat. ʒij. fiat potio.

Further, let him take once a weeke, the value of a nut of this electuarie, with the decoction of Mercurie: Recipe cassia recent. extract. ʒiij. tamarindorum, ʒij. pulpa prunorum & sebesten, ana, ʒj. ss. mucilaginis sem. psyllij. ʒj. senæ, ʒiij. anisi, ʒss. glycyrrhizæ pulverizata, ʒij. cum syr. rosarum sol. fiat electuarium. Let your locall medicines be prepared to drie, cleanse and consolidate: as the waters spoken of in the Chapter aforegoing, and these injections: to wit, the first, consisting ex sero lactis, cum saccharo, or, ex vino cum melle, or decocto hordei cum syrupo rosato & melle rosato. Another: Recipe hordei integri, modice assi P. ij. corticis Guaiaci ʒj. ss. rad. ireos, ʒj. passularum, ʒj. myrabol. citrinorum, ʒij. fiat decoctio in aqua fabrorum: & in li. ij. dissolve mellis ros. & syr. ros. ana, ʒiij. and therewith make injection. A third: Rec. hordei integri assati, P. j. ligni sancti, ʒij. piloselle: m. ij. ceterac. m. ij. virgæ, & bursæ pastoris, ana, m. j. plantaginis, absynthij, ana, m. ss. malicorij ʒj. sumach. ʒss. ros. rub. P. j. fiat decoctio in aqua, in qua plumbum extinctum fuerit, & in li. iij. dissolve mellis, ros. col. & sacchari ros. vel. syr. de rosis siccis, ana, ʒiij. fiat injectio. Afterward: Rec. unguenti pompholygis, ʒiij. cerussæ lotæ, plumbiusti loti, antimonij, ana, ʒj. aloes lotæ, thuris, mastice, sang. draconis, ana, ʒss. ol. rosati, ʒiij. ceræ rubræ, ʒij. fiat linimentum: the same apply to the place upon pesses. If those ulcers take their originall from the french disease, you may then adde to the same liniment, hydrargiri, ʒij. If the place inflame, foment it cum decocto hordei, cum mucilagine sem. psyllij. & cydo-

cydoniorum, jujubarum, sebesten, cum succo plantaginis, portulaca, lacte bubulo, aqua rosarum, ovi albumine & zaccaro, &c. If paine arise, mitigate the the same with infusions, made *ex vino*, in which *chamomilla, molilotum, rose*, and other anodinous medicines have beene boyled.

As for ulcers of the arme pits, flankes, thighs, legges, and feet, they are to be cured both by diet, purging, and locall medicines, as hath beene now often said.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of virulent and corrosive ulcers.



Virulent ulcer is that, wherein *virus*, that is to say, a certaine thinne and liquid excrement, not fretting, aboundeth.

A corrosive ulcer is that, which by eating, and sometime making an escarre, becommeth greater and larger daily. And this for the most part, followeth *Herpes*, and itching pustules.

The cause is a cholericke, sharpe and adusted humor. The signes are manifest enough out of the definition.

For the avoyding of the antecedent cause, for which you must first labour, seeke to evacuate the sharpe inflowing cholericke humor, (by order of dyet and medicines) both from his bounds, whence it commeth, and also from the point where it settleth. And first for his order of life, let the scope of it be cooling and drying. And so it shall be convenient, that the partie have great quiet both in minde and body, that his meate be of barley, or almond milke, Chickens, Pardridges, small birds, &c. with these hearbs: Spinache, Endive, Succorie, Lettuce, &c. For drinke, barley water, or such other: and in all his dyet, let the quantitie be spare. Open a veine, if the body abound with bloud, and age and strength be answerable. Prepare and

Def:

Causes and
signes.

Cure.

con-

concoct the humor with some of these sirupes : given with appropriate waters : *oxysacchara*, *syrupus acetosus*, *syr. violarum*, *syr. de endivia*, *syr. de papavere*. Afterwards purge it with *cassia*, *manna*, *diacatholicum*, *elect. de succo rosarum*, *confectio hamech*, *syr. rosarum sol.* *syr. persicorum lax.* Or thus you may ordaine your purging medicines : *Recipe cassia* ℥vj. *elect. de succo rosarum*, ℥ij. *confect. hamech*, ℥ss. *cum saccharo fiat bolus.* Or thus in forme of potion : *Rec. florum boraginis*, *violarum*, *ana*, *P. j. rad. cichorij*, ℥ss. *passularum*, ℥ss. *polypodij*, *glycyrrhize*, *ana*, ℥ij. *prunorum par. v. sebesten*, ℥ss. *rhabarbari*, ℥iij. *agarici* ℥j. *ss. senna*, ℥x. *spicea indica*, ℥j. *salis gemme*, ℥ss. *zinzibris*, ℥j. *coquantur in s. q. aqua*, and make thereof a potion for twise, adding thereunto, *ser. ros. sol.* ℥ij. Defend, in the meane time, the place with *unguentum de bolo armeno*, &c. If the humor come thither as drawne and sucked in, by the part it selfe, make revulsion by blood-letting, or cupping, with frications and ligatures, on the contrarie part. All the locall medicines, applicable in this case, must be of propertie cold and dry, astringent and discutient : as well for the drying up, and spending of the inherent humor, as for the beating backe of the fluent. Of which nature are these simples : *plantago*, *solanum*, *summitates rubi*, *consolida*, *folia ulmi*, & *papaveris*, *folia* & *fructus cydoneorum*, & *myrthi*, *lentes*, *balau- stia*, *acacia malicorum*, *galla*, *omphacitis*, *bolus armenus*, *terra sigillata*, *nuclei myrabolanorum*, *cortex thuris*, *mastix*, *metallica omnia usta ac lota*, &c.

Of which things you may contrive both waters, unguents, cerotes, &c. at your liking : and as here following shall be plenteously set downe, for your ready addresse. But here some first apply *pulverem Mercurij*, to take away the corrosion and malice of the ulcer : letting it lye to a whole day, and applying aloft thereon, *unguentum de minio*, till the ulcer be well qualified. After that, wash the ulcer, and parts about it, either with the alumined water, spoken of, in the cure of the maligne ulcer, or else with one

one of these waters following: *Rec. succi rubi, succi virge pastoris, succi plantaginis, suc. solani, acetosa, sumach. ana, ℥ iij. albumina ovorum, numero sex, aluminis triti, ℥ iij.* distill them in a leaden still. Or, *Recipe cerussa, lithargyri, ana, ℥ j. plumbi usti, ℥ ss. lapidis calaminaris, ℥ ss. boli armeni, ℥ j. ss. sanguinis draconis, terra sigillata, ana, ℥ j. aluminis combusti, ℥ ss. calicum glandium, gallarum viridum, baccarum myrthi, psidia, balaustia, sumach. ana, manipulum j. coriandri, sem. plantaginis, ana, ℥ ss. rosarum rub. P. ij.* coquantur in aqua fabrorum suffic. quant. And when they have all well settled, wash and foment the ulcer therewith. You may also adde honey thereto for cleansing sake.

Another: *Recipe aque plantaginis & rosarum, ana, ℥ iij. aluminis, ℥ ij. zacchari, ℥ j.* coquantur donec alumen & zaccharum liquefiant, and therewith wash the uleer. If you put to it mellis ℥ j. it shall bee profitable to cleanse.

Another: *aque plantaginis ℥ vj. sublimati, ℥ j. salis ammoniaci, ℥ j. ss. salis communis, ℥ ij. aluminis, ℥ j.* coquantur in phiala vitrea ad consumptionem quarta partis. And bee it free to the Artist, to choose among these, this or that, whichsoever hee shall thinke fittest for his turne. After washing the ulcer, use thereinto one of these unguents following, to wit, *unguentum de plumbo*, or *de minio*, or *rubrum cum caphura*, *album cum caphura*, or, *de pompholyge*: or, *Recipe unguenti de plumbo, ℥ ij. unguenti populeonis, ℥ ij. succi plantaginis, ℥ j. alb. ovi, numero j.* mixe them in a leaden mortar. Or: *Recipe thutia preparata ℥ ss. plumbi usti & loti, cerussa lota, ana, ℥ j.* nutriantur in mortario plumbo cum aqua plantaginis, deinde adde boli armeni, terra sigillata, ana ℥ ij. ol. rosati, cere alba ana, q. s. or, *Rec. lithargyri, ℥ iij. ol. ros. aceti, ana, q. s. cerussa parum, misce.* It shall be better also to adde plumbum in vino

Calu. li. 3. ca. 10.

albo maceratum. Whereto also if you joyne nucem cupressi, thutiam, bauracem, & ustum & antimonium, you shall make it available for ulcers that are hard to be cicatrized. Or do it thus: *Rec. ol. rosarum, ana, ℥ j. succi plantaginis,*

gini, ℥ j. succi clymenon depurati, ℥ ij. ss. sevi hircini, ℥ j. ss. aluminis usti, ℥ j. lithargyri auri & argenti, ana, ℥ j. scoriz ferri, ℥ ij. pulverizentur ac simul coquantur tres horas, deinde adde cera alba, ℥ j. terebinthina ℥ vj. mercurij ex arte extincti, ℥ iij. caphura, ℥ j. eruginis ras. ℥ j. fiat unguentum: Rec. cerussa, lithargyri, boli armeni, terra sigillata, lapidis calaminaris, ana, ℥ j. santali albi & rub. baccarum myrthi, ros. rub. ana, ℥ ij. sem. papaveris mandragora, hyosciami, ana, ℥ j. ol. ros. & violati ana, ℥ iij. cera alba, ℥ iij. caphura, ℥ j. fiat ceratum. Recipe ol. ros. ol. myrthini, ana, ℥ ij. succi clymenon, ℥ iij. succ. plantaginis, ℥ ij. ping. vituli, ℥ j. ss. fol. caprifolij. & clymenon, ana, manipulum j. boyle them to the consumption of the juyces, then put thereto, lithargiri, ℥ ij. minij, ℥ j. caphura, ℥ j. masticis, ℥ ss. cerussa, antimonij, plumbi usti, ana, ℥ v. cera alba. q. s. fiat ceratum. Verie available is it likewise to steepe plates of lead, for certaine dayes, in alumined water, after rub them over cum argento vivo, and pierce them with holes, and so apply them. If the ulcer cannot bee overcome by these meanes, but still fretteth out, and creepeth further: then come to your cauterie actuall, or potentiall. Your potentiall, you may thus provide: Recipe sublimati ℥ ij. ss. unguenti populeonis, vel diachylonis, ℥ j. misce. Else with sublimate and unguentum album. Vsing then, after the removing of the escarre, unguentum de pompholyge, or some of these unguents aforesaid.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the filthie and putrified Ulcer.



Filthie and putrified ulcer, is that, which through his malicious nature, putrifieth the member, shedding out from it, either viscositie, soft flesh: or a stinking crust, from which vapoureth a filthie and carrenish fume. Such an ulcer is also called fraudulent. But if it go forward in his malice, and fall a creeping, it degenerateth into *sphacelus*. It cometh commonly after a carbuncle, or *anthrax*, or some abscesse, or wound evill handled.

Def.

Fraudulene
ulcer.

The cause is, sanguine humor depraved, thick, and boiling. The part affected is manifest, and the signes of the ulcer are evident by the definition.

Causes and
signes.

If the malice of this ulcer, grow walkeripe, that is, fall a creeping, it turneth to *Sphacelus*, and so to the death of the partie.

Prog

First, the sanguine humor, which is thicke and boiling, and hath gotten a certaine venemousnes and malignitie, is to be evacuated by bloud-letting, diet, and purging medicines, as is before set downe in the cure of phlegmon, Carbuncle and *Gangrene*. Then that in the part affected is to be cleansed, and done away, by medicines, such as, *farina bordei, fabarum, cicerum, orobi, lupinorum, iris, apium, aristolochia, hypericum, centaurium minus, gentiana, marubium, mel. aqua mulsa, aqua marina, lixivium, &c.* Wash therefore the filth away, with water and honie, or wine and honie, or with *aqua marina*: or a lee made *ex ʒ iij. cineris caulium, & corticis fabarum, cum aqua pluvie li. j. or, ex lixivii ʒ iij. mellis ʒ j. & pulveris precipitati ʒ ij.* Afterward apply either some usuall unguent or plaster: as namely, *unguent. de resina, ung. fuscum, apostolorum, de gummi, de pompholyge cum pulvere mercurij, & Egyptiacum,*

Cui

Cal li. 3. ca. 11.

T

Empl.

Empl. de gratia dei, Empl. divinum, rubrum Græcum, &c.
 Or one of these following: *Rec. succi apij, mellis, ana, ℥ iij.*
terebinthina, ℥ ij. ireos, ℥ vj. farina hordei, ℥ ij. fiat un-
guentum, or, Rec. succi absynthij, apij, plantag. ana, ℥ ij. far.
hordei, orobi, ana, ℥ j. ss. terebinthina, ℥ j. mellis ℥ ij. myr-
rha, ℥ ij. fiat unguentum: or, Recipe succi centaurij mino-
ris, ℥ v. succi apij, ℥ ij. succi plantaginis, ℥ ij. mellis, li. ss. te-
rebinthina ℥ ij. farina hordei, & orobi, ana, ℥ ij. ireos, ℥ ss.
fiat unguentum. And for a plaster thus: *Rec. galbani, opo-*
ponacis, bdellij, ammoniaci, ana, ℥ j. cere novæ li. j. ol. rosa-
ti li. ij. resine ℥ ij. lithargyri auri, li. j. ss. olibani, myrrha,
aloes, thuris, mastice, aristolochia rot. ana, ℥ j. ss. styracis
calamita ℥ ss. succi betonica, verbena, caprefolij. plantagi-
nis, pimpinella, cynoglossa, ana, ℥ j. lapidis hematitidis, ℥ ij.
cruginis rasilis ℥ j. fiat Emplastrum.

Ca'm. ibid.

Now if the ulcer fall to putrifying, wash it in *oxycrato* or *muria*, and then forme a plaster to it, *ex carnibus piscium salforum, farina orobi, aristolochia longa, scylla, & mel. in vino coct.* Or apply *unguentum Egyptiacum*, which to a deepe ulcer, you may use by way of injection, dissolving the same in *lixivio, vino & melle*, or the aforesaid decoction. Excellent also is *Avicenes* unguent thus compounded: *Recipe tragacanthi rub. ℥ j. calcis vivæ, aluminis, malicorij, ana, ℥ vj. thuris, gallarum, ana, ℥ ss. cere, olei, ana, q. s. fiat unguentum:* observing alwayes, that whilest the vehementer sort of mundificatives are used, you apply some defending medicines about the borders of the ulcer, as *unguentum de bolo*, and beds or stuphes wet in *oxycrato*, for the avoiding of inflammation. But if the ulcer yet more and more, eate upon the borders and parts adjoyning to it, it is requisite then, to use the medicines proper to the maligne ulcer. And sometime incision, to take away that which is putrified and corrupt. Else a cauterizing iron, or some sharpe medicine, such as *trochiscus asphodeli, de arsenico:* or this causticke following (which will mightily pierce in one houres space, and procure lesse paine then *arsenicum sublimatum.*) *Rec. calcis vivæ, li. ij. cineris il-*
cis,

cis, caulium fabarum, ac tartari, ana, li. j. solde ex qua fit vitrum, li. ss. axungia vitri, quart. j. cum capitello ex quo fit sapo. Let them stand seven dayes mixt together: after boyle them to the hardnesse of a stone, or a sufficient thicknesse and drines: you may adde also (if you list) *saponis mollis, ℥ j.* and this is profitable, not onely to the consuming of flesh, but of fistulous hardnesse also.

Here likewise may you have use of the sublimate Water, set downe in the Chapter aforegoing. Or make a medicine in solide forme, appliable on tents, as followeth: *Recipe terebinthinae lota, ℥ ss. cera alba, ℥ ij. liquefiant simul, deinde adde sublimati, ℥ j.* Move them till they bee cold. Or, *Recipe sublimati ℥ j. sanguinis draconis, ℥ ij. fiat pulvis,* which strawe upon the ulcer: or receive it with lint upon your probe, and therewith touch the ulcer, which also you may do to a bleeding veine: for it is a causticke, and astringent medicine. Many things also may be here in use, that are written in the Chapter aforegoing. And if further proceeding be yet required, go on to the cure of *Gangrana*, and *Sphacelus*.

Calm. ibid.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of a deepe and hollow banked Vlcer.



Deepe, cunnivaulted, or cavernous ulcers, Def. are those, which having strait orifices outward, and large scope and profundity inward, make many turnings and foldings, out of sight: some straight, some crooked: yet without hardnesse or cal-
lous growing.

They come commonly of apostumes not opened in due time, or wounds unartificially handled. The reason is this, that matter which is retained longer time, in a ripe apostume then is meet, becommeth sharpe and fretting,

Causes and signes.

and so (at length) worketh corners and cavities to it self, which are verie hardly healed. For to the affected part, which now is become weake, will all superfluous humors both of the next parts, and of the whole bodie, flow, and by that meanes, the ulcer become hardly curable. The ulcers hollownesse is discernable by diligent sounding the same, either with tents or probes of silver or lead: or smal stalks or roots of hearbes, or waxe candles: else certaine coloured injections.

Progn

The goodnesse, and little quantitie of *sanies*, or *pus*, with the vanishing of paine and swelling, which first were present, shew the hollownesse to fill with flesh and be glutinated: or contrariwise.

Cure,

Appoint a slender diet, according to the nature of the bodie, and humours. And purging medicines after the like rate. If there be any distemperature, *phlegmon*, *Erysipelas*, or paine, first remove them. For unlesse the symptoms be first done away, the ulcers cavities cannot bee filled up. For it cannot bee, that either the growing of flesh, or joyning of cavities, or inducing of cicatrices, can be rightly performed, unlesse the subject flesh come first to his naturall state and condition. And how these accidents may be removed, you shall observe out of the curation of wounds. If the hollownesse of the ulcer reach downward, and the orifice be above, either make incision from the orifice to the bottome (which is best to do when the hollow runneth by the skinne) or at least make a vent in the bottome, if it be perillous to do otherwise. But the best is alwayes (if nothing gainstand it) to dissect the hollownesse throughout, rather then to make incision on the other side of the hollow. For so shall the vicer bee brought to healing both easilier and sooner. The cavities being all laid open, by applying then, fit medicines, on your lints and plageats, so purge and drie the whole hollownesse, that at the length, flesh may grow againe, the cavities bee filled, and the ulcer brought to perfect soundnesse: after the order set downe in the Chapter of deepe and

and hollow wounds. But if you make your incision on the other side of the hollownesse, suffer first some sufficient store of matter to gather together in the bottome of the cavities, to the making of the skinne both thinner, and sagging outward: as also for the easier conveying of a probe into the bottome. Now let your probe be smooth, and anointed with some unctuous thing, having an eye in the hinder end, like a needle, to carrie with it a ceton, made of hempe, or some slender cloth, or soft band. After incision, appease the paine that groweth, and fluxe of blood, with the white of an egge, and such other helps as serve to the suppressing of bloudie profusion. After this againe, when need requireth, put in a fresh ceton, armed with some mundifying medicine: which you shall the aptlier do, by tying, or stitching it to the old, when it is plucked out. Otherwise, if neither the cavity can commodiously be cut forth, nor yet opened in the bottome: yet then have you cure for it, by mundifying, incarnative, and glutinative medicines: thus, first mundifie it with injections, made *ex oxymel.* * *œnomelite, vino astringenti, aqua* * A mixture

alluminosa, melle, lixivio, aqua marina, pulvere mercurii, of wine and
&c. Or thus: *Rs. aquæ plantaginis, aqua peculi ros. aqua* honic.

caprifolii, ana, ℥ ij. ung. Egyptiaci, ℥ j. ss. fiat injectio.
 Another: *Recipe aqua plantaginis, aqua peculi ros. ana ℥*
iiij. vini albi, ℥ ij. aluminis usti, ℥ ss. bac carum myrthi,
aloes, ana, ℥ j. misce fiat injectio. A third: *Rec. hordei in-*
tegrî. P. j. ss. ceterac, agrimonia, ana, m. j. centaurii mino-
ris, absynthii, ana, m. ss. coquantur in melicrato & fiat in-
jectio. Or dissolve unguentum *Egyptiacum* in lixivio &
melle. Thus when the ulcer is sufficiently purged, and
 made meet for filling with flesh and glutination, use
 these meanes: *Recipe hordei, P. j. rad. ireos, fol. oliva,*
plantaginis, agrimonia, ana, m. ss. coquantur in aqua, & co-
latura, li. ss. dissolve mellis ros. ℥ ij. myrrha, ℥ ij. ss. thuris,
masticis, ana, ℥ j. fiat injectio. Another: *Rec. decoctionis*
hordei, li. j. mellis ros. col. ℥ iiij. sarcocolla ℥ ij. myrrha, thu-
ris,

ris, ana, ℥j. vini, ℥vj. coquantur ad tertias, quibus interdum aliquid aloes, addi potest. An unguent: Recipe farina hordei, farina lupinorum, ana, ℥j. mellis, ℥iij. thuris, masticis, ana, ℥ij. myrrhe, ℥ss. terebinthina lota, ℥j. ss. ol. hyperici, q. s. fiat ung. For plaster you may use, de minio, apostolorum or Diachalciteos, &c. Or else this: Rec. nitri tenuissime triti, ℥iij. aqua rosarum, ℥ij. ss. coquantur simul lento igne ad crassitiem, semper agitando: postea adde terebinthina, ol. veteris, ana, ℥iij. cere, q. s. fiat ceratum. There may be applyed in this case, hollow tents of lead, with boulders, and an expressing kinde of ligature, a peece of sponge being laid in the orifice: by which meanes, the matter being partly pressed, and partly sucked forth, the ulcer may be kept drier. In the meane time, it shall not be amisse, to fortifie the parts round about, with some medicine, partly repellent, and partly discutient: as this following decoction. Rs. calamenthi, origani, salvia, matricaria, absynthii, roris marini, ana, m. j. chamom. stachados, ros. rub. ana, P. j. nuces cupressi x. satis, ℥ij. aluminis, ℥x. mellis li. j. coquantur in lixivio & vino austero ad tertias, & fiat fotus. Else take other astringent medicines, as sumach. plantag. balaust. rosas, myrt. and boyle them in wine to that purpose.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of a Fistula.

Def.



Causes and signs.

Fistula is a narrow, long, and callous growne cavitie, little painfull, and for the most part, following apostumes unartificially handled.

It commeth of euill humors, especially phlegmaticke and melancholicke, &c. What part is taken therewith, by sight and search, it is easily discovered. Signes are callous, growings, horrible virulency, little paine, &c.

A fistula

A fistula if it have hurt some bone, cartilage, sinew, or muscles : or if it occupie a joynt : or have pierced to the bladder, lungs, matrice : or to the great veines or arteries : or to the emptie spaced parts, such as the throat, stomach, or breast, it is pernicious. And those are alwaies perillous also, that tend to the guts. A fistula in the fundament, lurking without an orifice, or that hath manifold turnings, or endeth in the bone, is hardly healed. A fistula manifoldwise creeping, with many turning corners and crooked windings, is cured onely by the hand. If a fistula pierce deeper, then that a collirie can be sent into it, it is curable onely by handie operation.

First, the cause of the fistula, to wit, hurtfull humors hindring the healing of it, are to be diminished and taken away, partly by dyet, partly by preparing and purging medicines, according to the nature of the humors. Secondly, the inner parts must be strengthened, as by these potions devised for that purpose : 1 *Recipe agrimonia partes ij. plantag. partes, ij. fol. olivæ, part. j. scindantur minutim & contundantur : postea in vino albo, coquantur, & fiat colatura*, whereof let the Patient take \mathfrak{z} j. ss. every morning : 2 *Recipe osmundæ regalis* (which with Dioscorides, is *filix mas*) *scrophularia ana, part. j. agrimonia, centaury minoris, ana, partes ij. aristolochia, gentiana, ana, part. ss. rad. filicis part. j. philipendula part. ij. coquantur in vino albo, addendo sacchari, q. s.* And give of that decoction every morning, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. you may adde *Guaiacum* also to the same decoction, and after the callus of the fistula is taken away, it shall availle to use *Guaiacum* sodden in wine or water, having regard to the Patients strength, and humors, and even as you covet to make it more or lesse drying. Thirdly, the fistula it selfe is to be dealt withall : and first if it be strait and narrow orificed, it must be enlarged with a tent of gentian, or the *trochises de minio*, or *ex radice brionia* : or *dracunculi*, or a sponge thus prepared : *Recipe cera, resina ana, \mathfrak{z} j. sublimati, \mathfrak{z} j. liquefeat cera cum resina, postea adde sublimatum*, soake your sponge

in that mixture, and by and by plucke it out, lest it burne, then diligently presse it. After this, root out the callousnesse, either by medicines, or handie operation. Simple medicines to that end are, *auripigmentum rubrum, sublimatum, aqua sublimata, arsenicum, spondilij radix, veratrum nigrum, elaterium, laserpitij succus &c.* compound are, *trochisci asphodeli, trochis. de arsenico, aqua alchymistarum,* or this injection: *Recipe ung. egyptiaci ℥ss. sublimati, ℥ss. arsenici, ℥j. lixivij. ℥j. aqua rosarum, ℥ij. aqua plantag. ℥iiij. coquantur ad tertias:* make therewith injection three daies: and ever after injection, close up the orifice with waxe, or bombast, that the same abiding within, may worke the better, and consume the fistula. The handie operation to be performed in this case, is either incision onely, without canterie, or else incision and cauterie together. The incision done alone, is to bee followed all along the hollow, to the very bottome of the fistula: after which you must take out the callous, either with your nailes, or instruments, so as the place may be left pure and cleane from all filthinesse, and quicke and perfect flesh every where appeare: and this is the true cure of the fistula: which must be done by and by in the beginning, if nothing let. Incision and cauterie together is thus to be done, if nerves or arteries forbid not. First trye whether the fistula runne right forward, or crooked, by searching with a probe or waxe candle: if you finde it lye shallow, and narrow, make it more evident, with your probe holding in it, and in good order, cut it along with your incision knife. If there be many turnings or windings, those prosecute in like sort, with probe and knife. Now when you are come to the end of the fistula, fill all the ulcer, so, with tents, or lints, dipt in the white of an egge, as the lippes of it may be kept asunder for going together againe. The day following, burne the place, either with hot iron, or causticke: to wit, *cum pulvere asphodelorum, vel arsenico, vel hydrargyro,* or other such like. But if the fistula lye not shallow, but tendeth just inwards,

wards, when you have made, first, your incision, as deepe as can be, and as is lawfull to goe, if it be possible take away the callousnesse round about, as was said even now: and if any of it be left behinde, waste it after ward with some burning medicine. If much callous have remained, and will not give place to such medicines, burne it with hot irons. Observing alwaies by the way, to lay aloft, and round about the place, things that may coole and beate backe, and thus the fistula being burned, and dried, as it ought, must be attended the first daies following, with some mitigatorie medicine: as *oleo cum ovi luteo mixto*. After that, applying those things, that may loose the crust: such as butter or other like. When callous is gone, mundifie the ulcer with putting in of *aqua mulsa*, or *cum decoctione crui cum melle*: then applying this unguent: *Rs. terebynthia in aqua vite abluta, ℥ iij. succi apij, suc. cynoglossa, ana, ℥ vj. mellis ros. col. ℥ j. ss. aristolochie rotunda, ℥ ij. farina lupinorum, ℥ ss. coquantur succi & terebynthia cum melle rosae usque ad consumpt. medietatis succorum, deinde reliqua misceantur: esse mundificativum ex apio*, or such other may serve. When the fistula shall be pure and cleane, then use medicines to increase and fill up with flesh: such as *cinis rad. liliorum crematarum*, or this powder: *Rs. rad. chamaeleontis nigri, corticis pini, thuris masculi, aristolochie longa, ana, part. equales, fiat pulvis*: a collirie to that purpose is thus made: *Rec. aquae vite, ℥ ij. vini malvat. ℥ j. mellis ros. ℥ x. myrrha, rad. peucedani trita, ana, ℥ ij. sarcocolla, aloes, ana, ℥ j. ss. misceantur, & coquantur unica bullitione*, and hereof inject into the fistula with a syringe: another, *Rec. squamma eris, eruginis, ammoniaci, thymiamatis, ana, partes equales: ex aceto terito, & pastillum conflato*: hereof fashion tents according to the fistula, and apply them: an unguent to incarne make thus, *Rs. terebynthia in aqua vite lota, ℥ iij. succi apij, & cynoglossa, ana, ℥ vj. mellis ros. col. ℥ j. ss. fiat decoctio ad consm. medietatis, postea adde aristolochie rod. ℥ ij. farina*

farina lupini, ℥ss. radic. peucedani, rad. ireos, myrrha, sarcocolla, ana, ℥j. misce.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Cancer exulcerate.

Def.



cholic blood.

Causes and
signes.

It commeth of melancholike humors, and of wounds or ulcers evill handled. Signes are, paine, hardnesse, swelling: the ulcer as it were gnawed, uneven, filthie, swart colour, and stinking. The matter of it thin, watrish, blacke or yellow, evill favouring.

Prog.

A cancer that is in the veines, sinewes and bones, is hardly cured. An aged cancer, and such as hath got a habite in the member, is incurable. So also is a cancer hidden in the interiour parts.

Cure.

First take away the melancholike humor, by dyet, blood-letting, and purging, like as is afore set downe in the hidden, or not exulcerate cancer. Then for the cancer it selfe, if it be externall, and superficially rooted, fetch it out, roote and all, with instruments or causticke medicines: to wit, cut it wholly away, with an incision knife, and presse the thicke blood out of all the veines neere to it, that it may flow forth. After againe joyne the lippes of the ulcer, and goe forward to cure it as another ulcer. Some consume it with a cautery. And others, after the cutting and pressing out the blood, apply also a cauterie, with causticke medicines it may be done: as *cum arsenico sublimato*. But then the places about it, must be defended with

with an unguent *de bolo*, for avoyding inflammation. After procure the casting of the eschar: and so proceede in the cure, as in other ulcers. Now if the cancer ulcerate bee in some inner part, deeply rooted, and neere a principall part, so as it cannot be cured, yet then at the least, we may use meanes to hinder his increase: as letting blood, if nothing hinder, and using such a dyet as may ingender good blood: to wit, barley creame, whay, birds flesh, stone fishes, mallowes, arrage, beetes, cucumbers, a little wine, and that watred. But sharpe meates, much filling, &c. hurt. Let his purging medicines be such, as in the exulcerate cancer. His locall medicines drying, but without all biting: such as, *succus solani*, or *acetosa*, *aqua solani*, *acetosa*, *plantaginis*, *plumbum*, *antimonium*, *oleum sulphuris*, unguent. *album*, *de lithargyro*, unguent. *de plumbo* &c. *vinum*, in which *tapsus barbatus* is sodden: or you may artificially prepare them, like these following: a water: *Rec. succi solani*, *succi sempervivi*, *succi acetosa*, *succi scabiosa*, *succi caprifoly*, *succi tapsi barbati*, *succi scrophularie*, *succi philipendula*, *succi linaria*, *succi agrimonie ana*, li. ss. *succi omphacii*, li. j. *carnis limacum*, *carnis ranarum*, *carnis onocro-*
rum, ana, li. ss. *albuminum ovorum numero vi*. *aluminis*, ℥ ij. *caphura*. ℥ j. *distillentur omnia in alembico plumbeo*, and therewith foment the place. An unguent: *Recipe cerusse uste* & *quinquies in aqua rosaceo lota*, ℥ j. *plumbi usti*, & *loti*, ℥ j. *thutia preparata*, ℥ ss. *lithargyri nutriti*, ℥ ij. *suc. solani*, *sempervivi*, *hyoscyami*, ana, ℥ j. *lactis sem. papaveris cum aqua ros. extracti* ℥ y. *lactis mulieris* ℥ j. *olei ros.* ℥ iiij. *cera alba*, ℥ j. *misce*: another, *Rec. ung. pompholyg.* ℥ j. ss. *ung. albi*, *lithargiri*, *plumbi usti*, & *loti*, ana, ℥ ss. *succi scabiosa*, *solani*, ana, ℥ y. *ol. omphacini vel de ranis*, ℥ iiij. *fiat ung. in mortario plumbeo*. A third, *Recipe thutia preparata*, *cerusse lota*, *plumbi loti*, *lithargyri loti*, *coriandri preparati*, *amyl*, ana, ℥ ss. *cera alba*, ℥ y. *ol. ros. vel de ramis*, li. j. *mucilag. sem. psilij cum succo scabiosa*, *herba Roberti*, *linaria*, *thapsi barbati extracta*, ℥ ij. *misce*. A fourth, *Recipe plumbi usti* & *loti*, ℥ ij. *antimonij loti* ℥ y.

℞ ij. pompholygis, ℥ iiij. cerussa ℞ j. ss. caphura ℞ j. lapidis
 hematitis ℥ ij. utriusque corallij, ana, ℥ ij. cineris cancro-
 rum ℞ ij. succi plantag. & solani, ana, ℥ ij. ol. ros. vel de ra-
 nis q. s. fiat linimentum in mortario plumbeo.

There are some more particular ulcers, which might
 here be handled, which I would also have done by way of
 supply, as in other places, save that my booke of ulcers al-
 ready extant, can well deliver mee of so much labour for
 that point.

THE



THE
FOURTH BOOK
INTREATING OF
Fractures and Dislocations.

CHAP. I.

Of Fractures.



Fracture is a division or breaking Det.
of a bone, by meanes of some out-
ward violence done unto the part.

Causes are, things of weight fall- Causes and
ling on the place, or falling of the signes.
partie from high, and such other
waies, as the Patient can best de-
clare unto you. Whether the fra-
cture be overthwart or long-waies,

you shall thus discern. If it be overthwart, the parts of
the bone in feeling, doe seeme in that place, severall, and
disioynde : the figure of the member is unequall. The part
is full of paine when it is touched : and when the member
is moved and diversly handled, the bones make a noyse
and

and crackling. If it be long-waies, the parts in handling, is to be perceived more then naturally thicke, with paine, and unevennesse, the other signes being away.

Prog.

The arme and cubite bones : as also the thighs, legges, and finger bones, are not dangerous : if they be broken in their middest. But the neerer the fracture is to the head, (be it upper or nether) of the bone, so much the worse is it judged. If a ribbe be wholly broken, the case is hard. A fracture in the nostrils is the worse, when the breach of the bone, or gristell, is accompanied with a wound in the skinne. In a fracture of the skull, these things foretell of evill: to wit, the membran unmoveable, blacke, swart, or otherwise evill coloured, losse of the wits, sharpe vomit, resolution or else distention of the nerves : blackish flesh, and stifnesse of the jawes and necke. A simple transverse fracture is most tollerable. A slope fracture with loose fragments, is worse : but a sharpe pointed worst of all. A fracture with paine, or inflammation, or contusion of the flesh, is evill: for that it cannot be restored, till those accidents be first removed. And if a wound be in the flesh also, the case is evill: specially if it be in the muscles of the thigh or shoulder bone. A glutination of bones, in a declining age, cholericke persons, and recovering health, is most difficult : but in decrepit and very aged ones, impossible. Moreover, a fracture, the elder it is, so much the worse it is. The skull asketh thirty dayes to be joyned in; the arme and legge (if they be rightly handled) about forty, the cubite is knit for the most part, in thirty daies. The bone of the nose broken, joyneth in eight or tenne daies space. A ribbe souldreth in one and twenty daies. The jaw, and cannell bone, betweene fourteene and one and twenty daies. The shoulder bone *humerus*, and the thighes, betweene twenty seven, and forty daies.

Cure.

Your Patient being placed, according as his case requirereth, appoint two ministers to apply their hands to the fracture, one above, another beneath it, which may by pulling the member, one upward, another downeward,

or

or the one to the right hand, the other to the left ward: in just order, joyne againe the broken parts of the bone, and fit them to their naturall fashion and placing. If you stand in need of more force, or stronger stretching, prepare large tyals of strong linnen, which being fastened above and beneath the fracture, with two assistants, one drawing one way, another another way, pull out the member as much as you need: taking heed that you make not over-violent extension in the member, specially in drier bodies, lest vehement paine, fevers, convulsion, and resolutions be procured.

Beware also, that in the stretching of the member, none of the outstrouting bones be broken, which would make the cure more difficult to performe. When the member therefore is somewhat more then naturally stretched out, apply your hands then to the fracture, and couch the bones in their places againe: after let those that stretch the member let go their hands by little and little, till the member be againe returned to his length. And thus you shall know whether the bones be right: if the paine do flake, and the sense of pricking vanish. *Hippocrates* in his booke of Fractures, teacheth another kinde of setting, by the instrument called *glossocomium*: which is done, like as, by the sentence of a judge, tormentors stretch upon the racke, suspected persons: notwithstanding that this other way is both more easie and familiar. After now the bones are couched in their places againe, let your studie bee, so to retaine and keepe them. Anoint therefore all the member *cum ol. rosaceo* warme, or *ol. myrthino* or *masticino*, sprinckling thereupon *ex pulvere masticis*. After, *Recipe boli armeni, terra sigillata, farina volatilis, ana partes aequales, excipiantur albuminibus ovorum*, and upon thinne stupes, orderly platted, and wet in water and vinegar and wrung out, apply it: laying againe aloft on them, a cloth wet in water and vinegar: this done, with a soft firme rowle, wound up at both ends, and wet in water and vinegar, fetch three or foure turnes about the fracture: after that,

that, dispose one end upward, and the other downward, but reducing the lower end, to the upper part againe. And for that cause, provide in the beginning, that, that end of the rowle, that goeth downwards, bee so much longer then the other. As for the length and breadth of the rowle, that is alwayes to be ordained proportionable to the greatnesse of the fracture and member. In the meane time, looke that your binding be neither too slacke, nor too strait. For the one doth no good, to the retaining of the bones in their places, the other causeth paine and inflammation, prohibiteth nourishment and vitall spirits to be communicated to the member, and hindreth the evaporation of excrements. Yet most strait of all must the ligature be in the place of the fracture: which to bee so, you shall, partly by your owne handling, partly by the parties feeling, understand. After rowling, apply also your splents (although *Hippocrates* and other ancients apply not them till the seventh day) not in such sort as that they may constraine or binde the part (for so they should either stirre up, or maintaine paine and swelling in the part:) but onely as they may containe the meete position of the member, and underfet the bones on each side, restored to their places. In the beginning therefore apply splents, but not too straightly, till the time that feare of paine and inflammation bee past: and then tye them straighter. See your splents bee smoothe and even plained of thinne wood, or pastboard, or hide-leather. Some instead of splents, use barkes of trees, but they are not sufficient stablishment for the bones. If for the inequalitye of the member, splents cannot bee applyed, the hollow disvantaged places must be filled up, with beds, and boulstring clothes for that purpose: and so the splents being lapt in wooll or flaxe, must bee bound about the fracture, one a finger distance from another, so, as they may not slip their places: shunning to touch a joynt with them, and specially the inner bowing of it. Moreover, when you have bound up the member, in order, provide
for

for the fit placing of it: which is that, that is most voide of paine, and answerable to the naturall and accustomed figure, and wherein the patient may longest endure it. *Galen* calleth that the rightest figure, which hath the veines, arteries, and muscles rightest. The cornered figure is rightest to the arme. Therefore to the conservation of the rowled member, some sew (most closely) straw in a linnen cloth, and making thereof as it were a bed, do place and tye the member therein. Others make a case fit for it, after the same manner. If thus then it go forward, so as neither paine, inflammation, itching, ulcer, nor other symptome inolest, and the fracture it selfe is rightly restored, then ought both the bindings and splents to abide untill the fifteenth day: fomenting the member meane while, round about it, *cum ol. myrtino, & mastichino*. Profitable also is it, if you apply (especially the first dayes) a defensive to the upper part of the member. Then after fiftene dayes, loose the bindings: foment the part, *cum vino decoctionis absynthy & rosarum, cum sale*, and againe, for other seven dayes, use the same medicines as before. After which time also, foment the place as is now said, but apply *Emplastrum oxycroceum* upon it. By these meanes, shall nature joyne againe the broken bones (like as sometime also without medicines) which she doth by engendring a callous substance betwixt the broken parts, *callus*, whereby they are glewed together againe. The same callous ariseth from the nourishment of the bone, and is therefore better helped by dyet fit for that purpose. Let the patient therefore use meats of good juyce, and which can nourish much (unlesse there be a wound) and which may also engender thicke and cleaving juyces: for such are fit to make this soulder. And such are these, to wit, ryce, wheat, the extremes and intrails of beasts, chiefly of the kidde, and weather. In the beginning let his dyet be but slender, abstaining from wine and flesh, till the tenth day, at which time callous beginneth to engender. When a fracture is in the lower parts of the bodie, fel-

dome

dome move the bellie, neither with clisters, nor purging medicines, but sometime open a veine to stay the defluxion. Thus much of a simple fracture: now if it be complicate, as with contusion or wound, then must you also observe to do further, then hitherto hath beene said. As if there be a contusion withall, your ligature shall not be as aforesaid, but as *Hippocrates* counselleth, your rowle must runne from either side of the contusion, slopewise along, after the fashion of the Greeke letter χ , that the contused place may remaine uncovered, so as you may alwayes come to dresse it, not unrowling the member. After the same mannér shall you do, if there be a wound: providing first, if there be any loose bones, that pricke, to take them forth at the beginning.

Symptomes.

Hippocrates cureth a fracture with a wound, the same way, as that without a wound, save that hee makes his binding looser, in the place of the wound, then if there were none. He useth also moe rowlers, because he rowleth looser. Also he commeth not so soone to the use of his splints, and appointeth a slenderer diet. Now if any symptome arise, or the fracture proceed not rightly, *Hippocrates* willethe to unrowle the member every third day, and so to deale with the symptome. The symptomes which commonly cumber are these: unproportionable growth of *Callus*, paine, inflammation, itching, *Gangrene*, and uncomely forme of the member. The *Callus* is unproportionable, if it either want, or abound. If it grow too scarcely therefore, use moderate profusion of warme water, to the place, as also frications, and *Emplastrum ex pice*: for these things draw nourishment to the affected part. Againe, medicines that have digerent and spending facultie, do diminish a new overgreat growne *Callus*: as doth *laminaplumbea*, strait bound to the place, also immoderate frication, or done with *oleo, sale, ac nitro*, or much fomentation with warme water, and vomiting, with a thinne dyet. If there be paine, or inflammation, unrowle the member (if it be rowled) speedily, and apply

apply wooll with oyle and vinegar : or other such convenient helpes, to the pained and inflamed part. And neither shall you make any rowling to the member, nor yet apply splents (till the inflammation bee removed) save onely, so farre, as they may stay the member, and keepe on the medicines applyed : that is, verie loosely. Some counsell liberall fomentation with warme water, whilst the inflammation endureth, and a little use of it, after it is gone: but inflammation and paine once banished, then rowling and splenting as aforesaid, are to be used. If there be noysome itching, or pustules, foment the place *cum aqua, aceto & sale*, and use to it *ung. album, diapompholygos, populeon*, or such other. If through contusion, or any such matter, some danger of a *gangrene* bee threatned, scarifie the part affected. And if the *Gangrene*, or other creeping putrifaction have taken place meet with it, with such engines, as are set downe against such enemies in other places of this booke. Finally, if after the fracture set, and the place growne, the member shew awrie, and lose his naturall figure: then must you go back again, breaking first the *callus*, and after, restore the member aptly, in forme aforesaid : which to do, you must first make soft the *callus*, by such mollifying medicines as follow : some being plasters, some fomentations, some unguents : *Rec. fol. cicuta m. iij. fiat decoctio* : herewith foment the part, then stampe the leaves with *axungia suilla* or *galline*, and lay it upon as a plaster, after fomenting : for this softneth *callus* marvellously, so, as that within nine dayes it may easily be broken, and the member be fit to set againe. In the end, this sparadrap following is much availing. *Rec. thuris, mastice, farine volatilis, ana, ℥ ij. boli armeni, ℥ ij. cera, sevi arietis, ana, li. ss. resina, ℥ ss. ol. ros. ℥ ij. lique fiat cera & resina cum sevo & oleo, & ijs cunctis ab igne, pulveres iniiciantur & fiat emplastrum*. Or dippe clothes therein and make a sparadrap. A fomentation is made *ex decoctione capitis, pedum, & intestinorum vervicis, corticis medie ulmi, rad. althea, cum farina sem. lini, sanguis*.

chamomilla, meliloti: these are to be sod in *vino & aqua*, then let the member being covered with a cloth, receive the fume of it. After foment it with decocted oyle, and anoint it with one of the unguents following: *Recipe unguenti de althea, & agrippe, ana, ℥ j. ol. chamomelini, liliorum, amigdal. dulc. ana, ℥ ss. ol. laurini, ℥ j. pingued. gallinae, medulla cruris vituli, & vacca, ana, ℥ ss. assypi, ℥ ss. mucilag. sem. lini & fenugreci, ana, ℥ j. cera, q. s. fiat unguentum.*

Another: *Rec. rad. altheae, li. j. ireos, scilla, ana, ℥ ij. iuear: bretica, herba paralyfis, cynoglosse, ana, m. j. coquantur, zerantur, exprimantur, & colatura adde pinguedinis gallinae, & anseris, ana, ℥ ij. butyri recentis, ℥ j. ss. axungia suilla, ℥ j. amurcae oleivini, & de lilio, ana, ℥ ij. cera terebinthine, gummi hederae, ana, ℥ ss. galbani, ℥ ss. colophonia, resina, ana, ℥ j. fiat unguentum.*

CHAP. II.

Of Luxations.

Def.



Luxation is the slipping of a joynt forth of his native position, and proper lodging, into another strange and unwonted seat, whereby voluntarie moving is hindered.

Causes and
signes.

The Greekes call it *Exarthrema*. It hath causes both inward and outward: The outward are, falls, strokes, extension, wrenching, wrong writhing, &c. to be understood by the patients speech. Inward causes are, mucous, and pituitous humors. That the joynt is displaced, these are signes: to wit, Tumor in that part, where the bone lyes, that is leapt out, and a pit or cavities in the place, from which it is departed. Also, paine and difficultie, or privation of moving in that member.

Prog.

A luxation, wherein the borders of the bones, that is, the

the brinks of the cavities are broken, is judged worst. If the head slip out towards the hinder part, it cannot be againe compelled into the place, but by and by bringeth death. Of bones that are moved from their places, some slip out, and are repoused againe easier, others more hardly. The knee, as it easily slippeth out, so, with no great ado, is it to be driven to his place againe. Luxation of the fingers make no great businesse. The cubit, as it seldome and hardly slippeth out, so, if it bee out it causeth much trouble. The shoulder contrariwise is neither hard to unjoynt, specially in leane persons, nor yet to bring againe into his place. The jaw-bone, shoulder-blade, *ostali*, the heele-bone, the hand, and plant or middle of the foot, do commonly knit againe in 14. or 21. dayes. The hippe in fiftie dayes, and the foot it selfe in sixtie: if rest be given. Whosoever hath his hippe unjoynted, through daily paine wherewith he is there molested, his legge after, wasteth, and he becommeth lame, if he be not cured. To what luxations soever, inflammation, or wound, or great and sharpe paine happeneth, these, besides that they are verie hard to be cured, are also full of danger. It is an evident signe of the comming of the bone againe into his naturall place. if it made a cracke, or noyse when it returned to his seat againe: and by and by the figure and conformation of it, be in sight and handling, the same it was, or like the same member on the other side. All old luxations, and which by time are callous growne, do either verie hardly, or never receive cure. Those parts which in childhood are displaced, and not set againe grow lesse then the others.

The bone that is displaced, must be stretched forth, and then by force compelled againe, from the place whitherto it is gone, contrariwise to his proper seat, whence he is slipped. But there is not one and the same reason of extending all the parts: but divers and sundrie, according to the nature of the luxated part, and according to the disposition, situation, and knitting of the bones, tendons, and

nerves:

nerves : For sometime it is done with the hand, sometime not without bands or tyalls (as is said in fractures) and sometime we are driven to doe it by engines, for that purpose, such as *glossocomium*. Thus when that joynt is placed againe, studie so to keepe it : strengthening and confirming the member, with anoynting it, *ex ol. rosaceo, myrrino*, or, *mastichino*, and after, applying a linnen cloath steeped in *rosaceo* : next that light stuphes and cloathes, overspread *cum ovi candido*, and some powder of astringent things. Last of all, use your rowles, wet in water and vineger, of breadth and length according to the part you have in hand. Further, you shall apply splents, of some stiffe leather, or paste-board : so yet, as the binding may not be too strait: lest paine and inflammation be thereby caused. All which once done, in certaine order, and manner, and the member duely placed, leave it so, till the seventh or tenth day, unlesse some symptome arise. When you come the second time, to dresse your Patient, foment the member with warme water, both to swage paine, (if any be) and to evaporate, or discusse superfluities in the affected part. That done, cloath the member againe, with a plaster *ex pulvere astringente, & ovorum albuminibus*: and binde it harder.

Luxation complicate.

A luxation sometime is complicate with a wound, or a fracture : if it be with a wound, it requireth great wisdom and diligence in the cure of it : for that sometime while the bones are placed, great perill, nay death it selfe is inferred. For when as the nerves and muscles thereabout lying, are by stretching, easily inflamed; it followeth likewise that grievous dolour, great convulsions, and sharpe fevers must easily insue, especially in the great joynts. For the neerer that the luxated joynt with a wound, is to the principall members, the greater feare is it, of the coming of such accidents. Therefore according to *Hippocrates* judgement, no joynts can be safely set againe, beside the hands, feete and fingers : in which also, he warneth of wise proceeding, and that nothing be done headily

headily or rashly. Therefore, to be short, the joynts luxated, must by and by, in in the beginning (while the part is void of inflammation) be placed, but a joynt displaced with a wound also, must be assayed to be set, by a meane intension, or stretching, because it cannot suffer much stretching, without danger. If it succcede aright, use diligence, that no inflammation arise. But if there grow inflammation, convulsion, or other such, after the joynt is placed, displace the same againe, if it may bee done without violence, and if we feare such a hazard or perill (because peradventure the joynt inflamed, will not, without force, be driven from his place againe, it shall be better, if (in the beginning, in such cases of the great joynts, as the thighes and shoulders) you leave off, and deferre the placing of them. Afterward, when the inflammation is ceased, (which is commonly the seventh, or ninth day after) using some preface to the Patients friends, of the danger that is like to follow such reposition, as also on the other side, that lamenesse and weakenesse necessarily follow, if it be not set: indeavour safely, and without violence, to drive the bone into his place againe. As for the wound, deale with it according as is taught afore in the fracture with a wound. Also observe that every displaced member, with a wound; if it be not set againe, must so be placed, as may be most to the Patients ease. Above all, see that it be not moved, nor hang downeward. If there be a fracture with the luxation, yet without a wound, the member then is to be extended, according to the common manner, and so with the hands to be fashioned into his place, according as is taught in simple fractures before. But if there be a wound also, a convenient cure thereof, is to be fetched from the instructions already given, for the handling of fractures and luxations complicate with wounds. And to speake in a word: if a luxation happen with a fracture, the luxation (if it may be) first, the fracture next is to be restored. If that cannot be, then compasse the cure of the fracture first, and after his *Callus* is

Accidents.

growne firme, undertake the luxation. Now concerning accidents: If inflammation grow, prevent or stay it, by meanes spoken of in the cure of Phlegmon, and other places. Paine you may mitigate by applying *lana succida ex hydraleo calido; & aceti momento*. If there be any callous hardnesse, by continuance of time, gathered betweene the luxated bones, foment the place *cum decocto altheae, malva;* and other mollifying medicines: then anoint it with *unguent. de althea*. After lay upon a plaster of *Diachylon magnum*, or else in steede thereof, *lana succida in mucilage quapiam e molliente delibuta*. To the same end also, *cortex radice malvarum* decocted in water, and stamp *cum axungia, vel anserino pingui*, to the forme of a cataplasme, is reckoned effectually. Thus then, the parts within being sufficiently softened, give the luxated bone his seat againe.

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FINIS.

CHIRURGIE

Handwritten text in a historical script, likely Latin or German, covering the main body of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs, with some lines indented. The script is cursive and somewhat faded, typical of older manuscripts.

MDCCXXII

A Treatise of
CHIRVRGERIE:

Briefly comprehending the generall
and particular curation of VLCERS.

Collected out of severall famous Authors,
especially *Antonius Calmeteus Vergesatus*,
and *Iohannes Tagaltius*.

By **JOHN BANISTER** Gent. Practiser in
Physicke and Chirurgie.

*Hereunto is annexed certaine experiments of
mine owne invention, truly tryed, and
daily of me practised.*



LONDON,
Printed by **THOMAS HARPER.**

M DC. XXXIII.

CHRISTIAN VIGILANCE

Principally comprehending the general
and particular commandments of WICKLIFFE

Collected out of several famous Authors,
Especially containing the summe of the
high-scholasticke and scholasticke

By JOHN BANISTER Gent. Minister in
St. Dunstons Church, London.

Printed by T. W. at the
signe of the Anchor, in
St. Dunstons Church, London.



TO THE RIGHT
WORSHIPFULL MASTER
THOMAS STANHOPE Esquire, and
high-Sheriffe of Nottingham-shire, this
present yeare of our Lord, 1575.

*John Banister prayeth prosperous life, conti-
nuall health, and daily increase of worship.*



IN those dayes (right Worship-
full) when the world was un-
formed, orders unprovided, and
laws not established, but all sorts
of men and ages, enjoyed and
embraced their owne licentious
libertie : Before Princes rooke
power, Magistrates authoritie, and Rulers govern-
ment : At what time Art was unknowne, Myste-
ries unsearched, and studies neglected, the people of
all Nations lived in beastly and brutish manner, fol-
lowing their owne fancie as a God, and their will as
reason. But after it pleased God (of his inestimable
providence) to illumine the shadowed sight of the

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world, and of his divine pleasure, to inspire and breathe into certaine of his Creatures, the prudent knowledge of sapience skill, then wisdom begat policie, policie diligence, and diligence a desire to know, so that the working of the one, found out the nature of things, and the experience of the other, invented Arts for the use and practice of the same, whereby Laws after were conformed, justice feared, and raw things ripened; Rules regarded, Sciences searched, and mysteries unfolded. At this time the world began to bud the blossomes of a delectable fruit, and sowe the seed of an happy harvest (if worldly delights may so lawfully be termed) for every man now delighted to excell, all sorts embraced knowledge, and each degree laboured to profit his country. Yea all men so allowed labours, and contemned idlenesse, that immediatly all the world flowed with liberall Arts, and scientiall Artificers. As *Philo* first brought into Greece, the invention of Letters. *Polyhymnia*, had the first use of Rhetoricke, *Orpheus* found Musick, *Zoroastes* Magick, *Errato* Geometry, &c. And so far they searched, that some found out Astronomy, some Astrology, some Cosmographie, and such like, some one thing, & some another, so that in few yeares there seemed nothing left in nature unsearched or unknowne. Among which, Physicke (whom it pleased God to predestinate a succour and aide to the universall world, though not at the first or presently, yet in space of time, among many other things, as a princely pearle) was created, the Theoricke part whereof the most do attribute to *Apollo's* speculation, and the Practick to *Esculapius* prooffe, so that in short space it

Philo.
Polyhymnia.
Orpheus.
Zoroastes.
Errato.

Invention of
Physicke.
Apollo.
Esculapius.

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it was so sought, searched, and experienced in every Nation, and so brightly displayed her beames to each Region, that as Princes could not cease to praise and studie it, neither could the common people leave off to worship it, but extolled the Artists as Gods, and embraced the fruits thereof as incomparable. From time to time (right Worshipfull) as it hath increased, so hath it bene esteemed unto this day in great honour, worthie fame, and princely dignitie, and never valued of so little price, nor prized for so small a treasure as in this our age and present dayes, wherein all Nations are given more to esteeme private gaine, than publicke commoditie, and more to regard a lesser profit, than favour a further utilitie. Such is the propertie of this mutable world, and in such wise is it altered by the course of ages, that whereas (in time past) all expert persons (whosoever excelled in any qualitie or propertie) was magnified to the skies, erecting their pictures in Cities, Towns, and Temples, as *Claudius* was in Rome, *Armodius* in Athens, and *Hannibal* in the Temple of Pallas, with an infinite number more, whom the people thought not enough commended in words, but extolled their fames by pictures and Epigrammes, and they which with lesser skill, wit or cunning, did their diligence, were laudably encouraged. Contrariwise, now adayes the best that write, reape scant commendation, but have their workes scornfully scanned, and a sillie fault found, with curious Momes derided, and the younger Students (who no lesse desire their Countries commoditie, than hate to walke in darknesse) are flouted for trifles as doulfish dreamers,

Claudius.
Armodius.
Hannibal.

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Cicero.

*Artaxerxes.
Hippocrates.*

*Phil. Macedo.
Aristotle.*

*Averois.
Bajazet.*

mers, and their works despised as error holders. My meaning here is of such, as have and do take paine daily (for their naturall Nation sake) in penning forth and opening unto others the secret mysterie of Physicke and Chyrurgerie, revealing and publishing forth to all people, that Talent which God hath lent to them, thinking nothing too worthie which may profit others, nor that any thing ought to pleasure one privately, which might benefit many openly: following the old and oft recited saying of *Cicero*: *Non solum nobis nati sumus, &c.* Why should we wallow thus in disdain? and why is amitie so furiously fettered? shall Heathens surmount us Christians? and shall Tyrants surpass us in embracing the learned? *Hippocrates* was so esteemed of the great King *Artaxerxes*, that he could never procure himselfe to bee merrie without his companie. *Philip* of Macedonie, so regarded *Aristotle*, that hee called himselfe happie because his sonne *Alexander* the great was borne in his time. And *Averois* was so beloved of that Turkish Emperour and terrible Tyrant *Bajazet*, that (when hee had finished his bloudie broyling warres, and rested at his owne palace) he tooke pleasure in no companie, nor esteemed any mans counsell like to his Phisician. A thousand more examples could I interre, wherein the very Pagans seeme to excell us Christians in lauding the learned, and encouraging all willing favourers of learning and Sciences. But affection (at this day) so ruleth the roost, and disdain stirreth such contempt (among the bleting babes of *Momus* charme) that a slender fault, or slight escape, they deride without ceasing,

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ceasing, and a learned worke doth even sawe their
mindes afunder. For this cause (right VVorshipfull)
some perhaps would demand of me, how I dare put
penne to paper to entreat of any matter or part of
Phy sicke, considering the scrupulous state of time
present, together with the barrenesse of my wit, and
want of learning, or lay in my dish this saying of
Terence, Quia dici possit quod non dictum sit prius? *Terence.*
Whereto I answer, that neither the curious crackes
of the envious can stay me, nor yet the bragging
bolts of the vaine glorious, are of force to hold me
backe, since I am moved thereto by three notable
causes. The first is, to pleasure my countrey and
friends (amongst whom your worship is chiefe) and
therefore some fruit of my poore painfull pra-
ctice, are due unto you, hoping also (as other
more learned do in the publishing of their bookes)
that these few lines (partly by the studie of other
good Authors, partly also by mine owne experience
collected) may under your VVorships protection be
defended against Sicophants and fault-finders, of
you, whose wit, prudence, and authoritie (in this
Countrey to this respect) is of great force among us.
This litle labour therfore it may please your worship
to accept, as the heartie present of a friend poore and
faithful, to you offered this present yeare, of your new
Office, to be a monument to posterity of that good
will I beare towards you in words, and would de-
clare the same in deeds (if abilitie were correspondent
to my will.) Another cause is, for that I protest my
selfe to have set forward and finished this my pre-
sent enterprise, devoyd altogether (as knoweth God)

Tritum est.
Invidia est serra
animi.

Terence.

The first cause.

The second
cause.

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The third
cause.
Aristotle.

of haughtie minde or stout courage, but with so simple and zealous heart, that neither ill will with all his mischievous darts, vaine-glorie with his pranked pikes, nor envie with his sudden shot, are once able to give me repulse or touch. And the last cause is, the remembrance of *Aristotle* his saying, *Bonum quod communius tanto prestantius*, So that to pleasure and profit other men is best, and most to be desired, but seeing (as the proverbe monisheth) *Non datur cuique adire Corinthum*, I shall thinke my penne and time well employed, if I may profit some men.

One sort of people there are (and that is the learned) who are commonly given to disdain the reading over of such simple collections, chiefly of this part of Physicke, fulfilling the common saying, *Aquila non capit muscas*, and such peradventure will little regard, or lesse esteeme it than the meaner sort (to whom this booke is chiefly left) who (I know) will not disdain or despise the perusing of this Treatise of Chirurgerie, as necessarie as the other (more requisite) though some of late more precise then wise have fondly affirmed, foolishly feigned, and frantickly faced, that the Chirurgian hath not to deale in Physicke, small curtesie is it to breake faithfull friendship or attonement, but it is madde dotage to part that which cannot be separated. How can Physicke be praised, and Chirurgerie discommended? can any man despise Chirurgerie, and not defame Physicke? no sure, he that speaketh evill of the one, slandereth both; and he that robbe h the one, spoyleth the other. For although they be at this time made two distinct Arts, and the Artists severally named, yet

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yet sure, the one cannot worke without some aid of the other, nor the other practise without the helpe of both. For further assurance wherof, learne of *Hippocrates*, who practised both together, and in reading *Galens* bookes, you shall cleerely see how they embrace one another with firme friendship and inseparable amity. Without diet (I say) and purgation, *Vlcus sordidum*, or *Cacoethes* (with other like diseases) may not bee healed. Herehence commeth it divers times, that many men almost in every country, decay and perish in the Art of Chirurgery, by the ignorant dealings of Chirurgians, unskilfull in Physick. Hereby also it commeth, that so many Runagates and Idle livers, make such daily incurfions, and oft entrings into those worthy and mysterious Sciences, who durst not rout if they were at unity; but that cannot bee, so long as this errour is maintained, that the one ought not to participate with the other, for so neither of them can be perfect. Seeing that thing is onely perfect, *Cui ne minima pars quidem deest*. Great ruth and pity it is, that so many idle Idiots and erroneous Asses are permitted to practise this Art of great difficulty, that requireth so many helps and sundry knowledge of things, as the nature and names of diseases, Simples, Roots, Plants, parts of mans body, and a thousand things more, whereof the greatest sort of them are utterly ignorant, whereby they ruine the body with their blinde and desperate dealing, oft to the utter subversion of life: for as the body hath need of the government of the minde, so hath the minde need of the service and ministry of the body, which is the Tabernacle of
the

*Gal. lib. de tum.
præternaturam.
De mittendo
sang &
De meth. me-
dendi.*

*in hoc est
2. p. 1.*

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Lucenal.

The body his
office.

the Soule, and lodge of the minde. A man shall have ill lodging or rest in a ruinous dropping house, and the minde lesse quietnesse in a sickly body, which may be through the occasion of locall Plaster, or Powder, or Cerote, unaptly applied. Therefore the Poet wisely wished (in his prayer for a freind) *Mentem sanam in corpore sano*. And Galen proveth that the discriasie of the one infecteth the other: for a solitary sad minde maketh a melancholy body, and a melancholy body engendreth melancholy passions of the minde. This Art therefore well manifesteth the needfullnesse of divers sciences and qualities, whose subject (*Et materia circa quam*) is mans body, worthily compared to a City or Commonwealth. For in a City there is but one Governour (if it bee well ruled) and that in mans body is Reason; the Prince is placed on high, for perill of rebellion, as here Reason inhabiteth the Braine; the Prince hath his watchers and guard, so hath the body Memory as chiefe Councillour with the other senses, for his guard, retaining wrath in his Heart, and concupiscence in the Liver, like Pensioners, to repulse all injuries; and the Mindriffe going betweene Reason and these Affections, which foresee, and let all commotions or tumults, else the inferiour savage members would soone scale the Tower, and dislodge Reason their Prince. But as that Commonwealth, who hath painfull and circumspect Governours, can have no common uprore or seditious dissention, so hath the body, that is healthfull, like diligent artificers, to maintaine his quiet state; as the Stomach to boyle the meat for all the body, the Liver to straine and forge

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forge good bloud, the Milt to draine the melanco-
ly, the Bladder urine, and the Gall choler, the Veines
convay bloud to all parts and places, the Arteries
have the transporting of the vitall spirits, and the Si-
newes the animall, whereof commeth all feeling and
moving. Discords in a City hapneth through evill
and unruly rages, and in the body through vile and
vicious humours, which inordinatly flow and o-
verrunne their places, and must bee corrected and
chastened diversly. For even as your Worship (and
such like of Authority) punisheth not all offences with
one kinde of paine, that is to say, every offence is
not repaid by death, so every discrasie and griefe of
the body meriteth not extreme dealing, nor the
dangerous affects, slight respect, or slow administra-
tion. And as offenders oft times are rebuked, and yet
pardoned, in hope of amendment, but againe taken
in like crime, without grace or repentance, are short-
ly executed, lest their gracelesse acts and pernicious
counsels should entice others to like lewdnesse of li-
ving. In like manner doth the Art of Chirurgery
(the Artist being expert) procure and purchase
healthfull members to the body, abating the malice
of every humour, so long as in due time it is followed:
but when such abundance of rebellious matter, hath
so settled it selfe among the common or exterior la-
bouring parts, and so rooted in space of time, that nei-
ther nature nor medicine can prevaile, then we chuse
rather to separate it from the body, than to suffer it
further to corrupt, since the old proverbe is, that,
*Too much pity marreth a City, and untimely pity dis-
fereth*

The Epistle Dedicatory.

fereth little from plain cruelty. This I speak of such ulcered members, as may not bee both cured, and also preserved. Notwithstanding, that I have known many in my time, that have most ruinously lost their limmes by the desperate dealings of wilfull wretches, whose ignorance hath spoiled that which might have been saved; whose blindness hath marred that which the wise could have made, and whose wilfull arrogance hath cut off that which might safely have grown and continued: such as in mending one griefe make commonly two more, and the best successe they have, is, chance medly, the blind man so layeth hold on the hare; but no wise man will preferre hap before cunning, fortune before art, or chance before reason, which is the infallible foundation of all Sciences. To whose judgement (Right Worshipfull) I willingly commit these my labours, knowing that in reasons schoole, neither envie reigneth, partiality ruleth, nor arrogant fault-finders have accesse; but in their steads, art, equality, and godly reformation are in greatest authority, fulfilling the law of Christ through charity, which envieth not, but furthereth all men, and hindereth none. They therefore that are not able to swimme, may here with mee wade till they have got the courage to enterprise further. And notwithstanding, that Ulcers bee taken for a base part in Physicke, yet (as *Quintilian* writeth of Grammar) *Plus recessu præstat quàm fronte promittit.* Every Art is necessary, and each part of Physicke is needfull: no age can bee without them, no Country misse them, neither will any Nation despise

1 Cor. 13.

Quintilianus.

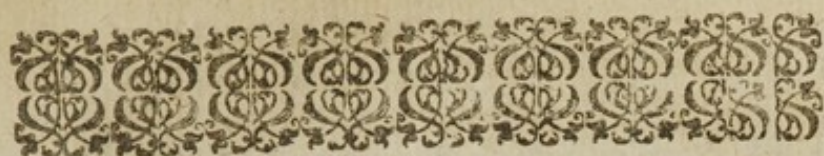
The Epistle Dedicatory.

spise the goodly creature of God (for so is Physicke
in the booke of *Ecclesiasticus* named.) The same *Eccle. 39.*
God therefore (who instituted this Art for the health
of mankinde, as also all other Sciences for our suc-
cour) preserve, guide, and governe your Worship
(and all other that loue and encourage the professors
of good Arts and godly Mysteries) the right way to
eternall blisse and heavenly happinesse.

Your Worships al-

wayes to command

JOHN BANESTER.



The Contents.

First, a Treatise of Chirurgerie, containing the
generall and particular curation of Vlcers.

*Certaine experiments of mine owne invention,
truly tryed, and daily practised.*

*A generall Diet, necessarie to be observed in
the curation of Vlcers, taken out of Ange-
rius Ferrerius.*

*A certaine compendious and profitable descrip-
tion of the naturall temperatures, and di-
vers operations of simple medicines, diligent-
ly collected, and truly practised.*

The Contents

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VLCERS IN GENERALL.

*The definition of an Vlcer, and the difference
betweene an Vlcer and a wound.*



My chiefeſt intention is in this part, to intreate of Vlcers, ſo doe I purpoſe firſt to define what an Vlc-
cer is, which after the minde of A-
vicen, is a ſolution of continuitie in
the fleſh, containing corruption &
putrifaction. For by the name of an
Vlcer, we underſtand that ſeparati-
on of union, which is not ſimple as
a wound, but is alway found annexed with other diſpoſi-
tions and accidents, hindring the cure therof. Whereup-
on it commeth, that an Vlcer is to be underſtanded as a
compound affection, or unnaturall motion: Notwith-
ſtanding, no man is ſo ignorant (bearing the name of a
Chirurgian) but he knoweth, that in wounds alſo is con-
tained certaine diſpoſitions neceſſarily chancing: as big-
neſſe, littleneſſe, ſtraitneſſe, crookedneſſe, equalitie, ine-
qualitie, depth and height, &c. Which make the differen-
ces

Vlcus quid ſit.

*Quid per nomen
ulc. intelligatur.*

Discrimen inter
vulnus & ulcerus.

Celsus.
Hippoc.

ces in wounds. To conclude therefore, that is to be called an Ulcer, where as there is corruption. And that a wound, where (as yet) there is no putrification. Of the like opinion also is *Cornelius Celsus*, and in manner also *Hippocrates*, affirming that to be a wound which is yet new and bloody, and an ulcer, when it is become old or inveterate. And thus farre as touching the definition of an Ulcer, and the difference betweene the Ulcer and the wound: the differences generall with the accidents, after followeth.

*The differences of Ulcers, and whereof they
be taken.*

THe differences of Ulcers are diversly taken, but especially of three causes. *viz.* from the causes provoking them, from the members, and from the accidents or disposition joyned with them. Others take them onely of two, as from the causes and accidents, and also from the naturall dispositions themselves, to which they are inwrapped, and passe over those differences which are taken of the members or labouring parts, because they belong not to an universall treatise. These therefore be the divers sorts of Ulcers, and true differences taken of the causes, that is to wit. a virulent Ulcer, a corroding Ulcer, a filthy rotten or putrified Ulcer, a hollow and deepe Ulcer, an Ulcer full of holes, and a canckred Ulcer. And the differences which doe come of the accidents and naturall dispositions, to which the wounds themselves be joyned, are also divers. Which of the Chirurgians of later time are thus described. *viz.* an Ulcer with intemperatenesse, which the *Grecians* call *Discratum*, a dolorous Ulcer, an Ulcer with a swelling or tumor against nature (commonly called impostumation) a broken Ulcer, an Ulcer overgrowne with superfluous flesh, which the *Grecians* call *Caruncula*, a hard ulcer, a canckred ulcer, a hollow ulcer, an ulcer corrupt at the bone, an ulcer with divers separations,

ons, and an ulcer called *Cacoethes*, which is a wicked, cruell, and very hard ulcer to bee healed, and others of that sort. But these many and divers differences of ulcers, are not supposed of *Galen* to be true differences of ulcers, but onely agreeings of other effects with the ulcer, of which sort are, the canckred ulcer, the overgrowne, putrified and hollow Vlcers. And the ulcer with some swelling, as the Vlcer called *Phlegmonodes*, and *Resipelatodes*, or the canckred rottenesse, the inflammation of blood, the canker, and residue of that sort, are of the kinde of effects besides nature corrupting the actions which severally and by themselves may exist and be. For that thing (saith *Galen*) which can consist severally, shall never be the difference of an other.

Let this therefore be as a precept and rule, by which thou maist discerne whether the difference of an effect be any other thing, or the enwrapping of an other naturall motion, but after another sort. Also the vexing and dolorous ulcer, and the filthy ulcer, are called (as it were certaine differences of ulcers, when as indeed they are not true and proper differences, but the joyning rather of an accident with an ulcer. &c. In like sort the Vlcer called *Vlcus cacoehymon*, is an ulcer replenished with evill juyce, or troubled with a rheumaticke matter there caused, being joyned with the effect. Many such therefore are usurped of common Chirurgians and Physitians, for the differences of ulcers which are indeed no differences, but onely (as *Galen* saith) binding together other dispositions, or the effects of that which is compounded. The proper and true differences of a simple ulcer, are taken of the nature thereof. And that (saith *Galen*) is a simple ulcer, which doth onely exist, that is, whereto no other effect or accident is joyned. It shall not therefore be a simple ulcer if any other part be exulcerated, or be vexed with a rheumaticke matter, or evill juyce, or altogether without naturall temperature, full of hollownesse, &c.

Therefore the differences taken of the nature of the ulcers,

*Vnde proprie
ulc. differ. sm-
mendae.*

*Different ulce-
rum sunt magis
proprie.*

Forma ulcerum.

ulcers, are most proper, and of the substance of the thing, and coming outward. They are taken of the substance of the thing which are brought from the forme and bignesse, or quantitie of the division, and from the measure or space. From the forme, as the straight ulcer, the ulcer declined or bowed, the round or compassed ulcer, the wrythen and the crooked ulcer: from the bignesse of the division or quantitie, as a great ulcer, a little ulcer of the measures or spaces, as a long ulcer, a short ulcer, a broad ulcer, a narrow ulcer, a high ulcer, or an ulcer in the toppe or height of any part, a deepe ulcer, an equall ulcer, an unequal ulcer.

Diffe ulc. extrinsec.

And the differences of the ulcers coming extrinsecall, are taken of the time, of the way of generation, as all the ulcer, or scarce part thereof cannot be seene or beholden, the differences of the time, as a new ulcer, or old ulcer. Of the reason of the generation, as a cut ulcer, a broken ulcer, an ulcer partly cut, partly broken. Of the placing in the affected part, as an ulcer evidently appearing or out of sight, an ulcer hidden within, or not appearing. Also an ulcer in the beginning of the muscle, in the midst, or in the end of the muscle. The differences of ulcers taken of the affected place, though they are to be judged ulcers, yet not (as *Galen* saith) of their owne proper nature, as the aforesaid differences are taken: for the places wherein the ulcers doe consist are similar, and organicall, therefore to shew the differences of places wherein the ulcer is, the division must be after this sort, from the affected place. An ulcer in the similar organicke or instrumentall part, dividing also the differences of ulcers in the similar part after this sort. *viz.* Ulcers in the veines, ulcers in the arteries, ulcers in the skinne, and ulcers in the muscles, for the muscle in the similar part, is easie to be discerned by sense. And the differences of the affects in the organicke part, are of this sort. The ulcer of the eare, the ulcer in the Jawes, the ulcer in the sharpe or rough arterie, ulcer of the lungs, ulcer of the breast, ulcer of the yard, ulcer of the

the fundament and seate, and so forth in like order discoursing the singular parts of the body, which wee call instrumentall. And this is the compleate and absolute division of a simple and onely ulcer, and of an ulcer to whom no other affect is joyned in his differences taken of his proper nature. Also if any affect or disposition doe consist by it selfe, as *Phlegmon*, *Gangrana*, or putrefaction, there cannot the differences of ulcers bee taken thereby, or at least bee so called properly. But for because it is spoken of *Galen* at least in sixe hundred places, let us not hold any contention upon the names. For if any man should call the putrified ulcer, the corrosive ulcer, *Gangrana*, *Erisipelas*, the cancrus ulcer, the holed or cornered ulcer, the ulcer with putrefaction at the bone, the ulcer called *Cacoethes*, the painefull ulcer, and all others of that sort: If any man (I say) should prescribe these as differences of ulcers, wee ought not to contend with him, so that hee minister right curation to every of them. And they are called differences of ulcers taken of that whereto they are joyned, that is to say, the differences of the things contained with the disease: the differences of the things contained with the accidents: and the differences of the things contained, with the causes and others (if any be) of like sort.

Non esse de nominibus concernendum.

Of the causes of Vlcers.

THe latter sect of Chirurgians have instituted two generall causes throughout all Vlcers, that is to say, the Antecedent causes named of the *Greekes* *αἰτιολογικαί*, And the conjunctive causes also called *συνεχόμεναι*. The antecedent causes are these, *viz.* cutting, breaking, tearing, and such like solution of continuitie, which cannot even by and by stirre up *Sanies*, *Pus*, or *Sordicies*, which are judged necessarily to associate the ulcers, although it may be

Cause ulceris

done in time, and that in removing the antecedent and corporall causes. Therefore the antecedent causes of ulcers is *Cacochima*, which is evill juyce, and that is, when the humours have onely default in qualitie and not in quantitie: and also too much abundance of those perverse humours being in the body, may at length corrupt and putrifie the said parts of the same bodie. Furthermore, the wickednesse of the said juyce, is either engendred by a perverse kinde of diet, or through the whole bodie, or else some particular member: as through default, which may be either in the liver or splene, as *Galen* in divers places hath sufficiently testified.

Cause conjunct.

The conjunctive causes is said to be that intemperature, which is called the malice of complexion in the wounded parts through the antecedent causes, or through the wounds and hurts themselves, or other tumours against nature, but especially through malignant ulcers, either broken, opened, or stirred. For even the corroding ulcer is engendred *Ex herpete & miliari*, called of the *Greekes* *Cenchrinas*, and also of *Esthiomeno*, which is an eating ulcer proceeding of choler more grosse and thicke, so may it also happen of the carbuncle, chiefly if it be venomous, which maketh an escharous ulcer, full of banks, filthie, and full of deepe hollows. Wherefore these three are accounted ulcers rebellious and hard to be cured. First, because of intemperature, which cometh to the subject flesh. Secondly, through default of the bloud thereto resorting. And thirdly, through copie and quantitie of the matter flowing, as *Galen* credibly hath us informed. He also affirmeth that the same division may be made otherwise, that is of curable, and also rebellious ulcers, the one for intemperature of the ulcerated flesh, and the other in respect of the humour flowing, and the same intemperature also may be divided two manner of waies, *viz.* when the flesh is subject to the onely qualitie of nature above measure, or otherwise when there is present some accessse or certaine tumour. Now also that flowing may be divided

*Tres modi aegre
sana. hum, etc.*

*Gal. lib. 4. meth.
medendi.*

vided into two parts, that is as well in the qualitie as also in the quantitie of the humour flowing.

There shall be therefore foure kindes of ulcers, contumelious or hard to be cured: that is to wit, the onely intemperature of the subject flesh, which we call *Discrasia*, intemperature with an accessive tumour, the humour flowing, or vitious, or much, for the humour which floweth abundantly into the grievous part of the ulcer, yea although it be not vitious, yet (for because it engendreth therein excrements) it hindereth the healing with long detraction of time. *Galen* seemeth also to make and adde hereto a fifth kinde in his Commentarie upon the Aphorisme of *Hipocrates*, which beginneth thus. *Vlc. quacunque annua sunt, &c.* which is the passion of the corrupted bone in the ulcered place. For when the flesh which covereth the bone having applyed (according to art) exiccative medicines, receiveth cicatrice: by and by it seemeth perfectly restored and amended, but shortly after some matter thither resorting from the corrupt bone, reduceth in the healed part a present inflammation, so that after, there followeth not onely generation of matter, but also erosion of the aforesaid cicatrice and exulceration of flesh. And as we may plainly gather by *Galen*, among the aforesaid affects and dispositions, all others to be united and knit, & that many and divers differences of ulcers do spring of those above mentioned. Furthermore there must be a method of healing shewed and declared, not of all together, but every one by himselfe, which shall follow after, beginning onely with the cure of simple things, that therby the way and meane to heale the compound affects may the more easily be attained.

Now, seeing that as we intreat throughly of ulcers, these words *Sanies*, *Pus*, *Virus*, *Ichor*, *Sordes*, and such like, are much in use, I thinke it not much forth of the way, if in this place we shew what those words do signifie among the Chirurgians, and that in few words, how they agree and disagree. *Sanies. i. ichor*, is properly that

Quatuor gen. ulc. egrè sanabilem.

Hippocra:

Gall. li. 4. Tberapent. meth.

Sanies quid.

Sanies spec. due
celso.

thinne humour, which the *Greekes* call *Ichor*, such as is in a wound, neither new nor old, but betweene both, and some kinde of this *Ichor* is interpreted *Sanies sanguinis*, the matter of bloud. And of *Sanies*, saith *Celsus*, be two kindes, the one named *Ichor*, and the other *Meliceria*, *Ichor*, being thinne and halfe white, proceeding of an evil ulcer, and chiefly where as a sinew being hurt, inflammation is gathered. *Meliceria* is more grosse, glewie, and like to white hony, proceeding also of evill ulcers, where the sinews about the joynts be hurt, in which places it greatly floweth.

Sanies vulgo pro
pure male usur-
patur.

Virus.
Sordes.
Sanies.

Puris generatio.

Gali. 5. Simpli.

But now amongst the new and later Physicians and Chirurgians, who not observing the true proprietie of voyce, or agreeing upon the nature of the thing, do wrongfully usurpe the name of *Pus*, instead of *Sanies*, sometime they make *Sanies* a kinde of *Sordes*, *Virus*, *Virulentum*, and *Purulentam colluviem* called of the *Greekes* *μῶν*, and of the Latines *Pus*. For the name of *Sanies* being truly defined, signifieth all humiditie altered above nature. Wherefore if the humour be thinne which proceedeth from the ulcer, it is called *Virus* or *virulentia*. If it be thicker, *Sordes*. And if it bee in a meane betwixt both, it hath to name by proper appellation *Sanies*. And it is said to be found abundantly in ulcers, and but little in deepe wounds. *Sanies* therefore is properly among the vulgar Physitians and Chirurgians, the same that *Pus* is among the Latines, and *μῶν* among the *Grecians*. *Celsus* calleth it the *Genus*, having under it two kinds contained, called of the *Greekes* *Ichor* and *Meliceria*, the which *ichor* of the Latine interpretors is called and turned to *Sanies* and *Meliceria* called *Pus*, having the beginning of contused flesh or bloud. But in the generation thereof, there is a doubtfull or halfe evill transmutation or alteration. For as *Galen* saith, there is in the bodies of living creatures three alterations. One plaine and according to nature, that is when the meat is digested in the bellie, bowels, or vessels, wherein the juyces are engendred, and from whence

whence everie part receiveth nourishment. Another plainly against nature, viz. in putrifying all things, and this (after a certaine manner) is contrarie to it selfe. The third is mixt, or in a meane doing, partly according to nature, and partly contrary to nature.

Tres alterationes

Therefore the transmutation or alteration, which doth engender *Pus*, hath the middest place among the best transmutation, which is the nourishment of the parts of living things, and that which is simply the worst, which is made stinking with putrification. For neither of onely heat against nature, neither of heat obtained according to nature is suppuration or *Pus* engendred. But the heat of the inflammation is (after a certaine manner) mixt of them both, which whilest it gathereth to suppuration, moveth great paine, and by the heat above nature of the inflamed part, Fevers oftentimes are raised, and that by extreme heating the heart. And these two do chance (as it were) of a certaine boyling or burning of the bloud, which being thoroughly exusted or burnt, the remnant of it is made *Pus*, as by the altering of wood into ashes by burning, as *Galen* hath left testified in his Commentarie upon *Hipocrates*, thus beginning: *Dum pus conficit, &c.* By this now it is manifestly proved what *Pus* is, how it is engendred, and what is the efficient cause and matter thereof. Now we will shew in few words what *Virus*, *Virulentia*, and *Sordes* are amongst the Chirurgians. *Virus* or *Virulentia*, is a subtile superfluitie begotten of abundance of watric humours, which (saith *Guydo*) is of two sorts, hot and cold, whey-like or ruddie. But *Sordes* is a certaine superfluitie more thicke, engendred of humors having a thicker substance, which truly is of three sorts, for some is thicke, unequall, heaped, and white, and some blacke, and like dregges mixt with ashes.

Virus.

Sordes.

Furthermore, that which they call *Virus*, *Galen* calleth *Sanies seu virus* it in Greeke *Ἰχθὺς*, in Latin *Sanies*. But to say at one word *quid*, *Sanies* or *Virus*, is that thinne excrement in ulcers which continually moysteneth them, even as *Sordes* thickeneth them,

Gal. lib. 3. meth.

them, which procureth the ulcer named *Rhyparon*, that is *Sordidum*. For even as (*Galen* saith) the excrements whether they be thicke or thinne, do follow every mutation of the qualitie of the nourishment. So is there wont to be a double kinde of excrement, and that chiefly in hollow ulcers: that is to say, a thinner, called in Latin *Sanies*, in Greeke *Ιχρὺς*, and a thicker also named *Sordes*. Of the thinne excrement, the ulcer is made moyst, and of the grosser, filthie, whereof it commeth, that the said ulcer needeth two sorts of medicines, *viz.* to drie that which is moist, and to mundifie the filthie, but these things do belong to another contemplation. But *Pus* doth chuse (as it were) a middle substance betweene thicke and thinne, especially if it be that which is good. For that is best (saith *Hipocrates*) which is white, light, equall, and without noysome savour. And that is evill (saith *Celsus*) which is thinne, watrish (especially if it be so from the beginning) also if the colour be like whay, pale, yelow, or like dregges, and besides that, if it smell evill. There is another kinde of *Pus* saith the same *Corn. Celsus*, called in Greeke *Ελαιωδης*, which is apparantly found in great ulcers beginning to heale, which is thinne, halfe white, and as it were unctuous, not unlike the white fattinesse of oyle. That *sanies* is evill which is much in quantitie, over thinne, yelow, pale, or blacke, glewey, or of evill savour, or if it corrode in the same ulcer, or the skinne neare thereto, and is little better, if it be somewhat more grosse, halfe red or whitish. Therefore the better that the excrements aforesaid appeareth in ulcers, the better hope is to be had in their curation: even as that wound is like to be cured with expedition, which hath good and fresh bloud flowing from it, wherefore the signes both good and evill, in everie of these, must of the Chirurgicalian be diligently weighed. So that he may either reprehend, or pronounce what ulcers be incurable, which be easie to be cured, and which be hard to be cured. Which thing is of no small weight, and the Chirurgicalian thereby may laudably

*Pus est medium
inter saniem &
sordem.*

*Boni ac mali pu-
ris note.*

Pus est elaiωδης.

*Mala saniei
note.*

bly be wondred at, and avoid cavillous slanders. And this said, shall suffice as touching *Pas*, *Sanies*, and *Sordes*. Now it resteth that we speake of the signes of ulcers, and likewise of the judgements.

The signes to know the differences of ulcers taken of the definitions.

EVERY ulcer hath his proper note or token, whereby he is descried and knowne from another, and they are taken of the definitions of every of them. Wherefore I suppose it to be worthy the labour here to recite by the way, the short definitions of the chiefe differences above mentioned, wherein doing, we would not have the Reader to regard so much the words, as the thing it selfe. For we had rather use the common definitions allowed long ago of all professors, though they be more rude and common, then with eloquence (though it were more pure stile) to cast a mist upon that thing which is obscure enough of it selfe. Notwithstanding I have eschued, in every place as much as I might lawfully, that grosse and idle barbarousnesse. Therefore to go to the purpose, that is a virulent ulcer wherein is poyson, which is a certaine thinne, and liquid excrement, called properly of the Latines *sanies*, abounding about erosion, called also by another name *saniosum*.

The ulcer which by the malignitie and malice thereof doth stirre up evill and byting juyce, which eateth and gnaweth the affected part, and is made by the increase of humours more ample daily, is named *Corrosivum* or *Arrodens*. But if the malice thereof do so much increase, that not onely it ulcerateth the corrupt flesh, but also wastfully consumeth the sound with daily encreasing, it is then called *Depascens*. All the Physitians of Greece (*Galen* also witnessing) do call this affect *Nopulw*, because it was wont to feed and carrie to the sound parts, the corruption of the affected, and to the affected, that which was in the sound.

*Ulcus corrosivum
five arrod.*

*Ulcus depascens.
Nopulw.*

Phagedena.

found. Whose species or kinde *Phagedena*, which is an ambulative ulcer, which creeping here and there in the skinne and subject flesh, doth corrode and feed on the top or outward parts, but it never pierceth inwardly. Wherefore it hath to name also *Vlcus, in summo residens*, and never *Profundum*. That ulcer with *Galen* is called *Sordidum*,

Vlcus sordidum.

which hath more grosse and viscous excrements, which we call *sordem*, but in Greeke *Rhyparon*: but the latter writers have otherwise defined it, affirming that it hath certaine crusts thicke and grosse, or (as they say) some flesh soft, thicke, and superfluous.

*Lanfrancus sic
definit. Vlc. pu-
erid.*

The Ulcer named *Putridum*, is that from whence some vaporous and evill smelling fumes do proceed like to dead carkases, or to that which putrifieth and corrupteth the flesh, having evermore thereto annexed *Sorditiem*, with outward heat, superfluous humiditie, and oftentimes a fever, and differing from the filthie ulcer by the malice thereof. They call that ulcer *Cavernosum*, whose orifice

Vlcus cuniculosu

is strict and narrow, but in the bottome larger, without sense hid, and having many corners, and like the Cunnie, running many wayes, but without callositie or hardnesse,

Vlcus fistulosum.

but others call it contrarily *Cuniculosum*. The fistulous ulcer differeth little from the hollow or cuniculous ulcer, but that the winding and turning wayes thereof are callous and hard. The cancrus ulcer is in sight horrible and stinking, having edges hard, thicke, swelled, and inversed, the colour in the middest betwixt red and blacke, as one should say duskie or leadie, and about the ulcered part certaine veines appearing blacke, puffed up, swelled, thicke, and repleat with blacke bloud.

Vlcus duncu-

tor.
*id est, intempe-
ratum.*

Vlcus discraton, commonly called *Discrasiatum*, is that, wherein *Quadam discrasia* (that is intemperature) reigneth, a certaine evill qualitie ruling above nature, as immoderate heat, cold, moisture, or drinesse, or many of them together, and such are properly called among us *Vlcus intemperatum*. That is called *Vlcus crucians*, or *Dolorosum*, which in labouring, doth cruelly vexe or torment, or (as *Guydo a Cauliaco* saith) wherein

Vlcus crucians.

wherein sense of the contrarie thing is felt. Which may be called in Greeke *ἑλκος ῥευματικόν*. That (saith *Galen*) is *Vlcus rheumaticum*, which by the Fluxe and resort of humours, refuse to be healed. And that is called *Verminosum* *Vlcus verminosum*, which avoideth Wormes, called of the Greekes *Scolesondes*, whose generation is putrifact. And those ulcers, both of *Galen*, as also of all the Physitians of Greece, are called *Cacoethes*, who having all things applyed, and each thing diligently administred and ordred in all points according to art, and yet refuseth utterly to heale, for because that in the ulcered or affected part, some maligne and pernicious matter, lyeth hid to us unknowne, and hindereth the healing of them: We call those Vlcers maligne, rebellious, and hard to be cured. *Vlcus varicosum*, is that, which hath certaine veines in parts above the ulcer appearing swelled, and replete with thicke and grosse bloud, which swelling, is called *Varices*, which by flowing to the said ulcers, doth prohibite and hinder the healing thereof. And the *Apostumous Vlc*er is that, which hath a tumour against nature, proceeding of some humour, such as *Phlegmon* or *Erysipelas*. All other Vlcers are sufficient easie to be discried by these aforesaid.

The Prognostications or judgements of Vlcers.

WHat Vlcers soever, saith *Hipocrates*, do continue the space of a yeare or longer, the Orifice must needs be taken away, and the Cicatrice made hollow. What Vlcers soever (saith *Galen* in his Commentarie upon this Aphorisme) are of long continuance, or having no Cicatrice by any meanes comming, or once received, breaketh againe, and yet nothing left in the curation that ought to be taken away, it signifieth *Cacoethes*, which is a certaine malignitie, hard to receive curation. And that chanceth through the Fluxe of vicious humours, or through evill disposition of humours of long time gathered, and contained in the member, or else some affect or corruption of the bone in that member. *Avicen* saith, that

ἑλκος ῥευματικόν

Vlcus rheumaticum.

Vlcus verminosum.

Vlcus Cacoethes.

Vlcus varicosum.

Vlcus Apostumousum.

Aphor. 45. lib. 6.

Vlcera annua & diuturna.

Vlcera dura vi-
ridia aut nigra.

Vlc. frig.

Vlc. cal.

Li. 4. Therap.

Vlc. totius corp.
colorem repre-
sentantia.

Aliud.

Aliud.

Apho. 4. lib. 6.

Vlc. circum-
glabra.

Aliud. Lib. 1.

predictionum.

Vlcus ante mor-
bum vel in ipso
morbo enascens.

that what ulcer soever, after it be filled with flesh, and a Cicatrice induced, if it suddenly breake forth againe, it is in danger to degenerate into a Fistula, and ulcers that be hard, blacke, or greenish, are evill: for in such there is extinction of the naturall heate in the ulcerated part. Cold ulcers (saith *Arabs*) are knowne by softnesse and whitenesse.

But the hot ulcers decline to a rednesse, and are eased by cold medecines, and are discerned by feeling. Therefore every one are knowne, partly by colour, partly by touching, and partly (saith *Galen*) by the sense of the Patient. Some say they feelee a burning, others, a manifest cold in the part, and doe take pleasure in hot or cold medecines, &c. Dry and moist ulcers also have their proper signes, and knowne chiefly by feeling. For feeling doth discern and judge dry and moist things, and such as follow those qualities, as hardnesse and softnesse, sharpenesse and lenitie. And if maligne Vlcers doe represent the colour of the rest of the body, viz. white, purple, duskyish, or citrine, it sheweth some default worthy reproofe in the Liver, whereby the bloud there ingendred is corrupted.

Vlcers succeeding other diseases, are hard to be healed. *Vlcera circumglabra parva sunt*, that is to say. When thou seest about the compasse of the affected place, the haire to fall away, or scales to arise, iudge that ulcer to be perverse and froward, for it signifieth evill humors, and maligne juyce to flow to the ulcered part, which doe vehemently erode. Therefore such maligne juyce, doth neither cleane abolish the rootes of the haire, nor yet suffer the ulcered place to receive Cicatrice or Curation. But when those haire had fallen before, doe spring anew about the Vlcer, it is a good token or signe.

The Vlcer (saith *Hippocrates*) whether it come before the disease, or in the sicknesse, ought diligently to be looked upon, for if the sicke shall die, the ulcer will be dry, blacke, or very pale before death.

Vlcers

Vlcers wherein (after long emission of *Sanies*, and *Virulentia*) perfect and laudable *pus* beginneth to appeare, is a good signe, for it signifieth both strength of nature, and obedience of the matter. What are the signes of good *Pus*, is before spoken of.

Vlcers in the outward muscles of the backe, legges, or armes, are not without danger. Very perillous are they deemed also which occupie the inward members, or reach unto them. In what ulcers soever incarnative medicines be applied, before they be well mundified: evil and superfluous flesh will in them increase. But contrarily, which soever be duely, and as they ought to be mundified and made, (as it were) dry before, the flesh in such (saith *Hippocrates*) can neuer increase superfluously, unlesse contusion happen thereto. Vlcers round in compass, are wont to be the worst, and not to come to a Cicatrice, but difficultly and with much businesse, they bring children to utter ruine: Therefore in such, the Chirurgeons counsell ought to apply a cauterie actuall, made after the quantitie and fashion of the Vlcer compassed. In the outward members, that is to say, in the hands, feet, &c. Vlcers and tumors against nature, as Phlegmon and such like, doe oft happen, and commonly in the Glandulous parts, especially in those bodies that be Plethoriques, that is, given to much repletion, for these parts, for as much as they be rare, are easie and (as it were) ready to receive every humor flowing. For so it commeth to passe, that through an ulcer, either in the finger of the hand, or foot, the Kernels about the armeholes or priuy parts, doe also swell or receive inflammation, for when the bloud floweth, or other humors should have recourse to the outward parts, straight by their loosenesse and rarity, part of the said flowings are in them retained, sometime also the glandulous parts of the necke (either by ulcers of the head, or parts nigh to them, or else in themselves) doe swell. And *Galen* calleth these glandulous parts, which in that order doe swell, *Bubones*.

Aliud.

Vlc in quibus partibus periculosa.

Vide Hip. apud Gal. lib. 4. The.

Vlc. rotunda.

Artrum ulcers.

Colli & capiti.

ulc.

Bubones.

When.

*Aliud.**Si auxilia profu-
erint aut nocue-
rint.**Si ulc. arrodatur**Nota!**Ventus meridio-
nalis efficit ulce-
ribus.*

When medicines applied to ulcers, doe profit, or (at least) do no hurt or discommoditie: it is a sure argument, that such medicines were rightly administred. But if they cause any present hurt, or doe make the ulcer more dry, hot, or cold, it is a token that the things ministred are not fit for that present griefe, for that things more dry, or more moist (as the thing requireth) should be applied.

Also if (by the things applied) the ulcer become more soft by and by, use things more astringent. Neverthelesse, if the ulcer doe erode and become more deepe, then beware diligently, for that springeth of sharpe and vitious juyce, together with malignitie of the ulcer, else through the facultie of medicines applied, which doe more then sufficiently mundifie: for such by arroding the ulcered part, do increase much *Sanies*, and make the ulcer very moist, whereby it happeneth that unskilfull Chirurgians are so oft deceived in their purpose, for thinking the ulcer to be *Cacoethes*, that is, that the matter therein contained to proceed of malignity, or (as they terme it) of virulent and superfluous humidity, and while they earnestly minister things sharply to mundifie, and thereby maketh not onely the ulcer more deepe, and hollow, but also more hot, and sometime maketh it *Phlegmonodes*. Hereby the parties affected, doe feeble erosion and mordication. Furthermore, amongst many things which hurt or hinder ulcers, saith *Guydo de Cauliaco*, the South winde is unprofitable, and also a moist ayre joyned with heat. For they induce putrifaction in ulcers, even as all things that putrifie, proceed of heat and moysture. Hence commeth it (saith he) that ulcers of the Legges, are harder and difficulter to be cured in the South parts, then in the North, but in wounds of the head, it is contrary. And even as many tokens and iudgements in wounds, are common to ulcers, so likewise the judgements of ulcers, whereof we now speake, may be to wounds compared. Wherefore whatsoever is spoken before in the judgements of wounds convenient, or agreeing to ulcers, revoke them in this place.

of

Of the curing of Vlcers in generall.

IN the curation of ulcers, there are two things to be considered and propounded unto us, that is, the contemplation of the ulcer it selfe, by what meanes it is an ulcer, with consideration of the cause of the ulcer, of the accidents, and every disposition therein contained, as also what part here or there it occupieth. For every ulcer (as we have said before) either is alone, and by himselfe (that is, having no other affect, neither conuersant with it, neither going afore, nor following it) or else is joyned with one or moe, of which some have not onely stirred up the ulcer from the beginning, but also doe now make it greater. Others be of that sort, without the which it cannot obtaine the reason of the scope of curation. But every ulcer, in that it is an ulcer, hath some common indication of the cure (even as *Galen* saith) the way of healing ulcers, is by a meane drying: this indication also is common to wounds, (if at least they be wounds) that is, received of some stripe. This onely is their difference, this needeth lesse: and the other (through the great humidity) requireth greater desiccation: If the ulcer be joyned with any other affect, curation ought not to be applied to the ulcer, but first to cure the affect, and lastly the ulcer. For whether *Phlegmon*, *Erisipelas*, or the tumor called *Oedema*, or blacknesse, or *Echymosis*, doe besiege the ulcerated part, the cure must be gentle. But if there be some strong intemperature (which is wont to bring weakenesse to the affected part) and be joyned to the ulcered flesh, then, that is first to be cured. And when thou hast cured the intemperature, afterward thou shalt easily heale the affect. So must we first helpe the tumors called *Varices*, which are oft above the ulcered place, and then to cure the ulcer. But none of these curations (saith *Galen*) is of the ulcer it selfe, but of some other affect, which either maketh the ulcer, or nourisheth it. Furthermore, *Galen* affirmeth,

*Dub. spectanda
in curatione ul-
cerum.*

*Vlceris sanatio
mediocris sicca-
tio est.*

C

that

*In tollendis
dispositionibus
cum u'cere com-
plicat. duplex
consilium esse.
Gal. lib. 4. meth
med.*

*Partic. in cura-
dis ulceribus
scopi.*

that in taking away the dispositions contained in ulcers, there are two things to be considered: that is to say, either utterly to take away such like affects in the body, or else to destroy that which is therein unprofitably contained. But this he meaneth to be done where affect is little and plaine; for where it is great, it cannot be brought to a Cicatrice before, till the other affects have remedy. Of such like ulcers therefore as are joyned with other affects or dispositions, there be foure particular waies of curation.

1 The first prescribeth a convenient dyet fit for the curation of such ulcers.

2 The second is to divert the matter antecedent.

3 Thirdly, in correcting and removing the accidents and dispositions joyned with the ulcer.

4 Fourthly, those accidents being corrected, doth teach and instruct us to cure them after the manner of hollow wounds.

But we doe follow the first and second intention, both by amending, emptying, diverting and preventing that same flowing, wherewith the body of the affected, doth abound, and flow in the ulcered part. Furthermore, the wayes whereby we may aptly amend and diuert the abundance of humors, and take away their corruption is thus, *viz.* by Phlebotomie, Purgation, approved diet, cauterie potentiall, vomiting and others of that sort. We prevent flowings with binding, washings, epithimes, oyntments *Ex bolo armeno*, and other restrictives. When as therefore the humour flowing in the ulcered places, is neither more, nor yet much worse then convenient, sufficient repercussives, and binding above the ulcered place shall suffice, and which binding doth shut the pores whereby the matter should flow into the ulcer: it is meet therefore that the medicines applied to such ulcers, be more dry then they that serve for the simple ulcer. But if it happen that this flowing cannot be stayed or kept under, the cause then must be searched forth, and that must first be taken

taken away, which if it come by weakenesse of the part that receiveth it, it must be strengthened with proper curation of the ulcered place. But if it come by abundance of bloud or evill humours, either in the whole Bodies, or in any of the parts, they are first to be cured, but the imbecility of the part, whereto by reason thereof, more of humors then is convenient doth resort, doth come altogether of intemperature, notwithstanding, not of every intemperature. Whereupon it commeth to passe, that the ulcered flesh is oft times onely temperate, and not weake, and oft times both untemperate and weake, for strong intemperature bringeth weakenesse to the affected part.

The third and last intention, which is in amending and taking away the accidents and dispositions, joyned with the ulcer, is brought to passe by due consideration of the qualities of the humors, and nature of the affected part.

C2

The



The second Part.

The second discourse of Vlcers, with their particular Cures.



Heretofore I have expressed the causes, signes, differences, and universall or generall cure for all kinds of ulcers, with their Prognostications or judgements. Now also will I prosecute the matter without ceasing, untill I have prescribed to every ulcer his particular distinction, and severall cure, gathered forth of divers Authors, and especially out of *Antonius Calmeteus Vergesatus*.

Of an Vlcer with intemperature.

*De intemperie
vuln. ulcera.*

*Calid. quo modo
amendetur.*

Vhat kinde of intemperature soever it be, it may be abated by universall remedies, as by dyet and convenient purgations, and (if it be joyned with any humor) by revulsions of all sorts. Hot in temperature, whether it be alone, or joyned with the Fluxe of humors, it may be amended with *Unguentum alb.* or *Rub. cum Camfora*, or *Ung. ex Pompholig. vel de Plumbo, vel de Cerusa*,

Cerusa, aut aqua Rosacea, & Succis Plantaginis, Solani, & Sempervivi.

Cold intemperature may be amended by *fortibus*, onely *Frig. ut curetur.* of wine, heated or boyling therein Woormwood, Mints, Ilope, Peniriall, Calamint, Organi, Rosemary, Stechados, &c. or Lee with Allum, or *ung. Basilic. or ung. Citrin. vel Dealthea.* The moist intemperature, is brought to a naturall (by exiccative unguents, as *De Pompholi, de Plumbo, de Cerusa, de Gratia Dei, Diacalcitis.* The humors respected for the intemperature, happeneth seldome without a humor, neither must we passe the nature of the affected part, which must either more or lesse, receive drying medicines.

The dry intemperature, may be restored naturall (saith *Galen*) by fotions of water, or *Ung. Basilicon, or ung. Pice, or Diachilon* dissolved in oyle, to every ounce whereof is added *Pulveris Rosarum. i dragme.*

*Quomodo hu-
mid. intemp. ad
natural. reducitur*

*Sic intemperatura
sicca alteratur.
Gal. 4. meth.*

Of an Vlcer with paine.

PAINE in an ulcer proceedeth most commonly of hot and sharpe intemperature with corrosion. And then profiteth publique medicines, as *Succus Plantaginis, Solani, sempervivi, Hiosciam,* or their stilled waters, mixt with vineger, and oyle of Roses. It profiteth also to minister the white of an egge, or the whole egge, mixt with oyle of Roses, *Bolo armeno,* and *Terra sigillata,* and *Aceto.*

*De dolore cum
ulcere.
Sic accedit dol.
ex caliditate.*

A Cataplasme also is commodious, made with Malowes, Plantaine, and Branne, and boyled and mixt with oyle of Roses. Or it shall not be incommodious to use the white of an egge, with oyle of Roses, and Litharges, diligently mixed in a leaden mortar, and after boyled at a gentle fire in a pound of the juyce of Housleeke, to the consumption of the said juyce. Else the whole egge mixt with oyle of Roses, and Terebinthine, or *ung. Popillionis,* halfe an ounce, *cum oleo Vitelli avorum* one ounce. Or,

ung.

ung. Album Camforati, or ung. de Lithargi. De minio. de Tutia. De Plumbo. ung. Rub. cum Camfora.

Si intem. sit frigida.

If the paine come of cold intemperature, wash the place with wine, wherein hot things is boyled, such as is spoken of before, and these or such like also are profitable viz. Basilicon, unguentum Fuscum & Citrinum.

Si per dissolutionem continuata.

But when the paine springeth by dissolution of continuie, stupefactive then are exceeding commodious. Notwithstanding, those are much more profitable, which encrease the natural heat, as the yolke of an Egge, Saffron, Terebintine, and oyle of Roses, together mixt and applied to the Vicer. And about the circuit of the Vicer, Ping. Gallinarum, Anseris, Anatis, Suic, &c. Muccagi. sem. Lini, Fœnugraci, & Malva, are good and necessarie. Also Oleo Rosa. Amig. Chamomeli, Aneti, Violacei, Vulpini, &c. Or else,

Anodina, hic conferunt.

Rec. Malva. one handfull and a halfe.

Farina

Sem. Lini,

Fœnugraci,

& Hordei.

Olei Camomeli,

& Lily.

Ol. Ros. ij. ounce. Muccag. sem. Althea, one ounce and a halfe, Vitellos, num. ij. mixe them and make thereof a Cataplasme.

When the paine is great, and the precedent medicines

Ad narcotic. accedendum.

prevaile not, then Ad Narcotica accedendum, and make a Cataplasme with Far. Hordei, Oleo Ros. & Nimphee, vel Mandrag. cum lacte vel passo coctis, or with bread crummes infused in water with oyle of Roses, the yolkes of Egges, and Saffron, adding thereto Opij halfe a scruple. Or a Cataplasme made with the leaves of white Poppie, Mandrag. and Henbane, with the powder of Camomill. So is it good to apply Philonium, or Theriaca, or Ol. de Papavere, Mandrag. vel Hiose. cum Opio, or Succus Hi-

of.

of. cum lact. mulie. cum Ovillo & Opio. And great commoditie hath beene found ex Oleo Ranarum.

Of an Vlcer with a tumour.

IF with the Vlcer through paine, a tumor do chance, it must be asswaged (the cause of paine considered) whether it come by dissolution of continuitie or with biting, or intemperature. But if the swelling come by the malice or abundant Fluxe of humours to the place, then prescribe a diet thinne and cold. Mollifie or purge the belly (respecting the humours nature) use Phlebotomie, restrain the humour flowing, and resolve that which is already flowed) which all must be considered in tumours against nature. If the tumour proceed of hot humours, it shall be expedient to boile in tart wine a sweet Orange bruised, or Quinces and sowre Peares, boyled with the powder of Mirtles, else Lentels decoct with the powder of the rindes of Pomegranates, mixt with Roses and Terebintine. De ulc. cum tumore.

In the augmentation the like medicines adding to, *Hordei Fabarum, Tritici, Farina & Camomel.* In the state make a Cataplasme ex decoct. *Mal. & Absinth. in vino dulci cum Far. Sem. Lini, Fœrug. & fursure.* But if Pus first appeare, make a Cataplasme ex *Mal. in aqua coctis cum Farina Sem. Lini, Fœnugr. & axungia suilla, vel ex Farina Tritici, Oleo & Croco,* boyled in water to the forme of a pulteise. If the emunctory places (through paine of the ulcer) be afflicted with tumour, the matter being hot, coquito *Mal. ij. ounces, cum Fursure in aqua,* and apply it, which also prevaileth much against the tumour in the Vlcer, but if the matter be cold, Si tumor ab hum. cal.

Rec. Mummia in vino ad crassitiem cocta, j. ounce, Oesipi. ij. ounces, Fari. Tritici, halfe an ounce. Boyle these together, and make thereof a Cataplasme. Respice malicie temperaments.

Of the contused Vicer.

De ulcere contuse

AN Vicer contused, requireth things moistening, and engendring Pus, as a pulteis *ex Fari. triti. Oleo & aqua coct. aut Triticum aqua calida diutissime maceratum*, which being boyled apply it. Or one made *ex radi. althea & caricis simul coctis ad mellis crassitiem, cum Fari. triticea, fiat Cataplas.* and then resort to the cure of wounds.

Of Flesh excreasing in Vicers.

De carnis in ulcere excrecent.

Corrodent imbecilla.

Paulo vehement.

Valentissima.

THis being commonly called proud flesh, must be taken away, either with cauterie actual, or corrosive powders, the weaker sort be these, *Alumen ust. hermodact. & cum tartaro, Nuclei daetil, combustorum, aqua vite cum Sulphure, ung. Aposto. Sem. urtica, Serpentina squamma aris, es ustum, Radix asphodeli, Cinis Erinacei, Stupa minutim incisa*: Somewhat more vehement be these, *Pul. Mercurij solus, vel admixtus alumine usto ad partes equales, ung. Egyptiacum vel Apostolorum cum arugine rasili: vel aqua vite ij. ounces, Eruginis rasili, ij. drag. misceantur, vel linimentum aqua sublimata ter. ant quater imentum & exiccatum.*

The strongest be these, *viz. Calx viva, Calcis, Calcantum ustum sublimatum, Hydrargyrum*, and like these in forme following.

Rec. Hydrargyri sublimat. ij. drag.

Alumini crudi. v. drag.

Aqua Ros. vel plantag. vi. onc.

Bulliant ad consumptionem quarta partis. And this water is of marvellous operation. Or,

Rec. Salis natri.

Vitrioli Romani.

Aluminis.

} ana, halfe an ounce.

Hydrar-

Hydrargyri sublim. halfe a drag.
Aqua plantagi. vi. ounce.
Aceti. ij. ounce.

Bulliant ut dictum est.

But when this is applyed, have in a readinesse ung. de *Bol. armeno*, and apply it to the places round about, to preserve the parts nigh thereto, duely considering the quantitie of superfluous flesh.

Of the discoloured Vlcer with hardnesse of the edges.

Vhen the Vlcer is discoloured, and the edges hardened, note if the hardnesse be but small, it may be cured by resolute medicines, which be these. *Ping. Anser, Gal. Anatis, Vituli, Bovis, Vrsi, Leonis, & eorum medulla*, and of them, those that be newest are best. Much profitable also be these, viz. *Ole. Lill. Amygdal. dul. Lumbric. Vulpinum, Oesopus, Muccag. Alth. Lini, Fœnugr. omnia gummi genera, Basilicon, Diachilon. Emplastrum de muccagine, Medulla cruris bovis, cum Muccag. althea, Dragagan. & Terebint. Ole. Omphacino & exigua cera parte.*

If by gentle medicines the hardnesse amend not, then scarifie the edges, and lay on them Mercurie in powder, then apply some of the aforesaid medicines, or use a cauterie, or incision, else strong medicines, as is above mentioned, first knowing the Patients minde, and then the sence and situation of the member.

Rec. Lithargyri.

Lapid. hematitis. } an. ij. drag.

Vitrioli Ro.

Hydrargyri sublimati. ij. dram. and a half. misce.

of

Of the Vicer with tumor in the veines.

De ule. cum va-
ricibus.

OF this we have little to intreat, when (as touching this matter) we have spoken sufficiently in the Vicer with tumor. This onely resteth, that the Vicer cannot be cured till the tumor in the veines be taken away with often bathings, and after a sort nourishing, the which being taken away with the accidents aforesaid, either it will cure it selfe, or else receive the cure of a simple Vicer.

Of the Vicer with putrifaction in the Bone.

De ule. cum ossis
carie.

IF in an Vicer the bone be also putrified, the bone is first to be bared by corrosives, or otherwise as is aforesaid, and so much of the bone as is corrupted must bee taken away, till the Bone appeare bloudie, and afterward apply this following.

Rec. Radic. Aristolo. rotund.

Ireos,

Pencedani,

Corticis panacis,

Corticis Pini,

Thuris,

Aloes,

} an. ij. drag.

Pulverizentur subtilissi. Which being mixed *cum Melle, ung. Regis, vel Egyptiaco*, apply to the place, and lay aloft *Emplastrum Diacalcitis vel divinum*. When the Bone putrified lieth so deepe that it cannot bee come by with instrument, prepare this injection following.

Rec. Rad. Aristol. utriusque.

Iridis Florentie.

Centauria minor.

Agarici,

} an. j. ounce. & s.

ij. drag.

Simplimum

*Simphitum**Hiperici,**Pes Collumbini,**Herb. Roberti.**Cortic. Pini.**Ros. rub.**Anthos.*

} an. j. m.

ij. ounces.

} an. P. sem.

Mel Ros. colaj. quart. Infuse them all in wine, and still them in a Limbecke, and inject into the Vicer of the water thereof twice in one day.

Neverthelesse if the Bone be greatly corrupted, nothing can be better therefore then cauterie, for safely and speedily it dryeth both the bottome and top. Notwithstanding, so order the heat of the iron, that it serve aptly, both for the depth and quantitie of the Bone corrupted, for we have seene that too hot and vehement cauteries, expelleth not so soone the Bone corrupted, but have spoiled it with corruption. But if the corruption lie yet deep, after the use of your first cauterie (to the end it may be more easily avoided) to make the Bone sound and whole, it shall be most expedient to pierce it with many holes, untill some blood appeare, and in those holes to apply a cauterie, by meanes whereof, the Bone may be verie well dried. Or else fill them with *Aqua forti*, so shall the Bone be dried, and by little and little, expell that is corrupted.

*Rationem habet
ad cauterij ca-
liditatem.*

*Terebra erit
multis foraminibus
aperienda.*

And under that shall nature incarnate flesh, to preserve the sound bone from the corruption of outward ayre. To conclude, the Bone corrupted shall be excluded, and none, or very little humour shall follow it. After the Cauterie hath beene applyed the three first dayes, and the Escar removed, then good it is to powre into the Vicer *Ol. Ros. cum Ovi albumine*, and the three dayes following, use a digestive made *Ex Ovi vitello & Rosaceo*, deinde *Butyrum cum Melle*. The rest of the cure for the Bone corrupt, may happily bee wrought by this water following.

*Sub eaque na-
tura carnis ge-
nerabit, ne sa-
num os aere ex-
terno iterum
corrumptatur.*

Rec.

Rec. *Aqua vitæ ter destill.* }
Aqua Rosarum. } an. ij. ounces. i. drag.
Sublimati. }

Bulliant lento igni ad sublimati dissolutionem, and keepe it to thy use in a pure vial. And after the use thereof the sequell is profitable.

Rec. *Aristolo. rotun.* } ij. dragmes.
Cort. Pini, sing. }
Rad. Peucedani } an. ij. dragmes.
Arundinis, }
Agarici albi. } an. j. dragme and a halfe.
Tartari. }
Euphorbij. } j. dragme.

Powder them together very small, and put thereof into the ulcers orifice. Else mixe it with hony, or *ung. Regis cum melle*, or *ung. Egyptiaco*, and apply that to the bone corrupted, after the use of the water, and lay on aloft, *Emplastrum Diacalciteos*, or *divinum*, or this plaister following, which enduceth the Bone corrupted, doth mundifie, and incarnate, by use whereof I never failed.

Rec. *Corticis ovorum,* }
Ossium humanorum, } an. ij. drag.
Pann. combustorum, }
in pul. redact. }
Radi. Peucedani. } an. halfe an ounce.
Lumbric. pulverizat. }
Emplastri de gratia Dei. }
Diachilon com. } an. ij. oun.
Picis navalis. }

Mixe them together, and make thereof a plaister, which apply after the use of the water and powder, or liniment as is aforesaid.

And finally, if the Bone be corrupted through *usque ad medullam*, the remedie is onely to separate the member,

ber, except it be *capite coxendicis, vel spina dorſi*, and then it is beſt to flee the cure.

Of the malignant Vlcer called Cacoethes.

IN curing theſe kindes of Vlcers, the cauſes muſt firſt be diligently ſearched, to wit, whether it be *Plethora, Cachymia*, or *Cachexia*, elſe an univerſal intemperature, or of ſome inward part, as the liver, ſplene, ventricle, ulcered part, ſwelling of the veines, hard edges, weakneſſe of the affected part brought to paſſe by evil humors therein heaped, or the cauſes aforeſaid. Therefore let us take away the cauſes according to their natures, then by dyet, Phlebotomie, and purgation to ſuppreſſe the members intemperature, whatſoever it be, and in what part. As for intemperate, looke before in the Chapter of the Vlcer with intemperature. And commonly in theſe kinde of Vlcers, we have preſcribed to the patient the uſe of *Guaiacum*, with happie ſucceſſe, after the uſe of common purgation, but in them whoſe humours and juyce is profitable, a diet is ſufficient, but if the Vlcer ſeeme bathed in humours, it is time to reſtrain them. For the tumours *Vari- ces*, thou haſt a proper Chapter; but for intemperature of the inner parts, take counſell of the Phyſitian. And as touching Vlcers maligne and hard to receive Cicatrice, the ſumme or chiefe ſcope of curation is vehement exſiccation of the biting humours, which is brought to paſſe *per repellentia*, and *diſcutientia*. Having good reſpect to repreſſe that which floweth, and to take away that which is infixd. And for this purpoſe, theſe following are moſt expedient. *Aristoloch. Corticis Radi. Caparis. Malicorium, Radix Pannacis, Sarcocollè, Vitrum Combustum, Teſte piſcium Uſta*. All metals burnt likewise are profitable, as *Cadmia, Calchitis uſta, & Lota ſub canicula, & cum aceto trita, Antim. Diaphruges, Plumbū uſtum lotum, Squamma eris & ferri, Scoria plumbi, Eruga rafilis uſta & lota, omnia Aluminis genera, Terra ſigillata.*

De ulc. maligne Cacoethes vocantur.

Tolle cauſam ante effectum.

Guaiacum his prodeſt.

Vehemens exſiccatio eſt ſumma cura eſt

But

Habe rationem
ad corporis ha-
bitum & sen-
sum membrorum.

But a further respect must be had to the body, for that in some bodies the metals, and such like aforementioned medicines, must be washed before they be ministred, but in harder bodies, without danger; certaine of them may unwashed be applyed, because in such parties the members sence is more dull. Wherefore first let the ulcer be washed with an astringent decoction made with Allome water, like as followeth.

Rec. Succ. Agrimonie,	{	an. halfe a pound.
Solani,		
Plantaginis,	{	iiij. ounces.
Vinum album,		
Aluminis cradt.	{	ii j. ounce. s.
Auripigmenti,		
Albumina ovorum.	{	halfe a scrup.
		vj.

Stirre these together, and distill them, and let the ulcer with the water thereof be washed twise in the day, which water also much availeth to conglutinate wounds. Afterward.

Rec. Olei Rosar.	vj. ounces.
Ceruse.	iiij. ounces.
Lithargyri auri.	{ an. j. ounce,
Lap. Calaminaris.	{ and a halfe.
Tuthia preparat.	{ an. one
Boli armeni.	{ ounce.
Camfore dissolut. in aqua Ros. ij. dragmes,	Olei
de Papavere. ij. ounces.	Cera alba. q. s.

Make thereof an unguent.

Rec. Olei Ros.	{ an. ij. ounces
& Mirt.	{ and a halfe.
Succ. Solani.	{
Plantag.	
Sempervivi.	
	{ an. one ounce and a halfe.

Sepa

cure of Vlcers.

31

Sepi Hircini. } an. ij.
& Vitulini. } ounce.
Ping. snilla liqæfact. ij. ounces.
Calci tertio in aqua extinct. }vj.
& Lota. }drag.
Malecorij. }
Balaustij. } an. vij. drams.
Mirobal citrini. }
Acrug. rasilis v. dragmes.
Scoria ferri. x. dragmes.
Sarcocolle. ij. dragmes.

All which being bruised, and mixt together, infuse them one whole day, and boyle them a little, adding thereto

Litarg. nerijsq. an. x. dragmes.
Ceruse. vj. dragmes.
Plumbiusti. v. dragmes.
Antimony. j. ounce.
Camfora. j. scruple.
Cera. q. s.

Mixe them well in a Marble mortar. Hereto also may be added *Argent. vivi*, j. ounce, but it profiteth more, first to use the powder of Mercury, after the water afore-said, and after the unguent.

Of the virulent, corroding, and feeding ulcer.

THese kinde of ulcers which differ onely *Secundum majus & minus*, must have the methode of their cure consist in three things onely. First in a diet cold and dry, secondly by evacuation of the antecedent matter, both by Phlebotomy if it seeme profitable, as also by medicines exiccative, as is said in *Herpes* and *Erisipelas*. Also particular revulsions are commodious, as cupping, frication, and binding the contrary member, or use of ung. de

De ulcere virulento, corrodeute ac depascente.

Catartica Particulares revulsiones conferent.

Bolo

Bolo, to beat backe the matter flowing. The third scope is referred to medicines cold and dry, astringent and discutient. Convenient simples be these, *Lentes*, *Arnoglossa*, *Solanum*, *Summitates rubi*, *Fol. Vlmi* & *Papaveris*, *Fol. & fructus Cydoniorum*. *Mirti*, *Balaustia*, *Cortex Granatorum*, *Galla omphacitis*, *Accasia*, *Bolus armenus*, *Cortex thuris*, *Nuclei Mirobal*. *Mastiche*, *Simphitum*, *plumb. ust.* & *lotum*, and all metals mentioned in the afore said chapter. Of which, both fotions, liniments, unguents, cerotes and emplasters, profitable for thy purpose may be made. And some use to apply the powder of *Mercury*, first to take away the malice of the ulcer and corrosion, and leave it the space of a whole day in the ulcer, applying aloft ung. *de Minium*, untill the malice of the ulcer be quite extinct. Afterward wash the ulcer, and the parts nigh thereto, with allome water, as in the chapter afore said, or as followeth.

Sit mallia ulc.
primo extincta.

Rec. *Succi. rub.*

Sumach.

Virga pastoris.

Plantaginis.

Solani.

Acetose.

Albumina ovorum. vj.

Aluminis pulve. iiij. ounces.

} an. j. quart.

Distill them all in a leaden Still, and use it, or else these waters following, which is right profitable for ulcers, filthy and corrosive.

Rec. *Ceruse* } an. one

Lythargyri. } ounce.

Plumbi.usti. } an. halfe

Lapid. Calaminaris. } an ounce.

Boli armeni. j. ounce and a halfe.

Sang.

Sang. Draconis. } an. one
Terra sigillata. } ounce.
Aluminis combusti. halfe an ounce.
Calicum glandium. }
Gallarum viridium. }
Baccarum mirti. } ana j. m.
Psidia. }
Balaustiarum. }
Sumach. }
Coriandri. } an. halfe
Sem. Plantaginis. } an ounce.
Rosar. rub. y. p.

Boyle all these in sufficient quantity of Smiths water, which done, in that water wash the ulcer, which in wonderfull manner will dry. All these may be taken to the decoction, or some of them, whereof also if it be thought convenient, you may adde more cold things, as Henbane, Mandrag, and Pople, if there be much hot intemperature joyned with the ulcer. To the addition, further may be annexed honey, to mundifie if thou use it to a filthy ulcer.

Or.

Rec. Aque Rosarum, } an. one
& Plantaginis, } quart.
Aluminis, ij. ounces.
Zacchari. one ounce.

Boyle them all together, till the Allome and Sugar be melted, and therewith wash the ulcer. Whereto also if thou adde *Mellis* one ounce, it shall not be a little profitable for all filthy ulcers.

Rec. Aque plantag Else.
Hidrargyri sublim. vj. ounces.
Salis amoniaci. j. dragme.
Salis commu. one drag. & f.
Aluminis. ij. dragmes.
 j. dragme.

D

Boyle

Boyle them together in a glasse vessell to the consumption of the fourth part. And this water or the other, shall be proved profitable.

After the ulcer be washed, apply thereto, *ung. de Minio*, or *de Plumbo*. or *ung. rub. cum Camfora*. or *ung. Album Camforat*. or *ung. de Pompholigo*.

Or else.

<i>Rec. Unguentum de Plumbo.</i>	ij. ounces.
<i>Ung. Popul.</i>	ij. drag.
<i>Succi. Plantaginis.</i>	j. ounce.
<i>Albumi. ovi.</i>	j.

Mixe them diligently in a leaden mortar, or if you will, this.

<i>Rec. Tuthia preparat.</i>	halfe an ounce.
<i>Plumb. ust.</i>	} an. j. ounce.
<i>& Loti.</i>	
<i>Cerusa lota.</i>	

Mixe them in a leaden mortar, with water of Plantaine, and adde thereto,

<i>Bol. arm.</i>	} an. ij. dragmes.
<i>Terra sigil.</i>	
<i>Olei Rosarum</i>	} q. s.
<i>Cera alba.</i>	

Fiatque unguentum.

Or.

<i>Rec. Lythargyri</i>	iiij. ounces.
<i>Olei Rosa.</i>	} q. s.
<i>Aceti.</i>	

to be mixed, and if thou adde to a little Ceruse, it shall better prevaile for all cancrus dispositions, but it will be better if thou adde thereto Leade macerated in white wine. Or by putting to *Nucem cipressi*, *Tuthiam*, *Boracem*, *Aes ustum*, & *Antimonium*, of it shall be right excellent for ulcers that be hard, to receive cicatrice.

Or

Or

Rec. Olei Ros. } *an. ij. ounces.*
Mirt. }
Succi climenon depurat. ij. ounce. f.
Succi Plantaginis. j. ounce.
Sepi Hircini. j. ounce f.
Aluminis usti. j. dragme.
Lithargyri auri } *an. one*
& argenti. } ounce.
Scorie ferri. ij. dragmes.

Pulverizentur tenuissime ac simul coquantur tres horas,

adding to

Cera alb. one ounce.
Terebinthine. vj. dragmes.
Mercurij extinct. iij. dragmes.
Camfora. j. scruple.
Erugi. rasilis. one ounce.

Make thereof an unguent.

Rec. Cerusa, }
Lithargyri. } *an. j. ounce.*
Bole. armeni. }
Terre sigillat. }
Lapid. Calamin. }
Sandal. alb. & rub. }
Baccarum mirti. } *an. ij. drag.*
Rosarum rub. }
Sem. Papaveris, }
Hiosciam. } *an. one dragme.*
Mandragora. }
Olei Rosarum } *an. iij.*
& Violarum } ounces.
Cera alba, tantundem,
Camfora. one dragme.

Make thereof a cerote.

D 2

Rec.

Rec. Olei Rosar. } an. two

& Mirtini. } ounces.

Succi Clymenon. } iiij. ounces.

Succi Plantaginis. } ij. ounces.

Pinguedinis Vituli } j. ounce f.

Folium Caprifolij, } an. j. m.

& Clymenon.

Boyle them together (the hearbs being first bruised) to the consumption of the iuyces. Then adde to

Lithargyri. } ij. ounces.

Minij. } j. ounce.

Camfora. } j. dragme.

Masticis. } halfe an ounce.

Ceruse.

Antimonij. } an. v. dragmes.

Plumbi usti.

Cera alb. q. s.

Make thereof a Cerote.

If the ulcer be not overcome by these, or such like medicines, but creepeth more and more, then Canterie is to be used, or this following.

Rec. Hydrargyri sublimati. } ij. drag. f.

Vng. Populionis. vel Dealthea.

(Which represseth the sharpenesse of the sublimate) j. dragme, mixe them, or Sublimatum mixt with Vng. album. And after the eschar be removed, use Unguentum de Calce & de Pompholigo, mixt by equall portions, or the aforesaid medicines.

Of the filthy and putrified ulcers.

De sordido ac
putri ulcere.

TO this kinde of Vlcer, dyet, Phlebotomie, and purgation belongeth, and after purgation, the use of
Guaiaicum

Guaicum is right excellent, to drie and expell superfluons excrements together with sweate, whereby they shall not resort to the affected place. Simples in this case prevailing are these, viz. *Far. Hordei, Fabar. Cicerum, Orobi, Lupin. Aristol. Iris. Hipericon. Centaur. minus*, the juyce whereof mixt with hony, is good against all filthie Vlcers. Also *Marrubium, Gentiana, Absinthium, Apium, Mel*, and all bitter things, salt, &c. Whereof make lotions, liniments, and unguents. Wash the filth with *Hidromel, Oenomel*, or sea-water, or ex *Lixivio. iij. ounce. cineris Caulium, & Cortices Fabarum, cum aqua pluvia. j. li. or iij. ounces. Lixivy mellis. j. ounce, Precipitat. ij. dragmes*, or wash the Vlcer cum decoctione *Rois, Balauft. Cortices Mirobalani Citrini, Rosarum & Mellis*. Whereto also it may profit to adde *Alumen*. Notwithstanding, you must diligently marke lest in filthie Vlcers, thou use medicines too much astringent, seeing such things doth greatly harden the filthinesse, and make it after, more difficult to be removed and mundified. It doth profit else to wash it with Lie, in which is dissolved *Egyptiacum*, and then to use *Egyptiacum* alone, or mixt cum ung. regis, respecting the great store of filthinesse. Else to use this mundificative following which is excellent.

Rec. *Succi apij.* } an. iij. ounces.

& *Mellis,* }
Terebinthina, ij. ounces.

Pulvis ireos exicoat. vi. dragmes.

Farina hordei. ij. dragmes.

Make an unguent thereof. Or,

Rec. *Succi absinthij.* } an. ij. ounces.

Apj, }
Plantaginis. }

Farina hordei, } an. one ounce and

& *Orobi.* } an halfe.

Terebinthina j. ounce.

Mellis. i. quart. f.

D 3

Make

Make thereof an unguent, adding of Mirrhe *ij. drag.* or in stead thereof the yolkes of Egges. Else,

Rec. Succi centaurea mino. v. ounces.
Succi apij, iiij. ounces.
Succi Plantaginis. ij. ounces.
Mel. halfe a pound.
Terebinthina. ij. ounces.
Farina hordei, } an. two ounces.
& Orobi. }
Pulveris iridis. halfe a pound.

Let the juyces boyle with the honie, then adde *Farina*, and being mixed and taken from the fire, adde thereto *Terebinthina & iridem*: And for this scope of cure, these also are profitable: *Vnguentum de Resina*, or *unguentum Fuscum Nicolai*, or *ung. Apostolorum*, or *ung. de Gummi*, or *ung. Diapompholi. cum Mercurij pulv.* for that doth very well mundifie. So likewise availeth *Emplastrum Gratia dei*, *Emplastrum divinum*, *Emplastrum rub. Grac. bis coloratum*, which, as *Galen* affirmeth, doth aptly mundifie, and draweth the filthie matter and corrupted bones from the bottom to the outward part of the Ulcer.

Or else,

Rec. Galbani,
Opoponacis, } an. one ounce.
Bdellij, }
Ammoniaki. }
Cera nova, one pound.
Olei ros. vel commu. ij. pound.
Resina, ij. ounces.
Lithargy. auri. j. pound, and s.
Olibani,
Mirrha, } an. one ounce and
Aloes, } an halfe.
Thuris,
Masticis,
Aristolo. rotund.

Stiracis

*Gal. ij. ad Glau-
 rom.*

Stiracis calamite. halfe an ounce.

Succi Betonice,

Verbena,

Caprifoli,

Plantaginis,

Pimpenel.

Cynogloss.

Lapid. Hematitidis. ij. dragmes.

Eruginis rasilis. j. ounce.

} an. one ounce.

Dissolve the Gummes in vinegar, boyle the *Litarge* with the oyle, waxe, and rosin, and in the end put in *Eruginem Rasilem*, and the rest.

But if the filthinesse grow to putrification, then must the ulcer be washed with *Oxycrate* or *Muria*, and then to apply *ex carnibus piscium salforum, farina orobi. aristolo. long. scilla, & mel*, boyled in wine, in forme of an Emplaster, or *unguentum Egyptiacum*, and in deepe ulcers, the decoction aforesaid, or *Anomelle*, or *Egyptiacum* *Medicamentum Avicennae.* *Lixivio dissolut.* is to be injected. Or the excellent medicine of *Avicen*, made in this forme.

Rec. Auripigmenti. one ounce.

Calcis viva.

Aluminis,

Corticis mali punici.

Thuris.

Gallarum.

Cera,

& olei.

} an. vi. dragmes.

} an. halfe an

} ounce.

} an. q. s.

Make thereof an unguent.

But whilest we go about thus with vehement medicines to mundifie the Vlcer, it behoveth to use *unguentum de Bolo & pulvilli ex stupis oxycrato*, to avoid inflammation, which is conversant with paine, which must needs be increased by such vehement medicines.

Vitanda est inflammatio qua dolor accersitur.

Neverthelesse, if this feeding or eating do daily more and more corrode the parts nigh thereto, then medicines that belong to maligne Vlcers are here expedient, and now and then to take away by incision, that which is putrified and corrupted, which may also bee done by hot Iron, or sharpe medicine, such as *Trochisis, asphodeli et trochis. de arsenico*, or this following, which pierceth vehemently within the space of an houre, and causeth lesse paine then either Arsnick or Sublimatum.

Rec. Calcis viva, two pound.
Cineris Illicis,
Caulium, } *an. j. pound.*
Fabarum ac tartari.
Solde ex qua fit vitrum. halfe a pound.
Axungy veteris. one quart.

Let them all remaine mixed with Lie whereof Sope is made, the space of seven dayes, after ward straine it, and boyle it to the hardnesse of a stone, or to a sufficient thicknesse and drinesse, adde to (if you will) *Saponis moll.* one ounce. And this not onely availeth to take away flesh, but also to consume fistulous hardnesse. It shall be good also to use *Aqua sublimata*, as is in the aforesaid Chapter, which without great paine doth corrode and heale both the Vlcers of the mouth, and other parts. Or use this in liquid forme following.

Rec. Terebinthina lota. halfe an ounce.
Cere alba. ij. dragmes.
 Melt them together, and adde thereto
Hidrargyri sublimati, one ounce.
 So stirre them together till they be cold. Or,

Rec. Hidrargyri sublimati. j. ounce.
Sanguis Draconis, ij. dragmes.

Make it in powder, and strew it into the Vlcer, else rowle Bombast on thy instrument, and fasten it in the Vlcer

Vlcer or veine, where hence the blood floweth. Which is astringent, and hath power to cauterize, and then to finish, flie to the cure of *Gangrena*, or *Sphacelus*, and also for this purpose many things are to be found profitable in the Chapter aforegoing.

Of the deepe and crooked Vlcer.

THe method in curing deepe and crooked Vlcers, appertaineth to diet and other universall order, according to the disposition of the bodie, and Vlcers, foreseeing and preventing all paine, intemperature, &c. associating the Vlcer, for alway the causes both efficient and favouring, must be resisted. The part affected must be so ordered, that the Vlcers orifice, may decline downward, whereby the matter may more easily avoid, but if that cannot be done, incision is to be made from the orifice to the bottome of the Vlcer, chiefly if the hollownesse be along or neare the skinne, else if the imminent danger prohibite the same in the bottome, at the least it ought to be opened, and anointed with a mundifying unguent. The which if it cannot be fitly applyed, then into the hollow and crooked corners, must injections mundificative be ministred, for which purpose, these or such like, are profitable, viz. *Oximel*, *Oenamel*, of astringent wine, *Aqua aluminosa cum melle*, *Lixivium*, *Aqua marina*, *Aegypt. ac pulveris Mercurij*, dissolved in honic and Lie, as in the aforesaid Chapter.

Rec. Aqua plantaginis,
Peculi rosar.
Caprifolij.
Vng. Aegyptiacum, ʒ. ounce and ʒ.
 Make thereof injection. Or,

Rec. Aqua plantaginis,
Peculi Rosarum.
Vini albi,

} an. ij. ounce.

} an. foure ounces.

ij. ounces.

Aluminis

Aluminis usti, halfe an ounce.

Baccarum mirti, } an. one dragme.
& *Aloes*,

Make injection. Or,

Rec. Hordei integri, j. P. s.

Ceterach. } an. one handfull.
Agrimonia,

Centauræ minor. } an. halfe an handfull.
Absinthij.

Coquantur in *Melliorato*, and make thereof injection.

And when the Ulcer is sufficiently well cleansed, then use this following to regenerate the substance.

Rec. Hordei, j. P. and a halfe.

Radicis ircos.

Foliorum olive.

Plantaginis

Agrimonia.

} an. halfe an handfull.

Boyle them in water, and in halfe a pound of the strained liquor dissolve,

Mel. rosar. collata. ij. ounces.

Mirrha. ij. dragmes and an halfe.

Thuris.

Masticis.

} an. one dragme.

Make thereof injection. Or,

Rec. Decoct. Hordei, one pound.

Mel. Rosar. col. ij. ounces.

Sarcocolla, ij. dragmes.

Mirrha,

Thuris,

} an. one dragme.

Vini.

vj. ounces.

Boyle them to the consumption of the third part, where-to may be added if it seeme requisite some Aloes.

Rec.

Rec. *Farina hordei* }
 & *lupinorum* } an. one ounce.

Mel. } iiij. ounces.

Thuris, }
 Masticis, } an. one dragme.

Mirtice, } halfe an ounce.

Terebinthina lota, j. ounce s.

Olei hiperici. q. s.

Make thereof an unguent, and this or the aforesaid, shal be available. Afterward apply this cerote following.

Rec. *Nitri tenuiss. pul.* j. quart.

Aqua rosar. ij. ounces and a halfe.

Boile them together at a gentle fire, to sufficient thicknesse, ever stirring it, and after adde to it,

Terebinthina, }
 Olei veteris, } an. one quart.

Cera q. s.

Boyle them together againe, stirring them still, and make thereof a cerote.

Fit also to be applyed aloft is, *Emplastrum de Minio, vel Apostolo. Chirurg. vel. Diacalchiteos*, whereto to increate exsiccation and astriction, we may mingle *Nonnihil calchitidis, Corticis Granat. & Gallarum Omphacitidum in pul. redact.*

In the meane season, let us defend the nigh parts with medicines partly repellent, and partly discutient, or wash it with this decoction following.

Rec. *Calamithi,*

Origani,

Salvia,

Matricarie,

Adsinthij,

Rosmarini,

Camomeli,

Stecados,

Ros. rub.

Nucis cupressi. x.

} an. one handfull.

} an. one P.

Salis

Salis, *ij. ounces.*
Aluminis, *x. dragmes.*
Mellis. *one pound.*

Boyle them in lee or fowre wine to the third part, and make a forion, or take other astringents, namely, *Sumach*, *plantago*, *balauft.* *Herb. rosar.* *Mirt.* And boyle them in wine. Also it were profitable to apply a peece of lead in the orifice, and to use ligatures, so that the matter may avoid, or a sponge likewise in the orifice, that by the sucking and drawing thereof, the Vicer may be dried.

Of the Fistula.

De Fistula.

DVe dyet being prescribed, and the bodie according to the nature of humors, being providently purged, the inner parts are next to be strengthened, and this decoction following to be given in drinke. Which hath beene proved and tried by sundrie Authors, exceeding commodious in this kinde of case.

Rec. Osmunderegalis
(Felix mas, Diosc. dicitur) } *an. partem.*
Scrophularie.
Agrimonia, } *an. two parts.*
Centaurie minoris,
Aristolo. } *an. halfe a*
Gentiana, } *part.*
Radi. filicis. *partem.*
Filipendula, *ij. parts.*

Boyle them in white wine, adding to *Zacchari*, *q. s.* and let the partie take of the decoction daily a pretty quantitie. And good it were to adde to the same decoction, *Guaiacum.* And after *callus* be removed and taken away, the use of *Guaiacum* in wine or water boyled, having respect to the strength and humors, and how much or how little drying is expedient.

Injections con-
ferunt.

Injections here are also profitable, such as is afore in the Chapter of the crooked Vicer, or else make a decoction *ex radic. filicis, agrimonia, & foliorum Olive,* wherein

wherein dissolve *Egyptiac*, or *Apostol*, as shall be need-
fully required. Or,

Rec. Lixivij ex cineribus brassicae & cortic. Fabarum,
iiij ounces, whereto adde *Mel. rosar.* one ounce and an
halfe, *Aluminis*, halfe an ounce. Boyle them a little, then
take the decoction *iiij ounces*, whereto adde *Pulveris*
Precipitati, halfe an ounce. Make thereof an injection,
or use the distilled water *Stercoris humani*. Else,

Rec. Terebintina, one ounce.

Thuris, *ij ounces*.

Mastic.

Aloes,

Garioflorum,

Galanga,

Cinamomi,

Nucis muscata,

Cubeborum,

Croci,

Gumma Hedera, *vi ounces*.

Infuse them in white wine, and *aqua vite*, and distill
them, and use this distilled water for an injection to the
Fistula. And after the injection, apply one of the Empla-
sters aforesaid, as *Emplastrum divinum*, or *Gratia Dei*.
Some appoint to fill the Fistula with Hellebory, and so to
remaine three dayes. Notwithstanding, I having proved
the like once in a Fistula of the ridge of the backe, next
the region of the heart, there chanced to the patient *Li-*
pothimia. To conclude, I judge it nothing profitable,
chiefly if the Fistula be in any part of the breast. If the Fi-
stula bee new, it is cured with the aforesaid remedies, but
if it be old, and the orifice strait, it must well be enlarged,
either with *Penicillo*, or a tent of *Gentian*, or a Sponge
often prepared.

Rec. Cera, *ana, one*

Resina, *ounce.*

Hidrargyri sublimati, one drag.

vel one dragma and a halfe.

Melt

Melt the Wax with Rosin, and then adde to the sublimate, and in that mixture dip the Sponge, and strait take it forth, lest it be burned, and presse it diligently, and so apply it to the orifice of the Fistula, the which when it is large enough, must bee rooted out, either with sharper medicines, incision or cautery, else cut it in the bottome, and apply thereto a cautery.

Medicines which take away the Fistula, are these, viz. *Trochi. Asphedi Helleborum. Aripig. rub. sublimatum*, or the sublimated water aforesaid, *Arsenicum*, or *Trochi. de Arsenico*, but if thou minister Arsnick three or foure times mixed and dried with the iuyce *Solani & Mandragora*, ij. ounces, then use thy defensative round about, as *Vng. de Bolo arm. &c.* lest perhaps by the paine inflammation do happen.

When the Fistula is where it may not safely bee cut, nor yet any cautery fit to bee applyed, then make sharpe injections, amongst which we have often proved this very profitable.

Rec. Vng. Egypt. halfe an ounce.

Sublimati, halfe a dragme.

Arsenici, one scruple.

Lixivij, one ounce.

Aqua ros. ij, ounces.

Aqua Plantaginis, iiij. ounces.

Boyle these to the halfe, and use these for injection threedayes together.

The injection being done, close up the orifice of the Ulcer with wax, or bombast, so that that within may move and consume the Fistula, else vse *Aqua forti*, or the cautery above written. After the use of the cautery and sharp medicines, endeavour to take away the eschar, and after to remove *Callus*, and wash the ulcer *cum mulso*, or *decoctione erui cum melle*. Furthermore,

Rec. Terebint. in aqua vita lota, three ounces.

Succi Apij, } ana, vi.

Cinoglos. } dragmes.

Mel

Melrosar. col. one ounce and a halfe.

Make thereof a decoction, to the consumption of halfe the juyces, afterward adde to

Aristoloch. rot. ij. dragmes.

Farina Lupinorum, halfe an ounce.

Whereto if you adde *Radi peucedani, Ireos, Mirrhe* and *Sarcocoll*, it shall be profitable to regenerate flesh. Other order is to bee used, like as in the chapter of the deep Vlcer. When it seemeth not expedient to cut away *Callus*, neither to use cautery, nor sharp medicines, it only resteth to avoid the cure. Yet purge often the flegmaticke humors, and melancholick, and with medicines meanly drying, & *Emplastrum Diachilon Ireatū*, or *Diacalciteos*.

Of the ulcered Canker.

THe method of curing the Cankred Vlcer, by diet and purgation, shall be the same prescribed in the tumor Canker. If it bee in the outward part of the body, which may bee safely taken away with the roots, must bee cut wholly, and the grosse blood of the veines nigh thereto pressed out, afterwards the lippes of the Vlcer to be taken away, and finish the cure in some with medicines cauterizing, in others to consume it with a cautery, or after incision or expression of the veines, to apply the cautery. And amongst cauterizing medicines, Arsnick in this case is principall, or the cautery above writtten, but then use defensatives to avoid inflammation. Then take away the eschar, and proceed as in other Vlces. But if the Canker be great, and have deep roots, or bee neere some principall member, or inward part, or the party cannot suffer excision, either through weaknesse or feare, or that by the cure thereof he should incurre greater danger, it is enough then to hinder the Canker to increase, by diet, purgation of adusted or melancholick humors, and that gently with drying medicines, without mordication or biting. And this potion is exceeding profitable to bee used nine dayes before

De cancro ulcerato.

before excision, taking euery day two ounces thereof, which prevaileth also though the cure be desperate.

Rec. Radi. tapsi barbati, } ana, two

& Scrophularia, } ounces.

Filipendula,

Ceterach,

Herb. Roberti,

Agrimonia,

Tormentilla,

Scabiosa,

Gariophilati,

Linaria,

Sem. Vrtica, ij. dragmes.

Florum Sambuci } ana, one

& Rosmarina, } pound.

Make therof a decoction, wherein dissolve *zaccchari q. s.* to make it pleasant, wash the place also with the one part therof, and apply *Magma* thereto in forme of a Cataplasme, which is thought much to delay paine. And among simple medicines, these following do most prohibit the increase of the Canker. The iuyce of Nightshade, Sorrel, &c. and their stilled waters; also *Plumbum*, *Antimonium*, and other like cold and drying things, as *Vnguentum Album*, ung. *Lithargyri*, ung. *de Plumbo pulv. cum vino albo aut succo acetosa*, ung. *de Pompholig.* or those mixt with the aforesaid herbes in decoction, or waters of Camfer. Or this water following cannot be in vaine applied.

Rec. succi solani,

Sempervivi,

Acetosa,

Scabiosa,

Caprefoli,

Tapsi barbati,

Scrophularia,

Filipendula,

Plantaginis,

ana, halfe a pound.

Linaria,

Linaria, } ana, halfe
 Agrimonia, } a pound.
 Succo omphacij, one pound
 Carnis Limacum, }
 Ranarum, } ana, halfe a pound.
 Cancrorum fluviatilium, }
 Albumina ovorum vi.
 Aluminis, iij ounces.
 Caphura, one dragma.

Distill them all in a Leaden Still, and with the water wash the place, and lay upon it a cloth, dipped in the same water, which water is esteemed excellent.

Rec. Ung. Pompholig. halfe a quart.

Unguentum album, ij. ounces.
 Lithargyri, } ana, halfe an
 Plumbiusti & loti, } ounce.
 Succo scabiosa, } ana, two
 Solani, } ounces.
 Olei omphacini, } ana, foure
 vel de ranis, } ounces.

Stirre them in a Leaden Mortar together to a white ointment. Or,

Rec. Tuthia preparat.

Ceruse lota, }
 Plumbi, & } ana, one ounce
 Lithargyri lati, } and a halfe.
 Coriandri prepar.
 Amili,
 Cera alba, two ounces.
 Olei rosar. vel de ranis, i. pound.
 Muccaginis sem. Psily }
 cum succo Scabiosa, }
 Herb. Roberti, } three ounces.
 Linaria,
 Tapsi Barb. extracti, }

Mixe and make thereof an oyntment in a Leaden mortar. Or,

E

Rec.

Rec. *Cerusa* ust. and five times }
washed in Rosewater. } one ounce.

*Plumbi*usti, loti.

Tuthia preparata halfe an ounce.

Lithargyri nutriti, iij dragmes.

Succi solani, }

Sempervivi, } ana, one ounce.

Hiosciami, }

Lactis, sem. *Papaveris*, cum aqua

Rosa. extract. two ounces.

Lactis mulieris, j. ounce.

Olei rosar. iij. ounces.

Cera alba, one ounce.

Make thereof an ointment according to art. Or,

Rec. *Succifol. tapsi barbati*, iij ounces.

Mellis, halfe a pound.

Pul. spongia bedegaris, ij. drag.

Pulveris Malecorij, } ana, two

& *Ossium Mirobal.* } dragmes.

Boyle them to the consumption of the iuyces, and adde to the powders.

Some use to wash the Ulcer daily with wine wherein *Tapsi barb.* hath beene boyled. Others with water of Nightshade, Planten, Roses, cum cortice *Mirobal.* & modico *Aluminis*, somewhat boyled, then to stirre the iuyce of Nightshade in a leaden mortar, to the forme of a liniment, and so apply it.

Rec. *Plumbi*usti lot. iij. dragmes.

Antimony pariter lot. ij. dragmes.

Pomphol. iij. scruples.

Cerusa, i. drag. s.

Camfora, i. dragme.

Lapid. Hematidis, } ana, two

utriusque *Coralli*, } scruples.

Cineris cancerorum fluviat. ij. drag.

Succi plantaginis, } ana, two

& *Solani*, } ounces.

cure of Vlcers.

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*Olei rosar. om-
phacini,
vel de ranis,* } *q. s.*

Stirre them in a leaden mortar, to the forme of a liniment.

Of the Ulcer containing wormes.

TO prohibite the generation of wormes in Vlcers, it is requisite first to take away all moysture and putrefaction whereof they may be engendred : wormes are destroyed by the juyces or decoctions *Absinthij*, *Eupatorii*, *Centaurea*, and such bitter things, so doth the juyce of the leaves and flowers of Peaches, being brused and applied. Or,

*Rec. Olei Absinthij, ij. ounces.
Succi Absinthij, vi. ounces.
Pulveris Cumini, }
Dictamni, } ana, ij. ounces.
Aloes, }
Cera, q. s.*

Boyle them to the forme of an Emplaster, which thou maist use in any part where wormes bee. Yarrow also is commended for the killing of wormes, both in men and beasts, giving one dramme thereof for wormes in the belly, and that in children ; and to bigger folkes, greater quantiry, and an injection made thereof, killeth wormes in the eares.

Of burning.

IF it be great, a thinne diet then, and orders universally must be prescribed, according to the dominion of humors in the body. *Aristotle* esteemeth it profitable, that the part or member burned, may be holden somewhat to the fire, that thereby one heat may draw forth another, and keepe it from blistering. Others with the same rea-

*De combustionibus.
i. problem.*

son do apply onions with salt. But the common remedies are these, viz. *Aqua solani, rosar. vel endivia*, long beaten with the white of an egge, but to mingle vinegar therewith, I allow not, because of the sharpnesse thereof, but *ung. album & rub. cum camfora, albumine ovi, & aqua rosar.* is very good, and prohibite the generation of blisters. Or,

Rec. Butiri recentis, vel Olei sepe loti, iij. ounces, ung. Populionis, one ounce and an halfe. Ova ij.

Mixe them in forme of a liniment, else *ex succo solani, & semperuisi, oleo violarum & cera*, make a liniment.

Or take the water wherein a Limestone hath beene quenched, and boyle it with the oyle of Nuts, then stirre it till it be thicke, and anoint the place therewith seven dayes, and it is a present remedie, the seven dayes ended.

Rec. Olei Nucum coct. ij. ounces.

Cera halfe an ounce.

Stirre them together, which is not to be used before the generation of blisters, but after they be opened.

*Rec. Vng. album camforatum } an. two ounces.
Vng. popu. }*

Muccaginis sem. cidoneorum in aqua rosar. extract. one ounce. f.

Make thereof an unguent.

If the burning seeme very great, adde to *Muccaginis, sem. psily*, and *Olei de Nimphea*. There is another unguent made of Lime, mentioned before, which willingly I use not to the face, for that it too much draweth a cicatrice. Or.

Rec. Calcis lot. one ounce.

Cera alba, halfe an ounce.

Olei rosar. iij. ounces.

Stercoris columbi st. ij. dragmes.

Aqua rosar. one ounce.

Albumen ovi. one.

If need be to mundifie use this following.

Rec. Terebinthina lota, in decoctione

Hordei

Hordei, ij. ounces.

Siru. rosar. iij. ounces.

Mirt. & *Zana*, one

Aloes, } dragme.

Hordei, q. s. To thicke it.

And then to induce an excellent Cicatrice.

Rec. Diachilon commune, ij. ounces.

Unguentum Pop. *Zana*, three

Olei rosar. } ounces.

Muccag. sem. cidoneorum in aqua rosar. extract. iij. ounces.

Vitellos ovo. ij.

Make the unguent.

The cicatrice being made, anoint it daily with the oyle of the yolkes of egges, and after the combustion for the repletion of the Vlcer, this following is laudable.

Rec. Olei rosar. viij. ounces.

Olei ovorum. ij. ounces.

Vitri albiss. tenuis. pulveri. j. ounce.

Corticis medij sambuci j. m.

Cera alba. one ounce and an halfe.

Boyle them together, and make thereof an unguent.



OF
THE PARTICULAR
CURE OF VLCERS.

Vlcers of the Head.

*De capitis ulce-
ribus.*



He curation of Vlcers of the Head differ not from the aforesaid method, *viz.* cor- roding Vlcers are cured by the method of corrosives, and the putrified Vlcer by like medicines, save that the outward skinne of the head of naturall temperature, re- quireth strong exsiccatives, and if *Cranium* be putrified, how it shall be removed, is aforesaid mentioned.

Of the Mouth.

*De Achoriis
sen tinea.*

IN this disease is requisite a thinne dyet, and such as may decay all flegmatick and melancholie humors, and be- sides that to have evacuation of humors, partly by phlebo- tomie, if strength and age do permit, and partly by pur- ging medicines, like as is prescribed in *Oedema* and *Scir- rha*: wherefore this following, also is profitable.

Rec. Cassia, } ana, halfe an
Catholiconis, } ounce.
Triphere persica, j. ounce.
Mirobal. indorum & citrinorum conficat. } ana. ij.
Olei amigdalorum dulcium, } drag.
Sena, ij. dragmes.

Sirupi

Sirupi violarum, q.s. fiat opiata.

Then approach to common or simple medicines, first therefore shave or powle the head neare, and wash it fixe dayes together, with the decoction *ex Fumaria, oxilapatho, folijs hederæ, oleastri, salicis, sicla, acetosa, herba Roberti, or Lixivium ex cineribus sarmentorum vitis, fraxini & brassica conficito*, wherein boyle,

Calamentum, } *an. one handfull.*
Fol. lauri, }
Camomel. }
Meliloti, } *an. ij. P.*
Stichados. }

Therewith wash the head, five or six dayes. Afterwards,

Rec. Olei laurini, } *ana, two ounces.*
Olei sem. lini, }
Pinguedinis suilla, *vi. ounces.*
Terebinthina, *ij. ounces.*
Pul. apij risarum, *j. ounce s.*
Ellebori albi, & } *an. two dragmes.*
Aluminis usti. }
Eruiginis, Rasilis, } *ana, j. dragme.*
Auripigmenti, }

Make thereof an unguent. Notwithstanding, those sharp medicines are not to be applyed to Vlcers. Or,

Rec. Nuces communes, cum corticibus assas. xx.

Aluminis, } *ana, halfe an*
Vitrioli, } *ounce.*
Lithargyri, *ij. dragmes.*
Cinabry, *halfe an ounce.*
Olei juniperi, & } *ana, two*
Nucum, } *ounces.*
Resina & picis. q.s.

Make thereof a liniment, wherewith anoint the head, being shaven before, and chafed with a rough cloth till it be very red.

Rec. Emplastri oxicrocci, one ounce.

Cerones. *ij. ounces.*

Ammoniacki vino dissoluti albo, halfe an ounce.

Make thereof a plaister, and apply it to the head. We have often anointed the head (being powled) with honey, and sprinckled aloft the powder of Rosin, and after applying *Placentam ex farina triticea*, in forme and manner of a cap, and after eight dayes more, taking the haire away, use this oyntment following, untill the cure be finished.

Rec. Aluminis ust. *ana, one*

Vitrioli, *dragme.*

Aristologia, *ana, halfe an*

Erug. rasilis, *ounce.*

Picis navalis, *ij. ounces.*

Axungie equi. *j. ounce.*

Butiri veteris, *one pound.*

Make thereof an unguent, wherewith anoint the head, after the use as aforesaid, and this kinde of curation, is more safe and with lesse paine then others, which we have proved.

To encrease haire.

Ad pilorum generationem.

First, consider the cause of haire falling, viz. whether through raritie of the skinne, or defect of nourishment, else through corruption of humors, as in *Morbo Gallico*. If through raritie of the skinne, then are they to be thickened moderately, if through want of nutriment, then apply nourishments plentifully, but if it proceed of corruption of humors, then prescribe a convenient dyet for the same, and purge the bodie according to the nature of the humors, mundifie the skinne of the head, and use after such medicines following.

Rec. Cinerum capillorum Veneris. *j. drag.*

Labdani puri *ij. dragmes.*

Mirba, *ij. dragmes.*

Pulveris abrotani usti. *halfe a dragme.*

Olei

Olei sesamini, } ana, two
Olei mirr. } ounces.
Vini rubi j. ounce.
Aceti, vj. dragmes.
Adipis Vrsi, &c. } an. halfe an
Anseris, } ounce.
Cera, q. l.

Make thereof an unguent, and apply to the places where haire wanteth. Or,

Rec. Stercoris muris, cineris apum, partes equales, cum Olei rosar.

Make thereof an oyntment. Or,

Rec. Mellis, two pound.

Cineris abrotani, ij. ounces.

Apum iustarum, j. ounce.

Politrizi, iiij. handfull.

Labdani, j. ounce, l.

Bruise all together, and infuse them nine dayes in red wine, and then distill them in a double vessell.

Of the Vlcers of the eyes.

For the cure of these Vlcers, use the generall orders, *De Oculorum Vlcibus.* both by diet, evacuation, and all other universall remedies prescribed in *Cap. de Ophthalmia*, with a speciall respect to the nature of humors in the bodie. As for medicines meanly mundifying, and ceasing dolor, and biting, use the like as in wounds of the eyes, viz. *Sir. rosar. Mel virginicum, saccharum candium, aloe lota, mirrha, &c.*

To glutinate or joyne: *Rec. Tutia, preparat. Collirium de plumbo, collirium album, sive apio.* Which being fine ground together, dissolve them in *aquis rosar. plantag. cauda equina, vel lact. caprino, vel muliebri.*

Many moe formes of medicines, as well simple as compound, are diversly in Authors prescribed, neverthelesse full little commoditie have I at any time by them found.

Of the Fistula in the corners of the eyes.

De Fistula lacrimari.

THe order aforelaid, viz. both dyet, purgation, and other universall medicines, is excellent good in the beginning, when the Fistula is not confirmed, filling the hollownesse of the Vicer, with a certaine light or wolly substance, found about the root of the reed, untill it be cleane mundified. Also a Collirium made ex Thure, sarcocolla, sang. draconis, balauft. antimon. alami. mixtis ad partes equales, whereto adde quartam partem florie aris, and the collirium cum aqua pluviali. And I my selfe have never found a more excellent medicine then this following.

Rec. Aqua vite, seu vini opt. ana, one

℞ Mel. rosar. col. 5 dragme.

Mirrha, two dragmes.

Make thereof a liniment, wherewith evening and morning anoint the place, Ammoniack also dissolved in aceto cum erugine rasili, wasteth this Fistula.

If the bone do not putrifie, but onely callous flesh abound, it may be consumed with ung. Egypt. or the powder of Mercurie, or Asphodel. Afterward being well mundified, seeke to regenerate the flesh.

Si fuerit ossis caries.

But if there be putrification at the bone, use cauterie actuall, for in this case it excelleth the potentiall, the largenesse of Caries will shew the forme of the cauterie, so that the eye be safely regarded by laying upon bombase in the white of an egge, and covered with a silver spoone.

An old Fistula in this place, is scarcely curable, for the great default of the bone, and if it be cured, the eye will water continually.

Vlcers of the Nose.

De Nasi ulceribus.

IN curation of Vlcers of the Nose, called Phagedenici, or Cancrosi, others call them Noli me tangere, some prescribe diet and other orders, as In curatione cancri, and use

use cauteries: Other causticke medicines, as is written in the Chapter *De Polipo*. Or a sponge dipped in *aqua arsenici*, adding *olei de Euphobio*, which separateth the putrified flesh, but some would have those used onely in the beginning. And that wisely to be done, for oftentimes much use of corrosives, maketh the Vlcer worse (as experience teacheth) but when the canker is confirmed, it is best to leave the cure, which if thou do, to preserve the partie prescribe a convenient diet, wherein all sharpe things, and whatsoever shall heat the bloud, must be forbidden, opening a veine in the Spring-time, using purgations to avoid burnt or melancholie humours, such as be in the Chapter *De Cancro tumore*: letting this medicine following be in use twice in a moneth.

Rec. Catholic. one ounce.

Confect. Hamech } *ana*, halfe an

Diasena solut. } ounce:

Blect. de Psilio }

de citro, & de } *ana*, iij. drammes.

succ. rosar. }

Sirup. viol. q. s. Fiat opiata.

To be used of the partie twice in a moneth. The medicines likewise expressed in *Cap. Vlc. virulent. ac cancri curatione, ac de tumore nasi*, may hitherto be referred, and such as followeth.

Rec. Aquarosar. }

Plant. &

Solani,

Mirobal. cit. }

& Balauft. }

Aluminis

halfe a dragme.

Boyle them all a little, then straine them and wash the Vlcer therewith. Further,

Rec. Olei rosar. one pound.

Olei Mirt. }

Vng. ros. mesue. }

Vng. Popul. }

ana, ij. ounces.

Succi

Succi plantag. solani, } ana, ij.
& Sempervivi, } ounces.

Boyle them to the consumption of the juyces, then adde to

Litharg. auri. v. ounces.

Tuthie preparat. iij. dragmes.

Ceruse lot. x. dragmes.

Plumb. ust. lot. vj. dragmes.

Camfore, j. dragme.

Cera, q. s.

Stirre them together in a leaden mortar, the space of one houre. Or,

Rec. Olei rosati, v. ounces.

Succ. Planta. }
Solani, & } ana, one ounce.

Sempervivi, }
Mali punici contus. ij. ounces.

Tuthie preparata, halfe an ounce.

Plumb. ust. lot. }
Ceruse lot. } an, three

Lithargy. } dragmes.

Antimon. loti. }

Cera, q. s.

Stirre them diligently in a leaden mortar. Or,

Rec. Olei amigdal. dulc. recent. }

Succi utriusque Granati, } ana, j. ounce. s.

Succi solani, }

Vnguentum de plumbo, ij. ounces.

Make thereof an unguent in a leaden mortar. Or,

Rec. Butiri bubulini loti, } ana, partes

Suc. Sempervivi, } equales.

Stirre them together in a leaden mortar, to the forme of an unguent, which greatly asswageth paine, and delayeth heat.

If the edges of the Ulcer swell, then apply diligently
Pul. Mercurij loti.

Vlcers of the mouth.

L Et universall medicines be first used (according to the nature of humors) then further prescribe. De oris ulceribus Topica.

And if the Vlcer be corroding, proceeding of hot and sharpe humors, this following is profitable. Si ab hum. cal. & acris.

Rec. Mel. rosar. col. one ounce.

Suc. mali punici, vel omphacij, ij. ounces.

Aquarum plantag.

Rosar. seu

Acetosa,

} ana, iij. ounces.

Make thereof a Gargarisme.

If the Vlcer come of phlegmaticke humors, wash the orifice cum vino albo, & modico aluminis usti. Apply also the Vlcer water sublimated. Si ab hum. pituitoso.

This gargarisme following, much in this case availeth, of what humor soever the Vlcer do proceed. & quocunque humore sit jureat hoc decoctio.
Calices glandium, nucis cypressi, fol. olivæ, sumach, plantaginem, salvia, am, rosemarinam, lentes & rosas. Make a decoction of these in good forme with a little aluminis usti, adding to Mellis vel sacchari, q. s. and therewith wash the mouth.

Or,

Olivæ fol. cum succo mali punici, & melle ad colluendum coquito, and if there be great putrefaction, adde thereto Egyptiacum.

But if the Vvula be therewith pierced, touch or rub the ulcered place with lint, rowled in Aqua forti, and then use the aforesaid decoctions. Si vuvula corrosa.

Notwithstanding, if it proceed A morbo venereo, then first begin with due purgation, and prescribe the partie a thinne diet, with the decoction of Guaicum, and use oyntments requisite for that disease, strengthening the inward parts. Mundifie the Vlcer with the decoctions due, and prepare it to a cicatrice. Then restrain the fluxe of humors to come from the head. Use twice a day sublimated water, as is afore written, to touch the Vlcer with Lint rowled therein. Or,

Rec.

Rec. *Aquarofar.* } ana, two

& *Plantag.* } ounces.

Sublimati, one dragme.

Boyle them in a glasse bottell, till the sublimate bee dissolved, after let him wash his mouth with these following.

Rec. *Aqua decoct. hord. quart.* 3.

Aqua plantag. } ana, ii.

Mel. rofar. col. } ounces.

Make thereof a gargarisme. Or,

Rec. *Hord. i. p.*

Lentium, p. s.

Cort. Granatorum, halfe an ounce.

Fol. Oliva,

Sumach.

Mirt.

Lentisci.

Balaust.

} ana, one handfull.

Make thereof a decoction, and take of the strayned liquor two pound, wherein dissolve,

Syr. Aceto. simpl. }

Syr. rofar. }

& *Diamoron.* }

} ana, two ounces, s.

Succi mali punici, three ounces.

Mel. rofar. colat. two ounces.

Clarifie it, and make thereof a gargarisme. Or,

Rec. *Aqua Plantag.* halfe a pound.

Mel. rofar. colat. three ounces.

Mirtini, & } ana, one

Cidoniorum, } ounce.

Suc. mali punici, two ounces.

Dianucum, two ounces and a halfe.

Miva Cidoneorum, one ounce.

Mixe and make thereof a gargarisme, or use to wash it cum succo Pilosella, vino & melle, which is excellent.

In the beginning therfore mundifie it, then with astringent medicines, from the weaker to the strongest, and lastly induce the cicatrice, for which use as followeth:

Rec.

Rec. *Pul. rosar.* }
Balaust. } ana, two
Gallarum. } ounces.
Mirob. citrin. }
Ciperi, halfe a dragme.

Mixe them, and either blow it up or rather being rouled upon lint, apply it, for the blowing of powders in the mouth, doth minister danger to *Aspera arteria*, sometime provoking vehement cough. And to stay defluxions from the head, these following are availeable.

Rec. *Ammonia.* } ana. one
Galbani, } dragme.

Make it in forme of a plaster, and apply it to the hinder part of the head.

Rec. *Auripigmenti,* one dragme.
Mirrhe, }
Thuris, } ana, two dragmes.
Mastices, }
Suffitus communis, two ounces.

Make thereof trochis. to be applyed to the temples of the head, the party keeping the chamber close.

Rec. *Boli armeni,* two dragmes.
Gummi Arabici, }
Tragaganta, } ana, one dragme.
Assatorum, }
Cortici thuris, halfe a scruple.

And with *sirup. de ros. ficcis*, make them in forme of *Lupines*, which he shall in the night hold in his mouth, and in the day, *Saccharum candium*.

If the ulcer be in the palate, then be more circumspect, both for rarity of the flesh or corruption at the bone, which can hardly bee taken away, but by cauterie, which is a hurt perpetual, for that they can neverafter speak perfectly, least the hole which remaineth bee stopped, which may be done with waxe, or better with an instrument of silver, made in hollow forme. And further, with the bone of

of the palate, the bone of the Iaw also may easily corrupt, and the teeth after fall forth.

Ulcers of the Eares.

*De aurium
ulceribus.*

VLcers of the Eares are to be cured, (both by diet and medicine) as the tumors in those parts, if after purgation, flegmes abound in the braine, which may bee avoided by the ulcer, use these following.

Rec. Theriaca vet. two dragmes.

Staphisagrie, } ana, one

Pirrethri, } scruple.

Mastic. halfe a dragme.

Make thereof chewittes to be used in the morning before meat.

Rec. Suc. anagal. Mercurialis, Sampsuci & Mellissa, q. s.
Et naribus sepe attrahantur. And the decoction of Guaiacum profiteth much.

In this case (considering the nature of the party) things greatly drying & mundifying are most necessary (according to the nature of the parties) and drop in *Olei de vitellis ouorum, cum melle & tantillo forcocolla.* Else when the paine is vehement, *olei de vitellis ouorum* only stirred in a leaden mortar, till it be brown or black, then drop it in the eare. Or,

Rec. Aqua decocta Agrimonia, } ana, halfe a
& Absinthij, } pound.

Vini alb. & ana, two

Mel. rosa. Sounces.

Drop in thereof warme. Or,

Rec. Succ. mali punicis dul. } ana, two

Succi Poligoni, & } sounces.

Virg. pastoris,

Mel. rosa. one ounce and a halfe.

Boyle them, and distill thereof into the eares, and if the Ulcer be new, that shall suffice.

But in old and filthy Vlcers, we have need of stronger mundifi-

mundificatives, in which case *Egiptiacū* dissolved is necessary. And after some deterfion, ad to *Mirrhe*, you may also dissolve in Vineger *Trochif. Andronij*, and drop into the eares, the composition of the which *Trochif.* followeth.

Rec. *Balaustia*, two dragmes.

Aluminis, one dragme.

Atramenti Sutorij, two dragmes.

Mirrhe, one dragme.

Thuris,

Aristo.

Gallarum,

Salis Ammoniacy, one dragme.

Cum mellicrato. Make the *Trochif.*

Scoria ferri, five times quenched in sharpe wine, then dried and ground with fresh butter, in forme of a liniment.

Rec. *Vini, austeri*, one ounce.

Aluminis, one dragme.

When it is therein dissolved, wet therein clothes, foure or five times, and dry them, and of them make tents, which being anointed with the aforesaid liniment, apply them.

Rec. *Suc. Poligoni*, & *Zana*, one

Hedera, } ounce.

Pompholig. lot. in aqua rosarum &

Plantag. q. s.

Mixe them, and drop thereof in the eares.

First, institute diet and other generall orders, according to the disposition and nature of the body, Vlcer, and humours, and forasmuch as these ulcers are commonly deep, and cornered, with hardnesse of the edges, injections that mundifie and drie, are to be used as afore, in like Vlcers. Or,

Rec. *Lixivij tonsoris*, sixe ounces.

Mel. one ounce.

Pul precipit. three dragmes.

Mixe and make thereof injection, and let thereof remaine

F

in

De axillarum & inguinum ulceribus

in the Ulcer twelve houres. Afterward inject *Lixivium cum melle rosar. vel decoctum hordei cum sacch.* or *Oenomel*, else strong things to mundifie, as a mundificative de *Apio*, and to strengthen the part lay aloft Stupes dipped in sowre wine.

*Si orificium
angustum.*

If the orifice be narrow, enlarge it with sponge prepared, as aforesaid, or *radice gentiane*.

Si labia dura.

If the lips bee indurated, remove the same either with a hot iron, or a cauterizing medicine.

Ulcers of the breast.

*De pectoris ul-
ceribus.*

Ulcers of the breast are to be cured by diet, Phleboto-
my, and purgation, according to the nature of the bo-
dy, and disposition of the humors and part affected, wher-
in therfore let us have recourse to the curation of tumors.

Guido appointeth the decoction *Virg. pastoris cum mel.*
Others to drinke daily a draught of *Agrimony* water.

*Curaenda sunt
que non pene-
trant thoracis
internam.*

And some give *Aqua consolidæ cum Rubarbari*, &
Mummia, ana, halfe a dragme. If the ulcer peirce not to
the inner part of the breast, it is curable as is spoken in the
universall chapters. But those which have peirced the in-
ner part (if they bee narrow) must bee enlarged, either
with sponge prepared, or the root of *Gentian*, put into it
fastened to a thred, lest it slip into the body. Giving good
heed that the matter may bee outwardly avoided, lest it
fall into the hollow parts of the breast.

But where no jeopardy of the inner parts is eminent.
Rec. Calcanthi, one ounce, *Mel, rosar.* two ounces. Mixe
them and use it with the sponge. If there bee inflammation, use *ung. rosar.*

Use injections into the hollownesse with *Melicrato* or
Oenomilite. Or,

Rec. Radic. Asari. }
 Gentiane, } ana, one
 Aristol. } ounce.
 Ireos, }

Fol. agrimonia,
Pentaphilon.
Pedis Columb.
Ceterac.
Centaurea mi.
Hipericonis,
Mirrhe, halfe a dragme.

ana, one
 handfull.

Make the decoction in equall parts of water and wine,
 and in two pound of the streined liquor, dissolve *Mel. ros.*
col. vi. ounces. Fiat injectio.

Rec. Succi Apij, iiii. ounces.

Succi Agrimonia,
Absinthij,
Plantag.
Crassule,
Succi Cinoglossi, one ounce.
Far. Hordei, & ana, three
Fabarum, ounces.
Mel. foure ounces.

ana, two
 ounces.

Terebintina lot. in aqua Plantag. two ounces.

Pul. Thuris, halfe an ounce.

Mirrhe, one ounce.

Olei rosar. & cera alb. q. s.

Make thereof an unguent.

Rec. Ung. regis, foure ounces.

Pulveris Ireos,
Aristolo.
Mirrhe, &
Aloes,

ana, one
 dramme.

Fiat unguentum sarcoticum. Or,

Rec. Pul. rad. Arund. ana, one
 & *Peucedani,* dramme f.

Thuris,
Masticis, ana, two dragmes.

Mirrhe,
Pulveris Ireos, ana, one
 & *Aristolo.* dragme.

Cortic. Pini, one dragme, s.

Unguenti comitis, iij. ounces.

Mel. rosar. col. q. s.

Make thereof a liniment.

Vlcers of the Belly.

*De ventris in-
fer. u/c.*

Vlcers of the nether Belly, which have not peirced the hollow parts, are cured with the universall methods aforesaid, according to the nature and kinde of the Vlcer.

But those which peirce the parts contained therein, the cure is rather to bee thought desperate then true, like the Vlcers which peirce the inner parts of the breast, forasmuch as such commonly grow to be Fistulaes, which be either seldome, or never cured.

Vlcers of the privy parts.

*De pudendis
ulceribus.*

THe Vlcers in these parts doe require both diet, phlebotomy, and purgation due, according to the nature of the body and humors, especially if they be great.

Vlcers in the outward parts of the yard, are to be dried *cum aqua rosar. & plantag. ana*, ij. ounces, & *Trochisc. alb. Rasis*, ij. dragmes, *aut aqua aluminosa*, or *unguento alb. cum Camfora*, or *unguentum de plumbo*, or *pul. Balaustiorum*, & *Bedegaris*: *vel pul. Cucurb. sic. & ust.*

If the Vlcers be new and virulent, creeping, and corrosive, administer Minerals burnt and washed, and *Aloe & cortex Pini*. Or,

Rec. Plumb. ust. & lot. iij. dragmes.

Lithargy. halfe an ounce.

Lapid. Hemat. one dragme.

Aloes, one dragme, s.

Tuthia, prepar. ij. dragmes.

Cortic. Pini sicci, foure scruples.

Sem.

Sem. Anethi combusti, } ana, two
Cucurb. sicci & usti, } scruples.
Olei rosacei omfacini, iij. scruples.
Cera alb. q. s.

Make thereof an unguent. Or,

Rec. Corticis Camomeli usti, ij. dragmes.

Gallarum, }
Balaust. } ana, three
Malecory, } dragmes.

Acatie, }
Erag. ras. } halfe a dragme.

Pompholis.

Aloes, }
Thuris, } ana, ij. dragmes.

Sarcocolla,

Corally rub.

Make thereof a fine powder, & cum oleo ros. & cera.

Make thereof an unguent.

If the Vlcers be putrified and old, strew thereon *Pul.*

Mercurij, and wash it with this water following.

Rec. Aquæ Plantag. ij. ounces.

Vini alb. one ounce and a halfe.

Tuthie preparata, ana, two

Eruginis rasilis usti, dragmes.

Boyle them a little, and therewith wash the Vlcer, then
 after sprinckle aloft this powder following:

Rec. Corticis Thuris,

Aloes lot.

Sarcocolla,

Mirrhe,

Gummi elemi.

Anethi usti. one scruple.

Cortic. Pini, ij. scruples.

Tuthie preparata,

Antimonij,

Plumb. usti.

Ceruse,

ana, halfe a dragme.

ana, one
 dragme.

Make it in fine powder, adde thereto *sang. Draconis*, ij. scruples, and with that powder sprinkle the Vlcer. Or,

Rec. Vitrioli, *Zana*, s.

Aluminis crudi, & *usti*, Sounce.

Auripigmenti, ij. dragmes.

Aqua rosar. & *Zana*, foure

Plantag. Sounces.

Aceti alb. halfe a pound.

Boyle them together, then adde to *Erug. rasilis*, iij. drag. therewith wash the Vlcer. Or,

Rec. Vini albi, one pound.

Aqua plantag. *Zana*, one

& *rosar.* S quart.

Auripigmenti, ij. dragmes.

Floris eris, one dragme.

Grinde them small, and boyle them a little, and make thereof a *collyrium*, some instead of *Auripig.* doe use *Alumen ust.* which I judge rather to bee done in Vlcers not putrified.

Rec. Ova iij. hard boyled, and grinde the yolkes diligently, and put thereto *aqua vite*, two pound, then after adde *aluminis*, halfe an ounce, *Camfora*, two dragmes, *Eruginis rasilis*, halfe a dragme, which being strained, wash thy liniments therewith three or foure times euery day, and thou shalt wonder at the effect thereof.

Some do wash the Vlcer first with *Lixivio & melle*, afterward *cum Lixivio & Alumine usto*, then *cum Lixivio & Ostraciorum pul.* and lastly *aqua vite, cum pul. Ostraciorum*.

After lotions (if the Vlcer bee filthy or virulent) the powder of Mercury or *Egyptiacum* are commendable.

*Si gangr. osculum
emineat.*

But if the danger of *Gangrena* be eminent, then scarifie it deeply, and apply thereto a cautery, either actuall or potentiall, and defend the circuit of the Vlcer *cum ung. de Bolo ar.*

*si balanus prepu-
cie sit obstrictus.*

It fortuneth many times, the yard doth marvellously swell, and chiefly the skin called *Preputium*, wherewith sometime

sometime the head of the yard is so covered, that it cannot be seene, and that the ulcer betwixt the head and the skinne, may not be mundified, and then make a cataplas. ex decoct. *Malva, sem. lini*, adding thereto *Butirum & ovum integrum*.

Now if by application of this cataplasme, it cease not to swell, neither may be uncovered, and in the meane season, the ulcer do more and more corrode (which is discerned by dolour) then the skinne longwise is to be cut, whereby the Vlcer may come to sight, and be cleansed. And if it be but smal, peradventure it shall suffice to make injection with the aforesaid collirie, or such like: but if it be great, apply one day a collirie, cum *Aloe & Mirrha*, and another day, pul. *Mercurij*.

Notwithstanding, if the Vlcer so corrode, that it be come to the wayes and conduits of the vrine, administer the collirie aforesaid, cum *mirrha & aloe*, and if it cease not therewith, or grow to amendment, apply a cauterie. But if the paine thereof do oppresse, use thereto *Unguentum pop. cum succo solani, plantaginis, sempervivi, fari. hordei, & olei violacei, & ovi albumine*. And for cankerous Vlcers of the yard, and hard edges or lips, the lotions aforesaid, are praise-worthy. Or,

Si ad meatus corrodat.

Rec. *Vini albi ciathum,*
Aqua plantag. & ana, ciath. f.
Rosarum,
Aluminis cocti, ij. dragmes.
Mel. j. quart.
Rosarum, one handfull.

Boyle them together, and with the decoction thereof wash the place, or use it as injection, then further apply ung. de altheos & aureum, to mollifie the part.

And lastly, the powder of Mercurie, and cerat. de minio.

Vlcers of the wombe and privie parts of women.

THese (as all others) do require curation, both by diet, and purgation, according to the disposition of hu-

De m's'v'e ac u-teri ulceribus.

mors and natures of the bodie, the excrements by the urine, are not to be brought to that place, nor the belly vehemently to be moved, but vomits which may profit by way of revulsion, phlebotomy also sometime is to be used, or the use of *Guaiacum*, after purgation, and these *Opiate* following, being used once in a week, are very profitable.

Rec. Cassie extract noviter, iiij. ounces.

Tamarindorum, ij. ounces.

Pulpe prunorum, } ana, one ounce and

& sebesten, } an halfe.

Muccaginis } one ounce.

Sem. psylly, }

Sena orientalis, three ounces.

Anisi, halfe an ounce.

*Liquiritia rase tenuissime pul. ij. drag. cum syr. rosa-
ceo sol. fiat opiata.*

Whereof let the partie take once a weeke, the quantity of a nut, with the decoction of Mercurie.

To prepare the humors.

Rec. Ligni sancti, foure ounces.

Corticis ejusdem, one ounce, i.

Infuse them in three pound of *aqua buglossi, cichori, & absinthij*.

Boyle them at a soft fire to the halfe, and dissolve in the strained liquor, *Syrupus de fumo terra*, one pound, and let the partie take thereof morning and evening, six ounces unto the end. Furthermore,

Rec. Polipody quercini recent. halfe an ounce.

Passularum mundatarum, }

Prunorum, } ana, v. part.

Sebesten,

Tamarindorum, three dragmes.

Sena orientalis, halfe an ounce.

Fol. Mercurij, } ana, halfe an

& Boraginis, } ounce.

Florum trium communium, an. p. s.

Make

Make thereof a decoction, and in one quart of the strained liquor, dissolve *confectionis hamech*, ij. dragmes, *electuary diacartami*, one dragme, *Syrupi rosati solutivi*, two ounces. Which must be taken after the aforesaid preparative.

Rec. Conserve radicum buglossi, one ounce.

Conserve corticis citri, halfe an ounce.

Pul. Diamarg. frigidi, } *ana*, ij. dragmes.

& Diarrhodon abbatis, }

Pulveris de gemmis, one dragme.

Cum sirupo capil. Veneris, fiat opiata.

To be taken twice or thrice in the weeke, drinke after it a little wine.

And to conclude, these do much availe which we have prescribed in the Chapter of Vlcers of the yard. For in those as also these things strongly drying without biting, are most available. And in these Vlcers we may use incisions, suffitures, fotions, lotions, &c.

In the beginning wash the Vlcer, or make injection with whey and sugar, or *ex vino cum melle rosar. vel decoct. hord. cum syrup. rosar. & melle rosa. vel saccharo rosar.* Or,

Rec. Hord. integri parum torrefacti, ij. p.

Corticis guiaci, one ounce, l.

Radicis ireos, one ounce.

Passularum, one ounce.

Mirabal. citrin. ij. dragmes.

Make thereof a decoction, in *aqua Fabrorum*, and in two pound dissolve,

Mel. ros. col. & Syrup. rosati. } *ana*, three ounces.

Make injection therewith in the beginning, and also whilst the patient useth the srupe preparing humors. After this following.

Rec. Hordei integri modicè assi. j. p.

Ligni sancti, two ounces.

Pilosella,

Pilosella, } ana, two
Ceterac. } handfull.
Virga, & } ana, one
Bursa pastoris. } handfull.
Plantag. & } ana, halfe a
Absinthij } handfull.
Corticis mali punici, one ounce.
Sumac, halfe an ounce.
Rosar. rub. one p.

Make a decoction in water, wherein lead hath beene quenched, and in foure pound of the decoction, dissolve,

Mellis rosati colati, & }
Sacchari rosati, vel } ana, three ounces.
Strapi de rosis siccis, }

And make thereof an injection after the use aforesaid, Further,

Rec. Ung. Pompholigos, foure ounces.

Cerusa lote, }
Plumbi nsti & loti, } ana, one ounce.
Antimoni, }
Aloes lote, }
Sang. draconis, } ana, halfe an
Thuris, } ounce.
Mastiches, }
Olei rosati, three ounces.
Cera rubra, two ounces.

Make thereof a liniment, wherewith anoint the pessa-
 rie, or dissolve it in part of the aforesaid injection, and use
 it so, but if this Vlcer do spring *ex lue venerea*, adde to that
 liniment *Hidrargyri*, two ounces.

But if they be virulent corrosive, or *Cacoetho*, by and
 by, in the beginning use the powder of Mercurie, or inje-
 cted with the decoction of Barley, with a little Allum
 thereto added. Or if the Vlcer be filthie, dissolve *ung.*
Egyptiacum, *vel Apostolo*, or other of the aforesaid
 mundificatives. But where it seemeth sufficiently
 mundified, use the aforesaid injections or liniment,
 then

then encrease the dose of astringent medicines, or with powders prescribed in the liniment, sprinckle the Vlcer, to induce a cicatrice. And for a more speedie way of exsiccation, use this luffiture following, chiefly if these aforesaid, do not availle.

Rec. Corticis thuris, two dragmes.

Mastiches,

Gummi bedera,

& juniperi,

Labdani puri &

Hipocistidos,

Auripig. rub. vel citrini,

Cinabry,

ana, halfe an
ounce.

three dragmes.

one ounce, or halfe an ounce.

Excipiantur terebin. and make thereof trochises, which must be put upon fire, and the fume received by a funnell.

Rec. Olei mastichini, three ounces.

Olei de absynthio

& rosarum,

ana, one
ounce.

Cera parum.

Make thereof a liniment, wherewith anoint the region of the wombe, and whilest it is anointing, adde to a little wine.

When the Vlcers proceed through the French pocks, a thinne diet must be used with the decoction of *Guaiacū*, or use universall unctions, ex *Hidrargyro*. Cum ulc. sunt a
lue venerea.

If inflammation abound, wash it with the decoction of Barley, cum *muccagine psilij*, & *cydon*. *Iujubarum*, *sebesten*, cum *succo plantag*. *Portulace*, *lacte babulo*, *aqua rosacea*, *ovi albumine* & *saccharo*. Or, Si inflammatio
supervenit.

Rec. Hordei integri,

Lentium,

Portulace,

Plantag.

Virg. pasto.

Capita tria papaveris,

Rosarum rubrarum,

ana, ij. p.

ana, two handfull.

ana, ij. p.

Make thereof a decoction in aquis part. *aqua fabrorum*, &

rosar.

rosar. and in two pound thereof, dissolve *syrup. de ros. sec-*
ca, foure ounces, *Trochisc. albor. Rasis sine opio* (if the
 heat and paine be vehement) halfe an ounce, *Croci*, two
 scruples, *Passi* three ounces: Mixe them and make thereof
 an injection, whereto may be added *Vitellos* two, *vel*
muccag. sem. psyllij.

Sharpe griefe is to be delayed with inceptions made of
 wine, camomill, roses, and others.

If the Ulcer be growne to a cancrus effect, the cure
 is to be used as despered and to be fled, and then availeth
 (as in all other ulcers of the wombe) decoction of *taps.*
barb. and the aforesaid collirie. After prepare *ung. succi*
solani, stirred in a leaden mortar and pestle, to the thick-
 nesse of hony.

You may use also other singuents to drie and delay the
 sharpnesse of humors, whereof we have spoken in the
 Chapter of the Canker afore.

The Hemerhoides.

De hemerhoides.

THe reason of curing the Hemerhoides, requireth a
 dyet sufficiently thinne, and of those whereof excel-
 lent bloud was wont to be engendred, and greatly to be
 avoided, are all sowre, melancholie and grosse things:
 It shall be good sometime to open the liver-veine, and use
 purgation purging grosse, sharpe, and melancholie hu-
 mors. And as touching due purgation and dyet, therefore
 peruse the curation of tumors. Notwithstanding, those
 which were accustomed to flow, and have beene long
 stopped, are to be opened, either with a launce aptly ap-
 plied, or else an horseleach put to the place, first anointed
 with bloud, whereby she may the better take hold, or
 open them with a plaister made *ex aloë & felle bovis cum*
aceto, or make a suffiture *ex decoct. calamenti, origani,*
malve in vino facta. Then make a cataplasme *ex Helle-*
boro nigro, mixt *cum succi cepæ, aut lacte flos, aut ex ster-*
coris columbini, one ounce, & *succi tithymali*, one ounce
 and

and an halfe, And it shall be farre better if thou adde thereto *Fel bubulum*, & *pulveris staphysagria*, vel *cich. minis*. Or it sufficeth to use *Fol. fici trita*.

Rec. Felle taurini } ana, one ounce and
Stercoris columb. } an halfe.
Sem. staphis. iij. dragmes.
Amigdalorum amararum, j. dragme.
Colocynthidos, halfe a dragme.
Succi cyclaminis, } ana, two
 & *Cepe,* } dragmes.
Olei de absynthio, & } q. s.
Amigdal. amararum, }

Make thereof a forme of an emplaster.

But when these aperitives do something induce vehement paine, and the sicke partie not able to abide it, there is no other counsell, but with scissours to cut them that appeare, whereby the blood may flow. And in the meane time, to mitigate the paine, it shall be profitable to use a fotion, ex decocto *althea*, *Malva*, *camomeli*, *melilori*, *seminis lini*, &c. Or,

Rec. Malva, }
Parietaria, }
Tapsi barbat, } ana, m. s.
Chamomeli, }
Melilori, }
Sem. lini, three ounces.

Make thereof a decoction to wash therewith the fundament, after mixe *Vitellum ovi cum oleo rosaceo*, ung. *Pap. opij*, gra. ij. & *tamillo croci*. And put it into the fundament.

Rec. Butyri recentis, one ounce.
Olei de papavere, two dragmes.
Succi solani sensim mixti, unc. s.

Stirre them long in a leaden mortar, or *Cepe assum eū butyro misceto*, aut *oleum de sem. lini, cum butyro*, & *ovo* aut *oleum de vitellis ovorum*, aut *oleum de nucleis persicorum*. Or,

Rec.

Rec. Olei de sem. lini, ℥ ana, halfe an

& Butyri recentis, 5 ounce.

Sagapeni, halfe a dragme.

Succi tapsi barbat, ℥ ana, one

& mali punici, 5 ounce.

Scarabeos, vj.

Boyle them to the consumption of the juyces, which being strained, use it both outward and inward. Certaine Empirickes apply *Scrophularia, vel scabiosa*, affirming that those hearbs do profit wondrous well. Or,

Rec. Olei lumbricorum, one ounce.

Ovum, one.

Opy, one dragme.

Mixe them, and minister them with bombast. Else

Rec. Radicum tapsi barbat, ℥ ana, two

& Althea, 5 ounces.

Chamameli, p. j. sem.

Boyle them, and adde thereto vitellos ovorum elixatorum, two.

Aloes,

Mirrha, } ana, one dragme.

Croci,

Fari. sem. lini ℥ ana, fixe

& Fœnugraci, 5 drammes.

Butyrum sine sale. q. s.

Make thereof the forme of a plaister, which shall be much better, if thereto you adde *Opy*, one dragme. But if the Hemerhoides lie hidden within, they must be drawne forth by boxing, or with the unguent applyed with bombast, else cum oleo lumb. aforenamed, to delay the paine.

When the Hemerhoides do flow immoderately, the diet must be appointed with the use of astringent and engrossing things. Medicines also to be used (according to the nature of the humor) which (notwithstanding though they lose) may leave with them a certaine astriction, such as is *Myrobal. amarindi, Rhabarb. &c.* The use also of this Electuarie following, shall be much available.

Rec.

*Rec. Mirobalanorum embelictiarum, Induarum & belle-
ricarum lotarum in aqua plantag. donec amarorem
exuerint, ana, halfe an ounce.*

Radic. Tapsi barbati, iij dragmes.

Zinziberis,

Cinamomi,

Nucis muscati, } *ana, one drag.*

Galanga,

Olibani,

Spicanardi,

Squinanthi, } *ana, halfe a dragme.*

Ammeos.

*Scoria ferri preparata &
in aceto cocta, iij. drag.*

*Conserua rosarum veteris, succi de
ribes & de berberis, ana, unc. s.*

Zacchari, q. s.

Make thereof an electuary in morsels.

As touching outward medicines, wash the fundament
with water quenched with Flint, else wherein *nucis cy-
pressi*, *alumen ustum*, and other astringents have beene
boyled, and let the party receive the fume therof, or of
the like things make a bath or incession, but in winter.

Rec. Absynthij, one handfull.

Salvia, halfe a handfull.

Matricaria, a quarter of a handfull.

*Contundantur in sartagine, frigrantur
cum oleo rosa.*

And in forme of a plaster apply it to the fundament, and
inwardly minister this unguent following :

Rec. Rosarum,

Myrtillorum, } *ana, halfe a dramme,*

Centinodia,

Thuris, one dragme.

Sanguinis Draco. ij. dragmes.

Boli armeni, } *ana, three*

Terra sigilla, } *dragmes.*

Tuthie

Tuthia prepar. } ana, one

Litharg. utriusque, } drag. f.

Farina volatilis, } ana, two

& fabaram, } dragmes.

Succi tpsi barbati, } ana, three

Cauda equina, } dragmes.

Plantaginis, } dragmes.

Simphiti majoris, } dragmes.

Albumina ovorum, ij.

Mixe them, and adde to them *de pilis leporinis*, cut very short. Or,

Rec. Psidie,

Conchille marine adust.

Balaustiorum,

Pulver. pilo. leporis ust.

Thuris,

Mastiches,

Sanguis draconis,

Tela arance,

Terra sigillata,

} ana, one drag. f.

Mixe them *cum ichthiocolle & glutine fabrorum lignariorum dissolutis aqua pluvialis calibeata*, make thereof an emplaster.

Rec. Extremitatum rosar. ij. ounces.

Albumina ovorum ij.

Lapidis hematitis, one dragme.

Gypsi. halfe an ounce.

Make thereof a plaster. To conclude, whosoever will retaine or stay the immoderate flux of termes, and in like sort the Hemerhoides, must besides medicines use all kind of revulsions.

Rasis to strengthen the liver, applied to the regions thereof, *Mastichen, Spicam, Cal. aromat. Cyperum, Squinanthum, Crocum, & Mirrham.*

The Fistula of the fundament.

THe fistulous Vlcer of the fundament which is only in the flesh, is cured by the same meanes and method whereof we have spoken in the chapter of the Fistula, the diet being thin and good, with other medicines and purgations, chiefly by the upper parts, if it seeme necessary, likewise with phlebotomy, and enlarging the ulcers orifice, and the callous substance diminishing.

De ani fistula.

But if it have peirced the intrals, put the finger anointed with oyle of roses, into the fundament; and also *Phacoecolus* that chanceth in the fistula, is in like manner with the finger to bee drawn forth, so that it may not erre, lest perhaps by cutting the callous substance, thou cut also the hemoroicall veines, yet incision seemeth better in my judgement, than detraction of *Callus* down by ligature. After incision apply *albumen ovi cum pulvere restrictorio*, and then a digestive *ex terebentina & oleo*.

Quando intestinum penetrat.

Notwithstanding, great heed is to be taken that *Callus* peirce not above foure fingers in length into any intrall, for if it doe, the cure is desperate, and to be eschewed.

Now when it commeth *ad vesicam, vel os sacrum*, passing beyond the part called *Sphincter*, so that the said part named *Sphincter*, must bee cut away, then followeth involuntary excretion of egestion. And then wash it twice every day with the decoction of *Tapsus barb.* in wine, and inject of the decoction inwardly.

Fissures of the Fundament and other parts.

Fissures in what part soeuer they be, must bee anointed *De fissuris ani.*
cum oleo de vitellis ovorum, vel de sem. Lini, cum mellis aliarumq; par-
trita tertia parte. Or, *tibus.*
Rec. Mellis rosati col. ʒ ana, one
Olei rosarum, ʒ ounce.

G

Cera

Cera citrina, halfe an ounce.

Mirrha, & *Zana*, two

Zinziberis, } scruples.

Lithargiri, iiij. scruples.

Make thereof an unguent, which before it bee mini-
fired, moisten the fissures with the spetle of the sicke, it
profiteth also for the fissures both of the breasts and lips,
as experience hath taught me. Else wash them with the
decoction *ex radic. alibez*, & *sem. Lini*, in *vino* & *aqua*.
Furthermore,

Rec. Olei de sem. Lini, one ounce.

Ovum, one.

Lithargiri, two dragmes.

Make thereof an unguent to mitigate the pain, and soften
the hardnesse of the fissures.

Rec. Olei amigd. dulc. Zana, one

Olei de papavere, } ounce.

Vng. alb. rasis cum camfora, one ounce f.

Aloes,

Mirrha,

Cortic. thuris,

Aluminis,

Terra sigillata, two dragmes.

Albumina ovorum, two.

Make thereof an unguent, which is very commodious,
both to the fissures, as also to the Vlcers of the fundament.
Or,

Rec. Muccag. seminis Lini, extracta, in *aqua malvarum*,
one ounce.

Butiri recentis, } *Zana*, halfe

Sem. Lini, } an ounce.

Cera, q. s.

Make thereof a cerote.

Also *Oleum Lini* applyed alone, or *oleum nucum*, shall
be much available.

*Vicers of the Thighes, Legges,
and Feet.*

Vicers of those parts, of what sort or kinde soever they be, are to bee cured by method universall, with the institution of diet, phlebotomy, and inward medicines, according to the habite of the body, and quality of the humours, with the disposition and kinde of the Vicer, as in the cures of certaine tumors hath beene diligently handled.

De femorum, tibiarum, & pedum ulc.

And as touching outward remedies, the nature of the parts affected must be advisedly noted, and if the refuse of humours fall thereto, they are before all things to bee stayed, both by universall medicines, simple and locall.

In Sommer they are to bee washed *cum aqua plantag.* wherein some Allum is dissolved, and to be anointed *cum unguento de Minio*, and if they be round, apply there- to a cautery of some other forme and shape, and ease the parts from time to time.

G 2

Cer-



CERTAIN E ADDITIONS
of divers Medicines of mine owne Invention,
and oft by me experimented and practised
in the curing of Vlcers, as followeth
particularly.

First an Oyle which I used in hollow and
deepe Vlcers, whereby great commodi-
ty ensued, having not onely vertue to
mundifie without erosion, but also aptly
applied to hollow caved Vlcers, within
the space of foure and twenty houres, ob-
teineth *per*fect of kinde, cheifly if the body bee before
prepared, and the member void of accidents and evill
dispositions. The right making thereof must be in the be-
ginning of the yeere, when the force of herbes is in them
fully contained. This is the making thereof. *viz.*

Rec. *Olei communis*, one pound f.

Olei Liliacei, ij. ounces.

Olei ex floribus Meliloti, j. ounce.

Olei Ipericonis, iiij. ounces.

Olei Violacei, ij. ounces f.

Terebinthina Veneta, ij. ounces.

Resina pura, ʒ ana, ij. dragmes.

Resina pini, ʒ and an halfe.

Galbani, ij. ounces.

Opopanacis, j. ounce.

Sarcocolla, iiij. dragmes.

Boracis, j. ounce.

Stiracis

Stiracis liquida, ij. dragmes f.

Olibani, ʒ ana, three

Mirrha, ʒ dragmes.

Succorum plantag. ʒ ana, two

& *Salvia*, ʒ ounces.

Vini albi, one pound.

Dissolve the gummies in as much good Malmsey as will cover them, and boyle them altogether (untill the wine and juyces be consumed) at a soft fire of Charcoale. Then streine it, and adde thereto *Flos aris*, two ounces, in fine powder, and boyle it a while after it, and then put thereto *Mel. rosarum*, iiij. ounces, and againe boyle it foure walmes, after that straine it, and stirre it till it bee through cold, and reserve it.

It must bee ministred warme in forme and manner of an injection, abiding foure and twenty houres, till the next dressing.

The second Oyle, whose making followeth, mollifieth, asswageth paine, moveth Pus, and healeth safely, if the body be orderly governed and prepared.

Rec. *Olei rosar.* halfe a pound.

Olei Lumbrici, iiij. ounces.

Olei Liliacei, ij. ounces.

Olei Nenuphar. iiij. ounces.

Olei Aneti, i. ounce.

Olei communis, i. pound.

Terebentina, Veneta, x. ounces.

Resina pini, iiij. dragmes.

Sarcocolla, i. ounce.

Mirrha, i. ounce and an halfe.

Galbani, halfe an ounce.

Olibani, vi. dragmes.

Masticis, halfe an ounce.

Gummi Ammoniacy, ij. dragmes f.

Euphorby, i. dragme.

Sanguinis drac. halfe an ounce.

Suc. Malva.

Violarum, } ana, two

Plantag. } dragmes.

Sempervivi,

Vini albi, vi. ounces.

Put altogether in a proper vessell, to infuse the space of one and thirty houres, with often stirring, then boyle them on a soft fire, untill the wine and iuyces bee consumed, your gummes before being resolved in Malmsey, then in the end put to *croci subtiliss. pulv.* halfe an ounce. When the oyle is streined, then reserve it. Note that this oyle is good, as well for wounds as ulcers, but before it bee ministred, give good heede that the place affected bee well mundified and made cleane with linc or otherwise.

Another Oyle followeth of great force, which is not onely quickly made, but also aptly mundifieth, and largely causeth the flesh to grow in bodie of good constitution. viz.

Rec. Olei Balsami, iiij. ounces.

Olei com. halfe a pound, and ij. ounces.

Terebentina Veneta, iiij. ounces.

Galbani, ij. ounces s.

Opopanacis, i. ounce.

Sarcocolla, halfe an ounce.

Virid. aris pul. i. ounce and a halfe.

Dissolve the gummes in vinegar, and infuse them all together twelve houres, then boyle them together on a soft fire, the space of ten houres, and in the end adde to *Mel. rosar. opt.* two ounces, and boyle it againe foure walmes, then streine it, and so occupy it as occasion serveth.

A sparadrap to resolve, assuage paine, and moderately coole.

Rec. Resine, three dragmes.
 Cera alb. one pound.
 Sepi cervini, three ounces.
 Butiri recent. three ounces.
 Terebinthina, three dragmes, f.
 Ammoniaci,
 Gummi dragaganti, } ana, halfe an ounce.
 Arabici,
 Olei anethi, two dragmes.
 Olei nenuphar. one ounce.
 Olei rosar. foure ounces, f.
 Olei lili. one ounce and an halfe.
 Olei violacei, one ounce.
 Ping. caponis, foure dragmes.
 Ung. rosar. one ounce.
 Ping. anseris, & } ana, three
 Anatis, } dragmes.
 Olei amigd. dulc. one ounce, f.

Resolve the gums in vinegar, and melt them all together according to art, and in the end adde to *Camfore pulverizata*, two dragmes, and thereof make a sparadrap in good forme, which is of an excellent efficacie.

A blacke plaister to be applyed upon and about Vlcers, having the propertie of a defensative, and also most easily enduceth a cicatrice.

Rec. Olei rosar. omphacini, two pound.
 Olei Nimph. one pound.
 Olei Liliacei. halfe a pound.
 Succo solatri, two dragmes.
 Succo plantag. halfe an ounce.
 Succo sempervivi, one ounce.
 Succo violarum, halfe an ounce.
 Terebinthina clare, two ounces.

Cera alba, one pound.

Muccag. althea, two ounces.

Boyle these upon a soft fire untill the juyces be consumed, then put to these following finely powdered.

Cerusa, three ounces.

Plumb. alb. three ounces and an halfe.

Lithargyri auri, $\frac{1}{2}$ ana, two

& argenti, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Lap. calamin. halfe an ounce.

Boli armeni, three dragmes.

Corallij alb. $\frac{1}{2}$ ana, two

& rub. $\frac{1}{2}$ drammes.

These powders being put to the former things, boyle them on a soft fire of charcoale (lest the flame take hold of the oyle) unto the forme of a plaister, foreseeing that it be continually stirred with an iron spatter till it be cold, in which cooling, adde to *Camsora*, one ounce, pulverizat. Then make it up in rowls of what bignesse you will, and (together with the vertues aforesaid) it cicatrizeth and healeth excellently all excoriations or frettings in the skinne, in any exterior part.

*Another excellent plaister of small cost, and great effect
for all plaine Vlcers when the body is purged.*

Rec. Resina clara, two pound.

Sepicervini albis. halfe a pound.

Vini albi, two pound.

Boyle them in the wine, till they be all melted, and wash them in the wine, then melt them againe, & powre it into another pint of white wine somewhat warmed, and stirre it till it be cold, then take it from the wine, and mixe withall these powders: *viz.*

Masticia electi, halfe an ounce.

Merc. precipit. one ounce.

Cinabrij, three dragmes.

All these being well mixt, make it up in rowls, and reserve

serve it to your use, and I referre the commendation that it deserveth to the judgement of the practiser.

An excellent unguent for Vlcers that be mundified, which swiftly doth incarnate, and that without paine.

Rec. Cera citrina mundat. two pound.

Terebinthina, one pound and a halfe.

Resina clara, one pound.

Butiri recentis, halfe a pound.

Mel. ros. one pound.

Sepi ovini, six ounces.

Vini cretici, three ounces.

Olei rosacei, one pound.

Boyle these on a soft fire, till the wine be consumed, then straine it into a faire vessell, and stirre it with a wooden slice it be cold, and in the use thereof you shall finde it a treasure.

Another unguent to mundifie old and hollow Vlcers, the bodie being prepared with interieur medicines.

Rec. Cera citrina, one pound.

Resina pura, halfe a pound.

Terebinthina veneta, one pound.

Butyri recentis, foure ounces.

Galbani, two ounces and an halfe.

Bdellij, one ounce.

Olei communis, one pound.

Ammoniacy, one ounce.

Mellis despumati, viij. ounces.

Succi salviae, three ounces.

Vini albi, two ounces.

Dissolve the gummies in vinegar, and boyle them all together till the wine and juyces be consumed, then adde to *Viridis aris,* one pound and an halfe, *subtilis. pul.* Then giving it a walme or two, straine it, and reserve it to your use, applying it warme.

A. di-

*A digestive marvellous profitable for old filthie Vlcers,
of me oft proved.*

Rec. Terebinthina, one pound and an halfe.

Olei rosar. foure ounces.

Olei liliacei, two ounces.

Olei comm. foure ounces and an halfe.

Mel. rosa. halfe a pound.

Vitelli ovorum, vj.

Labour them well together, and put thereto *Mastices*, halfe an ounce, *Mercury præcipit.* one ounce and an halfe, *benè pul.* Mixe them well together, and use it when occasion serveth,

*An injection which being astringent, doth also mundifie,
and must be used in deepe and filthie Vlcers.*

Rec. Hord. excorticati, three handfull

Aque fontan. vj. pound.

Vini alb. ij. pound.

Passul. iij. ounces.

Glycyrrize, ij. ounces.

Plantag. one handfull.

Labrusci, id est, fol. vitis rosarum, ij. dragmes.

Salvia, } ana, halfe an

Chelidonia, } handfull.

Gran. Mirtillorum, halfe an ounce.

Nucum cipressi, ij. dragmes.

Aluminis, vj. ounces.

Boyle these to the halfe, then straine it, and adde there-
to *mel. rosar.* halfe a pound, after boyle it foure walmes,
and so use it for an injection to Vlcers deepe and hollow,
and to a plaine Vlcer with warme stuphes.

A fame

A fume to be used in Vlcers of the inferiour parts or feet in moist bodies, and such as be subject to putrifaction, by reason whereof, the Vlcers oft become rebellious and hard to be cured, wherefore this fume (after the bodie is purged, and the Vlcer mundified) is very commodious to be used.

Rec. *Syracis liquid.* iij. ounces.
Masticis, j. ounce.
Thuris, ij. ounces.
Mirrhe, iij. dragmes.
Gariofilorum, halfe an ounce.
Terebinthine, halfe an ounce.
Sandraca, one dragme.
Baccis lauri, halfe a dragme.
Cinabrij, vj. ounces.
Pulverizentur pulverizanda.

Then mixe and make it according to art.

The true use thereof.

Prepare a coffer for the purpose, made of pine-tree, both ends made to open and shut closely, having in the midst a proper hole or place for the legge to lye in at, and in the inner part of the other side of the coffer, a rest for the heele, then place in either end of the chest, a chafingdish of coals, laying upon the coals some of the fume, and the feet being duely placed, boulder the same in close, that no smoke come forth. So let the patient continue the space of time, according to their strength, viz. one houre or more, foreseeing that the bodie be soluble, and every third day, use this so long as need shall require, and great commoditie shall be found thereby.

An oyntment which chaseth away inflammations about Vlcers, and healeth the fretting of the skinne, which in grosse bodies oft cometh thereby, and of me often practised.

Rec. *Axungie porc.* lot. in *aqua plantag.* halfe a pound.

Olei

Olei rosar. iiii. ounces.

Olei liliacei, ij. ounces.

Plumbi alb. *iiij. ounces.*

Lithargyri auri, 2 ana, three

& argenti, } ounces.

Lapi. calamina. one ounce and an halfe.

Muccag. albae two ounces.

Succi plantag. 2 ana, halfe an

Sempervivi, 3 ounce.

Albumina ovorum, ij.

Encorporate them well in a mortar, and adde thereto *Aluminis usti, pulver.* one ounce, and reserve it.

Another for tender bodies, which asswageth paine, and mitigateth the raging heat.

Rec. Ung. rosar. } ana, three

Oleirosar. } ounces.

Olei nenuphar. ʒana, one ounce and

Olei liliacei, } an halfe.

Olei amigda. dulc. one ounce and an halfe.

Plumbi albi, *vj. ounces.*

Cerusa, two ounces.

Terra sigillata, one ounce.

Cera alba, three dragmes.

Миссар:

Gurumi dragaganti } ana, three dra.

& Arabici,

iiiij. sem. Frigi. major. ana, ij. drag.

Cassia, halfe a dragme.

Aquarosa. 2 ana, three

Plantag. } dragmes.

Alb. unius ovi.

Powder that which is to be powdered, and mixe it in a leaden mortar, and reserve it to your use.

Gentle

A gentle corrosive powder, profitable for any Vlcer, not much painfull, but very good for every expert man to have readie.

Rec. Mercurij precipit. two ounces.
Cinabrij, halfe an ounce.
Masticis, iiij. dragmes, f.
Vitrioli combusti. ij. dragmes.
Corallij rub. halfe a dragme.

Make them in fine powder, and use as occasion serueti for spongie flesh, &c.

Another more sharpe, and corrodeeth more.

Rec. Mercurij precipit. one ounce and an halfe.
Masticis, two dragmes.
Vitrioli combusti. one dragme and an halfe.
Aluminis usti, ij. dragmes.
Corallij rub. one dragme.

Powder them finely, and make it to your use.

Trochisis corrosive, very strong, but exceeding commodious being used with good discretion.

Rec. Mercurij precipit. one dragme, f.
Mercurij sublim. one ounce, one dragme.
Cinabrij, two dragmes and an halfe.
Masticis, one dragme.
Vitrioli combusti, halfe an ounce.
Corallij rub. two dragmes.
Amyli. iiij. dragmes.

Powder these fine, and make thereof trochisis with mucilage of gumme Dragagant and Plantaine water, drie them not at the fire, but otherwise, and to occupie them make one in powder, and apply it.

A resolute plaister to be used, where any hardnesse, swelling, or inflammation, or paine, is about the Vlcer.

Rec. Muccag. althea, iiij. dragmes.

Muccag.

Muccag. psily, ij. ounces. ℥.

Muccag. dragaganti, one ounce. ℥.

Olei rosar. halfe a pound.

Olei meliloti, iiij. dragmes.

Olei chamomille, halfe an ounce.

Olei liliacei, iiij. ounces.

Olei nenupharis, ij. ounces.

Olei violacei, one ounce and an halfe.

Boyle them together till the mulcillages be consumed, after adde to,

Ammoniacy, one ounce.

Bdely, *Zana*, halfe an

Galbani, *S*ounce.

Gummi Arabici, iiij. dragmes.

Opoponacis, one ounce, two drag.

Sagapeni, iiij. dragmes.

Ping. anseris, *Zana*, halfe an

Anatis, *S*ounce.

Resine pure, iiij. ounces.

Terebinthine, ij. dragmes.

Cera albe, one pound.

Ceruse, vj. ounces.

Plumbi albi, vj. ounces.

Dissolve the gummes in vinegar, powder that which is to be powdered, and make it (acording to art) in forme of a plaister, in rowls, of what bignes you wil, and so use it.

A potion preparative for Vleers.

THis I used in the curing of grosse Vlcered persons, such as be engrossed and replete with much corrupt humors, for in such bodies the Vleers do become rebellious; and difficult to be cured, for that is one of the principall things, which maketh Vleers hard of curation. Neverthelessse, it must be used advisedly, and with good discretion, that is to say, to what bodie it is given, for as much as that which helpeth a moist bodie, harmeth a dry, and

and that which succoureth a grosse bodie, offendeth the leane, &c.

Rec. Ligni sancti, one pound and an halfe.

Corticis ejusdem, vij. ounces.

Salxza parilia, two ounces and an halfe.

Aqua fontana, twelve pound.

Vini albi, foure pound.

Herbarum salvia } ana, one handfull, and

Fumaria, } an halfe.

Eupatorij, one handfull.

Scabiosa, }

Betonica, } ana, halfe an handfull.

Epithymi, }

Lapathi acuti, vij. ounces.

Rubarbari, iij. dragmes.

Agarici, } ana, one

Sem. cartami, } ounce.

Sena Alexandrina, vi. ounces.

Zinziberis, halfe an ounce.

Polipodij, iij. ounces.

Galanga, one ounce.

Sem. anisi, halfe an ounce.

Glicyrrhiza rasa, }

Florum cordial. } ana, one, p.

Put all these into a narrow mouthed pot, close stopped, that no aire go forth, then set it within another vessell of water, and let it boyle the space of fortie houres, then streine and clarifie it, and adde thereto *Mellis rosarum*, halfe a pound, and let the patient take thereof morning and evening, the quantitie of foure or five ounces at a time, a little warmed, the terme of three dayes together, and on the fourth day, give the patient foure ounces of the decoction, adding thereto *Confection hameck.* two drams and an halfe, *Syrupi cichorij cum Rubarbore*, one ounce. Use it in this order to your patient, so long as you thinke convenient.

An excellent and most profitable ointment, which extinguisheth the heat of all cholericke humors, flowing to any Vlcered part, and most chiefly circa ulcera virgæ, as if the heat be betweene Glans and præputium it yeeldeth a wondrous commoditie.

Rec. *Axungia porcine pura*, one pound and an halfe.
Pomorum dulcium scissorum, halfe a pound.
Pingued. caponis, } ana, foure
& cigni, } dragmes.
Succi limonis, } iiij. ounces.

Let them boyle betweene two pewter dishes, on a chaffingdish with coals, the space of foure houres, or untill the iuyces be perfectly consumed, then let it runne through a linnen cloth into a faire bason, and adde thereto *Muccaginis psily (extracti cum aqua plantag.)* one ounce and an halfe, *aqua rosacea*, iiij. ounces, *aqua sempervivi*, two ounces. Labour them all together, so long untill all be encorporated and brought to one uniforme substance, and no water perceived, then have in readinesse these following, finely powdered, *viz. Boracis*, one ounce and an halfe, *Camfora*, halfe an ounce, *Plumbi albi*, two ounces, *Aluminis usti*, halfe an ounce. Mixe all these together, and labour them a whole houre, and reserve it, the goodnesse whereof is sufficient to commend it selfe, as the learned (who ministreth advisedly) shall plainly perceive.

WHAT



VVHAT MEATS ARE to be used as touching Diet in Vlcered bodies.

GALEN saith, that in the curing of Vlcers, (which have their beginning of other matters or humors) there bee three principall wayes, viz. Diet, aid of medicines, and operation of the hand. And sithence Diet is the most noble and excellent instrument among the rest, (as *Galen* supposeth) I have accompted it worthy the labour, onely in this Treatise or Part, to set forth the onely order of Diet, to bee used in curation of ulcers: but amongst those things whereof our bodies doe chance necessarily to bee altered (as *Galen* saith) and wherein also the whole way, or consideration of diet doth consist is (especially) the aire which doth environ and compasse us about. Whereto also *Galen* adding saith, that which doth compasse & environ us, is that without the which, neither the disease can be taken away, nor the health be kept and preserved: further he saith also, that there is no small strength or force of preserving the health by chusing the good aire; and for this cause it is meet, first to shew what aire the body corrupt with ulcers, doth require. It is worthy to be noted how the disease is driven away by the changing of the aire to the sicke body, and that is by changing to another kinde of temperature in the aire, which the disease (which is

H

driven

*Lib. de paribus
artis medic. ca. x.
Et lib. experim.
sap. ultimo.*

*Aphor. 1. & 1 de
vitiis vitiis
in acut. morbis*

*Lib. 3. artis me-
dicinalis.*

*3. method. ca-
rat. cap. 8.*

*1 De tuenda sa-
nitate.*

Major inequali-
tas aeris ad pro-
prietat mor.

Aphor. 5. sept. &
comment. 18.

3. Artic. medicin.

driven away by his contrary) doth aptly require, as if the disease be of nature cold, the aire must be hot : and somewhat more, that is to wit, of a greater inequality of the temperature of the aire, to the property of the disease, whereby it may the more easily bee driven away (as for example.) If the disease be cold in two degrees, and moist in one, the aire must bee of greater heat then of two degrees, and of more driness then one degree. But how shall we be able to know or discern exquisitely this proportion or excess in degrees, sithence *Galen* hath said, that the certaine quantity of the thing, can neither bee written with pen, nor pronounced with the tongue. The Chirurgical must therefore endeavour to finde it forth by conjecture, for it sufficeth to the driving away of the disease, if the propulsive cause of the disease do obtaine a certaine proportion of a greater inequality then the disease or sore. Therefore it is good for them that are vexed with Vlcers, to inhabite the hot aire, both because the naughty humors are made ready thereby, to breath forth by the pores of the skinne, and also because the sinewie members, which suffer much dammage by Vlcers, doe take strength by heat, as *Hippocrates* and *Galen* affirmeth. Yet let not the heat be unmoderated, or to much inequality, lest the putrifaction bee thereby burned, and the disease made more sharpe and fierce, and also lest the body fall the more readily into distillation, comming by dissolving of the strong heat, into the which distillation that body doth chiefly decline, from the which distillation also inflammations may easily grow, and heape together. Let the aire therefore convenient to him, bee more dry, that the Vlcers superfluities and moist excrements may the more easily bee consumed, and let him therefore eschew the cold and moist temperature of the aire, since the disease doth proceed of such like untemperature, as by *Galen* plainly appeareth. The affected bodies therefore shall live better in places where Hills and mountaines are, (though not in the highest of them.) But worst of all, in
low,

ow, fenny, or plain countries, in which places moisture doth abound, but in the other, drinesse. Avoid therefore such places as bee cloudy, misty, &c. by reason of pooles and marishes which be there at hand, for that aire is corrupt, and encreaseth superfluous moisture, whereby the ulcers are nourished and maintained, whereby they oft purchase paine in the head, and encrease distillations, which fall to the lower parts, which is most familiar to ulcers. Therefore where the profitable aire cannot naturally be had, let it bee prepared by art in the mansion or abiding place of the party, for if the place and aire bee not only disagreeing to him, but also the constitution of the time, let him use gentle perfumings with spices, because their head is also commonly replete with evill and vicious humors, as saith *Hippocrates*; and if the affected body doe feele hurt by receiving the fumes of sweet spices, then let it suffice, that he behold or have them present by him, for the breath or savour of them is a safegard to all cold diseases. But when as in the winter season, the fire shall bee agreeable to it, then burne therein the wood of Rosemary, Juniper, Laurell, or of the wood called *Terebinthus*, or of the Larch tree, or the Pineapple tree. Furthermore, let the party cover his head moderately with hot things, for an extrinsicall heat is hurtfull unto him, both of those things wherewith the head is defended and covered, as also of the aire which is about it, for superfluities doe issue forth from it, to the members below, by a certaine dissolution, by the which ulcers are not onely nourished, but also stirred and exsiccated. The bread which doth little nourish, I suppose to be profitable for ulcered bodies, and not their meat to bee equall to their appetite, for the concoctive faculty being weakned in them by too much repletion, many superfluities are engendred, greatly hurtfull unto them: let their bread be such as maketh the belly soft, whereby the inner parts may be clenfed, and dejection made of the naughty humors. Therefore let the bread be much branny, the finest meale boulded forth, which is

Gal. 5. method. curative.

5. Aphor. 18.

Gal. 5. Aphor. Comment. 18.

2. De potentia
medicamentorum. cap. 2.

proved fittest for such, as *Galen* witnesseth ; further, let not their bread bee too much leavened, for the tartnesse thereof is hurtfull to the braine, and to the sinewes, which suffer much damage and annoyance of the ulcers, and yet let not the bread be utterly without leaven, for *Galen* saith in the same place rehearsed, that that bread which is altogether without leaven, shall not be meet or fit for any body.

*Of the wine which Ulcered bodies
ought to frequent.*

Li. 1. de sanitat.
tutela.

Li. 3. de diet.
cap. 2.

Li. 3. de diet.
cap. 2.

Li. 8. Simplicium
medicamentorum.

OF this opinion is *Galen*, that all excesse is to bee eschewed, especially that which bringeth damage both to the body and minde. Wherefore, since wine doth engender no small damage to ulcered bodies, I suppose it best, not only to counsell them to drink but one draught, but utterly to refraine all sorts of wine, for wine hurteth the body, insomuch that it sendeth grosse vapours to the head, which being after ward expelled by the painfull travell of the braine, doth ruinously fall into the lower parts, and much hinder and endamage the healing or curation of the ulcered. And also for because the nature of the members is much delighting in wine, and therefore doe draw it covetously to them before it be concocted, which then wonderfully doth encrease superfluities in the body, the which superfluous abundance nature (not being able to redresse or amend) expulseth them to the outward members so plenteously, that in short space they engender ulcers of one kinde or other. I therefore unfainedly do suppose, that *Hidromel ex decoctione Hisopi, & Retonica*, should be a meet and convenient drink for them, the operation whereof is hot and dry, diminishing cold, grosse, and moist humors, and aptly strengthening the power of the braine, saith *Galen*; and whosoever readeth *Galen* in his first booke *De tuenda sanitate*, and in his booke *Exhortationis ad bonas artes*, and in his third booke

De

De temperatariis, shall plainly see the hurt that is received by drinking of wine. But in ulcered bodies, where doubt is also of dropſie, and in thoſe who (through vehement appetite and breach of cuſtome by the Phyſitians counſell doe waxe ſick for the taſte of wine, to ſuch (I ſay) we muſt be compelled to pardon them for the drinking of a little, or as need requireth. The wine that is white in colour is leaſt hurtfull for them, the fuming force thereof being delayed, ſo ſaith *Galen*, for ſuch wine doth not onely little ſend to the head, but alſo maketh the ſtomach ſtrong and forcible, but ſtrong wine or undelayed, doth the contrary.

*Gal. lib. 1. de tu-
enda ſanitate. li. 1.
5. de loc. affect.
cap. 5.*

Of the fleſh meats which they ought to eat.

Fleſh meats which in continuance of time doe get to them the nature of earthy food, ſubſtance, or nourishment, are very evill for thoſe that bee troubled with ulcers, becauſe they engender a groſſer blood then is convenient, ſo ſaith *Galen*, for that their nourishment is rebellious and ſtubborne, and not ſtrengthening the vertues in the body, as the fleſh of Beeſe, Stagges, Rammes, and old beaſts that be gelt, neither is Swines fleſh altogether convenient, for ſuch meats doe grieve the ſtomach, engendring a groſſe nourishment, ſaith *Galen*, and nothing aſſiſtant to nature in digeſtion. Thoſe meats therefore are very fit which bee hot and dry in temperature, for in the firſt beginning the cauſes of ulcers are judged to proceed of cold and moiſture, and if any ſudden heat chance thereto, it is thought to be through putrifaction lying aloft; as by *Galen* wee are plainly taught. Wherefore the Thruſh, Owſell, wood Plovers, and all that get their living in dry places, are moſt of others convenient. Alſo domeſticall birds, as Capons, Hens, and houſhold Doves, are nothing unmeet, but greatly allowable, and together with theſe, the Feſant, Partridge, Quailes, and ſuch like, are much agreeing. The meat of foure footed beaſts

*Gal. 3. de potenti-
alimentorum.*

*Gal. lib. 7. Metho-
curat. cap. 6.*

*Gal. in lib. de cu-
ratione per ſang-
miſſionem.*

*V. ceribus infest.
aquatiles minime
profunt.*

*Galen. de cibis
boni & mal. suc.
Galen. 12. De
temp. med. se.
cundum locos.*

which is allowable to ulcered bodies, are these and such like, *viz.* Young conies, young hares, which with their moist nourishment do cherish and sustaine the naturall heat, encreasing also the strength of the whole bodie, which is a true meane to restore the health of the bodie, wherefore by this it followeth consequently, that all water-fowls by their moist temperature and hardnesse of digestion, are to bodies thus affected, most hurtfull and unprofitable, *viz.* Geese, Duckes, &c. Neither is it doubtfull to any man, that the flesh of Lambes is hurtfull to those, and that because they engender a substance too moist, for so we be taught by *Galen*. Let them also which be affected, beware of too much powdred meat, for *Galen* saith, that salt is noisome, especially to ulcers in the head.

Of Fish.

*Gal. 6. us. part.
cap. 9.*

*Gal. 3. De fac
alim. ca. 24.*

*3. De pot. ali-
ment. cap. 24.*

BEcause Fish of their owne proper nature exceedeth in abundance of moysture, which (saith *Galen*) is rebellious to Vlcers, they are to be eschued, both because they augment the cause of the Vleer, and also for that they be hard of digestion, most chiefly (saith the same Author) those which are full of excrements, of the which sort are the fish of Lakes, Marishes, muddie Pooles, and stinking Ponds, for their meat is so excrementall, and so slimie, that thereby filling all the pores of the bodie, empaireth the strength of the members, and grieveth or depriveth their functions, whereupon paine, loathsomenesse, rottennesse, and corruption of humors are engendred. But those fishes, which are engendred in Land-floods, and are nourished in hard stonie and gravelly waters, especially in quicke streames, are lesse hurtfull, the meat therefore of those fishes which swimme in the pure and cleane sea, is very little hurtfull to them, chiefly being taken when the sea is at a full water, and tossed with a quicke winde, as manifestly it is to be found in *Galen*. For by so much the fish is the worse, by how much it is lesse exercised, tossed, and

and troubled. Let them also beware of powdered fishes, as I said even now of powdered flesh. And we prohibite generally all kinde of fish, by what meanes soever they be taken or kept, for by their sliminesse they corrupt the humors, being very hard in passing, and difficult in digestion, and the more slimie the worse.

Of Egges.

Galen saith, that the Egges of creatures do engender good and perfect bloud, as the egges of hennes, &c. For by the reason of the equalitie of their temperature, they are judged convenient and agreeable to all bodies, as well diseased as sound, for they do not onely engender good humours and commendable juyce, but also are of light digestion, and easie passage, grieving very little the naturall strength, as is evident in *Galen*. But let the egges be new laid, or else they be rebellious to the nature of man, and be evill to digest, engendring fundrie accidents and evill dispositions. Let their egges also be boyled in water, for the rosted are harder of nourishment, &c. Furthermore, it shall be best onely to eate the yolke of the egge, because the white is of cold and moist temperature. Let the egges also boyled, be rere, for they be of swift transiture, engendring the best juyce, and strengthening the faculties of the bodie. But as *Galen* saith, the Egges which are fryed, of all other are most pernicious, and hard of digestion, wherefore all meats fried with Egges, are utterly to be eschued of bodies affected with Vlcers.

Galen. li. 3. De potent. aliment. cap. 21.

Lib. 3. De fac. aliment. cap. 21.

Gal. 3: De fac. aliment. cap. 22.

Of Milke.

Both Milke, and what meat soever is compounded or made of Milke, are verie rebellious to ulcered bodies, for the fuming to the head, whereby grosse humours are engendred. For *Hipocrates* saith, that Milke to those affected with paine, causeth ache in the head, and is evill

5. Aph. 64.

both

Gal. cōment. 60. both to fevers and paine in the bellie. Also *Galen* saith, that Milke well boyled, doth nourish well, and engender good humors, yet in affected persons doth touch the head, it is dangerous, enducing the dropsie in Vlcered bodies, therefore all sorts of meats made with Milke, must be of such persons eschued.

Of Cheese.

Lib. 3. De fac. aliment. ca. 16.
Lib. 2. artis med.
Gal. 3. De poter. sigs alimentorum cap. 16.
TO all that be affected with Vlcers, we forbid the eating of Cheese, both for the abundant slimines, which is thereby engendred in humors, as also for that it maketh them slowly to digest, *Galen* being witnesse, whereby, saith he, the members (by the passage of those slimie humors) are altered, and maketh oft solution of continuities, causing paine in such persons, and that so much the more, by how much the cheese is more salt, and older, for thereby it is tarter, and therefore harder to digest, and maketh worse nourishment. And note that although Cheese be of a diminishing facultie of grosse humors, yet it is unprofitable, for by the naughtinesse of the iuyce and boyling heat, it bringeth more inconvenience, then the attenuation of grosse humors can profit.

Since therefore there is a common fault to all kindes of Cheese, let persons thus affected, abstaine from it.

Of Fruits.

Lib. 2. fac. aliment. ca. 2.

OF Fruits (saith *Galen*) which men do eate, which the ancient writers call *Horarios*, for because they spring in the houre of the yeare, which houre of the yeare *Galen* calleth that time, in the middest whereof the starre (whereof the Canicular dayes be named) appeareth. Of the which some are called Fruits of the earth, of which sort are Gourds, Pompions, Citrons, Mellons, Cucumers, &c. Which because they are of a moyst nature, and endowed with large humiditie, they do not onely engender a moist

a moyst nourishment, but a slender humiditie, and that which is easily purged forth of the bodie. *Galen* saith also, that that fruit doth containe a naughtie iuyce, encreasing the disease, and weakening the members, and almost depriving their functions, wherefore to be taken as an usual service in Vlcered bodies we must flatly deny. And those fruits which *Galen* calleth arboreous, are those growing upon trees, viz. figges, pearres, apples, peaches, mulberies, together with the fruit which the Italians call *Armellini*, being a fruit accounted among the peaches, and cherries, plummes, &c. Whose substance is soft and moist, not onely engendring the like nourishment, but also by their windinesse do attribute no small hurt and paine to the affected bodies, and therefore are altogether to be forbidden. But if the bodie affected do fervently desire and earnestly (as it were) long after fruit, then may we permit him to eate figges that be well ripened, as things lesse hurtfull, lesse engendring evill humors then the Autumne fruits, although they be not altogether void of fault, for so they be not (saith *Galen*). Notwithstanding as is afore-
 said, they be lesse hurtfull then all the rest, yet now and then, an apple roasted under embers may be pardoned, for the fire diminisheth the moist iuyce thereof, and abateth the windinesse. Whereby otherwise it commeth to passe that the eaters of fruits, do oft suffer paines and torments in the belly, viz. such as quinces, oranges, medlars, sorbes, nuts, and such like, which are not onely slow in passage, but also being grosse, and gluie, do engender astringent iuyces, retaining the naughtinesse of humors. Notwithstanding, we account not sweet Almonds unprofitable, sith in them is contained no binding force, for that they do make cleane and extenuate, and therefore probably allowed in Vlcered bodies. And *Galen* also affirmeth that Almonds do purge the bowels, whereby it commeth to passe, that vitious humors (being propulsed to the skinne, and forbidden to abide in the inward parts) are driven out by the pores of the skinne, as it were by breathing, where-

Lib. 2. De pot. aliment. cap. 2.

2. De pot. aliment. cap. 7.

2. De pot. aliment. cap. 8.

2. Fac. aliment. cap. 29.

whereby paines of the belly and other exterior inconveniences are prevented: wherefore sweet Almonds are a convenient and fit meat for affected bodies.

But Filberds and Walnuts, because of their binding strength, and the cause aforeshewed, are most unprofitable, and verie unwholsome for Vlcered bodies.

Of herbes to be used in broths, &c.

HErbes fit for such bodies, are those which be hot and drie, viz. hysope, calamint, watermint, fennell, sage, betonie, &c. And when herbes that do attenuate and make soft, be with these compounded, then do they easily cleane and expulse all grosse and slimie humors, and therefore must needs be granted commodious for such persons, and the herbes of contrarie temperature, viz. cold and moist, are as much hurtfull, such as lettuse, endive, mallows, spinach, and such like, which by their cold nature, do compact and heape together naughtie humors in thinner parts of the bodie, hindring their passage or expulsion, for which cause the depth of the bodie is not purged, but the disease more augmented, and a great deale the more when the patient through fond and greedie desire, shall have eaten herbes cold and drie, with astringent facultie, which to the patients are most obnoxious, of which sort be these, viz. plantaine, sorrell, nightshade, and of like sort.

Of Onions, Garlicke, Musheromes, or Toad-stools, &c.

ONions, Garlicke, Scallians, and Leekes, for their sharpe and biting tartnesse together with the obscuritie of their substance doth more damage to the bodie then their force of extenuating can pleasure againe. Of the earth also proceedeth funges, or Toadestools, which any way prepared, are to be eschued, since they are not onely of evill juyce, but their nutriment is cold and flegmaticke, and to all accidents and dispositions (proceeding of

of Vlcers) most hurtfull. Of that minde is *Galen*, saying further, for as much as Toadstools cannot drie, it is a manifest token that in them is evill contained. And *Avicen* saith, that prefocation happeneth to them which use to eate Toadstools.

2. De pot. ali-
ment. ca. 6. li.
de cibis boni &
mali succi.

Of Pulse.

Since there is no Pulse endowed with good and perfect pleasure, but do greatly fill the bodie with winde, by which meanes paines in the bodie, may arise to Vlcered bodics, therefore unneedfull: I do not without cause account them unprofitable (*Galen* being Author) of which sort be these, viz. beanes, fitches, rice, and such like, let us straightly command the Vlcered patients, clearely to eschue these kinde of graines in what order soever they be altered: but to an immoderate appetite, the broth of red Rice, may indifferently be permitted, for that doth attenuate and cleanse grosse and clammie humors, and open the obstructed wayes, which meanes are much assistant to the healing of Vlcers.

1. De potenti-
alimento-
rum.

Of motion and rest.

Understanding by *Galen*, that reasonable motion is not onely healthfull to the bodie, but also maketh the said bodie of a good forme, and habite, and keepeth it in healthfull plight: It shall be most expedient that the person affected, do moderately frequent the motion and exercise of his bodie. But yet (saith *Galen*) I would not have him to use it when he is full; for endamaging or hurting the head with vapours, which by much motion may arise from the meat newly taken, and undigested. Exercise is good before meat, for then it encrease the force and strength of the bodie (saith *Galen*) and thereby purgeth the pores of the bodie, and expelleth the excrements. *Galen* therefore affirmed it profitable, to use exercises before

De tuenda sa-
nitate.

6. De loc. affec.
ca. 6.
2. De sanitat.
tutela.

3. De tuenda
sanit.

2. De tuenda
sanitate.

fore meat: yet it is convenient also to use exercises some-
time after meat, not alway, but (as *Galen* saith) when
the meat is entred into the second digestion, and the time
of eating is at hand againe. But if either before or after
that time, the exercise be used, it either filleth the bodie
with raw superfluities, or else hasteneth the comming of
Melancholie. For (saith *Galen*) if the exercise after meat
be not gentle and easie, it hasteneth down the meat from
the stomacke before it be digested. Wherefore the exer-
cises before meat, must be more hastie and quicke, to the
end that the superfluities which lurketh in the hollow
places of the bodie, may more easily be expulsed, nature
being assisted by exercise.

Of sleepe and watching.

2. Aphor. com-
ment. 1.

Galen saith, that sleepe and watching doth come on
every side, according to the motions of unconstant
heat, sleepe to the inner parts, and watching to the out-
ward. The naturall heat being moved forward, for the
which cause, when as in much sleepe (the naturall heat
being called to the inner parts) a great quantitie of va-
pours doth rise up to the head (whereby fluxions do di-
still to the members below) I thinke it expedient that the
Vlcered bodie refraine from much sleepe, lest superflui-
ties multiplied by reason of sleepe, should heape and ga-
ther too much to the members, which lie and rest. Day
sleepes must be all together forbidden. For in watching,
the breathings may be moved from the heart to the out-
ward parts, they do attenuate and dissolve the grosse and
clammie humours engendred in the members (naturall
heat being adjoyned) for the which thing, it is expedi-
ent for the partie to use watching for the longer distance
of time. And when daily sleepe would possesse an accu-
stomed order, let it be shaken off and lost by little and
little, according to the precept of *Galen*.

Of

Of joy or Mirth.

Galen saith, that mirth proceedeth by motion of the minde to the outward parts of the body. For the breath being gathered at the heart at the going forth, doth yeeld a comfortable heat to all the members, whereby all flegmaticke superfluities in them hid, is scattered and put forth, therefore profitable to Vlcered bodies. But by sadnesse (by reason) commeth the contrarie, for that reuoketh all the spirits and heat unto the heart, so that the outward parts are utterly destitute of heat, therefore greatly moving and augmenting the cause of Vlcers, wherefore use mirth, and avoid sadnesse.

2. De simplo.
causis.

Of repletion and Inanition.

Repletion, whether it be of meat, or of evill humours, filling the vessels of the bodie, it is evill, and straightly to be reprov'd (as saith Galen). For when the vessels be filled above meane or measure with meats and drinks, the parties are in jeopardie of burstnesse, obstruction of naturall heat, &c. I counsell therefore all those that be infected with Vlcers, to flee from immoderate filling of their bodies, (according to the causes rehearsed) for that thereby all paines, anguish, and perturbations with evill disposition, accompanying the Vlcers, may be incited. Let the patients therefore use a slender kinde of diet, and yet not an immoderate kinde and excessive forme, spare feeding, sithens such may easily engender the falling sicknesse, which when the stomacke shall be inordinately emptied, hath readiest accessse, for so saith Galen. But a thinne diet (by moderate use observed) resisteth the same. Galen therefore hath this sentence, a meane and moderate diet usually kept, doth safely cure young folkes of the falling sicknes newly begun, and doth meetly assist them, though they be old, and the disease inveterated.

1. Aphor. comment.

In lib. de vent.

sec. contra Eras.

sistrat.

Li. de attenuat.

te vult. ratione.

De Coitu.

Li. de sap. iur.
da. 3.

Li. i. art. med.
cap. 7.

For as much as generally all Vicers do proceed of intemperature, with cold and weaknesse of naturall heat, and that nothing more augmenteth the malice of such affects, nor encreaseth their continuance, then exercises decaying naturall heat, and the use of things that weaken, coole and drie the bodie. And againe since nature in such parties is sufficiently busied in strengthening and sending due nourishment to the affected parts, it must needs be great damage to the patient, and hindrance of the curation, to use Coiture, which (as *Galen* affirmeth) doth make the bodie more weake, slacke, cold and drie, which sure is needlesse in Vlered bodies, who are commonly given to be of that intemperature. And *Paulus Aegineta* saith, that Coiture hurteth bodies sound, that be of cold and drie complexion. Wherefore to affected bodies, which have nothing in them naturall that may be wanted, we ought without pardon to prohibite the use of venerie.

A



A Table of Simples.

NOW since I have so narrowly touch-
ed the curation of Vicers in the for-
mer Treatises, I think it more expedi-
ent then unneedfull, and more wor-
thy the labour, than out of the way,
to set forth in order the naturall tem-
peratures, and divers operations of such simple me-
dicines as my slender diligence at opportunity of time
hath collected and drawn out of divers worthy and
approved Writers: and for the more easie finding of
them, I have traduced and brought them into the
order of an alphabet, as followeth.

A

Aqua, Water, cold and moist in the first degree, re-
percussive.

Acetum, Vineger, cold in the first, dry in the third de-
gree, aperitive.

Aqua aluminosa, Allum water, dry in the fourth degree,
abstersive and repercussive.

Agræsta nota, Verjuyce, cold in the second degree, in the
third repercussive.

Acasia, the juyce of Sloes, cold and dry in the third de-
gree, repercussive.

Acedula, little Sorrell, cold and dry in the second degree,
repercussive.

Anthera,

Anthera, the yellow of the Rose, cold and dry in the first degree, repercussive.

Attriplex, Arage, cold and moist temperately, maturative and lenitive.

Absinthium, Wormwood, hot in the first degree, dry in the second degree, absterfive.

Apium, Smaledge, hot in the first, dry in the second degree, maturative and mundificative.

Agrimonia, Agrimony, hot and dry in the second degree, absterfive.

Acusmuscate, vide *pes Columbinus*.

Aristolochia, Aristology, hot and dry in the fourth degree, adustive and attractive.

Allium, Garlicke, hot and dry in the fourth degree, adustive and attractive.

Aloes, a Gumme, hot in the second, dry in the first degree, consolidative.

Avena, Oates, hot and moist temperately, maturative and absterfive.

Amilum, Starch, cold and dry in the first degree, lightly binding.

Axungia, fat or grease of a Swine, hot and moist in the first degree, mollifieth and ripeneth.

Argentum vivum, Quicksilver, the temperature whereof is diversly supposed and judged of, for *Avicen* saith, it is cold and moist in the second degree. *Dioscorides* saith, it is hot and moist in the fourth degree. *Paulus* saith, it is hot and dry in the fourth degree: and *Montanus* (whose judgement I suppose most allowable) saith, it is cold and moist vehemently, it is penetrative.

Anisum, Anisseed, hot in the third, dry in the second degree, dissolveth and correcteth windinesse.

Anethum, Dill, hot and dry in the second degree, resolute.

Asphodeli radices, Daffadill roots, hot and dry in the second degree, absterfive and corrosive.

Anacharans,

- Anacardus*, a kinde of fruit, hot and dry in the fourth degree, ulcerative.
- Arsenicum*, Arsnick, hot in the third, dry in the second degree, mortificative.
- Auripigmentum*, Orpiment, of the property of Arsnick.
- Alumen rochinum*, Roch Allum, hot and dry in the third degree, stiptick.
- Argilla*, Clay, cold in the first, dry in the second degree, repercussive.
- Antimonium* or *Stibium*, cold in the first degree, dry in the second, mundifieth and purgeth with correctives.
- Ammoniacum*, a Gum, hot in the third, dry in the first degree, mollifieth with attraction.
- Assafoetida*, a Gumme, hot in the third, dry in the first degree, absterfise and attractive.
- Asphaltum*, a some hardned of a part of the Sea, named *Mare mortuum*, and is hot and dry, and consolidative.
- Acanthus*, Bearfoot, hot and dry in the first degree, maturative.
- Atramentum*, a Minerall, hot and dry in the third degree, corrosive with stipticity.
- Aconitum*, Wolfes Wort, it is deadly by reason of putrefaction.
- Acornus*, Gladin, hot and dry in the third degree, resolute.
- Adiantum*, vide *capillus Veneris*.
- Ajuga*, seu *Abiga*, Ground Pine, hot in the second, dry in the third, astringent.
- Aizoon*, vide *Sempervivum*.
- Altea*, High Mallow, dry without notable heat or cold, looseth and scattereth humors.
- Alcibiadicum*, wilde Buglosse, hot without manifest drynesse, expelleth venome.
- Alisma*, Water Plantaine, hot, absterfise.
- Amaracum*, Fetherfew, hot in the third, dry in the second, it mollifieth and delayeth inflammation.
- Amarantus*, Flower Amour, hot and dry aperitive.
- Ambubeia*, vide *Endivia*.

Ammi, Ameos, hot and dry in the third degree, aperitive.

Anagallis, Chickweed, hot and dry, conglutinative.

Anagallis aquatica, Water Pimpernell, hot and dry aperitive.

Androsomon, vide *Ipericon*.

Anetum vaccinum, Oxe eye, hot and dry, resolute.

Angelica, Angelike root, hot and dry in the third degree, dissolveth and openeth.

Angurium, vide *Cucumer*.

Anisum, Anise, hot and dry in the third degree, digestive, and dissolveth.

Annonis, Archangell, hot and dry in the first degree, absterfive and aperitive.

Anthemis, vide *Camomilla*.

Apium agreste, wilde Smaledge, hot and dry vehemently, ulcerative.

Apium hortense, Garden Smaledge, hot in the second, moist in the third degree, openeth and mundifieth.

Arnoglosson, vide *Plantago*.

Artemisa, Mugwort, hot and dry in the second degree, aperitive.

Aron, Wake Robin, hot and dry in the third, it wipeth and maketh tender.

Asarum or *Asarabacca*, hot and dry in the third degree, the leafe is astringent, and the root is aperitive.

Asperagus, vide *Speragus*.

Attractilis, vide *Carduus benedictus*.

Auricula muris, Mouleare, cold and moist, attractive and mundificative.

Agaricus, Agarick, hot and dry in the first degree, resolute.

Amigdala, Almonds, hot and moist in the first degree, provoketh urine.

Ambra, Amber, hot and dry in the second degree, comforteth the braine.

Argentum & scoria ejus, Silver, and the drosse or filings thereof, cold and dry, conglutinative.

Aurum,

Aurum, Gold, temperately hot, confortative.
Alcakengi, Winter cherry, a kinde of Nightshade, cold
 and dry in the second degree, aperitive.

B

B *Asilicon*, vide *Ozimum*.
Blacte bizantia, a kinde of Cocles, hot and dry in the
 third degree, mundificative.
Been, hot and dry in the second degree, confortative.
Bombax, Bombast or Cotton, hot and dry constringent.
Balaustia, Pomegranate flowers, cold and dry in the se-
 cond degree, repercussive.
Berberi, Berberies, cold and dry in the second degree, re-
 percussive.
Brionia, Briony, the root hot and dry in the second de-
 gree, absterfive and maturative.
Bolus armenus, Bolarmoniack, cold and dry in the second
 degree, repercussive, restrigent.
Bauca, wilde Parsnep, hot and moist in the first degree,
 maturative.
Borago, Borage, hot and moist, temperatly, clenseth the
 blood.
Buglossum, Buglosse, is of like temperature, but more dry,
 maturative.
Balsamum, a Gumme of a tree so called, hot and dry in
 the second degree, absterfive, attractive, and confor-
 rative.
Butyrum, Butter, hot in the first degree, and more moist,
 maturative.
Bdellium, a Gum, hot and moist in the first degree, mol-
 lificative.
Bursa Pastoris, Shepherds Purse, cold and dry astringent.
Borax, Borase, hot and dry temperatly, consolidative.
Bugie, the Barbery bark, cold and dry, consolidative.
Berbenia, Vervaine, hot and dry meanly, consolidative.
Betonica, Betony, hot and dry in the first degree, mudi-
 ficative.

Bedegar, Eglantine, cold in the first degree, dry meanly.

Ballote, vide *Prassium fetidum*.

Batrachium, vide *pes Corvi*.

Barba caprina, Goats beard, hot and dry absterfive.

Beta, Beets, cold and moist mundificative.

Bellis, Little Dayfies, hot and dry, consolidative and absterfive.

Blitum, a kind of Beet, rare in *England*, cold and moist in the second degree.

Botris, Oke of Hierusalem, hot and dry, resolutive.

Bulbus sylvestris, wild Onion, dry alstringent.

C

Amomilla, Camomill, hot and dry in the first degree, resolutive, mollicative.

Crassula, Orpin. *Fuch.* saith it is hot and dry in the third degree. *Vigo* and *Guydo*, cold in the third, moist in the second, repercussive.

Corallus, Corall, cold in the first, dry in the second, restrictive.

Cerusa, Ceruse, cold and dry in the second degree, consolidative.

Caulis, Coleworts, hot in the first, dry in the second degree, maturative, and absterfive.

Centaurea, Centory, hot and dry in the third degree, consolidative.

Cera, Wax, temperate, maturative.

Crocus, Saffron, hot in the first, dry in the second, resolutive and confortative.

Costus, a root, hot in the third, dry in the second.

Cinamomum, Cistamom, hot and dry in the third degree, confortative.

Cepa, Onion, hot in the fourth degree, absterfive, aperitive.

Cyperus, the Cipresse root, hot and dry in the second degree, consolidative.

Chelidonia, Salendine, hot and dry in the third degree, absterfive.

Cyperosa,

Caperosa, Coperas, hot and dry in the beginning of the fourth degree, stiptick and corrosive.

Cupressus, Cypresse tree, hot in the first, dry in the second, consolidative.

Cauda equina, Mares tayles, cold in the first, dry in the second, consolidative.

Calx viva, Lime unquenched, hot and dry in the fourth degree, adustive.

Curcuma, the lesse Salendine root, dry, consolidative.

Cantharides, Flies, hot and dry in the third degree, adustive, ulcerative.

Castoreum, Bever stones, hot and dry in the second degree, comforteth the finewes.

Canabis, Hempseed, hot and dry, maturative.

Capitellum, Lee, hot adustive.

Cinis, Ashes, hot and dry in the fourth degree, absterfive.

Cucumer asininus, wilde Cucumer, hot and dry in the second degree, resolute.

Cresones, vide *Nasturtium aquaticum*.

Cuminum, Comin, hot in the third, and dry in the second degree, carminative.

Calamentum, Calament, hot and dry in the third degree, resolute, attractive.

Caseus recens, new Cheese, the new is consolidative, but the old is contrary.

Cichorea, vide *rostrum porcinum*.

Caltha, Marigolds, hot and dry, aperitive.

Candelaria, Tassill, dry in the second degree absterfive.

Capillus Veneris, Maidenhaire, dry without notable heat or cold, astringent.

Caprifolium, Woodbind, hot and dry vehement, restraining.

Cardopatium, Wolfes thistle, hot and dry in the third degree.

Carduus benedictus, our Ladies thistle, hot and dry, inflative, and moderately peircing.

- Cartamum*, garden Saffron, hot in the second, drie in the first degree, maturative, and digestive.
- Carui*, Carawayes, hot and drie in the third degree, aperitive, absterfive.
- Castrangula*, Water Betonie, drie, mundificative.
- Cataputia*, Spourge, hot in the third degree, moyst in the second, purgeth grosse humours.
- Centumnodia*, Knotgrasse, cold in the second, drie in the third, astringent.
- Centumcapita*, Sea hollie, drie, and of a meane temperature.
- Camedris*, vide *quercula minor*.
- Cherisfolium*, Chervell, drie astringent.
- Cheiri*, white Violet, hot, astringent.
- Cicer nigrum*, Blacke fetches, hot and drie in the first degree, flatuous.
- Cicuta*, Hemlocke, cold immoderately, a poyson to man, and stupefactive.
- Cidonium malum*, Quince, cold in the first, drie in the second degree, astringent.
- Citrulli*, Citrons, cold and moyst in the second degree, absterfive, penetrative.
- Goloquintida*, Hot and drie in the third degree, mundificative.
- Consolida major*, the great Comfrey, hot and drie in the second degree, conglutinative.
- Consolida minor*, Little Daïses, hot and drie, resolute, conglutinative.
- Coriandrum*, Coriander, cold and drie, somewhat astringent.
- Cotum*, vide *Bombax*.
- Cresio hortensis*, vide *Nasturtium hortens.*
- Cucumer*, Cucumber, cold and moyst in the second degree, mundificative.
- Cucurbita*, Gourds, cold and moyst in the second degree, delayeth inflammation.
- Cassatha*, Doder, hot in the first, drie in the second degree,

- gree, mundificative, restraining.
Ciclamen, vide *panis porcinus*.
Cynoglosson, Hounds tongue, cold and dry in the second degree, restraining.
Cassia fistula, of an equall temperature, and resolutive.
Colophonia, Greek pitch, hot and dry in the third degree, conglutinative.
Calamus aromaticus, hot and dry in the second degree, aperitive.
Cardamomum, hot and dry in the first degree, resolutive.
Camipitheos, hot and dry in the second degree, mundificative, resolutive.
Cubebes, hot and dry, meanly mundificative.
Capparus, the root hot in the first degree, dry in the second, mundificative, comfortative.
Cassia lignea, hot and dry, mundificative and aperitive.
Calcanthum, a Minerall, constringent, adustringive.
Camfora, Camfer, cold and dry in the third degree, astringent.
Cinabrium, Vermilion, hot and dry in the second degree, stipectick.

- D**igitalis, Lady finger, hot and dry, mundificative and aperitive.
Digitii citrini, Dogs stones, hot and dry in the second degree, helpeth the sinewes.
Damaſonium, Waterplantain, hot, mundificative.
Daphnoeides, vide *Laureola*.
Daucus, wilde Parsenep, hot and dry, provoketh, urine and menstrua.
Dragunculus, Dragons, hot and dry, astringent.
Dulcis radix, vide *Liquiritia*.
Dragagantum, Gumme Dragagant, hot and dry, consolidative.
Dactili, Dates, hot and moist in the second degree, resolutive.

Diptanum, Dittany, hot and dry in the second degree, attractive.

Doronicum, Doronick roots, hot and dry in the third degree, resolute, attractive.

Diagredium, hot and dry in the fourth degree, resolute, mundificative.

E

E *Patrica*, Liverwort, *Guydo*, cold and moist, repulsive.

Enulacampana, Elecampane, hot and dry in the second degree, confortative.

Ebulus, Walwort, hot and dry in the second degree, resolute.

Euphorbium, a Gumme, hot and dry in the fourth degree, absterfive.

Aris flos, Verdegrease, hot and dry in the third degree, corrosive and itiptick.

Ermodactilus, vide *Asphodeli radices*.

Ematitis lapis, A stone, which unquenched, is hot in the first degree, and dry in the second, consolidative.

Elleborus albus, white Elebor, hot and dry in the third degree, provoketh *menstrua*, and vomiting.

Endivia vera, true Endive, cold and dry, astringent.

Equina mentha, Horsemint, hot in the third degree, dry in the second, astringent.

Eruca, Rocket, the seed hot and dry, expelling venome and wormes.

Esula, Wolfes milke, hot in the fourth degree, dry vehemently, mundificative.

Eviscum, vide *Althea*.

Euphrasia, Eyebright, hot and dry, it quickneth the sight and memory.

Eupatorium adulterinum, counterfeit Egrimony, hot and dry in the second degree, mundifieth and looſeth.

Epithymum, hot and dry in the third degree, purgeth melancholick humors.

F

- F** *Lammula, vide Pes corvi.*
Fabaria, Wilde Mint, hot in the first degree, drie in the beginning of the third, mundificative.
Fumus terra, Fumitorie, cold in the first, drie in the second, mundificative.
Feniculus, Fennell, the seed is hot and drie in the second degree, resolutive.
Frumentum, Wheat, hot and moyst temperately, maturative, and mundificative.
Furfur, Bran, hot and drie in the first degree, resolutive.
Faba, Beans, cold and drie, resolutive, and mundificative.
Fex cera, Dregges of the Waxe, hotter then the waxe, and more mollifying.
Fex olei, Dregges of oyle, hotter and drier then the oyle.
Ferrum, Iron, cold and drie in the second degree, constrictive, and consolidative.
Ferrugo, Rust, hot and drie in the second degree, restrigent, and consolidative.
Fœnugracum, Fenugreeke, hot and drie in the first degree, maturative, and resolutive.
Ficus recentes, greene Figges, hot and moyst, the drie be hot and drie, maturative, and mollificative.
Fermentum, Leaven, hot and moyst with mixt operations.
Fuligo, Soot, hot and dry, marvellously drying.
Farina volatilis, Myldust, cold and drie, conglutinative.
Fraxinus, Ash-tree, cold and dry in the second degree, repersussive.
Folia Olivarum, Olive leaves, cold and drie, stipticke.
Filex, Fearn, hot and dry in the second degree, mundificative, and resolutive.
Faba crassa, vide Crassula.
Faseoli, vide Dolichi.
Ficaria, Water Betonie, dry, mundificative.
Filago, vide Papyrus.
Filipendula, hot and dry in the third degree, diureticke.

Flos

Flos amoris, Purple violet flower, hot and drie, aperitive.

Feniculus porcinus, Hogs fennell, hot in the second, drie in the third degree, mundificative, incarnative, and cicatrifative.

Fortis herba. Drie, astringent.

Fuga Demonum, Saint Iohn's herbe, hot and drie, mundificative, and aperitive.

Fungus, Funges, cold and moyft in the third degree, constringent.

Fel, Gall, hot and drie, more or leffe according to the creature, mundificative, and absterfive.

G

G *Alla*, Galls, the Greene are cold in the second degree, and drie in the third stipticke.

Glandes, Acorns, cold and drie in the second degree, consolidative.

Gratia Dei, Pinkeneedle, hot and drie in the second degree, mundificative, and consolidative.

Gariophili, Cloves, hot and drie in the third degree, confortative.

Gluten, Glew, hot and dry in the first degree, conglutinative.

Gentiana, Gentian, hot and drie in the third degree, absterfive.

Gallithricum, vide *speragus*.

Gummi Arabica, Cold, with a certaine drinesse, and glewenesse.

Granum Tinctorum, Madder, drie, consolidative, and incarnative.

Gypsum Lyme, vide *Calx viva*.

Galbanum, hot in the third, drie in the second degree, attractive.

Genista, Broome, hot and drie in the second degree, diureticke.

Quadum, Wood, drie, astringent.

Galanga, Galingall, hot and drie in the second degree, confortative.

Hios-

H

Hiosciamus, Henbane, cold in the third degree, stupe-
factive.

Herba divi Iohannis, vide Fuga demonum.

Herba Stella, vide Pescorui.

Hermodactylus, vide Ermodactylus.

Hissanach, Spinage, cold and moyst in the first degree,
mollificative.

Hordeum, Barley, cold and drie in the first degree, mun-
dificative.

Humulus, Hops, hot and drie, aperitive, and mundificative.

Hipericon, vide fuga Demonum.

Hissopus, Hissope, hot and drie in the third degree, mun-
dificative, and aperitive.

Harmel, Some call it wilde Rue, hot and drie in the third
degree, it cutteth and mundifieth grosse humors.

Isatis, *vide Dragagantum.*

Iposistis, Toad-stools juyce, cold and drie in the second
degree, stipticke.

Issopus, vide Hissopus.

Iarus, vide Aron.

Iuniperus, Iuniper, hot and drie, consolidative.

Ipericon, vide fuga Demonum.

Ireos, Flower deluce root, hot and drie in the third de-
gree, resolveth, mundifieth, and incarna teth.

Iacobi flos, hot and drie astringent.

Indicum, vide Gnadum.

Iovis barba, vide Semperviva.

Iringus, vide Centumcapita.

Ivamuscata, Ground pine, hot in the second, drie in the
third degree astringent.

Iusquiamus, vide Hiosciamus.

Injubes, A fruit so called, hot and drie in the first degree,
resolutive.

Keirim,

K

K *Eirim*, White Violet, hot, mundificative.

Kerna, vide *Carapucia*.

Karaba, Amber, hot in the third, drie meanly, astringent, confortative.

L

L *Itbargyrus*, Letharge, drie, regenerative, and consolidative.

Lupini, Lupines, hot in the first, drie in the second degree, mundificative.

Lilium, Lillies, the root hot and moyst in the second degree, maturative.

Lini semen, Linseed, hot and drie, maturative.

Lac, Milke, temperate, whose mitigative is water, consolidative.

Lapathum, Docke, cold and drie in the second degree, abstersive.

Liquiritia, Licoras, temperate, with a certaine humidity, maturative.

Licium, Temperate and moyst in the second degree, mitigative.

Labdanum, Hot and moist in the first degree, mollificative

Lentes, Lintels, temperate and stipticke.

Lingua canis, vide *Cynoglosson*.

Lixivium, Lee, hot and drie in the third degree, abstersive.

Lactuca, Lettuse, cold and drie in the third degree, loseth and cooleth.

Lactucella, Sowthistle, being greene it is cold, but dried, hath some heat and astringent.

Lappa inversa, clot burre, hot and drie, seperateth and mundifieth.

Lappa major, The great burre, drie, digestive, and astringent

Larga, The larch-tree, astringent.

Laurcola, Ribwort, hot and drie, aperitive.

Linaria,

Linaria, Toad staxe, hot and dry, aperitive, mundificative.

Lingua-bovis, vide *Buglossum*.

Lingua cervina, hot in the first, dry in the second degree, astringent.

Luparia, vide *Aconitum*.

Lapis spongie, Sponge stones, dry, conglutinative.

Lignum aloes, hot and dry in the second degree, comforteth the braine.

Laurus, Laurell, or Baie, hot and dry in the third degree, absterfive, and mundificative.

Lapis smaragdus, the Smaragde stone, cold and dry, driveth away venome.

Lapis Adamas, cold and dry in the fourth degree, absterfive.

Lapis hematitis, vide *Ematitis lapis*.

Lapis lazulus, Azure, cold and moist, purgeth melancholy.

Limon, the Lemon fruit, cold and dry, confortative.

M

M *Argarita*, Pearle, cold and drie, confortative.

Merda ferri, Iron drosse, cold and dry, consolidative.

Malva, Mallows, cold and moyst, mitigative.

Malmaviscus, vide *Althea*.

Mandragora, Mandrage, cold and dry in the third degree, stupefactive.

Marubium, Horehound, hot in the second, dry in the third degree, aperitive.

Mastix, Masticke, hot and dry in the second degree, mollificative.

Melilotum, Melilot, hot and dry in the first degree, resolutive.

Medulla, Marrey, hot and moyst, mollificative.

Mel, Hony, hot and dry in the second degree, mundificative.

Mirrha, Mirrhe, hot and dry in the second degree, incarnative.

Memitha, The lesse Salendine, dry in the first degree, restrictive.

Mespila,

Mespila, Medlars, constrictive.

Mumia, Mummie, hot and drie in the second degree, constrictive.

Minium, Red lead, cold and drie, cacatrizative.

Majorana, Majoram, hot and dry in the third degree, digesteth.

Mater sylva, vide *Caprifolium*.

Matricaria, Mugwort, hot and dry in the second degree, aperitive.

Malavinzana, Mad apples, cold and moyst, stupefactive.

Melissa, Balme, hot in the second, dry in the first degree, absterfive, conglutinative.

Mentha, Mint, hot in the third, drie in the second degree, astringent.

Mercurialis, the true Mercurie, hot and drie in the first degree, solutive.

Millium, Millet, cold in the first, drie in the third degree, aperitive.

Millefolium, Yarrow, dry, astringent.

Millemorbia, vide *Ficaria*.

Mora vaticana, Bramble, hot and drie, astringent.

Morella, Lesse nightshade, or *Alkakengi*, cold in the second degree, and meane betweene moyst and drie, astringent.

Morsus Diaboli, Divels bit, hot and drie, dissolveth and ripeneth.

Morsus Gallinae, Mouscare, cold and moyst, mundificative.

Morus, Mulberie, cold and moyst, absterfive.

Malum Granatum, Pomegranates, the sower be cold and drie, the sweet cold and moyst, comforting the stomacke.

Malum medicum, Orenge, cold and moyst in the first degree, the rinde is hot and drie, and comforteth the stomacke.

Macis, Mace, drie in the third degree, without manifest heat, astringent.

Manna, hot and dry in the second degree, constringent, saith

saith Paulus Egineta.

Mirobolani, Mirobolanes, cold in the first degree, drie in the second, stiptickes.

Mala cidonea, vide *Cidon*. *Malum*.

Marathrum, vide *Fœniculum*.

Marasita, hot and dry, consolidative, and astringent.

Malecoria, the rindes of Pomegranates, cold in the second, dry in the third, restrictive.

N

N *Enuphar*, Water Lilies, cold and moyst in the second degree, delaying inflammations.

Nuces avellane, Small nuts, hot and drie in the second degree, absterfive.

Nux Indica, hot and moyst in the first degree, confortative.

Nuces cupressi, Cipresse nuts, hot and drie, astringent.

Nux vomica, the vomiting nut, hot and dry, provoking strong vomite.

Nux muscata, Nutmegs, hot and drie in the second degree, confortative.

Nepita, vide *Calamentum*.

Nux juglans, Wal-nuts, the withered are hot in the third degree, and drie in the beginning of the second, but the greene are not so hot and dry, they lose the belly.

Nasturtium sativum, Garden Cresses, hot and dry in the fourth degree, absterfive.

Nasturtium aquaticum, Water Cresses, hot and dry in the third degree, aperitive.

Nasturtium tectorum, Wilde Mustard-seed, hot and drie in the fourth degree, aperitive.

Nil, vide *Guadum*.

Nigella Romana, A seed so called, hot and drie in the third degree, cleanseth the skinne.

Nitrum, Salt-peter, subtile and mundificative.

Opium,

O

- Opium*, the juyce of black Poppy dried, cold and dry in the fourth degree, stupefactive, and mortificative.
- Ordeum*, Barley, cold and dry in the first degree, maturative and absterfive.
- Oleum Olivarum*, Oile Olive, temperate, and according to the qualities of Simples altered.
- Oleum muscelinum*, hot, mollificative.
- Orobis*, Fitches, hot in the first, dry in the second degree, aperitive and absterfive.
- Ova*, Egges, temperate, the white cold, the yolk hot, mitigative.
- Opopanax*, a Gumme, hot and dry in the third degree, remollitive.
- Ocularia*, vide *Euphrasia*.
- Oculus Bovis*, Oxe eye, hot and dry, resoluteive.
- Oleander*, hot in the third, dry in the second degree, absterfive.
- Ophthalmia*, vide *Euphrasia*.
- Origanum*, Peniroyall, hot and dry in the third degree.
- Os mundi*, a Fetch, hot and dry, astringent.
- Oriza*, Rice, hot and dry in the third degree, astringent.
- Ocimum*, *Gariofilatum*, Basill, hot in the first, dry in the second degree, mundificative and confortative.
- Olibanum*, a Gumme, hot and dry in the second degree, consolidative.
- Ossa combusta*, Burnt bones, dry, astringent.

P

- Plantago*, Plantaine, cold and dry, repercussive and consolidative.
- Portulaca*, Purslaine, cold in the third, moist in the second, mitigative.
- Populus*, the Poplar tree, cold and dry, repercussive.
- Psellium*, Fleawort, the seed is cold in the second degree, and moist in the first.

Psidia,

Psidia, vide *Malecoria*.

Polium, Wilde time, hot in the second, dry in the third degree, resolutive.

Parietaria, Pellitorie, hot and drie in the third degree, resolutive.

Piper, Pepper, hot and dry in the fourth degree, attractive, mundificative.

Petroleum, a stone of a rocke, hot and dry in the fourth degree.

Pix, Common pitch, hot and drie in the third degree, maturative, absterfive.

Pinguedo, Fat, hot and moyst, maturative, mollificative.

Palma, The Date-tree, cold and dry in the second degree, astringent.

Pentaphylon, vide *quinque folium*.

Pimpenella, Pimpernell, hot and dry, consolidative.

Porrum, Leekes, hot and dry in the third degree, attractive.

Pinus, the Pine-tree, the kernels of the which be hot and moyst, but the barke is cold and drie, with much stipticitie.

Plumbum, Lead, cold and drie in the second degree, resolutive.

Peonia, Pionie, hot and dry, astringent.

Pagana lingua, great Laurell, hot and dry, aperitive.

Palma Christi, Spurge, hot and dry in the third degree, mundificative.

Paniscuculus, Cocowes meat, cold and dry, conglutinative.

Panis porcinus, hot and dry in the third degree, mundificative.

Papaver sativum, Garden Poppie, cold in the fourth degree, stupefactive.

Pastinaca, Parsnep, hot in the second, dry in the first degree, aperitive.

Pastoris bursa, vide *Bursa pastoris*.

Perforata, vide *Fuga demonum*.

Perfica, Peaches, cold and moylt in the second degree, astringent.

Perninca, vide *Laureola*.

Pes anserinus, Goose-foot, cold in the second degree, astringent.

Pes Columbinus, Doves-foot, dry, astringent.

Pes Corvi, Crow-foot, hot and dry, vehement ulcerative.

Pes Leonis, Lions-foot, dry, astringent.

Pes Vituli, vide *Aron*.

Petroselinum, Parsley, hot in the second, dry in the third degree, aperitiue.

Pilosella, vide *Auricula muris*.

Podagra lini, vide *Cassutha*.

Polipodium, Oke fearne, hot and dry in the third degree, mundificative, attractiue.

Pollitricon, vide *Capillus veneris*.

Potentilla, Wilde tansey, hot and dry in the third degree, astringent.

Prassium, Horehound, hot in the second, dry in the third degree, aperitiue.

Prassium foetidum, the stinking black Horehound, hot and dry in the third degree.

Primula veris, Primrose, hot and dry, conglutinative.

Prunella, Burnet, hot and dry, conglutinative.

Prunus, Damacens, cold and dry, meanly astringent.

Pseudomelanthion, Cockle, hot and dry in the second degree, absterfive.

Pulegium, vide *Origanum*.

Pirethrum sylvestre, Wilde Pellitorie, hot and dry in the second degree, mundificative.

Papirus, Paper, cold and dry, astringent.

Panis, Bread, hot and dry in the first degree, resolutive, attractive.

Passule, Raisins, hot and moylt, resolutive.

Penidia, Penits, hot and moylt in the first degree, conglutinative.

Panicum,

Panicum, A graine like grommell, cold in the first, dry in the beginning of the second, astringent.

Pira, Peares, the ripe are cold and moyst in the first degree, the sower or greene, are cold and dry in the second degree, and the halfe ripe, are cold and dry in the first degree.

Pruna, Prunes, cold and moyst in the second degree, looseth the belly.

Q

Quercus, the Oke, hot and dry, astringent.

Quinq; folium, Five leaved grassie, dry, astringent.

Quercula minor, Germander, hot and dry in the third degree, resolute, aperitive.

R

Rosa flos, Rose flower, cold in the first, dry in the second, lightly binding, this is the white, the red is more astringent, and lesse cold, the damaske is partaker of both in lighter substance.

Rubus arbutus, Bramble, cold and dry, stipticke, and consolidative.

Rubea tinctorum, vide *granum tinctorum*.

Raphanus, Radish, hot and drie, incisive, abstersive.

Rapa, Rapes, hot in the second, moyst in the first degree, maturative.

Realgar, Roseager, hot, mortificative.

Rapistrum, Charlocke, hot and drie, resolute, mundificative.

Remora aratri, vide *Amonis*.

Rhabarbarum monachorum, Monkes Rubarbe, cold and drie in the second degree, astringent.

Ribes, small raisins, hot and dry in the second degree, astringent.

Rosmarinus, Rosemary, hot and drie, abstersive, resolute.

Rosmarinus aculeatus, Gorse, dry, astringent.

Rostrum Ciconia, Pinkenedle, dry, astringent.

Rostrum porcinum, Suckerie, cold and dry, astringent.

Ruta, Rew, hot and drie in the third degree, ulcerative, aperitive, digestive.

Resina, Rosin, hot and dry, mundificative.

S*olatrium*, great nightshade, cold and dry in the fourth degree, stupefactive.

Salix, Willows, cold and dry in the second degree, stipticke meanly.

Siligo, Rye, cold and drie, abstersive.

Sumach, cold in the second, dry in the third degree, stipticke.

Semperviva, Houfeleeke, cold in the third, dry in the first, repersussive.

Spica nardi, Spikenard, hot in the first, drie in the second, confortative.

Sal, Salt, hot and drie in the second degree, abstersive.

Sulphur, Brimstone, hot and dry in the third degree, attractive.

Squinantum, Squinant, hot and dry, stipticke.

Salvia, Sage, hot and drie in the second degree, stipticke.

Sandalus, Saunders, cold and drie in the second degree, repersussive.

Spodium, cold in the second, drie in the third degree, consolidative.

Scroffularia, the lesse Salendine, dry, resolute.

Serapinum, a Gumme, hot and drie in the second degree, mollicative.

Squilla, Sea onyon, hot and drie in the second degree, attractive.

Stercus, Dung, hot and dry, according to the temperature of the creature.

Sepium, Sewet, hot and temperate, according to the temperature of the creature.

Sarcocolla, Sarcocoll, hot in the second, drie in the first degree, incarnative.

Sanguis draconis, drie in the second degree, consolidative, constringent.

Sanguis

- Sanguis animalium*, Creatures bloud, this hath tem perature according to the nature of the creature.
- Scoria*, Filings, dry, and much consolidative.
- Sapo*, Sope, hot, aduſtive. *Guydo*.
- Spongia maris*, Sponges, hot in the firſt, drie in the ſecond degree, conſumptive, and deſiccative.
- Spuma maris*, Fome of the ſea, hot in the firſt, drie in the third degree, abſterſive.
- Sinapis*, Muſtard-ſeed, hot and drie in the fourth degree, attractive.
- Staphisagria*, Staves acre, hot and drie in the third degree, attractive.
- Scabioſa*, Scabious, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, re-generative.
- Stirax calamit*. A gumme, hot and drie, molliſicative.
- Simiſſonis*, Bleſſed thistle, cold, and maturative.
- Sambucus*, Eldar, hot in the ſecond, drie in the firſt degree, reſolutive.
- Sacerdotis virile*, vide *Aron*.
- Salicaria*, Lowſtrif, dry, aſtringent.
- Sanamunda*, Bennet, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, consolidative and aſtringent.
- Sanctiſſimus radix*, vide *Angelica*.
- Sanguisorba*, A kinde of Pimpernell, drie, aſtringent.
- Sanicula*, Sanicle, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, aſtringent.
- Sardiana glans*, Cheſtnuts, hot and drie in the firſt degree, aſtringent.
- Satureia*, Saverie, hot and drie in the third degree, abſterſive, aperitive.
- Sabina*, Savin, hot and drie in the third degree, diſſolveth and openeth.
- Saxifraga*, Saxifrage, hot and dry, aſtringent.
- Scariola*, vide *Endivia*.
- Scelerata*, vide *Pes corni*.
- Scolopendria*, Harts tongue, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree, aſtringent.

Sena, *Sence*, hot in the second, drie in the first degree, absterfive, and aperitive.

Serratula, vide *Quercula minor*.

Serpentaria, vide *Aron*.

Serpillum, vide *Satureia*.

Serpillum Romanum, Time, hot and drie in the third degree, aperitive, dissolving and separating.

Servilla, vide *Pastinaca*.

Sirutum, ibidem.

Sigillum Salamonis, Salamons seale, of a meane temperature, astringent.

Siler montanum, Siler mountain, hot and dry in the second degree, aperitive.

Simionis herba, vide *Althea*.

Sorbes, the Sorbe-tree, cold and drie, astringent.

Sorgi, an Italian graine, which is cold and dry, astringent.

Sparagus, Sperage, absterfive, without manifest heat or cold.

Spatula foetida, A flagge bearing cods with red berries, hot and drie, absterfive.

Stella herba, vide *Pes corvi*.

Sebesten, a fruit, temperate of complexion and lenitive.

Salarmoniacum, Salt armoniack, hot and dry in the fourth degree, absterfive.

Sal gemma, another kinde of Salt, hot and drie, absterfive, mundificative.

Siseleos, a feed, hot and drie in the end of the second degree, provoketh urine.

Scamonia, vide *Diagredium*.

T

T *Himus*, vide *Serpillum Romanum*.

Thus, Frankincense, hot in the second, drie in the first degree, incarnative, consolidative.

Terebinthina, Terebintine, hot and drie, consolidative.

Thucia, lapis, A stone or minerall, cold in the first, drie in the second degree, quickeneth the eye-sight.

Tartarum, Wine lees, hot and drie in the third degree, absterfive.

Tana-

- Tanacetum*, Tansey, hot and drie, consolidative.
Tapsus barbatus, Mollen, drie, absterfive.
Turmentilla, Turmentill, hot and drie, absterfive.
Tamarix, Brier, drie, astringent.
Taraxacon, vide *Rostrum porcivum*.
Testiculus canis, Dogges stones, hot and moyst, resolutive.
Tilia A kinde of Birch, hot and dry, astringent.
Tinctorius flos, vide *granum tinctorum*.
Trifolium, Three leaved grasse, hot and drie in the third degree, aperitive, absterfive.
Trinitatis herba, Iupiters flower, hot and dry, absterfive, and conglutinative.
Triticum, Wheat, hot in the first degree, without manifest drinesse or moisture, attractive, and digestive.
Turcium frumentum, Turkish corne, hot and dry meanly, absterfive.
Tela aranea, Copweb, cold and drie, astringent, and consolidative.
Tamarindi, Tamarindes, cold and dry in the third degree, mundifieth and separateth.
Tritimalus, a kinde of Spurge, hot and dry in the fourth degree, absterfive.
Terra sigillata, hot and drie, astringent.
Tubera, round puffes like Mushromes, they engender grosse humors.
Turbita, Turbith, hot and drie in the third degree, mundifieth and looseth the belly.

V

- V***Inum*, Wine, hot and drie, or moyst, even according to the age thereof, maturative, and consolidative.
Vva passa, vide *passula*.
Viola, Violet, cold and moyst in the first degree, ripeneth hot impostumes, and cooleth inflammations.
Umbelicus veneris, Penigrasse, cold and moist in the second degree, delayeth inflammations.
Vervena, vide *Berbena*.

- Urtica*, Nettle, hot and drie, mordificative.
Virga pastoris, Wilde tafill, cold in the third degree, drie
 temperate, consolidative, and astringent.
Vrina, Urine, hot and drie, absterfive, aduſtive.
Vernix, Verniſh, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, incar-
 native, absterfive.
Vermes terreſtres, Earth-wormes, conglutinative, and
 comforting the ſinews.
Viſnea quercina, The white moſſe of the Oke, hot and dry,
 confortative.
Verdetum, vide *aris flos*.
Vitrium, Glaſſe, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond de-
 gree, absterfive.
Vitriolum, Vitrioll, hot and drie in the third degree, ſtip-
 ticke, and corroſive.
Vziſur, vide *Cinabrium*.
Valeriana, Valerian, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, a-
 peritive, absterfive.
Veronica, Speedwell, hot and dry, consolidative, conſtrin-
 gent.
Vinca peruinca, Perwinke, dry, astringent.
Viſcum Miſcledine, hot, attractive, reſolutive.
Vitealis, Withwinde, hot and drie, digeſtive.
Viticella, vide *Brionia*.
Vngula caballina, Horſchoofe, cold and moyſt, mundifica-
 tive.
Volubilis major, vide *Capreſolium*.
Vrinariſ herba, Toadſtax, aperitive, mundificative.
Vua Lupina, A kinde of nightſhade, cold and drie in the
 ſecond degree, repercuffive.
Vua vulpina, vide *Aconitum*.
Voularia, great Laurell, hot and drie, aperitive.

X

- X** *Ilobaſſamm*, the wood of the tree Baſam, hot and
 drie in the ſecond degree.
Kilo aloes, vide *Lignum aloes*.
Kilon, vide *Bombax*.

Z

Z *Inziber caninum*, Indie Pepper, hot and dry vehemently, attractive and absterfive.

Zea, a kinde of Wheat, hot and dry, meanly absterfive, and consolidative.

Zedoaria, a root, hot in the third, dry in the second degree, conforreth, and mundifieth, and scattereth humours.

Zacecharum, Sugar, hot and moist, meanly consolidative.

Zinziber, Ginger, being green, it is hot in the third degree, and moist in the first, but being dried, it is dry in the first degree, it heateth the stomach, and scattereth moist humours.

Simples hot and dry.



OW that I have fulfilled my promise, and so briefly handled this short Appendix of Simples, I purpose next to tell the only temperatures of the medicines afore named, every kinde by themselves, (for the Reader his more easie finding of them) that is to say, which bee hot and moist, cold and dry, cold and moist, &c. and first these which be hot and dry, as followeth in alphabet manner. *viz.*

A

A *Bsinthium*, hot in the first, dry in the second degree.
Apium, hot in the first, dry in the second.

Agrimonia,

Agrimonia, hot and dry in the second degree.
Abrotanum, hot in the first, dry in the second.
Aristolochia, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Allium, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Aloes, hot in the second, dry in the first degree.
Anisum, hot in the third, dry in the second degree.
Anetum, hot and dry in the second degree.
Asphodeli radices, hot and dry in the second degree.
Anacardus, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Arsenicum, hot in the third, dry in the second.
Auripigmentum, of like temperature.
Alumen, hot and dry in the third degree.
Ammoniacum, hot in the third, dry in the first.
Assa fetida, hot and dry in the third degree.
Asphaltum, hot and dry.
Acanthus, hot and dry in the first degree.
Atramentum, hot and dry in the third degree.
Acorus, hot and dry in the third degree.
Ajuga, hot in the second, dry in the third degree.
Amaracum, hot in the third, dry in the second degree.
Amarantus, hot and dry.
Ameos, hot and dry in the third degree.
Anagallis, hot and dry.
Anagallis aquatica, of like temperature.
Androsomon, hot and dry.
Anetum vaccinum, hot and dry.
Angelica, hot and dry in the third degree.
Annonis, hot and dry in the third degree.
Anthemis, hot and dry in the first degree.
Apium agreste, hot and dry vehemently.
Artemisia, hot and dry in the second degree.
Aron, hot and dry in the third degree.
Asarum, hot and dry in the third degree.
Asperagus, hot and dry.
Apios, hot and dry.
Agaricus, hot and dry in the first degree.
Ambra, hot and dry in the second degree.

B

B *Rionia*, hot and dry in the second degree.

Balsamus, hot and dry in the second degree.

Borax, hot and dry.

Ballote, hot and dry in the third degree.

Batrachium, hot and dry.

Barbaca-prina, hot and dry.

Bellis, hot and dry.

Botris, hot and dry.

Betonica, hot and dry in the first degree.

Basilicon, hot in the first degree, dry in the second.

Blacte Bisantia, hot and dry in the third degree.

Been, hot and dry in the second degree.

Bombax, hot and dry.

C

C *Astoreum*, hot and dry in the second degree.

Cassia lignea, hot and dry.

Capparis, hot in the first, dry in the second.

Crassula, hot and dry in the third degree. *Fuchsina*.

Caulis, hot in the first, dry in the second degree.

Centaurea, hot and dry in the second degree.

Costus, hot in the third, dry in the second degree.

Cinamomum, hot and dry in the third degree.

Ciperus, hot and dry in the second degree.

Chelidonia, hot and dry in the third degree.

Cyperosa, hot and dry in the beginning of the fourth degree.

Cipressus, hot in the first, dry in the second degree.

Calx viva, hot and dry in the fourth degree.

Cantarides, hot and dry in the third degree.

Canabis, hot and dry.

Cinis, hot and dry in the fourth degree.

Cucumer asininus, hot and dry in the second degree.

Cresones, hot and dry in the second degree.

Ciminum, hot in the third, dry in the second degree.

Caltha,

Caltha, hot and dry.
Caprefolium, hot and dry.
Cubebes, hot and dry.
Camepitheas, hot and dry in the second degree.
Cardopatium, hot and dry in the third degree.
Cardus benedictus, hot and dry.
Cartamus, hot in the second, dry in the first.
Carui, hot and dry in the third degree.
Camedrie, hot and dry in the third degree.
Cheiri, hot and dry.
Cicer, hot and dry in the first degree.
Coloquintida, hot and dry in the third degree.
Consolida major, hot and dry in the second degree.
Consolida minor, hot and dry.
Cassutha, hot in the first, dry in the second degree.
Ciclamen, hot and dry in the third degree.
Crocus, hot in the first, dry in the second.
Colophonias, hot and dry in the second degree.
Calamus, hot and dry in the second degree.
Cardamomum, hot and dry in the first degree.

D

D *igitalis*, hot and dry.
Digiticiſtrini, hot and dry in the second degree.
Diptanum, hot and dry in the second degree.
Daphnoeides, hot and dry.
Daucus, hot and dry.
Dragunculus, hot and dry.
Dragagantum, hot and dry.
Doronicum, hot and dry in the third degree.
Diagredium, hot and dry in the fourth degree.

E

E *Nula campana*, hot and dry in the second degree.
Ebulus, hot and dry in the second degree.
Euphorbium, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Eris flos hot and dry in the third degree.

Ermodactili,

Ermodactili, hot and dry in the second degree.

Elleborus albus, hot and dry in the third degree.

Equina mentha, hot in the third, dry in the second.

Eruca, hot and dry.

Esula, hot in the fourth degree, dry vehemently.

Eviscum, hot and dry in the first degree.

Euphrasia, hot and dry.

Eupatorium, hot and dry in the second degree.

Epithimum, hot and dry in the third degree.

F

F *Lammula*, hot and dry in the fourth degree.

Fabaria, hot in the first, dry in the beginning of the third degree.

Feniculus, hot and dry in the second degree.

Furfur, hot and dry in the first degree.

Ferrugo, hot and dry in the second degree.

Fenugracum, hot and dry, in the first degree.

Fuligo, hot and dry.

Filix, hot and dry in the second degree.

Faba crassa, hot in the first, drie in the second degree.

Filipendula, hot and drie in the third degree.

Feniculus porcinus, hot in the second, dry in the third.

Fuga Daemonum, hot and drie.

Fel, hot and dry, according to the nature of the creature.

G

G *Ratio Dei*, hot and dry in the second degree.

Gariofli, hot and dry, in the third degree.

Gluten, hot and dry in the first degree.

Gentiana, hot and dry in the third degree.

Gallitricum, hot and dry.

Gypsum, hot and dry.

Galbanum, hot in the third degree, dry in the second.

Genesta, hot and dry in the second degree.

Galanga, hot and dry in the second degree.

H

H

H *Vmulus*, hot and dry.
Hipericon, hot and dry.
Hissopus, hot and dry in the third degree.

I

I *Vniperus*, hot and dry.
Iarus, hot and dry in the second degree.
Ireos, hot and dry in the third degree.
Iacobi flos, hot and dry.
Iva muscata, hot in the second, dry in the third degree.
Jujube, hot and dry in the first degree.

K

K *Arabe*, hot and dry in the third degree.

L

L *Vpini*, hot in the first, dry in the second degree.
Lini semen, hot and dry.
Lixivium, hot and dry in the third degree.
Lappa inversa, hot and dry.
Laureola, hot and dry.
Linaria, hot and dry.
Lingua cervina, hot in the first, dry in the second.
Lignum Aloes, hot and dry in the second degree.
Laurus, hot and dry in the third degree.

M

M *Arubium*, hot in the second, dry in the third degree.
Mastix, hot and dry in the second degree.
Melilotum, hot and dry in the first degree.
Mel, hot and dry in the second degree.
Mirra, hot and dry in the second degree.
Mumia, hot and dry in the second degree.
Majorana, hot and dry in the third degree.

Mater silva,

Mater silva, hot and dry.
Marricaria, hot and dry in the second degree.
Melissa, hot in the second, dry in the first degree.
Mentha, hot in the third, dry in the second degree.
Mercurialis, hot and dry in the first degree.
Millium, hot and dry.
Mora vaticana, hot and dry.
Morsus diaboli, hot and dry.
Mali medici cortex, hot and dry.
Marcasita, hot and dry.
Manna, hot and dry in the second degree.

N

N *Vx juglans*, hot in the third, dry in the beginning of the second degree.
Nuces avellanae, hot and dry in the second degree.
Nuces cipressi, hot and dry.
Nux Muscata, hot and dry in the second degree.
Nux vomica, hot and dry.
Nigella, hot and dry in the third degree.
Nasturtium pectorum, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Nasturtium aquaticum, hot and dry in the third degree.
Nasturtium sativum, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Orobis, hot in the first, dry in the second degree.
Opopanax, hot and dry in the third degree.
Ocularia, hot and dry.
Oculus bovis, hot and dry.
Oleander, hot in the third, dry in the second degree.
Origanum, hot and dry in the third degree.
Os mundi, hot and dry.
Oriza, hot and dry in the first degree.
Ocimum gariofilatum, hot in the first, dry in the second degree.
Olibanum, hot and dry in the second degree.

P

P *Olivum*, hot in the second, dry in the third degree.

Parietaria, hot and dry in the third degree.

Piper, hot and dry in the fourth degree.

Petroleum, hot and dry in the fourth degree.

Pix, hot and dry in the third degree.

Pimpinella, hot and dry.

Porrum, hot and dry in the third degree.

Paonia, hot and dry.

Pagana lingua, hot and dry.

Palma Christi, hot and dry in the third degree.

Panis porcinius, hot and dry in the third degree.

Pastinaca, hot in the second, dry in the first.

Perforata, hot and dry.

Perninca, hot and dry.

Pes vituli, hot and dry in the third degree.

Petroselinum, hot and dry in the third degree.

Pilosella, hot and dry.

Podagra lini, hot in the first, dry in the second.

Polipodium, hot and dry in the third degree.

Potentilla, hot and dry in the third degree.

Prassium, hot in the second, dry in the third degree.

Prassium fetidum, hot and dry in the third degree.

Primula veris, hot and dry.

Prunella, hot and dry.

Pseudomelanthion, hot and dry.

Pulegium, hot and dry in the third degree.

Pirethum sylv. hot and dry in the second degree.

Panis, hot and dry in the first degree.

Q

Q *Vercus*, hot and dry.

Quercula minor, hot and dry in the third degree.

R

R *Vbera tinctorum*, hot and dry in the third degree.

Raphanus, hot and dry.

Rapistrum,

Rapistrum, hot and dry.
Rosmarinus, hot and drie.
Ruta, hot and drie in the third degree.
Refina, hot and dry.

S

S *Pica nardi*, hot in the first, drie in the second.
Sal, hot and dry in the second degree.
Sulphur, hot and drie in the third degree.
Squinantum, hot and drie.
Salvia, hot and drie.
Serapinum, hot and dry in the second degree.
Squilla, hot and drie in the second degree.
Stercus, hot and drie.
Sarcocolla, hot in the second, dry in the first degree.
Sapo, hot and drie.
Spongia maris, hot in the first, dry in the second degree.
Spuma maris, hot in the first, drie in the third.
Sinapis, hot and drie in the fourth degree.
Staphisagria, hot and dry in the third degree.
Scabiosa, hot and dry in the second degree.
Sambucus, hot in the second, drie in the first degree.
Sacerdotis virile, hot and drie in the third degree.
Sana munda, hot and drie in the second degree.
Sanicula, hot and drie in the second degree.
Sardiana glans, hot and drie in the first degree.
Satureia, hot and drie in the third degree.
Sabina, hot and drie in the third degree.
Scelerata, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Scelopendria, hot in the first, dry in the second degree.
Sena, hot in the second, dry in the first degree.
Serpillum Romanum, hot and drie in the third degree.
Siler montanum, hot and dry in the second degree.
Spatula foetida, hot and drie.
Sticados, hot in the first, drie in the second degree.
Seseleos, hot and dry in the end of the second degree.
Sal Armoniacum, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
Sal gemma, hot and dry.

L

Thus,

T

Thus, hot in the second, drie in the first degree.*Terra sigillata*, hot and drie.*Tithimalus*, hot and dry in the fourth degree.*Tanacetum*, hot and dry.*Tartarum*, hot and dry in the third degree.*Tillia*, hot and dry.*Turmentilla*, hot and dry.*Turbita*, hot and dry in the third degree.*Trifolium*, hot and dry in the third degree.*Trinitatis herba*, hot and drie.*Turtium frumentum*, hot and dry.*Terebintina*, hot and dry.

V

Vinum, hot and drie.*Verbena*, hot and dry.*Vrtica*, hot and drie.*Vrina*, hot and drie.*Vernix*, hot and drie in the second degree.*Vsnea quercina*, hot and drie.*Verdetum*, hot and drie.*Vitrium*, hot in the first, dry in the second degree.*Vitriolum*, hot and drie in the third degree.*Vzufur*, hot and drie in the second degree.*Valeriana*, hot and dry in the second degree.*Veronica*, hot and dry.*Vitealis*, hot and drie.*Vitecella*, hot and drie.*Volatilis major*, hot and drie.*Voullaria*, hot and drie.

X

Xilobalsamum, hot and drie.

Z

Zinziber caninum, hot and drie vehemently.*Zea*, hot and drie.*Zedoaria*, hot in the third, drie in the second degree.

Simple

Simple Medicines hot and moyft.

A *Xungia*, hot and moyft in the firft degree.
Apium hortense, hot in the fecond, and moyft in the third degree.

Amigdalæ, hot and moyft in the firft degree.

B *Aucia*, hot and moyft in the firft degree.

Borago, hot and moyft.

Buglossum, hot and moyft.

Bdellium, hot and moyft in the firft degree.

C *Ataputia*, hot in the third, moyft in the fecond degree.

Coti fructus, hot and moyft.

D *Olichia*, hot and moyft in the firft degree.

Duleis radix, hot and moyft.

Dactili, hot and moyft in the fecond degree.

F *Icus recentes*, hot and moyft.

Frumentum, hot and moyft.

L *Illy radices*, hot and moyft in the fecond degree.

Labdanum, hot and moyft in the firft degree.

Lingua canis, hot and moyft in the firft degree.

Lingua bovis, hot and moyft in the firft degree.

M *Alvaviscus*, hot and moyft in the fecond degree.

Medulla, hot and moyft.

P *Inguedo*, hot and moyft.

Pini nucleus, hot and moyft.

Fassula, hot and moyft.

Penidia, hot and moyft in the firft degree.

R *Apa*, hot in the second, moyft in the first.

T *Esticulus canis*, hot and moyft.

V *Uapassa*, hot and moyft.

Z *Accharum*, hot and moyft.

Zinziber, hot in the third, moyft in the first degree.

**Simples that be cold and drie in
Alphabet manner as followeth.**

A *Cetum*, cold in the first, dry in the third degree.
Agresta nota, cold in the second, dry in the third deg.

Acasia, cold and dry in the third degree.

Acedula, cold and drie in the second degree.

Anthera, cold and drie in the first degree.

Acusmuscate, cold and drie.

Amilum, cold and drie in the first degree.

Argilla, cold in the first, drie in the second.

Antimonium, cold in the first, dry in the second degree.

Aizoon, cold in the third degree, dry meanly.

Ambubeia, cold and drie in the second degree.

Arnoglosson, cold and drie in the second degree.

Argentum & scoria, cold and dry.

B *Alaustia*, cold and dry in the second degree.

Berberi, cold and drie in the third degree.

Bolus armenius, cold and dry in the second degree.

Bursa pastoris, cold and drie.

Bugia, cold and drie.

Bedegar, cold in the first, dry meanly.

C *Orallus*, cold in the first, dry in the second.

Cerusa, cold and drie in the second degree.

Canda equina, cold in the first, dry in the second degree.

Centum-

Cenimnodia, cold in the second, dry in the third.
Cidoneum malum, cold in the first, dry in the second.
Coriandrum, cold and dry.
Cynoglossum, cold and dry in the second degree.
Cassia, cold and dry in the third degree.

E *Patrica (Vigo)* cold and dry in the first degree.
Endivia, cold and dry.

F *Fumus terra*, cold in the first, dry in the second degree.
Faba, cold and dry.
Ferrum, cold and dry in the second degree.
Farina volatilis, cold and dry.
Fraxinus, cold and dry in the second degree.
Folia Olivarum, cold and drie.

G *Ala*, cold in the second, dry in the third degree.
Glandes, cold and dry in the second degree.
Gummi Arab. cold, and somewhat dry.

H *Ordeum*, cold and dry in the first degree.

I *Pecistis*, cold and dry in the second degree.

Iovis barba, cold in the third, dry in the first degree.

L *Imon*, cold and dry.

Lactis aqua, cold and dry.

Lapathum, cold and dry in the second degree.

Lalluca, cold and dry in the third degree.

Lapis smaragdi, cold and dry.

Lapis Adamas, cold and dry in the fourth degree.

Lapis hemassitis, cold and dry.

M *Argarita*, cold and dry.

Merda ferri, cold and dry.

Mandragora, cold and dry in the third degree.

Minium, cold and dry.

Millium, cold in the first, dry in the third degree.

Malum Granatum, the sowre is cold and dry.

Mirobalani, cold and dry in the second degree.

Mala citonea, cold and dry in the first degree.

O Pinum, cold and dry in the fourth degree.

P Lantago, cold and drie.

Populus, cold and drie.

Psidia, cold in the second, dry in the third degree.

Palma, cold and dry in the second degree.

Pini cortex, cold and drie.

Plumbum, cold and dry in the second degree.

Panis cuculus, cold and drie.

Prunus, cold and dry.

Panicum, cold in the first, dry in the beginning of the second.

Pire viride, cold and dry in the second degree.

Pire semimatura, cold and dry in the second degree.

R Vbus arbustus, cold and drie.

Rhabarb. monach. cold and drie in the second degree.

Ribes, cold and drie in the second degree.

Rostrum porcinum, cold and dry.

S Olatrum, cold and dry in the second degree.

Salix, cold and dry in the second degree.

Siligo, cold and drie.

Sumach, cold in the second, drie in the third degree.

Sandalus, cold and dry in the second degree.

Spodium, cold in the second, dry in the third degree.

Stirax, cold in the first, drie meanly.

Sorgi, cold and dry.

Sorbus, cold and drie.

T Hucia, cold in the first, dry in the second degree.

Tamarindi, cold and dry in the third degree.

Tela aranea, cold and drie.

Vva lupina, cold and dry in the second degree.

Simples cold and moyft ensue, viz.

Aqua, cold and moyft in the first degree.
Attriplex, cold and moyft temperately.

Argentum vivum, cold and moyft.
Angurium, cold and moyft in the second degree.
Auricula maris, cold and moyft.

Beta, cold and moyft.
Blitum, cold and moyft in the second degree.

Cassula, cold in the third, moyft in the second degree.
Citrulli, cold and moyft in the second degree.
Cucumer, cold and moyft in the second degree.
Cucurbita, cold and moyft in the second degree.

Epatica (*Gnydo*) cold and moyft.

Fragus, cold and moyft in the third degree.

Hispanach, cold and moyft in the first degree.

Lapis lazulus, cold and moyft.

Malva, cold and moyft.
Malainzana, cold and moyft.

Morsus Gallina, cold and moyft.

Morus, cold and moyft.

Malum Granat. dulcis, cold and moyft.

Malum medici carnis, cold and moyft in the second degree.

Nenuphar, cold and moyft.

Psillium, cold in the second, moyft in the first degree.
Perfica, cold and moyft in the second degree.

Piramatara, cold and moyst in the second degree.

Præna, cold and moyst in the second degree.

V *Iola*, cold and moyst in the first degree.

Vngula cabalina, cold and moyst.

The properties of degrees, and what
effect is contained in every degree, with
examples of simple Medicines for
each degree.

1. The first degree doth alter and change sensibly.
2. The second enduceth and inferreth some labour.
3. The third, worketh with great efficacy and much labour.
4. The fourth degree, banisheth and putteth forth the sense by his exceeding temperature.

Temperate medicines be such, as do neither manifestly heat, coole, moysten, nor drie.

These be untemperate medicines, which are plainly to be called hot or cold, and chiefly such as be of the first, second, third, or fourth degree.

Medicines hot in the first degree.

These do augment an unnaturall heat, yet not fetic, and therefore are fit for digestives, maturatives, and such like naturall actions. viz.

Absynthium,

Amigdalæ dulc.

Agaricum,

Buglossum,

Lupaterrum,

Althea,

Aloe,

Brassica,

Camomelum,

Lini semen,

Labdanum.

Simples.

Simples hot in the second degree.

These do rarifie, open, and attenuate the wayes, and beginneth to have a fiery heat. viz.

<i>Apium,</i>	<i>Anethum viride,</i>
<i>Artemisia,</i>	<i>Balsamum,</i>
<i>Calamus odoratus,</i>	<i>Croci,</i>
<i>Foenugracum,</i>	<i>Maftin,</i>
	<i>Nux Muscata, &c.</i>

Simples hot in the third degree.

These doe dry, stirre thirst, attract and inflame, waste the body and melt. viz.

<i>Abrotanum,</i>	<i>Ammi,</i>
<i>Asarum,</i>	<i>Anisum,</i>
<i>Aron,</i>	<i>Cuminum,</i>
<i>Cinamomum,</i>	<i>Galanga,</i>
<i>Nigella,</i>	<i>Origanum,</i>
	<i>Mentha, &c.</i>

Hot in the fourth degree.

These doe blister, heat, burne, mortifie, and extinguish. viz.

<i>Allium,</i>	<i>Cepa,</i>
<i>Costus,</i>	<i>Euphorbium,</i>
<i>Lepidium,</i>	<i>Tithimalis.</i>
<i>Nasturtium,</i>	<i>Pirethrum,</i>
<i>Porrum,</i>	<i>Sinapi.</i>
	<i>Ruta sylvestris.</i>

Thus farre is sufficient for example sake of the hot intemperature of Simples, from the first to the fourth degree, and after, as orderly as I can, shall ensue the cold, moist, and dry intemperatures, with like order of their naturall

naturall degrees, and first of such simple medicines as bee cold in the first degree.

Cold in the first degree diminisheth naturall heat, and hindreth digestion, and maturation. viz.

<i>Attriplex,</i>	<i>Pruna,</i>
<i>Hordeum,</i>	<i>Malva,</i>
<i>Mirtus,</i>	<i>Pira,</i>
<i>Rosa,</i>	<i>Viola,</i>
	<i>Cotonea, &c.</i>

Cold in the second degree.

These doe thicken, and manifestly delay heat. viz.

<i>Acasia,</i>	<i>Blitum,</i>
<i>Cucurbita,</i>	<i>Lactuca,</i>
<i>Endivia,</i>	<i>Persica,</i>
<i>Plantago,</i>	<i>Psilium,</i>
	<i>Solanum, &c.</i>

Cold in the third degree.

These bind the inward passages, putting forth the naturall juyce, hindring distribution, astonishing the sense, and enducing leady colour. viz.

<i>Camfora,</i>	<i>Portulaca,</i>
<i>Mandragora,</i>	<i>Hiosciamus,</i>
<i>Sandali,</i>	<i>Sempervivum.</i>

Cold in the fourth degree.

Such doe congeale, extinguish heat, and interfect with poyson. viz.

<i>Cicuta,</i>	<i>Papaver,</i>
	<i>Opium, &c.</i>

Of the moist intemperature there are also, which doe exceed in like degrees rehearsed, as moist in the first degree,

The property of Simples.

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degree, and they make the body gentle and slippery.

viz.

*Buglossum,
Endivia,
Zaccharum,*

*Glycheriza,
Malva,
Sesamium.*

Moist in the second degree.

They do away the sharpnesse of humors, looseth, en-
grosseth and weakneth the naturall motion of members.

viz.

*Attriplex,
Lactuca,
Blitum,*

*Cucurbita,
Pruna,
Portulaca,
Viola, &c.*

Moist in the third degree.

Those make the body slow and dull, astonishing all
the actions, provoking vomits, lothing, and the flux *Li-*
enteria. *viz.*

Succus Cucumerum,

*Succus Cucurbita,
Succus Lactuca, &c.*

Moist in the fourth degree.

Which are poyson, cleane extinguishing naturall heat,
as water putteth out fire.

Of the dry intemperature with the degrees exceeding.
Of those therefore which be dry in the first degree.

The first degree maketh the body strong and lusty.

viz.

*Brassica
Camamelum,
Hordeum,*

*Beta,
Crocus,
Fœniculum,
Faba, &c.*

Dry

Dry in the second degree.

They are manifestly astringent, and doe binde as the taste of towre things in eating. viz.

<i>Artemisia,</i>	<i>Anethum viride,</i>
<i>Balanstia,</i>	<i>Cotonea,</i>
<i>Plantago,</i>	<i>Lenses,</i>
	<i>Mastix, &c.</i>

Dry in the third degree.

These make strait passages, preventeth the course of humors, hindereth excretion, consumeth the bodies juyce, and enduceth a consumption. viz.

<i>Asarum,</i>	<i>Acafia,</i>
<i>Anethum ust.</i>	<i>Aloe,</i>
<i>Acetum,</i>	<i>Cuminum,</i>
<i>Piper,</i>	<i>Sal,</i>

Dry in the fourth degree.

These doe suffocate and extinguish life. viz.

<i>Allium,</i>	<i>Ruta sylvestris,</i>
<i>Nasturtium,</i>	<i>Sinapis.</i>

Here followeth the operations and workings of the Simples afore going, namely which doe consolidate, *astringere*, *abstergere*, *mundificare*, and so forth, and first of those which doe repercute and beat backe humours flowing, restraining them to resort to that place whereto they are applyed, and are called by the name of *repercussives*. viz.

<i>Aquapara,</i>	<i>Aqua Aluminosa,</i>
<i>Agrostis vera,</i>	<i>Acafia,</i>
	<i>Acadula,</i>

<i>Acedula,</i>	<i>Anthera,</i>
<i>Argilla,</i>	
<i>Balaustia,</i>	<i>Berberi,</i>
<i>Bolus armenus,</i>	<i>Bursa pastoris,</i>
<i>Crassula,</i>	<i>Centumnodia,</i>
<i>Coriander,</i>	
<i>Epatica,</i>	<i>Fraxinus,</i>
<i>Morella,</i>	<i>Populus,</i>
<i>Solatrum,</i>	<i>Semperviva,</i>
<i>Sandalus,</i>	<i>Sonchus,</i>
<i>Umbelicus veris,</i>	

Astringentia.

These bind the body, and forcibly restrain the flux of subtile humors.

<i>Amilum leviter.</i>	<i>Adiantum,</i>
<i>Ajuga,</i>	<i>Aizoon,</i>
<i>Ambubeia,</i>	<i>Arnoglosson,</i>
<i>Asarum,</i>	<i>Attractilis,</i>
<i>Bursa pastoris,</i>	<i>Bulbus sylvestris,</i>
<i>Centumnodia,</i>	<i>Cherifolinum,</i>
<i>Cheiri,</i>	<i>Cidoneum malum,</i>
<i>Coriandrum,</i>	<i>Camfora,</i>
<i>Dragunculus,</i>	<i>Endivia,</i>
<i>Equina mentha,</i>	<i>Filago,</i>
<i>Fortis herba,</i>	<i>Guadum,</i>
<i>Iacobi flos,</i>	<i>Iva muscata,</i>
<i>Karaba,</i>	<i>Lappa major,</i>
<i>Larga,</i>	<i>Lingua cervina,</i>
<i>Lappa major,</i>	<i>Mentha,</i>
<i>Milium,</i>	<i>Millefolium,</i>
<i>Mora vaticana,</i>	<i>Morus, mediocriter,</i>
<i>Macis,</i>	<i>Manna,</i>
<i>Marcassita,</i>	<i>Nuces cipressi,</i>
<i>Os mundi,</i>	<i>Osatis,</i>
	<i>Oriza</i>

Oriza,	Ossa combusta,
Palma,	Peonia,
Persica,	Pes anserinus,
Pes columbinus,	Pes Leonis,
Podagra lini,	Potentilla,
Prunus,	Papirus,
Panicum.	Quercula,
Quinque folium,	Rubarbarum mona.
Ribes,	Rosmarinus accu.
Rostrum ciconie,	Rostrum porcinum,
Salicaria,	Sanamunda,
Sanguisorba,	Sanicula,
Sardiana glans,	Saxifraga,
Scariola,	Sigillum Salomonis,
Simeonis herba,	Sorbus,
Sorgi,	Tamarix,
Taraxacon,	Tilia,
Terra sigillata,	Tela aranea,
Virga pastoris.	Vinca peruinca.

Abstergentia.

Absterfives have power to mundifie, and wipe away grosse humors, and to cleanse the pores. viz.

Absynthium,	Agrimonia,
Abrotanum,	Acusmuscate,
Avena,	Asphodeli radices,
Assa fetida,	Alisma,
Angurium,	Anonis,
Apium hortense,	Asperagus,
Auricula muris,	Brionia,
Balsamus,	Ballote,
Barba caprina,	Bellis,
Caulis,	Cepa,
Chelidonea,	Cinis,
Candelaria,	Carui,
	Citrulli,

<i>Citrulli,</i>	<i>Cresio hortensis,</i>
<i>Castoreum,</i>	<i>Euforbium,</i>
<i>Esula,</i>	<i>Fel animalium,</i>
<i>Gentiana,</i>	<i>Iarus,</i>
<i>Lapathum,</i>	<i>Lixivium,</i>
<i>Laurus,</i>	<i>Lapis adamas,</i>
<i>Melissa,</i>	<i>Morus,</i>
<i>Nux,</i>	<i>Nasturtium sativum,</i>
<i>Ordeum,</i>	<i>Orobus,</i>
<i>Oleander,</i>	<i>Pix,</i>
<i>Podagra lini,</i>	<i>Prassium fetidum,</i>
<i>Pseudo melanthion.</i>	<i>Rubea tinctorum,</i>
<i>Raphanus,</i>	<i>Remora aratri,</i>
<i>Rosemarinus,</i>	<i>Siligo,</i>
<i>Spuma maris,</i>	<i>Sacerdotis virile,</i>
<i>Satureia,</i>	<i>Sena,</i>
<i>Serpentaria,</i>	<i>Serpillum,</i>
<i>Spatula fetida,</i>	<i>Tartarum,</i>
<i>Tapfus barbatus,</i>	<i>Turmentilla,</i>
<i>Trifolium,</i>	<i>Trinitatis herba,</i>
<i>Turcium frumentum,</i>	<i>Tithimalus,</i>
<i>Vrina,</i>	<i>Vernix,</i>
<i>Vitrium,</i>	<i>Valeriana,</i>
<i>Volubilis major.</i>	<i>Zinziber.</i>
	<i>Zea.</i>

Mundificantia.

Such do mundifie and clense grosse humours, but more weakly than abstersives, and stronger than lavatives.

<i>Apium,</i>	<i>Betonica,</i>
<i>Beta,</i>	<i>Basilicon,</i>
<i>Blacte bisantia,</i>	<i>Castrangula,</i>
<i>Cucumer,</i>	<i>Cassutha,</i>
<i>Cubebes,</i>	<i>Cassia lignea,</i>
<i>Capparis,</i>	<i>Ciclamen,</i>
	<i>Coloquintida,</i>

Coloquintida,
 Digitalis,
 Diagredium,
 Fabaria,
 Frumentum,
 Ficaria,
 Fel animalium,
 Hordeum,
 Hipericon,
 Harmel.
 Lupini,
 Linaria,
 Mel,
 Morsus Galline,
 Ocularia,
 Palma Christi,
 Peruinca,
 Pirethrum sylvestre,
 Tamarindi,
 Resina,

Camepitheos,
 Damasonium,
 Eupatorium,
 Fumus terre,
 Faba,
 Faba crassa,
 Hermodactilus,
 Humulus,
 Hissopus,
 Keirim,
 Lappa inversa,
 Laurus,
 Millemorbia,
 Nigella,
 Psilium,
 Panis porcinnus,
 Polipodium,
 Turbita,
 Rapiastrum,
 Vrinaris,

Xilobalsamum.

Aperientia.

Aperitives doe open and peirce with mundifying. viz.

Acetum,
 Ameos,
 Androsomon,
 Annonis,
 Artemisia,
 Amigdala,
 Caltha,
 Camedris,
 Cubebes,
 Digitalis,
 Fuga demonum,
 Humulus,

Amarantus,
 Anagallus aquat.
 Angelica,
 Apium hortense,
 Asari radix,
 Cresones,
 Carui,
 Ciclamen,
 Cassia lignea,
 Dolichi,
 Herba divi Iohannis,
 Hissopus,

Laureola,

Laureola,	Linaria,
Marubium,	Matersilva,
Millium solis,	Nasturtium tectorum,
Nasturtium aquat.	Orobus,
Pagana lingua,	Pastinaca,
Perforata,	Petroselinum,
Prassum,	Querc. minor,
Remora aratri,	Ruta,
Satureia,	Sabina,
Sena,	Serrutula,
Serpillum,	Siler montanum,
Tinctorius flos,	Valeriana,
Urinaris herba,	Vunlaria,
	Zilobalsamum.

Maturativa.

Maturatives doe open and make ripe, with an heat equal to the member, not once altering his substance or property, and yet changeth the matter, and ripeneth the same, such as follow.

Attriplex,	Apium,
Avena,	Axungia,
Acanthus,	Brionia,
Bauca,	Buglossum,
Butyram,	Caulis,
Canabk,	Fœnugracum,
Ficus recens,	Lilium,
Linisemen,	Liquiritia,
Lingua bovis,	Malva viscus,
Morsus diaboli,	Ordeum,
Pix,	Pinguedo,
Rapa,	Semissomia,
Vinum, (secundum artem)	Viola,
	M

Stupefacientia.

These doe stupefact or astonish the members by putting the substance of the spirit into a cold complexion, wherby the vertue animative looseth her force and power, which be these that follow.

<i>Cicuta,</i>	<i>Hiosciamus,</i>
<i>Mandragora,</i>	<i>Opium,</i>
<i>Papaver sativum,</i>	<i>Portulaca,</i>
<i>Pfilius,</i>	<i>Solatrum,</i>
<i>Sempervivum,</i>	<i>Succus lactuce,</i>
<i>Succus papaveris,</i>	

Consolidativa.

By their stipticity and drying, they have power to skin and heale, equally incarnating flesh and skin, of which kinde be also all absterfives, with these following.

<i>Aloe,</i>	<i>Asphaltum,</i>
<i>Borax,</i>	<i>Bugia,</i>
<i>Berbena,</i>	<i>Bellis,</i>
<i>Balaustia,</i>	<i>Cerusa,</i>
<i>Centaurea,</i>	<i>Ciperus,</i>
<i>Cipressus,</i>	<i>Canda equina,</i>
<i>Curcuma,</i>	<i>Casus recens,</i>
<i>Dragagantum,</i>	<i>Emaritis lapis,</i>
<i>Ferrum,</i>	<i>Glandes,</i>
<i>Gratia Dei,</i>	<i>Grana tinctorum,</i>
<i>Isatis,</i>	<i>Juniperus,</i>
<i>Lithargyrus,</i>	<i>Lac,</i>
<i>Merda ferri,</i>	<i>Malecoria,</i>
<i>Mirrha,</i>	<i>Marcasita,</i>
<i>Olibanum,</i>	<i>Plantago,</i>
<i>Rampinella,</i>	<i>Plumb. ustum,</i>

Rubus.

Rubus arbutus,	Sanguis Draconis,
Scoria ferri,	Sanamunda,
Thus,	Tanacetum,
Tela aranea,	Vinum,
Zea,	Zaccharum.

Conglutinativa,

They have a gluy property, and being ministred to wounds, have power to conglutinate and joyne the orifice together. Such be they that ensue, as,

Argentum & scoria ejus,	Asphaltum,
Anagallis,	Balaustia ustum,
Consolida ma. & mi.	Cauda equina,
Cerusa,	Colophonis,
Farina volatilis,	Gluten,
Gummi Arabici,	Gypsum,
Hordeum ustum,	Lac acerbum,
Lapis spongie,	Melissa,
Mala citonia,	Panis cuculus,
Pilosella,	Primula veris,
Prunella,	Nux cipressi,
Sarcocolla,	Trinitatis herba,

Constringentia.

Such doe restraine humours by stopping and drying, as those,

Amathites,	Acetosa,	
Aloes,	Bombax,	
Cauda equina,	Calcanthum,	
Fungus,	Galle,	
Gummi pini,	Lutum sigillatum,	
Lutum armenicum,	Mori succus,	
Mespila,	Nucum cortex,	
	M 2	Oriza,

Oriza,	Plumbum ustum,
Papirum ustum,	Passularum par. lap.
Pellis capra cinis,	Querci cortex,
Sumach,	Salix,
Scoria ferri,	Sanguis draconis,
Thus,	Tela aranea.

Resolventia.

These do resolve humours by changing them into vapours, and drawing them from part to part, of what sort be these.

Aneethum,	Acorus,
Anthemis,	Agaricus,
Botris,	Croci,
Cucumer asininus,	Capillus veneris,
Camedris,	Consolida mi.
Cassia fistula,	Cardamomum,
Camepitheos,	Dactili,
Doronicum,	Ebulus,
Diagredium,	Feniculus,
Furfur,	Fenugrecum,
Filix,	Hispanach.
Hissopus,	Ireos,
Inyubes,	Labdanum,
Lapis spongia,	Melilotum,
Oculus bovis,	Polium,
Parietaria,	Pollithricon,
Panis,	Quercula mi,
Scroffularia,	Sambucus,
Sticados,	Sisama,
Testiculus canis,	Verbena.

Viscum.

Attractentia.

By their attractive propertie, they do exhale and draw forth matter and other accidents unto them, like as these under-named.

<i>Aristolochia,</i>	<i>Amoniacum,</i>
<i>Allium,</i>	<i>Assa fatida,</i>
<i>Auricula muris,</i>	<i>Allium,</i>
<i>Balsamus,</i>	<i>Calamentum,</i>
<i>Ciclamen,</i>	<i>Centumnodia,</i>
<i>Castoreum,</i>	<i>Diptanum,</i>
<i>Doronicum,</i>	<i>Fermentum,</i>
<i>Galbanum,</i>	<i>Lapis spongia,</i>
<i>Leporia axungia,</i>	<i>Mumia,</i>
<i>Piper,</i>	<i>Porrum,</i>
<i>Polipodium,</i>	<i>Pulegium,</i>
<i>Panis,</i>	<i>Sulphur,</i>
<i>Squilla,</i>	<i>Stercus columbinum,</i>
<i>Sinapis,</i>	<i>Staphisagria,</i>
<i>Stercus canis,</i>	<i>Serapinum,</i>
<i>Stercus lacerti,</i>	<i>Triticum.</i>

Zinziber.

Corrodentia.

Corrosives by their heat do consume moysture, and corrode and waste superfluous flesh, such as these.

<i>Asphodeli radic.</i>	<i>Arramentum,</i>
<i>Anacardus,</i>	<i>Allium,</i>
<i>Acetum,</i>	<i>Caperosa,</i>
<i>Cepa,</i>	<i>Eris flos,</i>
<i>Fel animalium,</i>	<i>Hermodactili ra.</i>
<i>Mercurius praecipit.</i>	<i>Mercuri. sublima.</i>

Sinapis,
Verdetum,

Sal niter,
Vitriolum.

Aduſtiua.

These do waste and consume by heat, the subtilty of humors.

Aristolochia,
Anacardus,
Cantarides,
Calcanthum,
Staphisagria,

Allium,
Calx viva,
Capitellum,
Parietaria,
Spuma maris.

Vlceratiua.

The properties of ulcerative medicines is, to breake and blister the skin, in what places they are laid, as these beneath.

Anacardus,
Allium,
Cepe,
Fici,
Lac,
Ruta,

Apium agreste,
Batrachium,
Cantarides,
Herba stella,
Perficaria
Squilla,

Vrtica.

FINIS.

The property of Simples

Sal. tart.
Cristalline

166

Simple
Cristalline

Adulterate

These do waste and consume by heat, the subtilty of humors.

Allium,
Cass. wine,
Cass. oil,
Tincture,
Spirituale.

Kristalloid,
Ankerdus,
Cass. oil,
Cass. wine,
Spirituale.

Venerat

The properties of ulcerative medicines is to break
and blister the skin, in what places they are laid, as these
benefit.

Alum. aggr.
Barytine,
Cass. oil,
Hydrof. oil,
Tincture,
Spirituale.

Ankerdus,
Alum.
Cass.
Hydrof.
Tincture,
Spirituale.

Venerat

F 13 Y 12.

The [illegible] of [illegible]
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AN
ANTIDOTARY
CHYRVRGICALL:

OR,
A STOREHOUSE
of all sorts of medicines that
commonly fall into the Chyrurgians
use : partly taken out of Authors, partly
obtained by free gift of sundry worthy men
of that Profession within this
LAND.

By IOHN BANESTER, Master in Chyrurgery.



LONDON:
Printed by THOMAS HARPER. 1633.

ANTIDOTARY

CHYRURGICAL

OR
A TREATISE
OF THE READER

of all sorts of medicines that

commonly fall into the hands of physicians

and partly taken out of the works of

obtained by the gift of Henry the eighth

of that most glorious king

John the first

reprinted in the year 1550

by the order of the Council

By John Banister, Master in Chirurgery

and of the Faculty of Physicians

of the City of London

have examined the contents

and found them to be

and order of the Council

and to those who

of the Faculty of Physicians

of the City of London

now left for the choice of the

and of the Faculty of Physicians

of the City of London

Printed by Thomas Harper 1557



TO THE READER.



S my desire, Christian Reader, and so also my endeavour, hath to this day been, both to profit my Country by a faithfull usage of my hand in healing many members thereof in my lifetime; as also by publique writings, to furnish numbers to greater fitnessse in that service; even so likewise at this time, by this present Booke, I have continued my purpose. Heretofore I printed a generall and particular handling and order of healing such diseases as are incident to those parts, subject to the Chirurgians cure and administration. And now, left for lacke of choice of medicines in all those cases, the soile of this worthy

Art should seeme to be barren, and not able
to yeeld plentiful variety to satisfie every
reasonable intention of the Artift, in the
most high and difficult cures, I have gathe-
red and published this manuell *Antidotary*,
furnished as a fruitfull medow, with some
things serving to necessity only, and other
things affording delight besides ; also as a
faire forrest which (besides the large scopes
and delightsome chases) conteineth trees
likewise of all growths, and required uses :
for in like manner, here are medicines, some
of them bitter, biting, and painfull, serving
where neither ease, nor delight of taste, but
recovery of health requireth to be cared for.
Yea, here are medicines differing in growth,
making, and strength : some of speedy, o-
thers of longer preparation ; some for new-
growne, other for inveterate diseases ; some
for simple, others for malign and depraved
affects ; some to be chosen for the tender and
delicate, and others more fit for the rusticall
or harder natured bodies. Againe, where-
as mens liking of writings, and tasting of
wines,

wines, are things very agreeable to bee brought into comparifon; (for one faith of new inventions; thefe are of none authority, the ancient devices are better: another faith of the old, thefe are stale, the latter are fitter for our times and bodies.) I have endeavoured (as farre forth as I might) to fatisfie both affections: for which caufe I have not only collected out of the beft written praftifes both of old and late yeeres, and obtained of my friends, very rare and tried medicines, as many as I could, but alfo have (as it were) emptied my felfe of mine owne peculiar furniture, and delivered of the very fecrets of my praftife, left any thing fhould bee wanting on my part, to the fullneffe of the worke, in regard that fo neceffary a Profeflion, as is this Art of Chirurgery, may by this Booke receive much furtherance and enlargement. And further, I fuppofe, I have not a little helped the Reader by a Table which I have gathered, wherein, as the Booke keepeth an alphabeticall order, for the formes of remedies, among

which to choose, so the Table plenteously
conteineth the notes and names of such af-
fects as the receipts in the Booke doe serve
unto. Farewell, gentle Reader, and at the
least, requite not my love with unkind-
nesse.

JOHN BANESTER.



TO HIS VERY LO-
ving Friend, and worthy Brother
in the Art of Chirurgery, *Iohn Banester* :
William Goodrus wisheth all health
and happinesse.

HE is counted a worthy Magistrate,
who is seene a long time prudently
and happily to governe his charge;
and hee is reputed for an excellent
Captaine, that manytimes retur-
neth out of the field with victory. But yet that
Magistrate and Captaine shall farre shine above
the other in glory, and universall applause of all
sorts, that beside performing of their owne parts
excellently, doe also by true and exactly digested
precepts, teach many to bee like them. So must
I needs say and confesse concerning you, (my
good friend) that albeit it might be said by many
of us of this Profession, that there is much love
and favour due unto us of our Country, for well
acquitting

acquitting our callings in healing and relieving
many payned and miserable persons, yet much
more unto such as you, and above all the rest;
seeing that over and besides the well accomplish-
ing of your owne particular charge, you have al-
so by publique writings, (and herein without
all comparison excelling the rest of your country-
men) striven to fill this flourishing Land with
most cunning Chirurgions. It were a manifest
malignity, not to impute it to your loving minde,
and sincere affection to your Country : and so
were it as detestable an ingratitude, not to ren-
der you like love againe for it. For mine owne
part therefore, as I doe unfeinedly, and from my
heart acknowledge all this that I have said of
you, and therefore have reached unto you the
right hand of love and friendship to continue
while we live ; so I earnestly wish and desire, that
such as are not so minded towards you, may ei-
ther very happily change their mindes, as becom-
eth them : or else most unhappily faile of their
seeking, as they are worthy. And so I shall rest,

Your loving and assured

for ever, W. GOODRVS.



To his loving Friend Mr.

Banester.

Read that *Seneca* the wise Philosopher demandeth, *What man is hee that would wish to live in this transitory world, so full of mischiefs, calamities, and miseries, without faithfull familiarity and unfeined friendship?* It may bee answered in a word, None, but the proud person, and the malicious and envious man, whose words and deedes discover the evill that is hatched in his heart. So that no firme friendship, nor stedfast amity can once so much as appeare in his life and conversation: but frameth himselfe with every mocking Parasite to throw out the venom and poyson of his heart, to the discrediting of those that any thing excell him, either in knowledge or practise. Such a vile person was one *Antiphilos* said to be, who professed great friendship to *Apelles*, seeming both to reverence him for his Skill, and honour him for his Art: yet when he did see that he grew in favour with all, so that his fame spread to the Court of *Alexander*, (who hearing of his skill in Painting, gave forth a commandement, that none should paint his picture, but only *Apelles*,) this wicked *Antiphilos* (the very shape of shame, and fellow

fellow to all 'dissemblers and flatterers) with forged and false accusations practised privily to bring *Apelles* into displeasure and disgrace with King *Ptolomeus*, (who also deerey loved *Apelles*, and had him in great estimation;) yet hee could not bring to passe his purposed practise: for the King through his deepe wildome examined the thing by the rule of reason, and soone found out the secret purpose and dishonest attempt of that perillous Pick-thank, which sought by unjust meanes to have *Apelles* banished, and so to live as a man defamed: therefore upon due consideration had of the innocency of *Apelles* cause, the King neither satisfied the leud expectation of *Antiphilos*, nor winked at his injurious and wrongfull accusation, but perceiving the filthy liquor that came forth of that stinking vessell, presently he tamed his tongue with the bridle of bondage, and beate downe his malicious proud heart with the sharpe scourge of continuall slavery, condemning him justly, and commanding him straitly to serve as a bondslave to *Apelles* all the dayes of his life. In like manner, Master *Banester*, my deere and loving friend, it is not unknowne unto many good men, how under the colour of faithfull friendship, you have beene as it were compassed about, & deeply bitten with such like *Antiphiloes*, whom you have nouseled in your bosome: whose ill behaviour is such, that no good and wholesome lawes can bridle or tame their piercing tongues. And one chiefe cause of their great impatience is, for publishing of such like workes as is this your *Antidotary*, saying forsooth, that only their mere practise is

is sufficient without so many bookes : as if amongst blinde men he that hath but one eie might be a King. But contrariwise, to the good liking of the learned, and men of judgement, you have performed and published this your *Antidotary*, to your great fame and commendation. It is most certain, that the thing of it selfe deserveth praise : for they that read it with consideration, shall finde in it verity, brevity, sound judgement, and variety, being full fraught and stuf with many singular good and approved practises, so that you justly merit praise of all true and faithfull professors of this noble Art of Chirurgery, yet you know full well, it will bee hard for you to cast off the burthen and yoke of leud reproaches. For no worke can be so eloquently handled, but some *Aristarchus* or other (whose filthy stomacks, being inflamed with choler) will improve the same : either for the slender-nesse of the argument, impropernesse of the phrase, heavy and obscure reasons, false orthography, faults escaped, inkhorne tearmes, or some imperfection for want of knowledge in tongues : yet you for your part have prevented such vaine pratlings, and I have good hope that this your *Antidotary* will yeeld a sufficient medicine to cure that old ulcered malady, which hath so farre infected their mouthes, and tainted their tongues : insomuch, that if now they finde faults, you, and all may thinke, that either it is the vaine humors of certaine scoffing spirits, or else too much frequenting the hot-houle, hath sweat out all their wits. *Themistocles* a renowned Captaine of the *Greekes*, being upon a time very pensive and heavy, there

there came unto him a very familiar friend of his, and in secret manner demanded of him, what might bee the cause that hee was at that time so sorrowfull and sad. If you will needes know (saide hee) the cause of this my present sadnesse, it is, for that many yeeres being past since I was borne, I perceived not that I have as yet done any good thing worthy of memory, for the benefit of my Country and Commonwealth, being (by this reason) hereunto perswaded, that I know no man in all *Athens* that hateth or beareth me envy. Now sith such a famous and most valiant Captaine supposed it better to bee envied and hated of the malicious, than to live in idlenesse of life, and basenesse of minde, without doing of some good thing, (worthy of memory) for the profit and benefit of his Country and Commonwealth wherein hee lived: then let none of our proclaimers of infamie (which are destitute of truth and godlinesse), once dismay you with their injurious vexations, which are neither pleasant in the hearing, nor yet profitable in the answering: for it is not their borish or calvish bleatings, neither yet their impudent facings upon their rotten and confused Pamphlets, that so pleasantly they sport themselves withall, and which now shortly shall come forth like monsters without perfect shape, (at least if they proceed according to their boasting) can hurt any: for they are lanternes void of light, moved with malice and defame; and doe but deck their Crow with other birds feathers. Although they counterfeit what they can, their long eares will discover them to come of *Midas* progeny.

And

And when their time serveth, they will try the dignity of their wits therein: for they pretend we shall bee shortly utterly drowned in an unknown whirlpoole. But let such idiots resemble themselves: it skilleth not, sith many of our Ancients have tasted of such slanderers furious rages. And therefore they shall walke with *Antipiles*, as bondslaves all the dayes of their life. And here I protest my selfe an open enemy to all such your wicked adversaries whatsoever: and I must confesse, that I am bound many wayes so to do, in respect of our old acquaintance, and for that it hath pleased God to prosper and bleesse our labours, being oftentimes called to divers great and dangerous cures: These causes aforesaid doe binde me in faithfull and unfeined friendship unto the uttermost of my power: the which I will performe, if it so please the Lord: who prosper all your lawfull proceedings in this our Art of Chirurgery. *Amen.*

Yours; WILLIAM
CLOVES.

And when they were lowly, they will be high
of that which is written: for they will be high
inordinately bowed in an unending way
But he will be lowly: for he will be lowly
not, but many of our fathers have said: he will
standers furious rage. And therefore they will
walk with him as he will as he will as he will
their life. And here I know my life an open end
my to all that your wicked adversary with power
and I must confess that I am bound many ways
to do in respect of our old acquaintance, and for that
is ascribed God to prosper and bless our labours
being others called to divers great and dangerous
causes. I need not say that I do bind me in faith
full and unfeigned friendship with the church of my
power: the which will be true, if I do not
Lord: who except all our lawful proceedings be
this our Art of Chirurgery. Amen.

And when they were lowly, they will be high
of that which is written: for they will be high
inordinately bowed in an unending way
But he will be lowly: for he will be lowly
not, but many of our fathers have said: he will
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being others called to divers great and dangerous
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full and unfeigned friendship with the church of my
power: the which will be true, if I do not
Lord: who except all our lawful proceedings be
this our Art of Chirurgery. Amen.

THE
ANTIDOTARY

OF ALL SORTS

OF POISON

AND

OF ALL SORTS

OF POISON

AND

OF ALL SORTS

OF POISON

AND

OF ALL SORTS

OF POISON

AND

AN
ANTIDOTARY
TO ALL SORTS OF

POISON, leaving to the Chirurgian
the dissection of the best practice
and those whose names are set to every
recipe.

BARNET.

It contains full directions
for the cure of all sorts of
poison, and is a most
valuable and necessary
work, and is, in fact,
the best and most
complete antidotary
yet published, and is
the only one of the
kind that is
worthy of the name.



AN
ANTIDOTARY
OF ALL SORTS OF
Medicines, serving to the Chirur-
gions use, gathered out of the best pra^{ct}ises
and Authors, whose names are set to every
Receipt.

BALMES.

*A Balme for all tumors comming of cold and windie
matter.*



Ec. olei aneti \mathfrak{z} viij. olei laurini, ruta-
cei, spicae, & mastice, ana \mathfrak{z} iij.
olei communis, \mathfrak{z} vj. absynthij, o-
rigani, calamenti, centaurij, agri-
moniae, ana, m. ss. seminis anisi,
feniculi, carui, cumini, ameos, ga-
riophylorum, baccarum lauri, ra-
dicum gentianae, rubiae tinctorum,
ana \mathfrak{z} j. ss. aquae vitae \mathfrak{z} iij. croci
 \mathfrak{z} iij. seminis dauci \mathfrak{z} j. seminis petroselini, \mathfrak{z} ij. Bruise
B the

the hearbs and seede together, and mixe them all with the rest, and let them boyle as if it were in Balneo, and when it is cold, straine it strongly, and distill it in a glasse body.

A Balme for greene wounds.

Calmetens.

Rec. Terebinthinæ lib. j. gummi elemi, galbani ana. \mathfrak{z} ij. gummi hederæ, thuris, masticeis, myrrhæ, ana. \mathfrak{z} ij. aloes, xyloaloes, gariophylorum, galangæ, cinamomi, nucis moscata, cubebæ, ana. \mathfrak{z} j. aquæ vitæ. \mathfrak{z} iij. Powder those which are to be powdered, and let them infuse together one day and a night. Afterward distill them twice, and keepe the oyle distilled as a precious Balme.

A Balme that in eight dayes healeth any indifferent wound.

Andernacus.

Rec. Terebinthinæ purgata lib. ij. olei de semine lini, lib. j. resinæ pini \mathfrak{z} vj. thuris, myrrhæ, aloes, masticeis, sarcocollæ, ana. \mathfrak{z} ij. macis, croci, ligni aloes, ana. \mathfrak{z} j. ss. Mixe them together, and put them into a narrow mouthed vessell, and distill them with an easie fire, till the water bee extracted, then make a stronger fire, till the oyle bee also sublimated, and reserve it to your use.

A Balme for wounds.

Andernacus.

Rec. Resinæ laricæ, \mathfrak{z} ij. Dissolve it in white wine, and straine it through a cloath: after melt them on the fire together with olei olivarum lib. j. Then adde to them amoniaci, galbani, oppoponacis, ana. \mathfrak{z} j. gummi Æthiopici, \mathfrak{z} ij. Distill them with an easie fire till the Balme be extracted.

A Balme that healeth wounds speedily.

Rec. Terebinthinæ purgata, lib. j. resinæ puræ, lib. ss. thuris masculi \mathfrak{z} iij. masticeis, myrrhæ, an. \mathfrak{z} j. olibani \mathfrak{z} j. ss. sarcocol. \mathfrak{z} j. gummi elemi \mathfrak{z} ss. aloes epaticæ \mathfrak{z} j. euphorbij. \mathfrak{z} ij. ammoniaci \mathfrak{z} iij. galbani \mathfrak{z} ss. aloes \mathfrak{z} iij. nucis moscata \mathfrak{z} j. galangæ \mathfrak{z} j. macis. \mathfrak{z} ij. cinamomi \mathfrak{z} j. ss. lauda-

laudani 3 j. croci 3 ij. ss. goriophylorum 3 ss. spicanardi 3 j. cubeborum 3 ij. Iridis 3 j. salvia virefcntis contusa. m. j. olei magistralis 3 v. olei liliacei, lib. ss. olei communis 3 xij. olei laurini, 3 iiij. ss. olei lumbricorum 3 ij. mellis 3 iiij. ss. aqua composita 3 iiij. Powder those which are to be powdred, and infuse them all together foure and twenty houres, separating the water from the oyle, distill them according to art.

A Balme to conglutinate wounds with speed.

Rec. Terebinthina lib. j. mastice 3 j. olibani 3 iiij. gummi hederæ 3 ij. sarcocollæ 3 iiij. aloes epaticæ 3 ss. myrrha 3 ij. aloes cicatrina, 3 ss. galbani 3 j. ss. gummi elemi, 3 iiij. ammoniaci 3 ss. nucis moscata, galangæ, radic. gentianæ, tormentillæ & symphiti majo. cubeborum, mummiæ, ana, 3 ij. olei communis lib ij. Powder what are to be powdred, and dissolve the gummes in white wine: after mixe them together, and let them boyle in balneo mariæ foure and twenty houres, then distill them in a copper Still, separating the Water from the Oyle.

A Balme to heale greene wounds very speedily.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ lib. j. vini critici lib. ss. terebinthina venetia lib. ij. ss. ammoniaci 3 iiij. sarcocollæ 3 iiij. mastice 3 ij. olibani 3 j. myrrha 3 ij. ss. laudani 3 j. belzoini, styracis calamitæ, aloes epat. ana. 3 iiij. gummi elemi 3 j. gummi hederæ 3 ss. resina pini 3 iiij. gummi arabic. dragaganti ana, 3 ij. ss. oppoponacis 3 j. nucis moscata, gariophylorum, macis, galangæ, cinamomi, zedoaria, ana, 3 j. ss. mummiæ, 3 iiij. cubeborum 3 j. mellis puri lib. ss. croci 3 ij. symphiti ma. mi. & med. ana, 3 iiij. ss. Bruise the hearbs, powder that which is to be powdred, dissolve the gummes in aqua vitæ, and infuse them altogether foure and twenty houres, then put them into a copper Still well luted, and let the Balme be extracted: augmenting and diminishing the fire according to art, till the Balme and Oyle bee severally sublimated.

A yellow Balme that healeth wounds with speede.

Rec. Gummi elemi, \mathfrak{z} iij. myrrha, \mathfrak{z} ij. olibani, sarcocollæ, ana. \mathfrak{z} j. Powder the myrrha and olibanum, and put them into a double glasse vessell, with twelve ounces of aqua vitæ made with Malmesie, and let them stand in balneo mariæ foure daies. After adde thereto, oyle of Terebinthinæ \mathfrak{z} viij. olei balsami veri, \mathfrak{z} v. croci, \mathfrak{z} ss. So let them boyle againe in balneo mariæ, untill the aqua vitæ be wasted: and in the end straine it, and reserve it to your use.

A blacke Balme confectioned of singular operation to agglutinate wounds.

Banester:

Rec. Mummia, \mathfrak{z} iij. aloes epaticæ \mathfrak{z} ij. picis navalis \mathfrak{z} ss. sarcocollæ, gummi hederæ, masticis, myrrha, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. Powder those which are to be powdred subtilly, and mixe them with twelve ounces of aqua vitæ prepared for wounds. Let them boyle in a double glasse vessell in balneo mariæ, three daies: which done, adde thereto olei terebinthinæ \mathfrak{z} ix. balsami Banest. distillati, \mathfrak{z} iij. then boyle them againe till the aqua vitæ be wasted, and reserve it to your use.

Balsamum Banesteri.

Rec. Terebinthinæ clarissimæ lib. viij. vini nigri lib. ij. succi consolidæ ma. lib. ss. cydoneorum minutissimè incisorum numero x. prunellorum silvestrium lib. ss. rad. consolidæ majoris \mathfrak{z} iij. gummi amoniaci, \mathfrak{z} ij. olibani, \mathfrak{z} j. gummi elemi \mathfrak{z} j. ss. masticis, sarcocollæ, ana. \mathfrak{z} ij. aloes epaticæ, myrrha, mummiæ, ana. \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. cinamomi \mathfrak{z} j. ss. cassiæ lignæ \mathfrak{z} vj. sanguinis draconis \mathfrak{z} j. ss. boli armeni \mathfrak{z} j. \mathfrak{z} vj. malecorij \mathfrak{z} vj. balaustiorum \mathfrak{z} ij. hippocistidis, fantalorum rubrorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. nucis moscatæ, cypressi, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. myrtillorum \mathfrak{z} ss. pulverizentur pulverizenda & in balneo mariæ per biduum macerata distillentur.

Glan-

Glanfields Balme.

Rec. Terebinthinæ venetæ, gummi elemij ana. \mathfrak{z} iij. *Glanfield.*
olei lumbricorum lib. ss. aquæ vitæ \mathfrak{z} j. *Boyle them to the*
consumption of the aqua vitæ, then straine them, and adde
aloes epaticæ, & cinnabrij. opt. pulv. ana 3 j. Fiat Balsa-
mum.

Fowlers Balme, by him greatly used both in wounds and
ulcers, to make injections of, namely for the mouth and
yard, or otherwise.

Rec. Mellis lib. ij. succi saniculæ, \mathfrak{z} viij. viridis æris,
3 iij. *Boyle them according to art.*

An excellent Balme for wounds and cancrus ulcers.

Rec. Terebint. claræ, olei lini opt. ana, lib. j. *Boyle* *Batnar does*
them at a gentle fire, and scumme it, then remove it from *Portu.*
the fire, and adde thereto viridis æris puri & purgati 3 j.
Afterward let it stand againe upon a gentle fire for a little
space. Last of all straine it. The plaster belonging to this
Balme, is to be sought in his proper place.

Balme of Hipericon.

Rec. ol. terebint. lib. iij. aqu. vitæ. lib. j. florum hype- *Banester:*
rici. lib. iij. ss. gummi elemi, rubiæ tinctorum, ana \mathfrak{z} iij.
croci \mathfrak{z} j. myrrhæ, gum. hederæ, masticeis, sarcocollæ, ana
 \mathfrak{z} iij. vitellorum ovorum numero xxiiij. Incisis & contu-
sis, fiat secundum artem Balsamum.

A Balme that was given me for a great Iewell.

Rec. ol. com. lib. iij. terebint. lib. j. gum. karabæ,
 \mathfrak{z} vj. masticeis, mirrhæ, olibani, sarcocollæ, ana \mathfrak{z} ij. falis
nitæ, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. aq. vitæ, li. j. *Powder those things that are to*
be powdred, distill them at a gentle fire, and receive the Wa-
ter with a thinne Oyle swimming aloft: which separate a-
part by it selfe. But the thickest Oyle in the bottome, separate

by straining: which is that excellent Balme here mentioned. The Water quickeneth the eye-sight, and the Oyle is good against contraction and stiffnesse of members.

Another.

Rec. Gum. karabæ lib. j. mastice, olibani, ana, ʒ iiij. terebinthinæ ʒ vj. olei com. lb. j. fs. aquæ vitæ, lib. j. fs. Powder those that are to bee powdered, seethe them together to the consumption of the aqua vitæ. after straine them.

The golden Balme.

Baxeler.

Rec. Olei terebint. lib. iiij. myrrhæ, ʒ ij. fs. mastice, ʒ j. sarcocollæ, ʒ iiij. gummi elemi, ʒ vj. gum. vel pinguedinis palmæ, ʒ vij. Mixe them together in a strong glasse, and infuse them in balneo mariæ ten dayes. Afterwards put too olei communis lib. j. terebin. puriss. ʒ iiij. This will be of a fine golden colour, but if you put some of it into a silver bottle it will become as pure a Greene.

A singular Balme for wounds made with Gun-shot.

Quercetanus.

Rec. Visci herbæ pæti & consolidæ, ana, lib. fs. & terebinthinæ lib. ij. florum hyperici & verbasci, ana, m. iiij. pomorum ulmi, ʒ vj. acinorum populi arboris, lib. fs. spiritus vini, lib. iiij. Let them digest in horse-dung, or let them stand in a stove close stopped in a glasse vessell for a moneth, then straine them: after adde to it, thuris, mastice, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ iiij. sanguinis draconis, ʒ j. mummiæ, ʒ xij. terebinthinæ, lib. j. benioni, ʒ ij. Let them circulate in a pelican eight dayes: then at a moderate fire draw forth the spirits of wine, and there will remaine in the bottome a precious Balme.

A Balme of Nicotian most fragrant and effectuell.

*Aegidius
Everardus.*

Rec. Folia Nicotianæ, q. voles. Stamp them and straine forth their iuyce, mix it cum olei olivarum æqua portione: stop it and cere it up in a glasse vessel very close, and set it to the Sunne, or in balneo mariæ, or in fimo equino, for forty dayes:

dayes: (but renue your fimus as need is) At the fortie dayes end, you shall finde a Balme (saith the Author) of no lesse force for all purposes, then the Quintessence of Nicotian.

Another also of excellent note for wounds with gun-shot, ceasing paine, and concocting speedily.

Rec. Olei communis, lib. iij. vermium terrestrium Goodru:
præparatorum, lib. j. foliorum Nicotianæ contusorum,
lib. ij. Boile them in a double vessell according to Art; af-
ter set them in the Sun fiftene dayes, then straine it through
a thinne strainer, and keepe it.

Balsameum Clousum most excellent and ap-
proved in all wounds.

Rec. Agrimonix, alchimillæ, androsæmi, aschyri, be- C'owes.
tonicæ, bifolij, prunellæ, calendulæ, capri folij, consolidæ
majoris, cruciatæ, hypericonis, jaceæ herbæ, lavendulæ,
meliloti, millefolij, nummulariæ, origani, perfoliatæ, pilo-
fellæ, plantag. quinque nerviæ, quinq; folij, rosmar. veron.
violæ nigræ, violæ luteæ, violæ matronalis, ana, m. j. Let
these be gathered each one in his time and kinde, and let
them be stamped with sweet oyle Olive, and so kept ever as
you get your herbes, from time to time, till at length all be
gotten, and the whole quantitie of oyle be come to a gallon.
So let it stand the space of a moneth in a pot well nealed, close
covered and set in horse-dung, meane time prepare these
following: viz. Gummi ammoniaci, galbani, bdelij, masti-
cis, myrrhæ, olibani, oppoponacis, resinæ pini, sarcocollæ,
sagapeni, styracis calamitæ, thuris, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. gariophylo-
rum, maceris, nucis moscatæ, cinamomi, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. ss. Pow-
der those that are to bee powdered, dissolve the gummes in
good white wine, then set your infusion upon the fire in a
faire brasen vessell to boyle, putting to it, vini maluat. lib.
iij. vermium terrestrium vino albo lotorum & depurato-
rum, lib. iij. Let it thus boyle at a soft fire diligently stir-
ring

ring it till the wine and juyce be wasted, and that the oyle have a faire Greene colour of the herbes: after straine it out strongly: last of all put in your gummes and spices, and three pints more of your muscadell or malmesey with terebinth. clariss. lib. j. Boyle them till the wine bee consumed. This cureth wounds very speedily and effectually, it healeth scabs and wheales in the face and hands, and maketh those parts faire. It is very excellent in wounds of the sinews and joynts, and stayeth the muscilage and glecting water. If you will distill this in a stillatorie according to Art, you shall first have a fine water, secondly a most pure oyle, thirdly the balme, which is most excellent in all wounds, as also in ulcers of the fundament, &c. The oyle precious against all aches and gouts, the water preserveth from venome and pestilence.

Another.

Rec. Terebinth. lib. j. gum. elemij, \bar{z} vj. olei laurini, \bar{z} iij. myrrhæ, aloes, olibani, masticeis, ana, \bar{z} j. ss. olei hyperici cum gum. \bar{z} iij. vitellorum ovorum coctorum, \bar{z} viij. croci, \bar{z} ij. aqu. vitæ, \bar{z} vj. Infuse these 24. houres, and after boyle them in balneo mariæ till the aqua vitæ be consumed. Then take it off, and let it be strongly strained, and reserve it to your use. But if you will distill it according to Art, then must it be done with an easie fire, separating the Water from the Balme, till the Balme be wholly extracted.

A Balme decocted.

Rec. Terebint. puriss. lib. ij. gumm. elemi, \bar{z} iij. boli Armeni, sang. draconis, ana, \bar{z} j. olei hyperici descriptionis Iohannis de Vigo, \bar{z} iij. aqu. vitæ, \bar{z} ij. ireos, aloes, masticeis, myrrhæ, ana, \bar{z} j. Mixe them according to Art.

A Balme for the palsey in wounded persons.

Rec. Rad. iridis & aristolochiæ, ana, \bar{z} ij. symphiti majoris, ivæ artetica, herbæ paralisis, pimpinellæ, rutæ, salvia, ana, m. j. baccarum lauri, & Juniperi, ana, \bar{z} vj. flor-
rum

ru streados & anthos, ana, p. j. ss. galang. zedoaria, zinzib. garioph. nucis mosc. cinam. an. 3 iij. ligni aloes, 3 j. thuris, masticeis, ana 3 x. myrrhæ, aloes, bdellij, sarcocollæ, galbani, ammoniaci, ana, 3 j. ss. castorei, 3 ss. gummi elemi, 3 ij. Diachylonis iriati, 3 iij. aquæ vitæ, 3 iij. *Bruise what are to be bruised, and powder what are to be powdered, and cast them into a Limbecke to distill at an easie fire, till a certaine liquor flow forth like unto a Balme.*

A Balme for the palsey in wounds.

Rec. Myrrhæ, aloes epaticæ, spicæ nardi, sanguinis draconis, thuris, mummiæ, opobalsami, bdellij, carpobalsami, ammoniaci, sarcocollæ, croci, masticeis, gummi arab. styracis, calamitæ, ana, 3 ij. laudani electi, succi castorei, ana, 3 ij. ss. mosci, 3 ss. terebinthinæ optimæ ad pondus omnium. *Powder what are to be powdered, and mixe them altogether with Turpentine, then put them into a Limbeck, and distill them at an easie fire, and when the liquor is sublimated by distillation, reserve it in a strong vessell.*

*Licnor balsamies,
Iohannis Beseus*

A Balme artificiall for wounds and ulcers.

Rec. myrrhæ, aloes, spicæ, sanguinis draconis, thuris, mummiæ, oppoponacis, ammoniaci, carpobalsami, sarcocollæ, croci orientalis, masticeis, gum. arabic. styracis calamitæ, ana, 3 ij. laudani 3 j. ss. resinæ abjectrinæ, lib. j. terebinthinæ lib. viij. vini generosi lib. ss. *Put all these in a narrow mouthed vessell, and distill them, and after it is distilled put into the liquor fiftene graines of pure Muske.*

Andernacus.

A Balme which will cicatrize and consolidate wounds and ulcers marvellously.

Rec. Terebinthinæ purg. 3 iij. myrrhæ 3 iij. styracis, mummiæ, sarcocollæ, ana, 3 j. masticeis, thuris, ana, 3 iij. gummi hedera 3 iij. ss. aloes lotæ, aristolog. utriusque, aluminis usti, ana, 3 ij. ss. malicorij 3 ss. hypocist. balauftiorum, sanguinis draconis, nucum cupressi ana, 3 ij. boracis, 3 iij. camphoræ 3 ss. *Powder that is to be powdered,*

and

and let them all infuse together one night, and distill them through a glasse Still.

A Balme for wounds given by sharpe pointed weapons.

Rec. Terebinthinæ lib. ss. aquæ vitæ lib. j. thuris ʒ j. sarcocollæ, ʒ j. ss. myrrhæ ʒ ij. mastice ʒ vj. gummi hederæ ʒ ss. euphorbij, ʒ ij. oppoponacis, ʒ iij. gummi elemi, ʒ j. ss. refinæ pini, ʒ iij. succi symphiti utriusque, ana, ʒ ss. nucis moscatæ, cinamomi ana, ʒ ij. croci ʒ ij. aloes epaticæ, mummia, ana, ʒ j. ss. Powder what are to bee powdred, and let them stand a while, then distill them in a copper Still, untill by sublimation the Water be separated from the Oyle.

A Balme for the pricking of any sharpe pointed weapon.

Rec. Terebinthinæ lib. iij. ss. myrrhæ ʒ iij. sarcocollæ ʒ iij. thuris ʒ ij. gummi elemi ʒ ij. ss. mastice, olibani, ana, ʒ iij. gummi arab. & dragagant. ana, ʒ j. gummi hederæ, euphorbij ana, ʒ ss. aloes epat. ʒ ss. croci ʒ v. malecorij, galangæ, gariophylorum xyloaloes, cubebæ, nucis moscatæ, cinamomi, ana, ʒ j. Powder what are to bee powdered very finely, and infuse them twelve houres, then distill them through a glasse Still, and receive the liquor.

Another.

Rec. Tereb. larignæ lib. ij. mastice, ʒ viij. aquæ vitæ ʒ vj. Powder that is to be powdered, and draw them through a copper Still, augmenting and diminishing your fire, according to Art, till the Water be separated from the Balme.

A Balme to heale wounds of the byting of venomous beasts.

Rec. succi cardui benedicti, valerianæ, salviæ, hyperici, ana, ʒ iij. olei com. lib. ij. terebinth. lib. j. myrrhæ ʒ iij. sarcocollæ, ʒ vi. euphorbij ʒ ss. olibani, mastice, ana, ʒ j. ss. gummi

gummi elemi \mathfrak{z} ij. aqua vitæ lib. ss. Powder that is to be powdered, and let them boyle in a vessel till the juyces be consumed: then put them all into a copper Still, and distill them first with an easie fire, after with a stronger, till the Water and the Oyle be separated.

A Balme for the byting of venemous beasts: or otherwise it is necessarie for the Palsey, Crampe, Reumes, weaknessse of the memory, Collicke, Toothach, and wormes, and may be taken inwardly.

Rec. Terebinthinæ lib. v. aqua vitæ lib. ij. succi salviæ, draconcellæ, scabiosæ, cardui benedicti, hyperici, melissophili, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. galbani, oppoponacis, ammoniaci, serapini, euphorbij, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. masticis, sarcocollæ, myrrhæ, aloes epaticæ, laudani, belzoini, gummi hederæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. rad. zedoariæ, helenij, gentianæ, junci odorati, dictami, rubæ tinctorum, angelicæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. vermium terrestrium \mathfrak{z} ij. baccarum lauri, juniperi, & hederæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. cinamomi, castiæ lignæ, zinzibris, cardamomi, nucis moscatæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. piperis, cubebæ, carpobalsami, xylobalsami, cort. citri, fantali citrini, rhabarb. ana, \mathfrak{z} j. gra. vj. malecorij \mathfrak{z} ij. feminis anisi, feniculi, dauci, carui, cumini, petroselini, saxifragiæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. balauftiorum \mathfrak{z} j. ss. Powder what is to be powdered, and dissolve the gummes in aqua vitæ prepared for wounds, and in Malmsey: so let them infuse sixe dayes, and after at an easie fire, separating the Water from the Oyle, distill them through a Limbecke. When you will use it for any inward affect, take three drops of the Oyle with sweet wine: when you use the Water, take halfe a spoonfull with foure spoonfulls of some pleasant wine. And for the palsey take \mathfrak{z} ss. of the Oyle with sixe drammes of oleum euphorbij; For debilitie of memorie, take three drammes of the Balme, with olei castorei, \mathfrak{z} ss. therewith anoint the nape of the necke and hinder part of the head. Finally, for wounds, take of the Balme \mathfrak{z} j. olei lumbricorum \mathfrak{z} j. olei rosarum \mathfrak{z} ij. In other like affects use it with discretion, but it is not to be used simplicie, by reason of his heat.

A Balme to agglutinate wounds, and defend from paine and inflammation.

Balibrop.

Rec. Boli armenia, ʒ ij. farina volatilis ʒ j. sang. draconis, terra sigillata, ana, ʒ j. terebinthina ʒ iiij. Put all these in fine powder into olei rosarum, lib. iiij. mingle them and warme them together over the fire a little. Put it up in a pewter bottle: and when you use it shake first the bottle, then put out your quantitie, warme it; and therein dip both rents, pledgets, and linnen beds to lay upon all, as also above the wound instead of a defensive: so rowle it up. Use this Balme but for the first dressing onely.

A Greene decocted Balme.

Balibrop.

Rec. Olei rosac. lib. j. aqua vita lib. ss. lumbricorum purgatorum ʒ iiij. Boyle these together untill the aqua vita be in a manner consumed: straine it, and in the cooling put to olei petrolei ʒ j. terebinthina veneta ʒ vi. floris aris ʒ ss. Fiat.

An excellent Balme of Earthwormes for the speedie curing of all manner of wounds, especially those of the joynts, sinews, tendons, and about the head. It cureth pricks according to the first intention, and is profitable also against Palsies, Crampes, numnesse, and such like.

Bauchier.

Rec. Olei Terebinthina lib. v. vermium terrestrium preparat. lib. ij. ss. myrrha ʒ ij. ss. mastice, sarcocolla, olibani ʒ iiij. galbani, gummi ammoniaci, ana, ʒ j. bdellij, ʒ ij. gum. elemii, ʒ iiij. gariophylor. ʒ iiij. olei communis, lib. ii. olei lumbricor. nostræ inventionis lib. i. terebinthina puriss. lib. i. Put altogether, except the Oyle of wormes and common oyle, into the oyle of Turpentine, (but the gummes being first finely minced, and the rest powdered, and so let them stand thirtie dayes: then powre out by it selfe the clearer part; but the thicker part with all the grounds, put into your boyling vessel together with a pint of Malmsey or Sack, and

and the other two Oyles that before were excepted. Let these thus boyle together the space of three houres, alway stirring it lest it burne to the bottome. At length when the thicke parts begin to swimme aloft, take it from the fire, and put into it the oyle of Turpentine that before was cleared from it. Last of all straine it purely, and keepe it to your use.

A Balme for wounds in the joynts.

Rec. Olei olivarum lib. i. vini nigerrimi pontici, lib. iii. *Paracelsus.*
Distill them, and adde to them olei hypericonis ʒ vi. liquoris de nummia ʒ iiiii. Distill them againe according to Art, and reserve it to your use.

A Balme for wounds in the joynts, it is also good for the Crampe, Palsey, and paine in the joynts.

Rec. Olei vermium terrestrium lib. i. olei hypericonis, lib. ss. terebinthinæ lib. i. fs. aquæ vitæ lib. ss. colophonix, lib. ss. euphorbii ʒ iii. gummi hederæ ʒ ii. gariophylorum, nucis moscatæ, cinamomi, cubebæ, galangæ, xyloaloes, ana, ʒ i. masticis ʒ iiiii. myrrhæ, ʒ iii. fs. gummi elemi ʒ iii. galbani, olibani, ana, ʒ ii. croci ʒ ii. sanguinis draconis ʒ iii. *Rondeletius.*
Powder what is to bee powdered, and dissolve what is to be dissolved in the aqua vitæ, and put them all mixed into a copper Still, and draw out the Balme first with a gentle fire, and after with a stronger.

A Balme artificiall for to cure wounds in the sinews.

Rec. Terebinthinæ opt. lib. i. olei laurini, ʒ iiiii. galbani ʒ iii. gummi elemi ʒ iii. fs. thuris, myrrhæ, gummi hederæ, gariophylorum, symphiti minoris, cinamomi, nucis moscatæ, zedoariæ, zinziberis, dictami albi, ana, ʒ i. olei vermium terrestrium, ʒ ii. aquæ vitæ, lib. vi. *Vesalius.*
Powder what are to be powdered, and infuse them altogether in aqua vitæ fixe dayes. Afterward with a slacke fire draw them by a retort well luted, from whence you must receive three liquors: whereof the first is verie subtill, watrie, and passing cleare:
the

the second of a yellow colour, and very subtil: the third is the artificiall Balme, which beareth a red and purple colour.

A Balme to heale and conglutinate wounds, chiefly of the head, without paine.

Galapino.

Rec. Terebinthina lib. i. thuris, mastice, myrrha, sarcocolla ana, \mathfrak{z} i. aqua vitæ \mathfrak{z} viii. Put them all into a Retort well luted: distill them with hot ashes, separating the Water from the Oyle.

A Balme for wounds and ulcers, very comfortable.

Rec. Terebinthina lib. i. ss. aqua vitæ, lib. ss. galbani, oppoponacis, ammoniaci, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. gummi elemi \mathfrak{z} i. cinamomi \mathfrak{z} iiii. laudani \mathfrak{z} iii. olibani \mathfrak{z} i. thuris \mathfrak{z} i. ss. macis, \mathfrak{z} ii. resina pini, \mathfrak{z} ii. mastice, \mathfrak{z} ss. myrrha, \mathfrak{z} vi. mummiæ \mathfrak{z} ii. aloes \mathfrak{z} iii. ss. nucis moscatæ, \mathfrak{z} ss. gummi hederæ, \mathfrak{z} v. galangæ \mathfrak{z} iiii. boracis \mathfrak{z} iii. gariophylorum \mathfrak{z} iii. ss. sarcocollæ, \mathfrak{z} ss. Infuse them together twelve houres, being grossly powdered, and distill them according to Art, separating the Water from the Balme.

A greene Balme availeable also for hollow ulcers.

Rec. Galbani \mathfrak{z} iij. ss. oppoponacis, sagapeni, ana \mathfrak{z} j. mastice, thuris, ana. \mathfrak{z} j. ss. myrrha, sarcocollæ, ana. \mathfrak{z} ss. Powder what is to be powdered, and put altogether into a double glasse vessell with twelve ounces of aqua vitæ for wounds, and let it stand three daies in balneo mariæ: After adde thereto olei terebinthinæ lib. ss. olei balsami veri \mathfrak{z} iij. Boyle them to the consumption of the aqua vitæ, then straine it, and adde thereto viridis æris \mathfrak{z} ss. in powder, and reserve it to your use.

A Balme very convenient against the Gowt.

Rec. Terebinthina lib. iij. mastice, myrrha, thuris, oppoponacis, laudani, ana, \mathfrak{z} x. malecorij \mathfrak{z} ss. ceræ flavæ \mathfrak{z} ij. sagapeni, ammoniaci, ana. \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. mellis crudi \mathfrak{z} j.

℥ j. ss. gariophylorum ℥ ij. ss. croci ℥ ij. aquæ vitæ, ℥ ij. cerusæ ℥ j. ss. olei laurini ℥ ij. ss. olei lumbricorum, rosacei, ana, ℥ ij. ss. urinæ pueri, ℥ ij. *Mixe and distill them according to Art.*

A Balme for the Gowt in any part.

Rec. Salviæ, rutæ, hyssopi, cinamomi, florum genistæ, absynthij, ana, m. ss. Ireos, ℥ ij. olei rosarum lib. ss. olei cymini, olei laurini, ana, ℥ ii. butyri recent. ℥ iiii. medullæ crurum bovis lib. ss. auxungia porcina, ℥ vi. rad. althææ, ℥ iiii. scænuçraci ℥ iii. stercibinthinæ lib. i. ss. ammoniaci ℥ ii. galbani ℥ iiii. oppoponacis, bdellij, ana, ℥ i. vini sanguinei, lib. i. *Bruise the hearbs, and mixe them all together, then boyle them in a close vessell twenty houres, foreseeing that in the cooling, the mouth of the pot be not opened. Afterward in the straining, adde to it croci subtiliter triti ℥ iii. sulphuris vivi ℥ iiii. salis puri ℥ ii. opij ℥ iiii. Thus being mixed together, put them into a glasse body well luted, and draw the Oyle from the Water, and anoynt therewith the place affected (the body being duely purged before) three or foure times in a day, a little quantity at once. Note that the gummes which are to be dissolued, must dissolve in aquæ vitæ.*

A Balme for the Palsey in wounded persons.

Rec. Ligni aloes, oppoponacis, resinæ pini, bdellij, galbani, myrrhæ, masticis, sarcocollæ, ana, ℥ ss. olei benedicti ℥ i. ss. laudani ℥ i. carpobalsami, xylobalsami, opobalsami, ana, ℥ ss. olibani, sanguinis draconis, castorei, spice nardi, galangæ, cubebæ, maceris, cinamomi, cardamomi, cort. citri. ana, ℥ ss. olei terebinthinæ ad pendus omni. olei veteris lib. i. ss. *Powder the gummes very subtilly, and put so much spirits of wine upon them as will cover them. Then put them in balneo mariæ, and suffer them three daies there to dissolve. Afterward adde to your other things which are to be powdered in fine powder, and put to your Oyles. Let them dissolve in balneo mariæ, or in horse dung*

ding againe, fourteene daies, in the end distill them in hot
embers, with a slacke fire till the Balme be sublimated.

A Balme to resolve hardnesse of sinewes.

Andermatus.

Rec. Galbani lib. ss. gummi hederæ \mathfrak{z} iii. Bruise, mixe
and distill them, then take the liquor that is distilled, and put
thereto terebinthinæ lib. i. olei laurini, despica, ana, \mathfrak{z} i.
Put them in a narrow mouthed vessell, and distill them till
the water and Oyle be all distilled.

BATHES.

A Bath for inflammation.

Andermatus.

Rec. Plantaginis, holygoni. foliorum rubi, ana. m. iiij.
malecorij \mathfrak{z} ii. Boyle them in sufficient water.

A Bath for members inflamed.

Andermatus.

Rec. Malvæ domestica, malvæ silvaticæ, meliloti, ana,
m. ii. sem. lini \mathfrak{z} iii. fœnugræci \mathfrak{z} ii. With sufficient water
make a bath.

A Bath for the Hemorrhoides.

Vigo.

Rec. Fol. malvarum, violarum, parietariæ, althææ, tap-
sibarbatium radicis ana, m. ii. seminis cidoniorum \mathfrak{z} vi.
hordei mundi m. i. ss. fursuris m. iii. seminis lini, fœnu-
græci, ana, \mathfrak{z} iii. pomorum dulcium aliquantulum con-
fractorum nu. xii. linguæ passerinæ, bursa pastoris, ana,
m. i. Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water, adding to
them Chamomell, Melilote, and Dill, of each one a hand-
full and a halfe, and so boyle them to the consumption of the
third part.

A Bath for a Rupture.

Rec. Cort. granatorum, balauftiorum, cupulorum glandum. sumac, ana, ζ j. herba hernioſæ, calcatrapæ, & lymphiti, ana, m i. hypociftidos, gallarum, aluminis, ana, ζ ii. roſarum, chamæmeli, aneti, ana, p.ii. Boyle them in equall portions of red wine and Smiths water. With the decoction, bathe the place affected. *Calmetens.*

A Bath for the Itch and Scabbies.

Rec. Fol. malvæ, violarum, betæ, elebori nigr. fumariæ, ana, m. iii. hordei. m. vi. Mixe them, and boyle them in ſufficient water for a Bath. *Vesalius.*

A Bath for Scabbies And Itch.

Rec. Rad. & fol. lapathi acuti m. iii. rad. helenij, lib. fs. rad. acori & brionix, ana, lib. i. malvarum, violarum, fumariæ ſcabioſæ, ſaponariæ, calaminthæ, heperæ, ana, m. ii. hordei integri, lupinorum, fabarum, lentium, ana, lib. i. fs. furfuris lib. i. elebori, m ii. Boyle them in ſufficient water for a Bath. *Calmetens.*

A Bath for Scabbies.

Rec. Malvarum, violarum, hordei, furfuris, capill. veneris, gallitrici, polytrici, fumariæ ana, m. i. pomorum acetoforum nu. x. fol. ſennix, epithimi, ana, ζ fs. Boyle all (beſide the epithimum and ſenna) in ſufficient water, till the third part be waſted, then put in the reſt, and let them boyle a little more, and uſe it. *Vigo.*

A Bath for Scabbies.

Rec. Fol. lapathi acuti, fumariæ. malvæ, cum radicibus, boraginis ana, m. iii. Boyle them in ſufficient quantity of water, and after evacuation, command the uſe thereof. *Viſtor. Faventinus.*

A Bath for Itch, Scabbies, and ſuch like affects.

Rec. rad. brionix, oxylapathi, ari, ſerpentariæ, ana, lib. *Andernac.*

lib. i. rad. asphodeli, gentian. ana. $\frac{3}{4}$ i. saponaria, parietaria, absynthij, scabiosa, boraginis, ana. m. i. florum centaurij $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. rosarum, p. ii. lupinorum, fabarum integrarum, ana. lib. ss. *Boyle them all in sufficient water for a Bath.*

A Bath for Itch and Scabbes.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ lib. xl. aceti lib. iiij. aluminis lib. ss. sulphuris vivi pulv. $\frac{3}{4}$ vj. fol. salviæ, rosmarini, scabiosa, myssopi, hyoscyami, plantaginis, tanaceti silvatici, fœniculi, helenij, melissophili, ebuli, ana. m. iiij. tartari albi lib. j. *Let them boyle all to tenne pound.*

A Bath for brannie scales in the head.

Weckertus.

Rec. rad. lapathi acuti, enulæ, ana. $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. malvæ, bismalvæ, cicla, parietaria, saponaria, ana. m. iiij. lupinorum, fabarum integr. ana. lib. j. cenaurij mino. p. iiij. fursuris vel hordei integri p. iiij. *Mixe them in water sufficient for a Bath.*

A Bath for brannie scales in the head.

Rondeletius.

Rec. rad. lapathi acuti, helenij, $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. malvæ, cyclaminis, bismalvæ, parietaria, saponaria, ana. m. iiij. lupinorum & fabarum integrarum, ana. lib. j. florum centaurij minoris p. iiij. hordei integri p. iiij. *Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water, and use it for a Bath.*

A Bath for the falling of the haire.

Rondeletius.

Rec. rad. brionia, cucumeris ægrestis, ana. lib. ij. marubij, abrotani, verbenacæ, ana. m. iiij. herbarum capillarum, ana. m. j. lupinorum & fabarum integrarum, ana. lib. j. *Boyle them according to Art, and in the end adde thereto florum anthos.*

A Bath to be used in the cure of Alopecia Gallica.

Viga.

Rec. Fumariæ, rad. lapathi acuti, & foliorum ejus, ana. m. j. hordei, lentium, lupinorum, ana. m. ij. rad. helenij &

& ebuli, ana, lib. ss. elebori nigri trituri, \mathfrak{z} ij. mellis. lib. j. sulphuris \mathfrak{z} iij. *Boyle them all in sufficient quantitie of water, till the third part be wasted. Let the Patient therein sweate, and be washed in a stewe or hot-house.*

A Bath for Alopecia Gallica.

Rec. rad. & foliorum helenij, lapathi acuti, altheæ, malvæ, scabiosæ, fumarix, lupuli, rostri porcini, agrimonix, buglossæ, violarum ana, m. j. lentium, lupinorum, hordei, ana, p. ij. *all bruised*, elebori nigri triti, \mathfrak{z} ij. sulphuris vivi, \mathfrak{z} j. *Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water, wherein let the Patient bathe himselfe long before supper, and sweate after it when he is in bed.*

A Bath for the falling of the haire.

Rec. rad. & fol. helenij, oxylapathi, altheæ, malvæ, ana, m. ij. rad. liliorum, lib. ss. rad. ebuli, pedis columbini, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. violarum, brancæ ursinæ, fumarix, scabiosæ, ana, m. ij. seminis melonum, & raphani, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. seminis lini, & scenugræci, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, violarum, rosarum, nimpheæ, ana, p. j. *Make a Bath with sufficient water.*

A Bath to be used in the lowsie disease.

Rec. Ciclæ, absynthij, marrubij, betonicæ, ana, m. j. centaureij minoris, florum stoechados, ana, p. ij. lupinorum p. iij. staphidis agriæ, lib. j. aristolog. lib. ss. *Mixe them and boyle them in Lee, and adde thereto salis lib. iij.*

A Bath in the Leprosie.

Rec. Fumarix, lapathi acuti, scabiosæ, chamæmeli, meliloti, staphidis agriæ, sinapis, piperis longi, nucis moscatæ, sulphuris nitri, aloes, auripigmenti, ana, q. s. *Boyle them in water and vineger sufficient.*

A Bath for diseases in the legges called malum mortuum.

Vigo.

Rec. Lapathi acuti, fumarix, ana, m. ij. nepitæ, m. j. furfuris hordei, lupinorum ana, m. j. fs. violarum, malvarum, ana, m. fs. elebori albi & nigri, ana, \bar{z} j. fs. mellis \bar{z} ij. *Let them boyle in sufficient quantitie of water, till the third part be wasted, and use it.*

A Bath for ulcers in the legges.

Rec. Vrinæ pueri lib. iiij. feri lactis lib. viij. aquæ plu-
vialis lib. vij. rad. lapathi acuti lib. j. fol. malvarum, quin-
que folij. plantag. chamæmeli, absynthij, brionix, helenij,
ana, m. iiij. mellis crudi lib. j. aluminis \bar{z} ij. furfuris triti-
cei m. ij. *Boyle them to the consumption of foure pound: then
bathe the place affected therewith, before you apply any
plaster thereto, and dry it well after.*

A Bath for the Crampe and hardnesse of sinewes.

Rec. rad. bismalvæ, liliorum ana, lib. j. radic. iridis,
lib. fs. malvæ, bismalvæ, ciclæ, branca ursinæ, geranij
maio. ana, m. iiij. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, sambuci,
ana, p. iiij. florum scœnanthi, anthos, ana, p. j. florum li-
ni, scœnogræci ana, lib. ij. sem. bismalvæ, anethi, sesami,
ana, \bar{z} j. fs. florum narcissi p. ij. *Make a decoction in suffi-
cient quantitie of water, and use it.*

A Bath for contracted or lame members.

Alfonso
Ferrus.

Rec. Cort. rad. althææ, ulmi, brionix, cucumeris asi-
nini, enulæ campanæ, acori, utriusque lilij, ana, lib. fs. scœ-
nogræci sem. lini, pinguium ficuum ac dactylor. ana, lib. j.
pedes arietinos vel bubulos benè mundatos nu. x. intesti-
norum pinguium ac diligenter mundatorum ex arietinis
vel bovillis lib. iiij. capita arietina ij. *In sufficient water,
boyle them all in pieces: then straine it, and bathe the mem-
ber therewith twice a day; rubbing, handling, and moving*

it as much as it well may beare. After dry the member, and anoynt it with some oyntment for such purpose. Amongst others, there is one amongst the liniments of Alphonſus Ferrius deſcription, directly for this purpose.

A Bath for hardneſſe of ſinewes.

Rec. Chamæmeli, meliloti, ana, m. j. rad. althææ lib. j. ſem. ſcœnugræci & lini, ana, ʒ iiij. Boyle them in ſufficient water together, with the head and feet of a Weather, until halfe be conſumed.

A Bath for the debilitie of eye-ſight.

Rec. potentillæ m. iiij. parietariæ, eupatoriij, verbenæ, *Vesalius.* chamæmeli, ſabinæ, ana, m. ij. Boyle them in ſufficient quantitie of water. In this the legges muſt be bathed two houres in the morning, and three houres at night. In the meane while put into the Patients eye, the water of Fennell, with Pigeons blood: taking after this powder following. Rec. radicū ſcabiolæ, herbæ henrici, ana, ʒ j. ſs. ſem. rutæ & ſcœnug. ana, ʒ j. rad. galangæ ʒ iiij. Make it in fine powder.

A Bath for ſweate of the arme-holes.

Rec. Roſmarini m j. majoranæ, ozimi, gariophylorum. ana, m. j. ſs. abſynthij, arthemifiæ, roſarum rub. ana, m. ij. myrtillorum m. ſs. ſquinanti, ſtæchados arab. ana. ʒ iiij. nucum cupreſſi nu. vj. coriandri præparati ʒ j. ſem. maratri ʒ ſs. mellis, ʒ vj. aluminis crudi ʒ ij. ſs. ſalis ʒ ſs. vini cretici, lib. iiij. aceti roſarum lib. ſs. aqua pluuialis, lib. xiiij. Boyle them till the halfe be conſumed.

A Bath for the outward affects of Lue Venerea.

Rec. Florum chamæmeli, meliloti, fumiterræ, anethi, lapathi acuti, rolarum rubr. ficcatarum, herbæ paralyfis, absynthij, menthæ, pulegij, chamædryos, ana, m. iij. ss. fenugræci, sem. lini, ana, m. iij. nitri, aluminis, ana, ʒ vj. sulphuris vivi, ʒ iiij. Bruise the herbes and seeds, powder the rest, and boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water to the halfe. So use it.

A Bath for all Itch and Scabs proceeding ex lue Venerea.

Remedies,

Rec. Rad. & foliorum lapatij acuti m. iij. rad. enulæ campanæ, lib. v. rad. acori, rad. brionæ, ana, lib. j. malvæ, violariæ, scabiosæ, fumariæ, chelidoniæ, saponariæ, hederæ, calaminti, ana, m. ij. hordei integri, lupinorum, fabarum, lentium, ana, lib. j. ss. furfuris, lib. j. hellebori m. ij. Boyle all these in water sufficient to make a Bath.

CATAPLASMES.

A Cataplasme against Inflammations.

Vesicles.

Rec. Cort. rad. althææ, radic. erigeri, fol. malvæ, ana, m. j. far. triticeæ ʒ j. ss. farina sem. lini, ʒ j. axungia suillæ recentis lib. ss. Boyle the hearbes and roots in sufficient quantitie of water, and beat them with the rest in a mortar according to Ars.

A Cataplasme for the beginning of an Inflammation.

Andernacus.

Rec. Parietariæ, attriplicis, lactucæ, cucurbitæ, malvæ ana, m. ss. sempervivi, m. tertiam partem, glaucij, ʒ ij. cort. mali punici, ʒ ss. farina hordei, ʒ ij. Boyle them in so much water as will over-cover them the thicknesse of two fingers, till they be tender, and so make it.

Another

Another for the same.

Rec. Plantaginis, solatri, hyoschiami, ana, m. ij. caudæ Pareus.
equinæ, tapsi barbati, centinodij, ana, m. j. Boile them in
water and vinegar, stampe them and straine them. After-
wards adde myrtillorum, nucis cupressi, rofarum rubr. pul-
verizatarum, ana, ʒ iiij. farina fabarum, ʒ ij. olei rofarum,
olei cydoneorum, ana, ʒ j. ʒs. Fiat Cataplasma.

*A Cataplasme for an inflammation in the aug-
mentation.*

Rec. Rosarum rubr. p. ii. chamæmeli, meliloti, ana, ʒ Andernacua.
ʒs. sempervivi, cucurbitæ, lactucæ, parietariæ, ana, m. i.
cort. mali punici, sumach ana, ʒ ʒs. farina hordei p. ii. Boile
them in water to the thicknesse of a Cataplasme.

Another for the same.

Rec. Fol. malvarum, absynthii, plantaginis, ana, m. iii. Pareus.
Seethe them in water and vinegar, and when they are stam-
ped and strained, put to them farina fabar. & hordei ana, ʒ
i. pulv. rofarum, & absynthii, ana, ʒ ii. olei rofarum, &
chamæmeli, ana, ʒ i. Fiat.

*A Cataplasme to be used in œdema, or other cold tumours,
from the beginning to the state.*

Rec. Nucum cupressi, squinanti, farina hordei & lupi- Calmeceus.
norum, ana, ʒ ʒs. blactæ bizantiæ, aluminis, ana, ʒ ij. sem.
papaveris cornuti, ʒ iiij. aloes, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ j. croci, ʒ ʒs.
succu brassicæ & aceti, q. s. Mixe them well, and make a Ca-
taplasme in good forme.

A Cataplasme for an inflammation in the state.

Rec. Rad. althææ, ʒ iiij. malvarum, parietariæ, ana, m. Pareus.
ij. Roast them under the ashes, then adde farina fabarum, &
lentium, ana, ʒ ij. pulveris chamæmeli, & meliloti, ana, ʒ
ʒs. olei rofarum, & chamæmeli, ana, ʒ j. axungia gallinæ ʒ
ij. Fiat.

A Cataplasme for an inflammation in the declination.

Calmetana.

Rec. Farinæ seminis lini, fœnugræci, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. farinæ orobi, \mathfrak{z} j. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, sambuci, ana, p. ss. rosarum rubrarum \mathfrak{z} ij. fol. anethi \mathfrak{z} iij. pulveris iridis florentini \mathfrak{z} ss. Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of pleasant wine, or the juyce of smallage. After mixe them with three ounces of the dregges of oyle of Lillies, and two ounces of oile of Lillies, and make it.

A Cataplasme for an inflammation in the declination.

Andernacia.

Rec. Altheæ, malvæ, ana, m. j. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, rosarum, ana, p. j. rad. liliorum, alb. altheæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. seminis lini, fœnugræci, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. ficum ping. num. x. fursuris farinæ triticeæ p. ij. Boyle the herbes in water till they be tender: then stampe them, and adde to the straining olei chamæmeli, adipis suillæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. Make of them a Cataplasme.

Another for the same.

Parena.

Rec. Rad. brionia, & cucumeris agrestis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. florum chamæmeli, & meliloti, ana, m. iij. Boyle them in honie and water, then adde seminis lini, & fœnugræci, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. olei anethi, axungia anseris, & anatis, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. Fiat.

A Cataplasme for an inflammation.

Calmetana.

Rec. Succu sempervivi, plantag. solani, aq. lenticulæ, ana, quart. j. aceti \mathfrak{z} j. olei rosarum vel nymphææ \mathfrak{z} j. ss. farinæ hordei \mathfrak{z} ij. Boyle them to the forme of a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for paine and inflammation.

Andernacia.

Rec. Rad. altheæ \mathfrak{z} iij. malvæ cum radicibus violarum, in pulverem redactorum, fursuris, ana, p. j. Boyle them in fat broth, or else adde to them axungia porcina lib. ss. Stampe, straine and boyle them to a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme to suppurate Tumors.

Rec. Rad. liliorum & althææ, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. fol. malv. viola- Calmetens.
rum, branca ursinæ, erigeri, ana, m. iij. fs. caricarum pin-
guum, passularum mundat. ana, par. viij. farinæ triticeæ, \mathfrak{z}
iiij. farinæ feminis lini \mathfrak{z} fs. Boyle, stampe, and straine them,
adde thereto adipis suillæ vel bubulini \mathfrak{z} iij. olei liliorum,
chamæmeli, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. Fiat Cataplasma.

*A Cataplasme to suppurate a cold tumor
or ædema.*

Rec. Rad. althææ, liliorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. rad. brionie & cu- Calmetens.
cumeris agrestis, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. olei liliacei lib. fs. olei costini, \mathfrak{z}
iiij. vini \mathfrak{z} ij. Boyle them untill the wine be consumed: and
after it is strained, adde thereto farinæ feminis lini, & fœnu-
græci, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. fermenti, \mathfrak{z} j. fs. ping. anseris, & anatis, an.
 \mathfrak{z} iij. Mixe them to the forme of a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for an ædematous or cold tumor.

Rec. Farinæ hordei, \mathfrak{z} iiij. Seeth it in common Lee, adde Pavetta.
thereto pulveris nucis cupressi, cort. granatorum, balaufti-
orum, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. myrrhæ, aloes, aluminis, ana, \mathfrak{z} fs. olei myr-
tillorum, \mathfrak{z} ij. Fiat Cataplasma.

*A Cataplasme to mollifie, dissolve, and assuage tumours
proceeding of flegme and blond, without
inflammation.*

Rec. Fol. malv. althææ, violarum, ana, m. j. rad. althææ, Andernacuo.
liliorum alb. & iridis, ana, \mathfrak{z} fs. florum chamæmeli, melilo-
ti, anethi comæ, ana, p. j. feminis lini, hordei, ana, \mathfrak{z} fs. cu-
mini, \mathfrak{z} j. baccarum lauri, \mathfrak{z} ij. croci, \mathfrak{z} j. adipis anatis, an-
seris, medullæ crurium vituli, butyri recentis, olei irini, li-
litorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} fs. Or as much as is sufficient to make a Ca-
taplasme.

A Ca-

A Cataplasme to assuage paine in Tumors.

Rec. Lactis vaccini lib. viij. medullæ panis triticeæ, li. j. ss. rad. liliorum, ʒvj. fol. malv. violarum, arthemisiæ, chamæmeli, ebuli, sambuci, ana, m. ss. seminis lini, & fœnugraci, ana, ʒj. iridis ʒiij. pingued. capi, axungia porcina, butyri recentis, ana, ʒiij. far. fabarum, ʒij ss. *Boyle them to a thicknesse, in the end adde too foure yolks of egges, and croci ʒij. Fiat.*

A Cataplasme to assuage paine in a hot cause.

Rec. Lactis vaccini lib. ij. seri lactis, lib. ij. medullæ panis triticeæ, lib. j. ss. pulpæ pomorum dulcium, lib. j. fol. malvarum; violarum, ana, m. j. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, ana, p. iij. *Bruise the herbes, and powder the flowers, then boyle them to a thicknesse, adding thereto olei violarum, ʒss. butyri recentis, ʒj. ss. croci, ʒij. vitellos duos. So mixe them.*

A Cataplasme to ripen tumors proceeding of a hot matter.

Rec. Malvæ, violarum, mercurialis, altheæ, solatri, chamæmeli, florum liliorum, sambuci, hyosciami, ana, m. j. *Boyle them in sufficient water with the head of a Weather, till they be tender, then cut them very small, and boyle them in milke, adding thereto farina fabarum ʒiij. farina lini, & fœnugraci, ana, ʒiij. olei aneti, chamæmeli, & meliloti, ana, ʒj. ping. capi & anseris, ana, ʒij. axungia suilla, ʒiij. micarum panis triticeæ ʒiij. ss. vitellos iij. Make them in forme of a Cataplasme.*

A Cataplasme to assuage paine.

Rec. Fol. malvarum, violarum, altheæ, sambuci, chamæmeli, ana, lib. ss. *Boyle them in eight pints of fountaine water till the third part be wasted, then straine them, and adde thereto ung. rosati, ʒij. ping. capi, & anatis, ana, ʒss. olei rosarum,*

rosarum, chamæmeli, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. farinæ scenugraci, & lini, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. medullæ panis triticeæ, \mathfrak{z} ij. Boyle them all in milke, and adde thereto vitellos trium ovorum.

A Cataplasme to assuage paine and suppurate tumours.

Rec. Fol. malvæ m.ij. erigeri m.j. Binde them in a linnen cloth, and boyle them in Veale-broth till they be tender, then stamp them very small, and adde thereto of new creame halfe a pound, micarum panis albi, \mathfrak{z} vij. sevi ovilis frustatim incisi, lib. ss. olei rosarum, \mathfrak{z} iiij. Boyle them till it be thicke, and in the cooling adde thereto vitellos duorum ovorum.

A maturative Cataplasme.

Rec. Fol. malvarum, florum violarum, meliloti, chamæmeli, lactucæ, ana, m. j. Boyle them in sufficient water till they be tender, and when they bee bruised and strained, adde to the straining, farinæ lentium, tritici, lini, & scenugraci, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. medullæ panis, \mathfrak{z} iiij. axungie porci, ping. capi, butyri recentis, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. ss. Boyle them altogether to the forme of a Cataplasme, stirring it well, and in the end adde too the yolks of two egges, and croci \mathfrak{z} ij.

A Cataplasme to maturate grosse and slimie matter in any part of the bodie.

Rec. Fol. Mercurialis, malvarum, chamæmeli, bis malvæ, betæ, aneti, sambuci, erigeri, ana, m. j. ss. Boyle them in salt broth till they be tender, then stampe them and boyle them againe in Whey, adding there to micarum panis, \mathfrak{z} viij. farinæ lini, \mathfrak{z} iiij. farinæ lupinorum, \mathfrak{z} j. farinæ hordeacæ, \mathfrak{z} iiij. axungie suillæ, lib. ss. butyri recentis, \mathfrak{z} x. and mixing them well make a Cataplasme.

A Caaplasme for a pestiferous Bubo or Carbuncle.

Rec. rad. lilij, \mathfrak{z} ij. malvæ, bis malvæ, violarum, ana, m. j. Calmateus.
farinæ

farinæ feminis lini, hordei & tritici, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. caricarum paria ij. florum chamæmeli, & violarum, ana, p. j. florum sambuci, \mathfrak{z} ss. *Boyle them and strain them through a cloth, adde thereto axungia suillæ, gallinæ, & vituli, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. olei amygdalarum dulcium vel lilij, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. croci, \mathfrak{z} ss. Make a Cataplasme.*

A Cataplasme for Anthrax or Carbuncles.

Idem.

Rec. Theriacæ, \mathfrak{z} j. axungia suillæ, \mathfrak{z} ss. succi scabiosæ, vel modicum symphiti vel symphytum cum sale & ovi vitello. *And to make the esear to fall away, Rec. malvæ, altheæ, violarum, ana, m. ss. farinæ tritici & adipis suillæ, an. \mathfrak{z} ij. vitellos ij. Make a Cataplasme.*

A Cataplasme for tumors or swellings in womens breasts.

Idem.

Rec. rad. altheæ, \mathfrak{z} iij. malvæ, violarum, ana, m. j. farinæ tritici, & hordei, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. *Boyle them in sufficient water, till the herbes be tender, then stampe them and straine them, adding to them butyri salis experti, \mathfrak{z} iij. axungia suillæ, \mathfrak{z} ij. vitellos duorum ovorum. And so make it to Art.*

A Cataplasme to put away the tumours in womens breasts, proceeding of the coagulation of milke.

Rec. Olei rosarum, lib. j. olei feminis lini, \mathfrak{z} iij. olei chamæmeli, medullæ crurium vaccarum, \mathfrak{z} iij. pulv. cort. rad. altheæ, \mathfrak{z} iij. feminis anisi, \mathfrak{z} ss. farinæ fabarum, \mathfrak{z} vj. vini rubr. \mathfrak{z} vij. gum. arab. in vino dissoluti, \mathfrak{z} j. *Mixe them to a Cataplasme.*

A Cataplasme for the swelling in the throat or necke.

Valeriola.

Rec. Fol. malvarum, altheæ, cum suis radicibus, ana, ij. fol. caulium rubr. violar. hyssopi, ana, m. j. caricarum pinguium, nu. xxx. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, ana, p. j. feminis lini & fœnugræci, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. capitum liliorum alborum, \mathfrak{z} ij. fursuris, p. j. *Boyle them all in water sufficient, stampe them*

them and straine them, and put too the straining, nidi hiru-
dinis (boyled before in oleo liliaceo, and with the whole
steeped in a morter, and after strained) \mathfrak{z} iij. farinae feminis
lini & fœnugræci, far. frumenti, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. Boyle the meales
with oximel to a convenient thicknesse, then adde thereto
axungia gallinæ recentis, butyri recentis, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. croci, 3 j.
olei liliacei, \mathfrak{z} iij. Mixe them to a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme to be used in Bronchocele, or the
swelling in the throat.

Calmateus.

Rec. rad. liliorum, brionia, cucumeris agrestis, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij.
ficuum maturarum paria vj. amygdal. amararum, \mathfrak{z} ij. scyl-
læ, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. colocynthidis, \mathfrak{z} ss. Let them boyle in equall por-
tions of Oyle and Malmsey, to the consumption of the wine,
then stampe and straine them, and adde to the straining fa-
rina fabarum & orobi, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. farinae lini & fœnugræ-
ci, medullæ crurium bubuli, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. olei nucum vel de
piperibus, vel irini. q. s. Mixe them, and make them in forme
of a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for a swelling in the throat to be applyed
to the outward part of the necke.

Idem.

Rec. rad. althææ, liliorum, & brionia, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. mal-
væ, violarum, & parietaria, ana, m. j. ss. Boyle them with a
Swallows nest in sufficient water: which being stamped and
strained, adde thereto axungia suillæ veteris salis expertis,
 \mathfrak{z} iij. axungia gallinæ & anseris, an. \mathfrak{z} j. far. fœnugr. & lini,
ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. fermenti acris, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. olei liliorum, chamæmeli,
ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. Mixe them and make a Cataplasme to be applyed
twice a day.

A Cataplasme for the tumor and inflammation
in the Coddles.

Rec. Rad. althææ, \mathfrak{z} iij. rad. liliorum, \mathfrak{z} ij. rad. cucumeri- Idem.
ris agrestis, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. malvæ, violarum, branca ursina, rosa-
rum, ana, m. j. sumitatum absynthij, m. ss. florum viola-
rum p. ss. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, sambuci, ana, p. j.

Boyle

Boyle them in sufficient water, and stampe them, and adde to the straining farina hordei, & fabarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. axungia gallina, \mathfrak{z} j. fs. olei chamæmeli, & rosarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. croci, \mathfrak{z} fs. Make a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for a tumor in the fundament.

Idem.

Rec. Lentium, p. iij. florum chamæmeli, sambuci, ana, p. ij. Boyle them and stamp them, then to the straining adde farina seminis lini & fœnugræci, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. butyri recentis, \mathfrak{z} ij. ping. anseris, \mathfrak{z} j. cerebrum ejusdem, vitellum ovi, croci modicum. Mixe them and make a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme to maturate the tumor in the flanke called Bubo venereus.

Andernacha.

Rec. Medullæ panis, \mathfrak{z} j. uvarum passarum enucleatarum, \mathfrak{z} j. butyri recentis, axungia, ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. fermenti, \mathfrak{z} v. lactis vaccini, \mathfrak{z} ij. croci, \mathfrak{z} j. Make a Cataplasme to be applyed twice a day.

A Cataplasme for a watrie tumour.

Parera.

Rec. Farinæ fabarum, orobi, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. Boyle them in decocto pulegij, origani, calaminthæ, salviæ, and adde to it pulveris chamæmeli & meliloti, ana, \mathfrak{z} fs. sulphuris vivi pulv. \mathfrak{z} ij. olei aneti, & chamæmeli, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. fs. Fiat.

A Cataplasme for watrie tumors and hydropicke bodies.

Plinius secundus

Rec. Cera citrinæ, lib. ij. fimi caprini, seminis apij, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. sambuci, \mathfrak{z} iij. nitri, gummi ammoniaci puriss. ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. fœnugræci, baccarum lauri, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. piperis albi, \mathfrak{z} ij. terebinthinæ, \mathfrak{z} iij. olei caprini, q.s. Fiat Cataplasma.

A Cataplasme to assuage paine in wounds, and to comfort them.

Valeriola.

Rec. Farinæ fabarum hordei, lentium, & lupinorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. farina seminis lini, & fœnugræci, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. farina orobi,

orobi \mathfrak{z} j. croci, \mathfrak{z} ij. Boyle the meales with a little vinegar and honie to the consistence of a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for a contused and bruised wound.

Rec. rad. althæ lib. fs malvarum & violarum, ana, *Calmetensis.*
m. j. Stampe, boyle and straine them, adding to the straining, butyri, olei com. ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. tres ovorum vitellos, croci modicum, farinæ tritici & hordei q. s. Make a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for the biting of a mad Dogge.

Rec. Cæpas albas num. iij. Make them a little hollow, *Valeriola.*
fill up the hollow againe cum theriaca, and set on their covers againe, rost them under the coales till they be soft: then stampe them and straine them through a Searce. After adde to pulv. utriusque aristolochiæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. galbani, bdellij. myrrhæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} fs. pulv. cancerorum fluvial. \mathfrak{z} v. Mixe them together in forme of a Cataplasme.

A Cataplasme for contused flesh, coming of some fall or stripe.

Rec. absynthij virentis m. j. olei rosacei \mathfrak{z} ij. lactis mulieris \mathfrak{z} j. aquæ rosarum, album. ovorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. Mixe them to a thicknesse.

A Cataplasme against ulcers in the yard.

Rec. aquæ vel succi plantag. aquæ rosarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. *Andreas*
aceti rosati, \mathfrak{z} ij. album. ovorum duorum. pulv. boli arme- *Lacina.*
nij, sang. draconis, corolli, rosarum, myrtillorum, cort. mali punici, * terræ spragitidos ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. Labour them in
a mortar to the forme of a Cataplasme. ** That is, terra lemnia. See Gal simp. fac. lib. 9.*

A Cataplasme for ulcerations in womens breasts.

Rec. Malvæ, absynthij, ana, lib. j. fs. Boyle them in water till they be tender, then bruise them finely, and adde to them axungiæ suillæ lib. j. vini malvat. lib. j. pul. centaurij, \mathfrak{z} iij. helenij \mathfrak{z} iij. gariophylorum \mathfrak{z} j. Boyle them untill

till the wine be wasted, then put in the hearbs, stirring them well. When all is cold, put to it cumini in fine powder three ounces, and make it to Art.

A Cataplasme to assuage paine.

Pareus.

Rec. Micæ panis in lacte vaccinae infusæ lib. j. fs. Let it heate upon the fire, then adde olei violarum, & rosarum, ana, ʒ iiij. vitellos ovorum nu. iiij. pulveris rosarum rubr. chamæmeli, & meliloti, ana, ʒ ij. farinae fabarum & hordei, ana, ʒ j. Fiat Cataplasma.

A Cataplasme to appease paines in the joynts, and cease inflammations.

Clowes.

Rec. Fol. malvarum, ana, violarum m. ij. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, rosarum, ana, m. j. fs. Boyle these in the broth of Veale, Chicken, or new Milke, till the hearbs be tender, then stampe them, and put to olei rosæ. amygdalini, ana, ʒ j. fs. farinae fabarum, ʒ iiij. farinae hordei ʒ ij. medullæ panis q. s. croci ʒ ij. vitellorum ovorum nu. iiij. And eight ounces of this Muscilage: to wit, Rec. rad. althææ m. ij. seminis lini & psyllij, ana, ʒ iiij. fœnugræci ʒ j. fs. Infuse these in faire water, and white wine, of each lib. j. for twelve houres, then boyle it, and straine it to Muscilage. Make a Cataplasme.

A most effectuell Cataplasme for hydrocele.

Pansier.

Rec. Stercoris vaccaæ lib. j. baccarum lauri ʒ ij. myrrhæ, ʒ j. cumini ʒ fs. sem. petroselinij, ʒ iiij. ireos ʒ ij. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, hypericonis, ana, p. ij. farinae lupinorum ʒ j. fs. farinae fabarum, ʒ j. farinae orobi ʒ j. sulphuris ʒ ij. lixivij lib. ij. olei hypericonis & chamæmeli, ana, q. s. Fiat Cataplasma. Adding to in the end, Methridati ʒ ij.

A

A Cataplasme for the asswaging of paine in inflammation of the eyes.

Rec. Fol. papaveris albi sub cineribus coctorum, carnis pomorum dulcium similiter coctorum, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. croci 3 j. farina sem. foenugraci 3 ss. lactis mulieris $\frac{3}{4}$ j. ss. olei rosarum q. s. Fiat Cataplasma.

A Cataplasme for Erisypelas where it is properly called the Shingles.

Rec. fimi columbini, recentis q. s. misceantur cum farina triticea. Apply it as a Pulteis; but cold, and cover it with a colwort leafe for three daies. Within three or foure dressings it cureth. Ex manuscripto.

A Cataplasme for a wrench or straine.

Rec. Cepæ, apiij, senecionis, ana, q. s. fevi ovini, as much as you judge sufficient for the proportion of your hearbs, chop them small together, and boyle them in urine, and so, hot, apply them upon a blew cloath (saith the Author.) Ex manuscripto.

A Cataplasme for a Felon.

Exfurfire & aceto, boyled together to a Pulteis, and hot Carey, applied.

Another.

Rec. Acetosæ, fol. calthæ, ana. m. ss. rad. lillij albi 3 j. Ex Manuscripto
Stampe them a little together; lappe them in a Docke leafe, roast them under the embers, then take and binde them hot to the place. This will breake and heale it.

An excellent Cataplasme for Bubo to draw and suppurate.

Rec. rad. brionix lib. ss. cepam j. rad. althex recentis D Foster.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij, fol. malvarum siccarum p. j. hydropiperis m. j. ficum, passularum enucleatarum, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. Boyle them very
D well

well, then stampe them, and adde fermenti, axungie suillæ
insulsæ, butyri recentis, ana, ʒ ij. euphorbij pulv. ʒ j.
Mixe them according to Art.

A Cataplasme which you may have atwaies ready to repell
phlegmon, and all fluxe of cholericke humors in the
beginning.

Calthrop.

Rec. Oximel. simpl. ʒ xiiij. nucis cupressi ʒ ij. Powder
the latter very fine, and then boyle both together to the
forme of a Cataplasme. Spread it somewhat thicke when you
apply it.

Cataplasma ad strumas & scrofulas egregium.

D. Foster.

Rec. Lanceolata, plantaginis, caprifolij, bursæ pasto-
ris, betonica, graminis leucanthemi, scabiosa, solani, a-
grimonix, ana, m. iij. Beate them together in a mortar, and
straine out the juyce. Take as much mel as of those juyces,
also as much succi apiij as of all the rest, and againe as much
mel as of that: boyle all together, and put to as much fari-
næ hordei as is sufficient to make it in fit forme.

CAVSTICKES.

A Raptory of great force to open an Aposteme, mortific &
Fistula, &c.

Arnaldus.

REc. Cineris fabarum two parts, calcis vivæ pulv. par-
tem tertiam. Put to them water, and make a Lee:
which is never strong enough, untill it will beare up an egge,
therefore strengthen and renew your first order untill you
have it fit for your purpose. When you have your Lee strong
enough, resolve therein calcem vivam pulverizatam, au-
ripigmentum, saponem saracenicum, as much of each as
you see good, and mixe them all to the forme of an Unguent.
Another.

Another Causticke.

Rec. Pulveris sublimati 3 ij. succi hyosciami 3 j. *Mixe A Doct. Fost. ro.*
them and drie them together: afterward make them into
most fine powder.

A most excellent Ruptorie.

Rec. Calcis vivi opt. lib. j. Burne the same againe in a Balibrop.
fire of charre coales three or foure houres: after powder it
finely. Put it in fixvij barbitonforis lib. ij. and boyle them
together in a brassee panne untill they be thicke. Hereof make
tents and Trochiscs round, flat, and every forme that may
serve your purpose. When you will occupie them, wet one
side of them with spittle, and lay it to the place, and in one
houre it will pierce the thicknesse of halfe an inch. Keepe
them in a glasse close stopped.

*An excellent and approved Causticke that rooteth out all
callous of Fistulaes and foule spongius growings of
cancerous ulcers.*

Rec. Vitri antimonij, what quantitie you will, grinde *M. Matthias.*
it exceedingly fine, then put upon it succi apiij. & mellis ro-
facei, of each a little, proportionably; grinde them so toge-
ther, increasing your liquid quantities still proportionably,
untill you have brought all to the forme of a thinne Vn-
guent.

*An Vnguent to canterize a veyne that will not otherwise
stay bleeding.*

Rec. Vng. populei, 3 ss. vitrioli usti, 3 ij. mercurij sub-
limati 3 iij. Fiat unguentum.

Another strong Ruptorie or deepe Causticke.

Rec. Calcis non extinctæ 3 ix. cinerem de cerro (which *Incerto auctore.*
Dyers use) on these poure as much water as will cover them,
and two fingers breadth above: steepe them so long till the

ashes and calx have yeelded their force : then cleere out the water and put to it new calx and cineres as before. Doe thus eight times. Rec. capitelli istius cyathum j. olei cyathum j. and boyle them together to the wasting of the Lee at a gentle fire.

Another Ruptorie more gentle.

Rec. Lixivij fortis lib. ij. vitrioli albi \mathfrak{z} iij. calcis vivæ optimè combustæ q. s. Mixe and boyle them at a gentle fire to the forme of an Unguent.

C E R O T E S.

A Cerote that doth mundifie and resolve in the cure of Nodus.

Vigo.

Rec. Muscilag. althææ, lini scænugræci, & ficuum siccarum ana, lib. j. olei chamæmeli, liliorum & cymini, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ping. gallinæ, anseris, & porci liquafactæ, terebinthinæ, sepi castrati liquefacti, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. litharg. auri \mathfrak{z} viij. Boyle them to the consumption of the Muscilage, and with sufficient white Wax make a Cerote, first adding thereto, gummi ammoniaci, galbani, in aceto dissolutorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. iridis recentis, subtiliter trituriati \mathfrak{z} j. ss. Boyle them together, and reserve it to your use.

A Cerote to be used in the cure of Nodus.

Vigo.

Rec. rad. althææ decoct. & cribellat. \mathfrak{z} iij. olei liliacei, chamæmeli & rosacei ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ping. gallinæ, anseris, olei amygdalarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. sevi vitulini, medullæ crurium vituli, ana, \mathfrak{z} x. terebinthinæ \mathfrak{z} j. ss. diachylonis albi sine gummi \mathfrak{z} ij. litharg. auri & argenti ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. Boyle them at the fire, stirring it well till it have obtained a black colour, then put in white Wax sufficient for a Cerote.

A most excellent Cerote to dissolve all manner of hard knots and ganglous tumors.

Rec. Gummi ammoniaci, \mathfrak{z} vj. radicū altheæ & bri- Banaster.
onix, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. turpeti mineralis, \mathfrak{z} ss. butyri recentis \mathfrak{z} j.
ss. Dissolve the gumme in vinegar, powder and searse the
rootes: mixe all together, and with ceræ albæ \mathfrak{z} j. make it
a Cerote.

*A Cerote to be applied to nodes or knots proceeding
ex lue Gallica.*

Rec. rhabarb. electi \mathfrak{z} ij. aloes optimæ, \mathfrak{z} ss. bdellij, am- Remerue.
moniaci, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. saponis vene. \mathfrak{z} vj. terebint. \mathfrak{z} ij. ss.
Dissolve your gummes in vinegar, your Sope in simple aqua
vitæ, beate the rest into powder, and so mixe them according
to art. When you will use it, take a thinne plate of lead, lay
it in soake in strong vinegar and salt, and lay it upon the
plaister, shifting it twice a day during the space of a mo-
neth.

A Cerote for womens breasts not cancerated.

Rec. Diachylonis albi gummati \mathfrak{z} ij. ping. gallinæ, me- Vigo.
dullæ crurium vituli, & vaccarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. olei amygd-
larum dulcium, butyri recentis ana, \mathfrak{z} v. olei chamæmeli,
aneti, & liliorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. ping. anseris & anatis, ana,
 \mathfrak{z} vj. ss. muscilag. altheæ & sem. lini, ana, lib. ss. Boyle
them to the consumption of the Muscilages, straine them,
and with white Wax make a Cerote.

A Cerote for the tumor in the breast called Sephiros.

Rec. olei rosat. viol. ung. Galeni, an. \mathfrak{z} ij. ping. vituli, ana- Vigo.
tis, olei amygd. dulc. ana, \mathfrak{z} j. muscilag. altheæ & psyllij, an.
 \mathfrak{z} ij. muscilag. sem. cytoniorum \mathfrak{z} ij. Boyle all to the con-
sumption of the Muscilages, straine them, and adde to suc-
cisolatri & plantag. ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. Boyle them againe to the wa-
sting of the jnyces, and straine them againe, adding white
Wax

Waxe sufficient for a cerote, and last of all litharg. auri & argenti, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. tutia alexandrina, \mathfrak{z} j. camphora ad artem trituratione \mathfrak{z} j. ss. far. hordeacea, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. Mixe them continually, stirring them untill it be cold.

A Cerote for a Kanker.

Rec. Olei rofat. olei myrtini, ana, lib. ss. fevi vituli & vacca, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. succi plantag. & solatri, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. Boyle them together to the consumption of the juyces, and straine them, and adde to them litharg. auri & arg. ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. boli armenij, terra sigillata, cerusa, minij, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. Set them on the fire againe, stirring them well, and so in the end put to camphora \mathfrak{z} j. Boyle them till it be blacke.

A Cerote for tumors in womens breasts.

Calametes.

Rec. Rad. althea, coct. lib. ss. ping. anatis, \mathfrak{z} j. medullæ crurium vituli & bovis, ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. fevi vaccini, \mathfrak{z} iiij. olei rosarum, \mathfrak{z} j. olei chamaemeli & aneti, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. olei liliorum, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. Mixe them, and with sufficient white Waxe make a Cerote.

A Cerote for swellings in womens breasts.

Rec. olei sem. lini, \mathfrak{z} viij. olei rosac. \mathfrak{z} iiij. mellis despumati, \mathfrak{z} iiij. cera alba, \mathfrak{z} ij. farina fabarum, \mathfrak{z} iiij. myrrha, \mathfrak{z} ss. ammoniaci, \mathfrak{z} j. fenugraci \mathfrak{z} j. ss. lithargyrij, \mathfrak{z} iiij. salvia sicca, \mathfrak{z} ss. Dissolve your gummes in vinegar, and make your Cerote to Art.

A Cerote for hard tumors in womens breasts.

Rec. Olei sem. lini, lib. ss. olei rosarum, chamaemeli, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. olei amygdalarum dulc. olei liliacei, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. vini albi, lib. ss. axungia suilla, pingued. capi, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. cera citrina, li. j. ammoniaci, \mathfrak{z} j. bdelli, \mathfrak{z} ss. Dissolve the gummes and boyle them untill the wine be wasted, and adde thereto farina fabarum, \mathfrak{z} xij. iridis, \mathfrak{z} j. camphora, \mathfrak{z} iiij. florum chamaemeli & meliloti, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. Powder what is to be powdered, and make a Cerote in good forme.

A Cerote for Bubo veneris.

Rec. rad. althææ, lib. fs. capit. liliorum alborum, \mathfrak{z} ij. *Vigo.*
Boyle them all with the broth of flesh, and stampe and strain
them, then set them on the fire, & cum oleo chamæmeli \mathfrak{z}
iiij. olei rosarum, \mathfrak{z} j. ping. vituli diachylonis, alb. ana, \mathfrak{z}
ij. and with sufficient Waxe make a Cerote.

A Cerote to be used in the cure of a Rupture.

Rec. Pulv. pro ramice, per Iho. Vigonem descripti & \mathfrak{z} *Vigo.*
me particula pul. introducti, \mathfrak{z} iiij. symphiti utriusque \mathfrak{z} x.
terebinthinæ clarissimæ, \mathfrak{z} ij. fs. olei mastic. olei omphac.
ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. olei terebinthinæ, myrtini, ana, \mathfrak{z} fs. litharg. auri
& arg. ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. sevi hircini, \mathfrak{z} v. Boyle the Oyles and Li-
tharge with a little vinegar together (till the same vinegar
be wasted) at a strong fire, then let them boyle a little with
the juyce of Comphery: after adde to the Terebinthine,
and boyle them at a gentle fire, stirring them well. Last of
all with sufficient white Waxe, put in all the powders, and
make a Cerote in good forme.

A Cerote for the Rupture.

Rec. Litharg. auri, lapid. hæmatitis, sang. draconis, bo-
li armenij, galbani, thuris, costi dulcis, sarcocollæ, masti-
cis, mummiæ, ammoniaci, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. vermium terrestr.
piciis navalis, colophonix, propoleos, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. terebinthi-
næ, \mathfrak{z} iiij. rad. consol. ma. mi. & mediæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. rosarum
rubrarum, myrrhæ, aloes, ana, \mathfrak{z} fs. gallarum contusarum,
balaustiorum, aristolog. rotund. ana, \mathfrak{z} j. fs. visci quercini,
 \mathfrak{z} fs. sevi ovini, lib. j. vini rubr. succi lymphici majoris, ana,
 \mathfrak{z} iiij. Boyle the juyces with the sheepes sewet and gummes
to the consumption of the juyces and wine, then adde to them,
being strained, all the rest in powder.

A Cerote for the Hemrhoydes.

Rec. Chamæmeli, anethi, seminis lini, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. olei *Vigo.*
D 4 de

de chrysomelis, & de amygdalis dulcis, butyri, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. fs. fevi vaccini & vituli, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ping. gallinæ, anatis & anferis, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. muscilag. sem. & rad. altheæ, psyllij, lini, malvæ & violarum, ana, lib. j. fs. litharg. auri, \mathfrak{z} iiij. *Mixe them at the fire, and make a soft Cerote in good forme, adding thereto tereb. purg. \mathfrak{z} ij. fs. and reserve it to your use.*

A Cerote for the Hemrhoydes.

Rec. Succ. violarum, malvarum, parietariæ, altheæ, tapfibarbati, chamæmeli, meliloti, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. olei vitellorum ovorum, \mathfrak{z} fs. olei seminis lini, \mathfrak{z} ij. olei chamæmeli, \mathfrak{z} fs. olei amygdal. dulc. & aneti, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. ping. anatis, \mathfrak{z} ij. ping. capi & anferis, muscilaginis altheæ & psyllij, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. carniū pomorum dulc. \mathfrak{z} iiij. fevi bovini & vitulini, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. farinæ fabarum, \mathfrak{z} j. fs. litharg. auri & arg. ana, \mathfrak{z} v. *Boyle them to a true substance, adde to them terebinth. \mathfrak{z} iiij.*

A Cerote to be used in the cure of Undimia.

Vigo.
Rec. Fol. malv. violarum, ana, m. j. rad. linguæ bovinæ, \mathfrak{z} ij. rad. altheæ, lib. fs. sem. cytoniorum, \mathfrak{z} iiij. hordei mundi, m. ij. *Boyle them all in sufficient water untill the Barley be broken: straine them well, adde to them olei rosac. myrtini & violacei, & chamæmeli, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ung. rosati, ung. Galeni, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. fevi vituli, hædi atque caprini, an. \mathfrak{z} j. fs. Boyle all together a little, then with white Wax sufficient make a Cerote, adding thereto farinæ fabar. farinæ hordei, ana, \mathfrak{z} j.*

A Cerote to maturate tumors.

Rec. Cera. rubr. lib. fs. resina, \mathfrak{z} iiij. fevi cervini, \mathfrak{z} viij. fs. butyri recentis, \mathfrak{z} ij. ammoniaci, dragaganti, arabicæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. muscilag. altheæ, \mathfrak{z} iiij. ping. capi & anferis, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. terebinthinæ, masticis, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. fs. olibani, \mathfrak{z} fs. olei rosarum, chamæmeli, meliloti, violarum, ana, q. s. *Make a Cerote with pleasant wine.*

A Cerote against inflammation.

Rec. Cera alba, \mathfrak{z} iiij. axungia porcina, in aqua plantag. lot. \mathfrak{z} iij. olei rosac, \mathfrak{z} iij. ss. fevi cervini, \mathfrak{z} ij. omnium santalorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. florum nymphaeae, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. coralli albi, & rubr. ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. spodij, \mathfrak{z} ss. margaritarum, \mathfrak{z} ss. camphora, \mathfrak{z} j. rosarum rubr. \mathfrak{z} j. Powder what are to be powdered, and make a Cerote in good forme.

Another for an inflammation.

Rec. Olei amygdalarum, \mathfrak{z} ij. cera pura, \mathfrak{z} iiij. terebinthinae venetae in aqua plantag. lotae, \mathfrak{z} ss. lapid. calaminaris, tutiae in vino albo extinctae, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. plumbi albi, cerusae, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. litharg. auri & arg. ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. Mixe them with the juyce of honsleeke sufficient, and make a Cerote.

A Cerote to be used in Apostumes of the stomacke.

Rec. Olei chamemeli, absynthij, de spica, ana, \mathfrak{z} x. olei citri, & rosarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. pingued. gallinae, anatis, olei liliorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. matricariae, m. ss. anthos, scaenanthi, ana, parum, calami aromatici, cinamomi, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. menthae romanae paululum. Boyle them altogether with sweet wine till it be consumed, then straine it, and with white Waxe sufficient make a Cerote, adding thereto croci \mathfrak{z} ss.

A Cerote to be used in the cure of tumors in the hands, fingers and feet.

Rec. Rad. althaeae, \mathfrak{z} iiij. rad. iridis, \mathfrak{z} j. Boyle them in water untill they betender, stampe and straine them: put to diachylonis alb. gummati, \mathfrak{z} iij. i. ping. gallinae & anatis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. olei chamemeli & liliorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. olei spicae & aneti, ana, \mathfrak{z} v. ceroti issopi gal. \mathfrak{z} x. Mixe them altogether on the fire, let them boyle a little, then with sufficient Waxe make a cerote.

A cerote

A Cerote of Betonie to heale in all outward parts being mundified.

Vesalius.

Rec. Fol. pimpinellæ, betonicæ, pilosellæ eupatorij, salviæ, palegij, millefolij, consolid. ma. mi. & mediæ, caprifolij, ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. thuris, masticis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. iridis, aristolog. rotund. ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. ceræ albæ, \mathfrak{z} iiij. gummi elemi, \mathfrak{z} ij. resinæ pini, \mathfrak{z} v. terebint. olei aneti, ana, \mathfrak{z} vij. vini albi odorati q. s. Bruise the herbes and infuse altogether eight dayes in wine, then boyle them at a gentle fire untill two parts be wasted, stirring them well: after straine and coole it, then worke it with hands in water: and let it lye in foure pints of milke, either of Goats or Sheepe, (first being made into rowls) one whole day. Lastly, labour it well with hands, and reserve it to your use.

A Cerote for wounds in the head or other parts.

Rec. Terebint. lotæ in vino cretico, \mathfrak{z} iiij. resinæ pini, \mathfrak{z} iiij. ceræ citrinæ, \mathfrak{z} iiij. ss. ammoniaci, \mathfrak{z} ij. myrrhæ, \mathfrak{z} j. masticis, thuris, mummiæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. olei rosarum, \mathfrak{z} iiij. succi betonicæ, lib. ss. olei rosac. \mathfrak{z} iiij. Boyle the Waxe, Rosin, Oyle and juyces together to the consumption of the juyces, then adde to the ammoniacum dissolved in Malmesey, after that, the other powders, and last of all the Terebinthine.

A Cerote to be used in wounds of the armes, hands or feet.

Rec. Olei rosarum, violarum, chamæmeli, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. sevi vituli, lib. ss. axungia suillæ, \mathfrak{z} ij. ping. gallinæ, medul. crurii vituli, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. vermium terrest. lot. cum vino albo, \mathfrak{z} ij. butyri recentis, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. muscilag. altheræ, lib. j. Boyle all to the consumption of the Muscilages with an easie fire: then straine them through a strong canvas cloth, whereto adde, litharg. auri, & argent. ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. minij \mathfrak{z} vj. With sufficient white waxe make a cerote at the fire in good order, and put thereto terebint. abjetinæ, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. masticis, \mathfrak{z} j. Let

Let them boyle a walme, and make the Cerote in good forme.

A Cerote for contusions in the head.

Rec. Sarcocollæ, mastice, terebinthinæ, an. ʒ j. gummi elemi, ʒ x. colophonix, resinæ pini, ana, ʒ ss. ammoniaci, ʒ ij. succi betonicæ, symphiti utriusque, an. ʒ j. succi apij, ʒ vj. *Boyle them in vini albi odoriferi, lib. iiii. till the wine be wasted, straine it strongly, adde to it ceræ albæ & olei mastichini, q. s. So make a cerote in good forme.*

A Cerote for the pricking of nerves and strokes of the joynts.

Rec. Ceræ albæ, lib. ss. farinæ orobi, & lupinorum, ana, ʒ iiii. euphorbij, ʒ ss. olibani, ʒ j. vermium terrestr. in pulv. ʒ iij. ss. farinæ fabarum, ʒ ij. bdellij, ʒ iij. sarcocollæ, ʒ iij. sagapeni, ʒ ij. matricariæ, caudæ æquinæ, ana, ʒ ss. succi florum chamæmeli, ʒ j. cort. rad. althææ desiccæ, ʒ iiii. rad. lilior. ʒ iiii. vini rubr. ʒ vij. olei rosarum, ʒ iiii. olei euphorbij, ʒ ij. olei lumbricorum, ʒ iij. olei liliacei, ʒ ij. ss. olei aneti & amygdalar. dulc. ana, ʒ j. ss. mellis rosarum, ʒ iiii. butyri recentis, ʒ iiii. *Powder what is to be powdered, dissolve the gummes in vinegar, then boyle altogether untill the wine be consumed, and so make it.*

A cerote to cleanse bones, and cause flesh in ulcers.

Rec. pulv. peucedani, aristol. rotund. oppoponacis, euphorbij, ana, ʒ j. terebinthinæ, ʒ iij. ceræ, ʒ j. aceti, ʒ ij. *Mixe and boyle them to the substance of a cerote.* *Vesalina.*

A Cerote to restore broken bones.

Rec. Sigilli Salomonis, ʒ iiii. rad. althææ, ʒ viij. fol. *Vigo.* plantag. m. ij. *Boyle them till they be tender, then stampe them, and with sufficient white Wax make a soft cerote, adding thereto olei rosarum & myrtini, ana, ʒ ij. terebint. claræ, ʒ j. ss. ung. agrippæ & dialthææ, ana, ʒ ss. boli armenij, ʒ vj. sang. draconis, ʒ iij. thuris, ʒ j. santal. omnium ʒ ij.*

3 ij. This Cerote may be applyed after the seventh day, if need be.

A Cerote for fractures.

Vigo.

Rec. Rad. althææ, lib. j. pedum vituli num. ij. Boyle them in water and pleasant wine, then straine the roots, and to the straining adde olei myrtini, omphacini, ana, ʒ iiij. olei mastichini, ʒ j. ss. terebint. clariss. ʒ x croci subt. triti, ʒ ss. sang. draconis, terræ sigillat. ana, ʒ ss. thuris, ʒ ij. farinæ fabarum, ʒ j. ss. Mixe them, and with sufficient white waxe make a Cerote in good consistence.

A Cerote to comfort a fractured member.

Vigo.

Rec. Rad. enulæ & sigilli Salomonis decoctorum & cribellatorum, ana, ʒ iiij. rad. althææ decoct. & crib. ʒ ss. olei chamæmeli, aneti, myrt. ana, ʒ j. ss. agrippæ & dialthææ, ana, ʒ vj. olei mastichini, ʒ ss. vermium terrestrium, lot. cum vino, ʒ j. ss. chamæmeli, schænanti, rosarum, absynthij, ana, parum, vini odoriferi, cyathum, j. Boyle all till the wine be wasted, then being strained adde to them farinæ fabarum, hordei, pulv. rubi, ana, ʒ vj. sang. draconis, mummia, ana, ʒ iiij. croci, ʒ j. sandal. omnium, ana, ʒ j. ss. terebint. clariss. ʒ j. Boyle them with sufficient white Waxe, and the strainings of the roots to the forme of a Cerote.

A Cerote for fractures which doth not onely stop humors, but also consolidate.

Rec. Olei rosarum, lib. j. olei myrtini, lib. j. boli armeni, ʒ ij. ss. sang. draconis, ʒ j. mummia, ʒ ss. nucis cupressi, ʒ iiij. radic. symphiti ma. ʒ vj. gummi arab. dragaganti, thuris, masticis, sarcocollæ, ana, ʒ iiij. farinæ volat. ʒ ss. farinæ fabarum, ʒ iiij. ss. balauft. malecorij, ana, ʒ j. ss. terræ sigillat. lapid. calaminaris, litharg. auri & arg. ana, ʒ ij. sandal. alb. & citrin. ana, ʒ j. sevi cervini, ʒ iiij. ceræ albæ, ʒ iiij. ss. resinæ, ʒ iiij. ros. rub. sicc. ʒ ss. aceti rosacei, ʒ j. alb. ovorum, ʒ iiij. Melt those which are to be melted, then put

to the powders, and when it is cold, put in the whites of eggs, and make a Cerote.

A Cerote recovering members weakened for default of nourishment.

Rec. Ping. capi, anatis, anseris & cygni, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. butyri recent. \mathfrak{z} ij. olei vulpini, \mathfrak{z} j. olei liliacei, \mathfrak{z} f. olei myrt. \mathfrak{z} ij. olei sambuci & euphorbij, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. picis nigri, \mathfrak{z} iiij. colophonix, \mathfrak{z} ij. resinæ pini, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. ammoniaci, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. tereb. \mathfrak{z} ij. salviæ, rosmarini, ana, m. j. Bruise the hearbs, and boile them to the consumption of the juyces, then straine it, and adde thereto ceræ novæ, \mathfrak{z} j.

A Cerote for a member consumed for lacke of nourishment.

Rec. Olei vulpini, olei amygdal. dul. & liliorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. olei chamæmeli & aneti, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. olei euphorbij, olei salviæ, olei rosmarini, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. olei sambuci, \mathfrak{z} vj. pingued. capi, anatis, & anseris, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. succi dauci, \mathfrak{z} ss. picis nigri, \mathfrak{z} iiij. colophonix, resinæ pini, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. myrrhæ, \mathfrak{z} j. vini cretici, lib. j. Boyle them to the consumption of the wine to the forme of a Cerote.

A Cerote for the Gout.

Rec. Succirad, ebuli, \mathfrak{z} iiij. resinæ pini, \mathfrak{z} ss. terebint. \mathfrak{z} Weckerus. ss. olei vulp. chamæmeli, an. \mathfrak{z} ij. cremoris feminis altheæ, cremoris feminis lini & scœnugraci, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. opoponacis, sagapeni, ammoniaci, in aceto dissolutorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. croci, \mathfrak{z} j. ceræ q.s. Mixe them and make a Cerote in good forme.

A Cerote to be used for paine in the joynts.

Rec. Enulæ in aqua decoctorum, pistorum & cribellatorum, lib. j. figilli Salomonis, rad. ebuli, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. olei myrtini, chamæmeli, petroselini, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. olei tereb. \mathfrak{z} j. ss. tereb. purg. \mathfrak{z} ij. olei vulpini, liliorum, spicæ, laurini & sambuci, ana, \mathfrak{z} x. ceræ albæ, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. Boyle them to a soft Cerote, Vigo.

Cerote, adding in the end, farina fabarum, & cicerum, ana, ʒ iij. ss. styracis liquidæ 3 j. thuris 3 iij. Mixe them well together, and make a Cerote in good order.

A Cerote very good against the Gowt or Sciatica.

Rec. Cerae ʒ x visci quercini ʒ j. tereb. ʒ j. ss. ammoniaci, galbani, myrrhae, ana, ʒ ss. picis navalis ʒ j. olei genistæ, chamæmeli, anetini, rosac. ana, ʒ ij. colophonix ʒ j. succi plantag. succi amarici, ana, ʒ ij. vini odorati lib. ss. sevi vitulini, caprini, ana, ʒ j. *Boyle them to the consumption of the wine, adding thereto rosarum rubr. 3 ij. florum chamæmeli, meliloti & genistæ, ana, ʒ ss. croci 3 iij. ss. cassiæ extractæ ʒ iij. muscilag. sem. lini, foenugraci, & rad. althææ, ana, 3 ij. muscilag. psyllij 3 j. ss. Dissolve the gummes, and powder what is to be powdred, framing your Cerote according to art.*

A Cerote to comfort the sinewes, and assuage paine.

Rec. Chamæmeli, meliloti, aneti, arthemisiæ, ana, m. j. cremoris, rad. althææ lib. ss. pulv. rad. althææ ʒ v. medullæ crurum vaccarum ʒ iij. pingued. capri & anatis, ana, ʒ j. ammoniaci dissoluti in vino malvaticæ, ʒ iij. butyri recentis ʒ j. ss. olei aneti & liliorum, ana, ʒ iij. cera ʒ vj. terebint. ʒ iij. fursuris tritici torrefactilib. ss. *Bruise the hearbs finely, and put to the branne, then melt the Waxe. Oyle, and fats together, and make a Cerote in good forme.*

A Cerote to mollifie tumors, and assuage paine in the gowt.

Rec. Olei liliacei, anethini, ana, ʒ iij. olei rosarum ʒ ij. olei chamæmeli ʒ j. gummi ammoniaci ʒ vj. bdellij dissolut. in oleo liliaceo ʒ ij. ss. cassiæ extractæ cum decoctione chamæmeli, majoranæ & absynthij ʒ ij. opij 3 j. æsympi ʒ ij. micarum panis ʒ j. myrtillorum ʒ ss. croci ʒ ij. cremoris psyllij ʒ ss. medullæ crurum vaccarum ʒ ij. ss. pingued.

gued. capi, anatis, anseris, butyri recentis, ana, 3 iij. vini albi 3 iij. cera albæ 3 vij. terebint. 3 iij. *Melt the Waxe, Oyle, Butter, and Marrow together: then put in the Cassia and bread crummes, and last of all the rest, so make a Cerote in good forme.*

A very good Cerote for cancerous ulcers.

Rec. Emplastri diachalciteos lib. j. ung. hyoschiami, ^{Banester;} ung. populnei, ung. rosacei ana. 3 iij. plumbi usti & loti 3 j. tutiæ præparatæ 3 ij. succi plantag. & folani, ana, 3 iij. camforæ 3 j. *Powder that which is to be powdered very finely, mixe them together at a gentle fire, and at the end put to as much Waxe as needeth to make a Cerote.*

A very good Cerote for all inflammations, also to cease paine and take away the sharpe biting humor of virulent ulcers.

Rec. Cera citrinæ, sevi ovini, ana, lib. ij. resinæ lib. j. ^{Banester;} butyri recentis 3 vj. lumbricorum præparat. lib. ss. opij in aceto dissoluti, 3 j. croci 3 ss. hyoschiami m. iij. aceti lib. j. *Stampe the hearbs and boyle it with the rest (except the opium and crocus) to the wasting of the liquors: then adde the rest, and make it according to art.*

A Cerote to be used by order of sparadrap, and is not a- bly approved in all ulcers.

Rec. Minij lib. j. cerussæ lib. ss. saponis albi 3 iij. olei ^{Imparted by} lib. ij. cera 3 ij. *Mixe them according to art. Many have* ^{W. Martin.} *beene healed hereby, with admiration. It doth mundifie, in- carne, cease paine, and cicatrize: and removeth the hard edges of ulcers. Obtained of a Doctor of the Chancerie.*

A Cerote that moderately wipeth, but forcibly dryeth, and cicatrizeth both wounds and ulcers.

Rec. Olei olivorum 3 xij. sevi ovini vel cervini, 3 xij. sevi hircini, 3 iij. succi prassij 3 xij. *Boyle these to the con- sumption*

sumption of the iuyce, then adde cinabrij \mathfrak{z} j. cerusæ \mathfrak{z} vj. litharg. auri \mathfrak{z} iiij. Boyle them againe to a blacke colour, continually stirring them. Lastly, adde terebinthinæ \mathfrak{z} ij. ceræ albæ, \mathfrak{z} xij. Fiat Ceratum molle.

A Cerote to asswage paine of inflammations, gowtes, or otherwise.

Baker.

Rec. Ceræ albæ \mathfrak{z} j. croci \mathfrak{z} j. opij. \mathfrak{z} iiij. olei rosac. q. s. Opium & crocus in aceto macerentur. Then incorporate them with the Waxe and Oyle to a Cerote. Apply it to the place it selfe; and also for a good compasse about it. Shift it often.

CLISTERS.

A Clister mollificative in the cure of Phlegmon.

Calaneo.

Rec. althææ, totius, malvæ, attriplicis, violarum, parietariæ, branchæ ursinæ, lactucæ, ana, m. j. quatuor sem. frig. contusorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. sem. anisi, fœniculi, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. prunorum dulc. paria vj. florum violar. buglossæ, nymphææ, ana, p. j. Boyle them, and take of the decoction after it is strained one pound and a halfe, sacchari, mellis rosaticolati, ana, quart. ss. olei violarum \mathfrak{z} iiij. ss. salis tantillum. Let this be ministred long before meate.

A Clister for the going forth of the navell.

Wackerus.

Rec. Anisi, cymini, ameos, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. rutæ m. j. ss. Boyle them in water sufficient, and take of the decoction \mathfrak{z} x. put thereto olei rutacei, laurini, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. salis indi, salis gemmæ, ana. \mathfrak{z} ss. sacchari rubr. \mathfrak{z} j. ss. Make of them a Clister to be ministred every day before meate.

A Clister for the inflammation of Vulva.

Calaneo.

Rec. Herbarum mollientium, ana, m. j. betonice, mellis,

liffæ, ana, m. ss. florum chamæmeli, stæchados, sambuci, ana, p. j. prunorum & caricarum pinguium, ana, paria vj. seminis anisi & faniculi, ana, ʒ ij. sem. cartami contusi ʒ j. agarici trochisc. ʒ iiij. sem. lini & fœnugræci, ana, ʒ ss. colocynthid. ʒ j. ss. *Boyle them in water sufficient, then in one pound and halfe of the strained decoction, dissolve cassia cum zaccharo & catholico, ana, ʒ ss. elect. indi majoris vel benedicti 3 vj. olei de lilijs ʒ iiij. succi cyclaminis, mellis rosati colati, ana, ʒ j. ss. vitellos duos ovorum, salis parum. Fiat Clister.*

A Clister for a fluxe of choler chancing about wounds.

Rec. Fol. mercurialis, betarum, caulium ana, q. s. sem. *Vesalius.* cartami, fol. centaurij minoris violarum ana, ʒ j. *Boyle them in sufficient water: and take of the decoction one pound and a halfe, or one pound, hieræ simpl. cassiæ extractæ, ana, ʒ ij. mellis rosati colati, ʒ iiij. salis cochleare unum, olei violæ ʒ iiij. Fiat.*

A Clister for the biting of a mad Dogge.

Rec. Malvæ, althææ amborum cum radicibus, matrum violarum, branchæ ursinæ, mercurialis, melissophylli, ana, m. j. florum chamæmeli, meliloti & rosmarini, ana, p. j. epithymi ʒ ss. furfuris p. j. *Boyle them all in the broth of a Weathers head, and fat guts, sufficient, untill they come to the measure of a pinte, then strained adde thereto, catholici, ʒ j. confectionis hamech, ʒ iiij. olei violacei ʒ iiij. facchari rub. ʒ j. Fiat Clister.* *Valeriola.*

A Clister for wounds in the belly and side.

Rec. malv. althææ, mercurialis, betæ, caulium rubrorum, ana, m. j. thymni m. ss.atureiæ tantundem, florum chamæmeli, & meliloti, ana, p. j. sem. lini, fœnugræci, anisi, aneti, ana, ʒ iiij. furfuris p. j. *Boyle and straine them, dissolve in one pound of the straining catholici ʒ j. hieræ picræ Gal. ʒ iiij. olei violacei, ʒ iiij. zacchari rubr. ʒ j. Fiat.* *Valeriola.*

A Clister for erosion of the intrals in the cure of Alopecia Gallica.

Calmetius.

Rec. Hordei integri lib. ss. malvarum, violarum, ana, m. ij. Make a decoction, in a pound thereof dissolve vitellorum ovorum nu. ij. olei violacei \mathfrak{z} iij. ping. capræ, \mathfrak{z} ij. olei rosarum \mathfrak{z} j. ss. Make the Clister, which must be put in warme, that the fat be not cold, and cast it often if neede doe require.

A Clister to be used in the cure of the ulcers in the yard.

*Andreas
Lacuna.*

Rec. Fol. malvarum, violarum, parietariæ, & lactucæ, ana, m. j. hordei mundati, prunorum damascenorum, ana, p. j. Boyle them in sufficient water, adde to the strained decoction, pulpæ cassiæ \mathfrak{z} j. rhodomelitis, olei violacei, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. &c.

COLLERIES.

A Collierie to comfort and stay the fluxe of humors in the eyes.

Vesalius.

Rec. Boli armenij, \mathfrak{z} j. tutiæ, tang. draconis, dragaganti, gummi arab. ana. \mathfrak{z} ss. Grinde them with aquæ rosacæ lib. j. which being mixed together, put them into a narrow mouthed Viall of glasse well stopped: and let them boyle in balneo mariæ the space of an houre: then remove it from the fire, and put into the same vini granatorum \mathfrak{z} ij. This done, straine it, and droppe it into the sore eye warme twice a day.

A Collierie for the matter contained in the eyes betweene Cornea and Vvea.

Vigo.

Rec. Aquæ rosarum, aquæ myrtillorum vel plantag. ana, \mathfrak{z} j. aquæ faniculi, vini alb. ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. sarcoc. cum lacte muli.

mulieris nutritæ, tutiæ preparata ana, ʒ ij. sacchari candi de syrupo rosarum ʒ j. myrob. citrinorum ʒ ss. sief albi sine opio, sief de thure, ana, ʒ j. ss. *Worke ali together finely in a mortar, and use it.*

A Collierie for the eyes.

Rec. Aquæ faniculi, rosarum, euphargiæ, ana, ʒ j. cre- *Presalim.*
moris fœnugraci ʒ ij. *Wherewith mixe tutia optima præ-*
par. ʒ ij. *Adake it, and use it warme.*

Another.

Rec. Aquæ rosarum, plantag. ana, ʒ j. tutiæ prepara- *Vigo.*
tæ ʒ j. ss. aqua florum myrtillorum ʒ j. ss. fol. sempervivi
ʒ x. album. ovorum aliquantulum sub prunis decoctorum
num. iij. sief alb. sine opio ʒ j. ss. camphoræ gran. iij.
Let them stand foure houres. Use it warme.

A Collierie for rednesse and running of the eyes.

Rec. tutiæ preparata ʒ j. aloes cicotrinæ ʒ ss. campho- *Guzdo.*
ræ ʒ j. aquæ rosac. lib. j. ss. vini granatorum lib. ss. *Powder*
what is to be powdred, mixe them with the rest, and seethe
them a little on the coales, and straine it to your use.

A Collierie for Ophthalmia in the state.

Rec. Cerusæ dilucæ ʒ viij. amyli ʒ iij. cadmiæ vst. lot. *Galen.*
ʒ ij. gummi arab. olibani, ana, ʒ j. opij ʒ ss. *Mixe them*
with raine water sufficient for a Collierie.

Collyrium alhum Rhasis.

Rec. Cerusæ abluta ʒ viij. amyli ʒ iij. sarcocollæ nu- *Rhazes.*
trita cum lacte asinino, gummi arab. dragaganti ana, ʒ ij.
opij ʒ v. *Mixe them with raine water, and make a Colle-*
rie.

A Collierie for any bloudie suffusion in the eye.

Rec. Hamatitis abluta ʒ iij. aris vsti ʒ ij. corallij, mar- *Guzdo.*
garit.

garit. perforatar. ana, 3 ss. gummi arabic. dragaganti, ana, 3 ij. ss. piperis, 3 ij. cerusæ lotæ 3 j. arsenici rubr. sang. draconis, croci, carabæ, ana, 3 ss. *Mixe them with the bloud of a Henne, and use it with womens milke that suckleth a maid childe.*

A Collierie in the beginning of Ophthalmia, if the matter be cold.

Mesua.

Rec. Sarcocollæ, 3 v. spicæ 3 ij. rosarum, croci, ana, 3 ij. amyli, aloes, gummi arab. dragag. ana, 3 j. opij. 3 ss. *Mixe them with raine water, and apply thereon a plaster of Mallowes and Dill sodden with wine.*

A Collierie for Ophthalmia in his declination.

Acronius peful.

Rec. Tutia præparatæ, 3 ss. lapid. calaminaris præparatæ, 3 ij. gariophyllor. num. v. mellis 3 j. vini albi 3 ij. aquæ rosar. quart. j. camphoræ 3 j. *Mixe it to art.*

A Collierie for wounds in or about the eyes.

Rec. Aquæ rosarum 3 ij. ss. lactis mulieris 3 iiij. vini albi odoriferi 3 ij. ss. sarcocollæ, myrrhæ, aloes epaticæ, zacchari candi, ana, 3 iiij. ss. tutiæ præparatæ 3 ij. mellis rosarum 3 ij. sief. albi sine opio 3 j. *Dissolve the sief, Sugar, and Gumme, in womans milke with the rose-water and wine, then put in the sief with tutia finely powdred, but not before all the rest be strained.*

A Collierie for a Fistula.

Weckerum.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ 3 ij. vini malvat. 3 j. mellis rosati colat. 3 x. myrrhæ, radicum peucedani triti, ana, 3 ij. sarcocoll. aloes, ana, 3 j. ss. *Mixe them, and let them boyle one halme, use it with a syringe.*

A Collierie to cicatrize an ulcer in the yard.

*Andreas
Latina.*

Rec. Aquæ plantag. & rosar. ana, 3 iiij. sacchari lapidificentis, 3 j. cerusæ, argenti spumæ, aluminis rochæ, ana, 3 j. ss. camphoræ 3 ss. *Make a Collierie.*

A

A Collierie for an ulcer in the yard.

Rec. rad. alther, sem. lini, fœnugræci, ana, ʒ ij. Boyle *Idem.*
them in three quarters of a pinte of water, till the third part
be wasted, then straine the muscilage through a cloth, and
put thereto olei amygdal. dulc. ʒ ij. and so make it.

A Collierie to be used in an ulcer in the yard.

Rec. Centauriæ minoris, apij, caudæ æquinæ, ana, m. ss. *Idem.*
hordei contus. ʒ j. Boyle them in two pound of pure water
till the halfe be wasted, then straine it, and adde thereto
rhodomelitis, vel mellis centauriæ ʒ ij. Fiarque.

A Collierie for ulcers in the eyes.

Rec. Aquæ rosar. ʒ ij. aqu. caudæ æquinæ ʒ j. ss. sief de *Vigo.*
thure ʒ ss. Then straine it, and with the sief make a Colle-
rie, adding thereto vini odoriferi ʒ ss.

A Collierie for ulcers about the huckle bone.

Rec. Vini albi lib. j. aq. plantag. aq. rosar. ana, quart. j. *Lasfrancus.*
auripigmenti ʒ ij. floris aris ʒ j. Grinde them finely, and
mixe them with the rest, and make a Collierie to be admini-
stred by a syringe.

A Collierie which doth mundifie and incarnate a rotten and filthy ulcer.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ ʒ ij, myrrha, aloes, ana, ʒ ij. thuris *Vigo.*
ʒ j. ss. croci ʒ j. peucedani, sarcocollæ, ana, ʒ j. ss. Mixe
them and use it.

To clarifie the eye-sight.

Rec. Fellis porci, fellis angullæ, fellis galli gallinacei, *in manifestis*
ana, even portions: temper them cum melle & aqua fonta-
nea limpidissima: so keepe it in a brazen vessell, and put
thereof into the eyes.

Decoctions, Dyet, and Wound-drinkes.

A Drinke to waste Scrophules and kernelly knots.

Petrus Hif. 10.
Liebault,

Succus herbæ sanctæ mariæ & agrimonix, mixed cum vino rubro, and given every day to drinke from the beginning of March to August.

Another often proved.

Petrus Hif. 10.
Lieb.

Succus agrimonix, & serum lactis given on an emptie stomacke for nine dayes together everie decreasing time of the Moone.

A Decoction or Drinke to cure the Rupture.

Rosa Anglicana.

Rec. Plantag. rosarum, jaceæ alb. & nigræ, consolidæ ma. & mino. aventiæ (that is, gariophyllatæ) valerianæ, caudæ equinæ, verbenæ, ana, m. j. epatic. m. ij. cinamomi, nucis moscatæ, corallij albi & rubr. ana, ʒ. ss. zacchari vel mellis, ana, lib. ss. vel q. s. Hereof make your decoction, and if there be added sumac, radix brusci, and quinq; nervia, it will be more available.

A Drinke for greene wounds.

Clewes.

Rec. Vini albi, lib. viij. aquæ com. lib. x. zacchari albi, lib. ij. consolidæ utriusq; filicis aquaticæ, calendulæ, ophioglossi, chelidonij, polipodij quercini, nummulariæ, lilij convallij, sanamundæ, diapensia, veronica, verbenacæ, pimpinellæ, ana, m. j. Boyle all these in balneo mariæ five houres, and so let it rest till it be cold. Let the patient drink thereof three times a day, but especially morning and evening.

*A vulnerarie Drinke to be used the first
seven dayes.*

Rec. Consolidæ utrinque, veronicæ, cyclamini, ana, m. *Quercetanus*
j. astacos ex purgatos nu. iiii. vini albi. mensuras, ij. Circu-
late them in balneo three dayes, after that straine them, and
hereof give a spoonfull in the morning.

Another.

Rec. Oculorum cancri pulv. ʒ ss. mummiæ, ʒ ij. boli
armeni, ʒ j. ss. agrimonix, ophioglossi, veronicæ & cycla-
mini, ana, m. j. spermatis ceti, ʒ j. Let them mixe and ma-
cerate together with white wine all one night in balneo ma-
riæ. Hereof give two spoonfulls morning, and evening also if
need be. These drive away inflammations, and are conveni-
ent where are burnings.

*A wound Drinke to be used after those first
seven dayes.*

Rec. Macis, oculorum cancri, zedoariæ, ana, ʒ iij. mum- *Quercetanus*
miæ, galangæ minoris, ana, ʒ ij. nucis vomicæ, ʒ j. ss. To
these being grosse beaten and put into a glasse vessell, powre
upon them vini albi mens. j. ss. Macerate them in a most
gentle heat two dayes. The quantitie is one spoonfull mor-
ning and evening: the vertue cannot bee sufficiently com-
mended.

A wound drinke for poisoned shot.

Rec. Florum vincæ, pervincæ, lilij convallij, ana, p. j. *Quercetanus*
galangæ, zedoariæ, ana, ʒ ij. boli armenix veræ, mummiæ,
ana, ʒ j. spermatis ceti, ʒ ss. vini albi mens. ij. Digest and
circulate them in bal. mariæ foure dayes. Use it one spoon-
full at morning and evening.

*A wound drinke to be used where bones are
fractured by gun-shot.*

Rec. Aristolochiæ, cyclaminis, serpentariæ, consolidæ *Quercetanus*
E 4 utrius-

utriusque, geranii, ana, m. j. fabini m. ss. macis, zedoaria & oculorum cancri, ana, ʒ ss. mummiæ, galangæ minor. ana, ʒ j. ss. Shred and stampe the hearbes finely, the rest make into grosse powder, boyle them in a double vessel foure houres cum vini albi mens. j. and use it morning and evening. This (saith the Author) is better then all those splints wherewith some are sore tormented.

A wound drinke.

Gilbertus.

Rec. Sanicula, sanamunda, rumicis, canabis, sem. caulium rubr. consolida minoris, rubia majoris, of each a quantitie: bruisse them and boyle them in wine perfectly, and let them abide in the wine all one night after: in the morning straine it and give part thereof. This cureth any wound laying aloft but a plantaine leafe.

Another.

Gilbertus.

Rec. Caulium rub. canabis, apij, rubia ma. ana. a like quantitie, and make it in manner aforesaid.

Another.

Gilbertus.

Which is to be made ex apio, arnoglossa, lanceolata, sanamunda, consolida, utraque rubia & caule.

Another.

Gilbertus.

Ex sanamunda, pimpinella, salvia, carduo benedicto, agrimonia, pede columbino, plantagine, centinodio, lingua avis, & spergula.

Another.

Gilbertus.

Ex sanamunda, betonica, salvia, hederæ terrestri, agrimonia, pilosella, pimpinella, violaria, plantagine, melagine. Draw out the juyce of these hearbes, and boyle it with your wine, then give it to drinke: but marke that you withdraw daily of the quantitie of your melag. which was added, lest the wound should at first too suddenly close together.

Ano-

Another.

Ex angellica, betonica, agrimonia, pilosella, hederæ ter- *Gilbertus.*
restris, septem nervia, violaria, but least of the angelica.
Boyle them in wine, let the patient drinke of it thrice a day,
and the oftner the sooner whole.

Another.

Rec. Betonica, agrimonia, fragaria, asari, violaria, lin- *Gilbert.*
guæ bovis, ambrosij, plantaginis, quinque folij, hyperici,
spica lingue avis, pimpinella, ana, m. j. Stampe them and
boyle them in wine, straine them, and put to honie, and an
hundred graines of pepper, if the partie have no fever.

Another which he much commendeth.

Is to be made ex caule rubr. & rubia, & teneritatibus ru- *Gilbert,*
micis & sem. canabis vel teneritate ipsius herba & lana-
munda, & consolida minore & fanicula, of each a like pro-
portion, save that you must take a double portion of the ru-
bia, stampe your herbes and seethe them in wine to the wast-
ing of the third part. This may you also sweeten with honie
or sugar for delicate persons, and give thereof morning and
evening.

Certaine rules which the Author observed in
the ordaining of the drinks.

1 That if there were danger of a fever, then these drinks
were made with water and Sugar, and not with Wine and
Honie.

2 That the patients diet should be free from milke, cheese,
egges, fruits, and flesh of ungelded beasts or fowls, and that
he should eat unleavened bread. As for carnall copulation
all other Authors forbid.

A more extraordinarie practise by wound-drinks,
which the same Author delivereth.

Rec. Succum pilosillæ, give to the patient (that is woun-
ded

ded in what place soever) to drinke: if he cast it againe, he shall dye: if he retaine it, he shall live: and then for the first day give him to drinke plantaginem & fragariam: the second day give him to drinke those and gariophyllatæ: the third day adde to those three pilosellam, and give him so to the fifth: the fifth day put to the former hederam terrestrem till the seventh day. After which you shall in the same order begin to withdraw, till you come to the herbes of the first day, wherewith you began.

Another order which Gilbertus sheweth to have beene practised by some.

First they wash the wound with warme water, next they apply the lard of Bacon stamped with Wormwood for three dayes: after that whites of egges with flaxe for foure dayes. In the meane time they give also a drinke made ex vino vel cervisia & medietate mellis, with which also is boyled succus consolida mi. & faniculæ, & absynthij, & fœniculi, of which they gaue every morning a full cup fasting, which would issue out by the wound and mitigate paine: then applyed they to consolidate the wound when it was mundified. Rec. olibani, sarcocollæ, ana, pares portiones, aloes, quantum est medium istorum. Make these in fine powder, which then shall consolidate the wound in two dayes, though it bee very large. Also pulvis cornu cervini shutteth up a wound, and taketh away the moyst disposition.

A Drinke to prove the curcablenesse of a wounded patient.

Rosa Ang.

Rec. De succo pimpinellæ quantum testa ovi capit. Give it to the wounded patient to drinke: if he cast it againe he shall dye; otherwise not, but it shall go all forth at the wound Greene. Some draw forth the juyce with white wine, and so give it to drinke.

Another.

Rosa Ang.

Rec. Betonicæ, levistici, nepitæ, provençæ, ana, ʒ j.

Mixe

Mixe them with a little hony and give it : if it go forth by the wound he shall live; if not, he shall dye.

Another.

Rec. Rubiæ majoris, sumitatum canabis cum semine ranaceti silvestris & oleris rubei, and give it to drinke : if it go all forth by the wound he shall live : if not, he shall dye. Rosa Angl.

A healing Drinke.

Rec. Pimpinellæ, buglossæ, sanamundæ, agrimonix, an. m. ss. Pound them and mixe them with water, wine, or ale, and so give it. It will go forth by the wound and heale well. Rosa Angl.

Another.

Rec. Sanamundæ, fol. canabis, fol. caulis rub. pilosellæ, buglossæ, nardicelticæ vel gallicæ, saluincæ, ana, m. ss. seminis canabis, ʒj. Pound them in a mortar with very good wine, and decoct them a little, and thereof give three spoonfuls in the morning, and three a good while after dinner. Rosa Angl.

Another.

Rec. Pedis columbini cum radice sua, radic. consolidæ, radic. osmundæ, ozimi, cardui benedicti, fenationis, fabariæ, sumitat. rubi, ana, q. s. Bruise them and put them into a pot, and powre upon them white wine or ale, and give it morning and evening for nine dayes. It cureth any wound or rupture. Rosa, Angl.

Another.

Rec. Plantag. gariophyllatæ, sem. canabis, ana, q. s. rubiæ majoris plus. If there be a bone broken, adde consolidæ minoris in double quantitie. If the wound bee in the head, boyle them in water; if in the bulke of the bodie, boyle them in ale; and if the hurt be beneath the navel, then see the them in wine. Rosa Angl.

*A wound-drinke in case that nature needeth
reliefe and strengthening.*

Rosa Angl.

Rec. Zinzibris albi, galangæ, cinamomi, cardamomi,
ana, \bar{z} j. piperis longi, \bar{z} ls. gentianæ, 3 ls. croci, 3 j. Make
your infusion in very good wine, and give of it twice a day
for three dayes.

The like is made.

Rosa Angl.

Ex vino optimo & cinamomo & spica, & zinzibre &
cubebis, gariophyllis, nuce moscata, calamo aromatico &
salvia. And it excellently comforteth and refresheth woun-
ded persons. But in wounds of the breast put in his drinke,
hyssope, liquorice, raisins, and sugar: give also diapenidion
and diadragagantum.

A wound drinke.

Paracelsus.

Rec. Cervisiæ recent. coctæ, mensuras xx. succi herbæ
cornu cervi mensuram, j. Let them purge, and sine together
to be drunke, three times a day.

Another chiefe one.

Is, ex succo de cornibus cervi distillato.

Another.

Paracelsus.

Rec. Rad. cyclaminis, \bar{z} ls. diapensia m. j. consolidæ
media m. ls. Boyle them in lib. ss. vini to the consumption
of the third part: to these may be added in this sort for to
give, Rec. decocti, \bar{z} iiij. olei cariophyllorum distillati, 3 j.
Mixe them, and hereof give three times a day to drinke.

Another.

Paracelsus.

Rec. Saniculæ, pyrolæ, centaureæ, betonicæ, ana, m. j.
consolidæ regalis, agrimonie, ana, m. ij. Boyle them in old
white wine in balneo maris one houre or two so stopped as
there be no breathing out.

Ano-

Another.

Rec. Ophioglossi m. iiij. alchimilla m. ij. pirolæ minoris m. j. periclimeni m. j. s. rhabarbari ʒ j. reupontici ʒ iiij. *Paracelsus.*
Boyle all together in wine, in manner aforesaid.

Another.

Rec. Angellica ʒ ss. mummiæ ʒ j. spermatis ceti ʒ ij. glandium ʒ ij. consolidæ minoris m. ij. cyclaminis ʒ ij. pyrolæ utriusque ana, m. ij. vini q. s. whereto you may adde a third part of water, or as you see good. *Paracelsus.*

Another.

Rec. Baccarum juniperi lib. ij. well bruised with these following: pyrolæ utriusque, periclimeni, faniculæ alb. radic. ana, m. ss. ophioglossi, m. j. s. consolidæ ma. aristolochiæ, ana, ʒ v. persicariæ ʒ iiij. Distill them all together, and after in that water seethe what vulnerarie hearbs you will; adding to baccas juniperinas cum cinamomo. *Paracelsus.*

Another.

Rec. Flor. spicæ, m. j. hypericonis, m. iiij. verbasci m. ij. betonicæ, centaurij minoris, prunellæ, ana, m. ss. *Paracelsus.*
Of these prepare your drinke in manner aforesaid.

Another excellent wound drinke.

Rec. Equiseti (that kinde which is called Hippuris) filicis floridæ, ana, m. j. musci clavati, lichenis, ana, m. ss. centaurij majoris, prunellæ, consolidæ mediæ, rubiæ tinctorum, faniculæ, cariophyllatæ (both roots and leaves) geranij cretici, betonicæ, virgæ aureæ, ana, m. j. Stampe all these hearbs, and put them into an earthen pot with vini albi lib. xij. and boyle them on a gentle fire to the consumption of the halfe, then straine it, and put to it mellis depurati & opt. lib. vj. Let it boyle a little, hereof give two spoonfuls at morning, and as much at night in the distilled water of the greater Comfrey. *Iarret.*

Ano-

Another excellent distilled wound drinke for delicate persons, whose taste and eye must both be satisfied.

Ranoster.

Rec. Hyperici m. ii. scabiosæ, m. j. agrimoniz, m. j. fs. consolidæ ma. & mi. ana, m. ij. fs. salvia, hyssopi, ana, m. j. polypodij ʒ iiij. rad. consolidæ ma. ʒ ij. rad. helenij ʒ v. glycyrrhizæ ʒ vi. mellis despumati lib. fs. (vel zacchari) vini cretici lib. vi. stillatisij liquoris cardui benedicti & scabiosæ, ana, lib. j. Simul contundantur & reponantur in vase figulino per 10. dies: Then with a glasse Limbeck, distill it at a gentle fire, and give thereof ʒ ij. early in the morning, as much before dinner, and againe as much before supper one houre. Also use the same for a fomentation or injection to the wound.

A wound drinke for the head.

Quercetanus.

Rec. Florum lilij convallij & betonicæ, ana, p. j. galangæ, macis, ana, ʒ iii. peisicariæ, chelidonij, vincæ pervincæ, veronicæ, & centaurij, ana, m. fs. *Macerate them, and use them morning and evening.*

A wound drinke for the breast.

Quercetanus.

Rec. Succij verbenæ, betonicæ, veronicæ ana, ʒ ii. aquæ cinamomi lib. i. *Macerate them as before.*

Another for that purpose.

Schylandrus.

Rec. Consolidæ majoris & mediæ, saniculæ, betonicæ, ana, m. i. ophioglossi, agrimoniz, ana, m. fs. rhabarbari ʒ fs. mummiæ sinceræ ʒ ii. spermatis ceti ʒ i. *Decoct them in a double vessell close stopped, give tenne drammes at a draught morning and evening.*

A vulnerarie drinke for wounds in the belly.

Quercetanus.

Rec. Boli armeni ʒ fs. consolidæ utriusque, ana, m. i. galangæ, ʒ ii. *Temper them with wine as aforesaid.*

A decoction for wounds in the head.

Rec. Passularum enucleatarum, glycyrrhizæ ana, \mathfrak{z} i. tamarindorum, jujubarum, iridis, hyssopi ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. hordei \mathfrak{z} ii. fœnugræci \mathfrak{z} ii. capillorum veneris \mathfrak{z} ss. Boyle them in a pottle of raine water till halfe be wasted, and keepe it to your use.

Another.

Rec. Hordei mundi m. ii glycyrrhizæ razæ \mathfrak{z} iii. sem. fœniculi \mathfrak{z} i. ss. jujubarum & sebesten, ana, nu. x. passularum enucleatarum \mathfrak{z} i. sacchari candi \mathfrak{z} iiii. hyssopi m. i. capillorum veneris \mathfrak{z} i. sacchari rosarum \mathfrak{z} i. Boyle them in sufficient quantitie of water till halfe be consumed, then straine it and clarifie it with the white of an Egge, and in the end, adde thereloch de pino \mathfrak{z} i. and use it.

A wound drinke especially against fistulous dispositions of wounds in the breast.

Rec. Pilosellæ, pimpinellæ cum radicibus gariophyllatæ, rad. gentianæ, atque arthemisiæ, matrum violarum subrubentium, brassicæ veterum foliorum, cymarum canabis, senationum, rubiæ, quæ bene mundata sint, ana m. i. cinamomi, galangæ, cardamomi, meligettæ, gariophyllorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. vini albi adorati lib. xx. When these have boyled to the halfe, straine them, and put to, mellis despumati lib. ii. Againe, seethe them at a soft fire in a glasse vessel, to the wasting of a pinte more. Hereof give lib. ss. or \mathfrak{z} iiii. in the morning foure houres before dinner.

Alfonsus
Ferrina.

A drinke for the curing of ulcers.

Rec. Vitrioli \mathfrak{z} v. Hang it in a vessell with twenty measures of wine: so let them worke, and fine together. Give a spoonefull at a time.

Paracelsus.

Another.

Rec. Vini recentis mensuras xl. Let it purge with liquor.

Paracelsus.
ris.

ris tartari distillati lib. j. And hereof give one spoonfull at a time.

Another.

Paracelsus.

Macerate the hearb centaury in aqua ardente, and after draw out his quintessence after the common manner. Of this extraction, give tenne graines in one spoonfull of some vulnerarie distilled water.

Another.

Paracelsus.

Seethe Esula, hearb, root, and seede in sero lactis, till you have his substance, then straine it, and after seeth away all his liquor gently, and keepe the thicke remainder, whereof give a little every day in the morning to drinke.

A fistula drinke of great commendation.

Petrus His.
to Liebault.

Rec. Caulium rub. fœniculi, abrotani, tanaceti, fragaria, fol. rubia majoris, herba Roberti, plantaginis, apij, foliorum canabis, ana, like quantitie, artus muris. Boyle them in white wine, and adde to honie: hereof both give to drinke, and inject also into the ulcer.

Another to be used in like sort, being of manifold experience.

Petrus His.
to Liebault.

Rec. rad. & fol. vel sem. sinapis, sumitatum lapatij acuti, rad. althæ, ma. pimpinella, fol. caulis rub. ana, like quantitie, tanaceti q. s. Decoct them in wine, straine them and put in some honie.

A decoction for a hydropike body that hath ulcers.

Rec. Ligni sancti lib. j. ss. rad. china ʒ j. aqua fontana lib. xvj. vini albi lib. ij. cui addas radicem asparagi, fœniculi, apij, petroselin, graminis, rusci, rubia tinctorum, iridis recentis, ana, ʒ ij. radicem azari, cort. rad. tormentilla, tamarisci, capparis, ana, ʒ j. agrimonie, cychoria, ceteracis, capill. ven. ana, m. j. foldanella m. j. ss. aniso-

aniforum, passularum enucleatarum num. xx. cinamomi electi 3 iij. cicerum rubr. p. ij. trium florum cordialium, ana, p. ij. maratri, ameos, ana, 3 iij. sem. melonum contul. 3 j. bulliant ad consum. unius partis, deinde exprime & adde syr. de eupatorio 3 iij. Clarifie and make it sweete, cum santalo citrino, cinamomo & iride, ana, 3 j. Make your decoction for foure daies.

A great decoction to provoke sweate, called Syrupus Sancti Ambrosij.

Rec. Milij excorticati p. j. aquæ pluvialis lib. j. ss. D. Foster. Boyle them till the seede doe breake, then put to them vini albi veteris lib. ss. then give them a heate together, and after straine them Hereof give sixe ounces at a draught, morning and evening after evacuation. This shall provoke sweate, yet more strongly if ramentum cornu taurini be boyled also cum milio.

A decoction for such as are weake and addicted to melancholy, being affected with lues venerea.

Rec. Ligni aloes 3 ij. cinamomi 3 j. coriandri præparati 3 iij. sebesten, jujubarum, ana, 3 j. glycyrrhizæ razæ 3 j. florum cordialium m. j. hæc omnia ex aquæ lib. x. usque ad tertias concoquantur, inde colentur & addatur sacchari 3 vj. Matthioli.

A drinke of Almond milke for such as have ulcers in the yard.

Rec. Amygdalarum dulcium à pelliculis mundatarum 3 j. sem. frigidorum ma. recent. & mundat. ana, 3 ss. seminis papaveris albi 3 j. Beate them together, and steepe them in the decoction of liquorice, and after the milke is strained out and made indifferent warme, adde thereto sacchari clarissimi 3 j. to make it sweet, and so minister it. Andreas Lacuna.

A decoction for a Fistula.

Rosa Anglicana. Rec. Cardui benedicti, pedis columbini, ana, m. j. eupatorii, summitatum rubi ana, m. ss. *Decoct them, and with honie make it as a syrope, which give the Patient to drinke, and lay upon the Fistula the substance of the hearbs.*

A drinke for the Fistula in the inner parts.

Rosa Anglicana. Rec. Agrimonix, tapfibarbati, sanamundæ, chelidoni, absynthij, brioniæ, fol. caulis rub. herbæ Roberti, pedis columbini, summitatum rubi, pimpinellæ, salviæ, cardui benedicti, lanceolatæ, hyssopi, plantaginis, gallitrici, abrotani, marrubij albi, millefolij, caprifolij, scolopendriæ, ana, partes æquales, *boyle them in water, wine, and honie, and give it to drinke morning and evening.*

A drinke for the Fistula.

Paracelsus. Rec. Aquarum cyclaminis, de folijs serpentinx, sophiæ, ana, ʒ iiij. *Mixe them for a draught, of such give foure ounces for a quantitie morning and evening unto the end.*

Another.

Rec. Aquarum de cornibus cervi, centaureæ, consolidaæ aureæ, ana, ʒ iiij. parthenionis ʒ iiij. ss. *To these adde rhabarbari, mannæ electæ, spermatis ceti, ana, ʒ j. This mixture standing in a vessell, must be often times stirred together, and give thereof to drinke morning and evening, one spoonefull, and three spoonefuls of wine immediately upon that.*

A drinke for the biting of a mad Dogge.

Ex manuscripto. Rec. rutæ, p. j. alli ʒ ss. nucleorum nucum avellanarum m. j. *Stampethem and straine them with stale Ale, adde thereto theriacæ opt. ʒ j. Give it the Patient warme, and the dregges strained from it, apply to the sore.*

To

To tame and kill the Canker by inward cure.

Ius cancrorum flavialium ex lacte asinino v. diebus exhibitus, ita ut totidem subinde diebus ipsimet cancri comedantur. *Such a course (saith the Author) being seven times performed, maketh the Cancer in a woman most gentle and tractable, so as the rest may be performed by the use of simple epithemes.* *Alimant.*

DEFENSATIVES.

A Defensative to be used in the cure of Gangrana.

Rec. Olei rosarum, omphacini, olei myrtini, violarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. aceti acerrimi \mathfrak{z} ij. succi plantag. solani, absynthij, scabiosæ, consolidæ minoris, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. *Boyle all together to the consumption of the juyces, then adde thereto boli armenij, sang. draconis, omn. sandalorum, macis, cinamomi, squinanti, ciperi, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. Mixe them together, and with Waxe sufficient make it in a good forme.* *Guydo.*

Another for the same.

Rec. olei rosati, myrtini, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. ss. succi plantag. & solatri, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. *Boyle them to the consumption of the juyces and adde to the straining ceræ albæ \mathfrak{z} j. ss. farina fabarum, hordei & lentium ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. sandalorum omn. ana, \mathfrak{z} ij ss. boli armeni \mathfrak{z} j. pulveris myrti, \mathfrak{z} j. Mixe them, and make a defensative to be applyed round about the place.* *weckerus.*

A Defensative for wounds.

Rec. Olei rosac. lib. j. olei cham. \mathfrak{z} iiij. butyri recentis \mathfrak{z} iiij. cerusæ, terræ sigillatæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. sandali alb. & citr. ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. lapid. tutiæ \mathfrak{z} j. quatuor sem. frigidorum majorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. coralli albi \mathfrak{z} iiij. albumin. ovorum nu. ii. acet.

ceti rosacei \mathfrak{z} i. sang. draconis \mathfrak{z} iii. Powder which are to be powdered, and melt the rest with vinegar: and after it is removed from the fire, put in the rest of the powders, stirring them well untill they be cold.

Another.

Clowes.

Rec. Empl. diachalciteos lib. j. ss. succi sempervivi, plantag. solani, ana, \mathfrak{z} i. ss. olei ros. \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. olei myrtini \mathfrak{z} i. albuminum ovor. nu. ii. aceti ros. \mathfrak{z} i. Milce.

A Defensative to be used in wounds in the armes.

Vish.

Rec. Olei rosati, olei myrtini, ana, \mathfrak{z} iii. olei chamæmeli, \mathfrak{z} ii. farinæ fabarum & hordei, ana, \mathfrak{z} i. boli armeni, terra sigillatæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} vi. sandalorum omnium, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. rosarum, myrtillor. ana, \mathfrak{z} i. ss. ceræ albæ. \mathfrak{z} i. ss. aceti rosac. \mathfrak{z} iii. succi plantag. succi solatri, & lactucæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. Melt the Waxe with the Oyle and the juyces, and let them boyle one walme, and mixe it to the manner of a plaister.

A Defensative for an ulcer.

Valeriola.

Rec. Vnguenti debolo, \mathfrak{z} vi. omn. sandalorum \mathfrak{z} i. ss. pulveris myrtillorum, & rosarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} ii. olei rosac. & myrtini, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. aceti rosarum \mathfrak{z} ii. albumen unius ovi. Mixe them well together, and use it.

A Defensative to be used when any of the vertebres are broken.

Vesalius.

Rec. olei myrtini, olei rosarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiii. ceræ albæ \mathfrak{z} i. ss. Melt the Waxe with the Oyles at a gentle fire, and before it be cold, adde thereto boli armenij \mathfrak{z} i. omnium sandalorum \mathfrak{z} i. farinæ fabaceæ \mathfrak{z} x. farinæ hordeaceæ \mathfrak{z} i. ss. Mixe them, and apply them in place of a Cerote.

A Defensative to be applied in the taking of a member.

Rec. Boli armenij \mathfrak{z} iiij. terræ sigillatæ, plumbi ustri^a ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. ss. sempervivi, succi plantag. & absynthij, ana \mathfrak{z} j. aceti rosacei, albuminum ovorum, ana. q. s.

A Defensative very comfortable.

Rec. olei myrtini \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. olei rosarum \mathfrak{z} ij. sevi cervini \mathfrak{z} iiij. cinabrij. \mathfrak{z} j. cerussæ \mathfrak{z} j. ss. *Mixe them and boyle them till they be blacke, adding thereto ceræ alb. \mathfrak{z} ss. camphoræ \mathfrak{z} iiij. tutiæ in aqua plantaginis præparatæ, \mathfrak{z} ij. Stir it well together till it be cold, and make a plaister.*

A Defensative for watring eyes.

Rec. Cineris lanæ non lotæ & cum albumine ovi, *ap- Ex manuscripto.*
ply it as a plaister upon the forehead and temples. It taketh away the fluxe and paine of the eyes.

An excellent defensive in all wounds.

Rec. Diapalmæ \mathfrak{z} viij. olei ros. succi solani, & plantag. *Goodruce*
ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. unguenti populeonis \mathfrak{z} j. ss. *Let these be boyled with a soft fire till the juyce be consumed, putting in the juyce by little and little, and last of all your Populeon.*

A defensative to keepe backe all fluxe of humors flowing to any part.

Rec. Crassulæ ma. & minoris, plantaginis majoris, solani, fol. hyosciami, sempervivi, rostri ciconiæ, ana, m. ij. *Remme.*
Stampe all these together, then boyle them in three pound of oyle Olive till all the liquor be consumed. Straine it. Rec. olei hujus lib. ij. ss. lapidis calaminaris præparati, terræ sigillatæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. cerussæ \mathfrak{z} iiij. lithargyrij \mathfrak{z} iiij. caphuræ \mathfrak{z} j. ceræ albæ, aceti rosacei, ana, lib. ss. Melt your waxe and oyle together, put in the rest made in very fine powder, and lastly the vineger, labour them in a mortar untill it come to the forme of an unguent.

DIGESTIVES.

A Digestive for contrused wounds.

Rec. Terebinthinæ lotæ, ʒ ij. mellis rosacei, ʒ iiij. butyri recent. ʒ vj. radic. iridis, aloes, sarcocollæ, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ j. fs. aristolochiæ rotundæ, ʒ fs. *Powder which are to be powdered, and make it to Art.*

A digestive proper for wounds.

Rec. Terebinthinæ purgatæ, ʒ iiij. fs. mellis rosarum, ʒ j. olei lumbricorum, ʒ fs. vitellos duos ovorum, olei rosarum, ʒ fs. myrrhæ, ʒ ij. mastice, ʒ j. sarcocollæ, ʒ fs. farinæ hordei, ʒ fs. *Powder which are to be powdered, and make it to Art.*

A Digestive.

Slown.

Rec. Terebint. lotæ in aqua vitæ, ʒ iiij. vitellos ovorum duos, ung. populei simpl. ʒ ij. olei rosarum, ʒ fs. mercurij præcipitati, ʒ ij. croci, ʒ j. *Mixe them.*

A Digestive for hollow ulcers and impostumes.

Rec. Olei rosarum, ʒ iiij. olei lumbricorum & hypericonis, ana, ʒ ij. fs. mellis rosarum, ʒ v. ceræ, resinæ pini, resinæ, butyri recentis, ana, ʒ iiij. terebint. puræ, ʒ vj. succi apij & plantaginis, ana, ʒ iiij. *Melt them at the fire, and adde thereto sarcocollæ, ʒ j. myrrhæ, ʒ iiij. croci, ʒ fs. aloes epatic. ʒ fs. Powder what are to be powdered, and with the yolkes of foure egges make it to Art.*

Another very good.

Rec. Mellis rosac. ʒ viij. sarcocollæ, ʒ fs. myrrhæ, thuris, ana, ʒ iiij. succi apij, ʒ iiij. olei rosarum, ʒ j. fs. vitellos tres ovorum, terebint. ʒ j. farina hordei, ʒ fs. *Mix them to art.*

A Digestive to remove an eschar.

Rec. Terebinthæ, ʒ iiij. vitellos ovorum nu. ij. mellis rosacei, ʒ ss. olei liliacei, olei amygdalarum dulcium, pinguedinis capi, ana, ʒ j. ss. butyri recent. ʒ j. *Make it to Art.*

ELECTUARIES.

An Electuarie for the Kanker not ulcerated.

Rec. Pulveris cancrorum, ʒ iiij. pulveris ranarum, pulveris de limacibus, ana, ʒ ij. cort. citri conditi, ʒ ss. *weckerna*
rasuræ eboris, ossis de corde cervi, ana, ʒ iiij. xyloballami, ligni aloes, sandali moscat. coralli rubr. limaturæ chalybis, ana, ʒ ij. sem. acetosæ, sem. citri & endiviæ, ana, ʒ j. ambræ, ʒ ss. conservæ boraginis, buglossæ, & anthos, ana, ʒ ij. *Mixe them for an Electuarie, whereof you may give any. houre at your pleasure.*

Another.

Rec. Confectionis de hyacintho, ʒ j. ss. confectionis alchermes, ʒ iiij. conserv. rosarum, conserv. radic. buglossæ, ana, ʒ j. syrapi de pomis quant. sufficit. Fiat Electuarium. *weckerna*
Whereof give three times a weeke two houres before meat the value of a nut, drinking upon it a little good wine delayed with b l sse water.

An Electuarie to be used in the cure of a rupture.

Rec. Conservæ symphiti majoris, & rosarum antiquæ, cort. citri, saccharo conditorum, ana, ʒ j. sigillæ mariæ, jaceæ albæ & nigræ, ana, ʒ ij. boli armenij in aqua rosarum loti, sanguinis draconis, ana, ʒ ij. ss. acaciæ, hypocistidos, ana, ʒ j. ss. carniū citoniorum saccharo conditarum sive aromatibus, ʒ ij. limaturæ chalybis, ʒ j. syrapi myrtini q.s. *Calmetus*
Make it an Electuarie.

*An Electuarie to digest the humor in the cure
of Bubo.*

Vesalius.

Rec. Sanguinis siccati anatis masculi, anatis foemininae, sanguinis anseris & hædi, rutæ silvestris, seminis fœniculi, cumini, anethi, sem. naporum, ana, 3 iij. radicum gentianæ, trifolij, squinanti, thuris, rosarum rub. ana, 3 iiij. piperis albi & longi, phu, costi, cinamomi, anisi, an. 3 ij. myrrhæ electæ, spicæ nardi, ana, 3 vj. asari, ammoniaci, amaraci, agarici, ana, 3 ij. carpobalsami gra. xx. iridis, croci, rhabarbari, gingibris, masticis, ana, 3 j. stachados, 3 v. hæc omnia misce & paretur pulvis subtilissimus, & cum lib. iiij. mellis despumati optimi misceantur. *And make it an Electuarie.*

*An Electuarie for vomiting of bloud by reason
of a bruse or otherwise.*

Rec. Conservæ rosarum, & symphyti majoris, ana, 3 j. boli armenij loti in aqua rosarum, lapidis hæmatitis, ana, 3 j. coralli rubri, 3 ss. acaciæ, baccarum myrti, ana, 3 j. penidiarum, 3 ss. zacchari, 3 iiij. Fiat Elect. dosis est 3 ss. *with red wine in the morning or afore meat.*

*An Electuarie for the palsey and crampe, happening to
wounded patients, being void of learned counsell.*

Rec. Diasatyrionis vel radicum ejus conditorum, 3 j. radicum eryngij condit. 3 ss. diamosci dulcis, 3 j. specierum electuarij de gemmis, 3 j. dianisi, 3 ss. diagalanga, diatrion pipereon, ana, 3 ss. radicum acori & præoniæ, ana, 3 ss. mithridatij, 3 ij. conservæ herbæ paralytis, 3 iiij. conservæ anthos, 3 ij. sacchari, 3 vj. cum aqua salviæ. Fiat Electuarium.

*An Electuarie for one that is wounded and affe-
cted with the Crampe.*

Rec. Dianisi, diamosci dulcis, dianthos, ana, 3 iiij. diagalange,

galangæ, ʒ ss. mithridatij, ʒ iij. corticum citri, ʒ ss. radicem acori, ʒ ij. foliorum salviæ siccæ, ʒ ss. conservæ anethos, ʒ j. zacchari, ʒ vj. cum aqua salviæ; Fiat Electuarium.

An Electuarie verie excellent for the diseases of the stomacke happening after greene wounds or long ulcers.

Rec. Capillorum veneris tussilaginis, pulegij, hyssopi, calaminthæ ana, ʒ j. jujub. & sebesten. ana, num. x. glycyrrhizæ, ʒ ij. iridis, ʒ ij. caricarum pinguium num. vj. seminis fœniculi, ʒ j. fœnugræci, ʒ ij. quatuor sem. frigidorum majorum, ana, ʒ j. polypodij quercini, ʒ j. ss. Bulliant in lib. j. ss. aquæ purissimæ usque ad ʒ vj. coletur & colaturæ addatur carniū passularum extract. cum decoctione prædicta, penidiarum, ʒ iij. nucleorū pini, ʒ ss. dia-ireos simplicis, ʒ ij. pulmonis vulpis præparat. ʒ ss. diadragaganti frigid. ʒ j. ss. dia calaminthæ, ʒ ij. glycyrrhizæ, ʒ ss. myrrhæ, ʒ j. zinzibris albi, ʒ ij. piperis longi, ʒ j. dia hyssopi, ʒ j. zacchari candi, ʒ vj. Misce. Dosis est, ʒ j. To take at any time.

An Electuarie confortative for rebellious ulcers to be used after sweats, purgations, and such like.

Rec. Letificantis Galeni, ʒ iij. diamosci dulcis, ʒ vj. gariophyllorum, ʒ j. electuarij regum, ʒ iij. elect. de gemmis, ʒ ij. conservæ boraginis, buglossæ, citoniorum, ana, ʒ j. syrupi de pomis, as much as shall suffice for an Electuary, of which give in a morning ʒ ij. or one spoonfull.

An Electuarie against vomiting and weaknesse of stomacke after the cure of ulcers.

Rec. Succu citoniorum depurat. lib. j. vel ejus loco mivæ citoniorum, lib. ss. aceti rosarum, ʒ iij. zacchari, lib. ss. Bulliant ad spissitudinem, cui addas diacynamomi, ʒ ij. aromatici rosati, ʒ j. diambæ, dianisi dulcis, ana, ʒ j. diacoralli, ʒ ss. zinzibris, galangæ, piperis albi, ana, ʒ ss. Misce & fiat mixtura,

mixture, cujus dosis est, \mathfrak{z} ss. To be taken on an empty stomacke in the morning, or before meats, and after, \mathfrak{z} ij. at a time.

An Electuarie to provoke sleepe in dismembred any part, but not without learned counsell.

Rec. Decoctionis lactuca & portulacæ vehementer expressæ, \mathfrak{z} ij. syrapi papaveris, \mathfrak{z} j. diamarg. frigid. \mathfrak{z} ij. diispermaton, \mathfrak{z} ij. sem. papav. albi, \mathfrak{z} ij. croci, \mathfrak{z} ss. opij \mathfrak{z} iiij. hyos. \mathfrak{z} ij. quatuor sem. frigid. ma. ana, \mathfrak{z} j. succi glycyrrhizæ, \mathfrak{z} ss. gum arabici, galangæ, dragaganti, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. amyli, \mathfrak{z} iiij. Boyle Sugar together with the decoction and syrup to the consistence of an Electuarie, or rather higher: then adde to the rest in fine powder, but last of all the crocus, mel, and opium, stirring them long time together. The dos. est \mathfrak{z} j.

An Electuarie to resist the malignitie of a festring and stinking Kanker.

Anton. Men.
Coryana.

Rec. Pulveris cancrorum fluvialium vel marinarum in lacte suffocatorum, & inclibano ex siccatorum, \mathfrak{z} iiij. pulveris canarum, limaciarum, erinaceorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. corticum citri conditorum, \mathfrak{z} ij. rasuræ eboris, ossis de corde cervi, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. xylobalsami, xyloaloes, santalorum, corallorum, limaturæ calybis preparatæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. sem. acetos. citri, pulv. cardui benedicti, scordij, citrach. ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ambra, molci, ana, gra. ij. conservæ boraginis, buglossi, acetosæ, sonchi, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. syr. de pomis simpl. q.s. Fiat Electuarium. Whereof let the patient take the quantitie of a Chesnut three houres before meat.

Embro

EMBROCATIONS.

An Embrocation for the creeping Herpes.

Rec. Centinodij, plantaginis, solani, ana, m. j. cupulo- *Weckerus;*
rum glandium, vel nucum cupressi, ana, paria. x. bac-
carum & foliorum myrthi, malicorij, balauftiorum, ana, \mathfrak{z}
j. acaciæ, hypocistid. ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. myrrhæ, thuris, ana, \mathfrak{z} v.
Boyle them in Smiths water, and wash the ulcer therewith,
and bathe it.

An Embrocation for an œdematous or cold tumor.

Rec. Cinerum farmentorum vitis, ficus brassicæ, tamar- *Weckerus;*
risci, ana, p. j. fol. ebuli, tamarisci, ana, m. fs. boli armenij, \mathfrak{z} j.
fs. aquæ in qua ferrum fuerit extinctum, li. iij. aceti, \mathfrak{z} iij.
Boyle them till the third part be wasted, with the which you
shall bathe the tumor, and binde upon a sponge wet therein.

An Embrocation to mature impostumes.

Rec. Radicum althææ, capitum liliorum, ana, lib. j. ficu-
um siccarum nu. x. violarum, malvarum, ana, m. j. fcenu-
græci, seminis lini, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. *Boyle them in sufficient quan-*
titie of water, with wheat meale, butter, and oyle of sweet
almonds, of each a small quantitie, and make it upon the
fire.

An Embrocation against windinesse.

Rec. Chamæmeli, meliloti, aneti, ana, m. j. sem. maratri,
& anisi, ana, \mathfrak{z} fs. cumini, \mathfrak{z} ij. furfuris, \mathfrak{z} ij. farina fabarum
m. j. fs. milij solis, m. ij. *Boyle them together with lee and*
red wine as much as is sufficient.

An Embrocation to be used for asswaging paine of
the head in lue venerea.

Rec. Ramentorum tenuissimorum ligni Indi, \mathfrak{z} ij. sal- *Angerius*
via, *ferius*

viæ, itæcados, ruthæ, ana, m. j. vini antiqui, lib. j. ss. Decott them to the consumption of the halfe, and with the strained part make Embrocation.

FOMENTATIONS.

A Fomentation for œdema.

*Ambros.
Pareus.*

R Ec. Nucum cupressi, granorum sumach, balauſtij, ana, ʒ j. salviæ, origani, calamenti, hyssopi, melissæ, ana, m. j. ablynthij, plantag. caudæ equinæ, tapſi barbati, centi-nodij, ana, m. ss. aluminis, tartari & salis communis, ana, ʒ j. Boyle them in lixivio communi, and so use it with sponges.

A Fomentation for suffusion of the eyes.

Andernacus.

Rec. Fœnugræci loti, ʒ ij. florum chamæmeli, p. ss. sem. ruta, ʒ iij. Boyle them in sufficient water, and use it.

A Fomentation against the enlarging of the apple of the eye.

Vigo.

Rec. Rosarum, myrtillorum, ana, m. j. meliloti, anthos, ana, m. ss. nucum cupressi, nu. ij. vini nigri spissi, lib. j. ss. aquæ rosarum, aquæ myrtillorum, ana, ʒ iij. Bruſe what is to be bruſed, and boyle them to the halfe of the wine and waters. Use it with a sponge.

A fomentation to be used with a sponge when Bubo lurketh in the flesh.

Vesalius.

Rec. Specierum cordialium temperatarum, ʒ ss. mosci, ambræ, ana, gra. xx. camphoræ, gra. j. sandalorum omnium, ana, ʒ ss. ligni aloes, ʒ j. laudani, ʒ ij. vini malvatici, aquæ rosarum, aquæ florum myrti, aquæ florum arantiorum, ana, q. s. aceti parum. Bruſe the aforesaid things, and mixe

mixe them with the waters, wherein you shall dip a sponge and apply it.

A fomentation for the swelling in the belly, or tumor in the flanke called Bubo venereus.

Rec. Foliorum absynthij, majoranæ, cupatorii veri, *Valeriola.* origani, pulegij, calaminthæ, rutæ, ana, m. ss. fol. ebuli, sambuci & caulium rubr. ana, m. j. fol. querci, lentisci, rubi, & cupressi, ana, m. ss. thymelæ, soldanellæ, ana, m. j. florum chamæmeli & meliloti, ana, p. j. sem. anisi, anethi, maratri, cumini conquassatorum, ana, ʒ j. nucum cupressi, gallarum omnium contritarum, ana, paria iiij. aluminis, lib. ss. salis cōmunis tantund. *Boyle all in lee made of oke ashes and the stalks of coleworts, then bathe the belly with a sponge dipped thererin.*

A Fomentation to be used in the cure of a rupture.

Rec. Vini nigri stiptici, lib. iiij. rosarum, balauftiorum, *Vigo.* foliorum myrtillorum & granorum ejus, sumach, fol. plantag. hyperici, matri silvæ, ana, m. j. radicum, symphiti utriusque & foliorum eusdem, ana, m. ss. radic. althææ, ʒ ij. nucum cupressi, nu. iiij. hypocisthid. ʒ ss. aluminis rochæ, ʒ ij. acet. rosarum, ʒ ij. ss. lycij, ʒ iiij. myrrhæ, thuris, ana, ʒ v. glutinis piscium, ʒ j. *Boyle all together in the aforesaid wine till halfe be wasted, then straine it, and with a sponge apply it.*

A Fomentation for the windie rupture.

Rec. Cumini, baccarum lauri, fefelios, rutæ, ana, ʒ j. *Weckerus.* *Boyle them in sufficient gentle binding wine and lee, where-with you shall bathe the place affected.*

A Fomentation to dissolve winde in the windie rupture.

Rec. Radicum bistortæ, radic. symphiti utriusque, ana, ʒ i. ss. hyperici, polygoni, foliorum rubi, ana, m. j. sem. cumini,

cumini, anisi, ana \mathfrak{z} j. nasturtij torrefacti \mathfrak{z} ss. florum stachados, anthos, & centaurij, ana, p. ij. *Boyle them in sufficient raine water and wine, and use it with sponges.*

A Fomentation for the cold apostume called undimia in the armes and legges.

Rec. Chamæmeli, meliloti, foliorum myrthi, ana, m. ij. absynthij, squinanti, stachados, rosarum, matricariæ, ana, m. j. coriandri, maratri, ana, m. j. mellis lib. ss. salis, aluminis rochæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. *Boyle them in water, to the consumption of the third part, and use it.*

A Fomentation for a watry rupture.

Rec. Lixivij barbitonforis, lib. iiij. in quo bulliant feminis cumini \mathfrak{z} ij. semen petroselini & apiij, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. salis com. lib. j. *And make a Foment.*

A Fomentation for the hemrhoydes.

Rec. Malvæ, bisinalvæ, branca ursinæ, ana, m. ij. chamæmeli, stachados arabici & citrini, ana, m. j. *Mixe them together, and boyle them in water sufficient, and with a sponge foment the place affected.*

A Fomentation to dissolve, scatter, and vent forth contused bloud, making a bunch or knobbe in the flesh, the skinne being whole.

Vigo.

Rec. Vini nigri lib. iiij. lixivij barbitonforis lib. j. ss. nucum cupressi aliquantulum trituratorum nu. x. myrtillorum, rosarum, absynthij, ana, m. ss. aluminis rochæ \mathfrak{z} ss. coriandrorum, cymini, calami aromatici, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. *Boyle them all together to the wasting of a third part. A sponge wet hercin warme, must be bound to the place, and daily renewed. It resolveth (saith the Author) marvellously.*

*Another, which being applied at first, within two dressings
(at furthest) dispatcheth the matter,*

Rec. Albumen ovi vehementer agitatum, adde herenn- *Arceus.*
ro olei myrtini & pulv. myrtillorum, ana, ʒ j. Stirre them
well together, and with a linnen stuph first wet in vinegar
and water equall portions, wrung out againe, apply this
mixture to the place.

*A Fomentation for wounds and ulcers, which doth comfort
and heale.*

Rec. Seri lactis lib. iiij vini sanguinei lib. iiij. vini mal-
vatici, lib. j. rosarum rubrar. ʒ iiij. florum anthos, cha-
mæmeli, betonicæ, hyperici, meliloti, salviæ, valerianæ,
ana, p. iiij. mellis rosarum ʒ iiij. rad. symphiti majoris
ʒ ss. aloes epaticæ ʒ iiij. vermium terrestr. ʒ j. aluminis
ʒ ij. ss. iridis ʒ ij. cinamomi ʒ iiij. thuris ʒ ij. Powder what
is to be powdered, and boyle them to the consumption of one
pound, then distill them, and with that liquor bathe the
wound or ulcer.

*A Fomentation against vomiting in the cure of wounds and
ulcers, or bruises.*

Rec. Absynthij, musci odorati, rosarum rubrarum, ana,
m. ss. cariophyllorum, masticeis, macis, ana, ʒ ij. cinamo-
mi, nucis mosc. ciperi, ana, ʒ i. Boyle them in red wine, and
being warme, moyst a sponge therein, and bathe the region
of the ventricle therewith morning and evening.

*A Fomentation against vomiting after the healing of
old ulcers.*

Rec. Absynthij, menthæ, rosarum rubr. ana, ʒ j. galan-
gæ, cinamomi, ana, ʒ iiij. calami odorati ʒ i. masticeis ʒ
iiij. squinanti ʒ j. ʒ j. florum chamæmeli ʒ vi. florum an-
thos ʒ iii. zedoariæ, ʒ ii. mosci, ʒ i. First bruise the hearbs,
and then the rest, and put them in a cloth, and boyle them in
two

two pound of malmesie, and rose-water three ounces, with the pulpe of one Quince, till halfe be wasted, and with a sponge foment the region of your stomacke indifferently warme; after that apply the hearbs which were sodden, in manner of a cushion, and when it beginneth to bee cold, renew it warme, especially in the morning, and before meales.

A Fomentation for virulent, corrosive and rebellious ulcers.

Vigo.

Rec. Aquæ plantag. aquæ rosarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} iii. balaustrorum, myrtillorum, ana, parum, myrabolanorum citrinorum \mathfrak{z} ij. aluminis rochæ, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. terræ sigillatæ, \mathfrak{z} iij. santalorum omnium, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. aquæ endiviæ, \mathfrak{z} ij. mellis ros. \mathfrak{z} j. Boyle them to the consumption of the third part. Straine it, and use it.

A Fomentation to dry an ulcer, and to bring it to cicatrization.

Valeriola.

Rec. Foliorum plantag. m. ij. absynthij m. ss. foliorum olivæ, lentisci, summitatum rubi, ana. m. j. foliorum betonice m. ss. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, anthos, hyperici, stachados, rosarum rubrarum, foliorum ac granorum myrti, ana, m. j. Make your decoction in water sufficient, and in the end, adde thereto vini rubri astringentis lib. iij. and use it.

A Fomentation for an ulcer in the yard.

Andreas Lacina.

Rec. Foliorum malvarum m. i. radicum apij, althææ & fœniculi, ana \mathfrak{z} iiii. sem. lini, citoniorum, & fœnugræci, ana, \mathfrak{z} i. florum chamæmeli, stachados, meliloti, pulegij, origani, ana p. ii. caricarum pinguium \mathfrak{z} i. ss. Boyle them together till the roots be tender, and use it.

A Fomentation to dissolve, mollifie, and drive away winde.

Andernacia.

Rec. Malvarum cum radic. m. i. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, ana. p. i. sem. lini \mathfrak{z} i. anisorum \mathfrak{z} ss. ficus nu. xl.

Boyle

Boyle them in water, till the third part be wasted, and fill a bladder with the decoction, and apply it to the side affected once or twice.

A Fomentation for paine in the buckle bone.

Rec. radic. & foliorum ebuli, althea, ana, m. j. ruta, *weckerus.*
salvia, sambuci, pulegij, ana, m. ss. chamameli, & meliloti, ana, p. j. ss. foenugraeci p. j. ss. Boyle them in three parts of Oyle, and one of Wine, and with a sponge moistened therein foment the place affected.

A Fomentation for the gowt in the hands.

Rec. & fac lixivium ex cineribus quercus, ficus, sarmen- *Calmetus.*
torum, cort. fabarum, in quo concoques, radicum ebuli, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. caulium rubrorum m. iij. lupinorum, foenugraeci, ana, p. iij. florum sambuci & stachados, ana, p. ij. aluminis, sulphuris, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. salis \mathfrak{z} iij. aceti \mathfrak{z} v. And with this decoction foment the hands.

An effectuall Fomentation for cold tumors.

Rec. Lixivij ex cineribus Guiaci lib. viij. florum cham- *Banister.*
mamel, m. j. florum meliloti & hyperici, ana, m. ss. fol. & rad. althea ana, m. j. rosarum rub. m. ss. sem. foenugraeci \mathfrak{z} iij. farina lupinorum \mathfrak{z} ij. myrrhae \mathfrak{z} j. ss. sulphuris vivi \mathfrak{z} j. Let all be somewhat bruised, and boyle them together at a soft fire to the halfe, then put in vini albi lib. j. ss. After it is cold, straine it.

An excellent Fomentation for Gangrena.

Rec. Lixivij lib. iiii. aquae vitae lib. i. oxymel. simpl. *Banister.*
lib. i. myrrhae \mathfrak{z} ii. salis torrefacti \mathfrak{z} i. ss. lupinorum \mathfrak{z} i. ireos \mathfrak{z} iiii. absynthij m. j. florum chamamel, hyperici, stachadis ana \mathfrak{z} i. cymini \mathfrak{z} ss. Powder them grossly, and seethe in to the consuming of one pinte: so straine it.

An excellent Fomentation for the beginning and augmentation of an inflammation.

Victor. Faventinus.

Rec. Vrinæ pueri masculi decimum annum non attingentis lib. j. albuminum ovorum num. iii. aceti albi lib. ss. aquæ ros. ʒ ij. *Mixe them, and warme, with cloths or flaxe, apply it.*

A Fomentation for an ache.

Ex manuscripto.

Rec. Apij, levistici, solatri, ana, m. j. or ij. sevi ovini, q. s. coquantur ex fœcibus vini albi, vel aceti albi, vel cervisiæ bonæ, *Lappe them after in a cloth, and so foment and binde them to the part.*

A Fomentation to remove the extreame itch that happeneth in the purse of the Testicles.

Balithrop.

Rec. Lactis à cremore separati & aquæ ana partes æquales, florum rosarum m. j. *Heate them together, and let them coole againe, wet cloths therein, and apply them cold, renewing them still as they dry for twenty foure houres.*

A Fomentation to mollifie the carbuncle.

Fredericke.

Rec. Fol. & rad. malvarum, fol. & rad. altheæ, saponariæ, parietariæ, ana, m. j. radicem lilij albi, caput vervecis cum pelle & lana, ficuum pinguium nu. xij. *Boyle all these a good space, and let the Patient sit over it and receive the fume thereof, or with a sponge let it be warme applied for seven or eight daies.*

Fumigati-

FUMIGATIONS.

A Fume to cure ulcers proceeding of lues venerea, or Alopecia Gallica.

Rec. Cinabrij \mathfrak{z} i. belzoini, styracis, myrrhæ, olibani, *Rondeletius.*
& opoponacis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. masticis, thuris, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij.
Mixe them with Turpentine, and make them up in small balles.

A fumigation to provoke sweat.

Rec. Cinabrij \mathfrak{z} i. styracis rubei & calamitæ, nucis mos- *Rondeletius.*
cata, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. belzoini \mathfrak{z} ss. *And with Turpentine make them in small balles of two drammes a peece.*

A fume to cleanse the body of foule and filthy scabbes proceeding of the pockes.

Rec. Cinabrij \mathfrak{z} i. merc. sublimati \mathfrak{z} i. myrræ, masticis, thuris, styracis calam. ana, \mathfrak{z} v. gummi iuniperi, terebint. laudani ana, q. s. Fiant trochisci.

Another for the same.

Rec. Cinabrij, lapid. hæmatitis, ana, partes æquales *John Lavren.*
misceantur.

Another.

Rec. Cinabrij \mathfrak{z} j. ss. belzoini, styracis, myrrhæ, rad. *C'owes.*
ireos, florentiæ, masticis, olibani, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. nucis mosc.
maceris, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. theriacæ \mathfrak{z} ij. accipiantur terebinthine.
q. s. & fiant trochisci.

A fume for the ulcers of the nose proceeding of Alopecia Gallica.

Rec. Cort. thuris, masticis, olibani, myrrhæ, styracis,
G 2 gum-

gummi juniperi, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. rosarum rubrarum, sandalorum omnium, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. auripigmenti rubri $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. lapidis pyritis $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. And with the muscilage of gum. dragagant. make them in Trochisces.

A fume for contracted members.

Paracelsus.

Rec. olei olivarum, olei juniperi, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ v. mastice lib. ss. terebinthinæ $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. ss. Mixe them: the lame member, be it legge or arme, must be inclosed in a vessell of wood, large, and for that purpose, to be shut close also that no fume goe forth. Vnderneath kindle this receipt of fume now described, and maintain it so halfe a day together. This vapour will thicken into a water, as such things doe in a Limbecke, and pierce and warme the member, cherish the veines and humor of life, and bring againe the member to naturall livelihood. This processe is to be held as long as the infirmities indureth.

Another.

Idem.

Rec. Taxi pinguedinis, olei olivarum, adipis ranæ minimæ, viridis, calamites appellatæ, ana, lib. j. myrrhæ, mastice, terebinthinæ, ana, lib. ss. Use it as before.

GARGARISMES.

A Gargarisme for Squinantie in the augmentation.

Rigo.

Rec. Rosarum, sumach, ana, m. j. hordei, passularum, ana, m. ss. ficuum siccarum num. vj. jujubarum num. x. Boyle them all with sufficient water, untill the third part be wasted, adding thereto diamoron $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. mellis rosarum $\frac{3}{4}$ j. ss.

A Gargarisme for swelling in the throate in the augmentation.

Rec. Balauftij $\frac{3}{4}$ j. caricas pingues vj. dactylos ij. sem. Calmetens. lini, & fœnugræci, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Boyle them to one pound, and dissolve therein, cassia $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. myrrhæ $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. croci $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. lactis mulieris $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

A Gargarisme for Angina in his augmentation.

Rec. Summitatum rubi, lentisci & plantaginis, ana, m. j. Valerioli glycyrrhizæ rasæ & contusæ $\frac{3}{4}$ j. passularum enucleatarum $\frac{3}{4}$ i. ss. caricarum pinguium num. x. hordei cum cortice p. i Boyle them all together, and in one pound of the decoction dissolve diamoron $\frac{3}{4}$ i. mellis rosati colati, syrupi violati, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. Mixe them for a Gargarisme.

A Gargarisme for Angina or swelling in the throat in the augmentation.

Rec. rosarum rubrarum, foliorum myrthi, vel lentisci, Rondeletius. ana, m. i. glycyrrhizæ $\frac{3}{4}$ j. passularum mundatarum, ficum, ana, nu. xx. hordei integrip. j. Boyle them, and in one pound dissolve mellis rosati, & diamoronis, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ j. Mixe them, and make it according to art.

A Gargarisme for Angina in his beginning.

Rec. Diamoron $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. aceti rosati $\frac{3}{4}$ j. succi granatorum Valeriola. musorum $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. aquæ plantaginis, solani, vel caprifolij, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. sacchari candi albiss. $\frac{3}{4}$ j. Make this Gargarisme, and use it every houre, as occasion serveth.

A Gargarisme for the swelling of the throate in the beginning.

Rec. Foliorum plantaginis, & myrthi, ana, m. ss. granorum sumach rubentium, lentium, ana, p. j. mali punici cum suo putamine & granis internis contusi nu. j. hordei cum cortice p. j. Boyle them in water sufficient, untill there

remain but one pound: and after the straining dissolve therein diamoron, \mathfrak{z} iij. succi granatorum musorum, mellis rosarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. Make it in good order.

A Gargarisme for Squinantia in the state.

Vigo.

Rec. Radicum altheæ, \mathfrak{z} iij. ficum siccarum nu. x. passularum, \mathfrak{z} ij. furfuris m. ss. hordei m. j. glycyrrhizæ, \mathfrak{z} x. nidi hircundinis, lib. ss. pullorum hircundinis, nu. iij. Boyle them all in broth of a Weather, untill the third part be wasted, adding thereto after it be strained mellis rosati, \mathfrak{z} j. sacchari rubri, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. croci, \mathfrak{z} j. syrapi de duabus radic. \mathfrak{z} x.

A Gargarisme for Angina in his state.

Valeriola.

Rec. Hyssopi, calaminthæ, ana, m. ss. glycyrrhizæ rasæ, \mathfrak{z} j. caricarum pinguium nu. xij. passularum exacinarum, nu. xx. hordei integri, p. j. Make your decoction, and in one pound dissolve mellis rosati, oxymelitis simplicis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. sapæ dulcis, \mathfrak{z} iij. dianicum, \mathfrak{z} j. Make it according to art.

A Gargarisme for the Squinancie in the beginning.

Rec. Rosarum rubrar. myrtillorum, passularum enucleatarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. Boyle them in the waters of Endive, Roses, and Plantaine, of each three ounces, untill the third part be wasted, then straine it, and adde to the straining syrapi acidi simplicis, diamoron, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. Make a gargarisme.

A Gargarisme for the swelling in the throat in the beginning.

Rec. Diamoronis, \mathfrak{z} iij. aceti rosacei, \mathfrak{z} j. succi granatorum musorum, \mathfrak{z} ij. aquarum plantaginis, solani, vel caprifolij, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. zacchari candi, \mathfrak{z} j. Make a gargarisme.

A Gargarisme for the inflammation of the mouth and throat.

Rondeletius.

Rec. Hordei integri, p. j. glycyrrhizæ rasæ, \mathfrak{z} j. passularum

rum cum arillis contusarum paria xx. rosarum rubearum, p.j. Put them into cesterne water, and in one pound of the decoction, dissolve sapæ, vel mellis rosarum, vel diamoron, ʒ iiij. So make a Gargarisme for the encrease and state.

A Gargarisme for the inflammation of Vvula.

Rec. Radicum acori, vel galangæ crassæ, iridis, ana, ʒ j. Calmetous.
verbenæ, agrimonix, brassicæ, ana, m. ss. foliorum oleastri, plantag. & summitatum rubi, ana, m. j. serpilli & pulegij, ana, tertiam partem, m. j. baccarum myrti, ʒ j. ss. rosarum rubrarum, p.j. myrrhæ, thuris, ana, ʒ ij. Make your decoction to one pound and a halfe, and in the straining dissolve sacchari rosacei, ʒ iiij. mellis rosati, ʒ ij. ss. Make a Gargarisme.

A Gargarisme for apostumes of the jawes.

Rec. Ficuum siccarum, dactylorum, ana, nu xij. passularum, ʒ j. radic. althææ, ʒ iiij. hordei mundi, furfuris, ana, m. j. sem. citoniorum, ʒ iiij. jujubarum num. xx. Boyle them all in sufficient quantitie of the broth of a henne untill two parts be wasted, then straine it, and adde to the straining sacchari, ʒ iiij. mellis rosarum, ʒ j. ss. Then let them boyle one walme, and use it actually hot. Vigo.

A Gargarisme for them that be rooffe-fallen, commonly called the Vvule.

Rec. Balaustiorum, gallarum, ana, ʒ ss. gummi tragacant. thuris, masticis, ana, ʒ j. Boyle them with water sufficient, and adde thereto, mellis rosati, diamoronis, & aceti, ana, q. s.

A Gargarisme to draw flegme out of the head, but not without counsell.

Rec. Salviæ, hyssopi, ana, m. ss. pyrethri, zinzibris, gariophyllorum, ana, ʒ j. Boyle them untill one part be wasted, and adde thereto oxymelitis simplicis, ʒ ij. Fiat Gargarisma.

*A Gargarisme to be used in the cure of
Alopecia Gallica.*

Vigo.

Rec. Hordei mundi, rosarum, sumach, ana, m. j. aquæ ferratæ, lib. vj. Boyle them together untill two parts be wasted of three; then straine them, and adde thereto syrupi rosarum, ʒ iiij. mellis rosarum, ʒ ij. aluminis rochæ, ʒ x. So boyle them a little againe, and reserve it to your use.

*A Gargarisme for ulcers in the mouth proceeding
of Alopecia Gallica.*

Calmetus.

Rec. Pilosellæ, plantag. folani, caprifolij, agrimonix, summitatum oleæ, rubi, mori, caudæ equinæ, ana, m. j. fol. myrthi cum baccis, ana, ʒ j. licij, ʒ iiij. nucum cupressi, nu. iiij. lentium p. j. ls. Make your decoction in Smithes water, then straine it, and in one pound and halfe of the straining, dissolve succi citoniorum & rosarum, ana, ʒ ij. ls. mellis rosati, vel diamoron, ʒ ij. aluminis, ʒ ls. Make this Gargarisme according to art.

*A Gargarisme for ulcers in the mouth, being caused
with unguents after sweating.*

Rondeletius.

Rec. Foliorum oleæ, myrthi, lentisci, ana, m. j. plantag. m. ls. rosarum, p. ls. hordei p. ij. Boyle them to two pound, and in the straining dissolve vini granat. ʒ ij. syrupi laxativi rosati, & diamoron, ana, ʒ j. Mixe them for a Gargarisme.

*A Gargarisme for an immoderate fluxe at the
mouth after the unction.*

Baneſter.

Rec. Cervisiæ lactis suffocatæ lib. j. ls. dianucum, ʒ iiij. syr. de papavere nigro, ʒ iiij. syr. violarum, ʒ ij. Misceantur.

Another for the same purpose more forcible.

Baneſter.

Rec. Acuæ hordei, ro facei & caprifolij, ana, lib. ls. syr. violarum, ʒ ij. syr. rosarum siccarum, diamoron, ana, ʒ j. zacchari cristallini, ʒ iiij. laudani Paracelsi, gra. vj. Mixe them to a Gargarisme.

A Gargarisme for ulcers in the mouth of lues venerea.

Rec. Pilosellæ, plantag. summitatum oleæ, rubi, lentis, Calmetens.
ana, m. j. glycyrrhizæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. hordei mundi p. j. Boyle them to
one pound, and dissolve therein mellis rosati vel syrupi rosa-
ti, vel nimpheæ, according to the greatnesse of the affect, $\frac{3}{4}$
iiij. succi mali punici, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. Make this Gargarisme according
to art.

*A Gargarisme for ulcers in the mouth of
lues venerea.*

Rec. Plantag. caudæ equinæ, ana, m. j. rosarum, balau- Banester.
stiorum, summitatum absynthij & salicis, ana, p. j. hordei
integri, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. lenticularum, sumach, nucum cupressi, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$
iiij. Decoet them sufficiently in ten parts of water and one of
vinegar. In the straining dissolve mellis rosati, vini grana-
torum & diamori, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. Fiat Gargarisma.

Another.

Rec. Aquarum plantaginis, rosarum, caprifolij, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. Banester.
aquæ porulacæ & diamori, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. rob. de Ribes, mellis
rosac. omphacij, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Mixe them for a Gargarisme.

*A Gargarisme for all excoriations and ulcers in the mouth
proceeding ex lue venerea.*

Rec. Plantag. consol. med. cynoglos. prunellæ, rutæ,
ana, m. v. balaustij, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. nucum cupressi, gallarum, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$
ss. nucleor. glandium nu. vj. aquæ fontanæ, lib. iiij. Bruise
them all, and boyle them in the water to the halfe, then strain
it, and adde rob. nucum, mellis rosati, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. ss. Make a
Gargarisme, and use it.

*A Gargarisme for ulcers or excoriations in the
throat or mouth.*

Rec. Agrimonix, fol. plantag. utriusque, florum rosa- Rennerus.
rum rubrar. ana, m. j. hordei excorticati, corticum berbe-
ror. ana, m. ss. Mixe these, and boyle them in three pints of
water.

water to the halfe, then straine it, and dissolve therein dya-
moron, mellis rosati, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. fs. pulv. aluminis 3 fs. Make
a Gargarisme, and so use it.

*A Gargarisme for ulcers in the mouth by
taking of poyson.*

Valeriola

Rec. Foliorum oxalydis, portulacæ, plantaginis, centi-
nodij, & lentisci, ana, m. fs. lentium, rosarum rubrarum,
ana, p. j. sem. sumach. & plantag. ana, \mathfrak{z} j. hordei cum cor-
tice p. j. Boyle them all to one pound, and dissolve therein
after it is strained, fyrupi citoniorum, succi granatorum
musorum, fyrupi de berberis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. And make a Gar-
garisme.

*A Gargarisme for ulceration in the mouth
called water Canker.*

Vigo.

Rec. Vini granatorum, aquæ plantaginis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. fol.
olivarum aliquantulum contritarum, m. fs. ung. Ægyptiaci
3 x. lycij, 3 j. Boyle them till two parts of three be wasted.
So straine it.

Another.

Vigo.

Rec. Hordei mund. sumach. balauftij, fol. olivarum, ci-
marum rubi, fol. plantaginis, lentium, ana, m. fs. granato-
rum amborum nu. ij. aquæ rosarum, aquæ plantag. lycij,
diamoron, mellis rosacei, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. aluminis rochæ, 3 x. my-
rabol. citrinorum, \mathfrak{z} fs. caudæ equinæ, m. fs. Boyle them all
to the consumption of a third part.

An excellent Gargarisme for ulcers in the mouth.

Julius Palma-
rius.

Rec. Hordei integri p. ij. eupatorij, nicotiani, plantagi-
nis, morsus gallinæ, rosarum rub. ana, m. j. Boyle them in
aquæ lib. iiij. ad lib. iiij. and straine it: adding thereto mellis
rosarum, fyrupi ros. siccarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. aluminis usti, chal-
canti usti, ana, 3 fs. Fiat.

INIECTIONS.

An Injection for wounds made with gunshot.

Rec. Agrimonix, centaurij minoris, pimpinellæ, absyn- Valeriolæ.
thij, plantag. ana, m. ss. radicum aristolog. rotundæ, ʒ
ij. iridis florentini, ʒ iij. *Boyle them all in strong and pure
wine unto one pound and a halfe, and in the cooling adde to
the expression aloes epaticæ, ʒ iij. mellis rosati, ʒ ij. Boyle
them againe one walme, and reserve it to your use.*

An Injection for wounds or ulcers.

Rec. Aquæ hordei, ʒ iij. aquæ rosarum, ʒ ss. aquæ plan-
tag. ʒ v. vini albi, ʒ iij. mellis rosacei, ʒ iij. ss. aluminis cru-
di, ʒ iij. ss. *Boyle them together, and use it warme.*

An Injection for hollow wounds.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ, lib. vij. aceti, lib. j. chelidonij, sal-
viæ, hyperici, ana, m. ss. radicum helenij, ʒ iij. *Boyle them
untill the halfe be consumed, and adde thereto mellis despu-
mati, lib. j. aloes cicatrinæ, ʒ iij. Powder what is to bee
powdered, and let them boyle twentie walmes, after straine
them and use it.*

Another for the same.

Rec. Aquæ hordei, lib. iij. agrimonix, centaurij mino- Pareua.
ris, pimpinellæ, absynthij, plantag. ana, m. ss. aristolochiæ
rotundæ, ʒ ss. Fiat decoctio ad lib. j. colatura dissolve aloes
epaticæ, ʒ iij. mellis rosacei, ʒ ij. *Boyle them sufficiently,
and so make it.*

*An Injection for hollow and rotten wounds if neither
abstersives or incarnatives will availe in them.*

Rec. Lixivij, ʒ iij. aquæ pluvialis, lib. ss. vini odoriferi
lib. j. glycyrrhizæ, ʒ ij. hordei excorticati, m. j. plantaginis,
verbe-

verbenæ, agrimonix, symphiti utriusque, centaurij, millefolij, ana, m. ss. thuris, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ iij. sarcocollæ, ʒ j. ss. sacchari rubri, ʒ ij. mellis rosati, ʒ iij. *Boyle them all together untill the halfe be consumed, and keepe it to your use.*

A stipticke Injection to be used after that, mundaying going before.

Vigo.

Rec. Rosarum, balauftiorum, cimarum, rubi, myrtillorum, sumach, ana, m. j. hypocistid. myrabolanorum citrinorum, ana, ʒ ij. mellis rosarum, ʒ ij. *Boyle them with sufficient plantaine water and wine of Pomegranates, until the third be wasted, and use it.*

An Injection for wounds in the throat.

Vigo.

Rec. Radicum gentianæ, ʒ ss. lupinorum, lentium, ana, ʒ ij. plantag. agrimonix, ana, m. ss. thuris, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ j. mellis rosarum parum. *Boyle them with wine, and make an Injection.*

An Injection to conglutinate wounds in the belly.

Calmeceus.

Rec. Vini cidoniorum, thuris, & masticis, q. s. *Boyle them and use it.*

Item, aqua plantaginis cum thure & mastice plurimum auxiliatur.

An Injection for wounds in the bladder.

Vigo.

Rec. Aquæ rosarum, ʒ iij. aquæ plantag. lib. ss. aquæ caudæ equinæ, lib. ij. hordei mundi, lentium, rosarum, ana, m. ss. myrabolanorum citrinorum, hypocystidis, balauftiorum, myrtillorum, ana, ʒ j. sumach, cinerum rubi, foliorum oleastri, symphiti majoris, ana, m. ss. glycyrrhizæ mundæ, ʒ x. sacchari rubri, ʒ ij. aloes epaticæ, sanguinis draconis, boli armeni, terræ sigillatæ, ana, ʒ ij. *Boyle them all together to the consumption of the third part.*

An Injection to mundifie ulcers.

Valeriola.

Rec. Foliorum plantaginis, & hederæ recentis, ana, p. j. rosarum

rosarum rubrarum, p. j. granorum myrthi conquassati p. j. ss. foliorum & florum centaurij minoris p. j. aluminis rupini, ʒ j. corticum granatorum, ʒ j. ss. *Boyle them in water, and make an Injection.*

An Injection for hollow ulcers.

Rec. Aqua plantaginis, aqua peculi rosarum, ana, ʒ iiij. *Weckerus,* vini ʒ ij. aluminis usti, ʒ ss. baccarum myrthi, aloes, ana, ʒ j. *Mixe them, and after they be well boyled make an Injection.*

Another for the same.

Rec. Foliorum plantaginis m. ij. agrimonie, herba roberti, foliorum pentaphylli, ana, m. j. summitatum absynthij, num. iiij. symphiti utriusque, cauda equina, cetrach, hyperici, ana, m. ss. betonica m. j. *Boyle them in water, and in the end adde thereto vini rubri astringentis lib. ij. rosarum rubrarum, foliorum myrthi, ana, p. ij. hordei integri p. ij. Take three pound of the decoction strained, and adde thereto farina fabarum, ʒ j. farina orobi, ʒ ss. thuris, mastice, sarcocolla, resina pini, ana, ʒ j. myrrha, aristolochia rotunda, ana, ʒ vj. iridis florentini, ʒ ss. mellis rosati colati ʒ iiij. Make this according to art for an Injection.* *Valerola.*

An Injection for venemous and rebellious ulcers.

Rec. Decoctionis hordei lib. j. vini cretici lib. ss. radicis gentianae, ʒ ij. lupinorum, lentium, ana, ʒ j. plantag. cauda equina, eupat. ana, m. ss. glycyrrhiza, ʒ ss. thuris masculi, ʒ j. myrrha. ʒ j. ss. aloes epatica, ʒ ij. mellis rosarum, ʒ j. boracis, ʒ ss. *Boyle these untill the halfe be wasted, and reserve the rest to your use.*

An Injection for fistulated and hollow ulcers.

Rec. Mellis lib. j. fellis bovis ʒ iiij. aqua vita ʒ iiij. succi plantaginis, linguae caninae, absynthij, apij & urinae pueri, ana, ʒ iiij. *Boyle these almost to the substance of a sirupe, adding thereto aluminis usti ʒ iiij. sarcocolla ʒ j. ss.*

An

An injection for cankerous and fistulated ulcers.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ lib. iiij. vini albi lib. ij. guaiaci in pulverem redacti lib. j. aluminis ꝑ ij. Boyle them untill the halfe be wasted, then adde unto two pound and a halfe of the decoction, succi salvi, succi plantaginis, pedis columbini, tapsibarbat, linguæ caninæ, apij & caprifolij, ana, ꝑ iiij. Depurentur, addéque preterea, aquæ vitæ lib. ls, sarcocol- læ, mastice, aloes, ana, ꝑ ls. mellis despumati lib. ij. ls. Boyle them a little, and use it.

An Injection for hollow ulcers.

Weckerus.

Rec. Hordei integri ꝑ. j. ls. cetrach, agrimonie, ana, m. j. centaurij majoris, absynthij, ana, m. ls. Boyle them in sufficient honie and water for an Injection.

A Inlep to be used as an Injection for ulcers.

Rec. Lixivij facti de cineribus tœniculi lib. j. mellis despumati lib. j. ls. succi plantaginis, absynthij, symphiti majoris & salviæ ana, ꝑ j. aquæ vitæ lib. ls. myrrh ꝑ ls. sarcocollæ ꝑ j. mastice ꝑ ls. terebinthinæ lib. ls. Boyle all together according to art.

An Injection for wormes in the eares.

Vesalius.

Rec. Absynthij, centaurij, marubij, calaminthæ montanæ, ana, ꝑ j. aquæ pluvialis q. s. Mixe and see the them till halfe be wasted: straine it, and put to a pound of this decoction, mellis lib. ls. and use it.

Another that killeth wormes in ulcers of the eares.

Rec. rad. ellebori albi, corticum capparis, gentianæ, dictami albi, ana, ꝑ ls. aquæ pluvialis, q. s. Boyle them according to art, and to one pound of the decoction strained, adde urine humanæ veteris, succi absynthij ana ꝑ ij. ung. Egypt. ꝑ j. & fiat.

An

An Injection for ulcers in the breast.

Rec. radicū asari, iridis, gentiana, aristolochia, ana, *Weckerus.*
 \mathfrak{z} j. agrimonie, pentaphylli, pedis columbini, cetrach, cen-
 taurij minoris, hyperici, ana, m. j. myrrha \mathfrak{z} ss. *Boyle them*
in equall portions of wine and water sufficient, and in two
pound of the straining dissolve, mellis rosarum \mathfrak{z} vj. and
use it.

An Injection for an ulcer in the yard.

Rec. Plantag. & rosacei, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. seri lactis caprilli, *Andreas*
 \mathfrak{z} ij. cerusa \mathfrak{z} vj. aluminis rocha, marmoris candidissimi, *Lacuna.*
 spodij, crystalli, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. caphura \mathfrak{z} j. *Powder what is*
to be powdred, very finely, and searce them through a fine
cloth, and mixe them with the rest for an Injection.

An Injection for ulcers in the mouth.

Rec. Aquæ hordei lib. iij. vini albi lib. ij. foliorum
 plantag. m. j. caprifolij m ss. salvia, rosmarini, ana, p. ij.
 myrtillorum \mathfrak{z} ss. nucum cupressi \mathfrak{z} ss. malicorij \mathfrak{z} j. caudæ
 æquina, m. j. ss. mellis rosacei \mathfrak{z} vj. aluminis \mathfrak{z} ij. *Boyle*
them untill halfe be consumed, adding thereto diameronis
 \mathfrak{z} ij. Fiatque.

*An Injection for ulcers in the yard, which will heale and
 assuage paine.*

Rec. Decoctionis hordei, in qua folia plantaginis, fra-
 garia, violarum, symphiti mino. & fœniculi decocta fue-
 rint lib j. cui decoctioni, addas aluminis usti, \mathfrak{z} iij. ss.
 zacchari rubri, \mathfrak{z} ss. mellis rosarum, \mathfrak{z} iij. camphoræ \mathfrak{z} j.
 cassia noviter extract. \mathfrak{z} j. ss. *Mixe them according to art,*
and use it as an Injection.

An Injection for the burning of urine.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ lib. iij. passularum exacinarum
 \mathfrak{z} v. fol. plantag. m. j. quinquefolij, fragaria, polygoni,
 rosarum

rosarum rubr. ana, m. ss. quatuor sem. frigidorum maiorum mundatorum, ana, ʒ j. aluminis ʒ iij. Boyle them, and addo thereto of the decoction, two pound, mellis rosati colati ʒ vj.

An Injection to consume the Caruncle.

Fredericke.

Rec, Lithargirij auri & plumbi, aquæ viridis (where-with the Goldsmith hath separated gold or silver) ana ʒ j. argenti vivi extincti & bene loti ʒ iij. Put the water and argent. vivum into an earthen pan, and set it on a fire of coales, and stirre it with an earthen ladle or spatula, and when it beginneth to be hot, addo the rest of the powder, continually stirring it untill it become of a sea colour, then beate it into fine powder, and take thereof ʒ j. aquæ ros. aquæ plantaginis, aquæ solani, ana, ʒ iij. (steale being quenched in the waters foure or five times) addo also diamoron, syr. ex rosis siccis, mellis rosati, ana, ʒ j. Mixe all these together, and keepe it in a glasse close stopped, and inject it upon the caruncle through a hollow instrument of silver or leade.

An Injection to be used when the Caruncle is taken downe.

Idem.

Rec. Aquæ fabrorum, plantaginis, solatri, rosati, ana, lib. j. psidiarum, balaustiorum, nucum cupressi, aloes, sumach, ana, ʒ j. ss. aluminis ʒ ij. fol. ros. m. ss. floris æris well prepared, ʒ ij. croci martis ʒ iij. Boyle all these together a good space. Straine it, and let it settle, then poure off the cleere st, addo to it sacchari candi ʒ j. syr. ex rosis siccis ʒ ij. syr. absynthij, ʒ ss. Fiat Injectio.

An Injection for the Caruncle to coole, assuage paine, and cicatrize.

Idem.

Rec, Fol. rosarum siccarum p. j. sem. canabis, malvarum, ana, ʒ ss. sem. frig. ma. papaveris albi, ana, ʒ ij. sem. hyosciami ʒ ss. gran. alchachengi nu. x. Boyle them in aqua fontanæ lib. ij. to the halfe, addo to them trochiscorum alca-

alcachengi 3 ij. sacchari candi 3 j. caputæ 3 j. lactis mulieris 3 iij. aquæ albuminis ovorum 3 ij. syr. rosarum, mellis rosarum, ana, 3 vj. Fiat Injectio.

LINIMENTS.

A Liniment for a Canker.

Rec. Testarum cancrorum fluvialium combustarum *Calmeacus & Paulus Aegineta* 3 j. pulveris ranarum 3 iij. lithargyrii auri 3 j. plumbi usti & loti, tutiæ præparatæ, ana, 3 ij. cerusæ in aqua rosarum lotæ 3 j. fs. succi bursæ pastoris & arnoglossæ, ana, 3 iij. fs. olei rosarum omphacini, vel myrtini 3 iij. *Labour these well in a leaden mortar to the forme of a Liniment.*

A Liniment for Warts.

Rec. Floris æris, chartæ ustæ, ana, 3 v. colocynthidis, *Weckerus* boracis, ana, 3 vj. salis armoniaci 3 fs. salis alkali, arsenici citrini, fellis vaccini, ana, 3 vj. usneæ perfici 3 vij. *Powder what is to be powdred, and with sope Lee make this Liniment.*

A Liniment to be used in the beginning of Phlegmon or inflammation.

Rec. Sandali albi & rubri, ana, 3 iij. glaucij, 3 ij. terræ *Vesalius* chimoliæ, boli armeni, ana, 3 j. fs. *Make them all in very fine powder, and searce them, and after with the juyce of houselecke, or purselane, or lettice, sufficient to make a Liniment.*

A Liniment for an Oedematous tumor or swelling proceeding of cold matter.

Rec. Succu ebuli, sambuci, oxylapathi, succi levisstici, *Weckerus* foeniculi, ana, 3 j. unguenti dialtheæ 3 iij. mellis 3 j. olei cha-

chamæmeli \mathfrak{z} ij. Boyle them to the consumption of the juyces, and make a Liniment according to art.

A maturative liniment which will assuage paine in a tumor, or Impostume.

Vesalius.

Rec. Farinæ hordei, pulveris florum chamæmeli, ana, \mathfrak{z} v. hyssopi humidi, \mathfrak{z} iiij. olei rosacei, lumbricorum, & chamæmeli, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. sapæ dulcis \mathfrak{z} xx. Mixe them according to art, and make a Liniment.

A Liniment for S. Anthonies fire.

W. Sydenham.

Rec. Olei rosarum \mathfrak{z} iiij. olei nymphetæ \mathfrak{z} ij. sandali citrini & rubri, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. trochisc. de camphora \mathfrak{z} j. succi folatri, aceti, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. Make a Liniment according to art.

Another for the same.

Idem.

Rec. Succi plantaginis, \mathfrak{z} j. rosacei \mathfrak{z} iiij. lythargirij nutriti, \mathfrak{z} j. cerusæ lotæ \mathfrak{z} iiij. lactis mulieris \mathfrak{z} ss. Mixe them in a leaden mortar, and incorporate them to the forme of a Liniment.

A Liniment to mollifie all tumors or swellings.

Rec. Sevi ovini lib. j. colophonix \mathfrak{z} ij. ammoniaci, bdellij, opoponacis, galbani, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. pinguedinis capî, anferis, cygni, axungia suillæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. oleorum anethi, chamæmeli, amygdalarum dulcium, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. ss. medullæ crurium vaccarum, \mathfrak{z} ij. succi malvarum & mercurialis, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. Boyle them to the consumption of the juyces, and make a Liniment in good forme.

A Liniment for red pimples in the face, proceeding of salt flegme.

Vigo.

Rec. Lapathi acuti, succi plantaginis, asphodelorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. olei vitellorum ovorum \mathfrak{z} x. terebinthinæ claræ, \mathfrak{z} ss. succi limonum \mathfrak{z} iiij. aluminis combusti \mathfrak{z} j. argenti vivi extincti \mathfrak{z} ss. olei myrthini, omphacini, ana, \mathfrak{z} v. ss. Mixe.

Mixe them in a mortar of lead all together, save onely the argentum vivum, because that will cleave to the lead, labouring them two houres : afterward incorporate your argentum vivum.

A Liniment for pustules or spots in the face, specially of lues venerea.

Rec. Albumen unius ovi recentis, beat it perfectly, then adde to it sublimati & camphora, ana, gra. iiii. *Stirre and mixe them together to the forme of a Liniment.* Angerlus Ferrerius.

A Liniment to cease paine in Erysipelas.

Rec. Succu hyoschiami, cicutæ & solani, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. alb. ovorum nu. ij. aceti, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. opij, caphura, ana, gra. iiii. croci $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. *muccaginis sem. psyllij & fœnugræci extracta in aqua rosarum & plantag. ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. olei de papavere $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. Make your Liniment, adding unto it unguenti refrigerantis, Gal. q. s.* Pareus.

A Liniment for a rupture.

Rec. Foliorum consolidæ majoris, minoris & mediæ, ana, m. j. arnøglossæ, caudæ equinæ, centinodiæ, sigilli salamonis, ana, m. ss. radicum symphiti & valerianæ, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. vermium terrestrium $\frac{3}{4}$ j. aristolochiæ utriusque, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. florum citoniorum $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. vini nigri lib. j. axungia porcina lib. ij. ss. masticis, sarcocollæ, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. *Bruse them small, and let them soke in a vessel, and infuse them ten daies, then boyle them, and straine them to your use for a Liniment.*

A Liniment for brusings and contusions.

Rec. Olei masticis $\frac{3}{4}$ vij. theriacæ optimæ $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. aquæ vitæ $\frac{3}{4}$ j. ss. *Make this Liniment according to art.*

A Liniment for wounds in the eyes.

Rec. Myrrha, sarcocollæ nutritæ in lacte mulieris, ana, *Rendeleius.*
H 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

℞ ss. tutiæ preparatæ ℥ j. mellis parum: *Mixe them and make a Liniment in good forme. But if the patient do complaine somewhat of the paine thereof, mix therewith a little of the white of an egge and Rose-water.*

A Liniment to be used in the cure of Alopecia gallica.

Calmetens.

Rec. Radicum helenij & liliorum alborum, ana, ℥ j. ss. summitatum absynthij, lupuli, fumarix, scabiosæ, ana, m. ss. cicerum, lentium, hordei, ana, p. j. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, sambuci, ana, p. j. *Make your decoction in sufficient water, and of the decoction strained one pound and a halfe, adde to olei rosarum, ℥ ij. olei mastice, & laurini, ana, ℥ iiij. butyri recent. ℥ v. axungix suillæ salis expertis, lib. ss. Boyle them together till the consumption of the decoction, and after mixe therewith thuris, mastice, myrrhæ, ana, ℥ j. ss. sarcocollæ & cerusæ, ana, ℥ j. aluminis ℥ vj. lithargyrij ℥ j. ss. terebinthinæ, ℥ iiij. styracis liquidæ, ℥ x. argenti vivi in succo limonum extincti ℥ iiij. vel plus vel minus pro ægrotantis viribus. Labour them very well in a mortar for a Liniment.*

A Liniment for the falling of haire.

Helen Mesue.

Rec. Succij myrthi, succi olivæ silvestris, ana, ℥ ij. rosarum siccarum ℥ ss. absynthij ℥ ij. *Boyle them all in halfe a pound of vinegar, untill the halfe be wasted; then straine it, and infuse therein laudani ℥ ij. and let them stand two daies, then powre upon them oleum myrtinum, & vinum stipticum, untill it be brought unto the substance of honie: after that make it sweet, adding thereto aliptæ moscatæ, galliæ moscatæ, ana, ℥ j. and make a Liniment.*

A Liniment for the same.

Vigo.

Rec. Succij apij, succ. fœniculi & petroselini, ana, ℥ j. succi enulæ, ℥ vi. succi apij risi ℥ ij. olei sambuci, terebinthinæ, ana, ℥ x. picis navalis ℥ j. picis græcæ & liquidæ, an. ℥ v.

3 v. diachylonis gummati ʒ j. ss. matricariae, abrotani, aliquantulum contrit. rosmarini, capillorum veneris, subtiliter contrit. ana, tertiam partem m. j. vini odoriferi cyathum medium, aceti ʒ ij. *Boyle them all together until the juyces, vinegar, and wine be wasted, then straine them, and put thereto cera novæ q. s. and make a Liniment, adding thereto croci ʒ ss. iridis ʒ j. ss.*

A Liniment for all scabs and itch.

Rec. Olei rosarum lib. ss. floris sulphuris ʒ iiii. mercurii sublimati gra. vi. camphoræ ʒ ss. *Labour these together by the space of two houres in an Alabaster or marble mortar, and use it both evening and morning after the bodie is purged.* Banester:

Another.

Rec. Picis liquidæ, mellis depurati, & cœvi ovini vel ceræ vini, of each a like quantitie. *Fiat.* Ex manuscripto.

A Liniment for a Canker or scald head.

Rec. Olei rosarum ʒ ix. or else halfe so much; put it into a leaden mortar with a peece of lead; labour it therewith untill it become thicke and blacke like unto lead, then beat severally Litharge and white lead, of each lib. i. or lib. ss. Mingle them with the oyle, and frame your Liniment. Apollonius.

A Liniment to delay paine in malignant cancerous ulcers.

Rec. Cinerum cupressi, lotorum & resiccatorum, plumbi albi combusti & loti, succi rosarum, ana, ʒ ss. *Frame it with oyle of Roses to your use.* Theodorus.

A juyce contrived to the forme and use of a Liniment, of wonderfull force to root out a malitious, gnawing, and fretting canker.

Rec. Sumach, vel rhu coriariorum lib. iiii. pilul. cupressi ʒ ss. *Ætius.*

fi, ʒ iii. gallarum imaturarum cassiæ, ana, ʒ i. ss. Beat them together, steepe them in five pints of old red wine; after boile them, continually stirring them with a Cipresse slice till the third part be consumed. This done, straine it forth and cast away the drosse: but seeth the iuyce til it be of consistence like to honie, and so keepe it in a glasse. If in keeping this waxe thicke, you may put to it a little wine.

A Liniment to be used in Alopecia Gallica.

Vigo.

Rec. Pingued. porcina liquefacta lib. j. olei chamæmeli & anethi, ana, ʒ j. olei mastichini & laurini, ana, ʒ j. styracis liquidæ ʒ x. radicum helenij aliquantulum conuasfatorum, radicum ebuli, ana, ʒ iiij. squinanti, stachados, ana, parum, euphorbij pisti ʒ ss. vini odoriferi lib. j. ss. Boyle them together untill the wine be wasted; after straine them, and adde thereto lithargyri auri ʒ vij. thuris, masticeis, ana, ʒ vj. resina pini ʒ j. ss. terebinthina clara ʒ j. argenti vivi extincti cum saliva ʒ iiij. cera alba ʒ j. ss. Melt the Oyles with the Waxe, and incorporate them together to a Liniment.

A Liniment approved for baldnesse, to cause haire to grow in any part with speed.

Levinus
Lemnius.

Rec. Radicum canæ, brionia, beta, raphani, ireos, cepæ, ana, ʒ iiij. ficus pingues numero vj. capillorum veneris, abrotani, anethi, ana, m. j. Bruise all these together very small, and boyle them in Malmsey sufficient, untill the wasting of the third part, then straine it very well, and adde thereto butyri recentis, mellis despumati, ana, ʒ ij. olei amygdalarum dulcium & amararum, olei sesamini, ana, ʒ j. farina fœnugræ c. farina seminis lini, nigellæ romanæ pulverizata, ana, p. j. laudani ʒ j. Mixe them, and set them on the fire, stirring it continually, and let it boyle to the forme of a Liniment, using it according to art after the bodie is evacuated.

A Lini-

A Liniment for the falling of haire.

Rec. Olei myrthini, olei amygdalarum dulcium, olei lini, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. laudani \mathfrak{z} j. euphorbij \mathfrak{z} ss. spumæ marinæ \mathfrak{z} iij. ellebori albi \mathfrak{z} j. rutæ silvestris \mathfrak{z} j. ss. fimi columbini \mathfrak{z} ss. sulphuris vivi \mathfrak{z} j. ss. amygdalarum amararum combustarum spicæ nardi, cassiæ lignæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. *Boyle them to the consumption of the wine, and straine them, adding thereto mellis despumati \mathfrak{z} j. And so mixing them together make a Liniment.*

A Liniment for the falling of haire.

Rec. Foliorum salicis, foliorum myrthi, seminum sumach, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. rosarum rubrarum \mathfrak{z} ss. myrabolanorum emblicorum, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. laudani \mathfrak{z} j. mellis crudi \mathfrak{z} ss. olei myrtillorum \mathfrak{z} vj. vini nigri \mathfrak{z} iij. *Bruse which are to be brused, mixe them together, and boyle them till the wine be consumed in a close vessell, and after the straining use it.*

A Liniment for the perfect restoration of the pannicles that cover the braine, after their blacknesse be removed by use of mel rosarum.

Rec. Syrupi rosati ex infusione \mathfrak{z} j. ss. florum & fol. hypericonis, florum rosmarini, granæ, ana parum, terebinthinæ, vini odoriferi, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. olei omphacini, \mathfrak{z} iij. ss. croci parum: *Boyle all together, except the saffron, which you shall make in fine powder, and adde to them in the end.* *Arceus.*

A Liniment for salt flegme and itch.

Rec. Succi lapathi acuti, succi plantaginis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. *vigo.*
pingued: porcina liquefacta, unguenti populeonis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. olei rosacei, omphacini, olei myrtillorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. vitellorum ovorum, \mathfrak{z} x. lithargyrii auri & argenti, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. tutiæ \mathfrak{z} ss. plumbi usti \mathfrak{z} vj. cerusæ \mathfrak{z} x. argenti vivi \mathfrak{z} ix. *Mixe them, and make a Liniment according to art.*

A Liniment for itch and scabs.

Vesalius.

Rec. Sulphuris triti & ter ex aqua rosarum abluti, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. lardi saliti lib. j. Beat it diligently, and wash it thrice with Rosewater, succi limonum \mathfrak{z} ij. Mixe them for a Liniment.

Another for the same.

Constantinus

Rec. Lithargyrij, aceti fortis, ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. olei ros. \mathfrak{z} xij. argenti vivi extinct. in aceto rosarum \mathfrak{z} iij. Fiat Linimentum.

A Liniment to be used in morbo pediculari.

Weckerus.

Rec. Olei amygdalarum amarum \mathfrak{z} ij. olei rutæ \mathfrak{z} j. staphidis agriæ \mathfrak{z} j. centaurij minoris \mathfrak{z} ij. myrrhæ \mathfrak{z} iij. argenti vivi \mathfrak{z} ij. axungie rancidæ salitæ \mathfrak{z} iij. aceti parum: Mixe them and make a Liniment according to art.

A Liniment for burning and scalding.

Rec. Foliorum malvarum, violarum, fragariæ, consolidæ mediæ & radicum ejus, quinque folij, plantaginis, foliorum sambuci, sempervivi, hedere terrestres, solatri, ana, m. ss. Bruse them small, and infuse them ten dayes in foure pounds of Swines greace, olei seminis lini lib. ss. mellis lib. ss. resinæ pulverizatæ lib. j. Mixe them well, and put them in an earthen vessell close stopped, and so keepe it to your use.

A Liniment to be used in the cure of small branny scales in the head.

Vigo.

Rec. Olei vitellorum ovorum \mathfrak{z} x. olei seminis lini \mathfrak{z} ss. olei mastice, olei laurini, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. lardi porcini liquefacti pingued. vituli, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. terebinthinæ claræ \mathfrak{z} j. ss. foliorum plantag. olivarum silvestrium, fumarie, lapathi acuti, mali granati integri acetosi, & caudæ equinæ, ana, m. j. foliorum hederæ m. ss. Bruse the herbes, and let them boyle with the oyle and greace, aforesaid, till the juyce be consumed,

consumed, then straine them, and adde to the straining lithargyrii auri & argenti, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. cerusæ \mathfrak{z} x. calcis decies loti, aluminis combusti, ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. argenti vivi extincti cum saliva hominis \mathfrak{z} v. Mix them, and with wite Waxe sufficient make a Liniment.

A Liniment for burning in the face.

Rec. Corticum interiorum sambuci, olei rosati, com-
pleti, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. cerusæ \mathfrak{z} ss. Misce. & cum modico ceræ, fiat Liniment.

Io. Baptista

Montanus.

A Liniment to kill wormes in ulcers of the eares.

Rec. Cerusæ, polij montani, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. picis navalis liquida quod sat est. Mixe them very well in a mortar to the forme of a Liniment.

Ex Archigene.

A Liniment to be put into the eares that are pained.

Rec. Olei amygdalarum dulcium \mathfrak{z} ij. croci \mathfrak{z} j. myrrhæ \mathfrak{z} ij. opij \mathfrak{z} ss. Misceantur.

A Liniment for the breaking out of childrens heads or elder folks, commonly called a scaule.

Rec. Aceti lib. j. radicum helenij, chelidonii, centaurii, an. \mathfrak{z} ij. ol. laurini li. j. sulph. li. j. mellis li. ss. aloes, flor. aris, olibani, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. Bruse which are to be brused, and boyle them to the consumption of the juyces and vinegar, then adde to the rest made in fine powder, and boyle them a little after, then straine them to your use. But first you must wash the affected head with the decoction of the roots of emula campana, and the leaves of Centaurie boyled in childs urine before the place be anointed.

A Liniment for a member that is weakened by wounds.

Rec. Olei amygdalarum dulcium, adipis porcini recentis sine sale \mathfrak{z} ij. bdellij, myrrhæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. croci \mathfrak{z} j. Dissolve

Io. Baptista

Montanus.

solue the gummes in vinegar, then mixe them together and make a Liniment.

A Liniment very good for a member that is wholly consumed, although it have beene so a long time.

Rec. Vnguent. populeonis \mathfrak{z} iiij. olei laurini \mathfrak{z} vj. unguent. dialtheæ \mathfrak{z} v. fs. picis nigræ \mathfrak{z} iiij. olei communis lib. fs. pingued. capi, cygni, anseris & anatis, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. butyri recentis \mathfrak{z} vj. axungia porcina lib. fs. olei de pedibus vaccinnis \mathfrak{z} iiij. malvarum, altheæ, meliloti, arthemisia, tapfibarbati, valeriana, & sambuci, ana, m. fs. *Bruse the herbes, and boyle them together till the juyces bee wasted, and reserve it to your use.*

A Liniment to asswage paine.

Rec. Olei masticis lib. fs. aquæ vitæ \mathfrak{z} iiij. theriacæ \mathfrak{z} iij. *Mixe them, and boyle them in a double vessell sixe houres, and straine them to your use.*

A Liniment to mollifie and asswage paine.

Rec. Malvarum, bismalv. altheæ, mercurialis, arthemisia, meliloti, chamæmeli, sambuci, violarum, erigeri, hyosciami, ana, m. fs. pingued. capi & anseris, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. axungia porcina lib. j. fs. axungia humana \mathfrak{z} ij. *Bruse them and infuse them together twentie dayes, and after it is strained reserve it to your use.*

A Liniment for paine proceeding of cold matter.

Rec. Lardi porcini, lib. iiij. vini cretic. lib. j. fs. cario-phyllorum \mathfrak{z} iiij. radicum helenij, \mathfrak{z} iiij. cardui benedicti \mathfrak{z} iij. rosmarini, salviæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. fs. myrrhæ \mathfrak{z} v. theriacæ, lib. j. *Bruse the herbes, straine them, and make the other in grosse powder, and boyle them together till the wasting of the wine, then straine them, and make it to the forme of a Liniment.*

A Lini-

A Liniment for cold aches or paines.

Rec. Salvia tanaceti, mentha, melissa, ruta, absynthij, abrotani, chamaemeli, arthemisia, lavendula, satoreia, nasturtij aquatici, fœniculi, foliorum pyrethri, chamaedryos, ana, m. ss. axungia porcina lib. iij. axungia humana lib. ss. vini cretici lib. j. seminis anisi \mathfrak{z} iij. Bruise them together, and infuse them tenne daies, then straine them, and keepe it to your use.

A Liniment for paine of the joynts proceeding of a cold cause.

Rec. Pingued. humana lib. j. pingued. capi, anseris, anatis, & cygni, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. vini cretici lib. ss. florum anthos lib. ij. vermium terrestrium preparatorum lib. ss. Bruise them, stampe them three houres together, and infuse them in a vessell well bound eight daies, then let them boyle to the consumption of the wine, and to the strength of the flowers, and adde to the straining olei terebinthina \mathfrak{z} vj. Make a liniment in good forme.

A Liniment to assuage paine about wounds and ulcers.

Rec. Pingued. capi \mathfrak{z} iij. medulla crurium vaccarum \mathfrak{z} iij. terebinthina \mathfrak{z} iij. ss. olei rosarum \mathfrak{z} iij. olei chamaemeli \mathfrak{z} iij. vermium terrestrium preparatorum \mathfrak{z} iij. Misceantur & bulliant ad invicem, & in fine adde cera alba \mathfrak{z} iij. And make a liniment to the precepts of art.

A Liniment to assuage paine of the head in lues venerea, to be anoynted on the inside of the armes, especially where vena Cephalica runneth.

Rec. Succa nula, succi brionia, styracis liquida, terebinthina, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. gummi elemij \mathfrak{z} ss. pingued. urfi, anseris, butyri, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. thuris, iridis, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. olei irini q. s. argenti vivi the eighth part. Misce, & fiat Linimentum. Fracastorius.

To

To abate spongie flesh with ease.

Vesalius.

Rec. Aquarum solani, plantaginis, rosarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. opij \mathfrak{z} j. medullæ panis optimæ coctæ, \mathfrak{z} ij. argenti sublimati \mathfrak{z} iiij. Grinde them upon a marble stone, then mixe them, and boyle them untill the halfe be consumed, then straine it through a thinne cloth, and put in some scraped lint, boyle them a little together, then take them out, and straine it, and so keepe it to your use.

A good Liniment for convulsion of sinewes.

Vesalius.

Rec. Olei amygdalarum dulcium ping. gallinæ, medullæ crurium vituli, ana, \mathfrak{z} ix. olei violarum \mathfrak{z} vj. pingued. hædi, & vituli, ana, \mathfrak{z} xv. Boyle them all together in the decoction of malv. rad. althææ, & sem. citoniorum, as much as is sufficient, untill they be all consumed, then straine it, and make it to the forme of a liniment.

A Liniment against Lamenesse of the legges after the Gowt.

Valeriola.

Rec. Gummi ammoniaci, bdellij, in aquæ vitæ dissolut. ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. axung. taxis, anseris, anatis, & vulpis, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. pulveris iridis \mathfrak{z} x. foliorum rutæ, betonicæ, herbæ paralisis siccarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. florum stachados & rosmarini, ana, p. j. florum chamæmeli, & meliloti, ana, p. ss. styracis calamitæ & benioini, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. cariophyllorum, oliban, nucis moscatæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. olei vulpini lumbricati & decocto, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. facis olei liliorum \mathfrak{z} ij. ceræ q. s. Make a liniment in good forme.

A liniment for paine of the joynts.

Rec. Pingued. capi, anatis, anseris, & cygni, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. vini cretici lib. ss. florum anthos lib. j. Bruise the flowers, and incorporate them together three houres, then let them stand in the Sunne twentie daies, and boyle them in a vessell well stopped, to the consumption of the wine, and strain them to your use.

A

A liniment for contracted or lame members to be used after the Bath.

Rec. Axungia gallinae, anseris, anatis, suis, asini, muli, ^{Alonſus Ferrus.} urſi, gliris, vulturis, leonis, medullae crurum vituli, equi, asini, cervi, butyri recentis, utriusque lilij, olei vulpini compositi, amygdalarum dulcium, sesamini, laurini, nucis indicae, muscelini, styracis benioini, mucilaginis rad. altheae, fenugraeci, sem lini, ana, ʒ j. croci tenuissimè triti ʒ ss. aquae vitae lib. ss. fiat Linimentum. *After the anoynting, lappe up the member in a Foxe or Hares skinne.*

A liniment against numnesse, palsies and resolutions of sinewes, with lamenesse of members that grow thereby.

Rec. radice angelicae minoris lib. x. *Cut it very small,* ^{Turneſſerus.} and decoct it in vino generoso & forti, to a viscos thicknesse, then straine it out, and put to it saponis optimi lib. ij. resoluti in vino sublimato, in this manner: Your sope must be made into very thinne and small pieces or shavings, then put sixe pintes of your spirit of wine into an earthen pot well nealed, let it heate till it beginne to boyle, but not boyle outright, after put in your shavings of sope, and stirre all about untill the sope be melted & vanished. This done, mixe them with the liquor strained from the root aforesaid, and seethe them to the wasting of the halfe. Last of all, boyle it with olei communis recentis lib. ij. to an oyntment.

A liniment for Oedematous tumors, namely in scroto.

Rec. Olei terebinthinae ʒ vj. caphurae pulv. ʒ iiij. ^{Banestier.} Dissolve the Camfer in the oyle, adde olei myrtillorum & cydoniorum ana, ʒ j. ss. olei laurini opt. ʒ ij. olei succini, ʒ iiij. olei absynthij chymici ʒ ss. cerae parum. Fiat Linimentum.

A liniment for inflammation and hardning in womens breasts by crudding of their milke.

Paracelsus.

Rec. Olei lini \mathfrak{z} iiij. olei rosacei \mathfrak{z} iiij. ss. olei ovorum, \mathfrak{z} ij. cera citrina \mathfrak{z} j. Fiat Linimentum.

A liniment of Swallowes for all manner of aches and straines.

Ex manuscriptis.

Rec. Hirundines xxiiij. fragaria with his strings, m. ij. rosmarini, fol. violaria, lavendula alba, spica lavendula, absynthij, ana, m. j. Stampe all these hearbs and Swallowes together till they be as one, put them into an earthen pot, and let them stand nine daies covered: then put unto them buryri maialis lib. iiij. or lib. v. (set the hearbs in the heate of the Sunne, and never washed) boyle them very gently two houres together, then let them stand from the fire two or three daies: after set it over the fire againe, untill it be ready to seethe, then straine it through a faire linnen cloth with great force.

An excellent liniment for cold aches, shrunke, withered, and benumbed members.

Martin.

Rec. Vng. Martiati, \mathfrak{z} j. ung. dialthea, \mathfrak{z} iiij. axungia canis \mathfrak{z} j. axungia vulpis, olei vulpini, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. olei nardini, olei chamameli, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. olei petrolei \mathfrak{z} ss. Mixe them according to art.

LOTIONS:

A Lotion for a tumor in Inguine, called Bubo venerens.

Vigo.

Rec. hordei mundi, rosarum, ana, m. j. foliorum plantaginis, m. ij. sumach, lentium, ana, m. ss. sem. citoniorum

niorum 3 ss. Boyle them in sufficient water till halfe be wasted, and use it often.

A lotion for wounds and ulcers.

Rec. Vini albi 3 ss. aquæ vitæ 3 ij. mellis rosarum 3 iiij. aluminis usti 3 ss. Mixe them, and preserve it to your use.

A lotion for falling of haire.

Rec. Fabarum, lupinorum, ana, m. j. passularum, ficu-
um siccarum, ana, 3 ij. radic. lapathi acuti lib. ss. fumiter-
ræ, foliorum ebuli, capillorum veneris, ana, m. j. ss. po-
morum acetosorum numero x. furfuris m. ij. hordei munda-
di 3 iiij. glycyrrhizæ 3 j. ss. Boyle them all together with
as much Barbers lee as is sufficient, till the third part bee
wasted, adding thereto mellis rosarum 3 iiij.

Another lotion for the same purpose.

Rec. myrtillorum, spicæ nardi, radicis asphodeli, corti-
cis pini, ana, 3 j. laudani, sem. apij, fol. senæ, cyperi, ana, ^{Angerius}
3 ss. sem. papaveris albi, corticis tamaricis, sem. absynthij, ^{Ferrarius,}
ros. alb. sem. hederæ, ana, 3 iiij. Let them infuse with a-
stringent wine in a double vessell on the fire, and so use it.

A lotion for hollow ulcers and Cankers.

Rec. mellis crudi lib. ij. aquæ vitæ lib. j. vini albi lib. ss.
fellis bovi 3 iiij. aluminis rochæ 3 iiij. myrrhæ, mastice,
olibani, ana, 3 ss. sarcocollæ 3 ij. succi apij, & salviæ, ana,
3 iiij. Powder the gummes, and steepe them in aquæ vitæ,
then seethe them foure houres, and keepe it to your use.

A lotion for deepe and hollow ulcers.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ, vini rubri, ana, lib. ij. ss. rosarum
rubrarum 3 iiij. balauftiorum, malicorij, ana, 3 ij. ss. sem.
sumach 3 ij. salviæ m. j. symphiti utriusque, ana, m. ss. a-
luminis lib. ss. sarcocollæ, 3 iiij. olibani 3 j. mastice. 3 ij.
mellis

mellis lib. j. aquæ terebinthinæ lib. j. fs. *Bruiſe which are to be bruised, mixe them and distill them according to art.*

A lotion to cicatrize ulcers in the mouth, proceeding of Alopecia Gallica.

Vigo.

Rec. Aquæ plantaginis lib. j. cimarum rubi. foliorum olivarum silvestrium, caudæ equinæ, ana, m. fs. aquæ hordeaceæ lib. j. fs. lycij 3 ij. mellis rosarum 3 iij. aluminis rochæ 3 vj. *Boyle them all till halfe be wasted, and keepe it to your use.*

A lotion for pustules on virga.

Augerius Ferrerius.

Rec. Tutia cum aqua ros. præparata, æruginis, ana, 3 ij. anethi combusti, abrotani iusti, ana, 3 j. *Boyle them in Rose and Plantaine waters one walme: afterward cleere it without expression.*

Another stronger in more malignant cases.

Augerius Ferrerius.

Rec. æruginis, aluminis, pulveris mercurialis, ana, 3 j. vini albi 3 fs. aquarum plantag. & ros. ana, 3 j. *Boyle them softly, and straine them not.*

A lotion for a fracture.

Vigo.

Rec. rosarum rubrarum, myrtillorum, granatorum & foliorum caprifolij, millefolij, ana, m. j. radic. fraxini & foliorum ejus ana, m. ij. nucum cupressi aliquantulum contritarum, num. vj. radic. althææ aliquant. contrit. 3 iij. chamæmeli, meliloti, absynthij ana, m. fs. mellis 3 iij. lycij 3 ij. sarcocollæ, myrrha, thuris, ana, 3 fs. *Boyle them all in sufficient water and thick red wine, till the halfe be wasted, and bathe the member.*

A lotion to resolve the stiffness of the legges.

Valeriola.

Rec. Betonicæ, sambuci, rutæ, salviæ, summitatum lauri, ana, m. ij. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, rosmarini & stachados, ana, p. j. radic. ebulli & acori, ana, 3 ij. sulphuris

ris ignem non experti \mathfrak{z} iij. salis \mathfrak{z} iij. aluminis \mathfrak{z} j. fursuris
p. ij. cariophyllorum contusorum \mathfrak{z} ss. *Boyle them all in
white wine and lee equall portions, and use it.*

OYLES.

An Oyle for greene wounds.

Rec. olei communis in quo fuerint extincti lateres re-
centes lib. ss. olei amygdalarum amararum \mathfrak{z} ij. olei
papaveris albi \mathfrak{z} j. ss. thuris, masticis, ana \mathfrak{z} j. ammoniaci,
galbani in aceto dissolutorum ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. resinæ \mathfrak{z} ss. tere-
bint. \mathfrak{z} ij. *Æruginis rasilis* \mathfrak{z} ij. *When the gummes be dis-
solved, put them to the Oyle, Thus, and Masticke, and let
them boyle after a little, then adde to the resina, and after
them the ærugo, at the last straine it, and keepe it to your
use: wherewith you shall dresse the wound, and apply upon
it an agglutinative plaister.*

Calmetena

Another Oyle for greene wounds.

Rec. Olei com. lib. j. florum hyperic. lib. ss. conijci-
antur in oleum, & aliquot dies sub dio macerentur, postea
flores exprimantur, & alij in idem oleum injiciantur.
*Thus use it foure or five times, then adde thereto, gummi
elemi, \mathfrak{z} iij. Then let it stand certaine daies in the Sunne,
and use it.*

Calmetena

An Oleum Magistrale for wounds.

Rec. Olei vitellorum ovorum \mathfrak{z} vj. olei rosarum, om-
phacini, \mathfrak{z} ij. croci \mathfrak{z} j. vini odoriferi \mathfrak{z} j. ss. terebinthinæ
claræ \mathfrak{z} ij. seminis hypericonis, florum anthos, ana, m. j.
masticis \mathfrak{z} ij ss. succi plantag. \mathfrak{z} j. lactis mulieris \mathfrak{z} ss. sevi
vituli \mathfrak{z} x. olei sambuci \mathfrak{z} ss. olei rosacei completi \mathfrak{z} j. ss.
vermium terrestrium lotorum in vino \mathfrak{z} x. *Boyle them all*

Vigo.

together at a gentle fire, till the consumption of the wine and
juyce, then straine them, and use it in the wound.

*A yellow Oyle which doth wonderfully cause flesh in
wounds, and doth mitigate paine, and causeth
good matter.*

Rec. Olei com. lib. ss. olei rosarum lib. ss. amygdala-
rum dulcium, olei liliorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. vini albi lib. ij. a-
qua vitæ lib. ss. terebinthinæ venetæ lib. ij. sarcocollæ
lib. ss. myrrhæ \mathfrak{z} iiij. gummi elemi, \mathfrak{z} vj. olibani, \mathfrak{z} iiij. ma-
sticis \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. aloes epaticæ, benioini, styracis calamitæ,
gummi hederæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. resinæ pini \mathfrak{z} ij. nucis moscat.
 \mathfrak{z} ij. spicæ \mathfrak{z} j. galangæ \mathfrak{z} ss. croci \mathfrak{z} ss. ammoniaci \mathfrak{z} j. o-
poponacis \mathfrak{z} ss. Powder which are to be powdered, and dis-
solve the gummes in wine, and put them together, letting
them stand in the Sunne twenty daies, then boyle them at a
gentle fire in a pot close stopped, the space of fourteen houres,
and let it stand in the Sunne other twenty daies, and at the
last straine it, and keepe it as a secret.

An Oyle for hollow wounds and fistulaes.

Rec. Olei communis lib. ij. galbani \mathfrak{z} j. ammoniaci \mathfrak{z}
ss. terebinthinæ \mathfrak{z} vj. vini albi \mathfrak{z} viij. succi apij & planta-
ginis, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. fellis bovis \mathfrak{z} ij. aquæ vitæ \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. resinæ
pini \mathfrak{z} ss. masticis, sarcocollæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. aluminis usti, \mathfrak{z} iiij.
Mixethem, and let them boyle to the consumption of the
juyces and wine, but first dissolve your gummes in aqua vi-
tæ, and boyle them in another vessell twelve houres, adding
thereto in the end, viridis æris \mathfrak{z} ij. and make it according
to art.

An oyle for greene mounds, much commended.

Rec. Olei lumbricorum, olei masticis, olei hypericonis,
ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. olei communis lib. j. ss. sarcocollæ lib. j. aquæ
vitæ lib. ss. olei terebinthinæ lib. j. florum anthos lib. ss.
Powder that is to be powdered, and boyle them together in
balneo.

balneo mariæ twelve houres, then set them in the Sunne fortie dayes: after boyle them againe, and reserve the oyle to your use.

Another.

Rec. Olei communis lib. ij. vini cretici, lib. j. radicum helenij ʒ iiij. in pulverem redact. salvia, hypericonis, ana, m. j. mastice ʒ iiij. cariophyllorum ʒ iiij. Mixe them, and boyle them in a vessell strongly bound, to the consumption of the wine and juyces, and after the straining keepe it to your use.

Another.

Rec. Olei lumbricorum, olei hypericonis, ana, ʒ xij. olei mastice ʒ iiij. olei com. ʒ vj. aquæ vitæ lib. ss. vini malvatici ʒ iiij. sarcocollæ lib. ss. mastice ʒ iiij. myrrhæ ʒ iiij. florum chamæmeli ʒ ss. cariophyllorum ʒ ij. terebinthinæ venetæ ʒ iiij. Bruise what is to be brused, and boyle them to the consumption of the wine and water, and reserve the oyle strained out to your use.

An oyle to agglutinate wounds with speed.

Rec. Boracis ʒ vij. sarcocollæ ʒ vj. mastice ʒ iiij. cariophyllorum ʒ j. olibani ʒ ij. myrrhæ ʒ ij. ss. Make them all in powder, and infuse them in aquæ vitæ ʒ xx. and adde thereto after the infusion olei hyperici, vel communis lib. iiij. terebinthinæ venetæ lib. j. ss. succi symphiti minoris lib. ss. vini nigri lib. j. thuris ʒ j. Boyle them at an easie fire twenty houres, then put in the infused gummes, and boyle them in a brasen vessell close stopped other twentie foure houres, then as you remove it from the fire, stirre it till it bee cold, and put it into a glasse, adding thereto olei terebinthinæ, lib. ss. mastice, sarcocollæ, florum hypericonis pulverizat. ana, ʒ ij. Then let them stand in the Sunne, and reserve it to your use.

Another.

Rec. Olei nardini \mathfrak{z} iiij. olei hyperici \mathfrak{z} vij. olei com. li. j. vini cretici lib. j. sarcocollæ \mathfrak{z} vj. mastice \mathfrak{z} ij. olibani \mathfrak{z} iij. ss. myrrhæ \mathfrak{z} ss. terebinthinæ puræ \mathfrak{z} vij. florum salviæ \mathfrak{z} iij. florum rosmarini \mathfrak{z} iij. florum hyperici \mathfrak{z} vj. cario-
phyllorum \mathfrak{z} iij. Powder what is to be powdered, and boyle the oyle, wine, flowers, and cloves in a vessell close stopped twelve houres; after that let them steepe in the same vessell twelve dayes, which being done, adde to the rest, and boyle them together twenty houres, and last of all, let them stand in the Sunne twelve dayes, and straine it to your use.

An oyle of S. Johns wort for wounds.

Rec. Summitatum hyperici contusi lib. j. ss. vini mal-
vat. lib. \mathfrak{z} iij. ss. olei olivarum lib. iij. Mixe them, and set them in the Sunne ten dayes, then boyle them in balneo ma-
riæ twelve houres, and straine them, adding thereto florum hyperici lib. j. Infuse them other ten dayes, and last of all adde to them terebinthinæ venetæ lib. ss. mastice \mathfrak{z} j. ss. sar-
cocollæ, cariophyllorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. myrrhæ \mathfrak{z} j. macis \mathfrak{z} vj. vermium terrestrium \mathfrak{z} iij. Powder what is to be powdered, and boyle them to the consumption of the wine and juyce of the herbes, and after the straining reserve it to your use.

Another very excellent.

John Larres.

Rec. Olei olivarum lib. iij. vini albi lib. ij. florum, folio-
rum & sem. hyperici, lib. j. valerianæ græcæ, faniculæ gut-
tatæ, diapensæ, solidaginis saracenicæ, prunellæ, ana, m
ss. Stampe the herbes, and infuse them in the wine and oyle
twenty foure houres, then boyle them at a soft fire to the con-
sumption of a great part of the wine and juyce, then straine
it, and put thereto terebinthinæ venetæ lib. j. ss. olei tere-
binthinæ \mathfrak{z} vj. olibani \mathfrak{z} v. myrrhæ \mathfrak{z} iij. mastice \mathfrak{z} j. san-
guinis draconis \mathfrak{z} j. roots of Alkanet \mathfrak{z} ss. (being first brui-
sed and infused in a little oyle two houres.) When all is boy-
led

led together gently and sufficiently, put it up to your use. It is the best that ever I found.

Note.

Whereas others put hereto earth-wormes to amend the same, I have found it by experience, that it will not worke so well with wormes as without them.

An oyle for greene wounds.

Rec. Olei communis lib. iiij. vini rubri, aquæ vitæ, an. lib. j. terebinthinæ lib. j. sarcocollæ lib. ss. masticeis ʒ j. olivani ʒ ij. consolidæ majoris m. iiij. Bruise the herbes, and mixe them with the oyle, wine, and aquæ vitæ, and infuse them together twelve dayes, then boyle them in balneo mariæ sixteene houres, and after they be cold put to consolidæ majoris recentis m. iiij. letting them infuse other ten dayes, then adde to the Turpentine, and boyle them together twentie dayes, and when they be strained put to the sarcocolla and the rest made in fine powder.

Another.

Rec. Aquæ vitæ optimæ lib. ij. sacchari albiss. lib. ss. olei com. puri lib. iiij. terebinthinæ puræ ʒ xx. sarcocollæ ʒ viij. masticeis, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ j. Powder which are to be powdered, mixe them, and put them in a pot with a narrow mouth, letting them stand in balneo mariæ xxiiij. houres, then set it in the Sunne ten dayes, which being done, let them boyle againe twelve houres, and when it is cold and strained, reserve it to your use.

Oleum Hyperici with Gumines.

Rec. Vini albi lib. ij. olei veteris lib. iiij. olei terebinthinæ lib. ij. florum hyperici recentium cum semine q.s. Clowes.
The flowers being brused, put them into a glasse with the oyles and wine, and set the glasse in the Sunne seven dayes, then boyle it sixe or seven houres in balneo mariæ, after straine

it, and put to againe fresh flowers and seeds : sunne it seven dayes, and boyle them as before. Repeat this course so often till the oyle be red and the wine consumed, then straine it, and put thereto aloes hepaticæ, myrrhæ, masticis, mummia, olibani, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. gariophyllorum, macis, nucis moscata, cinamomi, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. croci \mathfrak{z} j. granorum tinctorum \mathfrak{z} ss. vermium terrestrium \mathfrak{z} iiij. Let the wormes be purely purged in white wine, then put all these together with the oyle into a double glasse, and set it in the Sunne a moneth. Last of all, boyle them againe in balneo twelve houres, the glasse being close stopped, then take it from the fire, and when it is almost cold, straine it, and put it up to your use.

An oyle excellent for wounds and ulcers, especially when the ulcers be well mundified : it doth also incarnate, assuage paine, comfort, and speedily conglutinate.

Rec. Olei com. lib. iiij. vini albi lib. ij. aquæ vitæ lib. j. ss. salviæ m. ij. cardui benedicti, m. j ss. valer. m. j. hyperici m. j. ss. melissophylli m. ss. meliloti m. i. betonica, centaureij, scabiosa, dictami, sambuci, ana, p. iiij. Bruise the herbes and infuse them twentie dayes, then straine them strongly, and boyle them to the consumption of the wine and juyce of the herbes, adding thereto terebinthinæ purgata, lib. j. ss. masticis \mathfrak{z} j. olibani \mathfrak{z} ij. myrrhæ, \mathfrak{z} j. sarcocollæ \mathfrak{z} ij. euphorbij \mathfrak{z} iiij. nucis moscata \mathfrak{z} ss. cariophyllorum, \mathfrak{z} vj. iridis \mathfrak{z} j. resinæ pini \mathfrak{z} iiij. oppoponacis \mathfrak{z} iiij. croci, camphoræ, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. vermium terrestr. \mathfrak{z} ss. theriacæ optimæ, \mathfrak{z} j. florum hyperici \mathfrak{z} iiij. rosarum rubr. \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. rubiæ tinctorum \mathfrak{z} ss. Powder what is to be powdered, and boyle them together one houre, and put them in a vessell close stopped twenty dayes, and put thereto the gummes dissolved in malmsey, then let them boyle at an easie fire altogether foure or five houres, and in the end straine them, and reserve it to your use.

*An oyle to heale both greene wounds and old
ulcers very well.*

Rec. Olei communis lib. j. vini cretici lib. j. terebint.
℥ iiij. ss. bdellii ℥ iiij. myrrhæ ℥ iiij. ss. sarcocollæ ℥ j. thuris
℥ iiij. ss. mastice ℥ ss. Powder what is to be powdered, mixe
them, and boyle them upon a cleare fire till the wine be con-
sumed.

Another of like nature.

Rec. Olei mastichini lib. ss. olei com. lib. j. aquæ vitæ,
lib. ss. sarcocollæ ℥ vi. sanguinis draconis ℥ ii. mastice ℥ iii.
myrrhæ ℥ ii. cinamomi ℥ ss. nucis moscatae ℥ i. boracis ℥ ii.
aloes epaticæ ℥ ss. aquæ caprifolii ℥ vi. succi symphiti utri-
usque, ana, ℥ iii. aquæ mellis ℥ iiiij. Make it to your use.

An oyle for greene wounds.

Rec. Olei communis lib. iiiij. vini albi lib. ii. aquæ vitæ
lib. i. succi absynthii, valerianæ, pimpinellæ, hyperici, car-
dii benedicti, salviæ, apii, consolidæ maioris, minoris &
mediæ, plantaginis, millefolij, ana, ℥ ij. ss. Bruise the herbes,
mixe them, and steepe them twelve houres, then boyle them
in a vessell close stopped, till the wine and juyces be wasted,
adding thereto tereb. purgata li. j. ss. myrrhæ ℥ iiij. sarcoc.
℥ iiij. ss. olibani ℥ ij. mastice ℥ ij. ss. sang. drac. thuris, ana,
℥ iiij. gummi elemi ℥ iiij. ss. cariophyllorum ℥ j. nucis mos-
catae ℥ j. ss. cinamomi ℥ j. ss. galangæ ℥ ss. carpobalsami ℥
j. ss. croci ℥ ss. Powder which are to be powdered, and bruise
what is to be bruised, boyle them together foure and twenty
houres, and after it is strained keepe it to your use.

An oyle to mollifie hardnesse in or about wounds.

Rec. Terebinthinæ lib. j. ss. styracis liquidæ ℥ ss. styracis
calamitæ, benioini, ana, ℥ ij. thuris ℥ j. nucis moscat. ℥ ij.
laudani ℥ ss. galbani ℥ ij. gummi elemi ℥ ss. ammoniaci ℥
ij. oppoponacis, gummi hederæ, sagapeni, ana, ℥ ss. olei

laurini \mathfrak{z} iiij. resinæ pini \mathfrak{z} ij. aquæ vitæ lib. ss. *Mixe them, and make an oyle in good forme.*

An oyle for wounds.

Rec. Olei laurini \mathfrak{z} ij. olei communis \mathfrak{z} iiij. olei lumbricorum \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. olei hypericonis \mathfrak{z} ij. olei benedicti \mathfrak{z} j. olei rosacei \mathfrak{z} iiij. terebinthinæ lib. j. euphorbii \mathfrak{z} j. styracis calamitæ \mathfrak{z} j. ss. resinæ pini lib. ss. galbani \mathfrak{z} iiij. sarcocollæ \mathfrak{z} j. gummi ammoniaci, bdellij, oppoponacis gum. hederæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. laudani \mathfrak{z} ss. masticis \mathfrak{z} ij. olibani \mathfrak{z} iiij. thuris \mathfrak{z} ij. nucis moscata \mathfrak{z} ij. mummiæ \mathfrak{z} ss. cariophyllorum \mathfrak{z} ss. *Powder what is to bee powdered, and make an oyle in good forme.*

An oyle very good for wounds in any part of the bodie.

Rec. Olei communis lib. j. ss. olei rosarum lib. ss. vermium terrestrium \mathfrak{z} iiij. florum hyperici \mathfrak{z} iiij. rosmarini \mathfrak{z} j. terebinthinæ venetæ lib. ss. vini albi lib. ss. myrrhæ, sarcocollæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. masticis \mathfrak{z} j. ss. euphorbii \mathfrak{z} j. iridis \mathfrak{z} j. *Powder what is to be powdered, and boyle them to the consumption of the wine, then straine it to your use.*

The true making of Oleum Aparitiy, commonly called Oleum Magistrale, which hath beene untruly published heretofore by G. B.

Ex libro Hispanico.

Rec. Olei rosarum lib. iiij. terebinthinæ abietinæ lib. ij. myrrhæ, thuris, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. tritici viridis m. ss. radicum vel foliorum valerianæ, cardui benedicti, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. hyperici \mathfrak{z} vj. vini albi (*understand*) hispanici, lib. ij. *Let the herbes and wheat be a little brused and put into a glasse with a narrow mouth, powring upon them your wine: so infuse them for foure houres, after that put to your oyle, and boyle all together in a double vessell till the wine be consumed. Lastly, adde your turpentine, myrrhe, and incense, and so boyle and straine them.*

An.

An Oyle called Oleum Magistrale, to be used in wounds of the necke or throat.

Rec. Olei rosarum omphacini \mathfrak{z} j. olei terebinthinæ \mathfrak{z} *Vigo.*
 ss. terebinthinæ clariss. \mathfrak{z} x. vermium terrestrium lotorum
 cum vino \mathfrak{z} j. ss. masticeis \mathfrak{z} iij. florum anthos m. ij. sem.
 hypericonis m. j. centaurii utriusque, millefolij, cynoglos-
 sæ, ana, tertiam partem m. j. plantag. m. ss. croci \mathfrak{z} ss. vini
 odoriferi cyathum unum. *Boyle all together to the consump-*
tion of the wine, then straine them through a thicke cloth,
and adde thereto olei hypericonis \mathfrak{z} j. ss.

An oyle to be used in the wounds of the ankles and feet.

Rec. Olei terebinthinæ, olei rosati omphac. ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. te-
 rebint. clarissimæ \mathfrak{z} x. vermium terrestrium \mathfrak{z} j. ss. mastice.
 \mathfrak{z} vj. gum. elemi \mathfrak{z} iij. ammoniaci cum vino dissoluti \mathfrak{z} j.
 ss. croci \mathfrak{z} j. florum hypericonis m. j. ss. centaurij majoris
 m. j. olei seminis lini \mathfrak{z} vj. *Boyle them all together a little,*
and straine them through a thicke canvas cloth, then let
them stand in the Sunne one moneth, adding unto them a
little of the flowers of Hypericon, changing it from weeke
to weeke.

An oyle for convulsion of nerves.

Rec. Olei amygdalarum dulcium, olei liliorum, viola- *Vigo.*
 rum, chamæmeli, ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. oppoponacis \mathfrak{z} iij. ammoniaci
 \mathfrak{z} iij. myrrhæ \mathfrak{z} ij. cæsypii \mathfrak{z} iij. olei pedum vaccarum \mathfrak{z} v.
 fellis bovis \mathfrak{z} iij. pingued. capi, anatis, anseris & cygni,
 medullæ cruris æquini, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. succi hyosciami \mathfrak{z} ss.
 aqua vitæ \mathfrak{z} vj. butyri recentis, succi malvarum, branca
 ursinæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. succi althææ, sambuci, an. \mathfrak{z} iij. *Dissolve*
the gummes in aqua vitæ, and boyle them all to the consump-
tion of the juyces, and reserve it to your use.

An oyle for pricking of sinews.

Rec. Olei hypericonis, sambuci, euphorbij, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. ss.
 sulphuris

fulphuris 3 x. gummi ammoniaci, bdellij, serapini, ana, 3
ij. aceti albi, cyathi medium, vermium terrestrium 3 j. ss.
Make it according to art.

*An oyle of Earth-wormes, which is good for wounds
in the sinews or other places.*

ven. str.

Rec. Vermium terrestrium præparat. lib. j. olei com-
munis lib. ij. ss. vini 3 viij. euphorbij 3 iij. terebinthinæ
venetæ 3 j. *Make an oyle according to art.*

*An oyle to incarnate wounds, and to comfort
the sinews.*

Rec. Olei terebinthinæ, rosarum, ana, 3 iij. ss. olei lum-
bricorum, mastice, ana, 3 iij. olei seminis lini 3 iij. ss. ver-
mium terrestrium 3 j. terebinthinæ claræ 3 iij. mastice,
myrrhæ, ana, 3 ss. gummi elemi, ammoniaci, ana, 3 ij. ss.
sarcocollæ 3 j. croci 3 j. *Dissolve the gummes in vinegar,
and adde thereto centaurij majoris m. j. Bruise the herbes,
and boyle all together in a double vessel, and when it is strai-
ned set it in the Sunne.*

*An oyle very good for wounds in the sinewie
parts or joynts.*

Rec. Olei communis lib. ij. vini odoriferi lib. j. rosma-
rini, m. ij. symphiti majoris, plantaginis, ana, m. j. aquæ
vitæ 3 vj. *Bruise them small and straine it, and adde thereto
terebinthinæ venetæ lib. j. sarcocollæ lib. ss. mastice 3
iij. Let them boyle till the gummes be well dissolved and
the juyces wasted, then straine it, and set it in the Sunne
twenty dayes.*

*An oyle of secret operation in ulcers, Cankers,
and Fistulaes.*

Rec. Apij, marrubij, millefolij, plantaginis, absynthij,
salviæ, tapsibarbatij, chelidoniæ, valerianæ, hyperici, ana,
m. j. olei communis lib. ij. terebinthinæ 3 viii. galbani 3 ii.
aluminis

aluminis rocha ʒ j. ss. theriac ʒ j. viridis aris ʒ ij. thuris ʒ j. gentiana, aristolochia rotunda, ana, ʒ j. resina pini ʒ xij. Powder what is to be powdered, and boyle them together till the consumption of the juyces of the hearbs, and in the cooling adde thereto the viride aris in fine powder, stirring it strongly.

An oyle for hollow ulcers.

Rec. olei olivarum lib. ij. olei laurini lib. ss. galbani ʒ iiij. aqua vitæ lib. j. myrrha ʒ j. viridis aris ʒ iiij. in pulverem subtiliss. redact. Dissolve the galbanum in aqua vitæ, and boyle it with the oyles tenne houres at an easie fire, and in the end put to the viride aris, incorporate them well together, and stirre them three houres, in the end, straine it, and reserve it to your use.

An excellent good oyle for hollow ulcers.

Rec. Olei magistralis ʒ ij. olei lumbricorum ʒ j. ss. olei benedicti ʒ ss. olei terebinthina ʒ iiij. olei rosarum ʒ ij. terebinthina purgata ʒ ij. mastice ʒ ij. sarcocollæ ʒ iiij. myrrha ʒ j. ammoniaci, galbani, ana, ʒ j. ss. gummi elemi ʒ iiij. ss. resina pini ʒ ss. succi plantag. solatri, apij, ana, ʒ j. vini albi ʒ iiij. Boyle them in a double vessell, well stopped, till the consumption of the wine and juyces, then straine them strongly, and reserve it to your use.

A greene oyle to mundifie ulcers.

Rec. olei magistralis ʒ ij. ss. olei communis ʒ iiij. succi plantag. apij, solani, ana, ʒ j. olei lumbricorum ʒ j. olei benedicti ʒ ss. Boyle them to the consumption of the juyces, and adde thereto terebinthina purgata ʒ j. ss. sarcocollæ ʒ ij. mastice ʒ j. olibani ʒ ij. ss. thuris ʒ j. resina pini ʒ ss. myrrha, ʒ j. gummi elemi ʒ ij. croci ʒ ss. viridis aris ʒ j. Mixe them together.

An oyle for fistulated and cankered ulcers.

Rec. olei com. lib. ij. terebinthina lib. ss. myrrha
 ℥ iiij. sarcocolla ℥ iiij. aqua vitæ, aceti opt. ana, ℥ iiij. alu-
 minis crudi pulverizat. ℥ j. ss. vitrioli ℥ ss. boracis ℥ ss.
*Boyle them to the consumption of the vinegar and aqua vi-
 tæ, adding thereto viridis aris in pulv. ℥ j. Boyle it againe,
 straine it, and reserve it in a glasse vessell.*

An oyle for the morpew and spots of the face.

Valeriola.

Rec. olei abietis ℥ j. ss. thuris masculi ℥ j. succi limonum
 lib. j. *Bruise the Incense, and mixe them with the rest, and
 let them infuse in balneo mariæ twelve houres with an ea-
 sie fire, then distill it, and keepe the water to wash the face,
 and the oyle to anoynt the same.*

*A proved oyle against the Crampe, happening in a wound,
or otherwise.*

Rec. olei nardini ℥ ss. olei rutacei ℥ j. ss. olei masticis
 ℥ iiij. olei terebinthina ℥ j. ss. vini cretici, cochlear. iiij. a-
 quæ vitæ, coch. ij. *Mixe them, and boyle them to the con-
 sumption of the liquors.*

An excellent good oyle for paine in the gowt.

Rec. olei communis lib. j. ss. olei rosati, chamæmeli,
 ana, lib. j. olei spicæ, vulpini, hypericonis, ana, ℥ ij. olei
 anethi ℥ j. ss. chamæmeli, absynthij, anthos, matricariæ,
 calamintha, ana, m. j. squinanthi m. ss. seminis hyperico-
 nis m. j. ss. piugued. anatis & anseris, ana, ℥ iiij. medullæ
 crurium vituli, & vaccarum, ana ℥ x. radicum ebuli & he-
 lenij, ana, ℥ iiij. ranarum nu. viij. vermium terrestr. loto-
 rum cum vino ℥ iiij. *Bruise them all, and mixe them toge-
 ther with white wine, and infuse them foure and twenty
 houres, then boyle them at an easie fire till the wine be wa-
 sted, and after it is strained, adde thereto terebinthina ℥ ij.
 ss. croci ℥ ij. ceræ novæ ℥ ss. Mixe them according to
 art.*

An Oyle of great efficacie for paines in the joynts of
lues Venerea.

Rec. xl. ovorum vitellos coctione induratos & dissipa- Angerius
tos, cum ℥ vj. pyrethri in pulverem redacti. *Mixe them,* Ferrerius.
and distill them by a Retort, first with a gentle fire, and af-
terward with a stronger; the liquor that you so receive,
mixe againe cum castorei ℥ j. and thuris albi ℥ ss. hermo-
dactylorum ℥ vj. and distill them. When you have received
that liquor, mingle it with the feces againe, putting to lauri-
baccas, and draw it out. This course if you repeate yet oft-
ner, you shall make an oyle that shall be incomparable in this
case.

An oyle to cure shrinking of the sinewes.

Rec. Olei ex pedibus bovinis lib. ij. fellis bovini, lib. j. Ex manuscripto.
aquæ vitæ, aquæ rosac. ana, lib. ss. Put them in a brasse
pan, with camphorata (we call it lavender cotton) fol. lauri,
ana, m. j. rosmarini, spicæ lavendulæ, fol. fragariæ cum
filamentis: the hearbs being bruised, boyle with the rest,
and after straine it as art requireth.

A most proved oyle for the itch, and moyst or mattrie
scabbe.

Rec. Succo oleandri lib. j. olei rosac. lib. ss. *Mingle and* Arnaldus.
boyle them gently, untill the oyle onely remaine, then straine
it, and adde to it (if you will make it most effectnall) sul-
phuris pulverizati ℥ j.

Oleum Hyosciami magistrale, of notable use, both for
wounds, ulcers, gowts, and other paines.

Rec. Olei communis lbj. viij. vini albi lib. ij. summita- Bantler.
tum hyosciami & seminum ejus viridium lib. iij. ss. vermi-
um terrestr. gariophyllorum, ana, ℥ iij. croci ℥ j. opij
 ℥ ss. Choppe and stampe the hearbe very small: then mixe
all the rest with it, and set them in the Sunne twelve daies:
after

after boyle them to the consumption of the wine and iuyce, then straine it and keepe it to your use. For painefull wounds or bruises, use it thus. Rec. olei hyosciami magistrale, \mathfrak{z} iiij. olei hyperici \mathfrak{z} j. olei lumbricorum \mathfrak{z} ss. gummi elemi \mathfrak{z} vj. terebinthinæ lotæ in lacte mulieris \mathfrak{z} vij. Mixe them. If you would have it in the forme of an Vnguent, and use it to painefull ulcers, Rec. olei hyosciami magistralis \mathfrak{z} iiij. resinæ pini, resinæ ana \mathfrak{z} iij. unguenti ros. \mathfrak{z} vj. ceræ albæ \mathfrak{z} ss. Hereto also may be added a little Myrrhe, and a few droppes of oyle of Sulphur, or Antimonie, as the malignitie requireth. To make a soft plaister or sparadrap of it, doe thus. Rec. olei hyosciami magistr. \mathfrak{z} vj. unguenti hyosciami \mathfrak{z} iiij. resinæ \mathfrak{z} ij. ceræ citrinæ \mathfrak{z} iiij. Mixe them.

Oleum Antimonij, or sanguis Stibij, most excellent for creeping and malignant ulcers.

Pallopius.

Rec. regulum antimonij (the manner of making whereof also followeth) grinde it most finely upon a marble, pouring still unto it a little distilled vinegar. When it is perfectly grinded, put it into a Felt, and poure of your vinegar upon it, untill it have dissolved and carried through all the Antimonie into the vessell that standeth under to receive it: then pnt all that liquor into a Limbicke, and distill it out, the feces remaining in the bottome will be red, which take and put in a cloth, hang the same in some moist place, with a receiver under it to droppe into, and that which so resolvet and droppeth downe is oleum antimonij: and because it is red, is called sanguis antimonij.

Your Regulus is thus made.

Take your stibium, and melt it, let it coole againe, then melt it and coole it againe, and being so done five or sixe times, it is called Regulus.

An

An oyle intituled (of secret operation) for ulcers, and namely Cankers and Fistulaes.

Rec. apij, marrubij, millefolij, plantaginis, absynthij, *Incerto*
salvir, tapfibarbati, chelidonij, valerianæ, hyperici, ana, *authore.*
m. j. olei communis lib. ij. terebinthinæ lib. viij. galbani
℥ ij. aluminis ℥ j. ss. theriacæ ℥ j. viridis æris ℥ ij. thuris
℥ j. gentianæ, aristol. rotundæ, ana, ℥ j. vitrioli, tartari,
ana, ℥ ij. myrrhæ, sarcocollæ, ana, ℥ j. resinæ pini ℥ xij.
Powder that which is to be powdred, and boyle them together to the waisting of the juyces, put to your viride æris in the cooling.

An oyle to stay the stench of a Canker.

Rec. Myrrhæ, carpobalsami, nucis miristicæ, ana, ℥ ss. *Antonius*
olei hyperici, olei de terebinthinæ, ana, ℥ iij. mosc. gra. iij. *Montaguana.*
ambræ tantundem, olei de lateribus ℥ vij. *Boyle them in a double vessell, and therewith anoynt the place; if it bite, lay it cum olei ravino vel lacte.*

POWDERS.

A Powder to be used in the cure of a Rupture.

Rec. Thuris, masticeis, myrrhæ, ana, ℥ ij. aloes, sarco- *Vigo.*
collæ, sanguinis draconis, mummiæ, ana, ℥ i. ss. boli
armeni, terræ sigillatæ, ana, ℥ ii. ss. gum. tragaganti tritu-
rati, glutinis piscium, ana, ℥ i. ss. balauftiorum, nucum cu-
pressi, myrabolanorum citrinorum, hypocistidis, ana
℥ iiii. laudani ℥ iii. ss. *Make it in fine powder.*

Another.

Rec. radie. consolidæ majoris ℥ i. valerianæ ℥ i. mum-
miæ ℥ i. coriandri præparat. ℥ ss. crassulæ ma. ℥ iii. zac-
chari

chari ʒ iiii. Make them in fine powder, and take thereof every morning as art requireth.

A Powder to be taken inwardly for the cure of the Rupture.

Rosa Anglicana. Rec. Myrtillorum, cinamomi, nucis moscatae, ana, ʒ ii. sanguinariae desiccatae, ʒ iiii. sem. plantaginis, sem. portulacae ana, ʒ iii. sem. nasturtij hortulani, ʒ i. corallorum rub ʒ i. fs. Fiat pulvis. Adde thereunto Sugar as much as will make it sweet: hercof give every morning daily, or at least every other day, the quantitie of ʒ j. or ʒ fs. in wine, and not in broth, because it is slipperie, and hindereth consolidation.

A Powder to be used in the cure of the carbunculous pustule.

Vigo. Rec. Aluminis combustae ʒ fs. rosarum, myrtillorum, ana, ʒ ii. hermodact. ʒ i. fs. boli armeni ʒ vi. myrabolanorum citrinorum ʒ iii. Make them in fine powder.

A powder for the swelling of the throat.

Peckerus. Rec. Satureiae, hyssopi, polij, montani, pulegij, spicenardi ana, ʒ ii. cariophyllorum, nucis moscatae, ana, ʒ fs. cinamomi ʒ iii. sem. apij, & petroselini, ana, ʒ ii. fs. piperis longi, myrrhae, ana, ʒ i. fs. Make them in fine powder, which must be used three times a weeke, one dramme at a time, three houres before meate, and the rather in winter.

A Powder for hollow wounds with losse of substance.

Wekerus. Rec. Thuris, masticis, myrrhae, sarcocollae, boli armeni, sanguinis draconis, farinae hordei ana, partem unam. Make them in fine powder, which you shall sprinkle upon the wound.

A Powder to incarnate wounds.

Rec. Peucedani ʒ ss. iridis, ʒ v. myrrhæ, ʒ iij. centaurij maj. & mino. ana, ʒ ij. aristolochiæ rotundæ, tutiæ, opoponacis, farinæ orobi, ana ʒ ij. ss. *Make them in fine powder.*

Another.

Rec. Sarcocollæ ʒ j. olibani ʒ ij. aloes epat. ʒ iij. masticis ʒ j. thuris ʒ ij. sanguinis draconis ʒ j. ss. balauftiorum ʒ ss. *Mixe them and make them in fine powder.*

Another.

Rec. Terebint. venetæ, pulverizata ʒ iij. boracis ʒ ij. sarcocollæ ʒ ss. masticis ʒ iij. ss. tragaganti ʒ ij. ss. myrrhæ ʒ iij. ss. colophonæ ʒ ss. thuris ʒ j. aluminis usti ʒ ss. vitrioli adusti ʒ j. mercurij præcipitati ʒ ij. *Mixe them, and make powder to be applied with Mel rofarum.*

A powder to stanch blood.

Rec. Lapidis hæmatitis ʒ j. tutiæ, masticis, boli armeni, gallarum viridium, ranarum exiccatarum, gypsi, fuliginis, farinæ volatilis, telæ aranæ molendinariæ ana ʒ ij. vitrioli combusti, calcis vivæ, tragaganti ana, ʒ iij. chartæ papyracæ, pilorum leporis, & bombacis torrefactorum ana ʒ j. stercoris asini ʒ ss. *Make it fine powder.*

Calmetens.

Another.

Rec. Boli armeni partem unam, sanguinis draconis partem ss. thuris, masticis, aloes cicatrinæ, ana partem tertiam, pilorum leporis minutissime incisorum, partem quartam. *Make them in fine powder.*

Galenus.

Another.

Rec. Boli armeni ʒ vj. terræ sigillatæ ʒ ij. farinæ volatilis ʒ iij. gypsi, calcis vivæ, ana, ʒ iij. thuris, aloes, ana,

Calmetens.

ana ʒ j. *Make a powder which you must apply with the white of an egge.*

Another.

Uigo.

Rec. aloes epat. thuris, sarcocollæ, ana, ʒ ij. terræ sigillatæ, boli armeni, litharg. auri & argenti, ana ʒ ij. myrrhæ ʒ j. pilorum leporis minutissime incisorum ʒ j. ss. farinæ volatilis, fabarum, lentium, & hordei, ana ʒ ij. *Mixe them, and make it in fine powder, which you must strew upon it: and with a little of this incorporated with the white of an egge, make a plageat, and apply above it.*

Another.

Brumma.

Rec. Calcis vivæ, sanguinis draconis, gipsei, aloes, thuris, vitrioli, ana partes æquales: *Make them in powder, and incorporate them with albumen ovi atque tela aranæ, and apply it.*

Another.

Rec. lapid. hæmatitis ʒ iij. coralli rubri ʒ j. thuris ʒ ij. aloes epaticæ ʒ ss. chartæ papyraceæ combustæ ʒ ij. sanguinis draconis ʒ ij. ss. farinæ volatilis ʒ iij. mastice ʒ ij. boli armeni ʒ ij. ss. vitrioli combusti ʒ ss. terræ sigillatæ, ʒ j. ss. *Make them in fine powder, and when you apply it, let it not be removed in three daies.*

Another.

Rec. Calcis vivæ ʒ ij. boli armeni ʒ iij. sanguinis draconis, mummiæ, lapid. hæmatitis, mastice, olibani, sarcocollæ, ana, ʒ j. ss. aloes epaticæ ʒ iij. ss. terræ sigillatæ ʒ j. thuris ʒ ss. farinæ volatilis ʒ iij. *Make them in fine powder, and use it.*

A Powder consolidative for wounds.

Embricida.

Rec. Corticum pini, ʒ j. lithargyrij, cerusæ, ana, ʒ ss. nucum cupressi, centaurij minoris, aristolochiæ ustæ, ana, ʒ ij. *Make them in fine powder.*

A Powder to agglutinate wounds.

Rec. Radicum consolidæ majoris 3 iij. masticis 3 ij. olibani 3 ij. ss. mummiæ, myrrhæ, sarcocollæ, aloes epaticæ, colophonæ, ana, 3 ij. sanguinis draconis 3 j. ss. gummi tragaganti, arabici, ana, 3 ij. *Make them in fine powder and use it.*

A Powder for wounds in the head.

Rec. Myrrhæ 3 ss. sem. rubiæ tinctorum, cyperi, iridis, *Andernaculæ*, sarcocollæ, ana, 3 iij. *Make these in powder, and you may well adde to them Saunders, and other drying things, for seeing the skinne of the head is hard and dry, it must be healed with like remedies.*

Another.

Rec. Rad. aristolochiæ, iridis florentini, cort. thuris, *Wickerna*, sarcocollæ, sanguinis draconis, ana, 3 j. nucum cupressi 3 ss. myrtillorum 3 ss. centaurij minoris 3 j. coralli 3 ij. farinæ orobi 3 j. *Make them in very fine powder, which you must apply upon plagueats, and lay upon them Emplastr. be-thonicæ vel de caprifolio.*

Another.

Rec. Sarcocollæ, myrrhæ, aloes epaticæ, ana, 3 iij. thuris 3 j. ss. sanguinis draconis 3 ij. croci gr. xij. *Make them in fine powder.*

A red powder agglutinative for wounds in the lips.

Rec. Boli armeni, terræ sigillatæ, ana, 3 vj. thuris, masticis, sarcocol. ana, 3 ij. ss. myrrhæ, aloes, an. 3 j. ss. tragaganti, sang. draconis, ana, 3 j. farinæ hordei & fabarum, ana, 3 ss. *Mixe them and make them in fine powder, whereof you shall incorporate some with the white of an egge to your use.* *Vesalius.*

A powder adstrictive to be used in stitching of wounds.

Rec. Farinæ volatilis 3 iij. boli armeni, thuris, ana, 3 ss. olibani, mastice, myrrhæ, ana, 3 ij. ss. sanguinis draconis 3 iij. ss. lapidis hæmatitis 3 j. *Make them in fine powder, which you shall use with the white of an egge, and spread it upon a cloth, and let it lye too one night, and on the morrow stich the clothes, whereby you may joyne the edges of the wounds.*

A powder to cicatrize wounds and ulcers.

Rec. Corticum pini, nucum cupressi, ana, 3 iij. mastice, thuris, sarcocollæ, aloes epaticæ, mummiæ, balaustiorum, malecorij, ana, 3 ij. vitrioli combusti, aluminis usti, ana, 3 ij. ss. chartæ papyraceæ 3 iij. salviæ siccæ 3 ij. lapidis calaminaris, lithargyrii argenti, cinabrij, sang. draconis, ana, 3 ij. sumacis 3 ij. centaurij minoris 3 j. ss. myrrhæ, 3 j. coralli rubri 3 iij. tutiæ 3 j. plumbi usti, 3 j. ss. *Make them in fine powder to your use.*

A Powder to stay great fluxes of blood after a legge or arme is cut off.

Comes.

Rec. Boli armeni 3 iij. sanguinis draconis, aloes epaticæ, ana, 3 j. terræ sigillatæ, mastice, ana, 3 ss. croci martis 3 ij. lapidis hæmatitis 3 ss. calcis ex testis ovorum, mummiæ, ana, 3 j. gypsi 3 vj. farinæ volatil. 3 iij. *Bring all these to a fine powder, and for applying thereof, mixe of it with the whites of egges and Hares haire clipped so short as is possible, according to the quantitie you need.*

A powder for wounds in the nose.

Vesalius.

Rec. Mastice, thuris, myrrhæ, tragaganti, gummi arabici, ana, 3 ij. farinæ fœnugraci 3 ss. *Make a powder and use it after good digestion, made with the yolke of an Egge and Turpentine.*

A powder

A Powder to make trochises to cate downe superfluous flesh in ulcers.

Rec. Auripigmenti 3 xij. sandaracæ 3 vj. calcis vivæ 3 ^{Vesalius.} viij. charæ papyraceæ combustæ, 3 j. *Make them in fine powder, and with the juyce or decoction of Myrtill forme your Trochises.*

A corrosive Powder for ulcers.

Rec. Mercurij præcipitati, argenti sublimati, ana, 3 ss. vitrioli combusti, aluminis, ana, 3 ij. floris æris 3 j. coralli rubr. 3 ss. cinabrij 3 ij. *Make them in fine powder.*

A Powder for a Fistula.

Rec. Mercurij præcipitati 3 ss. vitrioli combusti 3 iij. masticis, boli armeni, ana, 3 ij. *Make them in fine powder, and use it according to art.*

Another for the same.

Rec. Vitrioli combusti 3 j. boli armeni 3 ij. ss. mastic, 3 j. *Make them in fine powder, and keepe it to your use.*

A Powder to abate proud flesh, and lay open a filthie ulcer.

Rec. Mercurii sublimati 3 iij. boli armeni 3 ij. ss. masticis 3 j. *Fiat pulvis subtiliss.*

A Powder to remove a scale of a corrupt bone.

Rec. Salis agarici & tartari vini albi, ana, partes æqua- ^{Angelus} les. *Fiat pulvis subtilissimus.* ^{Bologninus.}

A powder to cause flesh in a hollow ulcer.

Rec. Aloes electæ 3 ij. thuris & cort. ejusdem, myrrha, ^{Valeriola} sarcocollæ, ana, 3 i. radicum iridis florentini 3 iiii. *Make them in fine powder.*

A Powder exiccative for ulcers.

Galen.

Rec. Aloes, olibani, sang. draconis, sarcocollæ, ana, 3 iiii. aristolochiæ adustæ, cerusæ, corcicum arboris spinæ, centaurii minoris, ana, 3 i. gallarum, balauftiorum, ana, 3 ii. *Make them in fine powder.*

A Powder for drie ulcers.

Ga'enus.

Rec. Cerusæ, rosarum, balauftiorum, ana, 3 viiii. sem. rosarum aluminis, gallarum, ana, 3 iiii. aristolochiæ longæ adustæ, 3 iiii. thuris 3 i. *Make them in fine powder.*

A Powder to dry and cicatrize ulcers in moyst bodies.

Rec. Thuris 3 j. aloes 3 iij. sang. draconis 3 ij. sarcocollæ 3 j. aristolochiæ combust. 3 ij. ss. ossis humanæ combustæ, 3 iij. corticum pini 3 ij. cerusæ, gallarum, balauftiorum, ana, 3 iiii. aluminis usti 3 vii. *Mixe them, and make them in fine powder.*

A Powder for moyst and hollow ulcers.

Rec. Thuris 3 iij. mastice 3 j. myrrhæ 3 ij. sarcocollæ 3 iiii. farina orobi 3 ss. balauftiorum, malicorij, cinabrij, salviæ siccæ, aristolochiæ rotund. ana, 3 ss. aluminis usti 3 iiii. vitrioli, combusti 3 iiii. *Make them in fine powder.*

A powder to cicatrize and heale ulcers, which must be dissolved in water.

Rec. Camphoræ calcinata 3 i. vitrioli combusti 3 i. ss. cinabrij, 3 iiii. aluminis usti 3 ii. præcipitati 3 vi. boli armeni 3 iiii. mastice 3 ii. thuris, 3 ss. sarcocollæ 3 vi. *Make them in fine powder, and when you will use it, take Rose-water, white wine, and aqua vitæ, of each halfe a pinte, warme them at the fire, and put to them of the powder one ounce, so let them remaine ten houres, then straine it to your use.*

A powder to cicatrize ulcers.

Rec. Cineris anethi, plumbi usti, terræ sigillatæ, ana, 3 ij. litharg. argenti 3 j. cinabrii, 3 iij. balauftiorum 3 j. fs. aluminis usti 3 j. fs. cerusæ 3 ij. testarum cancrorum fluvialium 3 ij. chartæ nigræ exiccata 3 j. *Make all in fine powder.*

A cicatrizing powder to be used in ulcers of the yard.

Rec. Lithargyrij auri & argenti, ana, 3 j. tutiæ 3 fs. bo- *Vigo.*
li armeni, terræ sigillatæ, ana, 3 j. fs. myrabol. citrinorum,
aluminis rochæ combustæ, ana, 3 j. *Make them to your use.*

A powder for ulcers in the privities which doth exiccate, mundifie, incarnate, and agglutinate.

Rec. Cort. thuris, aloes lotæ, myrrha, sarcocollæ, gum- *Weckerus.*
mi elemi, ana, 3 fs. aneti usti 3 j. corticum pini 3 ij. tutiæ
præparatæ, antimonij, plumbi usti, cerusæ, ana, 3 j. sang.
drac. 3 ij. *Make them in fine powder, and use it.*

A corrosive powder very easie and profitable.

Rec. Merc. præcipitati 3 fs. cinabrij 3 j. fs. vitrioli com-
bust. 3 ij. masticis 3 ij. sarcocollæ 3 j. fs. vermium terrestr.
3 ij. fs. *Make them in fine powder.*

A corrosive Powder very good and stronger.

Rec. Merc. præcipitati 3 fs. cinabrij 3 j. vitrioli com- *D. Foster.*
busti, 3 fs. aluminis usti 3 j. masticis 3 j. myrrha 3 fs. sar-
cocollæ 3 j. croci 3 fs. *Make them in powder, and keepe it
to your use.*

Another corrosive Powder.

Rec. Mercurij præcipitati 3 fs. masticis, 3 fs. cinabrij 3
ii. sarcocollæ 3 ii. fs. aluminis usti 3 i. *Make them all in
fine powder, and mixe them together.*

A causticke powder.

Rec. Pulveris sublimati, 3 ii. succi hyosciami, 3 i. Mixe them together, and let them drie together: afterward make them to very fine powder.

A marvellous powder that by scoole spendeth away scrofulous tumours.

Avnaldus à magistro & Michaele deo.

Rec. Ligni aloes, margaritarum perforatarum, ossis de corde cervi, spicae nardi, blattae bizantiae, nucis moscatae, cariophyllorum, galangae, thuris, coriandri, nucis moscatae, piperis, diagredi in pomo cocti, ana, 3 j. ambrae gra. ij. euphorbij 3 j. ss. Grinde them all severally, and searse them finely, then mixe them, and hereof give a nutshell full at once cum aqua frigida. It giveth fiftene or twenty stools, and carrieth away the matter of scrofula.

Another serving in like manner for Botium or Bronebocele.

Ex manuscripto.

Rec. Spongiae adustae, gallae marinae adustae, bedeguar adust. corticis ovorum adusti, limaturae martis preparatae, pranicis, ossium sepiarum, ana, 3 ss. sem. plantaginis, nucis moscatae, gariophyllorum, cinamomi, ana, 3 j. piperis, zinziberis, salis gemmae, turpeti hermodactylorum, ana, 3 j. aristolog. long. & rotunda, ellebori alb. & nigri, ana, 3 ss. Fiat omnium pulvis subtiliss. The Dose, is 3 j. morning and evening.

A Powder for preserving and quickening of the eye-sight, to be used ordinarily in the meats.

Ex manuscripto.

Rec. Levistici, ameos, apij, fileris montani, cymini, salviae, calamenti, anisi, cardamomi, origani, aneti, carui, foeniculi, thymi, piperis, hyssopi, petroselini, ana, 3 j. cinamomi, gariophyllorum, galangae, croci, pulegij, ana, 3 j. Make all to most fine powder.

*A Powder to heale vlcers of hard curation
in the tongue.*

Rec. Aluminis combusti, 3 ij. coccinei panni floccos, a Balthrop.
prettie quantitie, drie, or rather parch them upon a new hot
tyle, untill the colour vade, then make both in fine powder,
and adde pulveris gariophyllorum gra. iiij. Grinde them
finely together, and keepe it in a glasse, it will bee of an ash
colour, apply it upon a little lint wet in plantaine, or red
rose-water, else rub the place therewith.

A powder to take away warts in the secret parts.

Rec. Auripigmenti, sabinæ, ana, 3 j. Make them toge- Balthrop.
ther in fine powder.

Another.

Rec. Sabinæ siccatæ 3 j. hermodactylorum torrefacto- Baker.
rum, myrtillorum torrefact. ana, 3 iiij. vitrioli romani,
aluminis, ana, 3 ij. auripigmenti rub. 3 j. Make these into
most fine powder. If you adde opij 3 j. it will worke with-
out paine.

*An excellent powder to stay any fluxe of blood, and
preserving the stitches of a wound.*

Rec. Colophonix, 3 iiij. boli armeni 3 ij. masticis, oli- Baker.
bani, sanguinis draconis, ana, 3 ss. rad. consolidæ ma. ro-
sarum, ana, 3 ij. Fiat. I have applyed this powder with the
haire of a Hare and whites of Egges: as also with whites
of Egges alone.

*A marvellous Powder to be given inward, and applyed
outward to resist the malignitie of a Canker.*

Rec. Auri & argenti foliatorum, ana, 3 ss. lapidis be- Anton. Mon.
zoar 3 j. pulv. cancerorum marinorum 3 j. ss. Mixe them tagnana.
to apply it, grinde thereof cum aqua scordij to the forme of
a Liniment, and apply it.

Purga-

Purgations by Potions.

A Potion for the Canker not ulcerated.

Weckerus.

Rec. Fumariæ m. j. senæ, epithymi, ana, ʒ iij. florum anthos p. ij. Infuse them in foure ounces of Whey, then straine them, and dissolve therein, rhabarbari in aqua buglossæ infusi ʒ j. cinamomi gra. iij. manna ʒ j. ss. cassiæ ʒ vj. and so make your Potion.

A Potion solutive to be used in Erisipelas phlegmonides.

Vesalius.

Rec. Rhabarbari electi ʒ iij. florum violarum & boraginis, ana, ʒ i. decoctionis tamarindorum q.s. Infuse the flowers and reubarbe ten houres, then straine them, and in the straining dissolve therein diacatholici ʒ iij. syrapi rosarum ʒ ij. And make a Potion according to art.

A Potion for the swelling in the throat.

Weckerus.

Rec. Agarici trochiscati in oxymelite simplici infusi & expressi, ʒ iij. turbith. ʒ j. salis gemmæ gra. vj. zinzibris gra. vj. syrapi rosarum solut. ʒ j. ss. aquarum betonicæ & melissæ, ana, ʒ ij. Mixe them, and make a Potion.

A Potion for a virulent and corrosive ulcer.

Weckerus.

Rec. Florum boraginis & violarum, ana, p. j. rad. cychorij ʒ ss. passularum ʒ ss. polypodij glycyrrhizæ, ana, ʒ ij. prunorum paria. v. sebesten ʒ ss. rhabarbari ʒ iij. agarici ʒ j. ss. semina ʒ x. spicæ indicæ ʒ j. salis gemmæ ʒ ss. zinzibris ʒ j. Boyle them in sufficient water, and make a potion for two draughts, whereby you shall adde syrapi rosati laxativi, ʒ ij.

A Potion for such as have ulcers in the yard.

Andreas Lacuna.

Rec. Prunorum damascenorum, glycyrrhizæ razæ, tamarin-

marindorum, hordei mundati, ana, 3 iij. sem. frigid. majorum mundat. ana, 3 ij. ss. trium florum cordialium, ana, p. j. *Boyle them together, and in the decoction dissolve pul-*
pæ cassiæ recenter extractæ, & diacatholici, ana, 3 v. syru-
pi solutivi ex nona infusione rosarum 3 v. pulveris electu-
arij trium sandalorum 3 j. Make it according to art.

A gentle lenitive potion for delicate persons in the cure of
lues Venerea.

Rec. Syrupi rosarum 3 iij. manna electa 3 j. ss. aquæ *Matthiolus*
 violarum 3 ij. Fiat potio.

Another more purging in the like case.

Rec. Syr. rosarum solut. syr. cychorij compos. manna *Matthiolus*
 electa, ana, 3 j. electuarij lenitivi 3 iij. electuarij de suc-
 co rosarum 3 ij. ss. rhabarb. pulv. subtilis. 3 ss. spicæ gra.
 ij. cum decoctione florum & fructuum cordialium. Fiat
 potio.

A purging decoction for such as are infected with lues
Venerea.

Rec. Fol. sennæ 3 j. ss. fumiterræ 3 j. capill. veneris *Nicolaus Massa*
 3 ss. scolopendriæ 3 ss. epithymi, thymi, ana, 3 vj. gly-
 cyrrhizæ, rasæ 3 iij. colocinthidis 3 ij. hellebori nigri 3 j.
 ss. myrabol. indorum 3 vij. prunorum damascenorum nu-
 mero xij. sebesten. nu. x. Tamarindorum 3 j. succi fumi-
 terræ lib. j. aquæ fumiterræ q. s. *Make hereof a decoction*
according to Art, and siltre it, and give it with appropriate
syrupes for the humors offending.

A decoction of gniacum to be used in lue Venerea.

Rec. Ligni sancti lib. j. cort. ejuldem lib. ss. aquæ pu- *Calmetens.*
 riss. lib. x. *Infuse them and let them soake foure and twenty*
houres, and boyle them to the third part, then take radicam
enulæ campanæ, dactylorum ab ossibus separatorum, ana,
lib. j. ss. senæ orientalis 3 j. Soke them in sixe pound of
white

white wine, foure and twenty houres, upon hot embers, so that the wine be almost ready to seeth, then straine it, and put the first decoction to this, and adde sacchari lib. ss. cinamomi $\frac{3}{4}$ j. and foure houres after let them runne through a strainer, and every morning let the Patient take five or sixe ounces, and before supper, or when he goeth to bed as much, and put to the residents of the first decoction, aqua purissima, lib. xv. and boyle them to the consumption of the third part, and put to as much Sugar and Cinamon as is sufficient to make them acceptable.

A decoction to be used of ulcerated bodies.

Rec. radicū helenij foliorū hederæ ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. succi anthos, capillorū veneris, mentastri, pulegij, gallitrici, pollitrici, matricariæ, ana, m. j. rad. fœniculi, apij ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. rad. cychoriæ $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. fennæ $\frac{3}{4}$ j. ss. polypodij quercini, glycyrrhizæ, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ x. croci gra. iiij. agaric. trochisc. $\frac{3}{4}$ j. ss. Boyle them in tenne pound of raine water, & mellis puriss. lib. j. till two parts out of three be wasted, and let him take thereof sixe ounces in the morning, and sweate after it.

A decoction to be used in the cure of lues Venerea.

Rec. radicū buglossæ, capill. veneris, florum buglossæ, ana, m. ss. polypodij, epithymi, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ vj. myrabolanorum nigrorum & chebulorum, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ viij. rhabarbari electi $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. folliculorum senæ $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. agarici frustatum incisi, chamæpyteos, chamædryos, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. zinzibris $\frac{3}{4}$ j. ss. uvarum passerarum, glycyrrhizæ, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. veratri nigri $\frac{3}{4}$ j. ss. iquinanti $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. fumarizæ, m. j. eupatorii $\frac{3}{4}$ j. ss. Boyle all but the epithimum and rhabarb, in five pound of Whey, till the halfe be wasted, then put in the rest, and let them have one walme, then straine them and clarifie it, and adde thereto oxymellitis simplicis & zacchari, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. ss. syrupi acetosi simplic. & composit. syrupi fumarizæ, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. ss. Whereof he shall take every morning five ounces at a time.

A decoction for Palsies, Crampes, Rheumes, Scabs and diseases proceeding of moysture.

Rec. Ligni guaiaci \mathfrak{z} vj. cort. ejusdem \mathfrak{z} ij. saraparilla \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. china \mathfrak{z} j. rad. lapathi acuti \mathfrak{z} j. rhabbari, turpeti albi & gummosi, agarici, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. polypodij \mathfrak{z} iiij. medullæ, sem. cartami \mathfrak{z} ss. cort. capparis \mathfrak{z} j. rad. aperientium, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. salvia m. iiij. absynthij romani m. j. ss. anisorum \mathfrak{z} ij. glycyrrhizæ \mathfrak{z} iiij. mellis lib. j. cinamomi, \mathfrak{z} vj. vini albi lib. iiij. aquæ fontanæ lib. xvj. Infuse them one night, and boyle them twenty houres, then straine it, and clarifie it, and reserve it to your use in a vessell, of the which decoction, he shall take every morning fasting, foure ounces, before dinner three ounces, and before supper three ounces; then boyle the residents againe with so much water as before, vini albi, & mellis rosarum, ana, lib. ij. for the Patient to drinke at his meales. This potion must be used thirty daies, and let him sweate tenne daies by the space of an houre in a day; and if his body be not sufficiently purged, let him take three ounces of the first decoction, manna electæ \mathfrak{z} j. syrupi rosarum solutivi \mathfrak{z} ss. confectiois hamech \mathfrak{z} ij. for one draught.

A purging decoction, or (as the Author calleth it) a soluble syrupe of very effectnall worke in strong ulcerate bodies, or such as are hard to worke upon.

Rec. Salvia, rosmarini, absynthij, cichorij, cardui benedicti, urticæ, origani, ana, m. j. ficuum, passularum, dactylorum, amygdalarum dulcium, salis gemmæ ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. colocintida, aloes hepat. cinamomi, myrabol. citrinorum, ana \mathfrak{z} ij. mellis puriss. lib. ij. stampe all (besides the honic) in grosse: infuse them in aquæ font. lib. xvij. then boyle it to the halfe: after straine it, distill it by a filtre, adde to it aquæ ros. opt. lib. j. and two carretes of Muske (saith the Author) but I wish some part of it to be kept without the Muske, for that some will not abide the smell.

smell thereof. The quantitie (saith the Author) is from foure ounces to sixe, but you shall seldome need to goe above three ounces.

Purgation by Pilles.

A purging pill for bodies infected with the pockes.

Matibolus.

REc. Myrabol. omnium, trochis, colocynthid. masti-
cis, diagredij, hermodactylorum, turpeti, agarici
præparati, ana 3 j. origani, cumini, ana, 3 ss. rhabbari
3 j. ss. spicæ nardi, zinzibris, ana, 3 j. salis gemmi 3 j. ss.
hellebori nigri 3 ij. polypodij quercini 3 j. sem. ebuli 3 ij.
pulveris hieræ symplic. diamoscu dulcis, ana, 3 ij. aloes
lotæ 3 ij. theriacæ 3 ij. Pulv. subtilissimè & cum syrupo fu-
miterræ q. s. fiat massa.

Pills to be used in the cure of Alopecia Gallica.

Rondelarius.

REc. Rhabbari, agarici, ana, 3 ij. aloes 3 j. argenti vi-
vi extincti in succo rosarum 3 iij. cinamomi, ambræ, ana,
3 j. myrrhæ, masticis, ana, 3 j. cum terebinthina excipi-
antur, & formentur pillulæ octo pro 3 j. capiat pro una
vice 3 j. Deinde 3 j. ss. postremo 3 j. pro divitibus adde
limaturæ auri, vel pannorum auri 3 iij.

Pilles for the same.

Vigo.

REc. Myrabolanorum emblicorum, bellericorum, indo-
rum, ana, 3 ij. ss. specierum pillularum mastichinarum
3 ss. stachados, folliculorum sennæ, epithymi, croci, ana,
3 ss. gentianæ, anisorum ana, 3 j. polypodij quercini, el-
lebori nigri, ana, 3 ii. turpeti albi & gummosi 3 i. ss. dia-
gredij 3 iiii. zinzibris, serapini, cinamomi, nucis mosca-
tæ, ligni aloes, tormentillæ, dictami, cardui benedicti, co-
locinthidis, ana, 3 ii. agarici trochisc. rhabbari electi, a-
loes lotæ, ana, 3 ss. theriacæ opt. galeni 3 vi. and with
syrupo

syrupo acetoso, make your masse. Doff. est 3 j. Whereof make five pilles, and after them other five.

Pilles for lues Venerea.

Rec. Laudani puri, hypocistidis, ana 3 i. aloes 3 j. am- *Rondeletius.*
bra, mosci, ana 3 j. argenti vivi loti in vino 3 ij. incor-
porentur simul cum syrupo rosato laxativo & fiant pillu-
lae. Whereof the Patient shall take every morning one scrup-
ple, but these Pilles must not be taken before the body be e-
vacuated.

An effectuell pill to purge rusticall and foule ulcerated
bodies.

Rec. Pulpa colocinthidis 3 v. aqua vitæ optima lib. ij. *pharavantius*
Let them stand to steepe three daies, then straine them & Banister.
strongly, and adde to the strained part aloes purissima, ve-
ratri nigri, ana, 3 j. hermodactillorum 3 i. agarici 3 ss.
Let these in fine powder stand with the rest in a hot place till
it be almost dry: then put to it croci, cinamomi, diagredi j,
florum sulphuris, ana, 3 semis. Fiatque Mals.

Pilles for paine in the joynts proceeding of Alopecia Galli-
ca, or Lues venerea.

Rec. Aloes 3 j. galanga, myrrha, agarici, falis gemmae, *Rondeletius.*
ana, 3 j. succi absynthij 3 i. ss. And with water of worme-
wood make your Masse, whereof the Patient shall take in
the morning when he ariseth, one dramme, twice or thrice in
a weeke.

A proved Pill that consumeth the tumor Scrofula away
by Stool.

Accipiat Talpa: boyle it sufficiently, then dry it in the *Henricus*
Sunne, and bring it to a fine searsed powder: then mingle it *Anglicus.*
well cum melle albo. Hereof make pilles of the bignesse of
chiches, and give every day three or five with whey. It shall
consume the matter of the scrofulaes downeward.

For

For inward medicines in this case, see more among the powders and decoctions.

Magistrall pilles of Turbith minerall of great use against the French Pockes, hard tumors, and rebellious ulcers.

The first.

Banister.

Rec. Sagapeni in vino cretico dissoluti, \mathfrak{z} ij. salis guaiaci, colocynthidis diagredij, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. turpeti mineralis \mathfrak{z} x. mosci \mathfrak{z} j. olei gariophyllorum gran. xij. Fiat Massa. Doss. from twelve graines to twenty.

Another.

Idem.

Rec. Extracti colocynthidis \mathfrak{z} iiij. extracti rhabarbari, extracti hermodactylorum, ana \mathfrak{z} j. extracti veratri nigri \mathfrak{z} ij. sagapeni in aqua coelesti dissoluti \mathfrak{z} vj. mosci & ambræ odoratissimæ, ana, gran. vij. Fiat massa. Doss. a gran. x. ad gran. xvj. for tenne daies together, or untill the Patient fluxe sufficiently at the mouth.

The third sort most safe and acceptable, devised and practised with great successe in the most delicate yong and tender persons.

Idem.

Rec. Turpeti mineralis \mathfrak{z} iiij. ss. sol. auri & argenti, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. soluti perlarum gran. xxvj. terræ samix, boli orientalis, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. cornu monocerotis gra. xv. lapidis Bezoardici \mathfrak{z} ss. ossis de corde cervi, rasuræ eboris, ana, gr. xij. lapid. granati, rubentis, saphyri & smaragdi præparatorum ana, gr. viij. coralli albi & rubri præparat. ana, gr. vj. mosci gr. vij. ambræ odoratiss. gr. iiij. Fiat eorum omnium pulvis subtilissimus. Rec. hujus pulveris gr. xvij. diagredij gr. xxxviij. conservæ berberis, as much as sufficeth to make your masse. This quantitie divide into sixe or twelve pilles (according as you judge fittest for the strength, and such

such like circumstances concerning your Patient) and give one every night when the partie goeth to bed, so long untill there be fluxe at mouth, which in some will not be in twelve, or perhaps in twentie daies.

An extraction, purging all corrupt humors proceeding ex lue Gallica.

Rec. Colocynt. 3 vj. 3 ij. turbethi, stæchad. arab. ana. Remerius.
3 x. diagredij 3 v. agarici albi 3 ss. rhabarbari electi 3 ij.
cinamo. 3 iiij. azari, rosarum rubrarum, spicæ indicæ, ma-
sticis, ligni aloes, styracis liquidæ, ana, 3 ij. ss. aloes cica-
trini 3 xiiij. Make it according to art.

PLAISTERS:

A Plaister to mollifie and resolve a schyrrous tumor.

Rec. Caricas pingues nu. xij. Boyle them, and stampe Calmetem.
them, ammoniaci, bdellij, galbani, in aceto dissoluto-
rum ana, 3 ij. styracis liquidæ 3 j. mucilaginis althææ, sem.
lini & fœnugræci, ana, 3 ij. cœsypî, butyri recentis, ana 3 j.
olei ricinini, vel sesamini, vel liliorum 3 iiij. ceræ q. s. Make
a plaister according to art.

A plaister to be used in the cure of scirrhus exquisitus.

Rec. Axungia gallinæ, 3 j. ss. taxi muli & asini ana, 3 ij. Calmetem;
medullæ crurium vituli & cervi, ana, 3 iiij. cœsypî, styracis
calamit. bdellij, ana, quart. ss. muscilag. sem. althææ, lini
& fœnugræci, ana, 3 ij. masticis, thuris, ana, 3 ss. olei a-
mygdalarum dulcium, amuræ, olei liliorum, ana, 3 iiij. ss.
ceræ q. s. to make a plaister.

A plaister to resolve hard tumors.

Rec. Serapini 3 iiij. ammoniaci 3 iiij. bdellij 3 j.
L euphorbij

euphorbij \mathfrak{z} ij. galbani \mathfrak{z} ss. Dissolve the gummes in malmsey, then adde thereto ol. liliorum & ol. amygdalarum dulcium, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. propoleos \mathfrak{z} iiij. ss. Mixe them for a plaister.

A Plaister for a wenne.

Calmetus.

Rec. Radic. brionia, cyclaminis, cucumeris agrestis, althea, lilij coelestis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. Boyle them perfectly in white wine, and beat them; then adde thereto ammoniaci in aceto scillitico dissoluti, bdellij & oppoponacis in oleo sesamino dissolutorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. stercoris columbini & capri-
ni, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. sem. laudani, styracis calamitæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. picis navalis quantum sufficit for a plaister.

Another.

Weckerus.

Rec. Ol. liliorum vel laurini \mathfrak{z} xij. picis sicca \mathfrak{z} vj. laudani \mathfrak{z} iiij. lithargyrii \mathfrak{z} xij. galbani \mathfrak{z} iiij. styracis \mathfrak{z} ij. æruginis \mathfrak{z} xij. Mixe them according to art, and make a plaister.

A Plaister maturative for wennes.

Weckerus.

Rec. Radicum althea, liliorum, ana, lib. ss. Boyle them in water, then stamp them, and strain them, and ad thereto alliorū sub prunis coctorum, cæparum coctarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. olei liliorum, butyri, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. pingued. suillæ, anserinæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. farina triticea, fœnugræci, seminis lini, ana, quantum sufficit, vitellos duos ovorum. Mixe them, and make a plaister.

A Plaister for a wenne.

Calmetus.

Rec. Olei antiqui, vel liliorum, vel laurini, \mathfrak{z} xij. picis sicca \mathfrak{z} vj. laudani \mathfrak{z} iiij. lithargyrii \mathfrak{z} xij. galbani \mathfrak{z} iiij. styracis \mathfrak{z} ij. Boyle the lytharge with the oyle till it be thicke: then adde to the pitch and other things being removed from the fire, and make a plaister.

A Plaister for nodes and glandulous tumors.

Avicenna.

Rec. Stercoris vaccarum \mathfrak{z} ij. radicum caulium, rad. capparis,

capparis, squilla, ficum pinguium, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. lupinorum, bdellij, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. mellis, aceti, axungia porcina, amurca, olei antiqui, ana quod sufficit. *Make a plaister in good forme.*

Another for the same.

Rec. Cera citrin. lib. j. ammoniaci \mathfrak{z} xij. oppoponacis, galbani, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. butyri recentis \mathfrak{z} j. ss. pingued. caponis \mathfrak{z} *Banefter.*
j. Dissolve the gummes in wine, and make a plaister.

Another.

Rec. Radicum althea, & brionia, coctarum & pistarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. axungia suilla recentis \mathfrak{z} i. ss. pingued. galina, anseris & anatis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. medulla crurium vituli, \mathfrak{z} ii. olei lumbricorum, liliorum & vitellorum ovorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} i. styracis calamita \mathfrak{z} i. ss. gummi arabici \mathfrak{z} ii. bdellii, gummi hederæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} i. ss. terebinthina \mathfrak{z} iii. cæsypi \mathfrak{z} vi. emplastri so. de Vigo \mathfrak{z} ii. emplastri de meliloto & diachylonis ireati, ana, \mathfrak{z} i. mercurii in saliva hominis jejuni extincti \mathfrak{z} ii. *Mixe them together, and with your hands washed in aqua vitæ: labour them well, and make them in rolles.*

A Plaister for all knots.

Rec. Olibani \mathfrak{z} i. ss. masticis \mathfrak{z} i. myrrha, \mathfrak{z} ss. thuris \mathfrak{z} ii. cera \mathfrak{z} xii. resina \mathfrak{z} iii. ss. euphorbii \mathfrak{z} iii. gummi ammoniaci \mathfrak{z} i. galbani, \mathfrak{z} ss. gummi arabici, dragaganti, ana, \mathfrak{z} iii. aloes epaticæ \mathfrak{z} ii. laudani \mathfrak{z} i. ss. sagapeni, bdellii, ana, \mathfrak{z} iii. baccarum lauri \mathfrak{z} ii. ss. unguenti dialthea \mathfrak{z} ii. ss. terebint. \mathfrak{z} i. aqua vitæ \mathfrak{z} iii. ss. olei spica \mathfrak{z} iii. axungia porcina, \mathfrak{z} ii. ss. theriaca \mathfrak{z} ss. rad. ireos \mathfrak{z} ii. ss. cinabarii, \mathfrak{z} ii. argenti fugitivi mortificati \mathfrak{z} ii. ss. *Make a plaister to arr.*

A notable Plaiſter to reſolve and ſpend away all nodes and knottie tumours, eſpecially comming of the pocks, if they be taken in time before they be confirmed, and the bone ſoule.

Baneſter.

Rec. Mercurij ꝑ viij. plumbi ꝑ vi. Melt your plumbum firſt, and after a little cooling put to the mercurie, and ſhake them well together: put them ſo into crucibles, and when it is cold, take thereof ꝑ vi. turpeti mineralis ꝑ j. cinab. ꝑ iiij. Labour them in a mortar of iron the ſpace of two houres, or untill it be finely powdered: then have in readineſſe gummi ammoniaci in aceto diſtillato diſſoluti ꝑ xxx. pingued. viperarum ꝑ iiij. and (for delicate perſons) moſci ꝑ iiij. Mixe all together according to art, and uſe it to the place aforeſaid.

Or thus more ſimplie

Baneſter.

Rec. Plumbi mercuriati (which is taught in the receipt next before going) lib. j. turpeti mineralis ꝑ iiij. cinabrij ꝑ ij. Grinde them together very fine, and with gummi ammoniaci lib. ij. in aceto diſſoluti fiat emplaſtrum.

Another for wennes ſcrofulæ, and ganglious knots.

Baneſter.

Rec. Gummi ammoniaci in aceto diſſoluti lib. ſs. radic. brionia pulv. ꝑ j. turp. mineralis ꝑ j. cinabrij ꝑ x. cera ꝑ ij. Fiat.

Or thus no leſſe effectuall

Ban. ſter.

Rec. Gummi ammoniaci, ꝑ vj. rad. brionia & althea, ana, ꝑ j. turpeti mineralis, ꝑ v. butyri recentis q. l. cera alba ꝑ j. Fiat emplaſtrum.

Another very excellent, and of great prooſe.

H. De Oſſen.

Rec. Medulla radic. brionia alba, per cocturam lixivij extracta ꝑ ij. caſei antiquiſſimi in decocto pernae remolliti, ꝑ j. ſs. ammoniaci, galbani, ſagapeni in aceto diſſolutorum,

solutorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. medullæ crurium vituli, axungia humanæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. pyrethri, cardamomi, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. euphorbij \mathfrak{z} iij. lapidis gagatis \mathfrak{z} ss. sulphuris vivi \mathfrak{z} vj. marcasitæ veræ \mathfrak{z} x. argenti vivi saliva jejuni hominis extincti, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. Cum cera citrina fiat emplastrum. *But before you apply it, anoint the place with this mixture following.* Rec. medullæ crurium vituli, olei petreolei, ana, partes æquales. *Mixe them.*

A Plaster for Ganglium.

Rec. Gummi ammoniaci, sagapeni in aqua vitæ dissoluti, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. *Put to it (the aqua vitæ vapoured away) sulphuris vivi subtiliter pulv. \mathfrak{z} ss. And so make it a plaster.*

A Plaster against nodes and paines in Lue venerea.

Rec. Cera citrinæ lib. j. resina pini \mathfrak{z} iij. axungia humanæ \mathfrak{z} iij. ol. chamæmel. \mathfrak{z} iij. medullæ crurium vaccarum lib. ss. gummi elemi \mathfrak{z} v. muccaginis rad. althææ, & sem. lini, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. *Mixe them and boyle them to the wasting of the muscilages: adde to the straining ammoniaci, galb. ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. bdellij, sagapeni in vino cret. dissolut. ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. rad. brionia \mathfrak{z} j. ss. rad. enulæ campanæ \mathfrak{z} ss. euphorbij \mathfrak{z} iij. cinabrij \mathfrak{z} vj. argenti vivi extincti & incorporati cum terebinthina & styrace liquida \mathfrak{z} viij. Fiat emplastr.*

Another.

Rec. Axungia porcina lib. ij. olei communis lib. j. ss. radic. brionia & althææ, ana, lib. ss. vini albi lib. j. *Infuse them ten dayes, then boyle them to the consumption of the liquor, so straine it: after put to lithargyrij auri \mathfrak{z} xx. vitrioli, \mathfrak{z} iij. Boyle them to the forme of a Cerote: put to it galbani, ammoniaci, bdellij in aceto dissolutor. ana, \mathfrak{z} viij. cera citrina lib. ss. cinabrij \mathfrak{z} vj. terebinthina \mathfrak{z} iij. euphorbij \mathfrak{z} ij. argenti vivi extincti lib. ss. myrrha \mathfrak{z} ij. Fiat Emplastrum.*

*A Plaister to mitigate paine in the cure of
a Carbuncle.*

Weckerus.

Rec. Malvarum, violarum, ana, mani. ij. See the them
in water untill they bee tender, then stampe them, adding
thereto farina hordeacea \mathfrak{z} iij. butyri recentis, olei recentis,
ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. vitell duos ovorum. Mixe them well for a plaister.

A Plaister to mollifie the hardnesse of Phlegmon.

Calmeius.

Rec. Radic. lilij & althea, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. radicum bri-
onia, cyclaminis, cucumeris agrestis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. Boyle them
in white wine, and beat them small: then put thereto sterco-
ris columbini & caprini, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. gummi ammoniaci in
aceto dissoluti, bdellij & oppoponacis in oleo sesamino
dissolutorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. laudani & styracis liquidæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} j.
picis navalis q. s. Make a plaister in good forme.

*A Plaister repercussive and desiccative to be used in
the cure of the creeping Herpes.*

Weckerus.

Rec. Succi plantaginis & folani, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. succi rad. lapa-
thi \mathfrak{z} ss. balaustiorum p. j. rosarum rubr. \mathfrak{z} j. ss. alum. \mathfrak{z} j.
aceti \mathfrak{z} ij. Boyle them till the juyces and vinegar be wasted,
then grinde them in a leaden mortar, and adde thereto li-
thargyrii utriusque, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. cerusæ \mathfrak{z} j. tutiæ \mathfrak{z} ij. floris
æris \mathfrak{z} j. Make a plaister in good order.

A Plaister for an Oedematous tumour.

Weckerus.

Rec. Fol. ebuli, sambuci, absynt. ana, m. j. aluminis, sul-
phuris, salis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. Boyle them and beat them small, ad-
ding thereto dialthea \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. axungia suillæ \mathfrak{z} j. ss. mellis
 \mathfrak{z} j. Mixe them well for a plaister.

A Plaister for a windie tumour.

Weckerus.

Rec. Propoleos lib. j. ss. micarum panis, lib. ss. rosarum
rubrarum \mathfrak{z} j. Boyle them in white wine, then straine them,
and adde thereto piperis, cariophyllorum, nucis moscata,
zinzibris,

zinzibris, ana, ʒ ij. cumini, anisi, fœniculi, sem. apij, amegs, ana, ʒ ss. olei chama meli, anethi, ruta, ana, ʒ ij. *Make a plaister and apply it warme, the place being first well scarified in the top.*

A Plaister to be used in the beginning of Phlegmon.

Rec. Sandali albi & rub. ana, ʒ iiij. boli armeni, terræ Vesalius. sigillatæ, ana, ʒ j. ss. ol. rosarum, ʒ ij. fol. plantag. lactucæ, semperv. majoris, solani, ana, q. s. pulver. sumach ʒ ss. *Powder what is to be powdered, and make a plaister.*

A Plaister against inflammation.

Rec. Malvæ, parietariæ, ana, m. j. farinæ volatilis, fursu- Vesalius. ris subtiliss. ana, p. j. aneti, fœnugraci, ana, ʒ ss. ol. chamameli ʒ ij. *Boyle them in wine, and worke them till they be well incorporated.*

A Plaister for Gangrena.

Rec. Pulveris sem. sinapi ʒ j. gariophyllorum ʒ iiij. Ol. Vesalius. sem. lini, ol. nucum juglandium vetustiss. ana, g. v. *Mixe them in a mortar, and make a plaister.*

A Plaister maturative in cold causes.

Rec. Radicum althææ, capitum liliorum alborum, ana, lib. ss. *Boyle them in raine water till they be perfectly boyled, then stampe them, and adde thereto farinæ lini & fœnugraci, ana, ʒ iiij. farinæ triticæ ʒ ij. and with sufficient of the former decoction to incorporate them and the rest, make a soft plaister ever stirring them, and in the end adding thereto butyri sine sale, pingued. porcine, ana, ʒ iiij. vitellum unius ovi. So let them boyle a little, and keepe it to your use.*

A plaister to mollifie and abate swellings.

Rec. Cera alba ʒ ij. ss. terebint. ʒ j. ss. colophonie ʒ iiij. thuris ʒ viij. mastice ʒ ss. myrrhæ ʒ iiij. sevi cervini ʒ iiij.

iiij. lapid. calaminaris in vino albo extinct. 3 x. lithargyrij auri 3 ij. lapid. tutiæ 3 ij. fs. camphoræ 3 ij. cerulæ 3 vj. *Make it to a perfect Plaster or a Sparadrop.*

A Plaster resoluteive against all swellings and inflammations.

Rec. Cera citrinæ lib. j. sevi ovini 3 vj. butyri recentis 3 j. pingued. capi, anatis & anseris, ana, 3 j. ol. liliaci 3 j. fs. ol. chamæmeli, amygdalarum dulcium, ol. sem. lini, ana, 3 fs. ammoniaci, 3 v. bdellij, 3 iiij. cremoris sem. lini 3 vij. cremoris rad. altheæ lib. j. vini cretici lib. j. fs. resinæ puræ 3 iiij. colophonæ 3 vj. *Mixe them together, and boile them to the consumption of the juyces and wine: then straine them, and adde to the straining minij lib. fs. Incorporate them together, and make them in rolls.*

A Plaster to be used for Hernia Intestinalis.

Weckerus.

Rec. Picis navalis 3 v. coloph. 3 iii. lithargyrii, gum. ammonia. oppoponacis, bdellj, masticeis, terebint. ana, 3 j. boli armeni, thuris, sang. draconis, sarcocollæ, aloes, centauij, symphiti, oxycanthæ, pillul. cupressi, gallarum viridium, corticum mali punici, vermium terrest. ana, 3 ij. glutin. pellis taurinæ vel arietinæ madefactæ & dilutæ in aqua chalybiata & aceto 3 ij. *Mixe them at an easie fire, and make a plaster according to art.*

A Plaster to be used in apostumes in the eares.

Vigo.

Rec. Cepæ albæ sub prunis decoctæ lib. fs. capitum li-
liorum alborum sub prunis decoctorum 3 iiij. butyri recen-
tis 3 iiij. olei amygd. dulcium, ping. gallinæ & anseris, ana,
3 vj. vitel. tres ovorum. *Then with the powder of melilot,
chamomill flowers and fenugreeke make a plaster upon the
fire with the decoction of althea according to the precepts
of art.*

A Plaster for Hernia Intestinalis.

Weckerus.

Rec. Masticeis, sarcocollæ, sang. draconis, blattæ bizan-
tiæ,

tia, cortic. thuris, aloes, boli armeni, gypsi, gall. virid. ana, 3 ij. iſthyocollæ, tauri collæ, diſſolutorum in aceto, ana, 3 ij. Labour them well, and make a plaſter in good forme.

A plaſter to mollifie the hardneſſe in womens breasts.

Rec. Furfuris, m. ij. chamæmeli m. ſs. meliloti m. j. fari- *Vigo.*
næ fabarum 3 iiij. ol. cham. aneti & roſar. ana, 3 j. ſs. ping.
gallinæ, ol. violac. ana, 3 x. Then with ſufficient ſweet wine
make a ſoft plaſter, adding thereto croci 3 ij.

A plaſter reſolutive to be uſed in Hernia Humoralis.

Rec. Foliorum caulium nigrorum, radicum althææ, cha- *Vigo.*
mæmeli, ana, m. j. coriandri 3 ſs. Boyle them all in fat broth
of fleſh, then in the decoction with the powder of Beans and
Fitches make a ſoft plaſter, adding thereto olei chamæme-
li, & aneti, ana, 3 ij. roſarum 3 j. croci 3 j. cumini (if the
place be not much inflamed) 3 j. ſs. and keepe it to your uſe.

A Plaſter to maturate a Fellon.

Rec. Radic. liliorum alborum 3 vj. radic. bugloſſæ, 3 ij. *weckerus.*
malvæ, violarum, ana, m. j. Seethe them till they be tender,
then ſtraine them, and adde thereto farinæ triticeæ 3 iiij. bu-
tyri recentis, 3 ij. olei dulcis 3 iiij. axungia porcina 3 ij. ſs.
vitel. duorum ovorum, croci 3 j. Make a plaſter to art.

A Plaſter to maturate in Hernia Humoralis.

Rec. Fol. malv. & violarum, ana, m. ij. radicum althææ, *Vigo.*
capitum liliorum alborum, ana, 3 ij. Boyle them in water,
then ſtampe them and ſtraine them, and with Barley meale
in the decoction, make a ſoft plaſter, adding thereto butyri
recentis 3 iiij. vitellos duos ovorum, olei olivarum dolci-
um, 3 j. ſs. Mixe them, and with the ſtraining above named
make a plaſter.

A plaſter conſolidative for a Fellon.

Rec. Diachylonis albi ſine gummis 3 ij. terebin. claræ, *weckerus.*
pingued.

pingued. porcina, ana, ʒ ij. ss. lithargyrii auri & argenti, ana, ʒ v. minij ʒ v. cerusæ ʒ j. olei rosacei ʒ j. ss. *Mixe them upon the fire, stirring them well, and in the end put to as much white Waxe as is sufficient to make a plaister.*

A plaister for a Fellon.

Calmeius.

Rec. Picis navalis ʒ j. adipis suilli expurgati ʒ v. adipis taurini vel cælypi, ana, ʒ ij. resina pini ʒ v. *Melt them together, and adde thereto, cera ʒ iiij.*

A plaister to resolve the cold tumors of the Coddes.

Vigo.

Rec. Farina fabarum lib. ss. medullæ panis ʒ iiij. cum decoctione althæ, meliloti, anethi, & chamæmeli, ac paululo cumini. *Make a plaister over the fire, adding thereto olei chamæmeli, aneti, pingued. anatis, ana, ʒ j. ss. cumini ʒ j. ss. Make it to your use.*

A maturative plaister for swelling in the Coddes, proceeding of a cold cause.

Vigo.

Rec. Capitem liliorum alborum ʒ iiij. rad. althæ ʒ iiij, foliorum caulium nigrorum m. j. malvarum tantundem. *Boyle them all in water, and stampe them, and straine them in the decoction with wheate meale, linseed meale, and fenugreece meale, of each equal portions: make a soft plaister, adding thereto butyri recentis ʒ iiij.*

A plaister to mitigate paine of the Hemrhoides.

Galenus.

Rec. Boli armeni, gummi arabici, sanguinis draconis, masticis, ana ʒ iiij. myrrhæ, balaustiorum, rosarum rubrarum siccarum, ana, ʒ ij. *Make these in fine powder, and searce them, then take butyri ʒ j. olei rosarum ʒ iiij. cera ʒ ij. succi foliorum portorum colati ʒ ij. Mixe them for a plaister.*

A plaister for Hernia aquosa.

Vigo.

Rec. rosarum, balaustiorum, nucum cupressi, ana, m. j. farina

farinæ fabarum & orobi, ana \mathfrak{z} iiij. stercoris caprini, \mathfrak{z} iiij.
And with sweet wine and Barbers Lee sufficient make a
plaister at the fire.

A plaister to maturate tumors in womens breasts.

Rec. Micarum panis \mathfrak{z} iiij. farinæ fabarum, radicis, mal- Avicenna.
vavisci, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. fs. farinæ fœnugræci \mathfrak{z} j. ovorum coctæ-
rum vitellos tres, adding thereto, de croco, myrrha, & assa
fœtida, and make a plaister.

A plaister for the Hemorrhoids.

Rec. Rosarum, myrtillorum, foliorum plantaginis, lin- Vigo.
guæ passerinæ, ana, m. j. Boile them all in Smiths water,
then beate them, and straine them in the end with a little
vineger of Roses, and wine of Pomegranats, make a plai-
ster.

A plaister to maturate Bubo Venerens.

Rec. Foliorum malvæ, violacæ, ana, m. ij. radicum Weckerus.
althææ lib. fs. capitum liliorum alborum \mathfrak{z} iiij. Boile them
in sufficient quantitie of water, and beate them small, ad-
ding thereto farinæ triticeæ vel hordeacæ, ana, q.s. olei
communis, butyri, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. ping. porcina \mathfrak{z} ij. fs. vitellos
duos ovorum. Mixe them for a plaister.

Another.

Rec. Capitum lilij, radicum althææ, ana, lib. j. decocta Vigo.
in aqua pistentur cum \mathfrak{z} ij. ficum siccarum pinguium, nu-
cleorum nucum \mathfrak{z} j. fs. axungia porcina lib. fs. Then ad-
ding thereto farinæ lini, fœnugræci & tritici, with some of
the decoction make a plaister, and in the end put to it, buty-
ri \mathfrak{z} iiij. vitellos duos ovorum bene conquassatos.

A plaister for the swelling in the throat.

Rec. radicum Brionia, radic. cucumeris agrestis, ana, Weckerus.
 \mathfrak{z} iiij. ficum immaturarum paria vj. amygdalarum amara-
rum

rum \mathfrak{z} ij. scillæ \mathfrak{z} j. ss. colocynthidis \mathfrak{z} ss. Boyle them in equal portions of old oyle and malmesey, then stampe and straine them, adding thereto farina fabarum & orobi, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. farina feminis lini, & fenugræci, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. croci \mathfrak{z} j. ss. Mixe them to a soft plaister in forme of a Cataplasme.

A plaister for the swelling of the Coddles.

Rec. Bdellij, oppeponacis, sagapeni in aceto dissolutorum ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. muscilaginis altheæ, lini & fenugræci, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. florum chamæmeli & meliloti, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. farina fabarum \mathfrak{z} iij. butyri \mathfrak{z} ss. And with the decoction of figges and mallowes make a plaister.

A plaister against the going out of the fundament.

Rec. Emplastri oxycrocei \mathfrak{z} j. ss. baccarum myrtillorum, gallarum, masticis, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. Mixe them, and worke them with oleum costinum, adding thereto bedeguar pulverizati \mathfrak{z} ij. Make a plaister three fingers long, which must be applied betweene the reines and the fundament.

A plaister for a Rupture.

Rec. Sarcocollæ, masticis, sanguinis draconis, olibani, ichthyocollæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. radicum symphiti majores, & osmundæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. Dissolve the glem in vinegar, and with oyle of Masticke, or of Myrtilles make a plaister.

Another.

Rec. Masticis, sarcocollæ, olibani, thuris, gummi draganti, ichthyocollæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. lapidis hæmatitis \mathfrak{z} iij. Dissolve the glue and gummes in vinegar, and make a plaister.

A plaister for a Rupture.

Rosa Anglicana.

Rec. Glutinis piscium, vel pellis arietinæ decoct. \mathfrak{z} iij. picis græcæ, \mathfrak{z} j. picis navalis, armoniaci, ana \mathfrak{z} ij. aloes, masticis, thuris, rosarum, boli armeni, sanguinis draconis, myr-

myrtillorum, ana, ʒ ss. aristolochiæ longa, & rotunda, consolidæ majoris & minoris, ana ʒ vj. gallarum, balau-
stiorum, psidiarum, olibani, pilorum leporis, ana, ʒ iij.
sangu. humani lib. j. *Mixe them all together in water wher-
in a Ramme skinneth bath boyled, wooll and all, and with a
little Waxe make a plaister according to art.*

Another more easie.

Rec. Aloes, masticeis, ros. olibani, ana ʒ ss. myrrhæ, fan-
guinis draconis, boli armeni, picis navalis, colofoniæ & *Rosa Anglicana,*
græcæ, ana, ʒ ij. jaceæ nigra, consolidæ utriusque, planta-
ginis, balaustiorum, ematitis, fol. quercus, caudæ equinæ,
ana, ʒ iij. ceræ ʒ j. ss. Fiat cum laudano & terebinthina
emplastrum optimum. *Apply it, the place being first anoin-
ted cum oleo mastichino, rosaceo, myrtino & laudano.
And upon this, the trusse applied, without remove thereof,
save from foure daies to foure daies.*

A plaister for hot Apostumes in womens breasts.

Rec. Furfuris triticei m. ij. florum chamæmeli p. iij.
florum meliloti p. ij. farinæ fabarum ʒ iij. olei chamæme-
li, anethi, rosarum, ana ʒ j. ss. pingued. gallinæ, olei vio-
larum, ana, ʒ x. *Mixe them with sufficient sweet wine to
make a plaister.*

*A plaister to resolve cold and windie tumors in the joynts,
and other parts.*

Rec. Olei anethi lib. ss. resinæ pini lib. ij. resinæ lib. iij. *Clowes,*
ceræ novæ lib. j. *The powders of Cummin and Barberies,
of each one pound, relent that which is to be relented, and
in the end straine it, and so strew in your powders.*

A plaister for the biting of a mad dogge.

Rec. Galbani, opoponacis, sagapeni, ana, ʒ ss. euphor-
bij, iridis florentini, aristolochiæ rotunda, radicum gen-
tiane, ana, ʒ j. cancrorum fluvialium, ʒ ij. ceræ q. s. te-
rebinthinæ *Valeriana.*

rebinthinæ \mathfrak{z} ij. *Mixe them, and make a plaister to your owne discretion.*

A plaister for abiting.

Eugle,

Rec. Galbani, serapini, opoponacis, assæ fatidæ, myrrhæ, piperis, sulphuris, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. calaminthæ, mentastri, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. stercoris columbini, anatis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. *Dissolve the gummes in white wine, and mixe them together with honie and old oyle sufficient for a plaister.*

A plaister against all bitings.

Vesalius.

Rec. Spumæ argenti, cerusæ puræ, ana, lib. j. olei veteris lib. iij. ceræ \mathfrak{z} viij. ammoniaci \mathfrak{z} iiij. galbani, tantundem. *Boyle the Ceruse, Litharge and Oyle, till they leave cleaving to your hands, then dissolve the gummes, and put them to.*

A plaister against all poysoned wounds and biting, and stinging of Serpents.

Heliasabla.

Rec. Farinæ hordei & fabarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} x. glycyrrhizæ, radic. althææ, picis, ana, \mathfrak{z} v. ceræ albæ, adipis anserinæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} x. *Incorporate them with old oyle and childs urine of a maid childe, sufficient for a plaister.*

A plaister to draw out a thorne or a pricke in any place.

Avicenna.

Rec. Fermenti, mellis optimi aut alvearum sorditiei quam propoleos nominant, ana, lib. ss. viscini \mathfrak{z} iiij. ammoniaci \mathfrak{z} j. ss. olei \mathfrak{z} iiij. *Mixe them all and make a plaister, which you shall apply upon the place.*

A plaister to draw out splints, thornes, and such like in any place.

Democritus.

Rec. Fermenti lib. j. sorditiei oleorum lib. ss. succi centinodij, sucei pulegij, aut eorundem pulverizatorum, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. terebinthinæ lib. j. visci quercini, ammoniaci, galbani in vino dissolutorum, ana \mathfrak{z} j. ceræ \mathfrak{z} iiij. *Make a plaister according to art.*

A plaister to draw out arrow heads, or thornes.

Rec. Succi radic. ari, diachylonis gummati ʒj. aristo- *Vig.*
lochia longæ ʒij. fermenti ʒx. terebinthinæ ʒvj. galba-
ni, ammoniaci, ana, ʒij. Dissolve the gummes in vinegar,
and mixe all together for a plaister.

*A plaister of Betonie for wounds in the head, and to draw
out spelles or bones, it will recover loose flesh, it doth
very much mundifie, digest, and dry.*

Rec. Betonicæ viridis, pimpinellæ, agrimonij, salviæ, *Andernat.*
pulegij, millefolij, consolidæ majoris, gallitrici, ana ʒvj.
thuris, masticis, ana, ʒij. ireos, aristolochiæ rotundæ,
ana, ʒvj. ceræ albæ, terebinthinæ, ana ʒviij. gummi oleæ
æthiopica, ʒij. resinæ pini ʒvj. olei terebinthinæ, vini al-
bi, ana, q. s. Bruise the hearbs, and steepe them eight daies
in white wine, stirre them often and boyle them, then straine
it and boyle it againe till the third part be wasted, and put
in the oyle of Turpentine, then the waxe being well molten,
after that the Rosine and gummes, and last of all the Tur-
pentine: then being somewhat cold, put to the rest of the
powders, and worke them well with your hands, till all the
moysture be out, then malaxe it in Goates milke, and make it
in rolles.

Emplastrum de gummi elemij for wounds in the head.

Rec. Gummi elemij ʒiii. resinæ pineæ purissimæ, armo- *Arceut.*
niaci, gummi hederacei pulverizati, ceræ, ana, ʒij. tere-
binthinæ ʒiii. ss. olei rosacei ʒi. ss. Boyle them all, except
the armoniacke, in a quantitie of fragrant wine to the wa-
shing thereof. Lastly, put in the armoniacke, and worke it up
with wine and aqua vitæ.

A plaister for an equall wound.

Rec. Lithargyrij, cerusæ, ana, ʒvj. plumbi usti, lapid. *Weckerus.*
calaminaris, terræ sigillatæ, ana, ʒiiij. colophonix, picis
navalis, resinæ, ana, ʒij. resinæ crudæ, sarcocollæ, lauda-

ni, iridis, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. camphoræ \mathfrak{z} ss. sem. porri \mathfrak{z} ij. olei rosarum lib j. ss. ceræ albæ \mathfrak{z} iiij. *Mixe them, and make a plaister.*

A mundificative plaister for a wound.

Wesalius.

Rec. Mellis rosati colati \mathfrak{z} j. myrrhæ, thuris, sarcocollæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. farina hordei, fœnugræci, quod sufficit ad inspissandum, then make your plaister in good forme.

A plaister for a simple wound.

Weckerus.

Rec. Terebinthinæ \mathfrak{z} xij. resinæ pini \mathfrak{z} iiij. gummi elemi \mathfrak{z} v. aristolochiæ longæ \mathfrak{z} j. sanguinis draconis \mathfrak{z} j. ceræ parum. Powder what is to be powdered, and make a plaister according to art.

A plaister for the bruised bloud under the skinne.

Weckerus.

Rec. symphiti utriusque ana, lib. ss. florum chamæmeli, meliloti ana, p. ij. croci \mathfrak{z} ss. farina fabarum \mathfrak{z} iiij. farina fœnugræci \mathfrak{z} v. butyri recentis \mathfrak{z} j. Boyle them indifferently, whereto if you adde one ounce of the juyce of Wormewood, it shall more resolve and dry: mixe them to art for a plaister of good substance.

A plaister consolidative both for wounds and ulcers approved.

Fredericke.

Rec. Betonicæ, verbenæ, anagallidis, plantaginis, scabiosæ, agrimonix, ana, m. j. rad. consolidæ min. \mathfrak{z} iiij. Stamp them together, and boyle them in vini albi lib. viij. untill halfe be consumed: straine it, and boyle it againe, and when it is boyling adde to it cœvi ovini \mathfrak{z} iiij. picis, resinæ, ceræ, ana, lib. ss. Let it so boyle a pretty while: in the cooling adde olibani \mathfrak{z} j. masticis, \mathfrak{z} ij. Stirre them well together a good while: when it is cold enough, adde terebinthinæ \mathfrak{z} j. Stirre it still, and worke it well with womans milke: so make it up in rolles.

A plaister conglutinative for wounds.

Rec. Terebinthinæ purgatæ lib. j. resinæ pini ʒ vj. gum. *calmeseus.*
elemi lib. ss. sarcocollæ ʒ iiij. mastice ʒ iiij. sanguinis dra-
conis ʒ iiij. aristolochiæ longæ ʒ j. ceræ albæ ʒ iiij. cerusæ
ʒ ij. *Make your plaister in good forme.*

*A plaister for wounds in the head, or depression of the skull
; in yong children.*

Rec. Centaurij per noctem in vino albo infusi m. vj. *Vigo.*
Boyle them to the halfe, and after they be strained, boyle
them againe to the thicknesse of honie, take of this decoction
three ounces, lactis mulieris ʒ ij. terebint. lib. j. resinæ
ʒ ss. thuris, mastice, gummi arabici, ana, ʒ j. ceræ ʒ iiij.
Mixe them according to art, and make your plaister.

A plaister to be used in contusions of childrens heads.

Rec. Olei myrtini, olei rosarum, olei absynthij, ana,
ʒ j. pulveris rubri restrictivi ʒ x. farinæ fabarum ʒ j. fur-
furis benè trituriati ʒ ss. nucum cupressi benè trituriati, ca-
lami aromatici, ana, ʒ vj. chamæmeli absynthij, myrtillo-
rum, granorum & foliorum ejus, ana, m. ss. cumini ʒ j.
ss. ceræ albæ ʒ j. ss. *Powder which are to be powdred, and*
with sufficient sweet wine make a plaister to art.

*A plaister attractive for the depression of the skull, and
chiefly in children.*

Rec. Propoleos, vel ceræ novæ sordidæ ʒ iiij. mellis *Weekerna.*
ʒ iiij. lapidis magnetis ʒ ss. lapidis pumicis ʒ iiij. absynthij,
cumini, sulphuris, ana, ʒ ij. salis ʒ j. furfuris p. j. vini op-
timi ʒ iiij. *Mixe them and make a plaister, which you must*
apply warme to the Patients head after the haire be cut
away.

A notable plaister for prickes in sinewes.

Rec. Olei rosarum, violarum, chamæmeli, ana, ʒ j. sepi *Vigo.*
vituli
M

vituli 3 iij. axungia porcina 3 j. pinguedinis gallinae, medullae crurium vituli, ana, 3 ss. lumbricorum lotorum in vino 3 j. butyri recentis 3 vj. muscilaginis lib. ss. *Boyle them at a soft fire to the wasting of the muscilages: after adde to the straining lithargyrii auri & argenti, ana. 3 x. minij 3 iij. cum cerae sufficienti fiat cerotum, addendo in fine cocturae, resinae abietis 3 x. mastice 3 ss. After which boyle them againe one walme.*

An excellent Plaster for a fracture in the skull where the skinnè is whole, especially in children.

Vigo.

Rec. Furfuris exiccati & trituriati lib. ss. farinae fabarum 3 viij. rosarum, myrtillorum, ana, 3 j. cham. meliloti, ana, m. j. starch. sc. nanthi, ana, a third part of m. j. coriandri, anisi, ana, 3 vj. betonicae, periclimeni, anethi, ana, m. ss. absynthii, m. ij. *All being brayed and mixed with sufficient quantitie of cure, and a little malmsey, or instead thereof some other odoriferous wine; boyle them unto a solid thickenesse, putting to them in the end olei chamamelini, anethini, rosacei atque myrtini, ana, 3 ij. ss. cerae albæ 3 ii. croci 3 i. ss. Boyle them againe one walme; set it by, and stirre it untill it be but warme; at which time put into it calami aromatici bene pulverizati 3 x. And so make it up.*

Another greatly extolled for the same purpose.

Arum.

Rec. Sordicii alvearis apum, or (if that cannot be had) cerae novae sordidae (that is soft and uncleared) q.s. to the forming of the plaister, mellis communis pulverizati 3 j. lapidis hamatidis in pulverem redacti 3 ss. pumicis lapidis, cymini, absynthii, furfuris communis, ana, 3 ij. *Mixe them all at the fire, and bring it to a plaister. This must be applied two fingers breadth more compasse then the place depressed. The force of this plaister (saith the Author) is wonderfull, within twelve dayes it listeth up the bones contused and beaten downe: so as he thinketh no medicine to be more excellent.*

*A Plaster that proveth whether there be a fracture
in the skull, yea or no.*

Rec. Ceræ novæ citr. thuris, santali, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. terebin- *Arcem.*
thinæ, aceti fortiss. farinæ fabacæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. Mixe them at
the fire, and make a plaister, shave the head, and apply this
as a cap to the hole: for where the fracture is, in that part
shall you finde the plaister diminished and dried up, and that
will it shew in three dayes space: all other parts where no
fracture is the plaister will appeare equall and uniforme.
And if the skull be all sound, so accordingly will the plai-
ster shew it selfe in all places like.

*The two famous Plaisters of Paracelsus, both for wounds
and ulcers: this first serving yet more particular-
ly for the head.*

Rec. Ceræ, lithargyrij, ana, lib. j. calaminaris, colopho-
niæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. olei communis lib. j. ss. Melt the waxe,
colophonie and oyle together at an easie fire: after put in by
little and little the lytarge and calaminaris most finely pow-
dered. Boyle them so without burning, to the thicknesse of a
plaister. Which done, adde oppoponacis, serapini, bdellij,
ammoniæ, galbani, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. (But first let them be prepa-
red out of vinegar as the manner is) next these put in coral-
lorum alb. & rub. mummiæ, myrrhæ, thuris, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. an-
timonij \mathfrak{z} ss. croci martis \mathfrak{z} ij. Last of all, mixe with them
a portion of terebinthine and masticke: so powre it forth and
malaxe or worke it up cum oleo hypericonis & lumbrici-
no, with the addition of halfe an ounce of campher.

*The other more commonly bearing the name of Emplastrum
sticticum, and universally practised.*

Rec Galbani, oppoponacis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ammoniaci, bdell-
lij, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. Breake them small, and macerate them one
day and a night in strong wine vinegar. After that decoct
them at a gentle fire, so as the gummes by little and little
may melt, and straine them forth cleane from their fœces.

Decoct them againe in a fit vessell till the vinegar bee va-
poured out: but stirre them continually so as the gummes
may not burne. Having these readie, proceed to the making
of your plaister thus; Rec. Cerae novæ lib. ss. olei olivarum
lib. ij. Melt them by little and little: then put in lithargyrii
triti lib. j. ss. Stirre them together on the fire, till it looke of
a pale red, or bright bay colour: at which time begin to put
in your gummes, which you must do by the quantity of a nut
at a time, untill all be mixed in: (being warie in the meane
time that they over-heat not, seeing otherwise the gummes
are hot of their owne proper nature.) Lastly adde aristolo-
chia utriusque, calaminaris, myrrha, thuris, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. tere-
binthinæ puræ \mathfrak{z} iiij. Boyle them, stirring them together
with great diligence. When it is come to a consistence, powre
them into water, and worke it with oyle of camomile and ro-
ses three or foure houres together. It lasteth fortie yeares in
full vertue.

A Plaister to cause flesh in hollow ulcers.

Valeriola.

Rec. Lythargyrii auri \mathfrak{z} vj. ol. rosac. omphacini lib. j.
ss. aceti rosarum lib. ss. Boyle them together at an easie fire,
stirring them continually untill it waxe very blacke, and
make it in rolls.

A Plaister for filthie and rotten ulcers.

Wickerna.

Rec. Galbani, oppoponacis, bdellij, ammoniaci, ana, \mathfrak{z}
j. cera novæ lib. j. ol. rosati lib. ij. resina \mathfrak{z} iiij. lithargyrii
auri lib. j. ss. olibani, myrrha, aloes, thuris, masticis, ari-
stolochia rotundæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. styracis calamitæ \mathfrak{z} ss. succi
betonica, succi verbenæ, caprifolij, plantaginis, pimpi-
nellæ, cynoglossæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. lapid. hæmatitis \mathfrak{z} ij. æruginis
rasilis \mathfrak{z} j. Make a plaister according to art.

*A Plaister of Willow leaves which will cure ulcers of hard
curation, and fistulaes.*

Andernaqua.

Rec. Myseos, aluminis rochæ, chacitidis, melantherij,
æruginis, aluminis scissilis, gallarum acerbarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} vj.
cerusæ,

cerux, ceræ, resinæ frictæ, picis navalis, bituminis, ol. omphacini, foliorum salicis tenerorum, ana, lib. ij. *Boyle the leaves in strong vinegar, then dry them, and make them in fine powder: melt the other, and straine them, and put in the powders after it is cold.*

*A Plaister to incarnate as well plaine
ulcers as wounds.*

Rec. Ceræ albæ ʒ viij. sevicervini ʒ iiij. ss. resinæ, resinæ pini, ana, ʒ iiij. myrrhæ, mastice, ana, ʒ iiij. mellis ʒ vj. terebinthinæ ʒ viij. vini albi lib. j. ss. sanguinis draconis lib. j. *Boyle all but the sanguis draconis, and mixe them to the forme of a plaister.*

A Plaister much prevailing against malignant ulcers.

Rec. Colophonix ʒ j. thuris, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ j. ss. mastice ʒ j. terebint. lotæ ʒ ss. aluminis usti ʒ ss. ol. hyosciami ʒ ss. olei sulphuris per campanam destillati ʒ j. ceræ quantum sufficit. Fiat Emplastrum.

A Plaister for a cankerous ulcer.

Rec. Ceræ albæ, olei rosarum, ana, ʒ ij. ss. succi granatorum & solani, ana, ʒ ij. cerux lotæ ʒ j. plumbi usti loti, & tutiæ preparatæ, ana, ʒ ss. thuris, mastice, ana, ʒ ij. Fiat emplastrum. *Pareus.*

*A Plaister to be applyed to the reins, for him that
hath an ulcer in the yard.*

Rec. Boli armeni, terræ sigillatæ, sanguinis draconis, coralli rubri, rosarum rubrarum, electri, spodij, sandali citr. ana, ʒ ij. acaciæ, thuris, mastice, ana, ʒ ss. picis navalis, colophonix, ana, ʒ j. ss. terebinthinæ, ceræ, ana, ʒ j. rob. myrtini ʒ ij. *Make it in good order.* *Andreas Lacuna.*

A Plaister vesicatorie for Tinea Capitis.

Rec. Ellebori albi ʒ ss. apij risi ʒ vj. lapathi acuti ʒ j. ss. *Vigo.*

axung. \mathfrak{z} j. ss . butyri \mathfrak{z} x. aluminis saccharini \mathfrak{z} v. fermenti \mathfrak{z} iiij. turfuris \mathfrak{z} vi. ss . *Bruise what are to be bruised very well: mixe them together, and apply them after the manner of a plaister.*

A Plaister to restore a broken bone.

Vig.

Rec. Albumina trium ouorum, olei rosarum omphacini, olei rosarum completi, ana, \mathfrak{z} x. olei myrtini \mathfrak{z} j. ss . farinæ volatilis, farinæ hordei, ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. boli armeni, sanguinis draconis, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. *Mixe them, and worke them together for a good formall plaister.*

A Plaister for a fracture.

Idem.

Rec. Albumina ovorum num. iiij. terebint. clarissimæ \mathfrak{z} ij. farinæ volat. \mathfrak{z} x. pulv. myrtillorum, granorum & foliorum optime tritorum, farinæ fabarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. pulveris rubi \mathfrak{z} j. croci \mathfrak{z} ss . mumia, tragaganti pisti, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. *Mixe them to your use.*

A Plaister for fractures and dislocations.

Rec. Empl. oxycrocei \mathfrak{z} viij. boli armeni \mathfrak{z} i. farinæ volatilis, lythargyrii auri & argenti, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss . cera citrinæ \mathfrak{z} iiij. ol. masticis \mathfrak{z} i. ol. rosarum \mathfrak{z} iiij. medullæ cruris vituli \mathfrak{z} iiij. ss . terebinthina \mathfrak{z} i. resina \mathfrak{z} ss . ammoniaci \mathfrak{z} i. ss . camphoræ \mathfrak{z} iii. sarcocollæ, bdellii, ana, \mathfrak{z} iii. cæsypi humidi \mathfrak{z} ii. *Make a plaister.*

A Plaister to confirme luxation and dislocations.

Rec. Olei rosarum, nymphaeæ, myrtini, ana, \mathfrak{z} ii. ss . albumina ovorum v. boli armeni, terræ sigillatæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} vii. farinæ volatilis & hordei, ana, \mathfrak{z} i. sanguinis draconis \mathfrak{z} ss . rosarum rubrarum \mathfrak{z} iii. granorum myrtillorum, \mathfrak{z} v. succi symphiti minoris, aceti rosacei, ana, \mathfrak{z} ii. terebinthina \mathfrak{z} j. cera \mathfrak{z} ss . resina \mathfrak{z} iiij. ss . mellis rosati \mathfrak{z} vj. *Make a plaister according as art shall teach you.*

*A Plaister resolute for contusions, luxations,
and excesse of paine.*

Rec. Ceræ albæ lib. j. ss. gummi ammoniaci 3 x. oppo-
ponacis 3 iiij. resinæ 3 iiij. levi cervini 3 v. terebinthinæ
venetæ 3 iiij. ss. bdellij 3 ij. masticeis 3 j. olibani 3 j. ss. ce-
rusæ 3 iiij. camphoræ 3 ij. cremoris althææ 3 vj. *Dissolve
the gummes in vinegar and make your plaister according
to art.*

A plaister for the fracture of the scull.

Rec. Rad. althææ lib. ss. florum chamæmeli, meliloti, an.
m. j. rosarum rub. m. ss. *Boyle them in sufficient water till
halfe be wasted, then adding to the decoction farina hordei
quantum sufficit, sarcocollæ 3 iiij. ol. rosarum omphacini 3
ij. ss. olei chamæmeli, 3 j. ss. croci 3 j. vitellos duos ovo-
rum. Make a plaister according to art.*

A Plaister for luxation of the foot.

Rec. Olei myrtini, rosarum omphacini, ana, 3 ij. albu- Vesalius.
mina ovorum nu. iiij. quinque nerviæ minutim incisæ &
trituratæ m. ij. farina volatilis, farina hordei cribellatæ,
farina fabarum, ana, 3 vj. *Mixe them all together, and
make a plaister.*

A Plaister to be used when as Coccix is broken.

Rec. Albumina iiij. ovorum, olei myrtini, rosarum, an. Vesalius.
3 ij. terebinthinæ optimæ 3 j. ss. thuris 3 iiij. masticeis 3 j.
ss. myrrhæ, aloes, ana, 3 ij. sanguinis draconis, boli armeni,
ana, 3 ss. farina volatilis 3 iiij. *Mixe them for a plaister.*

A Plaister for the Gout.

Rec. Ceræ, picis, diachylon, an. 3 iiij. axung. asini 3 j. ss. Guyde.
laudani, hyssopi humidi, galbani, oppoponacis, ammoniaci,
bdellij, styracis calamitæ, masticeis, sarcocollæ dissolut. in
vino, an. 3 j. axungia ursi, struthionis, aquilæ, anguillæ, a-
muræ, olei liliacei, tereb. ana, 3 ss. farina scœnugr. & lini,
croci, ana, 3 ij. *Make a plaister to art.*

*Emplastrum de ranis.**Vigo.*

Rec. Olei chamæmeli, spicæ, & liliorum, ana, ʒ ij. olei croci ʒ j. axungia porcina lib. j. sevi vitulini lib. ss. euphorbij ʒ v. thuris, ʒ x. olei laurini ʒ j. ss. pingued. viperæ, ʒ ij. ss. ranarum vivarum numero vj. vermium terrestrium in vino lotorum ʒ iij. ss. succi radicum ebuli & enulæ campanæ, ana, ʒ ij. squinanti, stachadis, matricariæ, ana, m. j. vini odoriferi lib. ij. *Let them seethe all together till the wine be consumed, then straine them: and put to the straining lithargyrii auri lib. j. terebinthinæ puræ ʒ ij. Make a Cerote with sufficient white waxe, after the manner of a Sparadrop, adding in the end of the decoction styracis liquidæ ʒ j. ss. Then take the Cerote from the fire, and stirre it till it be luke warme: and afterward put thereunto argenti vivi extincti cum saliva, ʒ iiij. and stirre it about well till the quicke silver be incorporate. This Cerote is of more noble operation then Liniments, and more delectable to the Patients: but we ought to note, that before the administration of the Cerote and unction, it is necessarie to mundifie the place from all malignitie, and evill flesh.*

*A Plaster to mollifie, heale and asswage paine.**Emplastrum.*

Rec. Olei communis lib. ij. plumbi albi lib. j. *Let them boyle till they turne colour, and adde thereto picis navalis ʒ xij. ceræ citrinæ ʒ xiiij. Boyle them to the stiffnesse of a plaster, and in the end adde to them terebinthinæ ʒ j. camphoræ trituratæ ʒ ss. Labour them well, and make them in rolls.*

A Sparadrop plaster.

Rec. Olei communis lib. j. ceræ albæ ʒ viij. plumbi albi ʒ viij. *Powder the lead, and boile it to the forme of a plaster.*

A Plaster to mitigate paine.

Rec. Olei communis lib. ii. galbani lib. ss. plumbi albi lib.

lib. j. ceræ citrin. lib. ss. Boyle them to the substance of a plaister.

A Plaister stupefactive against exceeding paines.

Rec. Terebinthinæ ʒ ss. unguenti diapompholygos ʒ j. ceræ albæ ʒ vj. axungia porcina bene lotæ in aqua rosacea & nymphaea ʒ iiij. resina ʒ ij. unguenti populeonis ʒ iiij. olei papaveris, olei menthae, ana, ʒ ij. ss. seminis papaveris albi, hyosciami, ana, ʒ j. ss. seminis lactucae & portulacæ, ana, ʒ ss. quatuor seminum frigidorum majorum, ana, ʒ ss. succi solatri, succi lactucae, ana, ʒ iiij. cremoris psyllij ʒ ss. Bruise the seeds, and melt the oyle, waxe, and greace together: then put to the other things in powder, and last of all croci ʒ iiij. opij ʒ iiij. Mixe them all very well, and make a plaister, which you must malaxe with womans milke and vinegar.

A white muscilage plaister to assuage paine, and mollifie hardnesse.

Rec. Ceræ albæ lib. j. ss. terebinthinæ ʒ iiij. gummi ammoniaci ʒ viij. oppoponacis ʒ ij. ss. mastice ʒ j. bdellij ʒ j. ss. gummi tragaganti ʒ ss. cremoris radicis altheæ, psyllij, & seminis altheæ, ana, ʒ j. pingued. capi, anatis & anseris, ana, ʒ ss. medullæ crur. vaccini ʒ iiij. œsypi ʒ j. ss. olei amygdalarum dulcium, olei rosati, ana, ʒ j. ss. Boyle them to the forme of a plaister, and stirre them strongly till it waxe white: and in the end adde thereto cerusæ quantum sufficit, camphoræ ʒ ss. And make it to art.

A Plaister to heale, cicatrize and assuage paine.

Rec. Olei rosacei lib. j. cerusæ, minij, ana, ʒ ij. lithargyrij auri & argenti, sanguinis draconis, lapidis calaminaris, boli armeni, ana, ʒ ss. camphoræ, ʒ iiij. Powder which are to bee powdered, and with Cera alba make a plaister.

A plaister absterfive and very good to assuage paine.

Rec. Lithargyrij auri subtiliter pulverizati lib. j. fs. olei liliorum, chamæmeli & amygdalarum dulcium, ana, quantum sufficit. *Then worke them in a hot mortar, to a convenient substance, then put thereto ammoniaci, bdellij, ana, 3 ss. opoponacis 3 ij. galbani 3 j. myrrhæ 3 ij. fs. Infuse the gummes in wine, and melt them, adding thereto baccarum lauri 3 j. myrrhæ 3 ss. mellis despumati 3 iiij. ceræ rubræ lib. fs. terebinthinæ 3 ij. fs. radicum Iridis 3 j. In the end anoint your hands with oyle of Lillies, and malaxe it to your use.*

A plaister very excellent for the Sciatica.

Rec. Ceræ flavæ, resinæ, resinæ pini, ana, lib. j. colophonæ lib. fs. masticeis, thuris, ana, 3 ij. myrrhæ 3 j. sevi arietini lib. fs. garyophyllorum, macis ana 3 j. croci 3 ss. galbani, opoponacis, bdellij, ana, 3 j. vini rub. lib. ij. aq. currentis lib. j. camph. 3 iiij. *Make a plaister to art.*

A plaister against paine of the joynts.

Rec. Herba arthritica, herba paralitica, pulegij, calamita, famsuchi, chamæmeli, meliloti, ana, m. j. opoponacis, bdellij, ammoniaci, serapini, ana, 3 j. farina scenu-graci & lini, ana, 3 j. *Boyle the hearbs in sufficient quantitie of water, till it be perfectly sodden: then stampe them, and with oyle of Bay, oyle of Lillies, and oyle of Turpentine as much as is sufficient of every one, and adding the gummes dissolved in wine, make your plaister.*

A plaister spiced against paine of the joynts of a cold cause.

Rec. Gummi ammoniaci 3 iiij. gummi hederæ, opoponacis, sarcocollæ, galbani, resinæ pini, ana, 3 j. bdellij 3 j. fs. masticeis, olibani, sandarachæ, carabæ, thuris, ana, 3 ss. 3 ij. macis, gariophyllorum, styracis, calamita, hermodactylo-

ctylorum, ana, 3 v. adipis cordis cervi 3 iij. ceræ flavæ 3 ij. ss. cremoris fœnugræci, lini, & caricarum pinguium extracti cum decoctione chamæmeli & meliloti, ana, q. s. terebint. parum. *Make a plaister in good forme, as art shall leade you.*

A plaister for the gowt.

Rec. Pulpæ radicum helenij decoctorum lib. j. sigilli salomonis, radicum ebuli, ana, 3 iij. olei myrtini, chamæmeli, petrolæi, ana, 3 i. ss. olei terebinthinæ 3 j. colophoniæ, terebinthinæ, ana, 3 ij. olei vulpini, spicæ, liliorum, lauri & sambuci, ana, 3 x. ceræ albæ 3 j. ss. *With an easie fire make a soft Cerote, and adde thereto, farinæ fabarum, & cicerum, ana, 3 iij. ss. styracis liquidæ 3 v. thuris 3 iij.*

Another.

Rec. Farinæ fabarum, lentium, ana, 3 iij. furfuris m. ij. chamæmeli, meliloti pistaceorum, ana, m. ss. absynthij, antiochiæ, ana, m. quart. rosarum 3 j. *Mixe them at the fire, and with sufficient sweet wine, and wine of Pomegranets, make a plaister, adding thereto ol. rosarum & aneti, ana, 3 vj. ol. myrtini & chamæmeli, ana, 3 j. axungiæ anseris, sevi vitulini, ana, 3 v. ceræ albæ 3 vj. sterco- ris caprini 3 ij. ss. vini odoriferi 3 ij. Make it to art in forme of a plaister.*

A plaister for the gowt, and paine in the huckle bone.

Rec. Cort. rad. helenij lib. j. radic. althææ lib. ss. *Boyle them till they bee tender, then stampe them very fine, and adde thereto ol. camæmeli, liliorum, anethi, amygdalarum dulcium, ana, 3 ij. sevi hircini & vitulini, ana, 3 iij. ol. rosati 3 ij. ss. ceræ albæ 3 iij. Make a soft plaister, and adde thereto farinæ fabarum 3 ij. hermodacty- lorum 3 j. ss. croci 3 ss. florum chamæmeli & meliloti ana, parum.*

A plaister for ache and paines of the shoulders, armes, and other parts of the body.

Clowes.

Rec. Cera citrina ℥ xij. resina ℥ viij. picis navalis ℥ j. fs. olibani ℥ iij. resina pini li. j. sevi cervini ℥ ij. croci ℥ ij. mastice ℥ fs. gariophyllorum ℥ fs. vini rubri lib. ij. *Make it according to art.*

A red desiccative plaister.

Adernacus.

Rec. Lithargyrii auri ℥ iij. ol. rosacei, ol. violacei, ana, lib. fs. cera ℥ xij. lapid. calaminaris, terræ sigillatæ, minij, ana, ℥ iij. camphoræ ℥ j. *Make a plaister in a mortar.*

A desiccative plaister.

J. H.

Rec. Lapid. calaminaris, ℥ viij. terræ sigillatæ ℥ iij. cerusæ ℥ iij. lithargyrii auri, lithargyrii argenti, ana, ℥ ij. boli armeni orientalis ℥ j. lithargyrii plumbi ℥ ij. sanguinis draconis ℥ fs. terebinthinæ ℥ vj. cera, sevi hyrcini, ℥ iij. *Fiat emplastrum.*

Emplastrum de minio.

Rec. Ol. communis lib. j. minij subtilissimè pulverizati lib. j. cera albæ ℥ x. resina ℥ iij. sevi cervini ℥ iij. *Fiat emplastrum.*

Emplastrum alterum de minio.

Banef. 21.

Rec. Ol. rosacei optimi lib. iij. minij subtilissimè pulv. lib. ij. cera albæ lib. fs. camphoræ ℥ iij. *Misce, & fiat emplastrum.*

A plaister to stop humors flowing to the eyes.

Rec. zinzibris albi pulverizati ℥ iij. vini cretici, aceti rosacei, aquæ rosarum, albuminum ovorum, ana, ℥ fs. *Mixe them together, and make a plaister, which must bee applied to the temples and forehead when you goe to bed.*

A

A plaister for running of eyes.

Rec. Thuris \mathfrak{z} ss. sanguinis draconis \mathfrak{z} ij. sarcocollæ \mathfrak{z} j. Make them in fine powder, and incorporate them with the white of an egge, and a little vinegar and rosewater to make a plaister.

A plaister to consolidate and cicatrize.

Rec. Gummi dragaganti, sang. drac. ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. olibani, masticeis, myrrha, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. boli armenij \mathfrak{z} j. ss. farinæ volatilis, \mathfrak{z} ss. with the whites of Egges make them to a plaister.

A plaister which doth heate, draw, mundifie, and resolve, and must be applied three daies.

Rec. Picis nigri \mathfrak{z} viij. picis græci lib. j. galbani, bdellij, oppoponacis, serapini, ammoniaci, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. resinæ pini \mathfrak{z} ij. cera alba \mathfrak{z} iij. masticeis, thuris, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. terebinthinæ venetæ, \mathfrak{z} ij. olei communis \mathfrak{z} j. vini albi \mathfrak{z} x. Dissolve the gummes in wine, and melt the Waxe, Pitch, Colophonic and oyle together, then adde thereto the gummes and turpentine, and the rest in powder.

A plaister against all poyson and virulent malignitie, either in wounds or ulcers: yea that draweth the same out of the inward parts of the body being outwardly applied.

Rec. radicis ferulæ, that was gathered in the new of the Turnisserm, moone, well dried and rasped small, lib. iij. aquæ quæ in destillatione terebinthinæ albicans secernitur, lib. ix. Stop them close in a vessell, and set them to decoct foure and twenty houres; straine it out, and cast away the thicke; the other part digest and vapour away to the thicknesse of honey: so done, adde unto it resinæ clarificata, masticeis eodem modo præparata, & camphoræ dissoluta, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. cevi cervini \mathfrak{z} x. adipis taxi, \mathfrak{z} vj. cera \mathfrak{z} xiiij. Boyle them in a latten vessell to a perfect body.

A

A mollificative plaister.

Rec. Stercoris canis \mathfrak{z} iiij. farinae lentium \mathfrak{z} ij. farinae fabarum \mathfrak{z} j. terræ sigillatæ, boli armenij, ana \mathfrak{z} j. fs. cerusæ, lithargyrij auri, ana \mathfrak{z} x. *Mixe them with Goates milke, or with Cowes milke (in which hot iron hath beene quenched) sufficient for a plaister.*

A plaister resolute.

Rec. Fabarum farinae \mathfrak{z} iiij. farinae lini & fœnugraci, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. florum chamæmeli, & meliloti, ana, \mathfrak{z} fs. medullæ panis \mathfrak{z} iiij. pulpæ pomorum dulcium sub prunis decoctorum, \mathfrak{z} ij. butyri recentis, olei chamæmeli, ana \mathfrak{z} iiij. pinguedinis capi \mathfrak{z} ij. mellis despumati \mathfrak{z} ij. *Make a plaister.*

A mollifying plaister.

Rec. Cera citrinæ lib. j. pingued. capi, anseris, & cygni, olei chamæmeli, violacei, liliorum alborum & olei sem. lini, terebinthinæ, ana \mathfrak{z} j. fs. muscilaginis altheæ & seminis malvæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} fs. myrrhæ \mathfrak{z} j. *Boyle them to the consumption of the muscilages, and make a plaister.*

A white plaister mollificative.

Rec. Propoleos lib. j. ammoniaci lib. fs. medullæ crucium vaccarum, \mathfrak{z} iiij. pingued. caponis \mathfrak{z} iiij. colophonix \mathfrak{z} j. mastice \mathfrak{z} vj. gummi arabici & dragag. ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. plumbi albi abluti & cerusæ dilutæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. *Make your plaister as art shall leade you.*

Another plaister mollificative.

Rec. Medullæ bovinæ \mathfrak{z} v. diachylonis magni lib. iiij. lithargyrij lib. iiij. terebinthinæ lib. j. ireos \mathfrak{z} x. cera \mathfrak{z} vj. axungia porcina q. s. *Make it according to art.*

Emplastrum de Rhabarbaro.

Rec. rhabarbari electi \mathfrak{z} ss. aloes hepaticæ \mathfrak{z} j. lixivij ^{Ioannes}
 fortis lib. j. saponis veneti lib. ss. ceræ \mathfrak{z} ij. decoquantur ^{Manardus.}
 ad duritiem justam, &c. *This doth dry, warme, dissolve,*
and spend out moyst matter.

A plaister for hardnesse of sinewes.

Rec. Serapini \mathfrak{z} iij. castorij \mathfrak{z} ij. euphorbij \mathfrak{z} j. fs. bdellij, ^{Galenus.}
 ammoniaci, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. *Bruise the gummes, and dissolve*
them in warme water, adding thereto ceræ albæ \mathfrak{z} xv. olei
sambuci \mathfrak{z} iij. And make a plaister according to art.

A plaister for paine in the buckle bone.

Rec. Vnguenti martiati, agrippæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. olei ruta- ^{Weckerus}
 cei \mathfrak{z} ij. galbani in aceto dissoluti \mathfrak{z} ij. euphorbij \mathfrak{z} ss. py-
 rethri, staphidis agriæ ana, \mathfrak{z} j. resinæ q. s. *Mixe them and*
make a plaister in good forme.

Empl. Hyosciami lutei.

Rec. resinæ lib. ij. ceræ albæ lib. j. adipis hyrcini \mathfrak{z} iij. ^{Crowes.}
 gummi elemi lib. ss. aquæ vitæ lib. j. succi herbæ lib. iij.
Mixe them according to art.

A Greene waxe to be used, as in thinne plates upon ulcers
with hard edges, and difficult to cicatrize: also to keep
open an issue, &c.

Rec. Ceræ albæ \mathfrak{z} xij. viridis æris \mathfrak{z} iij. fs. sublimati \mathfrak{z} j. ^{Parvus}
 gummi elemij \mathfrak{z} j. *Mixe them.*

Emplastrum ad Hydrocelem.

Rec. Empl. de baccis lauri, lib. ij. mithridati \mathfrak{z} iij. fimi ^{Bancroft.}
 columbini \mathfrak{z} iij. lupinortum \mathfrak{z} iij. baccarum lauri \mathfrak{z} ij. cy-
 mini \mathfrak{z} j. absynthij sicci \mathfrak{z} ss. florum chamæmeli \mathfrak{z} j. florum
 hyperici \mathfrak{z} iij. aquæ vitæ \mathfrak{z} iij. olei hyperici \mathfrak{z} vj. Fiat
 Emplastrum.

A most proved plaister for the Rupture.

Goodius.

Rec. Aloes citr. $\frac{3}{4}$ j. fs. sanguinis draconis $\frac{3}{4}$ j. myrrhæ $\frac{3}{4}$ j. masticeis, boli armeni, gum. dragaganti, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. Powder them all most subtilly, & cum viscositate limacum rubrarum. Fiat Emplastrum.

A plaister of great use for the asswaging of paine in any place, and dissolving of tumors.

Bahester.

Rec. Picis nigræ, colophonix, resinæ pini, ceræ, terebinthinæ, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ vj. galbani, ammoniaci, sagapeni, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. bdellij, oppoponacis, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. opij $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. fs. croci $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. myrrhæ, thuris, sarcocollæ, aloes, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. fs. styracis calamitæ, caphuræ, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. spermatis ceti $\frac{3}{4}$ vj. sanguinis draconis, turpeti mineralis, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. fs. croci martis $\frac{3}{4}$ fs. gummi elemi $\frac{3}{4}$ j. fs. Dissolve the gummes in aceto hyosciami, and so make your plaister according to art.

A plaister that doth notably comfort and warme a weake member, dissolve or ripen Apostumes, and heale wounds, or plaine ulcers.

Idem.

Rec. olei olivarum lib. iiij. lithargyrij auri, lib. j. fs. lapidis calaminaris lib. fs. ceræ $\frac{3}{4}$ xx. colophonix $\frac{3}{4}$ x. ammoniaci in aceto dissol. lib. j. myrrhæ $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. masticeis, thuris, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. aristolochiæ rotund. succini ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ vj. terebinthinæ, olei ex ovis, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. Melt the oyle, Colophonie and Waxe together, then put in the Litharge and lapis calaminaris, boyle them so to some consistence, after that put in the gummes, then the powders, and last of all the Turpentine and oyle of Egges.

A white gumme plaister to resolve and spend away swellings.

Idem.

Rec. Gummi ammoniaci in aceto dissoluti lib. j. olei chamæmeli $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. ireos opt. pulv. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. ceræ albæ $\frac{3}{4}$ vj. Fiat Empl.

Empla-

Emplastrum sulphuratum for all malignant ulcers.

Rec. Colophoniæ ʒ ij. ammoniaci, galbani, ana ʒ iiij. *Ban. ster.*
masticis ʒ iiij. thuris, myrrhæ, ana, ʒ iiij. terebinthinæ ʒ j.
aluminis usti ʒ j. olei hyosciami ʒ j. olei sulphuris ʒ ij. o-
lei ovorum ʒ vj. ceræ citrinæ q. s. Fiat empl.

A plaister against deafnesse.

Rec. Succī radicū raphani, ʒ ss. succi portorum ʒ j. *Ex manuscripto:*
olei nardini, anetini, amygdalarum amararum, ana ʒ j.
ss. interioris coloquintidæ ʒ j. aristolochiæ rot. costi, ru-
tæ, ana, ʒ j. castorei, ʒ ss. * baurach ʒ ij. euphorbij ʒ j. * *Aphronitrum;*
Boyle them to the wasting of the juyces, and emplaister the or summa nitri.
care therewith.

A plaister for all putrifying, filthie, and stinking ulcers.

Rec. Lichargyrii auri lib. j. olei ros. lib. ij. vini albi *Ex manuscripto.*
lib. j. aceti, urinæ pueri ana lib. ss. *Boyle them to the wa-*
sting of the liquors, putting them in by order, and the urine
last. When it draweth to a forme, put in ceræ, olibani,
myrrhæ, ana, ʒ j. So make it up.

Emplastrum flos unguentorum.

Rec. Ceræ citrinæ, resinæ, resinæ pini, ana, lib. j. colo-
phonix, cevi ovini, ana, lib. ss. masticis, olibani, myrrhæ,
ana, ʒ ij. terebinthinæ ʒ iiij. caphuræ ʒ j. *Powder those*
that are to be powdred, melt the rest (except the terpenine)
in vini albi lib. j. and boyle them to the wasting thereof, then
adde the powders, after that the terpenine; but last of all
the camfer well grinded cum oleo rosaceo, poure it out into
white wine, and worke it up.

VNGUENTS.

An Vnguent to heale inflammations.

Rebis.

Rec. Vnguenti populeonis, ung. rosarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. in aqua rosacea & plantag. lotæ q. s. olei rosarum \mathfrak{z} iiij. cerusæ 3 ij. ceræ albæ q. s. terræ sigillatæ 3 j. ss. camphoræ 3 ij. opij 3 j. *Mingle all and make an oyntment.*

An Vnguent for the Hemrhoydes.

Rec. Thuris \mathfrak{z} ss. lycij, myrrhæ, croci, ana, 3 iiij. opij 3 j. *Seethe them in foure ounces of Goats milke, till the consumption of the third part, and then adde muscilaginis psyllij \mathfrak{z} ss. olei rosacei \mathfrak{z} iiij. vitellum unius ovi. Mingle all and make an oyntment.*

An Vnguent for venemous wounds.

Quercetania.

Rec. Olei carabes, terebinthinæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. juniperi 3 ij. sem. urticæ, rad. gentianæ, ana, 3 ij. olei sulphuris, vitriolati, ana, 3 j. ss. coralli rubri 3 j. *Fiat unguentum.*

Another for the same purpose.

Quercetania.

Rec. Lithargyrii \mathfrak{z} ij. galbani \mathfrak{z} ss. picis græcæ, tereb. ana, \mathfrak{z} j. olei q. s. *Fiat unguentum.*

An excellent unguent for wounds that happen in pockie persons.

Rec. Mercurii \mathfrak{z} ij. *Let it first stand in new milke three dayes, every houre shaking it together, then let it stand in aceto rosarum three dayes, then proceed taking terebinthinæ purissimæ \mathfrak{z} vj. Herewith mingle all your Mercurie upon a marble stone exactly, then keepe it to be incorporated at length with this mixture following.*

Rec. Gummi elemij puriss. \mathfrak{z} vij. resinæ pini \mathfrak{z} iiij. sepi castrati, \mathfrak{z} iiij. pingued. porci \mathfrak{z} iiij. ss. olei hyperici \mathfrak{z} iiij. gummi

gummi hederæ, ʒ ij. mastice ʒ j. ss. mercurii præcipitati ʒ viii. ceræ albæ ʒ i. ss. *Melt first of these, those that are to be melted, and stampe them, then adde to the gum. hederæ, mastice & præcipitate in fine powder; last of all joyne this and the former mixture together.*

*An Vnguent for venemous bytings and wounds,
of exceeding great praise.*

Rec. Olei panacis heraclii ʒ ii. olei ceræ, terebinthini *Turnefferm.*
albi, ana, ʒ ss. Cnm fimo canino fiat unguentum.

*An Vnguent that defendeth Dura matter
from putrifaction.*

Rec. Aquæ vitæ ʒ ii. ss. croci ʒ ss. sarcocollæ ʒ iii. resina pini ʒ ii. ss. mellis rosacei ʒ i. ss. succi apii & betonice ana, ʒ iii. ss. *Boyle them till halfe be consumed, adde thereunto, after it is strained, terebinthinæ purgata ʒ iii. ss. ole vitellorum ovorum ʒ iii. myrrhæ ʒ i. aloes ʒ i. ss. And so make it.*

*An Vnguent for over moist wounds, and glecting
humour of the tendons.*

Ex butyro maiali & pimpinella, *the herbe chopped small Turnefferm.*
and fryed with the butter till it become blacke; then after
straine it, and use it for your unguent.

An oyntment for the Itch.

Rec. Axungia porcina ʒ iii. olei laurini ʒ ii. ceræ albæ ʒ ss. olibani, mastice, ana, ʒ iii. terebinthinæ ʒ ii. ss. salis *Banester.*
grossi ʒ ii. lythargyri auri ʒ ii. succi lapathi acuti ʒ i. ss. argenti vivi ʒ ii. ss. *mortified with vinegar of Squills. Powder that which is to be powdered in very fine powder, and make hereof an oyntment according to Art. With this oyntment hath beene cured many extreme Itches, over all parts of the bodie dispersed, anointing onely the hands and feet against a fire, or bath of Oates.*

Unguentum fuscum much commended in wounds for the getting of good flesh and cleansing putrifaction.

Gilbert.

Rec. Olei com. sepi arietini, ana, lib. i. picis navalis lib. ss. picis græcæ ʒ iii. ceræ (in Summer) ʒ ii. (in Winter) ʒ i. masticeis, olibani, galbani, ammoniaci, terapini, oppoponacis, terebinthinæ, ana, ʒ ss. *Melt the liquid things in oile, and adde the rest finely powdered, stirring them very well together on the fire, onely adde the turpentine when the rest are sufficiently decocted, so straine and reserve it.*

An Vnguent for the byting of a mad dogge, or other venemous creature.

Vesalius.

Rec. Galbani, oppoponacis, ana, ʒ j. ammoniaci, terebinthinæ, ceræ, ana, ʒ j. ss. sagapeni ʒ ij. picis ʒ ij. ss. *Set them on a gentle fire, and in fit time put into them farina fabarum a little quantitie, lithargyrii, croci, bdellii, ana, ʒ j. myrrhæ, olibani, ana, ʒ ss. masticeis ʒ iiij. fœnugræci ʒ j. Boyle them all to a forme, then adde olei rosac. & sesamini, ana, ʒ ij. Make it up according to art.*

An Vnguent to draw forth darts, wood, or other things infixed in any part of the bodie.

Vesalius.

Rec. Resinæ pinæ ʒ ij. galbani ʒ iiij. lapidis calamithæ ʒ j. fellis bovini ʒ j. ss. terebinthinæ ʒ iiij. ceræ novæ ʒ ij. *First straine out the rosin, turpentine, and waxe: afterward mixe them cum felle, and last of all adde to the pulvis lapidis calaminthæ. Fiat unguentum.*

Certaine excellent unguents of Paracelsus for wounds.

Rec. Mellis crudi lib. vj. * visci consolidæ majoris lib. ij. croci martis lib. ss. *Mixe them to an unguent.*

*This same * viscus is an extract made of herbes or roots in this sort. Steepe the leaves and roots of your herbes in white wine eight dayes, then let them seethe or stand in hot horse dung three dayes. Afterwards straine them, and decoct the*

the same strained liquor to the thicknesse of hony.

Another Vnguent for vertue like Balme.

Rec. Terebinthinæ, olei lini, ana, lib. iij. florum æris, croci martis, * salis fusi, ana, ʒ j. liquoris parthenionis ʒ iij. Boyle them to sufficient thicknesse.

This is common salt, first parched and powdered, then set it in a calcining pot, and kept in a strong heat till it runne and melt as glasse, and be all a cleare cake, when it is cold.*

Another.

Rec. Olei ovorum ʒ x. olei nucum lib. j. olei lini ʒ ss. carabies contusæ ʒ ij. Decoct them to a thicknesse, adding visci consolidæ ma. & lumbricorum, ana, ʒ ss.

An Vnguent much praised for wounds in the sinews incised.

Rec. Centaurij mino. linguæ canis, lanceolatæ, pilosellæ, consolidæ ma. & mi. ana, m. j. vermium terrestrium lib. ss. olei com. lib. j. picis nigrae, resinae, ana, ʒ iij. gummi ammoniaci, galbani, oppoponacis in aceto dissolutorum, ana, ʒ v. Boile them altogether at a moderate fire to the wasting of the wine and vinegar: so strain them, when they are almost cold put to terebinthinæ ʒ j. ss. thuris, masticis, sarcocoll, ana, ʒ iij. croci ʒ ij. Worke them together in a mortar, and make an unguent.

Tugeultius.

Another to the same purpose.

Rec. Hingued. vituli & vaccæ, ana, lib. ss. olei rosati li. j. terebinthinæ clara ʒ iij. picis navalis & græcæ, resinae pini, ana, ʒ ss. lithar. argenti ʒ iij. ss. vini odoriferi cyathum j. lamb. ʒ ij. meliloti, hyperici, rubiæ tinctorum, anthos, ana, m. ss. Boyle all together (except the minerals and turpentine) to the wasting of the wine: straine them, then bring them to the fire againe, and let them boyle with the litarge (stirring them well with a staffe) to a very blacke colour.

Marianus san. Aus ex vigone.

Lastly, adde to your turpentine and cera albæ q.s. Fiat unguentum.

An excellent Vnguent for wounds in the head, which the Author calleth his digestive Balme.

Arceus.

Rec. Gummi elemij, terebinthinæ abietinæ, ana, ʒ j. ss. sepi castrati antiqui & liquefacti ʒ ij. pingued. porcina antiquæ liquetactæ, ʒ j. Mixe them at the fire and make it. Sometime the Author put in, in stead of the gummi elemij so much of the plaister de gummi elemi.

Vnguentum Basilium magistrale of marvellous prooffe, for digesting, mundifying, and swaging of paine.

Vigo.

Rec. Olei chamaemeli, olei rosati completi, ana, ʒ ij. olei masticeis, olei de terebinthinæ, olei de sem. lini, ana, ʒ j. ss. terebinthinæ clariss. ʒ iiij. sepi vituli, castrati, hyrcini, ana, ʒ ij. ss. rosmarini, betonica, caudæ equinæ, centaureæ majoris, ana, m. j. vermium terrestrium washed in wine ʒ iiij. rubiæ tinctorum somewhat bruised ʒ x. fol. & seminis hypericonis, ana, m. j. masticeis, gummi elemi, ana, ʒ x. picis navalis, resinæ pini recentis, ana, ʒ j. ss. serapini, galbani, ammoniaci, ana, ʒ iiij. These three gummes being dissolved in vinegar, and those things bruised that are to be bruised; mixe all together with a cup of pleasant wine, and let them stand so by for foure and twenty houres; afterwards boyle them to the wasting of the wine, then straine them cleare, and adde to lithargyrii auri, & argenti, ana, ʒ ij. ss. mini ʒ ij. Boyle them againe, but first at a gentle fire, stirring them with a staffe, after that encrease the fire untill it come to a blacke or such like colour. All which being done, with sufficient new waxe make an unguent in good forme.

Vnguentum mirabile serving both for ulcers and wounds, digesteth crude matter, and asswageth paine even at once applying.

Desalins.

Rec. Pingued. vervecis ʒ iiij. pingued. taxi ʒ ij. pingued.

gued. cervi $\frac{3}{4}$ j. ping. muris montani $\frac{3}{4}$ j. fs. ping. gallinae & cati silvestr. ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ fs. pingued. urfi $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. fs. medullæ bovinae, ung. dialtheæ & agrippæ, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. diaquilonis, diapostoliconis, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ vj. ceræ albæ $\frac{3}{4}$ vj. olei $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. butyri $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. axung. porci masculi $\frac{3}{4}$ v. resinæ pini $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. tereb. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. farinæ foenugr. far. sem. lini, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. æruginis $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. litharg. $\frac{3}{4}$ j. succorum plantag. solani, violarum, betonicae, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. picis navalis $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. *Make it an unguent, mixing first your juyces, then your fats, and after that the rest.*

Vnguentum capitale for ulcers or wounds of the head, principally where the bones are broken.

Rec. Betonic. matrisilvæ, pimpinellæ, perforatæ, cario- *Vesalius.*
phyllatæ, pilosellæ, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. *Steepe them in vini stiptici li.*
j. three dayes, after decoct them to the third part, straine out
the herbes and put to the liquor ol. rosacei $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. Seeth them
a little, then adde to resinæ pineæ, cere novæ, an. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. Last
of all tereb. albæ $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. Fiat ung. according to art.

An Vnguent for ulcers of Lues Venerea.

Rec. Litharg. minij, an. $\frac{3}{4}$ fs. olei myrtillorū $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. aloes *Paracelsus.*
 $\frac{3}{4}$ j. fs. florum aris præparatorum $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. terebinthinæ $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.
Decoet them to an unguent.

Another for the like case.

Rec. * Ol. de mummiæ $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. florum aris $\frac{3}{4}$ fs. masti- *Paracelsus.*
cis, myrrhæ, thuris, mummie, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. fs. aloes epaticæ q.
s. terebinth. lotæ $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. fs. Fiat unguentum.

* *This I gather to be Oleum axungie humanæ.*

An Vnguent mundificative for ulcers.

Rec. Tereb. lib. j. ovorum vitellos num. xx. *Mixe them* *Paracelsus.*
with much stirring together, and adde to mellis puri boni-
que as much in quantitie: stirre and seethe them together at
a gentle fire to a duskie coloured unguent; herewith dresse
the ulcer twice a day.

An addition hereunto for more efficacie when you see it good.

Rec. Mixtura præscripta lib. j. terebinthinæ lotæ lib. ss. Mixe them hot but not to boyle: also put in galbani, opoponacis, ana, ʒ j. (but let them first be prepared with vinegar as the manner of gummes is) aristolochiæ rotundæ pulv. ʒ ss. and so make it up.

An excellent unguent for ulcers new or old, it consolidateth, hindreth the breed of euill flesh, and too much matter, cureth nerves or muscles wounded, maturateth, draweth out venome, also splints, irons, or bones as much as is possible, &c.

Visalius.

Rec. Pimpinella, betonica, verbenæ, ana, m. j. Stampe them and steepe them in very good aqua vitæ a whole day, afterward straine them, and in the strained liquor dissolve thuris ʒ j. gumm. olivæ ʒ vij. malticis ʒ ss. resinæ ʒ vj. terebinthinæ lib. j. ceræ albæ ʒ ss. lactis mulieris q. s. Fiat unguentum.

Vnguentum de Thuria for cancrans, corrosive and fraudulent ulcers, especially of the privie parts.

Vigo.

Rec. Ol. ros. odoriferi, ol. omphacini, ana, lib. ss. ol. myrtini, unguenti Gal. ung. populeonis, an. ʒ ij. fol. plantaginis & solatri, ana, m. ij. Chop and stampe the herbes, then mingle all together, and let them stand for a weeke: afterward boyle them a little, so straine them, and adde to ceræ albæ q. s. To make it a soft unguent, take it from the fire, (stirring it alwaies with a sticke, as long as it is warme) and lastly put into it lithargyrii auri & argenti bene trituriati, ana, ʒ iij. thuriæ ʒ j. ss. cerusæ ʒ x. plumbi usti ʒ vj. camphoræ secundum artem trituratæ ʒ j. Misce: incorporate and labour them together in a leaden mortar by the space of an houre.

Another

Another ung. de Thutia for cancrus ulcers, distempered with heat, and difficult of cure.

Rec. Ol. ros. omphacini, ol. ros. completi odoriferi, an. *vigo.*
lib. ss. sepi hircini, sepi vitali, ung. rosati, vel ung. galeni,
ung. populeonis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. succorum plantaginis, solatri,
acetolæ, acetosellæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. vini granatorum \mathfrak{z} ij. ss.
Boyle them all at a soft fire to the wasting of the juyces and
wine, then straine them, and adde cerusæ, lithargyrij auri
& argenti, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. plumbi usti, antimonij, ana, \mathfrak{z} x.
thutia alexandrina \mathfrak{z} j. ss. camphoræ secundum artem tri-
turata \mathfrak{z} j. ceræ albæ q. s. Melt the waxe in the former
strained liquor, after put in the minerals, and worke it two
houres in a leaden mortar.

An Vnguent for the Canker.

Rec. Succu tapfibarbatu, boyle it cum melle (*still scum- petrus Hispanus*
ming it) untill the juyce be almost consumed, then put in *Iohannes Lie-*
pulv. de psydijis & myrabolanorum, and make it as an un- *balium.*
guent.

An unguent that very gently mundifieth and healeth.

Rec. Ceræ albæ, picis, resinæ, ammoniaci, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. *Martin.*
myrrhæ, galbani, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. oppoponacis \mathfrak{z} ij. bdellij, aristo-
lochia longæ, thuris, ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. lithargyrij \mathfrak{z} j. floris æris \mathfrak{z}
ss. olei lib. j. *Make hereof an unguent according to art.*

An oyntment for the Itch.

Rec. Styracis liquidæ \mathfrak{z} j. terebinthinæ lotæ, butyri lo- *Adolphus Occo.*
ti, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. succi limonum \mathfrak{z} i. ss. cerusæ lotæ \mathfrak{z} i. salis \mathfrak{z} ii.
Make hereof an oyntment as before.

Another.

Rec. Axungia porcina lib. j. ol. terebinthinæ \mathfrak{z} j. ar- *Baker.*
genti vivi mortified with oyle of Bay \mathfrak{z} j. boli armeni \mathfrak{z} ss.
ovorum vitellorum num. iiii. *Let the yolks of the egges be*
rosted

roasted very hard, and then beaten first in the oyle of turpentine, and after adde too the rest: beate all well together, and so reserve it to your use.

Another.

Baker.

Rec. Butyri recentis \mathfrak{z} vij. cera albæ \mathfrak{z} ij. aceti vini albi lib. ss. sulphuris vivi \mathfrak{z} iij. aq. rosarum \mathfrak{z} ij. gariophyllorum \mathfrak{z} ij. Misceantur, and boyle them (the cloves being whole) to the wasting of the vinegar and rosewater: so straine it, and use it by the fire three nights together.

An unguent or cerote for tetteras, ringwormes and scabs.

Angelus
Bologninus.

Rec. Argenti vivi extincti in aceto vini albi \mathfrak{z} iij. succi salviæ \mathfrak{z} iii. sepi castrati, medullæ bovis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. thuris \mathfrak{z} j. ss. Fiat.

A magistrall unguent for burnings.

Weckerus.

Rec. Ol. rosacei \mathfrak{z} viii. olei ovorum \mathfrak{z} ij. nitri albi pulverizati \mathfrak{z} ij. cera albæ \mathfrak{z} j. ss. cœrticis medij sambuci m. i. Make an oyntment according to art, with a soft fire. This is a most singular oyntment.

An unguent for burning.

Kelle.

Take alehoofe a good quantitie, Plantain m. i. Campaine leaves m. i. Tutsan, Selseheale of each m. i. Pimpernell m. ss Bruise all these together grossly, and let them stand eight daies, putting in a quantitie of Goose dung, and some waxe. Boyle all these till the hearbs have lost their colour, and then make it into an oyntment.

Note.

With the leaves of Stramonium or Pomum spinosum, may be made cum butyro, axungia porcina, or such like, (according to the common manner of hearbe unguents) a most rare remedie, (and peradventure above all others that men yet know) for all manner of burnings, yea though it be the

the most piercing and perillous kinde, which is by lightning. Whereof a very famous story was delivered unto my friend Master Iohn Iarret, who communicating the same also unto me, was a meanes that for the publike utilitie, the brute thereof might thus goe abroad unto all the land.

Unguentum Apostolorum.

Rec. Cera alba, terebinthina, resina, ammoniaci, ana, 3 xiiii. aristolochia long. thuris, bdellij, ana 3 vi. myrrha, galbani, ana, 3 iiii. litharg. 3 viii. oppoponacis, æruginis, ana 3 ii. olei communis lib. iii. Dissolve the gummes in white wine vinegar, and boyle the oyle, waxe, rosin, and turpentine, unto the consumption of the vinegar: then adde the other (being finely powdred.) It is effectnall against dangerous wounds, ulcers, and fistulaes; it consumeth dead flesh, and breedeth new, it softneth hard flesh, and healeth wounds.

A mundifying unguent for inueterate ulcers.

Rec. Ammoniaci 3 i. fs. galbani 3 i. myrrha 3 fs. oppoponacis 3 iiii. fs. sarcocolla 3 i. terebinthina 3 iiii. fs. resina pini 3 vi. olibani 3 i. masticeis 3 fs. cera 3 x. ol. hypericonis lib. fs. ol. lumbricorum 3 iii. Let all the gummes be dissolved in vinegar, in the end adde thereto viridis æris 3 i. and so make an oyntment.

Unguentum mundificativum magistrale.

Rec. mellis rosati colati 3 j. fs. terebinthina clara 3 iij. succi apij, succi prassij, ana, 3 fs. succi absynthij 3 ij. Boyle them all together, and then adde farina hordei & fabarum, ana, 3 vj. farina lupinorum, orobi, ana, 3 iij. sarcocolla, myrrha, ana, 3 j. fs. Make them in fine powder, and so make an oyntment.

An unguent to procure flesh in ulcers.

Weckerus.

Rec. Pulveris rad. arundinis, peucedani, ana, 3 j. fs. thuris, masticis, myrrha, ana, 3 ij. pulv. iridis, pulv. aristolochia, ana, 3 j. corticum pini 3 j. fs. ung. comitis 3 ij. mellis rosacei q. s. *Mixe them according to art.*

*An unguent for a Canker ulcerate.*Ambros.
Pareus.

Rec. Theriacæ vet. 3 j. succi cancerorum 3 fs. succi lactuæ, ol. rosac. ana, 3 i. fs. vitellorum ovorum sub cineribus coctorum num. ii. caphuræ 3 fs. Pistentur, omnia in mortario plumbeo : *and make an unguent.*

An unguent most effectually against the Canker, and other maladies in the fundament.

Textor.

Rec. Lithargyrij 3 vi. thuris, æsypii, axungia porc. recentis, butyri recentis, ceræ, ana, 3 ii. ol. rosac. 3 iii. *Beat the lytarge with the juyce of garden succerie, and mingle it with the rest melted together.*

Another more easie, especially for ulcers in the breast.

Idem.

Rec. Croci, succi papaveris albi, thuris, ana 3 i. litharg. plumbi combusti & loti, ana, 3 ii. plumbi albi præparati 3 fs. ceræ albæ 3 ii. pingued. anseris, butyri recentis, ana, 3 iii. ol. rosac. opt. 3 iii. *Beat the dry things with succo solatri, and mingle them with the other when they are melted.*

An unguent to mundifie and heale wounds or ulcers.

Rec. butyri recentis lib. ij. fs. ceræ citrinæ, resinæ pini, resinæ puriss. gummi elemi, ana, lib. fs. masticis 3 vij. mercurij præcipitati 3 ii. cinabrij 3 ij. cum modico olei rosarum. *Fiat unguentum.*

A corrosive unguent to lay open an Impostume or filthy ulcer where the bone is foule.

Rec. Mercurij sublimati 3 v. ung. populeonis 3 vj. opij. *Nicolaus Massa.*
gran. x. lapid. hematitis 3 j. Fiat unguentum.

An unguent for Gangrena.

Rec. Mellis 3 ij. croci martis, croci veneris ana, 3 ss. *Quercetanus.*
myrrhæ, aristolochiæ rotundæ, ana, 3 j. caphuræ 3 j. ss.
phlegmatis vitrioli 3 vj. *Boyle them to the consistence of*
an unguent, then adde mercurij præcipitati 3 ss. Fiat ung.

Another.

Rec. Butyri arsenici fixi, 3 ij. mercurij præcipitati 3 ss. *Idem.*
olei myrrhæ 3 ij. *Mixe them with honey, being first washed*
with succo chelidoniæ.

An unguent for ulcers where the matter is thinne and subtile.

Rec. Terebinthinæ, ceræ, resinæ ana, 3 iij. olei rosac. *Angelus Bolog-*
3 iij. pulv. aristoloch. rotundæ, myrrhæ, olibani, aloes, *ninus.*
masticis ana, 3 ij. ss. Fiat unguentum.

An unguent for a Canker.

Rec. Boli armeni 3 iij. aluminis rupei, lib. ss. mellis de-
spumati q. s. Fiat unguentum.

An unguent for burnings.

Rec. Axungia porcina lib. iij. ol. seminis lini lib. ij. *Clower.*
ol. rosac. lib. j. ss. fol. malvarum, violariæ, nymphae,
plantag. prunellæ, umbelici veneris, androsami, semper-
vivi, ana, m. j. hederæ terrest. m. iij. *Infuse these sixe*
daies, then boyle it at a gentle fire, till the hearbs be parched:
then straine it, and put to them ceræ alba lib. ss. nitri albi
3 vj. And if you put in whilst they boyle together, one pound
of Shoemakers piece grease, your unguent will be the bet-
ter.

An

An unguent for all manner of burnings

Is made ex succo dauci germanici (both hearbe and roote) mixed cum vernice, cera, medulla bubula, & aceto rosaceo, all in equall weight to the consistence of an Unguent.

Unguentum de Peto vel Nicotiano, for ulcers, scabbes, and scrofulas.

Louberius.

Rec. Fol. nicotiana lib. ij. axungia porci recentis vel diligenter lota lib. j. Bruise the hearbe, and steepe it one night in vino rubro, in the morning boyle it with axungia to the wasting of the wine: then straine them, and put to them succi nicotiana lib. ss. resina abietina \mathfrak{z} iij Boyle them to the consumption of the juyce, put to in the end radice aristolochia rotunda pulverizata \mathfrak{z} ij. cera nova q. s. Fiatque unguentum.

Unguentum Nicotiani most effectuall for wounds, cancrs, ulcers, creeping tetter, and knobs in the face.

*Egidius
Everardus.*

Rec. Foliorum nicotiana, the fairest, greatest, greenest, most gummie, free from dust, and all outward wet of raine and dew, lib. j. Stampe them in a marble or wooden mortar, and having in readinesse axungia lib. ss. most purely prepared and melted in a brasse vessell, put this whole hearbe and juyce into it, then boyle them over a trivet, at a little soft fire, or else in balneo maria untill the watrish part of the juyce be consumed, and the rest come to the consistence of an Unguent.

Or else

It may be made by many infusions of the leaves of nicotian in oleo rosaceo, and after adde to the straining, succi ejusdem herba, equall portion, and cera as much as shall be sufficient.

An

An Vnguent for ulcers in the yard.

Rec. Vng. rosacei & refrigerantis galeni ana, \mathfrak{z} j. olei *Andreas La-*
violacei \mathfrak{z} ss. pulv. rosarum rubrarum, fantalorum citri- *cuna,*
norum, spodij ana \mathfrak{z} j. caphuræ gra. xv. *Mixe them dili-*
gently, and sprinkle among them a few drops of Rose-vine-
ger.

An unguent for ulcers about the secret parts.

Rec. Vng. albi \mathfrak{z} iiij. aloes epaticæ \mathfrak{z} j. tutiæ præparat. *Benedicti Villo-*
 \mathfrak{z} iii. caphuræ gra. vi. aluminis usti \mathfrak{z} i. ss. viridis æris \mathfrak{z} i. *rius.*
olei rosac. \mathfrak{z} ss. in mortareo plumbeo fiat.

*A drying unguent for the Hemrhoides in case when they
are to be staied.*

Rec. Mellis \mathfrak{z} iii. aceti \mathfrak{z} ii. vitrioli usti \mathfrak{z} i. tutiæ præ- *Galenus.*
paratæ, lithargyrij, plumbi usti ana \mathfrak{z} i. ss. *Let the mel and*
acetum boyle together, mingle the rest with them in a mortar
of leade.

Vnguentum Rosarum.

Rec. Axungia porcina lib. i. *Wash it nine times in hot* *Mesme.*
water, and as oft in cold, and stampe it with red Roses lib. i.
or more, let them stand infused seven daies, and then boyle
all with a gentle fire, then straine it, and put to as much red
Rose leaves, and let it stand other seven daies, and thus doe
three or foure times, then adde to of the juyce of red Roses
sixe ounces, oyle of sweet Almonds five ounces, see the all
together upon a gentle fire, till the juyce of Roses be cleane
wasted, then straine it, and reserve it to your use: and if you
put to this oyntment one dramme of opium, it is the better.
It is a singular oyntment to coole heates. It is good to anoynt
the backe, and cureth Herpetes and Erisipelata: It is good
for the ache of the head, and for the liver and stomacke, be-
ing distempered with heate.

Unguentum populeon.

Rec. Oculorum populei lib. j. ss. foliorum papaveris nigri, fol. mandragoræ, folani, vermicularis, porri, bardanæ, sempervivi, umbelici veneris, fol. violarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} iiij. axungia sine fale lib. iiij. *Stampe all these hearbs small, and mixe them with axungia, and make it in great balles, and lay them a rotting tenne daies, then adde thereto a quart of white wine, and put it in a pan, and boyle all together, till the wine be consumed, and then straine it. This oyntment ceaseth paines of great heate, stiffenesse, swellings of humors in the legges.*

An oyntment for cold aches.

Koble.

Rec. Olei chamæmeli, aneti, rutacei, meliloti, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. olei laurini \mathfrak{z} ss. aquæ vitæ \mathfrak{z} ij. olei nardini \mathfrak{z} vj. ceræ citrinæ \mathfrak{z} iiij. unguenti martiati \mathfrak{z} vj. *Melt all these together, and when they be melted, straine them through a faire cloth, and so reserve it to your use.*

An oyntment to mitigate paine.

Rec. Olei liliorum alborum \mathfrak{z} vj. olei aneti, chamæmeli, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. olei amygdalarum dulcium \mathfrak{z} j. pingued. anatis & gallinæ, ana \mathfrak{z} ij. ceræ albæ q. s. *Make hereof an oyntment.*

Unguentum mercuriatum cum theriaca.

Adolphus Oeco.

Rec. Butyri \mathfrak{z} ij. axungia porcina \mathfrak{z} viij. theriaca, mythridati, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. argenti vivi mortified \mathfrak{z} vij. lithargyrii, salis communis, ana \mathfrak{z} vj. croci \mathfrak{z} j. olei vermium terrestrium aquæ vitæ, id est vini sublimati, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. moschi gra. v. *Mingle all and make an oyntment.*

An unguent for an ach.

Ex manuscripto.

Rec. Salvia mense Maio collecta, ebuli, & menthæ odoratissimæ, ana, m. j. *being chopped, boyle them in vini albi*

albi lib. iij. to lib. ij. then straine it out, add to that liquor, olei olivarum lib. ij. cera 3 iij. vel. iij. Boyle them to the forme of an unguent.

Unguentum Dulce that represseth the swelling edges, and distemperatenesse about wounds.

Rec. Cevi ovini lib. iij. thuris lib. fs. aluminis roch. Balsrop. 3 vj. vini albi lib. ij. Boyle them till the wine be almost consumed; straine it, put to cera alba, 3 iij. Stirre it till it be cold.

Another.

Rec. Cevi ovini lib. iij. cevi cervini lib. ij. aluminis clowes. rochæ lib. j. resinæ pulverizata 3 xij. vini albi lib. j. Fiat unguentum.

A fine mundificative for Fistulaes and foule ulcers, about joynts.

Rec. Mellis lib. ij. vitrioli albi 3 iij. succi caprifolij Ex manuscripto lib. iij. First boyle the honie and juyce, and then the other with them, unto the consistence of an unguent.

Another mundificative for ulcers in the mouth, comming of scorbutum.

Rec. mellis lib. ij. succi cochleariæ lib. iij. vitrioli albi Balsrop. 3 vj. Make it up as the former unguent.

A Greene incarnative and mundificative.

Rec. Symphiti, violæ flammeæ vel tricoloris dodonei Idem (we call it hearts ease, or pances) plantaginis, florum armeriæ, (which we call sweet Williams) ana, m. ij. Bruise these, and put them into cevi cervini molten, & olei oliuarum ana, lib. j. Let them boyle together untill the strength of the hearbs be received, then straine it, and in the cooling put to terebinthinæ venetæ lib. fs. So keepe it.

An unguent which doth mitigate paine, defendeth accidents, and consumeth tumors which happen in greene wounds.

Rec. Sevi ceruini lib. ij. seui ovini lib. iij. aluminis rochi purissimi lib. j. resinæ claræ ℥ xij. vini albi lib. j. Let all these be boyled on the fire to the forme of an unguent.

Vnguentum vulpinum very good against aches, and restoreth limmes and joynts, lamed through paines of the Gout, &c.

elms.

Take a Foxe and draw out the entrals, then take Sage, Rosemary, Iuniper leaves and berries, dill, wilde marjoram of the garden, lavender, camomile, of each halfe a pound. Stampe these herbes in a mortar of stone very finely, and cut the Foxe in peeces, and put the herbes with the Foxe into a vessel of eight gallons, and put to foure pints of oyle olive, oyle of neats feet one pound, calves suet, deeres suet, goose greace, brockes greace, of each one pound and an halfe, of Sea water three quarts, and as much of good malmsey. Set altogether on the fire, and boile it till the wine and water be consumed, and that the flesh and bones be separated asunder, then let it be taken from the fire, and strained, and pressed through a strong canvas cloth, and so reserve it to your use, as a precious oyntment.

Vnguentum viride.

Rec. Olei lib. ij. ceræ citrinæ lib. j. resinæ pini, ana, lib. j. terebinthinæ lib. j. viridis aris ℥ j. Make hereof an oyntment according to art.

Vnguentum mundificativum.

Rec. Tereb. ℥ ij. mellis rosati ℥ j. farina hordei, myrrhæ, masticeis, ana, ℥ ij. Mingle all and make an oyntment.

Vnguentum Egyptiacum.

Gyle.

Rec. Mellis lib. j. aceti optimi ℥ vj. viridis aris ℥ j. aluminis

aluminis 3 v. Make hereof an oyntment according to art.

Another Egyptiacum.

Rec. Mellis lib. ij. aceti fortis lib. j. viridis æris 3 iiij. aluminis 3 iiij. Boyle altogether till it come to a red colour: but first grinde your æris viride and alome unto verie fine powder, and then mixe altogether, and boyle it to the forme of an oyntment. It mundifieth ulcers and fistulaes, and abateth spongyous flesh.

Another.

Rec. Æruginis 3 v. mellis 3 xiiij. aceti albi 3 vij. Seeth Mesue. all and stirre it till it be red, then adde calcanthi usti 3 ij. olei rosati 3 iiij. ceræ q.s. Make of all these an unguent. It is good for old wounds, it closeth fistulaes, it helpeth against ranke flesh, and it dryeth exceedingly.

Another.

Rec. Aquæ plantaginis, vini malorum granatorum, Vigo. mellis, ana, 3 ij. aluminis rupis, æruginis, ana, 3 x. Seethe it and stirre it till it be red.

Unguentum mundificativum.

Rec. Plantag. arthemisiæ, absynthij, plantaginis mino. gariophyllatæ, caprifolij, bellis, meliloti, ana, m. j. hyosciami, violarum, ana, m. ss. bardanæ, trifolij, ana, p. j. apiij, as much as of all the rest. Iuyce all these, then take as much hony as juyce, and mingle all together with a quart of wheat flowre, and turpentine foure ounces. Set all these on the fire, and boyle it to the forme of an oyntment: and if it ciod in the boyling by reason of the flowre, then straine it. This ointment mundifieth ulcers and fistulaes.

Unguentum incarnativum.

Rec. Resinæ 3 iiij. ss. terebinthinæ lib. ss. mellis 3 iiij. Baker. ceræ flavæ, 3 v. thuris, masticeis, myrrhæ, sarcocollæ, aloes, O 2 croci,

croci, ana, ʒ ij. Relent that which is to be relented, and in the cooling put in the powders.

Another.

Rec. Olei rosarum ʒ xij. resinæ ʒ xij. ceræ citrinæ ʒ vj. terebinthinæ ʒ viij. mastice ʒ ij. olibani ʒ iiij. croci ʒ j. Mingle all, and make an oyntment.

Another.

Rec. Resinæ, ceræ, ana, lib. ss. terebinthinæ ʒ iiij. olibani, mastice, ana, ʒ j. myrrhæ, sarcocollæ, ana, ʒ iiij. ss. olei mastice, mellis rosati colati, ana, ʒ j. farinæ hordei ʒ ij. Mingle all, and make an oyntment.

Unguentum sanctorum Cosme & Damiani.

D. Foster.

Rec. Pimpinellæ, verbenæ, betonicæ, ana, m. j. Stamp them, and put to them vini albi lib. ij. ss. Boyle them together in a tinned vessell to the wasting of three parts, then straine them, and set the strained part over the fire againe in a glased vessel, then Rec. terebinthinæ bene colatæ ʒ vj. resinæ bene colatæ, lib. j. ceræ novæ & albæ ʒ iiij. when they are melted all together in the same glased pot, adde to them mastice bene pulverizati ʒ j. de lacte mulierum lactantium masculinum & foeminum, ana, ʒ ij. Boyle them to their perfect bodie. It availeth for all wounds, and namely of the sinews: also for Cankers, Fistulaes, and Saint Anthonies fire.

A singular secret for ulcers of the legs.

D. Foster.

Rec. Linteum lineum that hath beene three times wet in lixivio forti, and dried againe in the shade. Take a peece thereof and spread upon the one side of it unguentum de cerusa following, then apply the wrong side, namely, the unspread side to the ulcer, and binde it to, and so shall it not cleave to the ulcer and yet cure it.

Unguentum

Unguentum magistrale de cerusa.

Rec. Cerusæ lotæ, ʒ ij. lithargyrij ʒ ix. olei ros. com-
pleti ʒ v. succi solani ʒ ij. ss. ceræ albæ ʒ j. thuris ʒ ij. ss. D. Foster.
*Let the cerusa, oleum & succus be perfectly wrought toge-
ther in a mortar, and afterward adde to the rest: Rec. hujus
unguenti ʒ ij. infrigidantis gal. ʒ ij. Mixe them to use.*

*This is good to defend from inflammations, and dryeth
moderately, but it must be very new not past two dayes old,
for otherwise it will get a sowrenesse and so hurt.*

A marvellous unguent for burning with fire.

Rec. Olei rosati ʒ viij. olei vitellorum ovorum ʒ ij. vi^a D. Foster.
tri albiss. subtiliss. triti & pulverizati ʒ ij. ceræ albæ ʒ j. ss.
corticis medianæ virgularum sambuci m. j. *Boyle them and
straine them according to art. Fiat unguentum.*

*A very good unguent for the curing of old
and painfull ulcers.*

Rec. Resinæ pini, resinæ communis puriss. colophonix, Banester.
terebinthinæ, ceci cervini, ceræ citrinæ, ana, lib. ss. olei
communis, olei seminis lini, ana, ʒ xij. vini albi lib. ii. *Boyle
these altogether at a soft fire, untill the wine be consumed,
then take it from the fire, and put to it viridis æris in most
fine powder ʒ i. Stirre it well together, then straine it, and
keepe it to your use.*

*An Vnguent for pockie tetters and chinkes, or
chaps of hands or feet.*

Rec. Sem. cardamomi, iuniperi, ana, ʒ ss. sulph. vivi ʒ D. Foster.
ii. argenti vivi ʒ ss. succi hepaticæ ʒ i. ung. ros. ʒ i. ss. *Mixe
them in a leaden mortar three houres together. Fiat ungu.*

*An excellent and proved unguent, either for wounds,
ulcers, or open apostumes.*

Rec. Hyperici, cardui benedicti, bellidis silvestris ocu- Given of M^r.
Brisselwarren.
lorum

lorū populi arboris, plantag. lanceolata, valeriana græca, betonica, prunella, cepæ, sempervivi, solani, ana, m. iij. Chop them small, and stampe them very well with axungia porci, li. iij. Let them stand together in an earthen pot one whole moneth in a celler, (saith my copie, but in horse dung I would judge to be better,) at the moneths end (if it have stood in a celler) take off the uncleannesse above, for it will moule over, then boyle it the space of two houres. Afterward straine it out, put it againe into your boyling pan, and with it ceræ li. j. fs. refinæ, tereb. an. li. j. herbarum omnium prædict. an. m. j. Stampe and straine out all their iuyce, which when you have put in, boyle altogether to the perfect bodie of an unguent, stirring them all the while: if it fall out to want wax, you may adde more according to your discretion. That which remaineth of one yeare may be refreshed with new herbes the next yeare.

Vnguentum viride for old wounds or ulcers, consuming the evill flesh, and engendring good.

Gilbertus.
Arden addeth
Ruc.

Rec. Celidoni, radic. alleluia, fol. centri galli, levistici agrestis, scabiosa, an. m. j. cum sepi arietini & olei com. an. li. j. Let them (being bruised) be set to infuse for nine daies, then boyle them untill the herbes settle in the bottome, after straine them, and adde unto them ceræ $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. (in Summer) or $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. (in Winter) which being melted, put in likewise olibani, mastice, viridis aris, all in very fine powder, an. $\frac{3}{4}$ fs. When it is boyled to the prooffe, and hath a greene colour, set it from the fire, and lastly adde unto it aloes epatica pulv. $\frac{3}{4}$ fs. So straine the whole, and keepe it to your use.

An unguent that maketh a firme foundation of flesh in healing.

Rosa Anglicana.

Rec. Succu api, beton. sanamunda, osmunda, summitatum rubi, plantag. ana, quantum vis, mellis quod sufficit & refinæ & ceræ & olibani, & sang. drac. & rosarum, ana, part. fs. Make it an unguent or cerote according to art.

An.

An Vnguent for a Fistula.

Rec. Lactis tithimalli duas partes, axungia veteris ter- Rosa Angl.
tiam partem. First melt the axungia, and after put in your
lac tithimalli, and boyle them to the third part: when it is
taken from the fire adde to it myrrha a quantitie in fine
powder when you will use it: arme your tent therewith that
it may go downe to the bottome.

Vnguentum Basilicon.

Rec. Resina, terebinthina, adipis vaccini, picis navalis,
thuris, ana, lib. j. cera, olei communis, ana, lib. ij. Make
hereof an oyntment.

Tetrapharmacum Galeni.

Rec. Picis nigra, resina, cera, adipis vaccini, ana, quan-
tum sufficit. Make hereof an oyntment. This doth heat,
moysten, cease paine, suppurateth and causeth matter.

Vnguentum Fuscum.

Rec. Olei lib. j. fs. cera nova $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. picis græca, picis Nicolai.
nigra, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. mastice, galbani, thuris, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. Mingle
and make an oyntment. This doth both draw and heale.

A greene unguent to cleanse and heale old ulcers.

Rec. Resina, resina pini, colophonina, terebinthina, Banesley.
cevi cervini, cera citrina, ana, lib. fs. olei com. olei lini,
ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ xij. vini albi lib. ij. viridis æris $\frac{3}{4}$ j. bulliant ad con-
sumptionem vini, fiat ung.

Vnguentum Resina.

Rec. Mellis lib. j. resina $\frac{3}{4}$ v. terebinthina lib. fs. myr-
rha, sarcocolla, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. feminis fœnugræci, feminis lini,
ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. Let the seeds lye infused foure and twenty houres
in white wine, take of that muscilage foure ounces, boyle
these to the consumption of the muscilage, and in the cooling

put in the myrrhe and sarcocoll. &c. This oyntment mends wounds of the joynts, and stayeth the muscilage and glecting humour that floweth from the joynts, &c.

Vnguentum sanativum.

Rec. Terræ figillatæ, lapidis calaminaris, litharg. auri, ana, ʒ iiii. oyle olive lib. vj. ceræ ʒ xij. camphoræ ʒ ij. Mingle all and make an oyntment. This oyntment is good for hot ulcers of the legges, and defendeth evill humors in any part of the bodie.

Another.

Rec. Olei rosati lib. j. ceræ ʒ vj. terebinthinæ ʒ iiii. lapidis calaminaris lib. fs. boli armeni ʒ ij. Mingle these and make thereof an oyntment.

Another.

Rec. Olei rosati lib. j. ceræ lib. fs. butyri Maialis lib. fs. lapid. calaminaris lib. fs. make hereof an oyntment.

Another.

Rec. Lapid. calaminaris lib. fs. sevi cervini, ceræ albæ, ana, li. fs. olei rosati li. j. camphoræ ʒ fs. Make an oyntment.

Another.

Rec. Olei lib. j. resinæ lib. j. ceræ, sevi ovini, ana, lib. fs. terebinthinæ ʒ xij. lapid. calaminaris lib. j. This is good for ulcers in any part of the bodie.

Vnguentum Diapompholygos.

Nicolaus.

Rec. Olei rosac, ceræ albæ, ana, ʒ vj. succi solani q. s. cerusæ, plumbi usti & loti, pompholygis, thuris puri, ana, ʒ j. Mingle all according to art.

Vnguentum defensivum magistrale.

Weckerus.

Rec. Boli armeniaci, sanguinis draconis, terræ figillatæ, ana,

ana, ʒ j. olei rosati ʒ vj. cera ʒ j. fs. aceti ʒ iiij. Seethe the oyle, waxe, and vinegar together, till the vinegar be consumed, then take it from the fire, and when it beginneth to waxe cold, adde the other things being beaten in small powder.

Vnguentum Nutritum, for all inflammations, excoriations, and itching.

Rec. Litharg. auri ʒ iiij. olei communis opt. lib. j. ʒ iiij. Goodrua.
aceti albi destillati ʒ xij. First make the litharge in fine powder: then first put to it two or three spoonfulls of your oyle, and worke it well together till it waxe thicke, then put to it some vinegar, but lesse then you did of the oyle, labour them well together. Againe, put in some oyle, and after also vinegar, so continuing, by course mingling and working them, till all be perfectly mixed; which to do well will aske a whole dayes labour: being well done, it is very white, thicke, and in good forme.

Note.

A portion of this may be brought to the forme of a plaister, by continuall boyling and stirring of it at a soft fire to a blacke and perfect consistence, which for his shining colour I call *Emplastrum lucidum*.

Vnguentum rubrum, sive de minio camphcratum.

Rec. Olei rosati lib. j. fs. litharg. ʒ ij. minij ʒ iiij. cerusa Odulphus
ʒ j. fs. tutia camphora, an. ʒ iiij. cera alb. & state ʒ ij. hyeme Occo.
ʒ j. Melt the waxe with the oyle at a soft fire, mingle them in a leadē mortar with the other things most finely powdred.

Vnguentum caphuratum album.

Rec. Olei rosati lib. j. cerusa ʒ xij. cera albæ ʒ iiij. ovo- Weckerus.
rum albumina, num. vj. camphora ʒ ij. Being dissolved in
rose-water, mingle all and make an oyntment according to
Art.

Vnguentum desiccativum.

Rec. Lapid. calaminaris, terræ sigillatæ, litharg. auri, Galenus.
minij,

minij, ana, ʒ iiij. ceræ ʒ v. camphoræ 3 j. olei rosac. olei violarum, ana, ʒ v. oyle of water lillies one ounce, olibanum and masticke, of each one ounce, mingle all, and make an oyntment.

Unguentum dialtheæ compositum.

Nicolaus.

Rec. radicū altheæ lib. ij. feminis lini, foenugræci, ana, lib. j. pulpæ scillæ ʒ vj. olei lib. iiij. ceræ lib. j. terebinthinæ ʒ ij. resinæ, picis græcæ, ana, ʒ vj. Make an oyntment of the former things, and then adde the gummes following, being dissolved in vinegar, and so mixe all together. This oyntment swageth paines of the stomacke, coming of cold, and doth dissolve and mollifie.

A singular unguent for Lues Venerea.

Rec. Axungia porcina, lib. j. butyri recentis ʒ vj. olei laurini ʒ iiij. olei vulpini, hypericonis, terebinthinæ ana, ʒ v. styracis liquidæ lotæ cum aqua chamæmeli & vino cretici ʒ ij. olei sulphuris ʒ ss. cinabrij ʒ j. ss. mercurij extincti ʒ vj. sublimati 3 j. ceræ q. s. Fiat unguentum.

Another.

Matthiolus.

Rec. Vng. rosac. ung. tripharmaci in mortario plumbeo ex oleo ros. & aceto rosac. prius subactorum ana, lib. j. mercurij sublimati, 3 ij. caphuræ 3 ss. argenti vivi extincti ʒ vj. Fiat.

Another.

Matthiolus.

Rec. Vnguenti rosarum Mesu. lib. j. butyri recentis ʒ vj. ung. tripharmaci ʒ iiij. cerati santalini ʒ ij. saponis nigri ʒ iiij. olei amygdalarum dulcium ʒ ij. argenti vivi extincti ʒ vij. sublimati 3 ij. succi brassicæ, scabiosæ, fumiterræ, ana 3 iiij. Fiat.

*A proved unguent for the malignant and inveterated
skabbe.*

Rec. Sulphuris, ellebori albi, argenti vivi, cumini, ana, *Petrus His.*
3 ij. staphidisagriæ 3 fs. Incorporate them cum 3 vj. axun- *Iohannes*
giæ porcine that is very old. *Liebauus.*

Another without mercurie.

Rec. Succum summitatum raphani 3 vj. aceti, olei, ana, *Idem.*
3 iij. With some addition of aloes make it an ointment.

*Likewise a plaister made de allijs a long time beaten cum
axungia porci, taketh away all scabs.*

An unguent to mollifie hard contracted sinewes.

Rec. Meliloti 3 vj. floris chamæmeli, fœnugræci, lauri, *Visalius.*
althææ, rad. absynthij ana, 3 iij. sinapi, agni casti, ireos,
cyperi, carui, spicæ, cassiæ ligneæ, ameos, anisi, ana, 3 v.
terebinthinæ 3 j. ficuum num. xij. adipis capræ q. s. Fiat
unguentum.

An unguent to strengthen the sinewes.

Rec. Myrrhæ, thuris, ana, 3 viij. ireos 3 ij. muscilagi- *Idem.*
nis rad. althææ, sem. fœnugræci, axungia gallinæ & anse-
ris, ana 3 j. aristolochiæ rotundæ 3 ij. fs. oppoponacis,
ammoniaci, sem. rutæ, ana 3 j. spicæ 3 ij. styracis liquidæ
3 vj. fs. olei chamæmeli & ceræ q. s. Fiat unguentum.

*A most excellent unguent for the pockes, whether ulcerate
or otherwise.*

Rec. Axungia porci lib. j. olei laurini 3 vj. argenti vivi *C'omes.*
extincti cum succo salvia, olei hyperici, irini, chamæmeli,
lumbricorum, rosacei, & mastichini, ana, 3 j. theriacæ
opt. 3 fs. ung. martiati, & vulpini, ana, 3 ij. ung. hyrundi-
nariæ 3 j. fs. ung. dialthææ compos. ung. genistæ, ana, 3 j.
terebinthinæ venetæ 3 j. fs. aquæ vitæ 3 ij. lithargyrii au-
ri 3 iij. cerusæ 3 fs. plumbi usti 3 j. masticis, myrrhæ, oli-
bani,

bani, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. nucis moscatæ, maceris, cariophyllorum, ana 3 vj. mosci odoratiss. 3 ss. Fiat.

A proved unguent without mercurie for paines in the joynts of Lues Venerea.

Augerius
Ferreus.

Rec. Vng. martiati, ung. resumptivi, ung. aragon, ung. dialtheæ, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. pyrethri, hermodactylorum, nitri, zinzibris, ana, 3 j. olei chamæmeli, vulpini, laurini, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. olei de lateribus, de terebinthina, & aqua vitæ, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. petrolei $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. aristoloch. rot. 3 j. ss. ceræ q. s. Fiat unguentum.

Another generall unguent for Lues Venerea.

Martin.

Rec. Axungia porci lib. j. ss. unguenti martiati $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. euphorbij $\frac{3}{4}$ j. staphidis agriæ $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. lithargyrij auri, $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. argenti vivi extincti in succo limonum, $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. Fiat unctio.

An unguent for Lues Venerea, and for all scabbies, tetteres, ringwormes, either proceeding of that venemous humor, or any like.

Ban. ser.

Rec. ung. rosatum lib. ss. ung. albi $\frac{3}{4}$ vj. ung. populeon. $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. olei laurini $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. salis nitri $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. mercurij sublimati 3 ij. gum. Karabe, mastice, myrrha, olibani ana 3 ij. lithargyrij auri $\frac{3}{4}$ j. ss. cerusæ $\frac{3}{4}$ j. aluminis usti, vitrioli combusti, ana, 3 ij. mercurij crudi extincti cum succo limonum $\frac{3}{4}$ v. ceræ albæ $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. ss. Fiat unguentum.

An unguent of the juyce of Ebulus for all paines of the joynts proceeding ex morbo Gallico.

Rennetius.

Rec. Granorum ebuli nigror. & maturor. $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. foliorum ebuli, fol. betonica, ana, m. iij. yvæ arthetica, yvæ muscata, rorismarini, lumbricorum terrest. lotorum cum vino albo lib. ss. terebinth. quinquies lotæ cum aqua salivæ $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. radicum altheæ $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. olei communis lib. j. ss. vini optimi lib. iij. *Bruse all your beards and wormes, and boyle them in the wine and the rest, untill the juyce and*

and wine be consumed: then straine it, adding thereto so much waxe as will make an oyntment.

An unguent against tetteris and ringwormes, proceeding
ex Lue Gallica.

Rec. Cepi cervini \mathfrak{z} ij. saponis veneti ol. amygd. amarar. *Remerius.*
olei de juglandib. ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. terebinthinæ \mathfrak{z} vj. salis com-
munis, ellebori nigri, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. lithargyrij præparati, tarta-
ri, sulphuris præparati, ana \mathfrak{z} ij. argenti sublimati \mathfrak{z} j.
Powder that which is to be powdred very fine, and mixe
them together according to art.

An unguent to cankerize a veine, that will not otherwise
stay bleeding.

Rec. Vng. populei \mathfrak{z} ss. vitrioli usti \mathfrak{z} ij. mercurij subli- *Angelus*
mati \mathfrak{z} iij. Fiat unguentum. *Bologninus.*

An unguent that doth coole, cease paine, and defend humors
flowing to any part.

Rec. Cerati albi \mathfrak{z} iij. ol. rosac. \mathfrak{z} x. fantali alb. & rubr. *Idem.*
rosarum rubr. myrrhæ, olibani, masticis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. caphu-
ræ \mathfrak{z} ss. terebinthinæ \mathfrak{z} ij. ss. Fiat unguentum.

An unguent that doth dry and heale.

Rec. Olibani, masticis, aloes, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. colophonix *Idem.*
 \mathfrak{z} iij. aristolochiæ longæ torrefactæ \mathfrak{z} iij. ol. rosac. \mathfrak{z} vj.
terebinthinæ, ceræ albæ, ana \mathfrak{z} iij. Fiat unguentum.

An unguent that doth mundifie where the matter is grosse
and slimie.

Rec. terebinthinæ venetæ \mathfrak{z} vj. mellis rosacei \mathfrak{z} iij. ss. *Idem.*
myrrhæ, iridis, aristoloch. longæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. farine hordei
q. s. Fiat unguentum.

An excellent unguent for ulcers in the joynts.

Rec. Vini gypsati lib. ij. mellis rosati lib. j. zacehari *Banestier.*
candi.

candi albiss. lib. j. myrrhæ ʒ iiij. mastice ʒ ij. Powder those which are to be powdred, and mixe them.

An unguent with the use of it to roote out the caruncle.

Rec. Argenti vivi ʒ iiij. aquæ fortis ʒ iiij. Set them to stand together in a strong glasse, untill the mercurie be hardened, (which is in three or foure daies) after breake the glasse, and take it forth. Rec. etiam plumbi tenuissime laminati, & in minimas particulas incisi lib. j. aquæ fortis. lib. j. set them together, and bring it so to powder. These things being thus prepared, Rec. Mercurij superius præparati ʒ j. plumbi præpar. ʒ iiij. pingued. hadinæ vel agnina ʒ vj. Boyle them softly, & cum modico cereæ virginæ fiat unguentum. Apply hereof unto the caruncle every day once for three or foure daies; and after that, but every third day once unto the end. Although it happen to bleede in the first daies, yet goe forward.

An unguent for wounds with burning.

Banister:

Rec. Olei vel pingued. lardi ʒ iiij. ol. butyri, vel pinguedinis cremoris per ignem seperatæ, ol. ovorum, ana, ʒ ij. ol. sambuci ʒ j. ls. ol. amygdalarum dulc. ʒ ij. ls. ol. papaveris & hyosciami, ana, ʒ j. salis nitri ʒ ij. ceræ albæ ʒ ij. Fiat.

An unguent for filthy ulcers, that murthereth and healeth exceeding well.

Idem.

Rec. Ol. rosarum, ʒ iiij. ol. ovorum ʒ ij. pinguedinis palmæ ʒ iiij. terbinthinæ ʒ j. ls. ol. myrrhæ ʒ j. mastice ʒ j. ls. cerusæ ʒ ij. ls. picis græcæ sive colophonix ʒ ij. ceræ citrinæ ʒ j. or else of the waxe if you see cause: so make an unguent.

Unguentum hyosciami for all paines and inflammations of great use.

Idem.

Rec. Axungia suillæ lib. viij. fol. & summitatum hyosciami

ciami lib. viij. Stampe the hearbe very well, then mixe them together, and set your vessell in the heate of the sunne, or in balneo maria for ten daies: after boyle it to the consumption of the watrish juycesse: straine it, and put to lib. vj. more of fresh hearb. Sunne them, and boyle them as before: then straine it to keepe.

Vnguentum de Alabastro for wounds, defluxions, and cataracts in the eyes, of great use and commendation: with some correction in the making.

Rec. Summitatum Rubi num. 50. rutæ, m. j. alabastri- Beneventanus
 tæ lib. ss. sem. fœniculi 3 ss. ol. rosac. lib. j. florum cha- Hierosolymica-
 mæmeli 3 iiij. vini albi lib. ij. ceræ 3 j. albuminum ovo- nus.
 rum nu. vj. With a new and cleane sponge crush through the whites of egges till they be as water, so keepe them apart: your alabaster grinde on a marble stone with aqua rosacea, or fœniculi, till it be as fine as a painters colour. Now to compound them, doe thus: Take your hearbs, flower and fennill seede, (being all well stamped) poure upon them your oyle of roses and wine: boyle them to the wasting of the wine, after straine them cleerely into another faire vessell, and set it on the fire againe: put in your alabaster so ground as I have said before, and your waxe. Let it see the againe softly, (but alwaies stirring it) untill the watrishnesse be gone out. Then take it from the fire to coole, but cease not stirring till it be utterly cold. When it is almost cold, put in your whites of egges. To some part of this would I also adde a little camfer, and reserve that by it selfe.

An unguent generally good for all evils of the eyes.

Rec. Butyri recentis nine times washed cum vino albo Ex manuscripto.
 odorifero 3 j. tutiæ præparatæ & pulv. 3 j. ss. caphuræ tri-
 turatæ 3 j. antimonij 3 ss. Mixe them all in a leaden mor-
 ter according to art. The use is, to put a little thereof into the eyes when the Patient goeth to bed.

An unguent of Nicotian, of very great effect in healing wounds of gunshot, and others also.

Goodwin.

Rec. Balsami Nicotiani nostri lib. j. ss. ceræ citrinæ, resinæ pini, cevi cervini ana ʒ iiij. gummi elemi ʒ j. ss. succi Nicotianæ ʒ iiij. pinguedinis porc. ʒ ij. *Mixe them according to art, and boyle them to the consumption of the juyces.*

Unguentum Ophioglossi, a most excellent consolidative.

Larret.

Rec. Ophioglossi *as much as a pecke will containe*, meliloti, valerianæ, ana. m. j. solidaginis saracenicæ m. ss. farniculæ, prunellæ, virgæ aureæ, iacobæ, ana, m. ss. *Stampe them in a stone mortar, and put unto them three quarts of oyle Olive, so let it stand all night: in the morning boyle it gently untill it have an excellent greene colour. Straine it, and adde to ceræ lib. j. cevi cervini lib. ss. masticis ʒ j. olibani ʒ j. finely powdred. In the cooling put in Terebinthinæ puræ ʒ iiij.*

An unguent to roote out the caruncle.

Fredericke.

Rec. Argenti vivi, plumbi tenuissimè laminati, ana ʒ j. aquæ fortis ʒ iiij. *Let these stand in a strong glasse or pot close stopped, forty and eight houres, untill the arg. vivum become like ice, and the plumbum white. Then as an easie fire evaporate the water: beat the rest into fine powder, and wash it well in plantaine or rose water untill it bee sweet. Hereto moreover adde virid. æris præp. ʒ ss. sabinæ pulv. ʒ j. antimonij ʒ iiij. caphuræ ʒ v. stercoris canis ʒ ij. Emplastri Finichini, ʒ ij. cevi caprini, terebinthinæ Venetæ, ana, ʒ j. siccati sanguinis columbarum ʒ j. ss. *Let all these be mixt in a leaden mortar according to art.**

Note.

Note.

This unguent must be applied upon a hollow tent made of lawne and paper.

An unguent to assuage the paine and sorenesse that may happen by the corrosive applications to the
Caruncle.

Rec. Vng. diapompholigos 3 ij. infrigidantis gal. ung. ^{Fredericia.}
albi rhasis ana, 3 iij. ung. pomati, ung. populei, ana, 3 j.
opij 3 j. Mixe all these in a leaden mortar and pestell, untill it become of the colour of leade it selfe.

An unguent for all contused wounds very excellent: it helpeth and quickeneth the naturall heate in the part, appeaseth paine, stayeth putrifaction, collecteth and separateth that which is unsound.

Rec. Lupinorum 3 ij. hyperici, centaurij minoris, ana. ^{Baker.}
m. j. aquæ lib. j. ss. Decoct these to the wasting of lib. ss.
Rec. hujus decoctionis 3 vj. mellis ros. 3 viij. myrrhæ 3 ss.
boracis 3 j. ss. viridis æris, croci, ana 3 ss. Boyle all these to the consistence of honie to be applied with tent or seton. After the use thereof a sufficient time, Rec. ung. præfati 3 ij. cerebinthinæ venetæ 3 ss, ol. lumbricorum 3 ij. mercurij præcipitati 3 j. Mixe them, and this apply unto the perfect digesting and mundifying.

A rare unguent for stiffenesse of joynts, sinewes, gowtes, and all aches.

Rec. Succī chamæpitheos, suc. salviæ, suc. rutæ, ana, ^{Idem.}
lib. ss. decocti vini cum limatura cornu cervini lib. j. ss.
ol. chamæmeli & liliacei, ana, lib. j. Boyle these all together to the consumption of the wine, then adde ceræ, sagapeni, oppoponacis, bdellij, galbani, ana 3 ij. The gummes
P that

that you cannot powder, dissolve in wine: and so make your unguent according to art.

An unguent to stay the stench of a Canker.

Anton. Mon.
sagnana.

Rec. Citri in vitro inclusi & balneo mariæ donec flaccescat cocti lib. ls. *Stampe it fine, and adde thereto boli armeni orientalis, ʒ j. extracti vel succi vincetoxici ad mellis spissitudinem condensati ʒ iiij. Mixe them.*

A most fine and approved unguent to stay the gleetings humour of wounds in the joynts.

Balthorp.

Rec. Myrrhæ, aquæ vitæ, of each proportionable parts: *Grinde them together on a marble to a perfect appliable bodie, and if you will assuage paine also, adde succi nicotiani tantillum.*

VV A T E R S.

A proved Water for all manner heats and inflammations of the eyes.

Rec. Aloes epaticæ, zacchari puriss. lapidis tutiæ subtpulv. ana, ʒ j. aquæ rosarum rubrarum, vini albi, ana, lib. ij. *In a double glasse set them in balneo mariæ five or six dayes, often shaking it about.*

A water to cleanse and drie filthy ulcers.

Nicholaus
Massa.

Rec. Rosarum rubr. ficcarum, fol. myrti, corticum granatorum, balauſtij, tartari, vini albi, aluminis, hordei, sem. caulium, ana, partes æquales, aq. plantag. q. s. *Decoët them according to art, and straine them, and to every pound of the decoction put mellis rosarum ʒ iiij.*

A Water for ulcers marvellously commended, to cleanse, drie, and heale them; especially if they proceed from a pockie fountaine.

Rec. Aq. separationis auri ab argento \mathfrak{z} ij. aq. rosarum *Nicholau*
 \mathfrak{z} vj. *Mixe them, and herewith touch the ulcers: which will*
stay (saith the Author) the maligne gadding, and the descending of humors.

A Water to cicatrize plaine ulcers speedily.

Rec. Aq. fontanæ lib. iij. mercurij sublimati \mathfrak{z} ss. vitrioli albi, album. ovi, ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. cinabrij \mathfrak{z} j. lapid. hæmatitis \mathfrak{z} ij. boli armeni \mathfrak{z} x. mastice, olibani, sarcocollæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. Powder those that are to be powdered, and mixe and boyle them to the consumption of halfe.

A Water for a scald head, proved.

Rec. Aq. fontanæ lib. viij. aluminis \mathfrak{z} ss. mellis albi li. j. Let these boyle a prettie space scimming it very cleane: then put to viridis æris pulv. \mathfrak{z} ij. and boyle it againe a little, then filtre it and use it.

Another.

Rec. Lixivij minimè fortis lib. ij. vini albi lib. j. mercurij sublimati \mathfrak{z} j. salis nitri \mathfrak{z} ij. Boyle them to the wasting of the halfe, then filtre it.

A Water for ulcered mounthes in Lue Venerea.

Rec. Fœcis vini, & fœcis aceti, ærug. aluminis, nitri, *Augerius*
ana, \mathfrak{z} j. Boyle them in aq. rosar. & plantaginis, *a walme or Ferrerius.*
two, cleare them through a strainer, but without pressing, and with linc dipped therein touch the ulcered places.

A Water that excelleth in this case, is made,

Ex theriaca cum aqua vitæ, & aceti part. æqualibus *still-* *Idem.*
ted by a glasse gourd, and then having dissolved therein ter-
ram

ram sigillatam, or armeniam: then herewith gently touch the corroded parts.

In want thereof this water may be used.

Aug. Ferrarius: Rec. Aquarum rosarum, plantaginis & prunellorum agrestium, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. aceti, aquæ vitæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} vj. diamori, mellis rosa. ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. theriacæ, boli armeni, aluminis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. Let them stand for certaine houres upon hot coals (but without boyling) afterward straine them lightly.

A water for Pustules and spots in the face or whole bodie, especially of Lue Venerea.

Aug. Ferrarius. Rec. Masticis, olibani, dragaganthi, laudani, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. succi limonum \mathfrak{z} j. aquarum plantag. & rosarum, ana, \mathfrak{z} ij. sumach, tartari rubri & coralli albi, boracis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. sublimati pulv. gr. iij. Boyle them in a glasse vessell at a gentle fire to the consumption of the fourth part, clarifie it, and aromatize it with some graines of muske.

Aqua Cinnabaris for pustules of the French pockes, for an old scall, and filthie breakings out about the fundament.

D. Foster. Rec. Vini albi antiqui lib. j. æruginis, auripigmenti, aluminis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. cinnabaris \mathfrak{z} v. sublimati \mathfrak{z} ij. Powder the things that are to be powdered, and heat them all together for a washing water.

A water of great force to cleanse a filthie cancerous ulcer.

Bonsper. Rec. Aq. plantag. rosarum rub. ana, lib. j. succi solatri, sempervivi, & plantaginis, ana, \mathfrak{z} iij. rosarum rub. m. ss. myrtillorum, nucum cupressi, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. malecorij \mathfrak{z} iij. florum hyperici p. ij. florum verbasci p. j. masticis, myrrhæ, thuris, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. mellis rosacei lib. j. \mathfrak{z} iij. Powder that which is to be powdered, and distill them all together. Rec. aquæ hujus destillatæ lib. j. Therein dissolve conservæ rosarum

sarum ʒvj. & syr. rosarum siccarum ʒj. cum ol. sulphuris
gut. xij. and use it.

*A speciall good water for chops or clefts about the nailes, or
other parts of the hands or feet.*

Rec. limaturæ æris tenuissimæ ʒj. plantag. li. ss. Boyle Goodrus.
them together untill halfe be consumed, then strain it: there-
in dip linnen clothes, and lay to the places. It ceaseth the
paine, and cureth presently.

A water that cureth the French pocks.

Rec. Cariophyllorum, pyrethri, ana, ʒ ss. piperis nigri H. de Outhen.
ʒ ij. cardamomi ʒ iij. cantaridum ʒ v. aluminis, salis nitri,
sulphuris, cerusæ, ana, ʒ j. croci orient. ʒ j. sublimati ʒ iij.
theriacæ Androm. ʒ j. aquæ ardentis li. iij. Powder those
that are to be powdered: let them all stand to macerate in a
cold place for certain dayes. With this water by a sponge wet
the principall joynts of the bodie untill they blister, or other
accidents (as in the unctions) fall out. For the blisters use
no medicine, but abstaine from this a space. Returne to it est-
soones, and repeat the order till you be sure the disease is ex-
pelled.

*A blistering water where there is paines in the bones
or joynts proceeding ex lue gallica.*

Rec. Carioph. sal. nitri, sulphu. ana, ʒ j. zingiberis, pi- Remerous.
per. long. pyrethri, aloes epat. erucæ, ana, ʒ ss. croci or.
eupho. an. ʒ ij. alum. ʒ ij. ss. cantharidarum purgatarum
ʒ vj. aquæ vitæ li. ij. ss. Powder that which is to be pow-
dered, mixe them all together, and put them into a glasse:
let it stand till the aqua vitæ have taken out the force.

*A water against spots and marks, or scarres
proceeding ex Lue venerea.*

Rec. Tutia præparata ʒ j. sulph. aluminis usti, ana, ʒ ij. Remerous.
aceti rosacei ʒ j. aquæ rosarum ʒ ij. Mixe them together.

*A water for heat and pimples proceeding
ex Lue Venerea.*

Remedium.

Rec. Cerusæ ʒ ij. mercurij sublimati gr. xij. olei tartari ʒ j. aquæ rosarum alb. ʒ v. Grinde your cerusa and mercurie very fine, and mixe them together according to art.

A Water very effectuall for healing of ulcers.

Banestey.

Rec. Plumbi albi puriss. ʒ x. aluminis rochæ ʒ xij. vitrioli ʒ vj. minij ʒ v. Make them in fine powder, and calcine them together exactly. Take hereof ʒ ij. ss. and put it into aquæ rosaceæ lib. j. When it is made hot let them stand for a day together, and so use it.

A Water to cicatrize and heale any plaine ulcer.

Banestey.

Rec. Aq. chalib. lib. iij. fol. plantag. centinodij, burse pastoris, ana, m. ss. aluminis rochæ ʒ j. ss. masticis ʒ j. thuris ʒ ij. vitrioli albi ʒ ij. Boyle them to the consumption of the halfe, straine it, and use it as art doth require.

*A water that cicatrizeth notably, and of excellent use
for wounds of the eyes.*

Goodrule.

Rec. Albumina ovorum iij. crush them through a cleane sponge, untill they become as a cleare flowing water, vini alb. lactis recentis, ana, lib. ss. lapidis calaminaris in vino albo extincti ʒ iij. masticis, myrrhæ, olibani, sarcocollæ, ana, ʒ j. vitrioli albi erudi ʒ ij. Powder these most finely, and mixe them with the liquors, and set them to sunne, or in horse dung for foure dayes. After distill the liquor by a filtre and keepe it.

With ʒ iij. of this water, and sublimati ʒ iij. is made an excellent water for rednesse of the face. Also with foure ounces of this water & zacchari candi albiss. ʒ ij. cum aloes præparata ʒ ss. is made a notable collirie for affects of the eyes.

A Water for the eyes that weareth away both webbe and spots, and sharpeneth the sight.

Rec. Rutæ. sclareæ, plantaginis, fœniculi, rosarum, paveris rub. verbenæ, fol. celidoniæ, ana, ʒ j. aquæ ros. lib. j. vini albi lib. j. tutiæ præparatæ ʒ j. aloesepat. ʒ j. ls. gariophyllorum ʒ j. *Ex manuscripto.*
Powder, mixe and distill them according to art, drop it into the eye morning and night.

A water for watring eyes.

Rec. Aquæ rosac. & fœniculi, ana, ʒ vj. vitrioli albi ʒ ij. *Ex manuscripto.*
Mixe them, put a drop in the eye every night when the partie goeth to bed, and in seven or eight dayes it shall take away the teares.

A water for the Canker.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ, vini albi, ana, lib. iij. radic. plantag. herbarum salviæ, rutæ, lavendulæ, rosmarini, ana, m. j. caprifolij m. ij. *Ex manuscripto.*
Boyle these whole in the liquors to the quantity of three pints, straine them, and adde mellis clari ʒ iij. vel iiii. aluminis usti ʒ iij. So keepe it to use.

A Lac virginis of great praise for skinning old ulcers, cleansing the skinne, and killing creeping tectars.

Rec. Aceti albi fortis. li. ij. litharg. auri & tenuissime triti lib. j. *Idem.*
Infuse them together foure dayes, stirring them every day twice. After let it settle a whole day; powre off the clearest and keepe it in a glasse. Rec. aquæ pluvialis lib. j. salis gemmæ, ʒ ij. salis com. coch. j. Boyle these till the stalks be dissolved, put of the clearest into a glasse by it selfe. Now to make your milke. Rec. aquæ prioris tres partes, aquæ posterioris two parts and a little more, put them together, and it will presently be as milke or creame.

*A proved water much commended for filthie putrified
ulcers, namely in the legges.*

Ex manuscripto.

Rec. Rutæ, salviæ, fol. nucis avellanæ, pulegij, caprifolij (florum & foliorum) ana, m. j. mellis cochl. v. cervisiæ præstantis li. iiij. (according to ale measure) aluminis ʒ ij. First clarifie your ale, then put in your other stufte, and boyle all to the wasting of one part out of three: straine it strongly, and keepe it. The elder the better.

A red water to the same purpose.

Idem.

Rec. Lixivij cort. mediæ fraxini lib. viij. aluminis rup. lib. ss. aquæ infusionis corticis quercus (we call it Tanners ouse) coria non experta, lib. viij. rubiæ tinct. lib. ss. Boyle all these to the wasting of one part of foure, and use it.

*Another water for ulcers, and namely of
the mouth.*

Ex manuscripto.

Rec. Florum & radic. bellidis minoris, m. j. caprifolij, aquilegiæ, rosarum rub. violarum, fol. nucis, sonchi, rubi, rosmarini, ana, m. j. Boyle them in two gallons of fountaine water, almost to the halfe, then straine it, and adde aluminis lupini, ʒ ij. ss. boli armenia ʒ iiij. mellis depurati ʒ vij. vel x. Boyle them to lesse then a gallon, and so keepe it.

*A water for watrie excoriations and
itching ulcers.*

Galidrop.

Rec. Vitrioli albi ʒ iiij. caphura ʒ ss. Burne them together, make them in fine powder cum boli armenia ʒ iiij. When you will use it, mingle three spoonfuls hereof with a pottle of running water when it is readie to see the.

*A water that dryeth and skinneth an ulcer
exceedingly.*

Fredericke.

Rec. Vini albi, aquæ fontanæ, ana, li. j. ligni sancti ʒ iiij.
Steepe

Steepe these together foure and twenty houres, then adde
minij 3 ss. aluminis 3 ss. mellis albi cochl. iiij. gariophyl-
lorum num. xij. rosmarini, salvia, siccatarum, ana, parum.
Boyle these together a prettie while.

A Triacle water for Lues Venerea.

Rec. Rasuræ ligni sancti opt. lib. ss. vini albi dulcedinis
expertis lib. ij. aquæ defecatissimæ lib. viij. aquarum fu- Calmetem.
maria, cychorij, chamæmeli, ana, lib. j. polipodij quercini
lib. ss. macerentur simul horas duodecem, adde epithymi
3 ij. asplenij 3 vj. sem. juniperi 3 ij. cort. citri 3 j. con-
servæ rosarum, cychorij, buglossæ, & borag. ana, lib. ss. con-
serv. enulæ campanæ & theriacæ veteris, ana, quart. j. Di-
still them, afterwards adde zacchari & cinamomi, as much
as will make it pleasant. Doss. 3 iiij. iiiij. vel v. according to
the strength of the patient, and force of the disease.

A water for straitnesse of the apple of the eye.

Rec. Fœniculi dulc. 3 j. sang. columbini, 3 j. tutiæ, an- Vigo.
timonij, ana, 3 ij. aquæ rosarum, aquæ myrtillorum, ana, 3
j. ss. myrabol. citrin. 3 ss. Misce & cum vase vitreo ad ar-
tem alembicetur.

A Water for Polypus.

Rec. Vvarum immaturarum lib. iiij. mali granati, ba- Weckerns.
laust. sumach, ana, lib. ij. infundantur in aceto, & distillen-
tur, deinde adde alum. lib. j. vitrioli 3 iiij. Distill them a-
gaine, and use it according to art.

A Water for scabs.

Rec. Aquæ lapathi acuti lib. ij. succi plantaginis 3 iiij. Victor Favon-
aquæ rosarum 3 iiij. succi limonum 3 ij. litharg. 3 vj. ceru- tinus.
fæ 3 ss. sublimati 3 j. ss. salis communis 3 ss. sulphuris vivi
3 iiij. terend. terantur, and infuse them foure and twenty
houres, and distill them according to art.

A water for a virulent and corrosive ulcer.

Weckerus.

Rec. Cerusæ, lythargyrij, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. plumbi usti \mathfrak{z} ss. lapid. calaminar. \mathfrak{z} ss. boli armeni \mathfrak{z} j. ss. sanguinis draconis, terræ sigillatæ, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. aluminis combusti \mathfrak{z} ss. callicum glandium, gallarum viridium, baccarum myrthi, psydia, balauftij, sumach, ana, m. j. coriandri, sem. plantaginis, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. rosarum rubrarum, p. ij. bulliant in q. s. aquæ chalybiatæ, and use it. You may adde honie, because it is more abstersive.

A drying water for a Cancer ulcerated.

Idem.

Rec. Succisolani, sempervivi, acetosæ, scabiosæ, succi caprifolij, tapsibarbati, scrophulariæ, succi phylopendulæ, lumariæ, & succi agrimonix, ana, lib. ss. succi omphacij lib. j. carnis limacum, carnis ranarum, carnis cancrorum, ana, lib. ss. alb. ovorum num, vj. aluminis \mathfrak{z} iiij. caphuræ \mathfrak{z} j. ss. Distill all in a leaden Limbecke, and bathe the place therewith.

A water for an ulcer where the bone is corrupted.

Idem.

Rec. rad. aristol. utriusque, iridis, ana, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. centaurij minoris, \mathfrak{z} j. ss. agarici \mathfrak{z} iiij. symphiti m. j. hyperici, ped. columb. ana, m. j. herbæ roberti m. j. cort. pini \mathfrak{z} ij. rosarum rub. p. ss. anthos p. ss. mellis rosarum \mathfrak{z} iiij. Mixe them with white wine q. s. and distill them according to art.

A water for the rednesse and watrishnesse of the eyes.

Visalius.

Rec. zacchari albi, aloesepat. ana, \mathfrak{z} v. tutiæ praparat. \mathfrak{z} ss. camphoræ gra. ij. vini albi clari, aquæ rosarum & fœniculi, ana, \mathfrak{z} ss. Mixe them in a glasse viall, wherein let them infuse sixe houres at the least, and then use it according to art.

A water to cleanse filthie and hollow ulcers.

Rec. Vini albi lib. j. fs. aquæ plantag. & rosarum, ana, *Bane ser:*
lib. j. mercurij sublimati 3 iij. boli armeni 3 fs. aluminis
usti 3 j. fs. vitrioli albi, boracis, ana, 3 fs. zacchari albi
3 ij. mastic. sarcocollæ, ana, 3 j. fs. *Powder what are to be*
powdred, and boyle them together till halfe be wasted, then
filtre it, and adde aquæ vitæ opt. lib. j. and reserve it to
your use.

A water for Gutta Rosacea.

Rec. Aquæ pluvialis lib. j. aquæ ros. lib. j. fs. succi limo-
num, 3 vj. fs. succi sempervivi 3 viij. vini albi lib. j. bo-
racis 3 ij. sublimati 3 iij. salis gemmæ 3 j. zacchari candi
3 ij. litharg. auri 3 iij. salis armeni 3 iij. sulphuris vivi 3 ij.
rad. lapathi acuti 3 iij. rad. brionia 3 v. camphoræ 3 fs.
Powder all that are to be powdred very fine, and set all in
balneo mariæ, in a vessell close stopped, and so distill it at a
gentle fire.

A water for the affects of the eyes.

Rec. Vini albi lib. iij. fœniculi frondentis m. ij. a- *Idem.*
luminis 3 iij. guaiaci lib. fs. zacchari albi candidi 3 ij. fs.
vitrioli albi 3 ii. chelidoni, m. iii. rutæ m. fs. salviæ, ver-
benæ, ana, m. i. fs. hederæ terrest. m. ii. lap. calaminaris
3 ii. lapid. tutiæ 3 i. camphoræ 3 iii. mellis 3 iii. *Powder*
what is to be powdred, and distill it in a glasse Limbecke.

*A water to cicatrize ulcers in any part of the
body.*

Rec. Vini nigri lib. ii. aquæ plantag. lib. fs. aquæ rosa- *Idem.*
rum 3 iiii. succi plantaginis, succi verbasci, bursæ pastoris,
centinodij, consolid. maio. & mino. succi centaurij mino-
ris, ana, 3 i. aluminis crudi, lib. i. nucum nupressi 3 iii.
balauft. 3 fs. malicorij 3 iii. gallarum 3 fs. sumachi. cort.
quercini, ana, 3 fs. cort. thuris 3 iii. terebinthinæ 3 iii.
mellis

mellis crudi lib. ss . masticeis, olibani, ana, $3x$. sarcocollæ z ii. vitrioli combusti, plumbi usti, ana, $3i$. boli armeni z iii. cassiæ lignæ z ss . aristolochiæ rotundæ z iii. Powder what is to be powdered, and mixe them all together, and infuse them, then distill the water, and reserve it to your use.

Another.

Transfer.

Rec. Masticeis, olibani, myrrhæ, sarcocollæ, mummiæ, ana, $3iii$. thuris z i. nucis moscat. cinamomi, gariophyllorum, cubebæ, ana, $3ii$. nucis cupressi z ss . balauustij, malicorij, ana, $3i$. boli armeni z i. sanguinis draconis z ss . rosarum rubr. $3ii$. ss . aluminis rochæ lib. i. vitrioli $3vii$. mellis despumati z i. aquæ vitæ lib. i. ss . vini albi lib. i. succi plantag. solani, consolid. maio. & mino, ana, z iii. aquæ ferratæ lib. $iiii$. Powder what is to be powdered, and infuse them all night in aqua vitæ, in the morning draw forth the water by a Limbecke, and keepe it to your use.

An excellent water for the ulceration of the yard.

Edem.

Rec. Aquæ ferratæ lib. ij. rosarum rubr. z $iiij$. balauust. malicorij, ana, $3ij$. plantaginis, sempervivi ana, z $iiij$. ss . mellis rosarum, terebinthinæ, ana, lib. ss . aluminis z vj. vitrioli albi $3iiij$. Boyle them in a cleane vessell till halfe be wasted, then straine it, and adde viridis æris z $iiij$. Boyle them againe, or if you will filtre it.

A water for the eyes.

Rec. Pol. euphras. pimpinellæ, viol. cichorij, oculi christi, foeniculi fragariæ, draconc. consolid. mino. caprifolij, ana, partes æquales. Distill them together, and adde so much camfer as is sufficient.

A water for ulcers.

Edem.

Rec. Vini albi lib. $iiij$. aquæ plantaginis lib. ij. aluminis lib. ss . vitrioli albi z v. mellis crudi lib. j. glycyrrhizæ rasæ

rasæ lib. j. boli armeni $\frac{3}{4}$ j. camphoræ $\frac{3}{4}$ j. ss. mercurij sublimati $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. Bruise them that are so be bruised, and distill them through a Limbecke.

A water for hollow wounds.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ, vini rubri, ana, lib. ij. ss. rosarum Banister:
rubrarum $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. balauft. malecorij, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. ss. sumach
 $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. salviæ m. j. consolid. maj. & mino. ana, m. ss. alu-
minis lib. ss. sarcocollæ $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. mastice $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. olibani $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
mellis lib. j. aquæ terebinthinæ lib. j. ss. Bruise them that
are to be bruised, and put all into a glasse Limbecke, and
draw out all the liquor with a gentle fire, and reserve it to
your use.

*A water of wonderful effect in bringing in of a
cicatrise.*

Rec. Aquæ ferrar. lib. iiij. aqua balsami veri lib. iiij. Idem.
terebinthinæ lib. j. ss. mellis crudi lib. j. aluminis $\frac{3}{4}$ x. vi-
trioli albi $\frac{3}{4}$ v. boli armeni $\frac{3}{4}$ vij. mercurij sublimati $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
fol. plantaginis, consolid. maj. mino. & medix, salviæ,
virgæ pastoris, centinodij, hyperici, ana, m. j. ss. thuris
 $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. olibani $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. santali albi $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. rosarum rubr. m. j. ss.
cassia lignæ, cinamomi, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. pro prima destillatione.
Deinde rec. terebinthinæ lib. j. mastice $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. thuris
 $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. resinæ puræ $\frac{3}{4}$ vj. cinamomi $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. gariophyllorum
 $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. malecorij $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. nucis cupressi $\frac{3}{4}$ j. ss. vitrioli albi $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.
aluminis $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. olib. $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. sanguinis draconis $\frac{3}{4}$ j. ss. aquæ
balsami veri lib. j. pro secunda destillatione. Postea rec.
terebinthinæ lib. ss. florum hyperic. salviæ, rosmarini, card.
bened. centaurij, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. mastice. santali rubr. ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.
lig. aloes $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. cubebæ $\frac{3}{4}$ j. aquæ vitæ lib. ss. aluminis
usti $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. ss. tartari albi $\frac{3}{4}$ j. ss. myrrhæ $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. lumbricorum
in pulvere $\frac{3}{4}$ j. cort. thuris $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. cort. medij querc. $\frac{3}{4}$ vj.
cassia lignæ $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. vitrioli albi $\frac{3}{4}$ j. malecorij $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. cinamo-
mi $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. balauft. $\frac{3}{4}$ i. guaiaci $\frac{3}{4}$ iiij. carpobalsami, xylobalsa-
mi ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ i. myrtillorum $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. mummiæ $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. borac. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
gariophyllorum $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. tormentillæ, gentianæ, aristol. rot.
ana,

ana, 3 ii. ss. aluminis crudi 3 ii. ss. This is for the third and last distillation, but yet after this distillation adde aluminis usti 3 ss. vitrioli albi 3 ii. mastic. 3 i. in fine powder, and keepe it.

A water for the scabbies and Itch.

Rec. Aquæ plantag. aquæ rosarum, ana, lib. ss. mercurij sublimati 3 ii. aluminis crudi 3 vj. Powder what is to be powdered, mixe them and boyle them in a double vessell at a soft fire by the space of an houre, then filtre it and use it.

A water drying ulcers, and to cleanse any sharpe ulcer, and to take away any proud flesh.

*Resolues Palmari-
tes Constant.*

Rec. Aluminis crudi 3 ii. alb. ovorum crud. num. xv. succi portulac. plantag. solani, sempervivi, nicotianæ, aquæ ulmaria, lagopi & rosarum, ana, 3 iiij. Labour them well together, then put all into a glasse Still, and draw forth the water by a double vessell.

A very good water to dry up moisture in an ulcer, extinguish heate, and heale them.

Acetum.

Rec. Aceti lib. j. aquæ fontanæ lib. j. lythargyrii auri & argenti, ana, 3 ij. cerusæ 3 i. aluminis 3 ss. Powder that which is to be powdered, boyle all together a quarter of an houre, alway stirring it, then reserve it to your use. When you will use it, let thereof be strained from the rest: then make it warme, and apply it with stuphes.

A speciall good water for the preserving and restoring of the eye-sight: tenne yeeres decay will be recovered in forty daies, if it be possible.

Ex Manuscripto

Rec. Rosarum rub. apij, rutæ, verbenæ, capillorum veneris, euphrasie, endivia, sempervivi, fœniculi, *hilwort* (saith my copie, which name I have not heard of, and perhaps it should be pilewort) chelidoni majoris ana, m. i. Steepe these in a pottle of white wine a whole day, then distill

distill them. The first water will be like gold, the second like silver, and the third like Balme.

An excellent distilled water for injection to hollow wounds.

Rec. Aqua fontana, vini rub. ana, lib. ii. fs. ros. rub. ^{Banister:}
 $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. balauftiorum, malecorij, ana, $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. fs. sumach, $\frac{3}{4}$ ii.
 salvia m. j. consolidæ utriusque, ana, m. fs. aluminis lib.
 fs. sarcocollæ $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. mastice $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. olibani $\frac{3}{4}$ j. mellis lib i. a-
 quæ terebinthinæ lib. i. fs. Prepare the ingredients accor-
 ding to art, and distill all together with a glasse Limbecke
 at a gentle fire.

Another excellent distilled water for ulcers or wounds.

Rec. Calcis viv. extinctæ in aqua fontana, lib. viij. a- ^{Idem.}
 quæ plantag. $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. aquæ ros. lib. ij. vini albi lib. j. Heate
 these together, afterward let them stand and cleere. Poure
 forth all the cleere into your Limbecke, and put to it mellis
 lib. ij. aluminis $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. boracis $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. mastice $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. olibani
 $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. mediæ corticis quercus desiccata $\frac{3}{4}$ iij. Powder those
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LONDON
Printed by J. B. H. & Co.
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A
STOREHOUSE
OF
PHYSICALL AND
PHILOSOPHICALL
SECRETS.

Teaching to distill all manner of Oyles
from Gummes, Spices, Seedes, Rootes, Hearbs,
and Mineralls, &c. With their severall vertues,
out of sundry approved Authors.

The first Part.

LONDON,
Printed by THOMAS HARPER,
M.DC.XXXIII.

STOREROOM

OF

THEY PRINTED AND

PHILOSOPHICAL

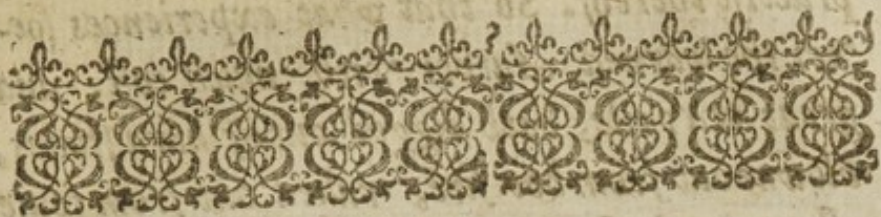
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THE PRINTER TO the Reader.

Gentle Reader, I have for thy
benefit, undertaken to pre-
sent unto thee this Tract of
Physicall and Philosophicall
secrets, divided into two
parts. In the first whereof is
shewed the true and perfect order to distill, or
draw forth the Oyle of all manner of Gummes,
Spices, Seedes, Rootes, and Hearbs, with their
perfect taste, smell, and vertues, gathered out of
sundry Authors. In the second is shewed the true
and perfect order to prepare, calcine, sublime,
and dissolve all manner of Minerals, and how
you shall draw forth their Oyles and Salts, which
are most wonderfull in their operations, for the
health of mans body. The benefit I doubt not but

At

will

will be much unto them that shall indeavour the
practise thereof. So that what experiences soe-
ver the learned Author with much cost, and
great travaile, hath digged out of hard stones,
blowne out from hot fire, raked out from foule
ashes, that hast thou here in this Booke to see,
and with great ease to use at thy command. And
so I commend the same unto thee.

T. H.



A TRUE AND PERFECT ORDER

To make Oyles out of all manner of
Gummes, Spices, Seedes, Roots, & Hearbs.

Whereunto is added some of their vertues, gathered out of sundry Authors.

To make Oyle of Masticke.



Take the purest Masticke that may be got, which is not mixed with Sandrake or suchlike, and beate it to powder, then put it into a glasse with a long necke, and put therein as much pure *aqua vite*, as will cover it three fingers high, and then stop it close that it take no ayre, then set it in warme horse dung, or in a soft Balneo, untill it be dissolved: then poure it into a glasse, and put therein as much wine as you shall thinke good, and distill it with a head, and receiver in sand, with a small fire, and you shall receive both oyle and water together, the which you shall separate one from another. Then increase your fire, &c. there will come forth another oyle, which smelleth some

somewhat of the fire, and is best to be used outwardly. Ye may rectifie it againe with a small fire, and so it will come sweet.

The vertues of this Oyle. It is excellent against all cold diseases of the maw: it comforteth the liver and the lites, and all other inward parts of the body. Being drunken, it helpeth those that vomit or spit bloud: it consumeth and breaketh all inward sores. This Oyle being anointed on the belly, it stoppeth the fluxe, it stoppeth womens tearmes, it is also good for the mother that is fallen downe, if you anoint it therewith, and the under part of the belly: it is good for yong children whose arse-gut commeth forth, if you anoint it therewith, and put it up againe: it is also good for those that art burst if you anoint them therewith, and let them weare a trusse fit for that purpose: it helpeth fresh wounds very quickly if you anoint them therewith, and lay thereon a cloth wet in the same. It fasteneth the teeth if you anoint the gummes therewith: it comforteth a weake stomacke, and causeth good digestion if you anoint it therewith.

This Oyle hath all the vertues of Masticke, but it is a hundred times more offorce.

To make Oyle of Mirra.

TAke pure Mirra that is new and fat, fixe ounces, and put it into a glasse with a long necke, and put thereon twelve ounces of pure rectified *aqua vita*, then lute the glasse fast, and set it in horse dung untill it be dissolved. Then poure it into an urinall with a head and a receiver, and distill away the *aqua vita* in Balneo, with a soft fire, and the oyle will remaine in the bottome, the which straine through a fine cloth, and keepe it in a glasse. His vertues are these.

This Oyle by his natural vertue preserveth al things from putrifaction that is anointed therewith: likewise the face and hands being anointed therewith, it preserveth them in

A perfect order to make Oyles.

3

in youthfull state, a long time. It helpeth all stinking sores and wounds quickly: it helpeth paines of the eares, if it be put therein. It preserveth the sight of the eyes, if you put one or two drops therein. Helpeth all paines of the Mother if it be anointed therewith: it stayeth the haire from falling: if any be troubled with a Fever, let him anoint his whole body therewith, and lay him downe to sweat. This oyle dryeth and consumeth all accidents after birth. Being drunke it maketh a sweet breath, and helpeth the cough, it is good against short winde: it helpeth the stitch in the side if you drinke thereof one dramme: it stoppeth the fluxe of the belly: it maketh a cleane voyce. The armpits being anointed therewith, it taketh away the stinch from those parts: if ye mixe it with wine, and wash the mouth therewith, it will comfort the gummes and fasten the teeth: it is also good for wounds in the head.

If thou wilt use this oyle to preserve any part, you shall use it in this order: first make a bath with some sweet herbes, and then hold that part the which you will preserve over the fume, that the poares may open, then dry it with a linnen cloth, then anoint it with this oyle and chafe it in: that being done, if there remaine any yelownesse of the oyle, ye may wash it away with white wine. This oyle would be occupied when you are in the Stew, or hot house.

To make oyle of Storax liquida.

TAke the purest Storax that you can get, and put it in a glasse, with a long necke, and set it in horse-dung for a moneth, then take it forth and distill it in an urinall that hath a wide mouth, in sand, with a gentle fire, and you shall have both oyle and water, the which you shall separate, and keepe to your use.

Risus writeth in his great booke of Distillations, that this oyle hath the same vertues that the oyle of Mirra hath: but that it is a little more hot and piercing.

To make Oyle of Storax Calamite.

THis oyle may be made divers wayes, of the which I will shew you the best. Take the purest Storax that you can finde, and beat it into powder, then put it into a long necked glasse, and put thereon pure rectified *aqua vita*, and lute the glasse, then set it in warme dung, or in a soft Balneo a moneth. Then distill it in sand with a small fire, and thou shalt have both oyle and water, which you shall separate. You shall understand, that towards the end of the distillation, there will ascend a certaine matter like Manna, the which is pleasant.

The vertues of this oyle. Three or foure drops being drunke, it comforts the breast and lungs, and all inward parts: it helps the paines of the mother if it be drunke, and also anoint those parts therewith: it stops the reume that falls to the breast and necke: this being drunke, it makes a man merrie, and of light courage, but beware you take not too much. If you put two or three drops into the eares, it takes away the singing in them.

To make Oyle of Benjamin.

THis is made as you made the oyle of *Storax Calamite*, and is onely used in perfuming: some distill this Benjamin with rose-water, but I thinke it will not be so perfect in smell, nor so easily done.

To make Oyle of Galbanum.

TAke the purest Galbanum thou canst get, and put it into a glasse, close luted, then set it in *balneo Marie* untill it be dissolved, then distill it with a soft fire, and then will come forth a faire yelow oyle, the which yee shall separate.

This oyle being drunke, is good against an old cough, and

and for such as are short-winded, and cannot easily draw their breath, but are alwayes panting and breathing. It is also very good for such as are broken, and bruised within, and against cramps, and shrinking of sinews. This oyle being drunke in wine with oyle of Mirra, is good against all venome drunken, or shot into the bodie with venomous darts or arrows. Being taken in the same order, it provoketh womens termes, and delivereth the dead childe. It hath the same vertue, if a perfume thereof be received in the secret parts. This perfume doth also helpe women that are grieved with the rising, or strangling of the Mother, and them that have the falling sicknesse, and being layed to the navel, it causeth the matrix or mother, that is removed from his naturall place, to settle againe. This oyle doth mollifie and soften, and draweth forth thornes, splinters, or shivers, and cold humours, being mixed with any convenient unguent. It is good to anoint the side against the stopping and hardnesse of the milt. The perfume or sent of this oyle, driveth away Serpents from the place where it is burned: and no venomous beasts have power to hurt such as be anointed with the oyle of *Galbanum*, and if ye mixe this oyle with the root of *Angelica*, or the seed or root of *Spondilium*, and touch any Serpent or venomous beast therewith, it causeth them to dye.

To make Oyle of Sagapenum.

TAke this Gumme and dissolve it in strong Wine, in *Balneo Maria*, and then distill it in the Sand with a gentle fire.

This oyle is good for the stitch in the side: It taketh away the cough that hath continued long: It helpeth the swelling of the breast, whereby the breath is stopped. It is very good against the crampe: It warmeth the joynts, and helpeth the paines of the hips, and all such like diseases comming of cold. It is good for women that have great paine.

A perfect order to make Oyles:

paine in their child bed, if you anoint the nostrils therewith: for it driveth forth both the quicke and the dead fruit quickly: being drunke with wine it helpeth against poyson, and is also good against the byting of an Adder: being put into the eye it taketh away spots: you shall note, that women with childe must take great heed of this oyle.

To make oyle of Opoponax.

THis is made as is aforesaid, and his vertues are these. If you drinke three or foure drops with wine, it helpeth the cough, and all impediments of the Milt: it helpeth also all impediments of the Bladder, and clenseth it of all scabs and sores: it helpeth the stich in the side: it causeth speedy delivery in women with childe: it helpeth against winde in the Matrix, and dissolveth the hardnesse of those parts, and causeth the paine to cease.

To make Oyle of Euphorbium.

THis is made as is said afore, and his vertues are these. Ye shall note that this Oyle is not to be occupied inwardly, by reason of his great heat: except it be mixed with some other thing: as if it be mixed with hony it purgeth the belly marvellously: it helpeth those that are troubled with oblivionsnesse, if ye anoint the parts therewith: it draweth forth thornes and such like out of the flesh: it helpeth the byting of an Adder: it is also good for stiffenesse of the joynts comming of cold, if ye anoint the parts therewith.

To make Oyle of Ambre or Succinum.

TAke *Ambre* and beat it to powder, and put it into a glasse with a head and a receiver, and distill it in sand with a gentle fire, and there will come forth both oyle and

and water, the which ye shall separate one from another.

This oyle being perfectly distilled, is good against pains of the head, and resolution of sinews, and against swimming in the head, and falling sicknesse. If ye drinke thereof three or foure drops in the morning with *Piony* water, it preserveth a man from all poysons and pestiferous aires, if ye anoint the nostrils therewith, or put it into some medicine fit for that purpose. It is excellent against diseases of the Bladder and reins, and driveth forth the stone, and provoketh urine, if ye drinke it with *Malmesey*, or *Parceley* water, or such like. It helpeth the cholicke and choking of the Matrix, if you also anoint the parts therewith. It driveth forth the fruit, and causeth a woman to be faire delivered, if she drinke three or foure drops, it is good against all fluxes of the head.

To make Oyle of Amoniacum.

TAKE this Gumme and put it into a glasse, close luted: and set it in warme dung, or in *Balneo Mariae*, untill it be dissolved, then distill it in sand with a head and a receiver, and thou shalt have both oyle and water, the which ye shall separate one from another: ye shall understand that there will come forth more water then oyle, as I have proved many times.

This oyle helpeth the cough comming of moysture: it purgeth the breast, and helpeth ulcers in that place, three or foure drops being taken in an egge: it helpeth paines in the side, if ye anoint it therewith. It dissolveth all hardnesse and swellings, and taketh away the paines of the gout. If ye mixe this oyle with as much oyle of *Galbanum*, and a very little oyle of Wormwood, and anoint the milt, it taketh away all the paines: being mixed with oyle of Wormwood, and anointed in the navell it killeth wormes.

To

A perfect order to make Oyles.

To make Oyle of Sarcocolla.

THis is an excellent *Balsame* against all wounds, and filleth them with flesh: it purgeth all old sores, without paine and smart, it breaketh hard impostumes, it helpeth all running eyes, if you use it in a Collirie: it helpeth wheales in the eye-lids: Being drunke with wine it helpeth the reume that falleth to the teeth, and for that cause it is used of those that are troubled with abundance of flegmaticke humours: You shall note that this oyle is specially used in fresh wounds and old sores. This oyle is made as you made the oyle of *Scrapinum*.

To make Oyle of Castoreum.

TAke the fattest that thou canst get, and stampe it well, then put it into a glasse, and set it to putrifie in *Balneo Maria* five or sixe dayes, then distill it with a soft fire, and thou shalt have an excellent oyle.

This is good against all cold Cramps and Palsies, being mixed with Rue and vinegar: and put into the nostrils it comforteth the braine, and taketh away paines of the head. Being anointed on the necke, and also drunke with Wine, it helpeth much those that are troubled with the falling sicknesse: It helpeth convulsions and paines of the sinews, if you anoint them therewith: being drunke with pepper and hidromell, it provoketh womens termes, and also the fruit, it warmeth cold places, it is also excellent against Appoplexia, it helpeth those that are deafe, it moveth venery. It helpeth the Cholicke, and the suffocation of the Matrix, and strengtheneth the naturall parts.

To make Oyle of Frankincense.

TAke *Frankincense* as much as you will, and put it into a retort of glasse, well luted: And put thereunto for every

every pound of stuffe, foure ounces of cleane sand, and then distill it with a gentle fire, untill all the substance be come forth, and thou shalt have both water and oyle, the which ye must separate.

The water is good against winde in the stomacke if it be dranke: it is also good for chops in the hands and feet, if ye wash them therewith, and anoint them with the oyle against the fire, and straitwayes put on a paire of gloves, and so doing three times, they shall be whole.

This oyle helpeth simple wounds in three or foure dayes, if ye anoint them therewith, and lay thereon a cloth wet in the same, it preserveth all flesh from putrifying and alteration, and taketh away the paine: It helpeth all aches and bruises if ye anoint them therewith. Ye shall note that you must use no tent where you occupie this oyle, but wash the wound cleane, and joyne it, or stitch it close together, and then lay thereon a cloth wet in the same, for if ye fall a tenting, ye make worke for the Chyrurgeon.

To make Oyle of Turpentine.

TAke pure and cleane *Turpentine* as much as you will, and put it into a glasse, so that three parts bee empty, and put therein a certaine quantity of sand, as much as you shall thinke good, then distill it in sand with a soft fire, and there will come forth foure liquors: The one is a cleare water, the other a cleare oyle, the third a yelow oyle, the fourth a red and stinking, the which a number of Apothecaries do sell instead of *Balme*: Ye shall note that the first oyle is hote, the second hotter, the third hottest of all, and not so good to occupie inwardly, as the first.

Falopius in his booke of secrets writeth, that this oyle will heale fresh wounds in foure and twenty houres, if ye anoint them therewith, and lay thereon a cloth wet in the same. It is good against contraction of sinewes

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comming of cold: it provoketh urine, if ye drinke one dramme of the first oyle in white Wine: it breaketh winde in the body, and dissolveth the Plurisie and Pestilent Fever: it provoketh an appetite if ye anoint the stomacke therewith. It helpeth against cold diseases of the Maw, and helpeth a stinking breath, and the cough.

To make Oyle of Waxe.

TAKE new yelow Waxe as much as you shall thinke good, and melt it on the fire, then powre it into sweet Wine, and wring it betweene your hands, then melt it againe, and powre it into wine againe, and this you shall do five or sixe times at the least, and every time you must have fresh wine, then at the last you shall put it into a retort of glasse, well luted with his receiver, and distill it in sand, and there will come forth a faire yelow oyle, the which will congeale like pappe when it is cold. Ye shall understand that for every pound of Waxe, yee shall put thereto foure ounces of the powder of bricke into the glasse.

Raymonde Lullie greatly commendeth this oyle, approving it rather to bee a celestiall or divine medicine, then humane: for because this in wounds worketh most miraculously, which for his marvellous commodity, is not so well to bee used of the common Chirurgion: Because this precious oyle healeth a wound, be the same never so bigge or wide, being afore wide stitched up, in the space of eleven dayes or twelve at the most: But those that are small, this oyle healeth in three or foure dayes, by anointing onely the wound therewith, and laying thereon a cloth wet in the same.

Also for inward diseases this oyle worketh miracles: For if you give one dram at a time to drinke with white wine, it stayeth the shedding of the haire, either on the head or beard, by anointing the place therewith: Moreover it is excellent in provoking of urine which is stopped:

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A perfect order to make Oyles.

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it helpeth stitches and paines in the loynes, if you drinke the foresaid quantitie with white wine: It helpeth the cold Gowt or Sciatica, and all other griefes comming of cold. Ye shall understand, that if you rectifie this Oyle, it will congeale no more, but then it will be too hot to take inwardly, for it pierceth marvellously, and is good to be mixed with other medicines to cause them to pierce the better.

To make the Quintessence of Honey.

YOU shall understand that Honey is a liquor rather divine then humane, because it falleth from heaven upon the hearbs, and is such a sweet thing, that the like cannot be found upon the earth. And this *Raymond Lullie* calleth the flower of flowers, because Bees gather it upon the flowers in the field. And truly it is a most strange thing if wee would consider well the qualitie of honey and waxe: and therefore the wise *Baruch Arabico* in the *Academie of Avicene* did write this sentence, *Mel dentro, & olio di fuori*, satisfying us by this, that honey and oyle were the first two liquors in the world. And truly it is so if we consider well, as it may well be proved by holy Scripture.

The order to make this *Quintessence* is thus: Take two pound of perfect pure honey, and put it into a great glasse, that foure parts of five may remaine emptie: Lute it well with a head and receiver, and give it fire untill there appeare certaine white fumes, which you shall turne into water with wetting of clothes in cold water, and laying them on the receiver, and head: and they will turne into water of a red colour like bloud. When it is all distilled keepe the glasse close shut, and let it stand till it bee cleere, and in the colour of a Rubine. Then distill it in *Balneo Marie* at least sixe or seven times, and so it will lose his red colour, and remaine in the colour of gold, having

ving a great smell, and so pleasant, that the like cannot be found in the world.

This *Quintessence* dissolveth gold, and maketh it potable, and likewise any sort of Jewell that is put therein. It is of such vertue, that if any be a dying, and drinke two or three drammes thereof, presently he will recover, as the *Quintessence* of wine will doe. If you wash any wound therewith, or other sore, it will heale quickly. It is also good against the Cough, Catarre, and paines of the Milt, and many other diseases which I will not speake of: for, but few, and they very hardly, will beleve the great vertue and operation thereof.

I gave this sixe and forty dayes unto one that had the Palsie, and he was holpen. It helpeth also the falling sicknesse, and preserveth the body from putrification, so that by these you may perceive that it is a celestiall medicine. If therefore any vertuous man would take a little paine in the experience hereof, he shall doe wonderfull things, as many times I have done, so that the people deemed that I wrought by inchantment, when as indeed I did it by vertue of this liquor, ministring the same so privily, that they could not see it, which fell out to my great honour, and benefit of the sicke. And therefore I would wish them that professe Physicke and Chirurgie, to use such experience, whereby commeth honour and gaine to the Physitian, and profit to the Patient.

*To make Oyle of Lignum vite or
Guaicum.*

TAke the freshest Wood that thou canst get, and make it in powder, then put it into a vessell of glasse well luted, and set it in horse dung, or in *Balneo* to digest, then take it forth and distill it with a gentle fire, as thou wouldest distill Nutmegs, and thou shalt have both Oyle and Water, the which thou shalt separate by themselves: then take the feces and put it into a new earthen pot, and set it

it in a furnace of reverberation, untill it be burnt into ashes, then take that ashes and make thereof a Lee with Fumerarie water, and when thou seest that the ashes will make the water no more sharpe, cast them away, and let the water settle cleere, then vapour away the water with a soft fire, and in the bottome will remaine a salt, the which you shall dissolve and congeale untill it be cleere, and faire, as *Salatron* or *Entalie*, then keepe it to thy use: the water is to drinke with wine.

The oyle is to anoint the sores, or aches, and the salt is to purge, and the order to use it is thus: Either in the Poxe, Gowt, or the Palsie.

First you shall purge the Patient well with this. Take of the salt halfe a scruple, *Theriaca Alexandria* two drammes, mixe them and give them thereof halfe a scruple at a time. You shall give this three or foure times, according to the infection of the disease, for in this salt is vertue to purge all humors that causeth the Gowt, the Palsie, and the Poxe, and such like hath not beene found, neither by vomiting or purging. Then when the Patient is well purged, if the Patient have any sores or holes, you shall mundifie them with this salt, and when they are mundified, you shall dresse them twice a day with the oyle, untill they be whole, but if the patient have no holes, you shall anoint these places where hee feeleth ache or grieve: Also every morning early in his bed, and at night an houre after supper, you shall give him a good spoonefull of the water with Rhenish wine to drinke, and let him sweat thereon well, also hee shall use this with his meate if he will. Yee shall understand that the cure lyeth not in meate nor drinke, but in the medicine, and therefore keepe him not too hungry; but let him have good meate, and well seasoned with salt, and let him drinke wine, and so using this order, thou shalt be able to helpe the Gowt, Poxe, or Palsie.

To make Oyle of Butter.

TAKE new fresh Butter as much as you will, and put it in a retorte of glasse, well luted: and there will come forth three liquors, the which you must separate.

This Oyle doth pierce marvellously, and taketh away the paines of the gowt, if you anoint them therewith: if you anoint the hands and face therewith, it will preserve them faire: it is also good for those that are troubled with a Catarre, if you give them thereof an ounce fasting, for presently it ariveth to the stomacke, and mollifieth the Catarre, in such order as you shall spit it forth at the mouth.

To make Oyle of Egges.

TAKE Egges and see the them hard, then take forth the yelkes and stampe them in a mortar, then put them in a frying panne, and set them over the fire, and continually stirre them untill you see them turne to Oyle, then take them forth, and put them into a Canvas bagge, and presse it forth. This Oyle helps wounds with great speede: it makes the haire of the head or beard blacke: it takes away the paines of the Emrodes, it is excellent against burning with fire, or scalding with water: you shall understand, this oyle may be made very perfect by the art of distillation without impression, as I have proved divers times.

Here

Here beginneth the order to make Oyles
of all manner of Spices and Seedes.

To make Oyle of Cinamon.



Take Cinamon as much as you will, and stampe it grossly: then put it into a glasse with pure *aqua vite*, and so let it stand five or six dayes, then distill it with a small fire, and there will come forth both oyle and water, the which you shall separate one from another, for the oyle will sinke to the bottome: some use to distill this with wine, and some with rose water.

You shall understand that this oyle is of a marvellous nature, for it pierceth thorow flesh and bones, and is very hot and dry, and is good against all cold and moist diseases, and in speciall for the heart and head, insomuch that if a man lay speechlesse, and could scant draw his winde, it would presently recover him againe, so that his time be not yet come: most miraculous to see: and to be short, this Oyle is of such operation and vertue, that if a man drinke never so little, he shall feelee the working in his fingers and toes with great marvell: and therefore to be short, it pierceth through the whole body, and helpes all diseases that are come through cold and flegmaticke matter. This oyle is hot and sharpe: it digesteth and makes thinne, and driveth downe womens termes: it helpes women that have great paines and smart in their travell, and brings forth their fruit, if you give the Patient a little of this oyle, with oyle of Mirra in wine to drinke, and anoynt the parts therewith. The face and hands being anointed with this oyle, it driveth away the Mesels and spots. It warmeth the breast, and helps

helpes the cold cough: it consumes all cold fluxes that proceed from the braine and head, and causeth quiet sleepe.

This oyle may bee occupied in stead of the naturall Balme, for many diseases: ye shall note that the water of Cinamen is also good against the aforesaid diseases, but yet nothing of so much force as the oyle, for one drop of oyle will doe more good, then foure spoonesfuls of the water, therefore they would be used together.

To make oyle of Cloves.

THis oyle is made in this order: Take the best Cloves thou canst get, and beate them grossly, then put them into pure wine into a glasse, with a long necke close luted, then set it in warme horse dung the space of a month, then distill it in sand with a soft fire, and thou shalt have a faire oyle, which will sinke to the bottome, the which you shall separate: and his vertues are these.

It strengtheneth the braine, head, and heart, and reviveth the spirits, it serveth against all cold diseases, it consumeth all evill flegme: being outwardly applied, it hath great vertue in healing, and may be occupied in stead of Balme for wounds. One or two drops taken in the morning with wine, helps a stinking breath: it makes the heart merry, and cleanseth the filthinesse thereof, and openeth the liver that is stopped: being put into the eye, it cleeres the sight: it comforts a cold stomacke, and causeth good digestion, it purgeth melancholie: this oyle may be made in *manus Christi* with sugar, and they will have the aforesaid vertue and strength.

To make Oyle of Nutmegs.

THis oyle is made as the oyle of Cloves, and will swim upon the wine: but if you distill this againe in *Balneo*, it will be most pure and subtle, and may be kept an hundred yeeres in his perfect strength and vertue.

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This oyle being drunke with wine, driveth downe womens termes, and also the quicke and the dead fruit: and therefore women with childe shall not occupy this oyle, untill they be in travell with childe, and then it causeth them to be faire delivered without paine and danger: being drunke with wine, it takes away all paines of the head comming of cold: it comforts the maw, and opens the liver, milt, and kidneyes, and such like, it is excellent against beating of the heart, and faintnesse and sounding, if ye drinke thereof, and anoint the region of the heart therewith: it makes good bloud, and expelleth flegmaticke and melancholie humors, and makes a man merry: being used at night, it takes away all fancies and dreames: if any had a wound, or had broken a ribbe within him with a fall, let him drinke this oyle with any slight wound drinke, and it will helpe him although hee were almost dead: it is good in all filthy sores which are counted incurable: it is also pretious for all cold diseases of the joynts and sinewes: it makes a sweet breath: if the spleene doe swell, ye shall anoint therewith the left side: it helps all affects in the bladder if it be drunke.

To make Oyle of Mace.

THis Oyle is made as aforesaid, and is hot in operation, it hath great vertue against the chollicke, which cometh of cold causes, or of a rheume, descending from the head: it comforts the heart, the stomacke, and the womb, it is good in the strangurie, and all cold diseases: if yee drinke thereof three or foure drops fasting, with a spoonfull of wine or broth, or eate two or three *manus Christi* made therewith.

To make Oyle of Pepper.

THis Oyle is distilled as is said afore, and is very cleere and light, and his vertues are these.

This Oyle hath more vertue then the Pepper hath in piercing, and specially in the chollicke, and other weake places filled with flegme, if you take thereof three or four drops with one scruple of the juyce of a Quince, two hours afore the fit, after the body is well purged, and let bloud, it stayeth also the shaking at the first time, or else at the second, it takerh away the fit.

Ye shall understand that this oyle is onely the ayrie part, separated from the other elements. I saw once this oyle made of a Germane, which had the perfect taste, savour, and smell, and was so hot on the tongue, as oyle of Vitriol.

To make oyle of Saffron.

TAKE the best Saffron thou canst get, and put it into a glasse, and put thereon pure rectified *aqua vite*, then lute the glasse fast, and set it in warme horse dung a month: then distill it in *Balneo Marie* with a soft fire, untill all the *aqua vite* become forth: then take forth the saffron and presse it in a presse, made for that purpose, within a strong canvass bagge, and you shall have both oyle and water, which you shall digest five or six daies, and then separate them by art.

If this oyle be drunken with wine, it makes a man merrie, and to have a faire colour: if ye anoint the temples of a man overcome with drinke, it will helpe him. This oyle being anointed on Saint Anthonies fire, it quencheth it, and preserves the place: this oyle being mixed with womens milke, stoppeth the running of the eyes: being anointed on the heart, it maketh it merry. The head being anointed with this oyle, it provokes sleepe, by reason whereof the antient Doctors heretofore did use it to such as were mad, anoynting the temples therewith: it cleanseth old sores.

To make Oyle of Annise-seed.

TAke as much Annise-seed as thou wilt, and beat it grossly, then infuse it in strong wine foure or five dayes, and distill it in a gourd with a head and receiver, in sand, and there will come forth both oyle and water, which thou shalt separate.

This oyle being drunke with wine in the morning fasting, maketh a man to have a sweet breath, if ye put a little into the nostrils when you go to bed, and anoint the temples therewith: it takes away all paines comming of cold, and causeth the patient to sleep quietly: it is good against winde in the guts and stomacke, and causeth the paine to cease, if ye drinke three or foure drops, and anoint the stomacke therewith: it breaketh also flegme, and causeth it to come forth at the mouth: it provoketh venerous acts: and driveth forth poyson by sweat: it is most excellent for those that are short-winded, and cannot fetch their breath but with great paine: it comforteth the breast and lungs: it breaketh the stone in the reines and bladder: it is good against the bloudie fluxe and piles. If any chest be anointed therewith, it will not suffer moths to breed therein.

To make oyle of Fennell-seed.

THis is made as is aforesaid, and his vertues are these. It is most excellent against all pains of the eyes, insomuch that if a man were almost blinde, it would recover his sight againe, if he drinke thereof once a day, and drop one drop into the eye morning and evening: it maketh a sweet breath, and comforts the head of cold humors: it comforteth the maw, and openeth the liver and milt that is stopped: it helpeth the dropsie and yelow jaundise of what cause soever it be: in hot diseases ye must occupy it with cold waters, and in cold diseases with wine. *Ex Philippos Hermanos.*

This oyle as writeth *Evonimus*, breaketh the stone in the reines, and provoketh menstrie and urine: it comforteth the stomacke, and breaketh winde, this oyle may be made in *manus Christi*, with Sugar, and is very pleasant, and hath the selfe same vertue.

To make Oyle of Cumin-seed.

THis oyle is made as is aforesaid, and is good against wounds that pierce the splene: it is also most excellent to scatter and breake all the windinesse of the stomacke, the belly, the bowels and matrix: also it is singular against griping torments, and gnawings or frettings of the belly, not onely to be used inwardly, but to be put into glisters, or to be layed to outwardly with barley meale. This oyle being drunke with wine, is good for those that are hurt with any venemous beasts: this oyle either eaten in *Manus Christi*, or drunke is very profitable for such as have the cough, and have taken cold, and for those whose breasts are charged or stopped. This oyle being too much used, decayeth the naturall complexion and lively colour, causing one to looke wanne and pale.

To make Oyle of Carraway-seed.

THis oyle is made in the aforesaid order, and is very good and convenient for the stomacke, and for the mouth: it helpeth digestion, and provoketh urine: it swageth and dissolveth all kinde of windinesse and blastings of the inward parts. And to conclude, it is answerable to the oyle of Annise-seed, in vertue and operation.

To make Oyle of Dill-seed.

THis oyle is made in the aforesaid order: This oyle being eaten in *manus Christi*, or drunke with wine, causeth women to have great plenty of milke: It driveth away

away ventositie or windinesse, and swageth the blastings and griping torment of the belly: it stayeth vomiting and laskes, and provoketh urine: it is very profitable against the suffocation or strangling of the matrix, if ye cause the women to sit over the fume of it in a close stoole, for that purpose this oyle being eaten in *manus Christi* stayeth the yexe or hiquet.

This oyle healeth hollow and moyst ulcers, and especially in the shere or privy parts, this oyle doth digest and resolve and swage paine, and ripeneth all raw and unripe humours. This oyle may not be too much used inwardly, for it diminisheth the sight and the seed of generation.

To make oyle of Parcelej-seed.

THis oyle is made in the aforesaid order, and his vertues is to open obstructions of the liver and kidneys: it provoketh menstrue, if it be drunke with convenient liquors: it causeth a good appetite and digestion, and comforts the stomacke: it driveth forth the stone and gravell, and provoketh urine, and is a remedie against all poysons: it driveth away all blastings and windinesse: it is also good against the cough, if it be mixed with medicines made for that purpose.

To make Oyle of Rue or Herbgrace.

THis oyle is made of the seed of Rue being putrified in wine.

Cardanus writeth that this oyle being perfectly made, is of great vertue against poyson being drunk with wine, for it causeth the patient to avoid it by vomit, at the first time he taketh it: and at the second time it expelleth the other evill humours that are infected therewith: and at the third time it cureth the patient, and maketh him whole: and this is done in three or foure dayes: it helpeth also all diseases of the eyes, of what cause soever it be, so
that

that the apple of the eye be not perished. The use of this oyle to the eye, is to anoint it twice a day, or wash the eye with the water of Rue, and drop one or two drops into the eye.

This oyle being drunk, suffereth no poyson to remaine in man that day: if a man drinke thereof fasting which is sore wounded, and that the other cure be had accordingly, he shall easily escape. This oyle being drunke taketh away the gout and dropsie sprung of a cold cause: it restores all nummed members taken with the Palsey, if you anoint them therewith.

Cardanus also affirmeth in his second booke *De Subtilitate*, that there are certaine poysons which slay with their onely touching, against which poyson, saith he, the best remedy is, not to tarry in any place untill thy hand waxe hot, but often bathe the parts with warme water, and anoint them with oyle of Rue perfectly distilled.

To make Oyle of Iuie.

THis oyle is made as is aforesaid, and is good against these diseases following.

Against gripings or winde in the guts: against *Gonorrheam* and paines in the necke comming of a Catarre: this oyle may be compared to Balme, three or foure drops being drunke: it doth prevent the resolution of sinews, the falling sicknesse, and other diseases of the braine: it preserveth the bodie from all poyson and pestilent aires, it comforts a cold stomacke: it stayeth vomiting: it purgeth the reines: it breaketh the stone, it provoketh urine: it helpeth the chollicke and paines of the guts: it helpeth paines in the stomacke and lungs: it is good against the dropsie and water betweene the skinne and the flesh: it killeth wormes: To be short, it helpeth all sick members, by the vertue of his piercing being anointed outwardly, it stayeth consumptions: it helpeth scabs and old evill ulcers: it helpeth paines of the hips, the gout and chollicke:

it helpeth the chops in the hands and feet.

Philippus Harmanus writeth, that if this oyle be rectified againe, it will be an hundred times more purer and more piercing, for I have seene those that could not make water in three or foure dayes: and after they have drunke foure or five drops of this oyle, and anointed therewith the region of the bladder, presently they have made water without any tarrying.

This oyle is so excellent against the pestilence, that if any drinke thereof oftentimes, he shall not bee infected: although he were in the house where the Pestilence is. But if any have the plague already, let him drinke three or foure drops in wine and lay him downe to sweate, and the next day he shall be well againe.

This oyle is so excellent against poyson, that if a man use it there will no poyson remaine with him: it strengtheneth the Maw and all inward parts, and principally it warmeth the heart: it stoppeth the bloudie fluxe: it is also good against all diseases of the kidneis and bladder: if ye drinke it with wine it stoppeth womens termes: this oyle being anointed from the navell of a woman to the privie parts and reines of the backe, it strengtheneth the Matrix or mother, and drieth up the moysture therein, and prepareth it to conception.

This laide oyle of Iuniper being made up with sugar in *Manus Christi*, hath the foresaid vertues.

To make Oyle of Rosemarie-flowers.

TAKE Rosemarie-flowers, and stampe them, then put it into a glasse with strong wine, and stop it close, then set it in the Sunne five or sixe dayes, and then distill it with a soft fire, and thou shalt have both water and oyle, the which you shall separate and keepe close in a glasse, and his vertues are these.

It helpeth against all paines in the head, although they have continued seven yeares: it comforteth the memory,
and

and also preserveth the eyes, if you drinke thereof now and then a drop or two, and put another into the eyes. It helpeth those that are deafe, if it be put into the eares, and also drunke with good wine: It openeth all stoppings of the liver and milt, and helpeth against the dropfie and yellow jaundise: it breaketh winde, and helpeth the Cholicke, and rising of the mother: it is also excellent for those that have drunke poyson, or that are infected with the Pestilence, if you drinke thereof a little and lay you down to sweat: It comforteth the heart, and cleanseth the blood, and maketh a man merrie, and causeth a good colour, and this oyle is most excellent for those that are full of itch and scabs. And to be short, it helpeth all the diseases of the bodie, that come of cold and moist humors, although they were never so evill: it helpeth the Canker and Fistulaes, and such like.

To make Oyle of wilde Time.

THis oyle is made as is aforesaid.

This Oyle being eaten in Tablets of Sugar, or drunke in wine, bringeth to women their fluxe naturall, and driveth out the front and gravell, and provoketh vomite: the same taken in like manner stoppeth the laske, and cureth gripings or gnawings, and is excellent against cramps, and the contraction of sinews.

This oyle being taken in meats or broths, is a soveraigne medicine against all poysons, and against the bytings and stingings of venomous beasts and serpents. This being applyed unto the forehead and temples with oyle of roses and vinegar, swageth headach, and is very good against raving and frensie: the fume of this oyle driveth away venomous beasts.

To make Oyle of Time.

THis oyle is made as is aforesaid, and his vertues are these.

Three or foure drops being drunk with honied water, helpeth a painfull cough, and shortnesse of breath: it provoketh urine, and expelleth the secondine and dead fruit from the matrix: it provoketh menstrie, and dissolveth clotted and congealed bloud in the bodie: being taken with oximell and a little salt, it purgeth tough and clammy flegme, and sharpe cholericke humours, and all the corruption of the bloud: being taken in the said manner, it is good against the *Sciatica*, the paine in the side and the breast: it is also good against blasings and windiness in the side and bellie, and of the stones and genitors: it is good for those that are fearfull, melancholie, and troubled in spirit and minde.

This oyle being often used, helpeth bleared eyes and paines of the same: being drunke in wine, it is most profitable for those that are troubled with the Gout, but if it chance that their paines be on them, ye shall give them five or sixe drops with a dramme of oximell: if ye use this oftentimes with hony, it will cleanse the breast, and ripen flegme, and causeth it to be spit forth with ease: the smell of this oyle is most comfortable for those that have the falling sicknesse.

To make Oyle of sweet Margerom.

THis oyle is made as is aforesaid, and his vertues are these.

Being drunke in white wine, it is most wholesome for those that begin to fall into a dropsie, and for such as cannot pisse but drop after drop, and that with great difficulty. It is also good for those that are troubled with griping paines and wringings of the bellie: being taken in the said order, it provoketh womens tearmes.

If ye convey this oyle with oyle of bitter Almonds up into the nostrils, it will purge the head of moyst humors, and cause them to neese. It is most excellent for those that have lost their smelling, and against all paines of the head being used as is aforesaid: it is good against poyson, and the stinging of Scorpions.

To make Oyle of Sage.

THis oyle is made in the aforesaid order: And helpeth congealed blood within the bodie, and cureth inward wounds and bruises, either by a stripe or fall, if it be drunke with wine: it provoketh urine, and breaketh the stone: it comforteth the heart, and taketh away the headache. It is also good for women with childe, to use it now and then, for it closeth the matrix, and comforteth the fruit.

This oyle being often drunk causeth women to be fruitful: If ye drinke it with wine it helpeth the cough, and openeth the stoppings of the liver, and swageth the paine in the side: if it be drunk with Wormwood wine, it stoppeth the bloudie fluxe: It is also good against the biting of venemous beasts, for it cleanseth and helpeth them.

To make Oyle of Peneoyall.

THis oyle is made as is aforesaid, and his vertues are these.

Being drunke in wine, it moveth monethly tearmes, bringeth forth the secundine, the dead fruit, and the unnaturall birth: it provoketh urine, and breaketh the stone, especially in the kidneis, being used with purified hony: it cleanseth the lungs and breast from all grosse and thicke humors. This oyle being mixt with hony and Aloes, purgeth the melancholicke humour, and prevaieth much against cramps, and the contraction of sinews.

This oyle being drunk with water and vinegar, stayeth the

the inordinate desire to vomit, and the gnawing paines of the stomacke, being drunke with Wine, it helpeth the biting of venemous beasts: it is also good against the falling sicknesse: the temples and nostrils being anointed with this oyle, it taketh away the swimming paines and giddinesse of the head. It is most excellent for those that have cold and moist braines: it taketh away the paines of the Gowt. The fume or smoake of this oyle being at the secret parts with a sonell, is good against ventosity, windinesse, and blastings, and also against the hardnesse and stopping of the Mother.

To make oyle of Mint.

THis Oyle is made as is aforesaid.

This oyle being either eat or drunke, is most profitable for the stomacke, for it warmeth and strengtheneth the same, and dryeth up all moyst and superfluous humors gathered in the same, and taketh away all paines thereof, and causeth good digestion: it staieth also vomiting in those that have a weake stomacke, being drunke with vinegar, it staieth those that vomit blood, and killeth the round wormes.

This oyle being drunke foure or five times with some convenient liquor, helpeth the griping paine and gnawing in the bellie, with the Collicke, and stoppeth the inordinate courses of the menstruall issue, being drunke with wine; it easeth women which are too much grieved with hard and perillous travell in childe bearing: being dropped into the eares, it taketh away the paine: the smell of this oyle causeth a man to be merrie.

This oyle is singular good against the gravell and stone in the Kidnies, and against the strangurie, which is when one cannot pisse but drop after drop, if ye use to drinke it in wine.

To make Oyle of Isope.

THis Oyle is made as is aforesaid of Camomill. If ye use to eate this oyle either mixed with honie, or made into *Manus Christi* with Sugar, it will helpe those that have obstructions or stoppings of the breast, with shortnesse of breath, it is also good against an old difficult and hard cough: ye must use this morning and evening for a certaine space.

This oyle being drunke with sirupe of vinegar, purgeth downeward tough and clammy flegme, and killeth and driveth forth wormes: it hath the like vertue if yee eate the same with figges.

To make Oyle of Radish seede.

TAke the seede of Radish and stampe it small, then take for every pound of seede, two ounces of good Wine, then stampe it againe untill it be mixed, then put it into a vessell of Iron or Copper, and set it over the fire, and stirre it continually, untill it be as hot as you may suffer your hand therein, and then put it into a canvas bagge, and presse it forth, and thou shalt have both oyle and water, the which you shall separate one from another.

This oyle canleth good digestion, and provoketh urine, the which is stopped through winde and ventositie: it dissolveth winde in the stomacke, and breaketh the gravell and stone in the bladder.

To make Oyle of Mustard seed.

THis oyle is made by impression as is said afore, and is excellent for those that have the stone, and causeth them to avoid gravell: it provoketh womens sicknesses, if you anoint the body and reines, and within the necke of the Matrixe, and also take it inwardly, it dissolveth the paines

paines of the side and mother, if you eate it with a little Cinamon, and white honie mixed together.

To make oyle of Colewort seed.

THis oyle is made, as is said afore, and of nature is hot and windie, and is used much of lecherous persons, because it maketh elevation of the yard, and causeth them to bee lustie: being used in meates, it causeth good digestion: it preserveth armour from rusting a long time: it is good against inflammations in all parts of the body, and is also good against wormes.

To make Oyle of Linseede.

THis Oyle is made in the aforesaid order, and is good against the plurisie: if ye give thereof foure ounces to drinke, for it dissolveth the impostume presently, and so preserveth life. It is good against Emerods in the fundament. This oyle of Linseede being distilled with Frankencense and waxe, is most excellent to dissolve all contusions. With this oyle they make vernish.

To make Oyle of Saint Johns wort or Seed.

THis Oyle is made of the seeds by impression, and is excellent to helpe wounds, because it defendeth them from alteration, and maturation, and will not suffer humors to runne thither. It is also excellent against poison, and the pestilent fever, and all evill dispositions of the stomacke: it is good against the fluxe of the body and Emerods, and for all manner of scabbes. It helpeth the rupture newly done, if you anoint it therewith, and weare a trusse fit for that purpose, and let him keepe his bed, and walke as little as he can for a certaine time: it helpeth against all manner of sores, as well old as new, and that it

doth by his proper qualitie, for it is neither hot nor cold, but temperate.

To make Oyle of Quinces seed.

TAke the seed of Quinces and stampe them, then put them into a frying pan with a little wine, and stirre them well together, untill it be so hot that you can scarce abide your hand therein, then put it into a Canvas bagge, and presse it out in a presse, and thou shalt have both oyle and water, the which thou shalt separate.

This oyle is excellent against all paines in the stomacke and helpeth the digestion, and dissolveth winde: It provoketh venerous acts. It is also good against the Emerods and Fistulaes that come in the lower parts.

To make Oyle of Acornes.

THIS Oyle is made as is aforesaid, and is very restrictive and driving, and helpeth those that are troubled with the fluxe, if ye drinke thereof a little, and anoint the belly therewith: you shall note that this oyle is not to be occupied much inwardly: this oyle is excellent to make Vernish.

In this manner ye make oyles out of all manner of feedes.

To make Oyle of Tartare by distillation.

TAke white *Tartare* beaten in powder, foure pound, and put it into a strong vessell of stone well luted, with a head and receiver, and give it first a small fire, and then increase it according to art, and at the last give it extreame fire, untill all the moysture be come forth, then put the liquor into a glasse, and distill it in *Balneo*, and the oyle will remaine in the bottome: the which thou shalt distill or rectifie in Sand, and then the oyle will have the colour of gold.

It

A perfect order to make Oyles.

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It is most excellent to cure ulcers caused of the poxe: for it taketh away their malice in such order, that it can hurt no more: being drunke with wine, it breaketh the stone in the reines and bladder, and provoketh urine; it purgeth ulcers.

Another way to make Oyle of Tartare.

TAKE *Tartare*, and stampe it small, and then put it in a new earthen pot unglazed, and set it in a Potters furnace, or furnace of reverberation untill it be white, then lay it upon a smooth stone in a moyst place, and it will turne into oyle: the which is corrosive: but one part thereof mixed with tenne parts of pure rectified *Aqua vite*, healeth ulcers quickly, if ye touch them therewith: it maketh the face faire: if ye wash the haire therewith, it maketh it yellow: it taketh out blacke spottes in linnen cloth, and fixeth the medicines alchimicall, with divers other vertues, the which I will leave untill another time.

To make Oyle of Harts Horne.

YE shall take a Harts horne in the moneth of August, and file it to powder, then boyle it in water untill it be sufficient, then draw away the water in *Balneo*, and take that which remaineth in the bottome, and put it in a glasse with little pieces of tiles, and distill it, and thou shalt have a faire oyle, the which serveth for sundry purposes.

To distill oyle of a mans Excrements.

TAKE the dounge of a yong sanguine childe or man, as much as you will, and distill it twise in a Limbecke of glasse. This helpeth the Canker, and mollifieth Fistulaes: comforteth those that are troubled with *Allopecia*.

To make Oyle of the skull of a man.

TAKE the skull of a man that was never buried, and beate it into powder, then distill away the flegme with a gentle fire, and put it on againe, and distill it againe, and this you shall doe three times upon the feces, and at the last give it strong fire, untill the oyle be come forth: the which ye shall separate by *Balneo*, and keepe it close shut in a glasse. The dose is three graines, against the falling sicknesse. Ye shall understand, that there is also a salt to be drawne forth of the feces, the which is of great vertue against the aforesaid diseases being drunke with wine, as is aforesaid.

F f N f S.



The second Part.

Containing the ordering and preparing of
all Mettals, Minerals, Allumes, Salts, and such like:
for medicines both inwardly and outwardly,
and for divers other uses.

The names of the Mettals, Simples, or Medicines of this Science.



Ere will I welbeloved Reader, shew
thee for good will that thing which
many have sought with their mo-
ney and labour, and yet could never
finde it: especially for that I will
not have this worthy Science trod
under feete. Therefore wee will
write first of the names of the sim-
ples, and then of the names of the
preparations, and what they are.

Sal Armoniacke, that is a salt so called, the which yee
shall finde at the Apothecaries.

Sal Gemme, is stone salt, found in the Myne as cleere as
the glasse.

Sal Commune, is common salt that we eate.

Vitriolum, is greene coperas.

Calcantum, is yellow coperas, a matter like oker.

Alumen, is Allum: but there are divers kindes.

Sulfur Vive, is the stone whereout the other *Sulphur* is melted, and is greene of colour.

Antimonium is a certaine Minerall so called that ye shall finde at the Apothecaries.

Carrabe, that is yellow *Amber* or *Succinum*.

Tartarum, that is Argill or wine lees.

Saturnus, that is Lead.

Iupiter, that is Tinne.

Mars, that is iron.

Sol, that is gold.

Luna, that is silver.

Venus, that is copper.

Mercurie, that is quick-silver.

The names of the preparations.

C*alcinatio*, that is to make any of these mettrals as it were lime, with great fire sometimes, and other sometime with small fire.

Solutio, that is to dissolve and make as it were liquide like unto water, the hard or tough substance of any thing.

Sublimatio, that is a driving up, or ascension of the metall by force of heate into the top of the Limbecke, so that it may hang in the top of the vessell hard and dry.

Distillatio, that is to take away the moysture by the heate of the fire.

Digestio, that is to set the matter in hot water, or in horse dung.

Fixatio, that is to sublime a matter, so long that it will sublime no more, but remaine fixt in the bottome.

There are a number of other preparations, but wee will leave them because we have written sufficient for our purpose already.

To prepare *Crocum martis*, and such like which are prepared through calcination.

C*rocum martis*, or *Crocum Veneris* shall bee made in this manner: Take the limmall of iron, as much as you will, and wash it with faire water so long untill that the water run as cleare as it was put out, then put it in a glasse, and put thereon strong vinegar untill it be covered, and let it stand so two or three dayes close shut: then powre off the vinegar and dry the limmall well, then put it into a new earthen pot with a cover, and lute it very well round about with lime and haire mixt together: then set it in a furnace of calcination eight dayes and eight nights, so that it may continually stand red hot, then take it forth and grinde it on a stone, and if it grinde very smooth without any hard matter that ye can either see or feele, then it is calcined enough: but if ye feele any hard matter, put it into the furnace againe two or three daies, and then grinde it againe, and this order ye shall use untill it be fine as can bee possible.

This *Crocum martis* being so prepared, amongst all other medicines in the world, it is the most excellent that can be found against the bloudie fluxe, giving it in this order. Take conserve of Roses one ounce, *Crocum martis* one scruple, mixe them together, and let the patient eate it in the morning, and fast thereon two houres, and it will helpe him although he had had it never so long, or never so sore. It is also given above all other medicines in the latter end of a dropisie, and also against the fluxe of menstrue, and against bleeding at the nose, and all other fluxes. It helpeth those that spit bloud: it is excellent to stop the fluxe in wounds, and to helpe them and dry them, if ye strew the powder thereon, &c. Ye shall make *Crocum veneris* in the self same order aforesaid: but where ye took limmall, ye shall take the scales of copper: and ye shall note, that this *Crocum veneris* is not to be used inwardly, but onely outwardly.

Of the preparation of Alumes and Salts.

TAke *sal Gemme*, or common salt, and set them in a calcining furnace with a small fire, until it be red hot, the space of halfe an houre, and that it crake no more, then let it waxe cold, and beat it to powder, and let it melt, and let it stand till it be cleare, then powre it in a pot well nealed, and set it on the fire, and let it boyle till it be dry, and ye shall finde the salt on the ground as white as snow, the which ye shall neale once more in the fire, and then it is prepared.

The preparation of Allum.

TAke Allum and calcine it in an open vessell till all his moysture be gone, then make it red hot, and after a while put it into another pot with strong vinegar, and set it on the fire, and let it seethe drie, then set it on the fire againe till it be red hot, and as white as snow, then keepe it to thy use.

This is very excellent to dry up old sores if it be mixt with hony, and taketh away dead flesh without pain, &c.

To calcine Vitrioll.

TAke *Vitrioll* and beat it to powder, and put it into a new earthen pot that is unnealed, and set it in an oven somewhat warme till it be drie, then cover the pot close and lute it well, that no aire may come forth: then set it in a calcining furnace the space of two houres, so that it may alwayes be as red as the coals, and then it will be as red as bloud, then grinde it on a stone, and keepe it to thy use.

There is no corosive the which worketh like this *Vitriol* calcinated, for if ye mixe it with an unguent, and lay it on an ill ulcer, it maketh an Asker the which in all corosives must be loosed with fat or butter: but this corosive needeth

needeth not, for ye must still lay more therein, and leave the Asker in the sore, for the vertue of this *Vitriol* is so great, that it causeth the flesh to grow under the Asker, and when the flesh is enough the Asker will fall off, and then ye shall need nothing but to skinne it, the which is not commonly seene of other corosives: therefore I praise this for the best of all corosives.

To calcine Quicksilver.

Take *Aqua fortis* ζ ij. *Mercurie* ζ j. and put them in a glasse, and set it on the fire in a scarvell with sand or ashes, till the *Mercurie* be dissolved, then put it into an earthen pot well glased, and set it on the fire to boyle till it be drie, and stirre it alwayes with a sticke that it may dry the better, and when as it is well dried, put it in another pot with a cover that is very well glased within, then lute it very well that no aire may come forth: But ye must note that the pot must be top full, then set it in a calcining furnace with a good fire foure dayes and foure nights, then grinde it to small powder on a stone, and keepe it to thy use. For thou hast *Mercurie* calcinated, of the which we have spoken much in our pearle of Chirurgie.

This is excellent in all old sores, although they be never so evill, for it cleanseth without paine, and healeth them, that is, it cleanseth as long as it is needfull, and then it healeth, which is most strange to see: this eateth away all dead flesh, and preserveth that which is good and sound, and causeth the ulceration to heale in short space. Ye shall note that when we speake of *Mercurie* calcinated or precipitate in any place, ye shall take this.

To calcine Tartare.

Take good *Tartare* that is cleare and without filth, and stampe it to powder, then put it in a scravell that never was occupied, and set it in the calcining furnace, so that

it may stand but even red hot, and there let it remaine untill it be as white as snow throughout, then take it forth and keepe it in a glasse close shut, untill you reade more how that ye shall make this oyle.

To calcine Tynne or Lead.

TAke Tinne or Lead and melt it on the fire, and when it is molt set it very hot, then take an iron scummer and stirre it therewith so long, till it come to ashes, then take that ashes and wash it so long till that the water runneth cleare off as ye put it on, then drie it in a calcining furnace till that it smoke no more, then put it into another new pot with a cover, that is unglased, and lute it very well, then set it in the calcining furnace againe one whole day with a good fire, then take it forth and ye shall finde a Calx in manner white, but somewhat inclining to yellow. The Tinne ye shall calcine in the selfe same manner as ye did the Lead, but when ye burne it to ashes ye must give it great fire, but in calcining it shall not need greater fire then it was for thy Lead, and so keepe your fire untill it be as white as snow, and then it is prepared to make his oyle as we will shew you hereafter.

To calcine silver.

TAke Silver and dissolve it in *Aqua fortis*, then cast a peece of Copper into the glasse where the water is with the silver, and straightwayes powre thereon a good quantitie of raine water, and then the silver will fall to the bottome in a Calx: then let it stand so one night, or as long as ye will, and then powre away the cleare water, and dry the Calx on the fire, then wash that with warme water so long that it have no bitter taste of the *Aqua fortis*, and when ye have so done, ye shall take common salt prepared as I have shewed you before, and lay it in a Crucible the thicknesse of a straw, and then lay thereon your Calx

Calx of silver, and cover it with the same salt againe, then lute your Crucible with a cover that no ayre may come forth, then set it in a calcining furnace with a reasonable fire sixe houres long, then take it forth and put thereon faire water, and let it seethe two or three Pater nosters, and then the salt will seethe away, and the Calx will remaine sweet, which ye may prove upon the tongue: but if it be not sweet, wash it againe till it be sweet, and then keepe it in a glasse, for it is prepared to make his oyle.

To calcine Gold.

TAKE Gold and *Mercurie*, and make thereof amalgamy as the Goldsmiths do use to gild their silver plate: the which is made thus.

Take twelve parts of *Mercurie*, and one part of Gold, the which ye shall beat into very thinne plates, and then cut it in as small peeces as ye can, then take a Crucible and put therein the *Mercurie*, and set it on the fire till it begin to smoke, then put thereto the gold and take it from the fire, and stirre it together so long till that ye may see no more gold, then set it on the fire againe, and stirre it so long that the *Mercurie* be flowne all away, and then ye shall finde your Gold in the crucible like sand, then take that and put thereto as much prepared salt, and grinde them together on a stone as small as is possible, then put it in a glasse, and wash it with warme water so long till that ye see the Calx faire and yelow and sweet upon the tongue, so that it taste nothing of saltnesse, then it is prepared: and herewith will we make an end of *Calcination*, and write of *Sublimation*.

To sublime Quicksilver.

TAKE *Mercurie* and wash it with vinegar and salt a prettie while, then put thereon very hot water and wash it therewith, till that the water runne as cleare off

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as ye will put it on, then dry it with a cloth and grinde it with vinegar and salt againe, and wash it with warme water as ye did afore: this grinding and washing ye shall use till that the *Mercurie* be no more blacke, and that it be as cleare as a glasse, then take of that *Mercurie* one pound, *Salt* prepared two pound, *Sal Armoniacke* sublimed as I will shew hereafter one pound, grinde these salts together with the *Mercurie*, so long till that the *Mercurie* cannot be perceived: then put all the substance in a subliming vessell with his cover, the which hath an hole in the top: as I will shew thee hereafter in the next booke, if God permit me life. Then set it in a calcining furnace, and give it first a small fire till that the moysture bee flowne out through the hole of the cover of the Sublimatorie, the which ye shall know by this meanes: ye shall now and then hold a knife over the hole of the instrument, and then if the knife be wet there is moysture in the vessell, but when ye see that the knife is still drie, stop the hole with a stopple of paper, and increase the fire a little bigger, and let it stand so foure houres long, then increase the fire yet bigger, and let it stand foure houres: then make the fire so hot that the bottome may be all red, and that continue six houres, but let not your fire flake, then let it wax cold, & take that which is sublimed, and grinde it on a stone with two pound of salt prepared, and sublime it againe as yee did afore in all points, then let it wax cold, and grinde it againe with salt prepared, and sublime it againe. This grinding and subliming ye shall use untill the *Mercury* be as cleere as christall, and as white as snow, and then it is prepared, then keep it in a glasse till that I write more hereof.

To sublime Sulfur.

First before that ye will sublime *Sulfur*, yee must prepare him thus.

Take *Sulfur vive*, and grinde it to fine powder, then
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searce it finely, then put it in a pan with strong vinegar, and set it on the fire, and let it seethe a whole day and a night, but ye must put thereto alwayes more vinegar as it consumeth away, and still ye must skumme off the skum or filth as fast as it riseth, and when it hath sodden so in vinegar, ye shall seethe it two dayes in the urine of young children, and alwayes skumme off the froth, and put thereto more urine alwayes as it consumeth. This seething and skumming ye shall continue untill there rise no more froth, then put it in a glasse, and wash it with warme water till all the stinke of the pisse be gone, and that it remain as white as any snow: then drie it well for it is well purged, then take of that purged *Sulfur* halfe a pound, *Vitriol* calcined li. j. grinde these very fine together, so that the *Sulfur* cannot bee seene, then put them in a subliming vessell, and set it in the furnace, and give it first a small fire till the moisture be gone, the which ye shall know with a knife as I shewed you afore: then stop the hole and increase the fire a little, and so keepe it fixe houres, then let it waxe cold, and take that which is sublimed, and grinde it with fresh *Vitriol* and sublime it againe as ye did afore: this subliming and grinding with fresh *Vitriol*, ye shall use till that the *Sulfur* be as white as snow, and so cleare as a glasse, and then it is sublimed enough: therefore keepe it in a glasse close shut with waxe, till that we write more thereof.

To sublime Sal Armoniacke.

TAke *Sal Armoniacke* li. j. and as much limall of Iron, and grinde them together on a stone, then put them in a subliming vessell, and seethe it in the furnace first with a small fire, and then increase it so that the bottome of the pot may be red hot, and so let it stand halfe a Sommers day, then let it waxe cold and take that which is sublimed and grinde it on a stone, with as much salt prepared and sublime it againe: This grinding with new salt and subliming,

liming, ye shall use so long till that it be sublimed as white as snow, and then it is prepared : then keepe it to sublime thy *Mercurie* with.

To sublime Copper, which is a great secret.

First ye must calcine it with *Sulfur* thus. Take plates of Copper beaten as thinne as is possible, and cut them in little peeces as bigge as a peny or thereabout, then take a crufible and put therein Brimstone beaten a finger thicke, then lay thereon a bed of these places, and cover them with *Sulfur*, and then lay another bed and cover it with *Sulfur*, againe, and this do till the crufible be full, then set it in the calcining furnace halfe a day long with a good fire, then let it waxe cold and grind it upon a stone, and then put it into *Aqua fortis*, and let it dissolve : and distill away the water and make the powder very drie, the which remaineth in the bottome of the glasse and grinde it on a stone, with salt prepared : then put it in a subliming vessell, and set it in a furnace, and give first a small fire, and then give it a very strong fire foure and twentie houres : and then let it waxe cold, and in the vessell ye shall finde a greene powder light and subtile, but nothing like the Copper, the which ye had to sublime. Then keepe that in a glasse close shut with waxe, for there is no better medicine in the world then this for the Canker, the Wolfe, Fistulaes, and all such like sores, for this doth helpe them quickly : and when ye will occupie it in such sores, ye must straw it thereon, and lay upon it a wound-plaister : of the which I have written a number in my pearle of Chirurgerie, and it shall heale them how sore soever they be.

To sublime Lead and Tinne.

These two are sublimed with lesse labour then the copper : neverthelesse when ye shall sublime them, go
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to worke as thou diddest with copper, saving that ye may not calcine them with *Sulfur*, but as I have shewed you afore. And when it is so calcined, ye shall dissolve them in this strong water following: and when it is dissolved distill the water away till it remain dry: then dissolve it againe, and distill the water away againe, so that it remaine scant dry: then take that, and put thereto twise so much salt prepared, and sublime them together with a strong fire, and ye shall finde a white powder sublimed in the top, the which serveth to the same use that the copper serveth for: that is in all foule Vlcérations and filthy sores, &c.

How to make the said Aqua fortis to dissolve Lead and Tinne.

TAKE salt Peter, *Vitrioll Roman*, and *Sal Armoniacke*, of each one pound, beate them well together, and put them in a glasse, the which is very well luted: then set on the head with a great receiver, and lute the joynts well, that no ayre may come forth, then give it a very small fire twelve houres long, and then increase it according to art: but take good heed that ye be not rash with your fire at the first, lest that all the glasses flye in pieces: then keep it to thy use, and when ye will dissolve your Lead, yee must take for every pound of Lead, two pound of water, and dissolve it cold, for otherwise it would blow the glasse in pieces.

To make oyle of Sulfur, the which is a great secret.

THIS Oyle is made in this manner. First ye shall have a bell of earth, or a head of glasse like the common Stills of Tinne, the which ye shall hang up by a string: then take a plate of Iron of a finger thicke, and two fingers broad, and make it red hot in the fire, then lay it under the bell or head, and cast thereon Brimstone, and let it burne,

burne, so that the fume may goe within the bell, and this ye shall continue possible a whole day, afore that one drop will fall: but when ye see it drop, then continue till yee have oyle enough, and then hast thou a great treasure, the which keepe in a glasse, for it will helpe the poxe and all outward sores and ulcerations. And also stinking and filthy sores, the which will not be holpe. It is also excellent against the Rose, and against the pestilence, the which ye must use in this manner. Take water of Sorrell, of Roses, of *Cardus Benedictus*, of each ℥ j. Oyle of Sulfer ℥ j. mixe them together, and give it the Patient as soone as hee feeleth himselfe sicke, and lay him downe to sweate one houre, and let him not stirre that he may sweate the better, then dry him well with warme clothes, and let him rest two houres, and then if he have list to eate, let him have a cullus made of a Henne in this order. Yee shall boyle the Henne or chicken so long, that the flesh fall from the bones, then stampe the bones and all, and straine it with the said broth, then put thereto a good deale of Suger, and a little Wine, and let the Patient eate it with a very little bread: and then two houres after, ye shall give him the aforesaid receipt with oyle, and let him sweate thereon two houres, as is said afore, and this yee shall doe the next day once, and by the grace of God the Pestilence shall not hurt him. But when ye shall occupie it to the Poxe, or any other filthy sores, ye shall give it with water of Hops, of Cicorie, of Germander, of each ℥ j. water of Fumetorie, ℥ ij. oyle of Sulfer ℥ j. these ye shall mixe together, and let the Patient drinke it at seven a clocke in the morning, and let him sweate thereon two houres: then dry him with warme clothes, and then at night yee shall give him that portion in manner as yee did before, and let him sweate thereon other two houres: and this order ye shall use till they be whole, the which will be in very short time, so that it shall seeme miraculous, for his sores will presently be healed, although they were never so evill.

Against

Against the Rose, ye shall take the water of Sorell, of Purselane, and put thereto 3 j. of oyle of Brimstone, and let the Patient drinke it, and lye downe to sweate thereon, and in one day he shall be holpe, although he had it a long time.

To make oyle of Vitrioll.

First ye must have an earthen pot, the which holdeth about a gallon, and must be about a foot, or fourteene inches high, then ye must have a head of glasse, the which commeth just over the pit, then take Vitrioll and put it in the pot, and then set on the head, with a great receiver, and lute the joynts well, then give it small fire, as I have shewed you afore in the making of strong water, and when ye see that it will droppe no more, then increase the fire a little, and so keepe it till it droppe no more, then take away the receiver, and poure out the water, and set it to againe, and lute it fast, then increase thy fire by little and little, till that the fumes come forth: then keepe it bigger and bigger, so that the pot may stand as hot as the coales, and so keepe it untill that the head and receiver waxe cleere againe, but in any wise slacke not thy fire: for I have seene fire kept a whole day, after that the water was taken away, and never a droppe fell into the receiver, but at the last it came a pace, therefore leave not till it bee done. Then keepe this oyle very close in a glasse, that the spirits flye not away, for when it hath lost his spirits, it is good for nothing, but to corrode and eat away dead flesh. But when this oyle hath his spirits, there is no better medicine in the world against the falling sicknesse and Apoplexia being used thus: Take *aqua vite* perfectly rectified, without flegme one pinte, Oyle of *Vitrioll* one spoonefull, mixe them, and let the Patient drinke thereof every morning one spoonefull, and he shall be holpen, although hee have had it tenne yeeres, and fell every houre: and for Apoplexia ye shall give it in the said order. But if he cannot

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drinke

drinke it so, ye shall give it as ye thinke good, so as hee have it in his body, and presently he shall mend, although he had it a long time, and were lame over all his body. It is also excellent good against all hot fevers in the summer, for it helps them in one day, as I have proved divers times my selfe, and ye shall give it in this order. Take borage water as much as you will, and put thereto so much of this oyle, till it be sowre like Verjuyce, and thereof let the Patient drinke as much as he will, and then ye shall see the Patient holpe, and his thirst shall slacke, and also his heate. This oyle is also good against all foule and old sores, and to take away their stinke, if ye doe mixe it with water of Egremonie, till it be very sowre, and then wash the sore therewith. If ye mixe more oyle with the said water, untill it be as sowre as vinegar, it takes away warts if ye wash them therewith, and cause them to fall out without paine. It helps all scabbes if ye wash them therewith, mixt with egremony water as is aforesaid. If ye mixe it with Borage water, Buglosse water, and Mellise water, it helps the beating of the heart, which hath continued a long time.

To make water of Mercurie, which Paracelsus writeth of in his booke of Chirurgery.

TAKE Mercurie that is sublimed, as I have shewed you afore, and put it in a glasse, and set it in a furnace, and give such a temperate fire, as you may hold your hand over it a *pater noster* while, and that degree of fire ye shall keepe, the space of sixe weekes, but looke that ye increase not the fire, nor yet diminish it: then take that Mercury and grinde it fine, and poure it into a bagge, like unto an Ipocrasse bagge, and hang it in a moist place, and set a glasse under it, and the Mercury will turne into water, which keepe well: and when thou wilt occupie that water, thou shalt wet a linnen cloth therein, and lay it on such kinde of sores, as will not
be

beholpe by no other kinde of meanes : for it will take away their corrosives, and cause them to heale, although they were never so ill. And moreover, because that thou shalt know wherefore it serveth, ye shall note that it is good against all cankers, fistulaes, the wolfe, and such like, for it helpeth them all, though they were never so evill, as *Paracelsus* writes in his great Surgery in the chapter of the canker and such like.

To make water of sal Armoniacke.

TAke *sal Armoniacke*, that is sublimed seven times, and grinde it to powder, then put it into a glasse, that hath a hole in the bottome on the one side, and then set that glasse in another, and set them in a moyst Sellar, and then the *sal Armoniacke* will dissolve into water, and runne into the neather glasse, the which ye shall keepe close : in the aforelaid manner ye may make water of Allum, the which is excellent to dry up all filthy wounds, &c.

The order to fixe all things that are flying.

TO fixe any thing, is to be understood thus. Ye shall sublime it so often, as it will sublime no more, but will lye in the fire, so as the fire cannot consume it, and when ye will fixe any thing, as Sulfer, Quick-silver, or Arsnicke, or such like, ye shall doe it in this order: ye shall take Mercurie sublimed, or Sulfer sublimed, or Arsenicke, or such like, and put it into a subliming glasse, which I will shew you divers patternes, in the next booke (God willing) and set it in a furnace with a small fire, and then increate it according to art, the space of a whole day, and then at evening ye shall turne the glasse, and let it sublime up into the other end : and this order ye shall use with subliming from one end unto another, till that it will sublime no more: the which ye shall prove in this manner. Ye shall take a little thereof, and lay it on a red hot coale, and

looke whether it smoake or no, for if it smoake it is not fixt, but if it smoake not, it is fixt: but to know the very truth, ye shall take thereof and grinde it to powder, and then put it into a crufible, and give it as great a fire as though ye would melt copper, and then if ye see there commeth no smoake from it, it is fixt: but if it smoake away, ye shall put it into a new subliming glasse, and sublime it againe, then keepe it to thy use, till I write more thereof: for when you have your spirits fixt, yee have a great treasure, not to be bought with money, and principally of Sulfer fixt, for therewith ye may doe what yee list, for there can no sicknesse come unto mans body, but it may be holpe therewith. Also Mercurie being fixt, is such an excellent medicine against the poxe, that the like cannot be found in the world. But ye shall note, that it must not be occupied alone, but with other things, which I will shew you in another place. The Arsenicke and the *sal Armoniacke* may not be occupied in any wise inwardly, but onely outwardly, as ye shall here hereafter, and especially of the salt of Arsenicke.

To make Oyle of Antimonie.

IF you will make this oyle, you must looke diligently to your fire, lest ye spoyle all: then take a retort of glasse, and lute it very well, and put therein three pounds of *Antimonie*, and three pounds of *sal gemme* calcined, beaten together, then increase your fire according to art, three dayes and three nights, and lute thy receiver very well, which must be of the quantity of five or sixe gallons, or more, the greater the better, and then thou shalt have an oyle as redde as bloud, which is not to be sold or bought for money: for it helpeth the Canker, the Wolfe, *Nolime tangere*, and Fistulaes, if ye anoint them therewith: first the dead flesh will fall out without paine, and then it will heale, how sore soever it be, although it were forty yeeres old.

In summa, It is a most excellent oyle against all fores and venemous ulcers, for if ye anoint them three times therewith, it helps them, although they were so venemous as they did eate a hand broad in one night, as is divers times seene of the Wolfe, and such like ulcerations, that eate so, as it seemes a dogge had bitten out a great piece. These and all other ulcerations, which will not be holpe by any meanes, ye shall helpe them with this oyle in short space, so as shall seeme marvellous to behold.

How ye may draw forth salt out of all mettals: and first out of Gold, which is called Sal sapientium.

First, if you will make salt of Gold, you shall take gold filed into powder, and dissolve it in the afore written strong water, and when it is dissolved, ye shall boile away the water, till it remaine dry, then thou shalt put thereon faire water, and let it see the therewith three or foure houres long, and then poure it away, and put more thereon, and let it see the againe, and then poure it off againe: this pouring on and off ye shall use till the water have no taste of the strong water, but is sweet: and when it is so, give it great fire that it may dry well, then put it in a glasse, and set it in a calcining furnace, and there it shall calcine a whole moneth long, so that it remaine alwaies red hot, and at one degree of fire, then take and grinde it on a stone, untill it be as fine as is possible: then poure thereon good distilled vineger, and lay a cover over the glasse, and let it see the in *Balneo Maria* a whole day long, putting thereto alwaies fresh vineger: then poure off that vineger into a glasse, and put thereon more, and boile it a whole day as ye did afore, and this ye shall doe three times: then take that vineger that yee poured off, and distill it by *Balneo Maria* till it remaine dry, and in the bottome ye shall finde a salt as white as snow, which ye shall take and put thereon more vineger, and set it in the *Balneo Maria*, that it may boile the space of two

houres, then let it settle a whole day, and then poutre off that which is cleere, and then if there remaine any thing in the bottome, it is not enough prepared: then shall yee dissolve it in vineger againe, and distill the vineger againe as I have shewed you, and ye shall finde a whiter salt in the bottome of the glasse, which ye shall put in vineger againe, and let that boyle in *Balneo Marie* two houres, as I have afore shewed you, and then let it stand and settle, and then poutre off the cleerer part, and distill it in *Balneo Marie*, and the salt will remaine in the bottome as white as snow. But if there remaine any in the other glasse, yee shall not doe as I have shewed you, till it be all dissolved.

Then dissolve that salt in raine water three or foure times, and looke whether there remaine any salt in the bottome undissolved, and if there remaine none, it is well prepared, or else not, and it is called *sal philosophorum*, or *sapientie*, and when it is dissolved into cleere water, that the salt may remaine very dry in the bottome, the which ye shall keepe in a glasse close there, for it is a most excellent medicine against all diseases of the body, for it will leave nothing in a mans body that shall hurt him, but it doth drive it forth by sweate, and maketh the Patient as sound and whole as ever he was in all his life. It helpeth all outward sores, as the Canker, the Wolfe, Fistulaes, and such like.

This being taken inwardly, doth helpe those outward diseases most wonderfull: for it helpeth them in three or foure daies, and when ye will occupie it against such diseases, ye shall use it in this manner.

Ye shall take a viall full of Wine, and put therein two or three graines of that salt, for it is sufficient for any sicke person, for any kinde of diseases, then stop that Viall, and set it in warme water, untill the salt be dissolved, then give the sicke person thereof to drinke warme, and lay him downe to sweate, for it will cause him to sweate wonderfully, therefore keepe him from the cold in any wise, for that sweate will bring him to health againe, although hee were

were a leper, so that it come not by nature of his mother, for if it come by kinde, there is no helpe that I do know, yet neverthelesse this medicine cannot hurt, nor yet it cannot helpe him. But other sickneses, although they were never so evill or sore, it will helpe them. It helpes the pestilence miraculously in one day, and likewise the poxe in short time, giving it as is aforesaid in wine, and lay thereon and sweat, and then dry away the sweat with warme clothes, and when thou wilt helpe any outward sore, thou shalt lay thereon a wound-plaister, and let him drinke the said salt with wine morning and evening, as is said afore, and in short space they shall be holpen.

*The order to distill vinegar to make the
aforesaid salts.*

TAke good strong renish wine-vinegar, and distill it in a Limbecke of glasse, and give it first a small fire till halfe be distilled, then take it away, for it is nothing worth to our worke, then taste it on thy tongue whether it be sharpe or no, if it be not sharpe, it is not good: if not, keepe that small fire till the liquor come forth sowre: ye shall note that the worst of the vinegar distilleth first, then distill that which is last with a reasonable fire till it be almost distilled, but ye may not distill it all quite out, lest it should stinke of the fire and waxe red, for then will it not serve our purpose. Moreover ye shall note that it may not drop faster, but that a man may say a *Pater Noster* betweene.

To draw forth the salt of Arsnicke.

THe salt of Arsenick is a marvellous salt, but it is sharp and corosive, and the order to make it is thus:

Take Arsnicke 3 j. which is fixed, and dissolve it in *aqua fortis* made of salt-peter and allum, and when it is dissolved put thereon raine-water, till it sinke to the bottome, and

when it is funke to the bottome let it stand to settle, then powre off that part which is cleare, and put on more fresh water and let it seethe, and then let it settle, and powre off the water againe, and then powre on more: and this order ye shall use untill the water come off as sweet as ye put it on, then calcine it sixe dayes and sixe nights, then powre thereon distilled vinegar, and seethe it in *balneo maria* to dissolve, and at night let it settle and wax cleare, then powre off that which is cleare, and put on more, and let it stand a day to dissolve as I said afore, and then let it waxe cleare, and then powre off the cleare parts. This ye must do three times as is said of gold, and then dry it very well, and put thereon faire raine-water till it be dissolved, and when it is dissolved ye shall make no more fire under it, but let it wax cold, and then powre the cleare parts off, and distill it in *balneo Maria* untill it bee drie: and then you shall finde your salt in the ground as white as the snow: which is most excellent against the Canker, the Woolfe, and such like as cometh of wounds, &c. ye shall helpe them thus. Take of this salt \mathfrak{z} j. and put thereto \mathfrak{z} j. of *Unguentum fuscum*, and therewith dresse the sores, and they will heale in short time, though they were never so old. And therefore if thou wilt understand wherefore it serves, looke in the Chirurgerie of *Paracelsus*.

To make Oyle of Metals, and first of Lead and Tin.

IF you will make oyle of these two Metals, ye must first calcine them, as I have shewed you, and then dissolve them in the aforesaid strong water, and when they be dissolved let them stand till it be as cleare as a glasse, then distill away the water by a Limbecke till it remaine drie, and when it is drie, put thereon good distilled vinegar, and set it in *balneo Maria* to dissolve a whole day, and let it boile, and then let it waxe cold and settle, then powre off that part which is cleare, and distill it in another glasse, and when your matter is drie, put thereon other distilled vinegar

vinegar, and let it see the so long untill it be dissolved; then distill away the vinegar, and then put on more vinegar: this dissolving and distilling ye shall use so long untill the matter remaine in the bottome like oyle, then put it forth whilest it is yet warme, for when it is cold it is so tough as ye cannot get it from the glasse: This oyle so made is most excellent, for it helps wounds and sores in very short time: and moreover, there is no oyle amongst all the secrets of Physicke or Chirurgerie that heals a wound sooner then this oyle doth, for it helps them in foure and twenty houres, so as there be no bones broke or cut, &c. There is another manner of making of this oyle which is better, whereof we will not write in this place.

*To make Oyle of Copper, and of Crocus
martis, or Iron.*

THese Metals ye must first calcine, and then dissolve them in strong water, then put thereon raine water till the metall sinke to the bottome, then put to so much raine water till it have no taste of the strong water, then drie it well and put thereon distilled vinegar, and set it in *Balneo* to dissolve, then distill away the vinegar till it remaine drie, then put thereon fresh vinegar, and distill that away till that the matter remaine drie: and this order ye shall use till that the matter remaine moist in the bottome like oyle. This oyle is of like vertue as the other, and therefore we will write no more thereof in this place.

To make oyle of Quicksilver.

IF thou wilt make this oyl, ye must have *Mercury* fixt: or else it will not serve to our use: therefore take that which is fixt & put it in strong water, and set it in *Balneo* to dissolve, and set thereon a head, and when it is dissolved let it settle, & then powre off that part which is cleare and distill it in *balneo Maria*, and your *Mercurie* will remain in the bottome, then put thereon rain-water, and wash it so long

that

that the water have no taste of the strong water, but remaine as sweet as ye put it on: then put thereon distilled vinegar, and set it in *Balneo Marie* a whole day till it be dissolved, then distill the vinegar away, and put thereon fresh, and set it in *Balneo Marie* againe to dissolve, and then distill it away againe: and this order ye shall use till that it remaine like an oyle in the bottome, then take it forth and keepe it in a glasse close shut, lest it should lose his strength. This oyle is of as great operation in fresh wounds as the other aforesaid are: it is above all other against the poxe to be used outwardly, for it helpeth all sores that come of the poxe, if ye anoint the sores therewith and in the foresaid manner: Ye may make oyles of all Metals, but they are not to be taken inwardly, and therefore I will shew thee another order how you shall make oyles of all the Metals to use inwardly.

To make Oyle of Gold, the which is distilled through the helme, and it is to be used both inwardly and outwardly.

IF thou wilt make oyle of Gold, ye shall take his salt of the which we have made mention afore, and put it into a glasse with a long necke, and mixe the glasse fast with hermes sel, that is, with a paire of gloeing tongues, as I will shew you hereafter: then ye shall set the said glasse in a calcining furnace, with a fire so temperate as though it stood in the Sunne, and there ye shall let it stand eight dayes, and then increase the fire other eight dayes, till that ye see it begin to waxe yelow, and then keepe thy fire in that heat till that thou seest thy glasse all yelow, and then increase thy fire a little till that ye see it waxe a browner yelow: and when ye see that, ye shall keepe it in that heat eight dayes, and then if ye see it change no colour, increase your fire a little more eight dayes, and then ye shall see it waxe red, and when it is indifferent red, ye shall increase your fire againe eight dayes, till that ye

ye see it a browne red, then ye may give it a greater fire, for it is fixt, and no fire can consume it: and when ye have kept it eight dayes in such a great heat, ye shall let it wax cold, and if ye will make this oyle, ye shall grinde it in fine powder, and put it into a stone pot, and put thereon distilled vinegar, and set it in *Balneo Maria* to dissolve foure dayes long, then let it settle and powre off the cleare parts, and put thereon more vinegar, and stop the pot verie close, and set it againe other foure dayes in *Balneo Maria* to dissolve, and every day ye shall stirre it two or three times with a sticke, then let it waxe cold and settle, and powre off the cleare parts, and then put thereon fresh vinegar, and set it to dissolve againe, and let it stand and settle untill the fifth day in the morning, then let it waxe cold and settle, and then powre off the cleare parts, and if there remaine any thing in the pots bottome, cast it out, for it is not profitable for our worke, then wash the pot very cleane, and put therein the said vinegar that ye boiled afore, and distill it *per Balneo Maria* untill it be drie, and ye shall finde the powder fairer then it was afore, and then put thereon fresh vinegar, and set it to dissolve in *Balneo Maria*, as is said afore. And when it hath stood foure dayes, yee shall powre it cleare off, and looke if there remaine any feces or powder in the bottome, and if there bee any, you shall powre it out, and make the pot cleane, and put therein the said vinegar which ye powred off, and distill it away *per Balneo Maria*, untill that it remaine drie: then put thereon fresh vinegar, and dissolve it as I have shewed you, and then powre off the vinegar and distill it againe, and this ye shall use, untill you find no more sand in the bottome. But that it is all dissolved, and then it is prepared to make his oyle of, then distill that last vinegar away *per Balneo Maria*, untill that it be verie drie, then put it into a glasse with a head and a great receiver, the which ye must lute together very well, that no aire may come forth, then give

it:

it small fire foure houres long, and then increase it a little stronger, and so keepe it other foure houres, and then yee shall see certaine yellow fumes rise up into the head, then keepe thy fire in that degree, untill that thou seest the head waxe red, then increase your fire a little, untill that the head be as red as bloud, then keepe thy fire in that state, untill thou seest the colour begin to flake. Then make thy fire greater, untill that the bottome of the vessell be red, and then keepe it in that stay one houre, and then the head will seeme to be full of Snow. Then make the fire as great as thou canst, untill the head waxe cleere againe as it was at the first. Then let it waxe cold, and thou shalt finde an oyle in the receiver, the which is not to be bought for any money: For because it helpeth all diseases in mans body, both inwardly and outwardly: although they be never so evill, as the Pestilence, the Poxe, the Wolfe, the Canker, Consumption, the dropsie, and the leper, if so be it came not by nature of the father and mother. And the order to take it is thus: Yee shall take a pot of wine and put therein ʒj. of this oyle, and give the sicke thereof to drinke in the morning, and let him lye in his bed and sleepe, and then thou shalt see his wonders. And if so be that the Patient be full of evill humors, and that hee shall neede purging, it will cause nature to cast forth either by sweate, or urine, or by vomite, or downward, as long as the Patient shall have need, and then strait waies amend and waxe stronger: then if he had eate a whole Capon, and then if the Patient doe purge no more by any of the said meanes afore-said, yee shall give it him but three daies. For if he doe purge more then one day, it is a token that hee is full of corruption, as of the leprie, and the poxe, for those are so full of corruption, so that he cannot bee holpe in one day by nature. Therefore yee shall give it more then three daies, that is thus to be understood, ye shall give it him so long that nature purgeth no more, and that yee may see

see that the patient waxeth verie strong, for this medicine
worketh with the helpe of nature a long time after, and
therefore this medicine is precious, and of too quicke ope-
ration to give to any sicke person where no need is. But
as for the Woolfe and the Canker, and such like outward
sores, ye shall understand, that there is need of no other
helpe then the aforesaid drinke, as is said afore: and ye
shall lay upon the sore a coole leafe or lint, and you shall
see great abundance of foule and rotten bloud and such
like come forth: The which is scant to be beleaved,
and then those holes or sores will incarnate,
and heale of themselves with-
out fault.

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