

**Zoologia : or the history of animals as they are useful in physick and chirurgery. Divided into four parts; the first treateth of the more perfect terrestrial creatures. The second of birds. The third of fishes. The fourth of insects / by John Schroder.**

### **Contributors**

Schröder, Johann, 1600-1664  
Bateson, T.

### **Publication/Creation**

London : Printed by E. Cotes for R. Royston & R. Clavel, 1659.

### **Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/kf57g52g>

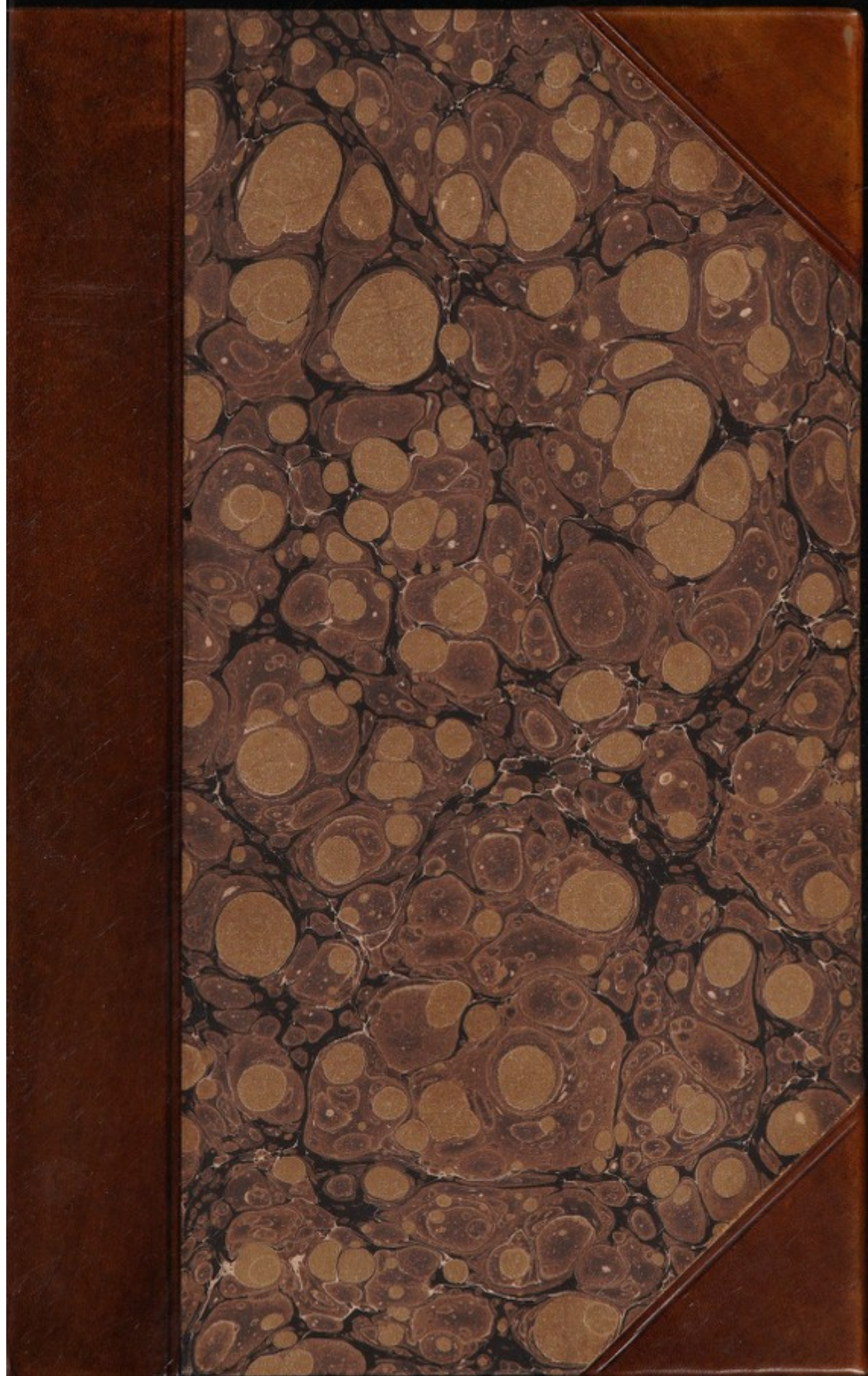
### **License and attribution**

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

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

**wellcome  
collection**

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



SCHRODER -- HISTORY OF ANIMALS-1653

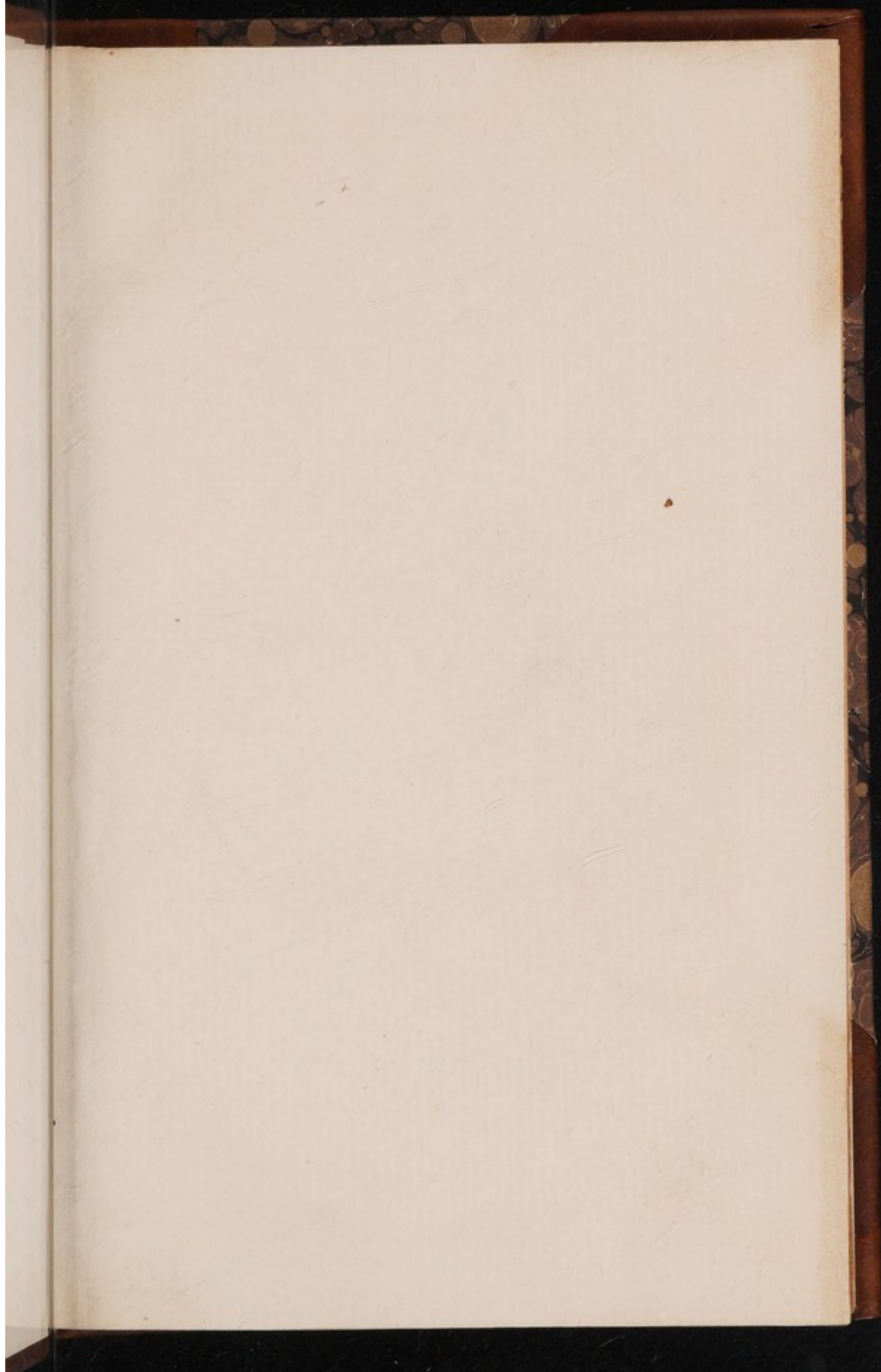


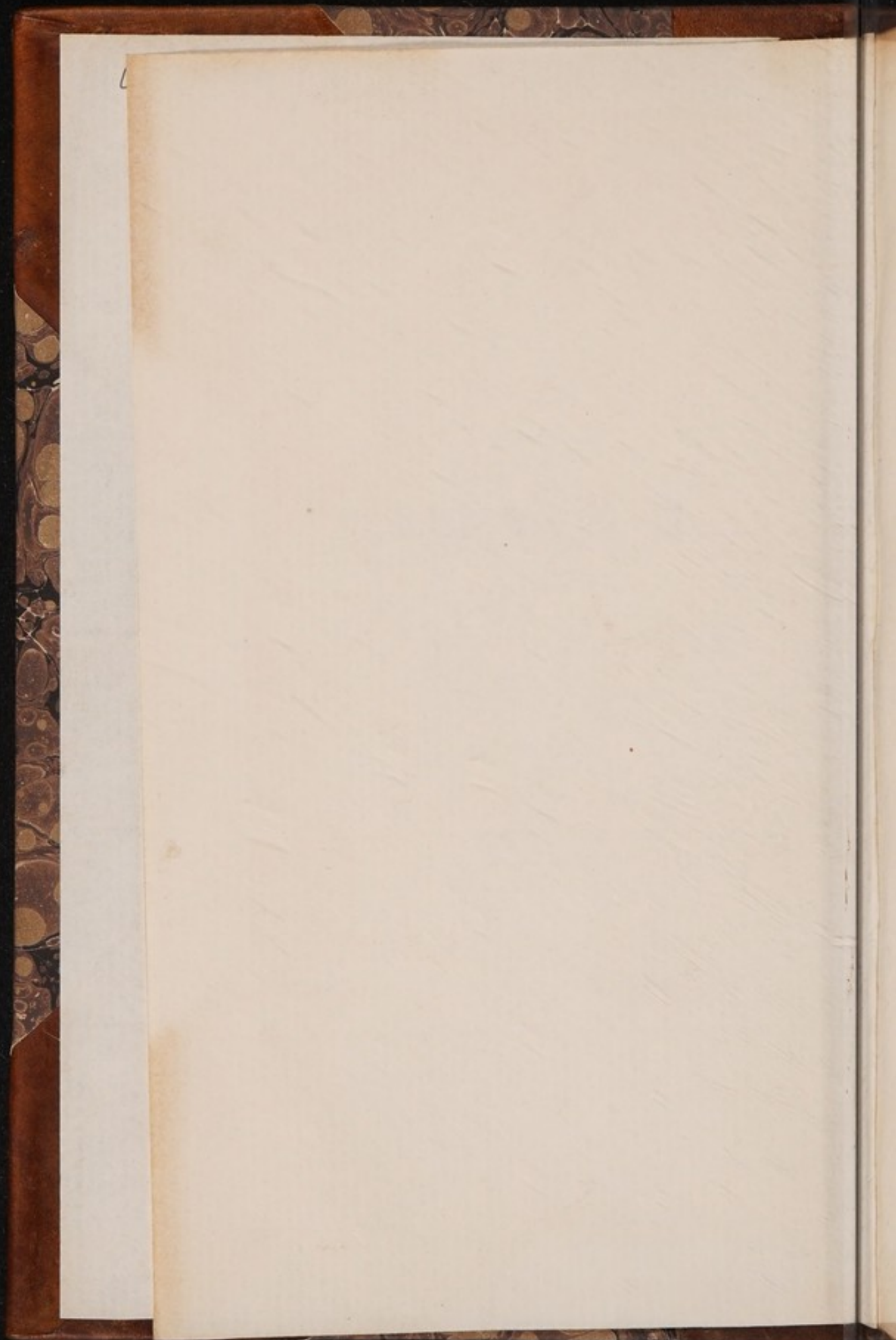




47299 / A

SCHROEDER, J.

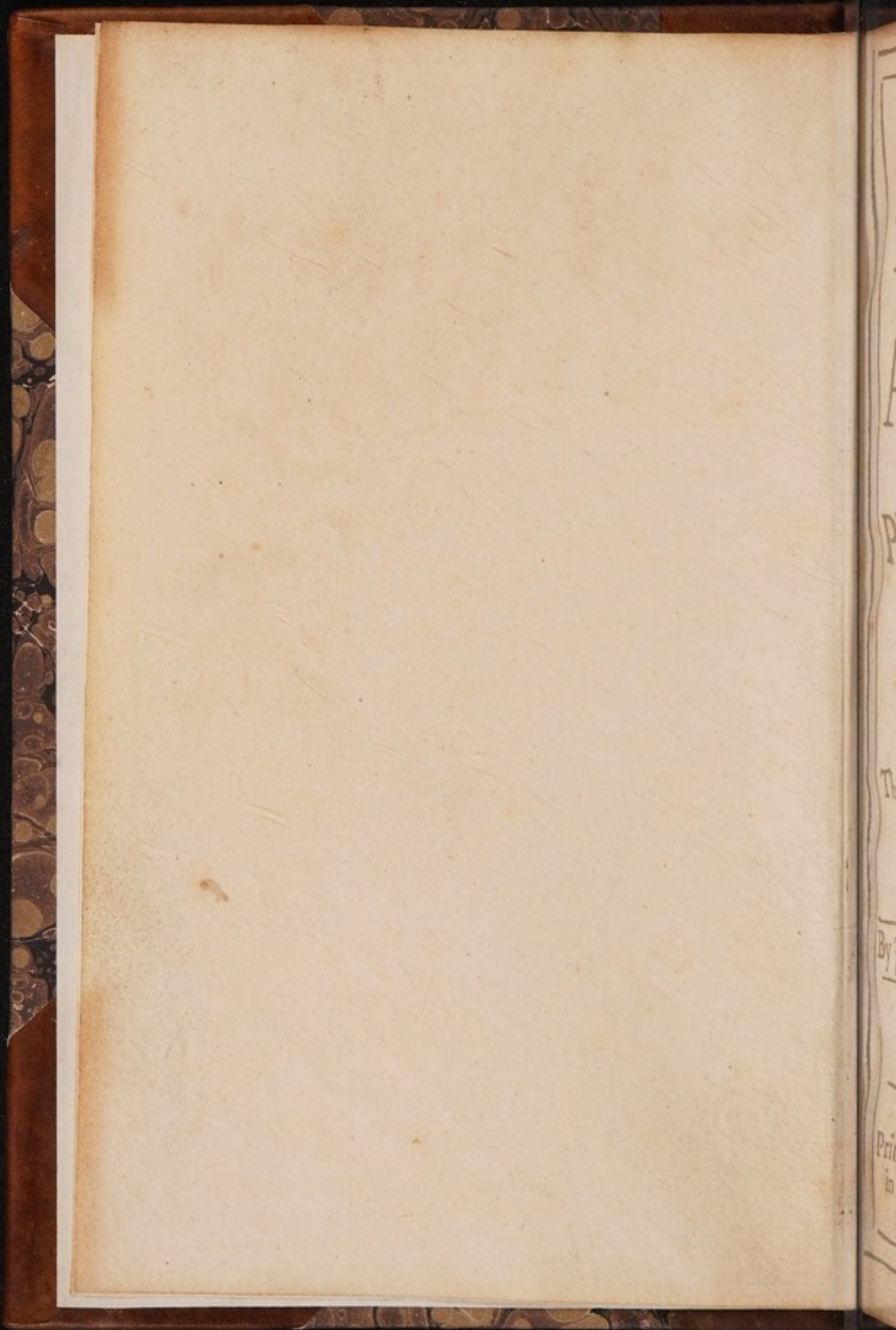




THE HISTORY OF THE  
NATIVE ANIMALS

Divided into Four Parts

Part I. Of the Mammals  
Part II. Of the Birds  
Part III. Of the Fishes  
Part IV. Of the Insects



A  
P  
T  
By  
Pri  
in

Z O O Λ O Γ I A:  
OR, THE *J. Grosse*  
H I S T O R Y  
O F  
A N I M A L S

As they are useful in  
Phyſick and Chirurgery.

Divided into Four Parts;

{ *First* treateth of the more perfect  
Terrestrial Creatures.  
The { *Second* } of { Birds.  
      { *Third* } of { Fiſhes.  
      { *Fourth* } of { Inſects.

By JOHN SCHRODER, Dr. of Phyſick.



L O N D O N:  
Printed by E. Cotes, for R. R<sup>ist</sup> at the Angel  
in Ivie-lane, and Rob. Clavel at the Stags-head near  
St. Gregories in St. Pauls-church-yard, 1659.

29441





endure the censure of all with Withers  
Motto, Nec habeo, nec careo, nec  
curo; and Bias his saying, Omnia mea  
mecum porto.

T. B.

The



In T. B. ob Schroderi ζωολογίαν in publicum  
patriæ bonum Anglicè redditam.

“ Ἰνδὸς μὲν ἀνὴρ πολλῶν ἀνιάξει⊕ ἄλλον,  
“ Χάρμα μὲν ἀνθρώποισι, κακῶν δεκτὴρ ὀδυνῶν.  
Ἦσιν ὁ Μαιονίδης, πάντων ἀνιάξει⊕ ἄλλων  
Ποιητῆς, Μύσησιν Ολυμπιάδοισιν ὀπιθεῖς.  
Ἄλλὰ σὺ γ’ Ἰνδῶν περὶ πάντων ἄξιός ἐστι  
Τιμῆς ἢ δὲ κλέυς, ἀγαθὸν πανδήμον ἔρξας  
Νεουλεῖ Πάτειδ’, ἢ δ’, ἦν μοι μὲν ἀρηγὸς Ἀπώλων  
Ἔειπ, αἰσιμαίμῳ τῶσδε πένε ἄξια μίτρα.

In Librum.

*Qui cupit amissam parvo reparare salutem,  
Quà gratum miseris nil queat esse magis;  
Perlegat hunc librum, quem tecum appellet oportet  
Selectum ingenii candidioris opus:  
Commoda ubi inveniet vel multi digna laboris,  
Commoda quæ multis non patièrè prius.  
Nempe salutiferi genus hic medicaminis omne est,  
Curandis agris quod satis esse potest.  
Hinc proprias promunt animalia quæque medelas,  
Atque homini ostendunt quam benè cuncta velint.  
Sive urat Febris corpus grassata per omnes,  
Sive oculi tristes Somnia non capiant;  
Sen noceat Cephalæa, graves Angina dolores  
Excitet, aut Ulcus vel Phagedæna premar.  
Denique*

Denique nil morbigenus est cui Pharmaca certa,  
Ac tibi parta levis, non dabit iste Liber.  
Utere foelici successu, & reddito dignas  
Authori laudes, tam bene qui meruit.  
Cui mage nil cordi est patria quam ut commodet, unde  
Solliciti metas hic posuit studii.

Hocque quod agrorum Fratrum conscripsit in usum  
Longius aeterno marmore vivet opus.

Gratitudinis ergo posuit,

T. N. *parlatos.*

THE

---

# The First Classis

Of the more perfect

## TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS.

---

### I. *Agnus*, the Lamb.

OF which these are medicinable ;

- |   |   |                                     |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The <i>lungs</i> both new<br>and also dried. | } | 3. The <i>wooll</i> .               |
| 2. The <i>gall</i> .                            |   | 4. The <i>bones</i> burnt to ashes. |
|   |   | 5. The <i>Runnet</i> .              |

#### *Their Vertues.*

1. The *lungs* preserve the feet from inflammation occasioned by the shooes, (laid on, see further concerning the Sheep.)

2. The *gall* is given against the *Falling sickness*.

3. The *wooll* (with the skin) helps the *Squinsie*, and mollifies other tumors of the neck (applied thereto.)

4. The *bones* burnt to to ashes *consolidate* wounds, even such as are of a more difficult consolidation.

5. The *Runnet* prevailes against poison, against curdled milk, and venomous bitings, (drunk with Vinegar.)

II. *Alces*, the Elk,

**I**S a cloven footed Animal, in shape like a Hart, but greater, by nature fearfull, and subject to the falling sicknesse.

Of this we have in Physical use,

1. The *hoof*.      2. The *sinews*.

*Their vertues.*

1. The *hoof* is famous for its specificall vertue against the *falling sicknesse*, both by preventing and also curing it, and that as well inwardly taken, as outwardly used. Inwardly is given its powder, and the preparations subjoyned. Outwardly a piece of it is inclosed in a Ring, and is worn on the fourth finger, so that it look towards the palm of the hand. In like manner it is 1. held in the hand; 2. is applyed to the pulse; 3. is put into the left ear; 4. is hanged about the neck that it touch the skin.

The Dose 10. grains to 20. and above.

N. 1. It is known by the pleasant smell, which it gives in fumigation.

N. 2. Authors report that every Animal of this kinde, is not troubled with the Epilepsie, nor all endued with the same property, but according to their age, sex, time, and also in regard of the hoof it self they differ very much. The hoof of the female hath not this faculty but of the male only, not young but grown to full age, and at that time when he begins to be moved with the desire of venery (between the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin, and her Nativity.) Some attribute more to the hinder hoofs then to the former, and some to the right foot (which is more common) others to the left. Some would  
have

have these hoofs at the aforesaid season to be cut off from the Animal while he is living. *Andr. Bacc. l. de Alce.*

2. The *nerves* are tyed about members subject to the *Crampe*.

*Preparations of the hoofs.*

1. The hoofs prepared after the ordinary or common manner.

2. A Magistery is made after the common manner with Vinegar (others chuse rather the spirit of Salt) and with oyl of Tartar.

N. This Magistery represents almost the colour of ashes.

3. Some distill a water of the marrow of the Brain, and account it a secret against the Epilepsie. See further in the Chapt. concerning *Man*.

4. It will yield an oyl, water and a volatile Salt after the common manner.

III. *Aper*, the Bore.

**H**E eats Acorns, Beechen nuts, Chesnuts, roots of Fern, Angelica, and such like.

Their Coition is in the beginning of Winter, their Parturition in the Spring.

These of this Animal are in Physicall use;

- |                  |   |               |
|------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. The grease.   | } | 4. The gall.  |
| 2. The tooth.    |   | 5. The dung.  |
| 3. The Genitals. |   | 6. The urine. |

*Their vertues in particular.*

1. The *wilde Bore* as he is very like to the *tame* and domestick, so he hath the same vertues but stronger. Hence the *grease* is received into the *Weapon Salve*. It is commended specially in mitigating the pains of

## The Medicinable Vertues

the sides, and in mollifying the matter thereof. It stayes the voiding of blood (drunk in Vinegar or Wine.) It is good for parts broken and taken with the Crampe (if drunk in Vinegar) It cures members dislocated (drunk with Vinegar of roses.)

2. The *tooth* or *tuske* is given specifically in the Pleurisie. It cures the Squinsie (anointed or used with oyl of Line-seed.)

The Dose is one Dram.

3. The *Genitals* and *testicles* conduce to the weaknesse of Venery, and Prolification.

4. The *gall* dissolveth the Evill.

5. The *dry dung* (drunk) is supposed to stay the casting up of the blood, which it also doth perform, being outwardly applyed.

6. The *urine* specifically breaks the stones of the bladder and drives them out.

*Preparat.*

1. The *tooth* prepared after the common manner.

2. Of it also may be made a *Magistery*, by dissolving it in distilled Vinegar, and precipitating it with Spirit of Vitriol or oyl of Tartar.

*N* The Tusk of the Bore is very mucilaginous, and therefore its preparation often waxeth hard in the bottom. This hardening that they may prevent, they use to set it to the fire a little while and burn it.

3. Some distill a water of the blood with cooling and moistning herbs, and highly commend it in an Atrophy.

IV. *Asinus*

IV. *Asinus*, the Ass,

**I**S a slow beast, melancholick, of long life, (living 30. years) foaling the twelfth moneth.

Of which these are medicinable ;

- |                       |       |                        |
|-----------------------|-------|------------------------|
| 1. The <i>hoof</i> .  | } } } | 4. The <i>urine</i> .  |
| 2. The <i>bloud</i> . |       | 5. The <i>dung</i> .   |
| 3. The <i>milk</i> .  |       | 6. The <i>grease</i> . |
| 7. The <i>skin</i> .  |       |                        |

The vertues.

1. The *hoof* in the Falling sickness is accounted nothing inferiour to the Alce's. (It is given every day for a moneth, to half a dram.)

Outwardly the *ashes* thereof are commended for dissolving the Evill, and healing kibed heels (anointed with oyl) for Consolidating the chaps of the skin, dissolving Apostumes, taking away the nail or web of the eye (dropped in with womans milke) excluding the dead birth (in a fume) raising up the Epileptick and Hysterick (by the smell.)

2. The *bloud* moves sweat. The bloud extracted from behind the ears, or out of the ear, and received in a linnen cloth, and the infusion of that cloth taken, is said to mitigate the fierceness of the melancholick humour, and to drive away diseases effected by witchcraft. Some use the same to a Quotidian.

The bloud of the foal of an Assc cures the Jaundise.

3. The *milk* nourishes and strangely absterges. Hence it is profitable in a Consumption, in diseases of the ventricle, in an Abscese of the kidneys, stone of the bladder, and ach of the gowt, for it maketh the belly

## 6 *The Medicinable Vertues*

soluble, abstergeth the urinary passages, provoketh womens flowers.

Outwardly used, it strengthensthe gummes, mitigates the pains of the gowt (the dung made with it into a Cataplasme) and procures a pleasant paleness to the face (if anointed.)

It is given from 4 ounces to 10.

4. The *urine* properly heals the diseases of the kidneyes, and also the scab, (mud wall moystned with the urine is applyed) Warts and callous parts, the Atrophy of members, and Palsie, and Gowt-aches, &c.

*For example.*

Take the urine of an Asses foal, the hoof of a she Assse burnt into ashes, knead them together, and add some grease of an Assse with a little *Indian Spike* for the better smell. Let it be made into an ointment.

5. The grease makes skars all of the same colour.

6. The *dung* stayeth bleeding, drunk or burnt, or applyed like a Plaister, or applyed to the nostrils

7. The *skin* in lieu of a Feather-bed, is said to drive away the frightening of children.

---

## V. *Bos*, the Bull or Cow,

**I**S an Animal commonly known, living twenty years naturally. Their Coition, for the molt part is in the middle of the Spring, or in the Autumn.

This Animal supplies us with these medicinalables.

1. The

- |                                 |   |                            |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. The <i>horn</i> .            | } | 9. The <i>hoofs</i> .      |
| 2. The <i>gall</i> .            |   | 10. The <i>wine</i> .      |
| 3. The <i>liver</i> .           |   | 11. The <i>dung</i> .      |
| 4. The <i>milt</i> .            |   | 12. <i>Little stones</i> . |
| 5. The <i>bloud</i> .           |   | 13. The <i>milk</i> .      |
| 6. The <i>marrow</i> .          |   | 14. <i>Butter</i> .        |
| 7. The <i>tallow</i> .          |   | 15. <i>Cheese</i> .        |
| 8. The <i>oyl</i> of the feet } |   | 16. The <i>pistle</i> .    |
17. The *bones*.

1. The *horn* is seldom used, yet have I seen the powder thereof given against the Epilepsie. It is also used in a fume to correct the contagious aire.

2. The *gall* of a Bull is preferred before the galls almost of all four-footed beasts: Specially it cures the noise and dolour of the ears (mixed with Womens or Goats milk, and put in with Cotton:) it moves the belly (in a Glyster.)

3. The *liver* is seldom used, in stead whereof, the liver of a Calf to corroborate the liver, for the most part is used in decoctions.

4. The *milt* is of chief use in Decoctions and extractions, for softning of the milt and suppression of the flowers of women. Some apply it outwardly to the milt.

5. The *bloud* inwardly taken brings singular help to those that have the Boudy-flux, and to internal voiding of blood. Outwardly it disperseth and mollyfyeth tumors, and cleanseth the spots of the face (if anointed therewith.)

6. The *Marrow* hath the next place after Hurts and Calves marrow. Besides the general vertues (anointed with wine) it refreshes trembling members, and helps hard sinews.

7. The *tallow* besides the general vertues is specially used to the Excoriation of the bowels, and Tenes-

mus, as also Ulcers and chaps of the lips, it cures Gowty and schirrous affects.

N. The best is taken from the kidneys.

8. The *oyl* of the feet is commonly used in mollifying tumors, in mitigating aches, and in the dislocation of the joynts.

9. The *hoofs* burnt into ashes, plenty of milk (being inwardly taken) in like manner they are used to drive away malignant air (in a fume.)

N. Mice are driven away by the fume of the hoofs.

10. The *urine* mitigates the pains of the ears (if it be dropped in with myrrh.)

11. *Cows dung* cools and dries moderately, disperses notably, mitigates pains. It is applyed with good successe to Burnings, Inflammations, the Gowt, the stingings of Bees and Wasps. In a fume it hinders the falling down of the matrix.

N. The common people tun it up in drink for those that have a burning Fever, or are tormented with the Colick, or give them to drink the juyce pressed out, and that with good successe.

12. The *little stone* taken out of the maw (in *March*) or out of the bladder of the gall (in *May*) cures the Jaundise; specifically lessens and wastes the stone (if drunk with wine) it performes the same if dayly it be put into the wine which is for his drink, till it be altogether wasted.

*Quercetan.*

The *stone* of the *gall* made into powder is an excellent Errhine.

13. *Cows milk* is thick, it nourishes well, and is good for the pain of the kidneys and bladder, it helps the Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Tenesmus, and the excoriation of the bowels (being drunk.)

N. 1. Milk

N. 1. Milk hurts the Splenetick, Hepatick, those that are subject to the Epilepsie, Vertigo, Fever, and Head-ach. And this is generally to be observed concerning milk.

N. 2. Cream with Camomil, Water-creffes, and Juniper-berries boyled in milk, help mightily the Scorbutick aches (in a Cataplasme.)

14. Butter heals moderately, mollifies, digests, mitigates, dissolves, loosens, is good for the dimness of the eyes, (put into them) &c.

15. Cheese new and soft, mitigates the aches of the Gowt, and the heat of the Liver, helps the standing forth of the Navill of Infants (applyed on the place.)

16. The pisle of a red Bull helps those that are troubled with the Bloudy-flux (made in powder and used.)

N. 1. It is believed to make women averse from venery.

N. 2. The spermatick vessels burnt, stay the flux of blood.

N. 3. This is the medicine of the Jews in the circumcised. *Forest in Chirurg.*

17. The bones are used of some for the strengthening of the bowels, and driving away the Epilepsie.

*Preparat.*

1. A water, called *The water of all flowers*, is distilled in *Balneo M.* or out of ashes in the Spring or May, of the fresh dung of a Cow feeding on herbs Hence there also comes an oil.

*The vertues.*

It cools, dissolves, it is used inwardly in the Colick, the inflammation of the Kidneys, suppression of Urine, Fevers, &c.

Outwardly it is applyed on pained places, as above-

abovesaid; it is also commended against cancrus  
Ulcers, &c.

2. A water of the bloud is made (in *May*) in  
*Balneo M.*

*The vertues.*

It mightily mitigates the Gowt.

3. The Decoction of the milt of an Ox is thus  
made; Take the whole milt of an Ox or Cow cut  
into pieces, one ounce of Cinamon grossely beaten,  
half an ounce of Cloves, two drams of Saffron, white  
Wine or Malmesey as much as is sufficient, put all into  
a capacious glasse, which being well covered must  
boyle 24 hours in a very hot *Balneo M.* untill the  
milt be boyled into very little bits, and there remain  
a great quantity of broth excellently boyled, and  
most fragrant.

*The vertues.*

This is a proper medicine for the hardnesse and  
obstruction of the milt and suppression of the flowers  
in Women.

The dose 4 ounces, continuing 4 or 5 dayes when  
the flowers used to flow. *Quercetan.*

4. The extract of the milt of an Ox.

*N. Crollius,*

Takes the milt of a young Ox, cuts it into thin  
slices, infuses it a few dayes in spirit of wine essenti-  
ficated with Myrrhe, afterward he dryes it in the  
aire, then according to art extracts the essence there-  
of with spirit of Wine, and for the more efficacy  
addes a few drops of the distilled oyl of An-  
gelica.

*The vertues.*

It dispatches the obstructions of the milt, and pro-  
vokes the flowers in Women.

The dose one scruple in some proper water.

*N.* It may fitly be dryed in an Oven.

5. The

5. The oyl of Butter.

6. The tincture of the gall of a Bull.

Take the galls of Bulls dryed leasurely in the sun, then extract the tincture with spirit of wine.

*The vertues.*

It is a most excellent beautifying medicine procuring miraculously a most pleasant whiteness.

It is anointed on the place and suffered to remain three or four dayes, so that they expose not themselves to the air, then let it be washed off with the water of the flowers of Beans, Water-lillies, or Knot-grasse, and the like. *Hartman.*

## VI. *Bubulus*, the Buffle,

**I**S like to an Ox in figure and nature, yet greater and more cruell, and black of colour.

Of which in Physick and Chirurgery we have,

1. *Horns and hoofs.*
2. *Tallow and dung, &c.*

*The vertues.*

1. The *horns and hoofs* cure the Cramp (a ring made thereof worn on the finger or toe.)

2. The *suet* and the *dung* hath the vertues of the Oxes, &c.

*Preparat.*

The *extract* of the *liver* of the *Buffle*, is made after the same manner that the *extract* of the *milt* of the *Ox* is.

*N.* It is accounted more excellent if the proper salt extracted out of the *Caput mortuum* be mixed with it.

*The vertues.*

It is of the same use with the *extract* of the *milt* of the *Ox*, but more efficacious.

The *Dose* is also the same. *Hartman.*

VII. *Bufo*,

VII. *Bufo*, the Toad.

There is a very great Antipathy betwixt *Toads* and *Spiders*; if a *Toad* be set under a *Spider* she presently descends with might and force to destroy him.

In Physicall use are,

1. *Toads* themselves.      2. The *Toad stone*.

1. *Toads* are dryed in the air being thrust throw the head or neck, and being dryed, are kept for use.

*The vertues.*

Though a *Toad* be a venomous and abominable Animal, yet shuns it not Physical practice; and that both inwardly, and also outwardly.

A certain Hydropick man despairing of recovery, used the powder of *Toads*, by which he experimentally found that the waters were vented by the urine, and he beyond all hope attained his health. *Petræus* in *Nosolog.* *Wierus* in *Observat.*

The Dose half a dram.

N. I allow of a lesse quantity.

Outwardly a *Toad* is applyed to biles (a little infused in Vinegar) to draw out the venom (which it so well performs, that it swels with the venom so attracted to it) it is an ingredient in Amulets ordained for driving away contagious aire.

By certain experience, it stayes bleeding at nose (if it be applyed behind the ears of it self, or be kept in the hand to grow warm, or put under the arm-pits, or appended to the neck.)

The same is the ashes or powder reported to do (sprinkled on the place affected.)

Applyed

(Applied on the kidneys) it is said to drive out by urine the intercutall water (tyed to the navill) it draweth back and restraineth hysteric fluxes (applied to the soles of the feet) it is thought to help the diseases of the head and heart, the Phrensie and Fevers.

2. The *Toad-stone* is like a bubble of water, hollow on one part, and convex on the other, of a dark pale colour, sometime black, white (which is better) green, of divers colours.

N. They are found in the fields, yet others affirm that they are bred in the heads of old Toads which live among brambles, and bushes, and thorns, but the greatness of some of them dissuade me from giving credit to this opinion.

*The vertues.*

It is commended as a Sovereign remedy against the Plague and poison. Yea some affirm that those who wear it, are safe from poison, and that by gentle rubbing it disperseth swellings occasioned by venomous beasts, and draws away all poyson. *Caspar Baubin de lap. Bezord. cap. 3.*

N. This stone is said to change its colour, and to sweat when a poysoned cup is present.

*Preparat.*

1. *Amulets* of divers descriptions.

The ashes of a Toad (a Toad burnt) cures involuntary pissing arising from the tearing of the neck of the bladder (hanged about the neck.) *Observat. Henr. ab Heer. 18.*

2. The powder is made by only rubbing, whereby *Toads* very well dryed are brought into powder.

N. I had rather have *Toades* burnt to ashes.

3. Salt may be drawn out of Calcined *Toads*, and be used in lieu of the powder in the Drop sic.

The Dose to grains iij &c

4. *Simple*

4. *Simple Oyl of Toads.*

Take living Toads in number three or four, boyl them one hour in two pounds of Oyl Olive, strain it, and keep it for use.

*The Vertues.*

It is very highly commended in cleansing the spots of the face, morpew and other affects or inveterate Ulcers (by the spotted signature the Toad is judged to avail against spots) it is to be anointed every day once.

N. I would prefer spotted Frogs.

5. *The compounded Oyl of Toads.*

Take Oyl of Sheeps feet as much as you will, let it boyl with Sulphur powdered, till it become a red Oyl; then let the Sulphur be separated from the Oyl, into which while it is as yet hot, let Toads be put and suffocated, and after pressing out distilled.

*The Vertues.*

It is most excellent in digesting tumors in the Dropsie.

VIII. *Canis*, the Dog,

**I**N medicine are used of this Animal,

- |                   |   |               |
|-------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. The whole dog. | } | 6. The dung:  |
| 2. The head.      |   | 7. The urine. |
| 3. The greafe.    |   | 8. The tooth. |
| 4. The gall.      |   | 9. The skin.  |
| 5. The bloud.     |   | 10. The hair. |

*The Vertues.*

1. The whole living *Whelp* laid on the belly, asswages the pains of the Colick, bathing in the Decoction of *Whelps*, and the greafe gathered from this Decoction, comforts Paralytick members.

2. The

2. The *bead*, viz. the brain pan burnt to ashes, dryeth Ulcers, heals the diseases of the fundament, chaps, and the swelling of the testicles.

Inwardly used, it cures the Jaundise.

3. Dogs *grease* is hotter than the rest, and it is inwardly used in cleansing and consolidating wounds and Exulcerations, and in a Consumption and dissolving clotted blood from a fall.

Outwardly it is good in asswaging the aches of the Gowt, and of the ears; driving away the nits of the head, recovering hearing, helping the Scab and Itch.

4. The *gall* of a black Whelp wonderfully cures the Epileptic, (being new and drunk with Vinegar, or given in powder.)

Outwardly it cleanseth the spots of the face (anointed with the dung of a Calf) it helps white specks of the eyes (anointed with Honey).

5. The *blood* is commended against the poyson of Witches, and it is said to be drunk with successe against the biting of a mad Dog, and against poyson.

6. The *dung* (called *Album Grecum* in shops) dries, cleanses, disperses, opens, breaks Apostumes, cleanses Exulcerations, and therefore profits in a Dysentery, Colick and the like.

Outwardly it helps the Squinsie (blown into the throat) malignant Ulcers (sprinkled on them) it softens hard tumors (in playster) it draws forth Hydropick waters (anointing the belly) it puts away Warts, (the ashes applyed of themselves, or with the Oyl of Roses.)

N. That is accounted best, which is gathered in July, the Dog being fed with bones, it being white, pure, and not stinking.

7 The *urine* helps Warts, cleanses the running Ulcers and skales of the head.

8. The

8. The *ashes* of the teeth (anointed with Honey or Butter on the Mandibles) facilitates the Tooothing of children, asswages the Tooth-ach, (being mixed in Gargarisms.)

9. The *skin* prepared mitigates the Itch of the hands, and mollifies the contracted sinews (Gloves worn.)

10. The *hair* cures the bitings of Dogs (applyed on the place.)

*Preparat.*

Balsom of Whelps compound,

Is made of Whelps strangled in white Wine and boyled with Nervall herbs, Oyls and Rosin into a Balsom.

This heals contracted members, mitigates the Sciatick and Arthritick aches.

## IX. Caper, the Buck Goat,

**I**S a Beast chearful, swift, proud, quick of hearing, greedy, &c. subject to Feavers, Plague, and the like, whereof we have in medicine,

- |                       |   |   |                          |
|-----------------------|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. The <i>horn.</i>   | } | } | 7. Little <i>stones.</i> |
| 2. The <i>bloud.</i>  |   |   | 8. The <i>dung.</i>      |
| 3. The <i>milt.</i>   |   |   | 9. The <i>urine.</i>     |
| 4. The <i>marrow.</i> |   |   | 10. The <i>bladder.</i>  |
| 5. The <i>tallow.</i> |   |   | 11. The <i>caule.</i>    |
| 6. The <i>milk.</i>   |   |   | 12. The <i>skin.</i>     |
| 13. The <i>Gall.</i>  |   |   |                          |

*The vertues.*

1. The *horn*, as also the hairs we use in fumes in the time of the Plague, as likewise to raise up the Lethargick and Epileptick.

2. Goats

2. Goats blood is accounted Alexipharmacal, it obstructs, it is good for the Dysenterick, dissolves concremented blood (dried and given) wasteth the Stone.

Outwardly it ripens tumors.

N. They feed at home for a moneth a Goat of a middle age (about four years old) giving him nothing but herbs proper for breaking the Stone, then they kill him when the Sun is entred into *Cancer*, and dry in an Oven the arterious blood, casting away the corrupt or mattery parts. *Vid. Disp. A. g. & Norimb.*

Of Goats blood no lesse thin of other kinds of blood may be made, a Spirit, Oyl (which is highly commended against the Stone) and a Salt: but excellent above the rest is an Antipodagrical Balsom of the blood, which as in manner of making, so in vertues agrees with that made of the blood of an Hart. *Vid. suo loco.*

N. Some of this make a Tincture most excellent against the Stone and concremented blood.

3. The *milt*: They bind the milt of a shee Goat upon the milt of the Patient for a day, and the next day they hang it in the Sun, or to the heat of an Oven, as much as it shall be dried, so much do they affirm the milt of the Patient to be lessened.

*Thesaur. Pauperum. Petr. Hispan.*

4. Goats *marrow* is sharper and dryer then the rest, and therefore more effectual.

5. Goats *suet* or tallow disperseth most forcibly, helps the Gowt, easeth the Strangury (put into the Navil) mitigates the pain of the Hemroids (in a Suppository.)

6. Goats *milk* nourisheth and cleanseth, it is very good for those that are in a Hectick Feaver, Consumptive and grown decayed.

The Whey thereof is more excellent then other

C

Wheys,

Wheys, it openeth, cleanseth, divideth, it is laxative, whereupon it is frequently received into infusions for purging of Melancholy.

7. The *little stones* found in the ventricle and gall are commended for their Diaphoretick and dissolving vertue.

8. The *dung* heateth, dryeth, cleanseth, digesteth, openeth, and is of a sharp operation.

The use thereof is in hard tumors of the milt and other parts, in swelling of the Almonds and Botches, in consolidating desperate Ulcers (strained with old Wine and applyed) in the Dropsie (it is applyed on the belly) in the Sciatica: being burnt it is of a more thin substance, and is available to all affects which need cleansing, as to *Alopecia*, *Tetter*, &c.

Inwardly it helps the Splenetick, it is used likewise in the Jaundise, in the suppression of the flowers, and the like diseases.

9. The *urine* of a Buck Goat is commended above all other for breaking of the Stone and moving of Urine (drunk hot as it comes from the Goat.)

It is useful also in the Dropsie, &c. distilled.

10. The urinary bladder dryed and powdered is said properly to heal the incontinencie of urine.

The Dose one Dram.

11. The *caule* mitigateth the fierce and boyling spirits (applyed hot) it is profitable in the Colick, Madnes, &c. besides it moves the Urine obstructed (applyed on the belly.)

12. The *skin* asswageth the Diarrhœa (the decoction thereof drunk) stayeth bleeding, and chiefly of the nostrils (the ashes of the hairs sprinkled)

N. A Kid is a young Goat not above six moneths old; as it hath the same nature, so the same vertues; with the Goat, which notwithstanding are weaker in respect of its tender age.

13. The

13. The *gall* cures a Quotidian (with bread.)

The white of an *EGGE* and oyl of *Bay* made into a *Pultise* and applyed to the belly.

X. *Capra Alpina* seu *Rupicapra*,  
the wilde *Goat*, or *Rock goat*;

IS a kinde of wilde *Goat*, like to the tame in greatnesse and figure, loving the high mountains, feeding on mountainous herbs that grow out of the gravell, and especially the black root of *Doronicum*.

Of which these are medicinable;

- |                        |   |                       |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. The <i>bloud</i> .  | } | 4. The <i>gall</i> .  |
| 2. The <i>tallow</i> . |   | 5. The <i>dung</i> .  |
| 3. The <i>liver</i> .  |   | 6. The <i>stone</i> . |

Their vertues.

1. The new *bloud* cures the *Vertigo* (if drunk.)
2. The *suet* helps the *Consumption* and *ulceration* of the *lungs* (taken with *milk*.)
3. The *liver* stayes the *flux* of the *belly* (the powder taken.)
4. The *gall* helps the *spots* of the *eyes* and *Nyctalopia*, viz. *night-blindness*.
5. The *dung* wasteth and driveth out the *stone*.
6. A *stone* is wont to be found in the *chest* above the *ventricle* (as *Bezoar* is found) of a different greatnesse, the greatest as big as a *walnut*, black and of a very pleasant smell, when it is broken.

Experience teacheth the vertues hereof to be excellent against malignant *Fevers*, *Poysons*, *Plague*, and the like, from whence they called it *Germane Bezoar*.

The *Dose* is from 15. grains to 20.

For prevention 4. or 5. grains may be the *Dose*.

---

XI. *Capricerva Orientalis*, the  
Eastern Goat,

---

**I**S a beast of *Persia*, and the *East India*, partly like to a Hart, partly to a Goat.

From this we have the *Oriental Bezoar-stone*, which is found in the said Animal (and chiefly in a part above the Ventricle, also in the ventricle and other internall cavities) of a different shape, ovall, round, and hollow within (the middle containing chaffe, hairs, or the like) of a smooth and shining outside, the substance compact after the manner of onyons, it is also of a different colour (for the most part blackish green, sometime more purely green, pale, ash-coloured, yellowish, of the colour of hony, &c.) of no smell, of a different greatnesse, and weight, most being lesse than a Walnut, sometime somewhat bigger.

**N.** There are also adulterated or false stones, made of pieces of stones and pitch artificially joyned together, as also of Chalk, the ashes of Snails shels, dry bloud, and the lesse Bezoar stones powdered, and made into a body with a proper liquor.

It is also made of Vermilion, Antimony, and Mercury compact and tincted, &c. by the help of fire, which are brought into use not only without profit, but with losse and detrimēt.

The notes or markes of its goodnesse every where observed of Authors are;

1. The form, differing from the form of the kidneys, or a Pidgeons egge, smooth on the outside, which is a signe of a fictitious or false stone.

2. The

2. The structure or frame, with many thin plates like onions lying one upon another, and all of them smooth, light, and shining; which notwithstanding others do disallow.

3. The hollow or middle, without all Heterogeneous matter, except powder.

4. The weight, lighter then others, heavier then some.

5. Mixing with lime, that is, if the stone moistned and rubbed on a wall, die it with a green colour (if the stone anoynted with quick lime (with which water is mixed) grow yellow a little after, if the stone rubbed on paper coloured with chalk make a green line: if the powder mixed with quick lime represent a pale green (which notwithstanding cannot be true concerning all.)

6. Friability and dissolution in water, which notwithstanding cannot but be proper to the false stone.

7. Liquefaction; that is, if a hot needle may be thrust into it.

8. Disparity of the fragments boyled with mercur or earth (*viz.* in hardness.)

9. Tryall or Experience.

Verily there is very great caution to be used in judging of the stone, neither is it meet to determine any thing for certain, concerning the goodnesse of it, without the concurrence of the marks. Yet the *Persian stone* is accounted the best.

*The vertues.*

It strengthneth, it provokes sweat, it is *Alexipharmacal*, and therefore is profitable in the Vertigo; Epilepsie, swooning, palpitation of the heart, the Jaundise, Colick, Dysentery, Wormes, Stone, suppression of the flowers, hard child-birth, Melancholy. But chiefly in the Plague, malignant Fevers and poysons.

It may also be outwardly applyed in the Kings-  
evill, that is opened in an ulcerated Cancer, and the  
like.

The Dose from 3 grains to 12.

## XII. *Capricerva Occidentalis*, the Western Goat,

**I**S a beast of *Peru*, like to the former, with horns,  
feeding on wholesome herbs.

The Occidentall Bezoar stone growes together in  
thin coats in the same places of the beast, as the former,  
without any heterogeneall thing contained in the  
middle cavity; it is greater for the most part than the  
Orientall, rough on the outside, of an ash colour,  
white, black, or dark green (which is best.)

N. They are accounted better, which are taken out  
of the mountainous Beast.

### *The vertues.*

It hath the same vertues with the Oriental, but yet  
is inferiour to it in goodnesse. It is found to be profita-  
ble in the passions of the heart, in poysons, Fevers,  
Plague, Quartane ague, whose symptomes it mitigates,  
Melancholy, in inveterate diseases, Wormes, Epi-  
leptie, and the like. Neither lesse is it good outward-  
ly in venomous wounds (sprinkled on Monard.)

The Dose greater than of the Oriental, from 6  
grains to 20.

N. This it hath peculiar, that it also a little moves  
the belly.

N. 2. There is brought a Bezoar stone out of *New-  
Spain*, but somewhat weaker then that of *Peru*.

## XIII. *Capreolus*

XIII. *Capreolus*, the Roebuck,

**I**S a Beast representing a Hart in body, having little hornes, fearful, pleasant, cheerfull, most swift in running, quick of sight as well by night as by day.

Of which we use in medicine,

- |                        |   |                      |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. The <i>flesh</i> .  | } | 4. The <i>gall</i> . |
| 2. The <i>runnet</i> . |   | 5. The <i>milt</i> . |
| 3. The <i>liver</i> .  |   | 6. The <i>dung</i> . |

Their vertues.

1. The *flesh* in meat is good for the Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

2. The *runnet* is good for the same (drunk in Wine.)

3. The *liver* is supposed to repair the sight of the eyes (eaten, drunk, outwardly tused or instilled) it stayeth bleeding, chiefly at the nose (the ashes blown up.)

4. The *gall* cleanseth the spots of the face (anoyned) cureth the white speckes, spots, and other diseases of the eyes (put in with honey) hindereth the ringing of the ears (instilled with oyl of Roses) assawgeth the Tooth-ach (after the same manner.)

5. The *dung* cures the Jaundise (drunk.)

N. In the vertues of other parts it agreeth with Goats, but yet they are stronger.

---

 XIV. *Castor*, the Bever,

**I**S an Amphibious Animal, living on fishes, and fruits, and barks of trees.

Whence we have in Physicall use,

1. The grease. 2. The testicles. 3. The skin.

*The vertues.*

1. The grease is specially good for the nerves and womb, for the Epilepsie, Palsey, Convulsion, Apoplexie, &c.

2. The testicles are called *Castoreum*. These being cut off and well purged are dried in the shade, and there are kept hanged up. They continue seven years uncorrupted.

N. 1. *Castoreum* is adulterated, 1. By Gum Ammoniack, which mixed with the bloud of a Bever and *Castoreum*, is made into a little bladder and dried. 2. The kidneys of a Bever is put into a bladder and drved.

But to finde out this fraud, these markes of difference must be observed.

1. The genuine testicles arise both from one beginning.

2. The adulterate or counterfeit testicles are for the most part greater.

3. The genuine testicles are of an unpleasant smell, strong, sharp biting and of bitter tast, of a brittle substance. Moreover the black and rancid is to be avoided.

*The vertues.*

It heateth in the third, dryeth in the second degree, openeth, disperseth winde, strengthneth the sinews  
and

and nervous parts and the head, stirreth up the animall drooping spirits, resisteth poyson, provoketh sneezing, it is anodyne, and moves Womens courses; from hence it is profitable in the Lethargy, Apoplexie, Epilepsie, Palsie, Vertigo, trembling of the members, defluxions to the joynts, suffocation of the matrix, the Collick both inwardly and outwardly used. Moreover it helpeth the noise of the ears, and difficulty of hearing (put into the ear) and the tooth-ach.

N. 1. In the suffocation it is used divers wayes, it is applied to the nostrils, tyed under the arme pits put into the Navill.

N. 2. It correcteth the malignity of *Opium*.

N. 3. The skin helpeth the Gowty and Paralytick (prepared and worn.)

*Preparat.*

1. The Oyl of *Bever* infused. *Vide Disp. August. & Nrimberg.*

2. The distilled Oyl.

Take *Castoreum* as much as thou wilt, dissolve it in Vinegar, or infuse it in Wine or its spirit, then distill it with a gentle fire in a glasse Retort.

N. 1. Rectifie it with Vinegar.

N. 2. The same proceeding may be in this, as in the Philosophers Oyl, imbibing red hot bricks, &c.

N. 3. The Ele&uary called *Diacastoreum*. *Vide Dispenstor.*

4. The extract is made after the common manner with spirit of wine rectified.

N. Others extract it with Vinegar, which being again abstracted, they do it again with spirit of Wine.

*Quercetan* useth a convenient distilled water, as of Balm, Marygolds, Piony, and like Antepileptick and Cephalick herbs, and infuseth it in *B. M.* 4. or 5. dayes.

The Dose from 5. grains to 12.

### XV. *Catus Domesticus*, the House Cat,

**I**S a lustful Animal, quick of sight.

Whence we have in use,

- |                |   |                   |
|----------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. The greafe. | } | 4. The dung.      |
| 2. The bloud.  |   | 5. The skin.      |
| 3. The head.   |   | 6. The secondine. |

The vertues.

1. The greafe of a lib'd Cat, heateth, mollifyeth, discusseth, and wonderfully helpeth the griefs of the joynts.

*N.* The greafe of a wilde Cat is best.

2. Three drops of the bloud (out of the vein of a male Cat under the tail) cure the Falling sickness (drunk,) also the bloud (drawn from the ear) anoynted upon the Shingles is not without successe.

3. The head of a black Cat burnt to powder, is a most excellent remedy for the diseases of the eyes, pin, web, specks, &c. if it be blown thereinto three times a day; as writeth *Misaldus*.

*N.* The poyson, which is attributed to Cats, remains in the head alone and brain, in no other part of the body, as that which is made meat of many.

4. The *dung* (with as much mustard, and anoyned with Vinegar) cures the shedding of the hair, and helps the Gowt.

5. The *skin* is worne to warm the stomach and contracted joynts.

6. They hang the *secundine* about the neck for the diseases of the eyes. They prefer that of a Cat that first hath young, and also black.

## XVI. *Catus Zibethinus*, the Civet Cat,

**I**S a strange beast, brought to our Coasts, and is of some nourished for delight and pleasure.

*Civet*, which is his excrement (or sweat) concrete together betwixt the testicles, is wrapped in a bladder, out of which being cut is the Civet taken.

### *The vertues.*

It is hot, moist, and anodyne, it is used frequently in the Colick (anoyned upon the navil) in the belly-ach of Infants, in the suffocation of the matrix (applied to the matrix or the hollownesse of the navil.)

## XVII. *Cervus*

XVII. *Cervus*, the Hart,

**I**S a beast of a very long life (living 100 years) most swift in running, casting his horns yearly in *April*, goeth to rut in *August* and *September*; and the female brings forth young the eighth moneth after.

From him we borrow for Physical practise,

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. The horn.          | 6 The blond.         |
| 2. The skin.          | 7. The teares.       |
| 3. Bone of the heart. | 8. The marrow.       |
| 4. Pistle.            | 9. The tallow.       |
| 5. The testicles.     | 10. The huckle bone. |
|                       | 11. The stone.       |

Their vertues in particular.

1. The crude horn and unprepared resisteth putrefaction, correcteth malignity, provoketh sweat, strengtheneth mans Balsome, whereupon the use of it is profitable in the Measels, Small Pocks, putrid and malignant Feavers, and other diseases where there is need of sweating, (it may be boyled in Decoctions, or infused in Infusions, because given in substance, it is in a manner cast out crude or unchanged.)

N. That is commended which is gathered betwixt the two Lady days, viz. betwixt the 15. of *August*, and the 8. of *September*.

Preparation of the horn.

1. Harts horn burnt, till after blacknesse it become white.
2. Harts horn prepared is made of the burnt, which is made smooth and small with some cordial water according to Art.

*The vertues.*

By its drying force, it resists putrefaction, it stayes fluxes of the belly, kills Worms, moves sweat, and it is a medicine very fit for Infants.

The Dose from a scruple to a dram and more.

3. Harts horn Philosophically calcined thus: The horns are hanged or put in the head, or upper part of a Bladder, which is filled with some quantity of water, then is there a fire put under, that the vapour being lift up by the force of the fire piercing the horns, may by little and little make them friable and white.

N. It is a work almost of three days.

It moves sweat, and helps malignant diseases.

The Dose to half a dram.

4. A Magistery. The rasped horns are dissolved in Vinegar, precipitated with Oyl of Tartar, or Vitriol, and made sweet by washing with water, then being dryed are kept for use.

N. 1. Others dissolve them with Spirit of Niter, which being again abstracted, they sweeten the Magistery left in the bottom. In the abstraction of the Spirit of Niter there is heed to be taken, lest the flame, which may easily happen, bring losse; therefore they proceed more warily, who on four ounces of the dissolution pour one measure of Fountain water, and filter it, and having filtered it, if need be, do precipitate it by instilling Oyl of Tartar.

N. 2. Others dissolve them with *Aqua fortis*, precipitate them with Spirit of Vitriol, and sweeten them.

N. 3. The Magistery precipitated with Oyl of Tartar, is yellow, on the contrary with any mineral Oyl, as of Vitriol, is white.

5. Gelly. Take shavings of Harts horn, digest them a while in common or some proper distilled water,

water, then boyl them and filter the liquor hot, and make it into gelly.

6. The liquor or Spirit which is drawn by a Retort luted, with the force of fire.

7. The Oyl.

N. See the description of the true Oyl of Harts horn in *Kester*.

8. The Volatile Salt.

Some digest the Salt of Harts horn fixed two ounces, with one ounce of Spirit of Wine, rectified twelve days, and then abstract the Spirit of Wine to the half, and keep the remainder under the notion of the tincture of the Salt of Harts horn.

The Dose from 5 grains to 10.

The Extract of Harts horn is made by pouring upon the branches of the horns, a proper water, and extracting the Tincture by a Menstrual digestion.

9. Water of the new horns of a Hart.

Take the tender horns of a Hart, having a bloody juyce in them, cut them into pieces, and distil them in *Baln. M.* or *B. V.* by themselves, or with a little good Wine until all the liquor be exhausted.

*The vertues.*

It is most profitable in burning malignant Fevers.

The Dose half a spoonful by it self, or with some proper water. *Hartman*.

10. The Oyntment of Harts horn anodyne.

Take a Harts horn cut into small pieces, let it be put into a kettle full of Wine, boyl it to the consumption the of Wine, then casting away the grosser part of the horn, let the remainder be rubbed with thy hands and add to it Oyl of Southernwood, Hypericon, Dill, Scorpions, Earth-worms, Nuts, Bays, Rue, Spike, Savine, of each half an ounce, Mans greafe one ounce and half, Castor two drams, Niter  
one

one dram and half, Euphorbium one dram, mix them according to Art for an Oyntment.

*The vertues.*

It is very profitable in the most grievous pains of the Scurvy and Colick, as also in the Paralytick and Gowty, and other torments.

2. The *hide*, of it is made a girdle which women use to gird their hips, and restrain the passions of the womb.

3. The *bone* of the Hart (there is a concourse of Arteries in the Bases of the Hart, which with age, and especiall in the time of their pride becomes harder and turn into a bone) it is especially good for the heart, and preserves it from malignity, it keeps the birth, and wonderfully helps those with childe.

4. The *pisse* is diuretick, provokes Venery, helps the Dysenterick and pained with the Colick (it is used both in powder and in decoction, yea it is good to give the water, wherewith the pisse is washed.)

5. The dried *testicles* drunk in Wine stir up Venery.

6. The *bloud* fryed in a frying pan stayes the Dysentery and Cæliack flux. It is also efficacious against poyson. It is commended in pain of the hip and side (boyled with Oyl).

*Preparat.*

Although out of Harts and Goats bloud, there may no lesse be drawn a Spirit, Oyl, and the like, than out of mans bloud; yet into Physical use chiefly come

A Balsome Antipodagrical prepared after the manner which is given concerning Mans bloud.

N. Of the said Animals, if the inwards, *viz.* the lights, hart, and liver, be cut into pieces and infused in the bloud, their more excellent Essence is together drawn.

*The*

*The vertues.*

It is of very good use in mitigating the Gout (anoyned) in contractions of what cause soever they arise, because by the vertue of the Salt, it hath a great faculty of resolving. *Glubr.*

7. The *tears*, viz. filth found in the corners of the eyes as hardened wax, of a smell somewhat grievous but at length fragrant (it is commonly called a stone) dry, bind, corroborate, move sweat, and are therefore highly commended against poyson and infectious diseases, and are said to contend even with the Bezoar in vertue.

Moreover they are profitable in the hard travail of child, and their vertue of late hath been found to drive out the dead child.

The Dose 3. 4. grains, *vid. Casp. Bauhin.* in his book of *Bezoar*, the 8. and 9. chapter.

8. The *marrow* is most to be commended of all, and excelleth above the rest in malignant Ulcers, and also in Ulcers of the legs.

9. The *tallow* is commended above others in mollifying tumors, astringing wounds, it healeth kibes, and mitigateth pains.

*Preparat.*

The distilled Oyl is made after the common manner.

*The vertues.*

It mollifies, it is a very great lenitive in the Gout, once or twice anoyned on a day.

10. *Talus* the *pastern bone* is profitable to the Dysterick.

11. The *stone* found in the heart, stomach, or intestines, is said to agree with the Bezoar in vertues: but chiefly the stone taken out of the matrix is reported to be preservative to a woman with child, that she miscarry not.

N. 1. All things are accounted the best which are gathered from an Hart in his lust, which is about the beginning of *September*.

N. 2. The tayl of an Hart is poysonous.

### XVIII. *Cochlea*, the Snail.

Those have the preheminance, which live in open places, and in Vineyards, and on sweet herbs, gathered before the rising of the Sun.

N. River Snails have the same vertues, but are seldom used. They are generated of the mud of the earth, they live on dew and divers herbs; they hate the Quayl and Heron, to whom they are made a prey and for food. There is an Antipathy betwixt them and Lizards, and Apes, for these so fear the presence of Snails, even their shells, that they crouch together, and for fear vent their excrements.

In Physical use are,

- |                      |     |               |
|----------------------|-----|---------------|
| 1. The whole Snails. | } { | 3. The fat.   |
| 2. The shells.       |     | 4. The slime. |

The vertues.

1. Snails cool, thicken, consolidate, mitigate, they are profitable to the nerves and lungs, and therefore they are inwardly used against the Cough, Consumption, spitting of blood, and other diseases of the lungs, and they are also used against the heat of the liver, and pain of the Colick.

Outwardly applyed they ripen and break Biles (called *Anthraces*) (either alone, or with the gall of a Bull) they consolidate wounds, chiefly of the nerves, they heal Ulcers, (especially of the legs) they mitigate gowty inflamations; they make the belly of the Hydropick, and the watery Rupture of those

D

that

that are bursten to decrease, (beaten with the shells and applyed), they restrain bleeding (applyed to the forehead): the froath of Snails laid to the fire without water, is said to help Fistula's.

2. The shells powdered are given to those that have the Stone, they dry and consolidate the chaps of the hands.

3. The fat (in boyling broth swimming on the top when it is cold) healeth the rednesse and pain of the eyes, it intercepteth the defluxions to the eyes (applyed to the forehead with the white of an Egge.)

4. The slaving slime (which when they are pricked, they afford) is emplastick and glewing, intercepting the flowing of humors to the eyes (in a Frontall.)

*Preparat.*

1. The distilled water of the flesh in *May* or *October*, in *B. M.* is reported to help the Consumptive, and to strengthen the Liver.

Outwardly applyed it beautifieth the face.

2. The ashes of Snails dry and thickened, dry up the chaps and roughnesse of the skin, stay the *Sinovia*.

3. The liquor of Snails.

Take red Snails, cut and mix them with equall weight of common Salt, and put them into *Hippocrates* his sleeve, that in a cellar they may fall into liquor: which is good to anoint gowty and pained parts, and to root out Warts being first pared with a Penknife.

---

### XIX. *Cuniculus*, the Coney,

**I**S a little creature, fearfull and very fruitfull.  
Of this we have in use,

1. The *whole burnt.*
2. The *grease.*
3. The *brain.*

*The vertues.*

1. The *whole Coney burnt*, cures the *Quinsie* (anointed with *Costmary*.)
  2. The *fat* is profitable for the *joynts* and the *hard sinews*.
  3. The *brain* is believed to resist *poyson*, otherwise answering to the *brain* of the *Hare*.
- 

### XX. *Elephas*, the Elephant,

**I**S a very rare beast, of a long life, gentle and docible.

His *teeth* are only used in *Medicine*, vulgarly called *Ivory*.

*The vertues.*

It cools and dryes, moderately binds, cuts, strengthens the inward parts, stayes the whites. It is good for the *Jaundise*; it chaseth away *Worms*, it is good for inveterate obstructions; it takes away the pains and weakness of the *stomach*; it heals the *Epilepsie*; drives away *Melancholy*, resists rottenness and poysons; It is used rasped in *infusions*, and the powder is given in substance.

The *Dose* half a dram.

Preparat.

1. Burnt Ivory called *Spodium*, and to distinguish it from the Minerall *Spodium*, *Spodium* of Ivory.
2. Trochisces of *Spodium*, *vid.* Dispensat.

N. Some commend Ivory for fruitfulness, yet seeing the beast is of a small issue and slowly brings forth (going with young two years) it is imagined rather to conduce to barrenness, and the retention of the birth, then to advance conception.

XXI. *Equus*, the Horse.

**W**Hence in Physicall use we borrow,

1. The <i>bloud</i> .	}	}	7. The fat of the neck.
2. The <i>runnet</i> .			8. The <i>hoofs</i> .
3. The <i>milk</i> .	}	}	9. The <i>hairs</i> .
4. The <i>dung</i> .			10. The <i>foam</i> .
5. <i>Lichenes</i> .	}	}	11. The <i>teeth</i> .
6. The <i>testicles</i> .			12. The <i>stone</i> .

*Their vertues in particular.*

1. The *bloud* (some would have it to be of Mares having been covered with the Stallion) is mixed with *Cauticks*.

2. The *runnet* is specially good for the *Celiack*, and *Dysenterick*.

3. The *milk* is accounted good for the *Epileptick*, *Consumptive*, those that *Cough*, and the *Asthmatick*.

4. The *dung* outwardly restrains breaking out of *bloud* (as well raw as burnt) expels the *dead childe*, and the *secundine* (in a fume.)

Inwardly it is taken in the *Colick*, and suffocation  
of

of the matrix, and in like manner in expelling the dead childe and afterbirth.

N. That is best, which is of a Horse fed with Oats not gelded.

5. *Lichenes* (callous excrements growing on the legs of Horses) are chiefly commended against the suffocation of the Matrix (a fume made below) as also against the Falling sicknesse and the Stone (the powder drunk.)

*Preparat.*

The extract of these is made of them dried, with spirit of Wine, or some other appropriate spirit.

The Dose from 5 grains to half a scruple.

N. *Hartman* makes the *Menstruum* of Balm and Wine of each three pounds, which he distils by a Retort in ashes upon two ounces of Amber and Jet, with a fire hot in the end, then he useth the water separated from the Oyl.

6. The *testicles* are a most present Remedy to expell the secundine (made into powder) they are also commended in the Colick.

The fat of the neck is fitly anointed on weak joynts.

8. The *hoof* expels the dead birth (in fume) it drives away Lice (in fume.)

9. The *bairs* restrain the flux of bloud.

10. The *foam* of the mouth, drunk three dayes, cures the Cough, abates the heat of the jawes.

N. Cold water falling out of the mouth of a stoned horse, when he drinks in a river, and suddenly taken in a platter helps sterility (drunk once and again.)

11. The *teeth* first growing are said to facilitate childrens tooothing (hung about the neck) they whiten the teeth (the ashes rubbed on them.)

12. The stone (called Hippolithus) found in the ventricle or bowels of some horses, as it is like to the Occidental Bezoar in figure and structure, so in vertues.

## XXII. *Erinaceus*, the Hedg-hog,

**I**S a Beast set with pricks, in the winter it is hid in the hollow of trees, eating mice, walnuts, apples, pears and the like.

Hence in use we have,

- |                                 |     |                           |
|---------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 1. The <i>Hedg-hog</i> it self. | } { | 3. The <i>grease</i> .    |
| 2. The <i>liver</i> .           |     | 4. The <i>ventricle</i> . |

*Their vertues.*

1. The *Hedge-hog* (boyled or made into ashes and drunk) helps those that pisse against their will, it is grateful to the stomach, and moveth the belly and urine.

Outwardly annointed it helps the shedding of hair.

2. The *liver* or the body also dried and taken with Oxymel is a help to the disease of the Kidneys, it cures the Cachexy, Dropsie, Convulsions and Leprosie. It dryes up the fluxes of the belly.

3. The *grease* most happily cures Ruptures.

4. The *inner coat* of the *stomach* is commended against the Colick (taken.)

XXII. *Homo*,

XXIII. *Homo*, Man and Woman.

**H**ence we have in Medicine, either from the parts of the living body of a man,

- |                             |   |                            |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. The <i>hairs</i> .       | } | 9. The <i>urine</i> .      |
| 2. The <i>nails</i> .       |   | 10. The <i>ordure</i> .    |
| 3. The <i>spittle</i> .     |   | 11. The <i>seed</i> .      |
| 4. The <i>ear-wax</i> .     |   | 12. The <i>bloud</i> .     |
| 5. <i>Sweat</i> .           |   | 13. The <i>stones</i> .    |
| 6. <i>Milk</i> .            |   | 14. The <i>Membrane</i>    |
| 7. The <i>Flowers</i> .     |   | <i>compassing the head</i> |
| 8. The <i>after-birth</i> . |   | <i>of the Infant.</i>      |

Or from the parts of the dead body of a man,

- |                               |                       |                                    |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. The <i>whole corps</i>     | }                     | 5. The <i>skull</i> .              |
| or <i>flesh</i> .             |                       | 6. The <i>masse of the skull</i> . |
| 2. The <i>skin</i> .          |                       | 7. The <i>brain</i> .              |
| 3. The <i>fat or grease</i> . |                       | 8. The <i>gall</i> .               |
| 4. The <i>bones</i> .         | 9. The <i>heart</i> . |                                    |

*The vertues of these follow.*

I. The *hairs* are commended for the growth of hairs (the liquor from thence distilled and anointed with honey) for the Jaundise (the powder drunk) for members out of joynt (the ashes anointed with Sheeps suet) for bleeding of wounds.

N. Some for a Quartain take the hair of the patient, and mixing them with other hairs dispersed on the body, put them into an egge, and having boyled it hard, cast it to be devoured of birds, by which means they would have the Quartain cured.

*Preparat.*

It is distilled by it self in a Retort in sand with no very strong fire.

II. The *nails* move vomit (taken inwardly both in powder and infusion) they are said to draw away the waters of the Hydropick (cut from the hands and feet, and tyed to the navill.)

N. 1. Some to cure the Fever put the parings of the hands and feet into an egge, and lay it to be carryed away of the birds. Others wrap the same in wax, and fasten it to the gate in the morning before the rising of the sun. Others binde them on the back of a living Crevise, and then commit it to the river.

N. 2. For recovering the strength they put the hairs and nails into the root of a Cherry tree, and cover the wound with dung.

*Preparat.*

Take the parings of the nails in powder one dram, Wine one pound, infuse them till they become mucilaginous; then filter it, and having added one ounce of spirit of Wine, keep it for use.

The Dose from one dram to 6 or an ounce.

III. The *spittle* of a man fasting is commended against the venomous bitings of Serpents, mad-dogs, and the like.

IV. *Ear wax* is accounted a most present Remedy for the Colick (if taken in drink.)

Outwardly it cures the stinging of Scorpions, conglutinates wounds, clefts and chaps of the skin.

V. *Sweat* is good against the Evill, if mixed with the herb and root of Mullein it be wrapped in a leaf, and made hot in the ashes, be applyed.

VI. The *milk* refrigerates, mitigates, ripens and helps the redness of the eyes.

*Preparat.*

I. The *vitriolated water* of milk.

Take milke and white Vitriol of each a like, distill

still them that the Pblegme may only ascend, the sharper spirits left behind.

*The vertues.*

It wonderfully helps the redness of the eyes and other inflamations.

2. The *butter*. It is an excellent eye-falve.

VII. The *menstruous blood* being dryed is commended inwardly for the stone and Epilepsie.

Outwardly it appeases the Gowt (anointed with beafts tallow) it is also said to profit in the Plague, Apostemes, and Carbuncles (a linen cloth applyed which was moistned in Vinegar, or Rose-water impregnated with the menstruous blood.) It extinguishes Erysipelas, and cleanses the spots of the face.

N. 1. That *menstruum* is commended, which breaks out the first time.

N. 2. For restraining the immoderate flux of the flowers, some put a cloth imbrued in the menstruous blood at a certain time into the root of a Cherry tree opened in the bark, and they again cover up the wound.

VIII. The *secundine* (or in stead thereof the navil of the childe) is much commended for the taking away of the strumes of the throat (calcined and every day given in water of Sothernwood to half a dram, the moon decreasing) for the Epilepsie and restraining Philtres, for expelling the mole and birch, and also for killing Animals, which through witchcraft are in man.

*Hartman* commends it against spots, marks, or moles from the mother. Others against the pain of the Colick (worne in stead of an Amulet.)

IX. *Urine* heateth, dryeth, resolveth, cleanseth, discusseth, mundifyeth, resisteth putrefaction, and therefore is of speciall use inwardly in the obstruction of the Liver, Milt, Gall, preserving from the  
Plague,

Plague, Dropsie, Jaundise. Moreover urine of the husband drunk, is said to facilitate the hard travell.

Outwardly it dryeth the scab, resolveth tumors, mundifyeth wounds though venomous, prevaileth against the Gangrene, looseth the belly (in a Glyster) cleanseth the scales of the head (mixt with Niter) restraineth Feverish paroxysmes (applyed to the pulse) healeth exulcerated ears (the urine of a boy dropped in) helpeth the redness of the eyes (dropped in) takes away the trembling of the joynts (in a lotion) discusseth the swelling of the Uvula (gargled) mitigateth the pains of the Milt (made into a poultise with ashes.)

*Preparat.*

1. A spirit volatile, a salt volatile.

Take the Urine of a boy (twelve years old,) who drinks good wine. Distill it in an Alembek in a hot *Baln. M.* then by cohobation distill it again upon the feces, and there shall come a spirit of urine mixed with its phlegm, which separate from the phlegm if thou please, and thou shalt have the spirit. This if thou elevate in the viall thou shalt obtain a most white salt.

*The vertues.*

It is accounted of very great force to expell the Stone (drunk with a proper liquor) but it stincks grievously.

*N. 1.* It is most famous for the blew tincture of the Emerald, to whose preparation it is a *menstruum* (with the phlegme.)

*N. 2.* *Libanius* rectifies it, and applies it to the Gowty, Asthmatick and to those that are troubled with the Stone. He injects it into the bladder by a syringe (but it is impregnated first with the essence of such as break the Stone; as for example,

ample, of the Crystal, stone of the Lynx and the like.)

2. Another way a fiery Spirit of Urine or Volatile Salt.

Take the urine of a boy that drinks Wine, as much as is sufficient, let it evaporate with a very gentle fire, to the consistence of a syrup; put this in a vial with a very long neck, and distil it in a cold air (that it may be condensed in the Alembek) in ashes or sand, and there will come forth a Spirit like snow heaving up it self, coagulable by cold, but easily melted by a little heat. *Oswald.*

N. 1. If thou joyn this Spirit to its purified salt, elixivated out of the feces, and make it volatile by some cohobations, thou hast an excellent *Menstruum* to draw Vitriol out of Metals, and specially out of *Luna.*

N. 2. The same Spirit (of Salt) very well purified by dissolutions and coagulations, if (for 8 days) thou digest in *Baln. vapor.* it will be dissolved: the dissolution if thou again shalt moisten with Spirit of Wine (8 days) thou art made partaker of a *Menstruum* fit for dissolving *Sol.*

3. A Spirit by putrefaction;

Take the urine of a childe (twelves years old) that drinks Wine, a great quantity, set it into Horses dung, or *Baln. M.* 40 days to putrifie, then decant it from the feces, and distil it by an Alembek (or bladder) in sand so long till all the moisture be drawn away by distilling, this humidity cohobate three times from its *Caput mortuum.* At length it being distilled in a Cucurbite, with a long neck, set it to the heat; yet so, that the Alembek may always be cold, so there ascends a spirit like Crystal without any moisture, rectifie the Crystals by dissolving them in rain water distilled, and by distilling them

them in a Vial as before, six times, always pouring on new rain water distilled; afterward digest the Crystals in an Hermetical vial, shut 15 days, with a gentle fire, until they change into a most clear liquor.

N. 1. *Sennertus* from the Urine defecated after the said manner, by distilling, draws at least a fourth or sixth part, it being sublimated after the said manner, with a gentle heat in a glasse, with a long neck.

N. 2. Others distil the Urine putrified in a Cucurbit, whose orifice they stop with a threefold paper imbrewed with Oyl, or a Sponge moistned in like manner, by which the fiery Spirit of the Urine only may passe.

N. 3. Because Urine by distilling doth easily boyl over, thou must warily use the fire.

N. 4. Some to correct the stench (which also by the aforesaid manner is in some manner corrected) pour on the Spirit of Wine, and again abstract it with a gentle fire; and they do it often, always pouring on new Spirit of Wine: but the Salt of Urine by this means corrected, deserves to be called not the simple Salt of Urine, but rather the *Magisterium*, that is, Salt of Urine impregnated with Salt of Wine. See concerning these distillations *Hartman* in his *Prax.* and upon *Crollius*, *Sennertus* in his *Instit. kest.* in his first book and second chapter, fourth book, and twenty fourth chapter, &c.

*The vertues.*

It is an excellent Anodyne in aches (if rubbed on with some convenient liquor) it opens also the tartareous obstructions of the bowels and Mesentery, whence the use of it might be great in the Scurvy, Hypochondriack, Cachexy, yellow and black Jaundise; it wasts the stone of the kidneys and of the bladder,

bladder, and mitigates the pains arising from thence, &c. The same Salt if it be dissolved in spirit of Vitriol, and again distilled in sand, there comes a liquor most efficacious in the Epilepsie. The same spirit very well purified (dissolving it often in rain water, and distilling it) and joyned with spirit of Wine, of each alike, dissolveth Sol, whence is potable Sol.

4. The Antepileptick Spirit of Urine is made of Urine, and twice as much Vitriol digested and distilled.

N. *Quercetan*. Of the signature of things describes it in many words, and by the same labor draws it in *Baln. M*.

1. An Ophthalmick Phlegm (first coming out).

2. An Antipodagrick.

3. By a Retort, an Icy spirit, *i. e.* coagulable, which he highly commendeth to open the obstructions of the liver, and milt, to provoke urine and dissolve the stone; as also to allay Inflammations and Gangrenes.

5. The Magistery of Urine;

Take Urine putrified (as already said) and cleared from the dregs, distil it with a gentle fire out of *B. M.* until all the phlegm be come forth, then cease, and rectifie the Spirit out of a Vial with a long neck, so shalt thou have a Volatile salt; which gather, and the phlegm cast away. Distil the remainder out of sand, and there shall ascend a Volatile salt out of the Colcothar; elixivate the fixed salt, and coagulate it to drynesse, and being mixt with thrice as much clay, and made into balls (after the balls be dryed) distil by a Retort (as the spirit of Salt is distilled) upon this spirit pour the former spirit by drops on the Volatile Salt, until the crack cease, then give fire of Sublimation in sand, and there shall

shall be sublimed a most excellent Salt of Urine, and pleasant to the sight.

*The vertues.*

This Sublimate works more efficaciously then the former, by cutting the Tartar of the whole body, and expelling it by sweat, urine, or the belly: it cures many diseases arising from thence, or at least eases them, as are Atrophy, &c. it preserves also from the pain of the Stone (if it be taken every moneth before the new Moon.)

The Dose 7. 8. 9. 10. grains in a convenient liquor.

The dayly use thereof may be continued for some time.

6. The Oyl of *Ludus*;

That is to say, of the tartareous matter, which sticketh to the Chamber-pot, is made by calcining and by dissolving in a moist place.

*The vertues.*

It is excellent to dissolve the Stone.

The Dose is one scruple.

X. The *ordure* mollifies, procures matter, and is Anodyne. It is of notable use to mitigate dolors from Incantations (applyed on the place) to procure matter in Plague sores, to cure the Squinsie (dryed, powdered, and anointed on with Honey) to remedy the Inflammations of wounds. Moreover, it is inwardly used of many in the Squinsie (burnt and given to drink) in Fevers to prevent the fits (taken in the manner). The Dose two drams in the Epilepsie (which as the report is, the first ordure of an Infant dryed and powdered, and given for many days, doth pull up by the roots.)

*Preparat.*

1. The distilled water is made with the Oyl with one and the same labour.

*The*

*The vertues.*

It is said to cure the nayl or web of the eye, and other diseases of the white of the eye, (one or two drops instilled) to procure a good colour to the face, to beget hairs, to cure corroding Ulcers and Fistulaes, and to take away the skars of the hands.

It is accounted inwardly to profit those that have the Falling-sickness and the Dropsie, it drives out the Stone of the reyns and bladder, and helps the bitings of a mad Dog, and of venomous beasts.

## 2. The Oyl.

Take the ordure of a young man (not a boy) as much as you will, let be it dryed in the air, or in an Oven, with an easie fire; then distil it by an Alembeck first with a gentle fire, so there shall come forth a phlegm, and at length with the white Spirits an Oyl; let both be rectified by *B. M.*

*Poterius* makes it thus.

Take a great quantity of mans ordure, let it putrifie of it self, and be turned into certain little creatures, and then let it passe almost into air. This ordure thus prepared, distil out of a Retort, first with an easie fire, after with a stronger, so there shall come forth an Oyl and water.

*N.* The strong smell of both is taken away by repeated rectifications and cohobations.

*The vertues.*

It helps sores of the Head, Erysipelas ulcerated, Tettors (anoointed), it easeth pains of the Gout, it cures and mortifies the Cancer.

Inwardly it cures the Jaundise.

3. The Western Civet is nothing else but ordure brought to a sweetnesse by digestion, by which it resembles Civet.

*XI.* The seed or sperm; we finde this used of many,

not

not only to unloose the bewitched ligature of Venus, but also thereof a Magnetick Mummy made, by which the heat of love is procured. Moreover from hence doth *Paracelsus* feign his *homunculus*, or little man.

XII. The *bloud* (fresh and drunk hot) is said to avail against the Epilepsie, if being drunk there be used a more violent motion and swift pace to the breaking out of sweat. It stays all bleeding (drunk new, or made into powder.) Moreover outwardly it heals the eruption of blood, especially at the nostrils (the powder put up, or the fresh blood anointed on the fore-head, that there it may be dried.)

N. 1. The drinking of the blood requires great caution, because it not only brings a Truculency to the takers, but also the Epilepsie.

N. 2. The blood of a child-bed woman heals the running scab (being fresh, and anointed once or twice with the secundine.)

*Preparat.*

1. The water distilled is made with one labour with the Oyl.

*The vertues.*

It is profitable in Consumptive and withered bodies; (an ounce drunk and rubbed on the members) it is good in cleansing and healing Fistulaes, and cooling burnt places.

N. There is also distilled a water of blood, and womans milk, of each a like quantity, and it is commended for taking away the spots of the skin.

2. The Oyl distilled.

Take a great quantity of young mens blood (extracted in the Spring) Alcohol, of Wine one third part, the vials wel closed, digest in Horses dung 40 days, then  
distil

distill it in an Alembick out of ashes, and with the water there comes forth an Oyl, rectifie both, the water by M. B. the Oyl by a Retort out of ashes, distilling it 9 or 10 times.

*The vertues.*

It is very much commended for rooting out the Epilepsie (if half a scruple thereof be taken every day for a whole moneth, beginning at the new of the Moon, and afterward every new Moon once in a year a scruple) for the Palsey, Apoplexy, Lungs ulcerated, Pleurisie.

N. The distillation of mans bloud is not found ordered after the same manner.

For some distil it fresh and as yet hot, and that two ways of it self, and without addition, and with some part of spirit of Wine rectified mixt with it.

Others distil it not fresh and new, but either dreyed or digested for some time: some make the digestion of the bloud alone (adding a little salt) others of the bloud with spirit of Wine rectified.

The Anatomy of bloud affords first a water, 2. A Spirit, that is, water rectified, 3. An Oyl, that is, a thicker liquor. 4. A Volatile Salt. 5. A fixed Salt: but we mention only the more usual.

3. The Oyl rectified.

Take the bloud of a healthful young man drawn from a vein in *May*, receive it in a Cucurbit that only a fourth part be filled, then let it be kept in the vessel being shut, in an indifferent heat, that by the swelling of the bloud, the whole Cucurbit may be filled, then let the Distillation be made, and first comes forth a water (of no great vertue unless had being more fully wrought, it is used of some to extract the Salt) let the rest be driven out by a Retort in ashes, the joynts well closed. Let that which is distilled be poured again upon the feces,

and cohobation be made nine times, that a red colour may follow.

N. In distilling, observe that thou burn not the feces with too much fire, and bring them to a coal; and therefore thou must only distil them to drynesse.

*The vertues.*

It is accounted of very great force to refresh the sick.

4. An Antipodagrical Balsome, or Oyl of Mans blood Alcasitated: It is made after the same manner.

Take mans blood, while it is hot, one measure, putrefie it 9 days, then distil it out of sand by degrees; first with an easie fire, then with a stronger by a Retort, and there shall come forth a red Oyl and stinking, the Volatile Salt sticking to the joynts of the neck. Rectifie the Oyl by the Colcothar out of a Cucurbit with the heat of sand, distilling it often from the fresh Colcothar; at length dissolve the Salt in this corrected Oyl, and keep it for use.

*The vertues.*

It is of wonderful force in the Gout, anoynted twice or thrice a day for six days together. It appeaseth the pain, the tumor and rednesse vanishing away.

N. Of like vertue is the Balsom drawn from the blood of Goats and Harts, in which it is requisite to add the bowels, viz. the lights, heart and liver.

5. An Antepileptick spirit.

Take the spirit of mans blood dephlegmated and rectified three times, two pounds Infusion of Lavender flowers (in Wine) two pounds, mingle and distill them in B. M. to the half, repeat it thrice, then add Spirit of Wine rectified two ounces, and keep it for use.

*The*

*The vertus.*

It cures the Apoplexy, Palsie, Asthma, &c.

N. *Beguinus* hath other preparations of Mans blood, which may be seen in the Author.

6. An Alexiterian Mummy of life,

Is the blood of a lusty and healthful man dried with a gentle fire, impregnated with the Spirit of Limons, and Spirit of Vitriol, and with a little myrrh made into Trochiscs.

*The vertues.*

It is very efficacious in curing Carbuncles.

The Dose half a dram in water of Cinamon drunk in the morning fasting.

7. The *Arcanum* of mans blood, see it in *Faber* his *Myrothec.* the 8 chapter. *Bylnick.* of the nature of *Spagy.* n. 66.

XIII. The stone dissolves Tartar, viz. the stone in all parts, and causes it to be driven out, and therefore it helps all obstructions.

The Dose of the powder one dram.

*Preparat.*

1. A Crystalline salt,

Take the stone very well calcined (that the hardnesse be softned) boyl it in water, and it will be dissolved into a certain coloured water. Then the filtrature being evaporated, there remains the salt in the bottom, which calcine again if you please, and dissolve it in boyling water, coagulate it and set it to Crystallize.

N. The calcination may be ordered diversly, some calcine it with Niter 6 hours, some with Sulphur and Niter, others with twice as much of beechen coals.

*Sennertus* calcines the stone powdered with a circular fire, then reverberatory, and at length with beechen coals, (in a potters furnace,) *Instit. lib. 5. p. 3. s. 3.*

cap. 5.

E 2

2. Oyl

2. Oyl or liquor,

It is made if the Salt be dissolved in the moist air.

The Dose from 6 grains to 10.

N. *Sennertus* calcines it with Niter, then extracts the Salt with Spirit of Wine, and the Spirit of Wine being separated he sets the Salt to melt.

3. The Essence or Elixir.

Take the Salt of the stone crystallized, volatize it with Spirit of Wine, then abstract with a gentle heat the Spirit of Wine, and the Oyl remains.

The Dose from 5 grains to 10.

XIV. The *Membrane* which covers the head of some children, is said to have very great vertue against the pain of the Colick.

### Of a Carcasse or Dead Man.

I. The whole carcasse or flesh in shops comes under the name of Mummy.

This dissolves coagulated blood (two drams taken) and it is said to be good for purging the head, puncture of the milt, cough, puffing up of the body, the courses obstructed, and other affects of the womb, and the like.

Outwardly, it is used in consolidating wounds.

N. Mummy commonly signifies four things;

1. The Mummy of the *Arabians*, which is a concrete liquor, sweating in Sepulchres out of carcasses condited with myrrhe, Aloes and Balsome.

2. Of the *Egyptians*, which is a liquor from carcasses condited with *Pissalphaltum*, for with this the carcasses of the meauer rank, being preserved are to be sold.

3. *Pissalphaltum* counterfeit, i. e. Bitumen mixt with Pitch, which they sell for Mummy.

4. A carcasse in the sand scorched with the heat of the Sun. It happens, that in the land of the

*Hamme-*

*Hammonians*, which is betwixt the land of *Cyrene* and *Alexandria*, the heaps of sands heaved up by the whirlwind over-whelm the heedlesse travellers, whence their carkasses are scorched with the burning heat of the Sun.

5. To these may the Mummy of the more modern be added, which is thus made: Let there be chosen the carkasse of a red hair'd man (because in such the blood is accounted thinner, and in that respect the flesh more excellent) int're, new, without blemish, about 24 years of age, killed by a violent death (not a disease) hang it in the beams of the Luminaries by day and night, when the weather is clear. Of this cut the musculous parts into little pieces, and sprinkle them with the powder of Myrrh and a little Aloes; afterward imbibe it by infusion in Spirit of Wine for some days, then let it be hanged up 6 or 10 hours, and be again imbibed with Spirit of Wine: at length let the pieces dry being hanged in a dry air and shady place; then is it like to flesh hardened with smoak without stench.

N. Of these kindes of Mummy now rehearsed, although I derogate not from the former, if they can be had from sound bodies, especially the first, which yet I scarce believe is brought to us: notwithstanding I affirm, the two latter are to be preferred before the other, as in whom we are free from the fear which *Renodius* intimates, affirming the Mummy of the shops to be nothing but the juyce of a rotten carkasse pressed out and thickned, and therefore sold to the great hurt of man-kinde.

*Preparat.*

The common medicines in which the Mummy of the shops is an ingredient, do every where occur. And they are,

The powder for a fall or bruise, *Athanasia* the great,

great, the Balsom of *Peter de Ebano*, the sympathetick oyntment, the black Emplaster called of the Apostles, The *Cerot*, for those that are bursten, *Laudanum*, *Opiat*, &c.

Besides the lesse common are,

1. The tincture or extract of Mummy. *Quercet*.

It is made of common Mummy extracting it with spirit of Wine, and Turpentine of each a like quantity, and again separating the *menstruum* to the consistence of honey.

*The vertues.*

It is Alexipharmacal, and very much resisteth rottenness, it is also commended for the diseases of the breast, the Asthma, Consumption, &c.

N. The remaining feces are very Anodyne.

2. The Tincture or Elixir of Mummy. *Croll*.

It is made of the Mummy of the more modern, with the spirit of Wine, or spirit of Elder.

N. Of this *Crollius* makes Treacle of Mummy, which takes of the tincture of Mummy half a pound, Treacle of Andromach 4 ounces, oyl Olive mumiated 2 ounces, salt of Corall, and Pearl, of each 2 drams, sealed earth 2 ounces, Musk one dram, digest them a moneth.

*The vertues.*

It is commended against all poysons and infections, it preserves from the Plague taken the quantity of a scruple, and cures it taken the quantity of a dram, or a dram and half.

N. In poysons it may be given with oyl of sweet Almonds to provoke vomit.

3. The Tincture Alcolifated or Elixir of Mummy.

Take Mummy (mans flesh dryed) cut into thin slices, powre upon it the spirit of Turpentine, and set it in an Hermetical vessell close stopt for a moneth to putrefie. Poure some spirit of Wine rectified upon the

the expression received in beasts bladders. Put it in a blind Alembick upon a gourd, the joynts very well fenced, so that the gourd being set into cold water, the sand and coals about the Alembick may do their office with a gentle heat, by the benefic whereof the liquor or Quintessence in a very subtle manner, with the spirit of Wine falls through the bladder. The remaining matter is to be reverberated and by sublimation to be brought into salt, and at length to be united with the Quintessence by the means of circulation, after it be separated from the spirit of Wine by *B. M.* which being finished the Quintessence of the Mummy may further be digested with the treacle and the musk, and so kept in the form of an Elixir.

*The virtues.*

It is a present Remedy both of the plague, as also of other venomous medicines or things.

*N.* There is a report of a tincture of Mummy of its four elements separated from themselves by course, and again joyned together, which who desires to see, may in *Tetzel in Med. Diastat.*

4. Another tincture or secret of Mans flesh.

1. The rectified spirit of Wine is powred upon Mans flesh for four dayes, the spirit of Wine being decanted, the same is again moistned.

2. The spirit of Salt at severall times that it may drink up a great quantity thereof, then dry it, thou hast the flesh seasoned very profit able.

3. From this extract the Tincture with Spirit of Wine, brought by the force of digestion to the highest fragrancie. Defecate it by circulation, extract the Salt from the feces calcined, and that being cleared, mingle it with the tincture and extract it.

## 5. Oyl Olive mumiated.

Take Mummy first prepared (or hardned) cut it into pieces and digest it with Oyl Olive in an Hermetical vessell close shut for a moneth. Then powre it into a glasse gourd, and let the Mercury exhale in *B. M.* untill no stench come forth, and all the Mummy be dissolved. Digest the solution 20 dayes, with spirit of Wine, afterward abstract the same, and there remains a red and odoriferous oyl.

*N.* *Quercetan* takes fresh Mummy.

*The vertues.*

It hath all the vertues and properties of naturall Balsom; it is good in venomous and pestilent affect.

## 6. An Oyl exalted.

Oyl after the said manner prepared, may be further exalted if it be digested with spirit of Wine, and the spirit of Wine again abstracted, and so repeated 3 or 4 times.

*The vertues.*

This tincture or exalted Oyl of Mummy, is said to excell with such a reviving faculty, that there is not a part which it pierceth not, no Ulcer, no corruption which it cures not if you give thereof dayly twice for some continuance of time 4 or 5 grains with a convenient decoction.

*N.* *Libavius* to the fresh flesh cut into pieces, addes a little salt and spirit of Turpentine, infuses it in a close vessell, strains it and suffers the stink to exhale the vessell being open, afterward he distils it by a Retort, or a straight Alembick, and adding musk and spirit of Wine he digesteth it.

## 7. The divine water.

Take a whole carkasse with the bone, flesh, bowels (of one kild by a violent death) let it be cut into pieces very small, and all the parts of the body so pounded,

pounded, that nothing remain unmixed, then distill it two times.

*The vertues.*

Some extoll this divine Water for its Magnetick vertue.

*As thus.*

They mingle some drops of blood (3 or 9) drawn from some patient with a part (a dram) of the said water, and they set it to the fire, if the blood and water be mixed together, they promise health within a short space (24 hours) but if they shall remain unmixed, they affirm death to follow shortly. For want of the blood they proceed in the same manner with the excrements, urine, ordure, sweat, corrupted matter or the like, which yet they use in a greater Dose.

II. The *skin* is commended in hard labour and diseases Hytericall (if the belly be bound therewith) in the withering and contraction of the joynts (if gloves be made thereof and worn.)

III. The *fat* or *grease* corroborates, discusses, aswages pains, removes shrinkings, mitigates the hardnesse of skars, fills the pits left after Smal-pox.

*Preparat.*

A Liniment, mingle the grease with spirit of Vitrioll, whence is left a certain clammy substance.

*The vertues.*

It is piercing, and is used in Blastings.

IV. Mans *bones* do dry, discusse, binde, stay all fluxes, and are profitable in Catarrhes, flowing of the Menstrues, Dysentery, Lientery. Moreover they mitigate the aches of the joynts.

N. 1. It is usuall to mix them with purging medicines.

N. 2. The

N. 2. The teeth pluckt out of the jaw of one dead, are used and commended against diseases by Witchcraft (in fume) and to pull out worm-eaten teeth (if they be often touched therewith.)

*Preparat.*

1. The powder or ashes made after the common manner by calcination in a Potters furnace.

2. The bones prepared are made after the common manner, by making them smooth with a convenient water.

3. The Magistery may be made after the common manner.

4. The Oyl is made by Distillation in a Retort.

*The Vertues.*

It discusses, it is anodyne, and therefore an excellent medicine against the Gowt.

V. The *marrow* of the *bones*, is chiefly commended against the shrinking of members.

VI. The *skull* is found to prevail against the diseases of the head, and namely the Epilepsie, whence it is that it entreteth many Antepileptick compositions.

The triangular bone of the temples is very much commended as a specificall Remedy against the Epilepsie.

*Preparat.*

1. The skull calcined is made after the common manner in Potters furnace.

2. The skull prepared, is made of the calcined with an Antepileptick water, as of water of the Linden tree.

3. The Magistery of the skull is made after the common manner, dissolving it in some acid spirit, as of Vitrioll, and precipitating it.

The Dose a scruple or half a dram.

4. The

4. The compound Magistery or essentificated Spirit of the skull, is made if with the acid liquor, Oyl or volatile salt, there be joyned the fixed salt drawn out of the dead head, and afterward be digested and united together in ashes for a Philosophicall moneth.

*The vertues.*

It is Antepileptick, whose vertues far exceed ordinary Antepilepticks.

5. The Oyl is made by distilling the bruised skulls in a Retort, there comes forth an oyl and a volatile salt.

N This vulgar Oyl in shops is uncorrected, but it were better to rectifie it with spirit of Wine.

The Dose from 4 grainsto 6.

6. The Volatile salt is gotten by the same labour with the Oyl.

7. The extract or tincture of the skull,

Take 2 or 3 skulls grossely beaten, digest them 14 dayes, and cohobate them with spirit of Juniper or Sage powred 4 or 5 fingers high, infuse them in a viall with a long neck very well joyned in B.V. 12, 13, or 14 dayes, then presse them very strongly through a presse, and there will come forth a red oylie liquor, strain it and abstract it in B.V. to the consistence of *Sapa* or *Rob*.

*The vertues.*

This extract digested, and perfectly purified is to be carefully kept as a pretious treasure against the Epilepsie.

The Dose half a scruple to a scruple, with its proper sublimated water.

8. The extract or gelly of *Theophrastus*.

Take the filings of the skull, digest them with spirit of Wine (saged) 15 dayes, then distill it in a Retort

Retort (and having infused them 15 dayes) cohobate 3 times, at length circulate 5 or 6 dayes, and the spirit of Wine being separated in *B. M.* keep the essence which will be like Renner.

The Dose 5 or 6 grains daily.

VII. The *Usnea* of the skull (*i. e.* the mosse growing on the skull of one slain, and exposed to the air) is very astringent.

And it is of great use in staying every flux of blood, as of the nose (put in.)

N. 1. Some affirm that the Mosse holden in the hands like a charm stayes all bleeding.

N. 2. There growes also upon other bones laid in the air a certain *Usnea*, which some account inferiour, but it is found by experience to have also a great power of astringing.

The *Usnea* of the skull enters the Composition of the Sympathetick or Magnetick oyntment.

VIII. Of the *brain* are made,

1. The spirit of Mans brain called the golden water.

Take the brain of a young man (not 24. years old) healthfull, kild by a violent death, with all the membrains, arteries, veins, and sinews, with all the marrow of the back bone, bruise them and upon them powre of Cephalick waters (flowers of the Linden, Peony, Betony, Black-cherry, Lavander, Lilly, Convall, chiefly Diaphoretick in acute diseases) as much as is sufficient to 4 or 5 fingers height, leave it for a time, afterward distill it by Cohobes, out of the calcined feces, draw the Salt, which after joyn with the spirit, and keep all carefull.

The vertues.

It is accounted a notable Antepileptick.

The Dose from one scruple to 4.

N. OF

N. Of the brain of an Alce in like manner may an excellent Antepileptick be prepared.

2. Oyl of the brain.

Mingle with the substance of the brain some common Salt, and distill it by a Retort of glasse in sand.

*The vertues:*

It is also an excellent Antepileptick, and very much comforts the head.

N. Almost the whole substance of the brain may be brought to Oyl, then there is little Salt to be expected.

3. An Antepileptick water.

Take of mans brain 3 pounds, water of Lilly Convall, of Lavander, of primrose, of Malmesey, of each three pounds, let them stand in infusion 5 dayes and be then distilled in *B. M.*

IX. Of mans gall is made an extract with spirit of Wine, which dropped into the ear wonderfully helps deafness.

X. The heart helps the Epilepsie (dryed and given.)

And these are the medicines taken from Man, which the straightnesse of an Epitome would give leave to describe; he that desires more at large, may finde plenty in Authors. *Daniel Berker* hath written a whole Treatise thereof.

XXIV. *Lepus*, the Hare,

**I**S a very fearfull creature and fruitfull, engendering at any time.

Whence we have many medicinals,

- |                                   |   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. The <i>ashes</i> of a<br>Hare. | } | 9. The <i>gall</i> .         |
| 2. The <i>head</i> .              |   | 10. The <i>kidneys</i> .     |
| 3. The <i>eye</i> .               |   | 11. The <i>testicles</i> .   |
| 4. The <i>bloud</i> .             |   | 12. The <i>matrix</i> .      |
| 5. The <i>lungs</i> .             |   | 13. The <i>rennet</i> .      |
| 6. The <i>brain</i> .             |   | 14. The <i>anckle-bone</i> . |
| 7. The <i>heart</i> .             |   | 15. The <i>fat</i> .         |
| 8. The <i>liver</i> .             |   | 16. The <i>dung</i> .        |
|                                   |   | 17. The <i>hairs</i> .       |

*Their vertues.*

1. The *ashes* is made of a whole Hare burnt (that is best which is taken in the spring) or of the whole skin incinerated. It is a most excellent medicine in the Stone.

The Dose to one scruple and half dram or dram.

It cures also shedding of hair, and kibed heels.

*N.* *Laurenburg* calcines not the Hare, but cuts off the head and dries it in a pot in an Oven, and useth the powder.

2. The *head* helps the shedding of the hair (the ashes anoynted with honey) whitens the teeth (the ashes in Dentifrices.)

3. The *eyes* of a Hare taken in *March*, are good for hard travell in childe-birth, drives out the mole and secundine (dried with pepper) without any compression, and applyed on the crown of the head, that the pupill may touch the crown.

4. The

4. The *bloud* anoynted cures the diseases of the skin of the face, as pimples and the morpew (rosted) it stayes Dysenteries and Celiack purging, it breaks the stone.

5. The *lungs* help those that are troubled with sighing. It is also said to cure the Epilepsie (seasoned with brine and dayly eaten with Myrrhe for a moneth, it cures kibes (applied.)

6. The *brains* rubbed on the gums of Infants facilitates their toothing, mends the trembling members (rosted and eaten.)

7. The *heart* is said also to cure the Epilepsie (used as the lungs) to ease the pains of the womb (the powder taken) in speciall manner to cure the Quartain (cut into three parts and generall evacuation having gone before a third part drunk in the beginning of three fits every time.)

8. The *liver* stops the flux of the belly and helps the Liver-grown.

9. The *gall* is an excellent Ophthalmick, and Odontalgick medicine.

10. The *kidneys* and *testicles* are given to those that are troubled with the Stone (dryed) they further conception (taken after the termes) they help involuntary pissing.

11. The *Testicles* free from the incontineny of urine, help the diseases of the bladder, conduce to conception (powdered and taken.)

12. The *matrix* in like manner conduces to conception (dryed and taken after the termes.)

13. The *Rennet* disperseth congealed bloud, helps conception (after the termes applied on the Matrix with Butter) but being drunk it kills the childe, drives away the Epilepsie, &c.

N. That is most excellent which is taken before the young have tasted any other thing but the Mothers milk.

14. The

14. The *little bone* of the *anckle* is commended against gravel, the Colick, Epilepsie and the throwes in childe-bearing (powdered and taken.)

N. The same is affirmed of the vertebres of the tail.

15. The *fat* outwardly applyed, especially if it be old, excels with so great force of drawing, that it will draw out darts fastned in the skin. Moreover it breaks apostumes, heals the tooth-ach (applyed behind the ears.)

16. The *dung* is said to help those that are troubled with the Stone (the ashes given) it helps the Dysentery (being drunk) heals burnings (applyed on the place.)

17. The *hairs* are mingled with liniments for staying of blood.

## XXV. *Lupus*, the Wolf,

**I**S a beast adventurous, greedy, ravenous, not unlike to a Dog.

In medicine there is use made of,

- |            |         |            |
|------------|---------|------------|
| 1. Teeth.  | } } } } | 5. Grease. |
| 2. Heart.  |         | 6. Bones.  |
| 3. Liver.  |         | 7. Ordure. |
| 4. Bowels. |         | 8. Skin.   |

### Their vertues.

1. The *teeth* inclosed in silver are proper for children to rub their gums withall, they cause the teeth when they are ready to break out, to appear, being bound to them they hinder their frighting.

2. The

2. The *heart* is accounted profitable for those that are lyable to the Falling-sicknesse (rosted and powdered.)

3. The *liver* helps the diseases of the liver, the Hydropick and Consumptive, and those that cough, (dried and used.)

4. The *bowels* or intestines are chiefly given against the Colick, which also they are said to drive away, if tyed about one; this is also reported of the skin.

The Dose of them dried and powdered is one dram.

5. The *grease* is of no lesse vertue then Dogs grease, it heats; digests, cures the diseases of the joynts, helps the blearednesse of the eyes (if rubbed therewith.)

6. The *bones* are good against the Pleurisie, and also stroaks and prickings.

7. The *dung* helps the Colick (given one dram, or tyed about the arms or thighes with a band made of the wooll of a sheep torn in pieces of a Wolf, or of the skin of an Hart.)

8. The skin of a Wolf is commended against the Colick (a bed coverlet made thereof, or a girdle, whose hairs may touch the belly.)

*Preparat.*

1. An Oyl is made of a Wolf boyled in Oyl.

The vertues thereof are to mitigate the pain of the Gout.

2. The Essence of the bloud of a Wolf is efficacious to dissolve clotted bloud.

XXVI. *Lynx.*

**H**ence are medicinal,

1. The *fat*.
  2. The *nayl* of the *foot*.
1. The *grease* is good for the Paralytick joynts, or troubled with the Cramp, or out of joynt.
2. The *nayl* is set in gold or silver, and is worn against the Falling-sicknesse, the Cramp or Convulsion.

*N.* That is best, which is on the right foot in place of the thumb.

XXVII. *Moschus, S. Moschi Capreolus,*

**I**S an outlandish Beast not much unlike to a Doe, common in the Kingdom of *Cathai Pegu* (under the great *Cham*) and as others write, in *Egypt* and other places; it loves the *Alpes*, feeds on *Spikenard*, and other odoriferous herbs.

*N.* It is carryed into *Italy*, but without profit, for it neither affords *Musk*, nor is it long of life.

*Moschus, Musk,*

Is an excrement inclosed in a bag, grown about the navil, while that beast is pricked with the heat of venery. It rubs this bag, while it pains it, against the stones or boughes of trees, and so breaks it, causing the matter therein contained to flow forth and stick to the stones, then by the heat of the Sun being further concocted, it becomes *Musk* of a most sweet smell.

*N.* Some

N. Some gather the Musk, cutting the bag, and lay it in the ayr; but as this is lesse digested than the former, so is it inferior to it in goodnesse. It is adulterated many ways, but whosoever knows that which is pure and perfect, may easily finde out the Imposture, from the smell and tast; and also from the weight. Many try the Musk whether it be right after this manner: They put a weight of it examined by the skales upon the lip moistned, then a little after they weigh it again, which if it be carryed up, they account it right and good; if otherwise, spurious and adulterate.

*The vertues.*

It heats in the second degree, dryes in the third; it attenuates, disperses; it is cordial, and Alex:pharmacal and Cephalical.

It is of special use in all passions of the heart, in the palpitation thereof (drunk and anoynted) for it refresheth the vital spirits, and raiseth them: it is used in the affects of the head and sinews arising from cold and grosse humors, as also in the Colick, &c.

Outwardly used, it wipes off the thin spots of the eyes, and dryes up moyst defluxions; it stirs up Venery, restores decayed hearing (put into the Ears with Cotton)

The Dose 4 or 5 grains.

N. Because by its sweet odour it moves the Matrix, it is lesse conveniently given to women liable to the suffocation of the Matrix, but on the contrary with more benefit is it anointed upon the secrets to draw down the womb.

---

 XXVIII. *Mulus, Mula*, the Mule,

**I**S a beast of long life, bred on a Mare and an Ass, and therefore barren.

In medicine are used,

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. The <i>hoof</i> . | } 4. The <i>dung</i> . |
| 2. <i>Urine</i> .    |                        |
| 3. The <i>dung</i> . |                        |

1. The *hoof* in fume stays the too much flowing of the terms; the ashes drunk, makes one barren; anoynted, helps shedding of hair.

2. The *urine* with its own mud or gravel, cures the corns of the feet.

3. The *dung* stays the flowing of the terms, and helps the Dysentery (burnt, beaten, sifted, and drunk) It helps the pain of the milt.

4. The *heart*, liver, kidneys, womb, testicles, foam of the mouth, every one of these is said to cause sterility.

---

 XXIX. *Mus*, the Mouse.

**T**HE Mouse is a little Beast, very well known, of a short life, very venereous.

In use are, 1. The *Mouse* it self. 2. The *dung*.

*The vertues.*

1. A living *Mouse* cut asunder and applyed, draws out pricks, darts, arrows, &c. cures the biting of Scorpions; draws out the poyson. The ashes cure involuntary pissing by night (drunk) helps the shedding of hair (anoynted) heals an old cough, (the ashes) see *Firest*.

2. The

2. The *dung* moves childrens bodies, (given to the quantity of 3. 4. 5. 6. grains; or put up in a Suppository) it is useful in Clysters and Suppositories, it helps the shedding of the hair, cleanseth the scales of the head (anoyned) breaks the stones of the Kidneys and Bladder; it takes away the swelling of the Fundament, and Warts of all sorts, and the Piles, (the ashes boyled with Wine and applyed).

*Mus araneus*, the Shrew,

Is a special experiment for the diseases of the fundament, burnt and anoyned with Goose grease.

*Mus Alpinus*, the Alpine Mouse,

Is a Beast inhabiting in the highest *Alpes*, almost exceeding a Coney in greatnesse, sleeping all the Winter.

The fat is commended as good for the sinews and joynts contracted, stiffe, &c.

*Mus major*, a Rat.

N. It is said to carry poyson in its tayl.

*The vertues.*

The *dung* of Rats, to the number of 9, swallowed, are accounted of some women a singular experiment, whereby they endeavour to help the obstruction of the terms.

XXX. *Ovis*, the Sheep,

**I**S a tame beast and fearfull.

In medicine from hence we have,

- |                          |   |   |                            |
|--------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|
| 1. The <i>brain</i> .    | } | { | 7. The <i>Caul</i> .       |
| 2. The <i>gall</i> .     |   |   | 8. The <i>dung</i> .       |
| 3. <i>Ocypus</i> .       |   |   | 9. The <i>piss</i> .       |
| 4. <i>Lana succida</i> . |   |   | 10. The <i>bladder</i> .   |
| 5. <i>Suet</i> .         |   |   | 11. <i>Head and feet</i> . |
| 6. <i>Lungs</i> .        |   |   | 12. <i>Lice</i> .          |

*Their vertues.*

1. They say that the *brain* of a Ram is good in driving away immoderate sleep in Epidemick diseases (they fry the brain, and with fat make it into a cake, adding thereto Cinamon, Nutmeg, and then use it) It facilitates tooting (annoynted with honey.)

2. The *gall* (inwooll and applyed on the navill of infants) looses the belly, heats an outward Canker (anoynted) helps mattery ears (dropped in with womans milk.)

3. *Ocypus* (the grease of moyst wooll commonly called *Isopus humida*) is thus made.

Moist greasie wooll from the neck, bellies and thighes of Sheep are infused 6, 7, or 8 houres in boiling water, then is it again made hot and stirred with a stick untill it hath sent all its grease into the water. This water (the wool removed) is stirred very much with a wooden stick, or is powred from on high out of one vessell into another that it foam, so the filth thereof sticking to the foam may be separated. Let this cleansing be used, till no more foam arise. Let the gathered fat or grease be washed

in

in pure water (others prefer sea-water) and wrought with the hands till it be white, and no more infect the water, and put on the tongue is lightly astringent. And all these ought to be done in the hot sun,

*The vertues.*

It mollifies, dissolves, heats, easeth pains, it is good for those that are dislocated, bruised, and the like.

4. The *greasie wool* is gathered in summer from the neck and thighes, which is soft and full of sweat,

*The vertues.*

It heats, softens, mitigates, it is very good for those that are bruised, beaten and dislocated (applied with Vinegar, Oyl, Wine) Being burnt, it hath an heating, drying, sharp, biting and discussing faculty, and therefore it helps moist and soft tumors, and inveterate Ulcers. It restrains Excreescences, brings Ulcers to a skar, heals *Fistulas*, and suppurated ears (put into them.)

5. The *suet* given in red wine, stayes bloud, cures the Diarrhea, Dysentery, and the tormenting pain of the belly in a Clyster.)

6. The *lights*, (as also the fleshy bowels of other beasts) applied unto the head, mitigate the pain and heat thereof, and bring to quietness the unruly spirits.

They are of great use in the Frensie, watchings, &c.

7. The *Caule* (hot) cures the Colick (applied.)

8. The *dung* hath a cooling, drying, opening and discussing quality.

It is of very great use in the Jaundise (taken with parsley.)

Outwardly it is good in the swelling of the milt,

in great warts, corns, tumors of the skin, &c. in like manner it is confortative in burnings (powdered and sprinckled.)

9. The *urine* (of a black or red Sheep) taken drives away the water between the skin (The same it doth being distilled.)

The Dose 5 or 6 ounces.

10. The *bladder* (as of a Goat) burned and used, helps those that pisse against their will.

11. The *head* and *feet* of a Weather very well boyled in fountain water, helps a Consumption and shrinking of sinews (in a bath.)

12. The *lice* are said to do excellently in the cure of the running Gowt (taken in number 9.)

### XXXI. *Ranunculus Viridis*, the Green-frog,

**I**S a kind of an earthen Frog, lesse then others, very green in colour, loving bushes and sharpe places.

In use are,

1. The Frog.      2. The *bloud*.

The *vertues*.

1. It agrees in vertues with the Water-frog, and its *ashes* sprinkled on wounds is said wonderfully to restrain bleeding.

2. The *bloud* is especially commended for a philtre to procure love.

### XXXII. *Rhinoceros*,

XXXII. *Rhinoceros,*

**I**S a beast as great as a Bull, like in shape to a Boar, having one horn on his snout, black, a cubit long, and spired, resembling the horn of a Buffe, solid without hollowness.

**N.** He is said to have another little horn on the back, of the same colour with the former.

*The vertues.*

It is commended against *poyson*, infection and other diseases having need of sweat, and may be used for want of the Unicorn's horn, in stead thereof.

It is given in powder to half or a whole scruple.

XXXIII. *Serpens,* a Serpent,

**I**S a most subtle beast, casting his skin every year twice, *viz.* in the Spring and Autumn, resting asleep in the Winter in the earth, chiefly under the roots of trees (Birch, Hasle) most hurtfull to man.

**N.** The name of Serpent is generall comprehending under it many species of Serpents, but in this place we understand the common sort distinguished from Vipers, &c.

**N. 2.** They are best which are gathered in the beginning of the Spring, when they cast their skin, yet not immediately after their coming forth out of their Winter dens.

In medicinall use are,

- |                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. The whole ones burnt. | } } 3. The skin, |
| 2. The fat.              |                  |

The vertues in particular.

1. The whole ones burnt, viz. the flesh, heart, bones and liver, are Alexipharmacall, and have a sudorifick quality (not venomous.)

They are of especiall use outwardly in all venomous and malignant diseases, as the Plague, Fever, Leprosie, and the like. Moreover *Cardan* brags of it as a secret, that the Consumptive, and those that have the *French* disease are holpen chiefly by the use of Vipers, if the flesh boyled be eaten, the broth drunken and the grease anointed on the spine and joynts. Neither is there cause that thou shouldest so much fear the internall use of Serpents. for thou mayest take the flesh, the skin pulled off the gall, tail, and bowels cast away, and use it in stead of meat.

N. 1. The head is rejected because it is very venomous, the tail is cast away not because it is venomous, but because it only consists of bones, the bladder with the gall is rejected because it is the nearest receptacle of venomous matter, which thence by two passages is carried to the sockets of the teeth in which it becomes more full of spirit and more strong in effect, in so much that if any be pricked with the teeth of a Viper though dead long before, he is infected with the poyson; otherwise the gall, with which being new Dogs do die, but they eat it dryed without harm; we use not the bowels or puddings, because of the excrements or egges sticking thereto, otherwise these being cast away they may become usefull without harm.

N. 2. According to some if thou keep asunder the heart and the liver, thou hast gotten a most pretious  
ous

ous medicinall treasure: but thou art mistaken if thou perswade thy self to have any thing of virtue distinct from the flesh and bones; in like manner thou art deceived if (as the common opinion is) by swallowing down the serpentine powder (or of the heart, newly extracted and as yet moving it self) thou imagine thy self free from the stings of Serpents.

2. The *Fat* softens strumes, cures the redness and spots of the eyes, sharpens the sight, asswages the pains of the Gowt.

3. The *skin* is thought to facilitate child-bearing (tyed to the belly or loynes) and to asswage tooth-ach (in Gargarisms) It cures Tettors (made into powder and applyed) helps shedding of hair, and makes hairs to grow (anointed.)

4. The *gall* applyed on the stings of Serpents, draws the poyson to it. The same they affirm of the head applyed or laid to the place.

*Preparat.*

1. The powder.

The powders of Serpents are of so many compositions that every Mountibank imagines something proper to himself. But what need is there of any composition, for Serpents unbowed neither need to be corrected nor acuated, their force and vertue being sufficient, their fleshy and bony substance safe enough (the heart, liver, tongue, flesh, bones no whit venomous) if the whole Serpent be burnt, it exhales out the venomous quality (I would cast away the head) neverthelesse I will add one or two preparations.

1. Take a Serpent cased (the bowels, head and tail cast away) wash and dry him, then powder him with the vertebres of the back, keep the powder for your use.

The

The Dose from half to a dram.

2. Take living Serpents (neither bowelled nor flayed) cast them into a pot covered, and boyl them at an easie fire, that all the fat and moisture may be wasted (without burning) then let them be made into powder.

N. The former is the better, for in this there is fear lest the venomous parts have not sufficiently exhaled.

Of this is made 2 An Animall compound Bezo-artick.

Take the powder of Serpents two ounces, root of Valerian, Angelica, Pimpinell, Rue, of each one dram, make them into powder, and mingle them with it.

The Dose from one to two scruples or more.

N. 1. The only powder is good against quick Spiders, and arsnick, but not to cure the Plague by the experiment of *Vntzer*.

N. 2. Out of the dried flesh, is extracted the tincture with spirit of Wine, or with spirit of Juniper which is better.

### XXXIV. *Sus*, a Swine,

**I**S a beast very flegmatique and moist, obnoxious to many diseases, as hoarseness, Squinsie, Strumes, Fever, Measels.

N. There is no beast more like to man in the inward parts then a Swine.

Hence we borrow,

- |            |   |                 |
|------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Gall.   | } | 5. Huckle bone. |
| 2. Lungs.  |   | 6. Dung.        |
| 3. Grease. |   | 7. Bladder.     |
| 4. Bones.  |   |                 |

## The virtues.

1. *Diascorides* writes that a Swines gall is used against the Ulcers of the ears, and all other with good successe. It hinders the growing of hair with Swines fat, of each a like, and one third part of sharpe Vinegar and oyl of Almonds, of each a like digested and anoynted.

2. The *lungs* wonderfully profit, applyed to gallings by shoes.

3. The *grease* heats lesse, and therefore is used in cooling oyntments, it asswageth the old griefes of the loins and joynts (anoynted with ashes of bean straw or lime.)

Lard boyled and tyed about conglutinates happily the fractures of bones.

N. 1. The grease of an old Swine, or which is seasoned with salt, is hotter and more efficacious then that which is taken out of young pigs, and is unsalted. So is old grease sharper then new.

N. 2. Some use only Boars grease in lieu of the sympthetick oyntment.

4. They say that the *bones* hung about the neck helps the Quartain. Believe thou that hast tryed it.

5. The *buckle bone* is commended against fractures of bones, as also Colick and pains of the head (burnt and used.)

6. The *dung* mollifies, discusses, is profitable in the Itch, Wheales and Cornes of the feet and other hard swellings (applyed hot) it heals the stings of venomous creatures (boyled with Vinegar) it stayes bleeding at the Nose (mixed with water and anoynted)

7. The

7. The *bladder* helps those that pisse against their will (boyled or burnt, and used) it performs the same, applyed on the secrets. It is said to provoke Urine.  
*Pliny.*

*Preparat.*

1. Divers oyntments are made of the greafe, as oyntment of *Roses*, *Pomatum*.

2. A water for an Atrophy,

Is made of the bloud purged from the strings, and distilled in *B. M.* with bechicall cooling and moystning herbs.

XXXV. *Talpa*, a Mole,

**I**S a beast very quick of hearing, having this as a peculiar thing, that it cannot live but under the earth.

Into Physical use are brought,

1. The *Mole* it self.

2. The *heart*.

3. The *bloud*.

*The vertues.*

1. The *ashes* thereof helps the Leprosie, Evils and *Fistulaes*, (anoynted with the white of an egge, or honey.)

Inwardly drunk with Ale or Wine, it cures the running *Gowt*, and the *Evill*.

The Dose 10 grains taken dayly.

2. The *heart* cures bursting (dryed, powdered and used for 3 or 4 dayes, *viz.* every day one.)

*N.* It is best which is taken in *May*.

The new *bloud* anoined, adorne baldnesse with hairs.

*N.* It

N. It is a vulgar opinion, that if any compresse a Mole in his hand till she die, he shall be free from a Fever that year. Moreover in the fit of a Fever holden in the hand, it is thought to restrain the fits.

### XXXVI. *Taxus*, a Badger,

**I**S of two sorts, dog-like, having feet like dogs feet, and Swine-like, imitating Swine in the feet.

Hence to be used are,

1. The *whole Badger* made into ashes.
2. The *Bloud*,
3. The *Grease*.

*The vertues.*

1. The *whole Badger* burnt to ashes is given with successe to those that are diseased in the lungs, and spit blood.

2. The *bloud* made into powder, is said to be good for the Leprosie, and being distilled helps the plague.

3. The *grease* is the chief in thops, which as it is a little grosser, so it is a little hotter and of more efficacy then Swines grease. It helps the pain of the kidneys rising from the stone (anoynted or given in Clyster) It mitigates the heat of Fevers, helps the contraction and weakness of the members (with grease of a Fox or wilde Cat.)

### XXXVII. *Viperæ*,

XXX. *Vipera*, the Viper,

**I**S a kinde of Serpent bringing forth her young alive, more venomous then common Serpents, lurking in Winter in Rocks, or covered with earth.

N. 1. Some make the name of a Viper general, and attribute it to every kinde of Serpents, yet here in particular is it used for that which the *Italians* call *Marassi*, though as yet it be a question, whether *Italian* Vipers be the same with the Vipers required of our Elders for Treacle.

N. 2. It is accounted proper to Vipers alone to bring forth a living brood, whence they are called in *Latine Viperae quasi Viviparae*.

N. 3. Not the whole Viper is venomous and deadly, but only the head and gall; the rest, as the flesh, liver, bones, are void of poyson. See above of the Serpent.

1. Those are best which are *females* gathered in the Spring, after that for some time they have been out of their Winter quarters, and in some measure refreshed with food.

2. The *young females* (not great with young) which when the parts which ought are taken away, are moved long, and which live in dry and mountainous places. For their vertues, see in the description of Serpents. For verily the vertues there rehearsed, above other kindes of Serpents Vipers obtain. Besides these, some commend the head of a Viper against a bastard Quinsie (hung about the neck.)

*Preparat.*

1. Oyl of Vipers.

Take of the black Vipers 3 pounds, of Oyl of *Se-*

*sama,*

*Sama*, one Sextary and a half, let them be boyled in a glased vessel with a narrow mouth well stoppt, (lest the vapor exhale) till the flesh fall from the bones, then when they are cold, let them be laid up.

N. Others by descent draw it out of Vipers without the head, tayl, &c.

*The vertues.*

It cleanseth the skin, heals Tettors and other diseases of that sort.

2. Theriacal Salt. See *August. Dispensatory. & Quercetan.*

3. Trochisces of Vipers. See the Dispensatory.

N. 1. Some have made Treacle of the blinde worm, and with very good successe have given it once or twice in the time of the Plague to provoke sweat.

N. 2. There may also be made Vipers Wine (that is, in which Vipers are killed) famous against the Leprosie (drunk.)

4. Thou shalt finde another excellent powder in *Poterius his Pharmacop.*

5. The Essence of Vipers in *Myroth. Fabri.*

Salt of Vipers Volatile, Oyl, Spirit and Salt fixed, Let dryed Vipers be cut into pieces, and lightly bruised together with the heart and liver, be put into a Retort armed till it be filled. Distil them into a vessel with a large receiver by degrees. It affords a phlegm and spirit, the Volatile Salt sticks to the sides of the Receiver and the neck of the Retort, and at length comes a fetid and grosse Oyl, which is to be separated with a paper, let the Salt taken out be purified by subliming it in a large Vial in sand. with a moderate fire, lest any waterinesse follow the Salt, which useth to happen when the fire is increased. The sublimed parts of this Salt are of a more piercing odor then the rest, and therefore must be kept in an Alembek very well closed.

It is a medicine very piercing, driving away putrefaction, resolves all Fevers and Quartanes, if it be given to drink one or two hours before the fit in a proper liquor, which may somewhat blunt, not destroy its Acrimony, as in Emulsions of seed of Melons or sweet Almonds, adding a part of Rose-water or Cinamon, and white Sugar.

The Dose from 6 grains to half a scruple.

It is fixed as the Salt Volatile of the Microcosme, except that instead of the proper spirit of the fixed Salt (which is little in Vipers, and is drawn out of the dead head) is taken the Spirit of common Salt.

*The vertues.*

Thus fixed it is an unchangeable medicine going over all the body: for it resolves all excrements, and cleanseth them clean like Sope, in what place soever they stick, not assimilated, that they may easily and conveniently be repulsed from the matter, either by sweat, insensible transpiration, or which for the most part happens, by Urine. Therefore in every melancholick Gowt, the Stone of the reyns and bladder, all obstructions of the bowels, and rottenesse, it is a most present remedy: In decayed strength it reacheth to the parts affected, it comforts nature, helps by purging it, and resolving the excrements contrary to nature.

The Dose from half to a whole scruple.

*The Essence of Vipers.*

Take the livers and hearts of Vipers, in number 100, dryed and bruised with Spirit of Wine, rectified 3 or 4 days, digest and extract them according to Art. The Distillations being joyned, adde (to one pound of the Essence) one ounce of Volatile Salt, half ounce of the fixed. Digest them that they may be very well united, one or two moneths,

moneths, and thou shalt have the chiefeſt medicine that can be expected from Vipers.

N. Theſe medicines are very uſual in *Italy*, and are ſaid to be uſed with good ſucceſſe and applauſe of the people.

### XXXVIII. *Vitulus*, a Calf.

**W**Hence in medicine are,  
1. The *Marrow*. 2. *Dung*.

*The vertues.*

1. The *marrow* is next in goodneſſe to the Harts, it hath vertue to mollifie hard and ſchirrous bodies, whether the hardneſſe happen to the muſcles, or tendons, or ligaments. Moreover peſſaries are made thereof, ſoftning the womb.

2. The *dung* helps an Eryſipelas (new and anoynted.)

### XXXIX. *Unicornis*, the Unicorn,

**I**S ſaid to be a Beaſt not unlike to an Horſe, in reſpect of his body, with cloven feet, having an horn in his fore-head.

In medicine the *Horn* is uſed, which may be diſtinguiſhed from *Ivory* by the threads or fibres which are more ſubtle. It is alſo more ſolid and more heavy, in other things it is like unto *Ivory*.

*The vertues.*

It is Sudorifick, Alexipharmacal and cordial, hence it is that it is commended good againſt poyſons, infections

fectious diseases, &c. It is also accounted profitable in the Epilepsie of Infants.

The Dose from 4 grains to half a scruple, sometimes a whole scruple and more.

## XL. *Ursus*, a Bear,

**I**S a cruel Beast, catarrhous, phlegmaticque, with a weak head, most strong loyns, lascivious. It is at enmity with Harts, Asses, Lyons; it sleeps certain weeks together.

Whence we use,

1. The fat.      2. Gall.      3. The Eye.

*The vertues.*

1. The fat heats, resolves, mollifies, discusses, &c. It is chiefly used in the shedding of the hair, (anoynted with a burnt Mouse) it helps the aches of the Gowt, the swellings behinde the ear and other tumors (made into a playster with Bulls suet and Wax, of each a like quantity) it heals the Ulcers of the thighes and legs.

N. 1. In the Rupture Enterocoele and the falling out of the womb, it is an ordinary medicine of women (anoynted on the back, viz. on the *os sacrum*.)

N. 2. It is fit to observe, that in the external use of this fat, it makes hairs white.

2. The gall is inwardly commended against the Falling-sicknesse, Asthma and the Jaundise. Outwardly against Cancrous and creeping Ulcers, (anoynted) against the Tooth-ach, dimnesse of the Eyes, &c.

N In *Finland*, where there is plenty of Bears, it is ordinary for the common people to give the gall dried as a *Panacea*, and by sweat ensuing thereon, I

have:

have heard that many diseases have been cured.

3. The *right eye* taken out, dryed and hanged about the neck of Infants, is said to drive away the frightening wherewith they are vexed in sleep.

Some say that the eye of a Bear tyed to the left arm heals a *Quartane*.

### XLI. *Vulpes*, the Fox,

**I**S a very crafty Beast, in a manner partaker of the nature of the Dog.

In medicinal use are,

- |                        |   |                           |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. The <i>grease</i> . | } | 6. The <i>skin</i> .      |
| 2. The <i>lungs</i> .  |   | 7. The <i>bloud</i> .     |
| 3. The <i>liver</i> .  |   | 8. The whole <i>Fox</i> . |
| 4. The <i>gall</i> .   |   | 9. The <i>dung</i> .      |
| 5. The <i>milt</i> .   |   |                           |

*The vertues.*

1. The *grease* helps Convulsions, Contractions, Tremblings, &c. (anoyned) the pain of the ears, wounds of the head, and shedding of hair.

2. The *lungs* consolidate, cleanse, and from hence they are good against the diseases of the lungs, and straitnesse of the breast (dryed and taken.)

3. The *liver* helps the Hepatick and Splenetick (used as the lungs.)

4. The *gall* helps the Haw of the eyes (anoyned.)

5. The *milt* heals the hardnesse and swelling of the milt (laid on or applyed to it.)

6. The *hairy skin* is successfullly applyed on cold members and troubled with the Gowt.

7. The *bloud* dryed and powdered heals the Stone of the reyns and bladder. The same is the fresh

bloud reported to do better (drunk to the quantity of a cyath, or anoynted on the belly, privities, groins, and reyns.)

8. The *whole Fox* or the flesh burnt is commended against the diseases of the breast.

A Fox boyled very well in water or Oyl healeth the diseases of the sinews, Convulsions, and aches of the joynts (if the place affected be therewith bathed.)

9. The *dung* cures the ruggednesse of the skin (anoynted with Vinegar.)

*Preparat.*

Oyl of Foxes. See the Dispensatory.

Looch of Foxes lunges. See the Dispensatory.

The lungs prepared, or washed and dried.

*The End of the First Classis.*

The

---

# The Second Classis

## O F B I R D S.

---

### I. *Accipiter*, the Hawk,

**I**S a ravenous, greedy and daring bird, of a strong sight.

In medicine we use,

1. The whole *Hauke*.
2. The fat.
3. The excrements.

The vertues.

1. The whole *Hawk* helps the diseases of the eyes (boyled in Oyl and anointed on the eye.)
2. The same is to be thought of the fat. Moreover it cures all the diseases of the skin (anoyned.)
3. The excrements excell with such a heating quality, that of *Galen* they are debarred from Physick, notwithstanding some do use them in the diseases of the eyes, others to provoke childebirth (given or used in a fumigation) *Hippocrates* and *Pliny* give them to help barrenesse.

---

 II. *Alauda*, the Lark.

Hence we have,  
 1. The *heart* or whole Lark.  
 2. The *bloud*.

*The vertues.*

1. The *heart* of the Lark with the combe tyed to the thigh, drives away the Colick. The same is reported of the new or fresh heart swallowed down, as also of the whole Lark (roasted or made into ashes with the feathers) which in the Dose of an ounce, or the quantity of one or two spoonfuls may be used for some dayes.

2. The fresh *bloud* drunk with sharpe Vinegar or hot Wine, helps most effectually those that are troubled with the Stone.

---

 III. *Alcedo*, the Kings fisher,

IS a beautifull Bird, bigger then a Sparrow, with a long bill, sometime purple, sometime blew, sometime green of colour, living by the edges of Rivers.

The *heart* is used, which being dryed and hung about the neck of Infants, drives away the falling sicknesse.

 IV. *Anas*,

---

 IV. *Anas*, a Duck or Drake,

**I**S a Bird fit for the Kitchen; it begets grosse, melancholick and superfluous humors.

In Physicall use are,

- |                               |     |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| 1. The <i>living Duck</i> .   | } { | 3. The <i>bloud</i> . |
| 2. The <i>fat or grease</i> . |     | 4. The <i>dung</i> .  |

*The vertues.*

1. A *living Duck* asswageth the pain of the Colick (if it be applyed to the belly, the part de-plumed.)

2. The *grease* heats, moystens, softens, digests, resolves, whereupon we use it in inward aches, and outward, *viz.* of the sides, joynts, in the cold distemper of the sinews, &c.

*N.* This grease hath the preheminance above others, chiefly that of the wilde Duck.

3. The *bloud* is Alexipharmacall, and is brought sometimes into the composition of Antidotes.

4. The *dung* is applyed upon the biting of venomous beasts.

---

 V. *Anser*, the Goose,

**I**S a Bird very much used in the Kitchen, affording an excrementitious and melancholick nourishment.

Whence we use,

- |                        |     |                                       |
|------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 1. The <i>grease</i> . | } { | 3. The <i>dung</i> .                  |
| 2. The <i>bloud</i> .  |     | 4. The <i>thin skin of the feet</i> . |

*The*

## The vertues.

1. The *grease*, exceeds Swines grease in heat, and in respect of its subtlety more readily pierceth and resolveth, and therefore is rightly cast into the fundament to blunt the gnawing in the body, it fills Alopecies with hairs, it cures the chaps of the lips, it helps the ringing of the ears (put thereinto) it cures Convulsion and stiffe sinews (the fat of a Goose stuffed with the flesh of a Cat, and other nervall herbs and roasted) it looseth the belly, chiefly of Infants (put into the Navill or applyed on the belly.)

2. The *bloud* is accounted Alexipharmacal.

The Dose to 2 drams.

3. The *dung* heats and dryes very much, cuts, opens, moves powerfully the termes, secundine and urine.

Hence it is of great use in the Evill, Scurvey, Dropfie (with a spoonfull of the urine of a Goat or Calf, distilled; the use hereof may be continued for 8 dayes. The same is also accounted to heal the cough.

N. 1. It heats so much that it burns the grasse where it lies; whereupon it is judged of *Galen* to be unprofitable.

N. 2. The green is best gathered in the spring in medowes, which being dryed with a moderate heat and powdered, may be given from halfa dram to a whole dram.

Others give it new in drink, strained with a convenient liquor.

The Dose one or two drams.

4. The *skin* of the feet dryed and powdered, for its astringent faculty is commended in staying the flowing of the termes.

The Dose half a dram.

Outwardly

Outwardly it is with good successe applyed on kided heels.

N. Some mix it with Antictericall medicines.

VI. *Ardea*, the Heron.

OF which is used the fat or greafe, but the use hereof is rare, yet is it said to mitigate the pain of the Gowt, to disperse the clouds of the eyes, and to clear the sight (anoynted) it also profits those that are subject to deafnesse (put into the eares.)

N. It is good for Fishers, who thereby may allure Fishes, for the Fishes because they hate the Heron, at the smell hereof run together ready to set upon the Heron as their enemy.

VII. *Ciconia*, the Stork.

W Hence we use,

1. The Stork it self.	} 3. The ventricle.
2. The dung.	
	5. The gall.

The vertues in particular.

1. The Stork hath an excellent Alexipharmacall quality, so that it is thought most efficacious against poysons of all sorts, and especially against the Plague (eaten or the ashes thereof taken) Moreover it helps diseases of the sinews and joynts.

2. The dung if it be drunk with water, is thought to help the Falling sickness, and other diseases of the head.

3. The

3. The *stomach* dryed and powdered, is accounted for the greatest secret in poysons.

N. Others approve of the inner coat or skin only.

4. The *grease* is profitably anoynted on Gowty and trembling joynts.

5. The *gall* is commended against the diseases of the eyes.

*Preparat.*

1. An *Antepileptick* water.

Is made of a whole young stork deplumed, and the guts taken out and cut into pieces, other Antepilepticks added and distilled in B. M.

2. An *Oyl* distilled which it yeelds in abundance.

3. A *volatile salt*.

4. *Crollius* his Alexipharmacall secret of a Stork.

VIII. *Columba*, the Pigeon,

IS a very fruitfull Bird, very hot, living on Corn.

In use are,

- |                      |     |                                    |
|----------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| 1. The whole Pigeon. | } } | 3. The thin coat of the ventricle. |
| 2. The blood.        |     | 4. The dung.                       |

*The vertues.*

1. A living Pigeon cut into two and applyed to the head while the blood is hot, mitigates sharp and raging humors, discusses melancholick sadnesse.

Hence it is a most convenient medicine in the Phrensie, Head-ach, melancholy, Gowt.

2. The warm blood instilled into the eyes asswages pain and blood-shotnesse, discusses suffusions and blood, heals green wounds.

It

It specially restrains blood breaking out of the membranes of the brain; it allwages the Gowt-ach.

N. 1. The blood of a male Pigeon is best, and that taken out of the right wing (for its hotter nature.)

N. 2. The bloody juyce squeezed out of the feathers, may be used in stead of the blood, and that is best which is taken from young ones.

3. The thin *tunicle* of the *ventricle* dried and powdered is commended in the Dysentery.

4. The *dung* heats extreamly (in respect of the nitrous quality in which it excels) and therefore it burns, discusses, stirs up the redness of the skin by drawing the blood thereto.

Hence it is frequently used in Cataplasmes and rubifying playsters. Powdered and sifted and applied with the seed of Cresses, it availes against inveterate diseases, as Gowts, Hemicrany, Vertigo, Head-ach, the old pains in the sides, shoulders, back, and loynes, Colick, Apoplexie, Lethargy and the like.

It discusses the strumes, and other tumours (mixed with Barley meal and Vinegar and applied) it helps the shedding of the hair (anoynted) the (Colick in Glysters) it discusses the defluxions having recourse to the knees (with Salt and Oyl.)

Inwardly it wasts the Stone, and provokes Urine.

The Dose from one scruple to two.

IX. *Cornix*, the Crow.

**K**Iranides saith, that the *dung* drunk in Wine cures the Dysentery.

X. *Corvus*, the Raven.

**F**rom whence we have in use,

- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The young ones. | } 3. The fat and bloud. |
| 2. The brain.      |                         |

*The Vertues.*

1. The young Ravens are commended when they are burnt to ashes, against the falling sicknesse.

The Dose one dram given every day for 2 or 3 dayes together.

In like manner the ashes of Ravens, are commended against the Gowt and morphew.

2. The brain is good against the Epilepsie.

3. The fat and bloud make the hairs black, which is affirmed of the *egges*.

4. The *dung* mitigates the Cough of Infants, and the pains of the teeth (hanged about the neck.)

5. Some give the *Egges* in a Dysentery one or two.

---

 XI. *Coturnix*, the Quail.

N. **A** Quail eaten is thought to be hurtfull to those that are lyable to a Convulsion.

Of it there is in use,

1. The fat.
2. The excrements.

*The vertues.*

1. The fat or grease helps the eyes, and wipes away their spots.

2. Some will have the excrements of Quails feeding on Hellebore (which as some say is nourishment to it) to help the Epilepsie by a certain singular propriety.

---

 XII. *Cuculus*, the Cuckow.

**I**N medicine are used,

1. The Cuckow it self.
2. The dung.

*The vertues.*

1. A Cuckow burnt is commended against the Stone, pain and moystnesse of the stomach.

It is also given profitably to the sick of a Fever in the time of the fit, it cures the Epileptick, &c.

2. The dung cures the biting of a mad-dog (drunk.)

 XIII. *Ficedula*,

XIII. *Ficedula*, a Gnatsnapper.

SO called in Latine from the eating of figs.  
*The vertues.*  
 It is said to sharpen the sight in meat.

XIV. *Gallus*, the Cock; *Gallina*, the Hen.

INTo medicines are received,

- |  |   |                        |
|--|---|------------------------|
| 1. The <i>Cock</i> or <i>Hen</i> .               | } | 5. The <i>gall</i> .   |
| 2. The <i>brain</i> .                            |   | 6. The <i>grease</i> . |
| 3. The <i>Tunicle</i> of the<br><i>Stomach</i> . |   | 7. The <i>throat</i> . |
| 4. The <i>stones</i> .                           |   | 8. The <i>dung</i> .   |
|  |   | 9. The <i>egges</i> .  |

*The vertues in particular.*

1. A *Hen* dissected (a black one is best) the blood as yet hot is applyed to the head in the Phrensie, Head-ach, &c. it is said to heal the bitings of venomous beasts, being applyed to byles called Anthraces, it draws out the poyson: neither is it to be unobserved that it staves the breaking out of blood in green wounds.

2. A *living Hen* (or *Cock*) deplumed about the fundament, drawes venom out of venereous botches (applyed.)

*Preparat.*

1. A *Jelly* of an old *Hen* is made of the flesh of an *Hen* cut into pieces, with Calves feet, or of a *Weather* boyled 6 or 7 hours in a double vessell shut and pressed out.

N. Spices

N. Spices may be added, and Cordiall waters.

*The vertues.*

It is very nourishing and strengthening.

2. A *Jelly* bruised is made of the flesh of an Hen which is boyled till the flesh fall from the bones, then is it pounded together with the bones and an expression is made to be mingled with Wine and spiced as you please.

N. The flesh of Hens is better then that of Cocks, unlesse they be libbed; and of black hens, it is better and lighter which never have laid egges.

3. The *broth* of an old Cock. Let an old Cock (of 2, 3, 4, years old) be wearyed till he fall, then let him be killed, deplumed, bowelled and stuffed with fitting medicines, and boyled in a quantity of water till the flesh fall from the bones, and then strained.

*The vertues.*

This broth of it self hath a mollifying faculty. And for the nitrous parts wherewith that old Bird is endued, and which are stirred up by that wearinesse, it excels in the faculty of cutting, cleansing, moving the belly, and that so much the more if in it be boyled medicines of like vertue. Hence it is most renowned in the Colick (boyled with purging and discussing things) in the Cough and tartar of the lungs (boyled with pectorals.)

2. The *brain* hath the vertue to thicken and restrain fluxes: as the flux of the belly (taken in Wine) It is rubbed by Women ore the gums to help toothing.

3. The *inner tunicle* of the *ventricle* extracted, dried (in the sun) & powdered, hath a singular vertue both to binde and also to corroborate the ventricle, and to restrain vomiting, and the flux of the belly, and also to waste the stone.

H

4. The

4. The *testicles* are said to restore strength decayed by sickness, they furnish with a fruitfull seed, and strengthen the venerean acts (used when they are new) they also cure Fevers (taken.)

5. The *gall* takes away the spots of the skin (anointed) and helps the eyes.

6. The *grease* of hens and capons heats, moystens, mollifies, asswages, and is of a middle nature betwixt Goose and Swines grease, and duls their acrimony. It is good for the chaps of the lips, the pains of the ears, the puffles of the eyes, &c.

7. The *throat* of a Cock parched and dried, given before supper, by propriety cures the nocturnall involuntary pissing.

8. The *dung* performes all which Pigeons dung doth, but lesse effectually, yet specially is it good for the Colick, and pain of the womb. It prevails much against the Jaundise, Stone, and suppression of urine.

*N.* That is accounted best, which is the whitest in the dung.

The Dose half a dram given morning and evening for 4 or 5 dayes and continued.

Outwardly it dries scurffe of the head and other running scabs (the ashes sprinkled.)

The yellow of the dung consolidates the ulceration of the bladder (boyled in fresh butter or Oyl Olive and cast into cold water that the filth may separate, and the liquor of the Oyl swim above, it is to be injected into the passage of the yard.)

9. The *Egges* in medicine supply us with the *shels*, *thin skins*, *white* and *yelk*.

The *shels* have vertue to break the stone, and to cut the Tartareous mucilage.

The *thin skins* have a Diuretick faculty used inwardly and outwardly (and they are applyed to the foreskin of Infants.)

The:

The *white* hath vertue to cool, binde, agglutinate, and it is of frequent use in the rednesse of the eyes, in the conglutination of wounds (with common bole) in fractures, &c. It serves also for frontals.

N. *Hippocrates* gives to Feverish persons 2 or 3 whites to cool, &c.

The *yelk* hath an anodyne vertue, it maturates, digests, loosens, therefore is it frequently used in Glysters and also mixed with a little salt it is used to be applyed on the Navil of Infants (in a walnut shell) to move the belly.

*Preparat.*

An Oyl is made thereof, which is frequently used in consolidating wounds, and chaps, in maturation of tumors, &c.

N. There is made thereof a drink most used of our child-bearing women.

Take the yelks of egges 2 or 3, water a quantity, Wine half as much, let them be boyled very well for her drink.

XV. *Grus*, a Crane.

IN medicinall use are,

- |                       |      |                            |                        |
|-----------------------|------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. The Crane it self. | } 4. | The head, eyes, ventricle. |                        |
| 2. The fat or grease. |      | } 5.                       | The marrow of the leg. |
| 3. The gall.          |      |                            |                        |

*The vertues.*

1. This *bird*, because it is nervous, is accounted properly to be good for sinewy and membranous parts; whence the use thereof is commended in the Colick.

2. The *grease* helps deafnesse (dropped into the ears) it mollifies the hardnesse of the milt, and

other tumors (mixed with Vinegar of Squils) it speedily helps the stiffness of the neck.

*N.* It is said to be of the same nature with Goose grease.

3. The *gall* helps the eyes.

4. The *head, eyes, ventricle*, powdered, are sprinkled upon *Fistulaes, Cancers, and varicous Ulcers.*

5. The *marrow of the shank* is for an eye-salve to be made thereof.

## XVI. *Hirundo*, the Swallow.

**D**omestick *Swallows* build their nests in houses. The bank *Swallows* on the banks of waters, whence they are called water *Swallows*.

Wall *Swallows* hang their nests on the wals of Churches or Rocks.

*N.* The bank *Swallows* are best.

In medicinal use are,

- |                               |                  |                |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. The whole <i>Swallow</i> . | } 4. The stones. |                |
| 2. The <i>heart</i> .         |                  | } 5. The nest. |
| 3. The <i>bloud</i> .         |                  | } 6. The dung. |

*The vertues.*

1. *Swallows* specifically help the *Epilepsie*, the dullness of the sight and bloudshotness (the ashes appointed with honey.) They heal the *Quinsie*, and inflamed *Uvula* (eaten, or their ashes taken.)

2. The *heart* is said to help the *Epilepsie*, and strengthen the memory. Others eat it against the *Quarta n.*

3. The *bloud* is thought especially to help the eyes, and that chiefly which is drawn out of the right wing.

4. A *stone* is found in the Ventricle of some young Swallows (though seldome) to the bignesse of a grain of Lentill or pease. This they would have to be good for the Epilepsie of children (tyed to the arme, or hung about the neck.)

N. They report that this is found chiefly the Moon decreasing, and that in the young one first hatched.

Others take it out in *August* about the full Moon.

5. The *nest* helps the Quinsie (outwardly applyed) cures the rednesse of the eyes. It is good against the biting of a Viper (applyed.)

6 The *dung* heats exceedingly, discusses and is sharpe.

The use thereof is chiefly in the bitings of a mad-dog (inwardly and outwardly) in the Colick and pains of the back (given in drink) it provokes the womb (put up.)

*Preparat.*

The water of *Swallows* is usually made of bank Swallows. See the *August Dispensatory*.

XVII. *Milvus*, the Kite,

**I**S a bird of the kind of Hawks, quick of sight, lyable to ache of the joynts.

In use are,

- |                             |   |                                      |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. The <i>Kite</i> burnt to | } | 4. The <i>bloud</i> .                |
| ashes.                      |   | 5. The <i>gall</i> .                 |
| 2. The <i>head</i> .        |   | 6. The <i>dung</i> .                 |
| 3. The <i>liver</i> .       |   | 7. The <i>fat</i> or <i>grease</i> . |

## The Vertues.

1. The *Kite* burnt to ashes, is said to help the Gowt and Epilepsie (given.)  
The Dose from half to a whole scruple.
2. The same is said of the *head* and *liver* burnt to ashes.
3. The *liver* moreover is used in the medicines for the eyes.
4. The *bloud* helps the Gowty (mixed with a nettle and applyed.)
5. The *gall* is added to Collyries.
6. The *dung* is applyed on the joynts with successe.
7. The *fat* is anoynted on joynt-aches.

## Preparat.

Some bury a living *Kite* in Horse dung 40 dayes, and of the wormes which arise from him, make an oyntment against gowty aches.

XVIII. *Motacilla*, a Wag-tail,

**I**S a Bird living chiefly about Rivers, with a trembling tail.

The *whole bird* it self is used, whose vertue is said to be wonderfull in breaking the Stone (the powder drunk.)

XIX. *Noctua*,

XIX. *Noctua*, an Owl.

**I**N Physicall use are,  
 1. The *flesh*. 2. The *gall*. 3. The *grease*.

*The vertues.*  
 1. The *flesh* cures the Paralytick, Melancholick, and the like. It wonderfully opens the Apostem of the Quinsie, and breaks it (the ashes of the whole Owl not deplumed taken into the throat.)

2. The *gall* is good against the spots of the eyes.

3. The *grease* sharpens the sight.

XX. *Olor*, the Swan,

**I**S a Bird like to a Goose in shape, manner of living and in vertues.

Into use are taken,  
 1. The *Cygnets*. 2. The *grease*. 3. The *skin*.

*The vertues.*  
 1. The *Cygnets* boyled in Oyl with marrow of an Hart are good for those that are Gowty.

2. The *fat* mollifies, asswages, attenuates, and is good for the Hemroids, the hardnesse of the matrix; it purges the eyes.

3. The *skin* beset with very soft feathers helps the Colick and the weaknesse of the stomach.

H 4

XXI. *Palumbus*,

---

 XXI. *Palumbus*, a Stock Dove,

**A** Grees with the Pigeon in vertues. The feathers burnt are accounted to refresh the Jaundise, to help those that are troubled with the Stone and difficulty of urine.

---

 XXII. *Parus*, the Tit-mouse,

**I**S accounted efficacious against the Stone of the kidneys, and Colick (used in meat or the ashes taken.)

---

 XXIII. *Passer*, a Sparrow.

**S**ome distinguish it from the Wren, and would have it a little bigger then the other, and to want those golden feathers which the Wren hath on her head, but because the vertues of them both agree, the one may supply the place of the other.

*The vertues.*

The *Hedge Sparrow* is very much commended for breaking the Stone and expelling it, whether it be eaten raw, seasoned with salt, or be taken being made into powder, or burnt to ashes.

The *Common Sparrow*, because it is a most lascivious Bird, is commended for provoking venery (eaten) chiefly the brain.

A few grains of the dung are given to infants to move the belly.

XXV. *Pavo*, a Peacock,

**I**S a most beautifull bird, and of a long life (it may live 30 years) from whence it is also vigorous in Balsamick vertue, so that the flesh may be long preserved of it self without corruption.

In Physicall use are,

- |                    |                |                    |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. The whole bird. | } 4. The dung. |                    |
| 2. The fat.        |                | } 5. The feathers. |
| 3. The gall.       |                |                    |

The vertues.

1. The broth of a Peacock is said to help the Pleuriticke, especially if it be fat.

2. The fat (with juyce of Rue and Honey) helps the Colick passions.

3. The gall cures the dimnesse of the eyes, defluxion and rough eye-browes.

4. The dung by propriety heals the Vertigo, and Epilepsie (used many days) dryed and powdered (one dram) it is one night to be infused in Wine, then strained and given continuing from new Moon to the full, or further if need be.

*Crato* mixes it with Sugar, and gives it.

5. The feathers are used in a fume against the rising of the womb.

6. The egges are given to cure the running Gout.

XXV. *Perdix*, a Partridge,

**I**S very lascivious, and lives long (16 years) eating the buds of Hasle and Birch, grasse and green corne.

Whence in Physicall use are,

- |                       |   |                          |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. The <i>flesh</i> . | } | 4. The <i>Liver</i> .    |
| 2. <i>Marrow</i> .    |   | 5. The <i>gall</i> .     |
| 3. The <i>blood</i> . |   | 6. The <i>feathers</i> . |

The vertues.

1. The *flesh* eaten increaseth the seed and milk, and provokes venery.

2. The *marrow*, as also the brain, is said to cure the Jaundise being drunk.

3. The *gall* is preferred before others for the diseases of the eyes.

4. The *blood* is anoynted upon eyes blood-shot and newly wounded.

5. The *liver* dryed at the fire and powdered resists the Evill, and is accounted a singular Antidote against a Fever, if it be often taken in water of Milfoyle.

6. The *feathers* serve against the suffocation of the womb (the fume put to the nostrils) for asswaging the Colick and other pains and discussing them (used by way of fomentation) and with Mint, and Sothernwood in a bag, are a familiar remedy for Children to mitigate the pangs of the belly.

XXVI. *Pica*, the Pie. XX*The vertues.*

**T**His Bird is very much commended against the dimnesse, rednesse, and pain of the eyes (eaten or made into powder and put into the eyes or any way applyed.)

It is good for those that are mad, Epileptick, Melancholick (the ashes used.)

*Preparat.*

The *Antepileptick* water of *Magpies*, which is thus prepared :

Take seeds and roots of Peony and of Pellitory of *Spain*, of each one dram, of Aristoloch the long 3 drams, of Misselto of the Oak half an ounce, of Castor one dram, and as much of flowers of Stechas, of Lilly of the valley one scruple and half, of Cowslips, of Peony, of each six drams, of Lavander and Rosemary, of each 5 drams, Sage, Marjoram, Bertyony Hysop, of each half an ounce, Cinamon, Cloves, Graines, Nutmeg, Cubebs, of each one dram and half. When they are all severally beaten into a grosse powder, and cut, let them be infused in 3 pounds of the water of Lilly convall, a pound and half of the water of the flowers of Luiden, one pound of water of Primroses, then adde thereto young Pies, in number 12. which must be bruised, the greater feathers cast away and added to the said infusion, after steeping let distillation be made in *B. M.*

*The vertues.*

It is a notable Cephalick and Antepileptick water.

The Dose one or two spoonfuls.

XXVII. *Struthio*,

---

## XXVII. *Struthio*, an Ostrich,

**I**S a Bird very great, forain, famous for its chylick quality.

In Physicall use are,

1. The *tunicle of the ventricle*.
2. The *fat*.

*The vertues.*

1. The *inner coat of the ventricle*, strengthens the stomach, and wonderfully breaks the Stone.

2. The *fat* is good for nervous parts, mollifies the hardnesse of the milt, asswages the Nephritick pains (anoyned.)

---

## XXIII. *Turtur*, the Turtle.

**I**N use are,

1. The *whole Turtle*.
2. The *fat*.

*The vertues.*

1. The *Turtle* agrees with the Pigeon in vertues, but yet is specially commended in the Dysentery, and chiefly in staying the flux of the terms :

Whether the ashes of a burnt Turtle, or the extract thereof be given (the Dose 4 or 6 grains) or the Turtle deplumed and bowelled be roasted with Mistick in its belly and rose Vinegar sprinkled upon it while it is in roasting in lieu of Butter, and afterward be dryed in a close pot and be made into powder, and one spoonfull given every morning.

2. The

2. The *fat* gathered from it while it is in roasting, is anoynted on the kidneys, belly, breast, groyn, &c.

N. Some that are Gowty perswade themselves that the fits are driven away, and the Gowt prevented, if they nourish Turtles in their Chambers.

### XXIX. *Upupa*, the Lapwing,

**I**S a melancholick Bird, most nasty, living on Wormes found in dung-hils.

In Physicall use are,

1. The *flesh*.
2. The *feathers*.

*The vertues.*

1. The *flesh* and its decoction helps the Colick by a propriety of its own (taken.)
2. The *feathers* are said to asswage the Head-ach (applied.)

### XXX. *Vultur*, a Vultur,

**I**S a Bird excelling in the animal faculties, chiefly in smelling.

In Physicall use are,

1. The *flesh*.
2. The *fat*.

*The vertues.*

1. The *flesh* is judged to be good for the diseases of the head, Epilepsie, Hemicrany, and the like.

The

The decoction is accounted to cure the diseases of the skin.

2. The fat is good for the sinews.

3. The *brain* helps the weaknesse of the head (anoyned or put into the nostrils.)

4. The *gall* is said to take away the Epilepsie (taken with wine.)

5. Of the *feathers* they fable, that if they be put under the feet, they powerfully provoke the birth.

6. The *dung* provokes the birth by its stench.

### *The End of the Second Classis.*

The XXX. Volume, a Volume

---

# The Third Classis

## OF

# FISHES.

---

### I. *Anguilla*, an Eele.

**I**N medicinal use from this we borrow,

1. The fat. 2. The head. 3. The blood.

1. The fat is good for wounds, begets hairs (anoyned in the disease *Alopecia*) restores hearing (dropped into the ear) asswages the Hemroids.

2. They say that the head of an Eele cures warts, if the bloody head wherewith the warts are touched, be buried in the earth that it may putrefie.

3. The blood as yet warm, is said to mitigate the pain of the Colick (taken with Wine.)

N. Some say that the Wine wherein Eeles are suffocated makes men abstemious (if the Wine be drunk.)

---

### II. *Barbo*, a Barble,

**I**S a fish very commendable in Kitchens.

It is not in Physical use, except the egges are taken of some countrey people to provoke vomit and stool, which they do very violently.

III. *Blatta*

III. *Blatta Bizantia*

**I**S the shell or covering of a fish called *Conchylium*, smelling like *Castoreum*.

N. 1. *Conchylium* is the species of long Shell-fishes, which breeding in lakes where Nard doth grow, feed on it, whence the shell smells like Castor.

N. 2. Some confound the *Conchylium* and the Purple fish, but absurdly; for that is of the kinde of long shell-fishes, this of the round.

*The vertues.*

Inwardly taken it loosens the belly, softens the milt, and discusses vitious humors.

Outwardly by fume it stirs up women oppressed with the suffocation of the womb, and Falling-sickness. In other things it performs what other shells of Shell-fishes do.

IV. *Cancer, a Crab.*

**I**N use are,

1. The whole meat of the Crab.
2. The eyes.
3. The shell.

*The vertues.*

1 Crabs cool, moysten, asswage pain, fix the raging spirits:

Therefore are they of chief use in the heat and pain of the head and reyns, (bruised and applyed in form of a Pultise) in the Quinsie (a Gargarism is made of the juyce of Crabs, and also inwardly the juyce may

may be given.) In an Atrophy (inwardly the juyce is used with water, or juyce of Celandine; outwardly a playster may be made of Crabs bruised, the liver of a Calf, Oyl Olive, and Oyl of Bay) They draw darts out of the body (bruised and applyed) they are good in *St. Anthony's fire*, and burnings.

2. Crabs *eyes* cool, dry, cleanse, discusse, waste the Stone, resolve the Tartar, and clodded bloud.

Wherefore they are of great use in the Stone-colicke, Pleurisie, Asthma, Colicke, &c. whether they be taken raw and powdered, or burnt and prepared; they serve likewise for cleansing the teeth.

3. The *shell* hath the same vertue with the eyes. Moreover it cures the scab of children arising from salt humors (mixt with Oyl of Roses and anoynted.) It drives away the fits of intermitting Fevers.

N. The thin new one is best after they have yearly cast the thicker.

*Preparat.*

1. The ashes of Crabs (that is Crabs burnt) are drying, they excel by property against the biting of a mad Dog (taken with root of Gentian) with Honey they mollifie the chaps of the feet, the knobs and Cancers of the fundament. Some give burnt Crabs in a Dysentery.

N. *Galen* very highly commends this kinde of medicine, which he confesseth, that he learned of *Aescbrion* the Emperick, against the biting of a mad Dog. And saith, that *Aescbrion* burnt the Crabs alive in a brazen vessel, till they might be brought into a smooth powder, and that about the rising of the Dog-star, the Sun passing into *Leo*.

The Dose one little spoonful for 40 days.

2. The *eyes* of Crabs prepared are made after the common manner, making them smooth with water of Fennel.

I

3. The

3. The Magistery of Crabs eyes.
4. The water of Crabs is made of Crabs distilled in B. M. or ashes.

*The vertues.*

It moves Urine, waists the Stone, quenches thirst.

N. *Quercetan* steeps Crabs in water of housleek for a day, then he distilleth them, using three cohobations, and applyeth it to inflamations, burnings, and Cancers, which he saith they help much, especially if the water be impregnated with the Salt, elixivated from the reliques.

5. The Oyl or liquor of Crabs eyes is made after the common manner *per deliquium*.

*Otherwise*

Take Crabs eyes 5 ounces, Oyl of Tartar *per deliquium* 6 ounces, digest them in Horse dung (13 days) then coagulate and extract with the Spirit of Wine, at length abstract the Spirit of Wine, and there remains the Oyl.

The Dose from 4 grains to 6.

V. *Carpio*, the Carp,

**I**S a known fish living in mud and slyme.

Whence we use

- |                |       |                          |
|----------------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1. The gall.   | } } } | 3. The triangular stone. |
| 2. The grease. |       | 4. The long stones.      |

*The vertues.*

1. The *gall* helps the dulnesse and the cloud off the eyes.

2. The *grease* helps the hot diseaseas of the sinews.

3. The *triangular stone* found in the head of a Carp, is holden to be good against the Colick, Stone, and Falling-sicknesse.

4. Thee

4. The two *stones* appearing above the eyes are commended against the Epilepsie.

## ·VI. *Cetus*, a Whale.

**W**Hich name generally signifies huge fishes bringing forth living young, yet in particular it is taken for the greatest species of them, which for its vast bignesse and shape is like a four-footed Beast.

In use is the grease, which heals the scab (anoyn-  
ed.)

**N.** Some would have the *Sperma Ceti* of the shops to be taken out of this fish, but falsely.

Others account Amber-greese as taken from hence, but falsely.

### *Manati*.

Among the kindes of Whales is reckoned a fish called *Manati* from the two former feet, which only it represents, and these the *Spaniards* call hands, whence also they call it the handed fish. The *Ger-  
mans* for the likenesse of its head, whereby it resem-  
bleth a Cow, call it a Sea-cow.

In use is the *stone* of the *Manati*, which is a crusty bone taken out of its head, and it is of divers shapes; for some time it represents the teeth, and of some is called the tooth of a Sea-cow, sometime the bones of the ears, and are called the bones of hearing.

#### *Preparat.*

**I.** Preparation is made of it calcined or burn<sup>d</sup>.

**N.** It is good to bedew it with some convenient water, as of Fennel, &c.

*The vertues.*

It is very much commended for breaking the Stones of the veins and bladder, for asswaging the Nephritick and Colick pains.

The Dose 1 dram and upward.

N. Some ascend to an ounce.

2. A Magistery may be made by dissolving it with Spirit of Salt or Niter, and precipitating it with water.

VII. *Concha*, the Shell-fish,

**I**S a kinde of Fish wanting an head, entrenched within shells, whether it be a single or double shell. Of this kinde are also those that have Pearl in them. It comprehends under it divers species for the most part, having names according to their figure and colour, or distinguished by a speciall name.

N. 1. The *Concha* increaseth and decreaseth with the Moon.

N. 2. Amongst water Animals none is accounted to be taken with a greater desire of eating mans flesh than this.

In medicinal use are,

1. The shells.
2. The flesh.
3. The Pearls.

*The Vertues.*

1. The shells have the vertue to dry, to move sweat, to cleanse, &c.

Hence their internal use chiefly is in Fevers, which they cure by sweat.

Outwardly they are good in dentifrices, in representing the swellings of the fundament (the ashes applyed.)

*Preparat.*

*Preparat.*

The shells are used both powdered only, and also calcined and powdered, or prepared after the common manner, and made smooth with water of *Carduus Benedictus*, and the like.

Of the shells of the long sort is made that famous medicine of *Crollius* against the Fever after this manner;

Pour Vinegar upon the shells, let it stand for a night, then it extracteth the filth, which being scraped off, calcine the shells to whitenesse, and keep the powder.

*The vertues.*

It moves sweat in abundance, and therefore used the fit approaching (chiefly in a Tertian) it dissolves Fevers, especially if used the second or third time.

The Dose from one scruple and half to a dram.

*N. Crollius* gives it in a draught of hot Ale with a little Butter.

2. The *flesh*, that is to say, the eatable substance belongs chiefly to Kitchens, and in meat is said to be good for Quartanes.

3. *Pearls* are round stones found in many Shell-fishes, of the same excrement where of their shells are made.

They are accounted twofold, Oriental and Occidental; the former are more bright, and are preferred before the rest; the latter are white and lesse bright: they are found also in many places of Europe, as in Scotland, Silesia, Bohemia, Frisia, and other Maritime lands, but they are of lesse worth. In like manner the greater, and those which have a hole through them are esteemed riper and more excellent than the lesse and not perforated.

*The vertues.*

They make a most excellent Cordial, by which the Balsom of life oppressed, and strength decayed are notably refreshed and comforted, therefore they resist poyson, the Plague and putrefaction, they exhilarate the minde, and for this cause they are in such repute, that the last help even of those that are ready to die, is usually from thence expected.

*Preparat.*

1. They are prepared after the common manner, by making them smooth upon a Marble, now and then sprinkling them with Cordial water (as of Roses, Balm, and the like.)

2. Salt of Pearls is made by dissolving them in Vinegar, or in the juyce of Barberies and Limons, thickning the filtration to the remaining of Salt, and being thick by washing or dissolving it again, purifying it and sweetning it.

N. They need not be powdered, because whole, and without digestion they yeeld to Vinegar.

N. 2. Pearls washed, and if you please, bruised, are dissolved in the juyce of Citrons poured on to the height of four fingers by digestion, on the dissolution is poured *May* dew distilled, or Balm water, and the dissolution is poured off. Then new juyce of Citrons is infused, digested, and *May* dew is again infused, or Balm water, and decanted, &c. And this work is often repeated, till the Pearls be almost wholly dissolved, a very few feces remaining. At last the dissolution is made thick with a gentle fire, to the remaining of the powder.

The Dose from 6 grains to 10. in the water of *May* dew distilled with Manna, or in Cinamon water with Rose water.

N. *Pa:acalsus* attributes great vertues to the Salt  
of

of Pearl, as to other medicines thereof prepared: the processes (quoth he) of these, though simple, yet wonderful is the operation of them; yet this action of vertues is not made by Art, but is in their very nature. Which is hid in the grosse substance, and cannot operate as a dead body, but after dissolution is made its body is revived.

2. Unto this is very like the Salt or Magistry of Pearls of *Riverius*.

Take Pearls most finely powdered as much as thou wilt, make a paste thereof with juyce of Citrons or Oranges, and let it alone for a time. Then dissolve it with Vinegar distilled according to Art, till the Pearls be almost altogether dissolved: mingle the Vinegar with a third part of River water, distill it in sand with a gentle fire, then with a stronger; being distilled, pour it again upon the *Caput mortuum* remaining, and dissolve it again, then filter it, and evaporate it very easily, and the remainder will be the Magistry of the Pearls.

*The vertues.*

Besides the vertues above said, it is a chief Preservative against the Gowt.

The Dose one scruple at the most.

3. The Magistry of Pearls.

1. Common is made by dissolving it with Vinegar distilled, and precipitating it with Oyl of Tartar.

2. Butter is made, as that Buttery Magistry of Coral thus;

Dissolve Pearls in the Spirit of *May* dew, or in distilled Vinegar, precipitate it with Oyl of Sulphur *per C* then sweeten and digest it for a time with Spirit of Wine, which being abtracted, thou hast a Magistry melting in the mouth like Butter.

3. The feathery Dissolve Pearls according to art in spirit of Niter, then filter it, pouring distilled rain water upon it, then precipitate it with Oyl of Sulphur *per C.* sweeten and dry it.

*The vertues*

Are to be gathered out of the aforesaid.

The Dose from 6 grains to 15.

4. The Oyl or liquor of pearls,  
Is made *per Deliquium*; the manner is easie.

5. The Essence, Tincture, *Arcanum* of Pearls.

Take Pearls as much as thou wilt, dissolve them with distilled Vinegar, and make a Salt; purifie the salt thus made by frequent dissolutions in Vinegar and coagulations (the feces always cast away) until no more feces shall remain after the last dissolution, and the Pearls by that freed from all uncleanness: then dissolve them with rain water, or *May dew*, and by distillation abstract the humidity, and repeat this so often, till the Pearls become sweet (this the sweetness of the water last distilled sheweth.) This Salt so freed from the feces, digest in a close vessel in *M. B.* 8 or 10 days with Spirit of Wine poured on to the height of two fingers; so the Pearls in that time will send their Essence like thick Oyl to the top of the Spirit of Wine, which warily separate, and pouring on new Spirit of Wine, repeat the labour as oft as thou pleasest: for almost all the Salt is converted, a very few feces left, into an Essence. This circulate a fresh with Spirit of Wine for a time, afterward by gentle distillation in *B. M.* separate the Spirit of Wine, and keep it for use.

*The vertues*

Are according to the rest, but stronger by far in respect of its very great subtilty.

The Dose from 6 grains to 14.

A secret

A secret by the Spirit of *Guaiacum*.

Take of Pearls powdered very small, as much as thou wilt, extract according to Art a most red tincture with the Spirit of *Guaiacum* rectified, the remaining powder calcine gently, and extract again twice or thrice with new Spirit of *Guaiacum*. Coagulate the Extracts in *B. M.* to the appearance of a divers coloured thin skin, which is a sign that the phlegm being abstracted there remains in a coagulated form, the sole secret or Essence of Pearls with the Spirit of *Guaiacum*.

N. 1. This Essence and Spirit can scarce be separated asunder.

N. 2. The same Essence or *Arcanum* of Pearls is suddenly dissolved with water of Balm, and the like, a sufficient quantity, and is turned into a red transparent colour, of an excellent tast.

*The vertues.*

It cleanseth the blood excellently, and is of great vertue in the French disease.

The Dose from 6 grains to 14.

Another Tincture.

Take Pearls half ounce, Spirit of Salt a sufficient quantity, dissolve them according to Art, decant, abstract that it may become like pap, which wash off by a distilled water, circulate with Spirit of Wine 6 weeks, then abstract the Spirit of Wine, with a gentle heat of *B. M.*

5. The flowers of Pearls.

Pearls are dissolved with distilled Vinegar, the dissolution is digested for a moneth, then the Vinegar is abstracted, and at length the flowers are elevated with a stronger fire.

6. The Spirit of Pearls, or the pearled Spirit of the earth.

Take of the Salt or Magistery of Pearls 6 ounces,  
*terra*

*terra sigillat.* one pound, mingle and imbibe with a sufficient quantity of Oyl of Pearls, and make Balls, which being dryed by a Retort, as the Spirit of Salt is distilled, rectifie it, and keep it for use.

*The vertues.*

It is a very great secret in the Gowt.

### LIII. *Dentalium* & *Entalium*,

**I**S a little Shell-fish somewhat long, rough on the outside, smooth within, hollow after the manner of a reed, and in one part having a chink like a Dogs tooth, whence it is called *Dentalium*.

N. Not a fish, but a long and slender worm is the Inhabitant of the *Dentalium*.

It grows to Rocks of the Sea, and to old Shell-fishes.

The *Entalium* is a Sea Shell-fish, long like a little horn, right and hollow, chamfered without, smooth within, seldom exceeding the length of ones finger.

N. It seems to be the *Dactylus* of *Pliny*.

*The vertues.*

Though both of these are hitherto little used in Medicine, but only in the Citrine Unguent, yet is it likely, that they may be used with other kindes of shells to the like affects.

IX. *Halec*,

IX. *Halec*, the Hering,

**I**S a Sea-fish ordinary in the *Baltick* Sea, and other Seas of *Germany*.

In medicinal use are,

1. The *roes*.
2. The *hering* it self.
3. The *brine* or *pickle*.

*The vertues.*

1. The *roes* in number 9 are said to move Urine.
2. The whole *hering* salted is laid to the soles of the feet to derive humors from the head, and to mitigate Feverish heat: The ashes are used for breaking the Stone (it is made as that of Crabs.)

3. The *brine* or *pickle* is the broth wherein the *Hering* or other fish is kept. It serves for Clysters in the *Sciatick* and *Dropsie*, it cleanses stinking ulcers, restrains the *Gangreen*, disperfer strumes; and is good against *Quinsies* (anoyned wth *Honey*.)

X. *Huso Ichthiocolla*,

**I**S one of the greatest sort of fishes (24 foot in length weighing 400 pounds) grisly without bones (except those in the head) without scales, &c. It is a fish ordinary in *Danubius*, swimming out of the Sea into *Danubius*, for the desire of sweet waters.

It furnisheth us with Fish glew, white in colour, made of its skin, intestines, ventricle, fins, and tayl, after this manner.

The said parts being cut into very thin pieces are steeped in a sufficient quantity of water, then they are

are boyled to the consistence of a pultise with a gentle fire, and are malaxed into a masse before they be cold.

*The vertues.*

It dryeth, filleth up, and in some respect mollifies. Wherefore it is used in glewing plaisters.

N. It is also used to jelly broth; of the same with Sugar-candy is boyled a transparent and yellow kinde of glew, which melted in the mouth is used to glew papers together; it is called Mouth-glew.

XI *Lucius*, a *Lucy*.

N. **S**OME confound a *Lucy* and a *Wolf*, which though it may be granted in respect of the name, seeing both are ravenous fishes, as the *Land-wolf*, yet are they really distinguished, for the *Wolf* of the *Antients* is a *Sea-fish*, of a different shape from the *Lucy*.

In medicine are used,

- |                          |   |                                       |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. The <i>gall</i> .     | § | 4. A little bone <i>croffe-like</i> . |
| 2. The <i>heart</i> .    |   | 5. The <i>grease</i> .                |
| 3. The <i>mandible</i> . |   | 6. The <i>egges</i> .                 |

*The vertues.*

1. The *gall* is said to drive away the *Fever* (if three in number be taken.

Outwardly it serves for the spots of the eyes, dimness and other diseases.

2. The *heart* is eaten against the fits of *Fevers*.

N. Some command to swallow the heart, the *Lucy* as yet alive, and to throw the *Lucy* again into the *River*.

3. The *mandible* dries, cleanses, therefore is it given in the *Pleurisie*, as a specificall remedy; it profits

profits also as the rest of the bones of the head in the stone; in the whites and hard labour of women.

Outwardly, the ashes stay fleeting humors [*synoviam*] mundifies inveterate wounds, dryes the Hemroids.

4. The *bone of the form of a Crosse* taken out of the head of a Lucy is commended of some against the Epilepsie (taken.)

N. It is accounted of some a singular amulet against charms.

5. The *fat or grease* is a vulgar medicine, and is anoynted on the soles of the feet, and breasts of Infants for Revulsion of Catarrhs, and to asswage the Cough.

6. The *egges* are fit to move the belly and vomit; and for this cause they are used of the common people in stead of medicine.

*Preparat.*

The water of the gall distilled cures the eyes.

## XII. *Mater Perlarum*, Mother of Pearls,

**I**S a species of Shell-fishes taking their name from Pearls, which are oftener found in them then in other.

*The vertues.*

Besides the common vertues of Shell-fishes, some attribute a Cordial vertue to this; but let them see with what successe.

Others make a medicine against the Fever of this, after the manner which we have described above concerning long Shell-fishes.

## XIII. *Mustela*,

---

### XIII. *Mustela*, a Lamprey.

**W**Hence are in Medicinal use,

1. The *liver*.
2. The *ventricle*.
3. The *backbone*.

*The vertues.*

1. The *liver* hanged in a glasse, and exposed to the heat, melts into a yellow liquor, very good for the dimnesse and spots of the eyes.
  2. The *ventricle* is commended very much against the diseases of the womb, but chiefly it is said to expel the secundine, and to help the Colick (drunk.)
  3. The *back bone* powdered, is said to cure the Falling-sicknesse.
- 

### XIV. *Ostrea*, the Oyster,

**I**S a Shell-fish of the kinde of round ones.

*The vertues.*

Oysters move pestilential botches from their place, and draw all the poyson to themselves; but they are to be tyed to that part of the arm where the axillarie vein runs, if it be in the arm-pits; but if it possesse the groyn, the lineaments of the thigh, which the vein of the thigh describes.

**N.** The Shells may be used in stead of other shells.

XV. *Perca*,

XV. *Perca*, the Perch.

IT is understood of the River *Perch*, to distinguish it from that of the Sea.

In use are *stones* found in the head near the beginning of the back-bone.

These agree in vertue with the rest of shelly-stones, and are used in wasting the Stone and cleansing the Kidneys.

Outwardly in dentrifices and drying of wounds.

XVI. *Rana Aquatica*, the Water Frog.

THAT is best which is found in clear Rivers and Springs, and is green.

For the red Frog (*rubeta*) and that which lives in Pools, is condemned as pernicious.

The Earth-frog is inferior to the Water-frogs, and those which are spotted, are accounted venomous.

In medicinal use are,

- |                             |   |                       |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>Frogs</i> themselves. | } | 4. The <i>gall</i>    |
| 2. The <i>heart</i> .       |   | 5. The <i>fat</i> .   |
| 3. The <i>liver</i> .       |   | 6. The <i>sperm</i> . |

*The vertues.*

1. *Dioscorides* accounts *Frogs* as an Antidote against the poyson of all Serpents, if they be eaten with Salt, Oyl, or Butter, and their broth supped: they are also good against the tendons. It brings a loathing of Wine, if the Wine in which a living Frog hath been

been drowned, be drunk: a living one applyed on a pestilential botch till it dye, doth draw out the poyson. A whole living one is used against the heat of burning Fevers, asswages the pain of the joynts, and quenches St. *Antonies* fire (applyed either alive or bruised) it helps the Tooth-ach (boyled and used in a Gargarism.)

N. If it be applyed to the pained belly, it is said that the disease presently passes into it.

2. The *heart* of a Frog tyed to the spine of the sick of a Fever, mitigates the feverish chilnesse: some apply it to the region of the heart, to asswage the heat of burning Fevers.

3. The *liver* dryed and powdered in the accesse of Quartanes, and other Fevers, is taken with good successe. *Crato* gives it in water of Milfoyl.

N. They commend the livers of green Frogs living in Fens, as a specifick medicine against the Epileptic. They order it to be in the Conjunction of the Luminaries, the Moon in *Cancer*.

4. The *gall* peculiarly helps the eyes, and is said to cure the Quartane, made into powder, and given to half a dram.

5. The *fat* put into the ears cures the pains thereof.

6. The *sperm* cools, thickens, asswages pains, cures the scabbinesse of the hands, (if they be washed with it in *March*.) It kills Impostumations under the nayls, and the wilde fire; it helps Erisypelas and burnings, and other inflamations (applyed on the place) It cures the rednesse of the face, the flux of the terms, and Hemroids (put into the Matrix or Fundament.)

N. A linnen cloth often wet in this sperm, and dryed, is kept for use; others put the same sperm in a pot under the earth till it be turned into water.

*Preparat.*

## Preparat.

1. The ashes sprinkled, stays the flowing of blood of wounds and nostrils. It restrains the Bloody flux of the womb by fume, it is with liquid pitch anoynted on Alopecies.

Inwardly it stayes a *Gonorrhoea* (one dram taken.)

2. Distilled water of Frogs,

Is made of living Frogs taken about the end of *March*, or beginning of *April*, by an Alembek.

3. The distilled water of the sperm,

Is made by an Alembek of the sperm gathered in *March*.

N. 2. They use to adde Salt.

## Vertues.

They are manifest from the precedent, besides which it is a notable medicine for the bladder, ulcerated from the acrimony of humors. It is also good to beat back and stay the issue of blood, and rednesse of the face; it cures Tetter, Erysipelas, and Gangrene.

4. The Oyl,

Is made by boyling Frogs with common Oyl, or Oyl of Roses.

5. The compound powder of the sperm.

Take good Myrrhe, male Frankincense, of each two ounces, Saffron powdered half a dram, Camphire three drams; powder all and mingle them; moisten this powder with the distilled water of the sperm of Frogs, twenty or thirty times, yet so, that the former be always dried of its own accord; then keep it for use.

N. The sperm is to be gathered about three days before the new Moon in *March* (then it stinks not) and is to be distilled in *B. M.*

## The vertues.

It is a chief remedy against bleeding of the nose,  
throat,

throat, womb, because by its coldnesse it coagulates the blood. It helps also if it be dissolved with Vinegar, and applyed on Erisypelas and hot Gowts. It likewise stays the bleeding of wounds, it kills Impostumation under the nayls.

The Dose 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. grains.

N. 1. If the bleeding arise from the corruption of the blood, it is no ill medicine, because it drives away rottennesse; but in the diseases of the womb, for the Myrrhe and Saffron I had rather use another.

N. 2. When Frogs and their sperm, or Snayls, Worms, and Crabs are to be distilled, they are to be inclosed in a clean linnen cloth, and hanged in the middle of the vessel, otherwise the waters will partake of the stench, and in the same linnens will remain the powder of the said creatures very well prepared, to which for the better correcting of it, instill some few drops of spirit of Wine, and dry it again, or extract the tincture with the said spirit of Wine.

N. 2. *Fabricius de Gangr.* commends the powder as good against malign ulcers, and to restrain all inflammations.

## XVII. *Sepia*, the Cuttle,

IN Physical use are,

1. The *Cuttle bone*.
2. The *black humor*.
3. The *egges*.

*The vertues.*

1. The *bone* dryeth, cleanseth (powdered or burnt: to ashes) it cures the spots, moles, the moist scab, it is good for the eys, (the ashes put in with Honey) it helps the:

the swoln gums (in dentrifices) it is a remedy for the Asthmatick (taken) it stays the running of the reins, it expels stones, it moves urine (the powder taken to the quantity of a scruple.)

2. The *black humor* found within a bladder in the body, is said to move the belly (taken.)

3. The *egges* cleanse the reins and ureters, move the terms and urine.

### XVIII. *Sturio*, the Sturgeon,

**I**S a fish set with pricks on the back and belly, loving both fresh and salt waters, of a great bignesse.

*The vertues.*

The bones of the Sturgeon are commended in the running Gowt (used.)

As also in discussing the pains of the Colick.

### XIX. *Testudo*, the Tortoyse,

**I**S a creature living as well in the water as on land, of the kinde of shell-fishes, having a shell-buckler on his back.

In medicinal use are,

1. The *shanks*. 2. The *bloud*. 3. The *gall*.

*The vertues.*

1. The *shanks* are used for a most approved Amulet against the Gowt.

Take a male Tortoyse (he is known among other things from the difference of his tail, and a little slit under the inner shell) when the Moon shall be in the

wane, before she be joyned with the Sun. Let his shanks be cut off he being alive, and being sowed in bags made of a Kids skin, let them be tyed to the patients members, so that the right shank of the Tortoyse answer to the right thigh of the patient, and the left to the left, and in like manner, the right shank of the former leg be applyed to the right arm, and the left to the left.

2. The *bloud* of a Sea and Land Tortoyse in inward medicines, is given for an Antidote to 2 drams.

The bloud of a land Tortoyse is used against the Hectick (new and raw to an ounce) being dryed, it is commended against the Epilepsie.

3. The *gall* is good for the eyes.

## XX. *Thymallus*, called Pagrus.

**I**N use is the *fat* or *grease*.

*The vertues.*

It cleanseth the spots and web of the eyes (melted in the Sun, and mixed with Honey) it takes away the spots of the skin, and fills up the pits remaining after the Small pocks (anoyned.)

## XXI. *Tinca*, the Tench,

**I**S a slimy fish loving Fenny waters and muddy, it is bred both by propagation, and also of its own accord. It loves the Lucy.

In Physical use are,

1. The *whole fish*.

2. The *gall*.

*Thee*

*The vertues.*

1. The *whole fish* cut into two parts is laid upon the pulses of the hands, and soles of the feet, to mitigate the heat of Fevers, or to divert the pestilential venom. In like manner it is used in the pain of the head and joynts. Living Tenches (one after another) applyed on the navel and liver until they dye, are said to cure the Jaundise, for they attract the yellow colour. I have seen a Tench burnt to ashes (especially the skin) with successe given in the whites of women.

2. The *gall* is commended against the diseases of the ears.

3. In the head it hath a stone as the Carp, which may be used for the same diseases that the stone of the Carpis.

XXII. *Truta*, the Trout,

**I**S a fish very much used in kitchens and much commended.

In use is the fat, which is anoynted on the chaps of the fundament.

*The End of the Third Classis.*

The Tongue  
 The whole of the tongue is divided into two parts, the upper and the lower. The upper part is the hard palate, and the lower part is the soft palate. The hard palate is the part of the tongue that is fixed to the upper jaw, and the soft palate is the part that is not fixed to the upper jaw. The hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to touch, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to taste. The hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to pain, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to heat and cold. The hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to dryness, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to wetness. The hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to bitterness, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to sweetness. The hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to sourness, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to saltiness. The hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to the smell of food, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to the taste of food. The hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to the touch of food, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to the taste of food. The hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to the smell of food, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to the taste of food. The hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to the touch of food, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to the taste of food.

XXII. The Tongue

The tongue is a very important part of the human body. It is used for speaking, eating, and breathing. The tongue is made of muscle and is covered with a thin layer of skin. The tongue is divided into two parts, the upper and the lower. The upper part is the hard palate, and the lower part is the soft palate. The hard palate is the part of the tongue that is fixed to the upper jaw, and the soft palate is the part that is not fixed to the upper jaw. The hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to touch, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to taste. The hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to pain, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to heat and cold. The hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to dryness, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to wetness. The hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to bitterness, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to sweetness. The hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to sourness, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to saltiness. The hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to the smell of food, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to the taste of food. The hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to the touch of food, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to the taste of food.

The End of the Third Class

The end of the third class is reached. The student has learned the principles of the tongue and its various parts. The student has also learned the importance of the tongue in the human body. The student has learned that the tongue is used for speaking, eating, and breathing. The student has learned that the tongue is made of muscle and is covered with a thin layer of skin. The student has learned that the tongue is divided into two parts, the upper and the lower. The student has learned that the hard palate is the part of the tongue that is fixed to the upper jaw, and the soft palate is the part that is not fixed to the upper jaw. The student has learned that the hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to touch, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to taste. The student has learned that the hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to pain, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to heat and cold. The student has learned that the hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to dryness, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to wetness. The student has learned that the hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to bitterness, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to sweetness. The student has learned that the hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to sourness, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to saltiness. The student has learned that the hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to the smell of food, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to the taste of food. The student has learned that the hard palate is the part of the tongue that is the most sensitive to the touch of food, and the soft palate is the part that is the most sensitive to the taste of food.

---

# The Fourth Classis

OF

# INSECTS.

---

## I. *Apes, the Bee,*

**I**S an Insect that makes honey living both on the dew of herbs, and also of the honey made of that dew.

In medicine we use,

- |                      |     |                     |
|----------------------|-----|---------------------|
| 1. The <i>Bee.</i>   | } { | 3. The <i>wax;</i>  |
| 2. The <i>Honey.</i> |     | 4. <i>Bee-glew.</i> |

1. *Bees* dried and powdered, restore hair on Alopecies anointed therewith.

2. *Honey* is to be chosen yellow, transparent, pleasant in smell and taste, neither thick in consistence, nor very thin, but in every part united; the white is next to the yellow, which is not to be contemned, if the rest of the signs be not wanting, which betoken its goodnesse. But in the choice of honey shun the combe full of Spider webs, that which is called Virgins honey is best of all, that is it which young and tender Bees make, being of colour white and yellow.

*The vertues.*

*Honey* is accounted hot and dry in the second degree (the white is thought lesse hot) It nourisheth, cleanseth,

cleanseth, openeth, is good for the lungs, moves Urine, cures the Cough, resists putrefaction.

Outwardly it discuffeth the dimnesse of the eyes, and helps other diseases of them.

*A caution.*

1. Because *honey* is easily turned into Cholera, it is not so profitable for the liver or hot bodies.

1. Crude *honey* puffes up the belly, provokes Cough, and causeth nauseousnesse.

N. Honey according to *Galen* is the juyce of heavenly dew gathered of Bees; according to *Paracelsus* it is a certain rosinous thing of the earth transplanted into a vegetable kinde by the vertue of the Planets, and heavenly influences, and gathered from hence of Bees and further digested.

Hence it varyeth 1. For the variety of Plants, in which respect that is accounted best of Bees living among Roses or Lillies. 2. For the diversity of the influence: So honey is best which is made in the Spring and Summer, the year being clear and wholesome. It is called of *Quercetan* dew or heavenly Manna, and from hence he prepares his Philosophical Vinegars.

*Preparat.*

1. Clarified honey.

Take honey as much as thou wilt, powre a quantity of water thereon (as much as the honey, or twice as much, or thrice as much if it be very impure, or if free from impurity, without adding any thing) boyl it and skim it with a spoon.

N. If by this means it be not sufficiently purified, it may be done with whites of egges to every pound one white.

N. 2. *Conrad. Kunrath* disallowes the afore-said clarifying of honey, because by it the better spirits wherewith it is very much impregnated

nated vanish into aire, therefore he appoints this :

Take Virgin-honey, not set to the fire, together with the Combes, put it into *Hippocrates* his sleeve, and hang it in a warme place of the Sun, or in a stove made hot with watery vapors that the honey may flow thorough.

2. Distilled honey.

Whence 1. Water of honey, Spirit and Oyl.

Take one pound of honey, adde thereto salt or flints bruised, or sand three ounces (others adde chips of Juniper wood) distill it by a Retort by degrees, and there goes out a white water, then a yellow with Oyl, as also a spirit which may be rectified divers times.

Others draw out first a water in a gourd by *B. M.* to the honey remaining in the gourd, they add sand, or calcined flints broken in pieces, and distill by a Retort a yellow water with Oyl, these they digest divers times 5 or 6 dayes, then they distill them, and at length separate the oyl swimming about from the water.

N. 1. Some think, but not rightly, that this yellow water is the *Menstruum of Franc. Auton.*

N. 2. Sand is added, or flints, or glasse, that the fervency to which honey is most inclinable may be prevented, which others do by putting in little bags full of sand.

N. 3. Some powre the water first drawn upon new Honey and rectifie it.

*The vertues.*

Both the white and the yellow water heal Cataracks and white spots of the eyes, they are good for making hair grow. They serve for drawing out the tincture of Corall.

Inwardly

Inwardly they unlock obstructions, moves urine, wafts the stone.

The Oyl, which burnes like *Aqua vite*, hath admirable vertues, chiefly if it be circulated some dayes with spirit of Wine, for that spirit of Wine separated again, there remains a sweet Oyl, and of a most pleasant tast very good for wounds by gunshot and running sores. It is also singular for mitigating Podagricall aches, it discusses the blemishes of the face with Oyl of Camphire.

2. The Compound Oyl of Honey.

Take Honey 2 pounds, Vitrioll Calcined one pound, spirit of Wine rectified half a pound, Tartar one pound, distill it by a Retort, first there comes forth phlegm, then the spirit. Force it 20 hours.

*The vertues.*

It asswages the ach of the Gowt, if the place affected be therewith anoynted.

3. Vinegar of honey.

Take of the best honey one part, River water 8 parts, boyl them to the half, afterward hang therein the seed of Rocket in a cloth, and set it in a hot place, or the Sun, till they be hot. It becomes by little and little very sharpe Vinegar, which may be distilled.

*The vertues.*

Besides other uses it dissolves flints and other stones even without any precedent calcination.

4. Tincture of Honey.

*Beguinus* extracts the tincture out of raw honey, pasted with sand, and gives it to the consumptive for nourishment.

5. The Quintessence of honey.

Take Honey with the Combes, as much as thou wilt, draw a water in *B.M.* then let there remain  
the

the water in a boyling *B. M.* 5 dayes : then secondly pour water thereon, and extract according to art the Tincture, and being decanted, purifie it by digestion and setling, at length distill the Tincture in *B. M.* to drynesse (the distilled is called the element of air, the remaining essence fire.) Thirdly, out of the feces burnt to ashes (the Oyl first taken out by descent or a Retort if it seem good) extract the salt with common water after the usuall manner and purifie it very well (it is called the element of earth) Fourthly, now joyn all together and distill them in ashes by an Alembek, cohobating them so often untill all be volatile and transcend the Alembek, so thou hast the Quintessence of honey.

*The vertues.*

It may be in lieu of a Panacea.

The Dose 3, 4, 5 grains, &c.

6. The Elixir of Honey.

Take Honey purified through *Hippocrates* his sleeve, draw the Water, Oyl, and Salt. The Salt drawn moisten by course with its own water, then with the Oyl untill it hath drunk up all, and there be a coagulation.

*The vertues.*

It hath the same vertues with the Quintessence of Honey.

6. There are sundry Medicines in Shops which own Honey both as the basis, as the kinds of Hydromels, and also a means of preservation, as many syrups, &c.

3. *Wax* holds in a manner a mean betwixt heating, cooling, moistning and drying, yet so that it inclines to heat. It is of parts in some respect thick and emplastick, and therefore digests, ripens, &c.

N. It is so usuall in shops, that scarce thou canst finde

finde an Emplaster, of which it doth not afford the consistence.

*Preparat.*

1. Oyl of Wax is distilled out of a gourd or a glasse Retort by ashes or sand mixed either with bricks made into powder, or with calcined flints, or with ashes or sand that the Oyl may more easily ascend.

*The vertues.*

It is diuretick, and is given inwardly.

The Dose 3, 4 or 5 drops.

Oyl of Wax of a good odor and colour.

Is made if it be rectified upon fresh pieces of wax by a fire of ashes. Of it is made,

2. A vulnerary Balsome.

By a menstrual infusion of the flowers of *St. Johns Wort* and the rose of *Comfrey*.

3. The Magistery of Wax.

Is made of it being dissolved in spirit of Wine, and filtered that it remain in the paper like Butter, which being sweetned and given to drink to one dram, excellently prevails against a *Dysentery*.

4. *Propolis* is a rude and grosse matter or glew found at the entrance of the hives.

That is to be chosen which is yellow representing *Styrax* or *Galbanum*.

*The vertues.*

It heats in the second or beginning of the third degree, it gently cleanses and draws, it extracts pricks and all things fastned in the body, it concocts hard things, it asswages aches, it fills up desperate Ulcers. In an old Cough it helps by fume.

II. *Araneus*

II. *Araneus*, the Spider,

**I**S a poysonful Insect, hurtfull by her prickings.  
There are divers sorts very usuall.

For there is a Spider which is greater of divers colours, or lesser of a black colour; they are distinguished by their sex, they couple in the Spring and beginning of Sommer, and sometime in Autumn and beginning of Winter, whereupon it is that they are accounted more hurtfull at those seasons they live on flies, for the taking of which they spread their nets.

In medicinall use are,

1. The Spiders.      2. The Spiders web.

*The vertues.*

1. The Spider is said to drive away the fits of Fevers (applyed to the wrists or the temples) but especially it is commended against the Quartane (inclosed in a nutshell, and hanged about the neck or arme.)

2. The web astringes, conglutinates, and therefore is vulnerary, restraining bloud and preventing inflammation. It is used not only outwardly, but also inwardly (boldly enough) to drive away Feverish fits.

*Preparat.*

The Oyl of Spiders simple and compound, may be made by infusion, as the Oyl of Scorpions.

*The vertues.*

It is an ingredient in the Emplaister against the Fever.

III. *Aselli*,

III. *Aselli*, Cheeslips

**B**Reed in moist places, Cellars, and the like, under stones and vessels full of water; if they be touched, they contract and gather themselves round.

*The vertues.*

They are of thin parts, they digest, make thin, cleanse, open. Whereupon they are specially profitable in dissolving the Tartarous mucilage, and bringing the stone to mucilage, in opening the obstructions of the bowels, in the Kings evill, in the Nephritick pain, difficulty of making water, in the Colick, and in the appetite empaired by the mucilage of the stomach, in the Asthma, &c.

Outwardly the powder is commended for the diseases of the eyes, pains of the ears, and Quinsie (anoyned with honey.)

A living one applyed on a Phagedena or running sore kills it.

The Dose from a scruple to a dram in powder with Wine or any Nephritick water.

*Preparat.*

Some wash them in Wine, and dry them, and again wash and dry them, then they powder them, and moysten them with spirit of Vitrioll.

The Dose 4, 5, 6 drops.

Others beat them with Wine, strain them and use them. Others only infuse them in Wine, and strain them.

N. 1. I go not beyond one scruple, neither continue I their use because by their exceeding resolving quality they may cause no small inconveniences.

N. As the naturall stony place shews that they are good against the stone, so their aptnesse and inclination to contract themselves declare, that peradventure they may not be unprofitable against Convulsions.

#### IV. *Bombyx*, the Silk-worm,

**B**Reeds both of its own accord, as also of Egges.

N. It undergoeth a wonderfull Metamorphosis; of little egges is produced a small creature not unlike to the Palmer-worm. This worm nourished with the leaves of the berries of the Elme encreaseth daily till it shine again with swelling, then being put into a box, it girds it self with a silken web till it die; after a while it revives, having wings as a butterflie, and after three dayes copulation (and then the male presently dies) the female bringeth forth egges in abundance and dyeth.

In Physicall use are,

1. The *Silk-worm*.
2. The *Silk*.
3. The *silken-pouches*.

*The vertues.*

1. *Silk-worms* dried and powdered are sprinkled on the crown of the head to help the Vertigo and Convulsion.

2. The *silken web* is temperate in heat and cold (some say hot in the first degree) dry in the first, it strengthens the heart, refreshes the vital, natural and animal spirits.

*Preparat.*

## Preparat.

It is sometimes burned that being dryer it may be brought into a smooth powder: sometimes it is mixed with decoctions; but it is better to use it raw and only cut.

There are usuall medicines, whose composition it enters, as *Confect. Alkermes. Diamosch. &c.*

N. In Physical use also is the Skarlet silk dyed with grains of Kermes, and is used for staying of bloud, astringing wounds, drying and sowing them together. Moreover it is used of the vulgar for an Erysipelas (tyed about it.)

3. The *silken pouches*, have the same vertues with the web.

N. Take heed of those which are defiled with the filth of their excrements, or in whom as yet a *Necydalus* lies dead and eaten with worms.

The wilde *Bombyx* is a certain kinde of green Palmer-worm, changeable after the manner of Domestic Silk-worms.

### V. *Cantharides*, Spanish-flies, or French-flies;

**A**Re bred of certain kinde of Worms not unlike to Palmer-wormes, which grow from moisture sticking on the leaves of Ash, Poplar, Privet and Wheat.

They are accounted best which are found in Corne or Meadows, of divers colours, and which have yellow lines overthwart on their wings with a long body, thick and fresh.

They are killed with the vapor of very sharpe Vinegar, which exhales while it is hot.

Then

Then are they dried and kept for two years.

*The vertues.*

They are hot and very dry, corrosive or blistering, Diuretick, emetick, wherefore they are frequently used in vesicatories. Their inward use is very rare, because they are commonly reckoned among poysons. Verily they are so offensive to the bladder that outwardly tyed to the skin they do exulcerate the same. But some are so bold that they dare mix them with diureticks. There are also wicked harlots which by them do kill and drive forth the tender Infant.

N. 1. The later Physitians cut away the wings, feet and heads, only reserving the body for use.

N. 2. *Galen* useth the wings and feet for an antidote against their own poyson.

N. 3. Oyl of *Cantharides* is drawn by the spirit of Wine, and is profitable against the Stone.

## VI. Cicada, the Grasshopper

**I**S an Insect like to a *Cricket*, very stridulous, living on dew.

N. This only creature of those that live, hath no mouth, for in lieu of it, it hath a sharpe pointed thing in its breast, with which it lickes the dew. In *Italy* it is commonly known, not so with us.

In Physicall use are dried *Grasshoppers*.

*The Vertues.*

We use dried *Grasshoppers* against the Colick with so many grains of Pepper, viz. 3, 5, 7.

Others use them burnt to those whose bladder is diseased. The ashes notably wast the stone.

---

### VII. Cicendela, the Gloe-worm,

**I**S a feathered Insect shining in darknesse like fire.

It is unknown in shops, except that *Cardanus* seems to attribute an Anodyne vertue thereto, *lib. 9. subtil.*

Others commend it in the stone.

*N. Roderick Castrens.* 4. Book of Meteors Microcosm 16. Chapter saith: Gloe-wormes having their heads and wings cut off, are set in the sun till they may be powdered, the powder must be made into Trochisces, with water of dissolved Tragac. adding a little Oyl of Almonds. Let the dried Trochisc. be again powdered, and again formed, and that 4 times (it is good in the stone.) They mix them in Oyntments.

The Dose two scruples.

---

### VIII. Cimex, the Punie,

**I**S a little worm, broad and flat, ruddy, stinking abominably, very noysome in their bitings, by which they suck out blood.

*The vertues.*

The later use them to provoke urine, putting living ones into the yard (*Diascorides* puts dead ones ind powdered) I have seen them powdered (*viz. 3.*) and given with good successe to expell the birth and secundine. *Diascorides* is the author that  
if

if 7 of them inclosed in the hollow of Beans be swallowed before the fit, are curable for the Quartane.

They by the smell drive away the suffocation of the Matrix.

### IX. *Eruca*, a Palmer-worme,

**I**S an Insect commonly known, deriving its originall, either from the excrements of plants, or egges of Butter-flies. There are as many species of them as of plants.

**N** It is subject to the like metamorphosis that the Silk-worm is, and at length becomes a Butter-flie.

### X. *Formica*, a Pismire, or Ant,

**I**S an Insect of a wonderfull providence, whereby she diligently gathereth provision for a year in the Summer, full-moons (she resteth in the new-moons) if needfull she dryeth what she gathereth, bites off the ends of the dryed seeds lest they should bud again, and so made fit for continuance, she layes them up.

Having engendred in Winter they bring forth little worms now and then apt to be changed into egges, and in the Spring after into Ants. Old age makes them winged but not long to live.

They are accounted better, which live under rosin-bearing trees and smell tart.

It is best to gather the moon decreasing or in the new moon.

In medicinall use are,

1. The *Ants*.
2. The *egges*.
3. The *heap*.

*The vertues.*

1. *Ants* heat and dry, provoke venery. The acid smell doth wonderfully refresh the vitall spirit. The greater are said to cure Manginess, Leprosie, and pimples (powdered with a little Salt and anoynted.)

2. The *egges* are good for dulnesse of hearing: being rubbed on the cheeks of children they mend their hairinesse.

3. The *hillock* or *Ant-hill*, heats, and dryes, and strengthens the sinews. Wherefore it is used in the Palsie, Gowt, Hysterical passions, Cachexie, and the like (used in a lotion.)

*Preparat.*

1. The Oyl of the infusion of *Ants* (the winged are best) in common Oyl 40 dayes.

*The vertues.*

It provokes venery.

2. The distilled water called water of Magnanimity. Take *Ants* (the greater are best) two handfuls, spirit of Wine as much as is sufficient, digest them in a close vessell untill they be putrefied and turn into a liquor. Then distill them by *B. M.* and aromatize it with a little Cinamon.

*The vertues.*

It heats very much, it cuts. Its chief use is in an Atrophy, whether thou use it inwardly or outwardly.

3. The

3. The liquor is made in an oven after the manner of liquor of wormes.

*The vertues.*

It is an excellent Ophthalmick medicine for the Cataract of the eyes.

XI. *Gryllus*, the Cricket,

**I**S a winged Insect of the kinde of Locusts like to Grasshoppers, an inhabitant of hearths and dry grounds, making a stridulous singing.

*The vertues.*

It is commended for provoking urine (the ashes used) Against the weaknesse of the sight (the juyce pressed and dropped in) it mitigateth the tonsils (rubbed on.)

XII. *Hirudo*, the Horse-leech,

**I**S an Insect living in marishes long like a worm, it is bred of putrefaction.

The lesse are preferred before the greater as lesse hurtfull, and of these which are distinguished with lines on their backs. Nine great ones are able to kill an Horse by sucking his blood. Whence they are called Horse-leeches.

*The use.*

They serve for sucking out of blood, and therefore agree with cupping-glasses.

*N.* Before their application, they are to be kept in clear water that they may be well purged, then the place being rubbed with Salt of Niter, and

anoynted with blood or Potters clay they are to be applyed. When thou wouldest have them removed, sprinkle on them a little Salt, or ashes, or burnt lime.

## XII. *Lacertus*, the Lizard,

**I**S an Insect of a known shape, varying in colour, an enemy to Toads and Spiders.

**N.** If a Lizard be dissected, both parts are moved a while, and if they meet, grow together again. Some say that if their eyes be pulled out, they will grow again, which also *Pliny* confirmeth of the tail cut off. They live in caverns of the earth, rubbish of wals and other rough places, they eat Grasshoppers, Snails, Crickets, Bees.

**N.** The green and great kinde of Lizard is preferred before the rest, but because in these Countreys it is lesse usuall, we here describe the common Lizard.

### *The vertues.*

It draws out of the body darts, glasse, &c. (cut or bruised with Salt, and applyed (especially the head) it makes hairs to grow again (the flesh anoynted with the fat or the ashes applyed) it heals the biting of Scorpions. It is commended likewise for the Rupture of Infants (if they be bathed in the decoction of a Lizard) for the easie pulling out of teeth (the powder of a water Lizard rubbed thereon.)

**N.** Some say that the powder of a Lizard dried, anoynted on the gums, makes teeth to be drawn out without difficulty, or pain, and without instruments.

*Preparat.*

*Preparat.*

The infused Oyl is made of the infusion of living Lizards, in number 7, in a pound and half of common Oyl.

*The vertues.*

It is commended for amending the rednesse of the face (anoyned.)

XIV. *Locusta*, the Locust,

**I**S an Insect unknown almost to no Nation, for the mischief it brings (by biting Hearbs, and Corne, and by burning the earth with its touch and spittle.) They are bred of the Summer coming on of the feture, of the former year, not unlike to an honey combe, from thence there arise little worms having the shape of an egge inclosed in a very thin earth or membrane, which being cast aside, the Locusts come forth and fly away.

They are of severall sorts, as some great, little and very little (wanting wings) some green, yellow, blackish, or of divers colours, &c.

*The vertues.*

They help the difficulties of Urine, by the fume, especially which trouble Women; *Diascorides*. Some say that if hung about the neck, they cure the Quartane.

---

 XV. *Lumbrici terreni*, Earth-wormes
 

---

**A**Re Insects commonly known, both bred, and also nourished by earth.

They are preferred before the rest, whose necks are girt with red rings.

---

*The vertues.*

They are very Diuretick, Diaphoretick, Anodyne, they discusse, soften, open Obstructions, encrease milk, glew up wounds, and sinews cut.

They are of speciall use in the Apoplexie, Convulsion (from the signature) and other diseases of the sinews and muscles, in both the kinds of Jaundies, Dropsie, wormes of children, Colick, but chiefly they profit in that Scorbutick Gowt called the running Gowt.

They may be used inwardly and outwardly.

Inwardly they are used either wholly bruised, and newly strained through a linnen cloth with white Wine, or dried and powdered.

Outwardly they are applyed alive or dead, being applyed alive till they die, they are good for the *Panaritium*, a disease in the fingers; being dead, they are used in Pultises. The ashes are said to be good for the tooth-ach, put into the hollownesse of the teeth. They mitigate podagricall pains (the powder applyed hot with meal.)

*Preparat.*

1. A water, and it is made in B. M.

It is very profitable for the Hydripick.

2. A boyled Oyl. See the Dispensatory.

N. Of this Oyl is distilled with water of Radish

dish, an Oyl which powerfully moves urine and sweat.

3. A liquor which is made in an Oven after this manner :

Wormes washed and purged through a course cloth are put into a glasse with a narrow mouth. Then is the glasse stopped, and being inclosed in a loaf of bread, is set in an Oven untill it be drawn with the rest of the bread, afterward the liquor is filtred and kept for internall and externall use.

The Dose from 2 drams to half ounce.

4. A powder, it is made of Wormes dried in a Furnace.

The Dose from a scruple to a scruple and half.

## XVI. *Lumbrici intestinorum*, the Worms of the bowels,

**A**re bred of the crudity of the bowels.

*The vertue.*

Some give them powdered to expell Worms.

## XVII. *Musca*, the Flie.

**T**Here are many sorts of flies, yet the vulgar is only in use.

In medicinall use is the Flies (or rather) their heads.

*The vertue.*

They cure Alopecies.

*Preparat.*

A distilled water, and it is made by it self or with Honey.

*The vertue.*

Besides that it helps the growth of hair, it is commended against the diseases of the eyes (dropped in.)

### XVIII. *Pediculus*, the Louse,

**I**S of divers sorts, of which the Mans Louse belongs to this place.

*The vertue.*

They are swallowed of Countrey people against the Jaundise; used in like manner, they are approved of some against an Atrophy; being applyed to the hole of the yard, they provoke Urine, because they stir up the expulsive faculty to make water.

### XIX. *Ricinus*, the Tyke,

**I**S a living creature, livid and foule, most offensive to Kyne, Swine, Goats, Sheep and Dogs.

*The vertues.*

The bloud of a Dogs tyke is a depilatory, and quencheth St. *Antonies* fire, as witnesseth *Pliny*. It is excellent also for Tettters, rebellious, and hard to be cured (anoynted.)

XX. *Salamandra*,

## XX. Salamandra,

**I**S a Four-footed Animal of the kinde of Lizards, black, with yellow spots, an inhabitant of cold and moist places, very much in love with clear springs, and therefore of some there is a division of the *Salamandra* into the earthy and watery.

N. It is poysonful, communicating together with its biting a virulent milky froth or foam.

*The vertues.*

The *Salamandra* gnawes, ulcerates, being burnt to ashes, it happily heals ulcerated scrophulis (the ashes sprinkled on the place.)

N. Take heed of the venomous fume.

## XXI. Scarabeus, the Beetle,

**I**S bred partly of dry logs, chiefly of Oake, partly of copulation. It is found in woods in May and Summer.

In Physicall use are,

1. The Beetles.

2. Their horns.

*The vertues.*

Beetles are commended against the pains and contractions of the nerves (from their signature whereby being touched they become unmoveable and contracted) against the Quartane (applied in lieu of an Amulet.)

The horns hung about the necks of Infants are said to restrain Urine.

*Preparat.*

## Preparat.

An Oyl of the infusion of Beetles.

## The vertues.

It discuffeth the pain of the ears (dropt in.)

There is a Beetle called *Scarabeus Pilularis*, having that name, because out of the dung especially of Horses, it rolls great balls with its feet, in which it is said to hide small worms, the seeds of its issue.

## The vertues.

It is commended chiefly in the falling out of the eye and fundament (the powder sprinkled on) in mitigating the blind and painfull Emrods (boyled in Linseed Oyl, to the consumption of the Beetle, and applyed hot on the place with lint.

N. The best manner of making the powder is ;  
Being killed let them be well dryed in the Sun in a glasse vessell, and then be made into powder.

The unctuous Beetle (which being laid on the hands, it dyes them with a fat and yellow liquor) creeps in *May* and *June* by the way sides and every where in woods.

## The vertues.

It imitates the nature of the *Cantharides*, it moves Urine and blood, helps the biting of a mad-dog, and the running Gowt, as *Wierus* hath (the powder given.)

Outwardly the liquor thereof is desired by some to wounds. It is also added to plaisters, in the boyl and Pestilentiall Carbuncle (taken from the signature) It is mixed with Antidotes, and there is made thereof an Oyl of the infusion of the living Animals in common Oyl, which many use in stead of the Oyl of Scorpions.

XXII. *Scincus*,

**I**S a water creature having yellow scales with a gray line running from the head to the tail, living on sweet herbs.

In use are,

1. The whole ones dried.
2. The fat.

*The vertues.*

1. The *Scincus* is Alexipharmacall and provokes venery.

2. The fat is of the same nature.

The Dose one dram.

*Matthiolus* commendeth the snout, and feet, &c. gives them with wine to drink, he commends also the flesh of the sides.

*Preparat.*

It is an ingredient in Antidotes, chiefly the treacle of *Andromachus*, and the Antidote of *Matthiolus*.

XXIII. *Scorpio*, the Scorpion,

**I**S a creature imitating crabs in shape, but lesse then they are.

*The vertues.*

They provoke Urine, hindered by the stone of the reins or bladder (the living ones burnt to ashes and used.)

They heal their own bitings (powdered and applyed)

*Preparat.*

*Preparat.*

1. A simple Oyl of Scorpions. of the infusion of Scorpions in Oyl of bitter Almonds.

N. Some give it to drink in the Colick and pain of the Stone.

2. A compound Oyl of Scorpions of *Mesue*, which moreover receives *Aristoloch*, *Gentian*, *Cyperus* and roots of *Cappars*.

*The vertues.*

It is most usuall in the pains of the reins, and obstructed Urine (anoyned on the back or privity) it cures the bites of venomous creatures, it drives away the fits of Fevers (anoyned on the pulses or back) it asswages the pains of the ears.

3. An Oyl of Scorpions the great, of *Matthiolum*.

*The vertues.*

It is of greater force then the former, and of excellent use in preserving from and curing contagious diseases, in venomous bitings, and the like (anoyned on the heart and the arteries of the temples, hands, feet,) it mitigates the pain of the Colick, and womb, &c.

4. A bloody Oyl of Scorpions.

Take seeds of *Hypericon* 6 ounces, infuse them in *Malmesey* for 3 dayes, then add *Venice Turpentine* 3 ounces, very old Oyl 6 ounces, *Saffron* one dram, flowers of *Hypericon* 4 handfuls. Let all be buried in sand in a vessell well stopt for 3 dayes, and then let the liquor be pressed out very hard into another vessell. Let it be decanted by inclination to the appearing of the Oyl, then lift up the vessell, and in it thou shall see an Oyl as red as bloud. In this Oyl for every pound let there be put 50 Scorpions in *B. M.* and continue so long till a perfect fermentation be made, then let all be strained through a cloth and the Oyl be kept.

The

*The vertues.*

It mightily mitigates Nephritick pains outwardly applied.

N. This is that bloody Nephritick Oyl of the great Duke, which *Pona* describes, but addes not the Dose.

---

XXIV. *Teredo*, the Wood-worm.

**I**N use is the putrefaction or meal of Wood-worms.

*The vertues.*

It dryes, wherefore it is happily sprinkled on moist and flowing Ulcers, and in this respect it is very ordinary with our Countrey women in drying the excoriations or gallings of Infants.

---

THE END.

---

is rightly designed to be orderly  
applied.  
M. This is that bloody substance O. of the  
Great Duct, which I have described, but which has  
the Duct...

XXIV. Of the Wood-worm.

This is the production of the Wood-worm.  
The reason  
It has, therefore, to be applied to the  
middle and lower parts, and in respect to every  
ordinary with our Country, when in giving the  
excitation of falling of leaves...

THE END.

P  
R  
F  
follo  
sever  
me; c  
unto  
to th  
ment  
who  
Man  
who  
hath  
to be  
applied  
ledge  
parat  
not

A  
P E R O R A T I O N  
TO THE  
R E A D E R S.

**F**OR your ease and benefit, I have digested the two Alphabetical Tables following; the former containing the several Animals mentioned in the Treatise; the other, manifold Diseases whereunto Mankind is obnoxious, referred to their Cures: whence we have sentiment of the goodness of our God, who for Man (whom he loveth) out of Man and other his Creatures (over whom he hath given him dominion) hath provided store of Medicines, easie to be had, easie to be made, easie to be applied. Now, to further your knowledge, I beseech you to study the preparations of Minerals and Metals, and not neglect the virtues and signatures

M

of

of Herbs and Plants, that encreasing in these accomplishments, the earth may be full of knowledge, as the waters that cover the Sea; so shall all due honour be given to the Physitian, and in the sight of great men, he shall be had in admiraton; for the Lord hath not only created him for good uses, but also Medicines out of the Earth to heal and take away pain, and he that is wise will not abhor them, as many do, with whom I often converse, who are very sedulous in procuring medicines for their Cattel, but remain averse from all in themselves: *Doth God take care for Oxen? and not for men? O ye of little faith, &c.*

*T. Batesonn.*

---

The

The first Alphabetical Table containing the several *ANIMALS*.

A.		E.	
<b>T</b> He Asses	page 5.	Earthworms,	152.
		Eeles,	111.
		Elephant,	35.
		Elke,	2.
		F.	
The Badger	79.	The Shell fish.	116.
The Barbels,	111.	The Kings Fishers,	88.
The Bear,	84.	The Fly,	153.
The Bee,	155.	The Fox,	85.
The Beetles,	155.	The French Fly,	144.
The Bever,	24.	The Frog,	72.
The Blatta,	112.	The water Frog,	127.
The Roe Back,	23.		
The Buffle,	11.	G.	
The Bull or Cow,	6.	The Gloeworm,	146.
		The Gnatsnapper,	96.
		The Goat,	16.19.20.22.
The Calf,	83.	The Goose,	89.
The Carpes,	114.	The Grasshopper,	145.
The Cat,	26,27.	H.	
The Cheeslips,	141.	The Hare,	62.
The Cock,	96.	The Hart,	28.
The Corey,	35.	The Hawk,	87.
The Cow, vide Bull.		The Hedgehog,	38.
The Crab,	112.	The Heron,	91.
The Crane,	99.	The Horse,	36.
The Cricket,	149.	The Horfleece,	149.
The Crow,	94.	The House Ichthiocolla,	223
The Cuckow,	95.	K.	
The Cuttle,	130.	The Kite,	101.
		L.	
The Dentalium,	122.	The Lamb,	1.
The Dog,	13.	M	
The Duck,	89.		3
			The





# Index.

- Epilepsie*, 41.45.46.48.49.58.  
59.61.63.64.84.94.95.100.  
102.105.107.109.110.  
115.128.132.
- F.
- Face*, 128.129.151.  
*Falling sickness*, 1.2.3.5.7.9.  
15.21.25.26.37.47.65.66.  
84.88.94.112.114.126.  
vid.*Epilepsie*.
- Fevers, and their symptoms*, 8.9.  
13.19.21.30.40.42.46.74.  
79.82.95.98.99.106.  
113.116.117.123.  
124.125.128.  
133.141.158.  
*The Heftick Fever*, 17.132.  
*The Quartain*, 39.63.82.85.  
100.117.128.141.  
147.151.155.  
*Quotidian Fever*, 19.  
*Fistula to cure*, 34.47.48.71.  
78.100.  
*Flux bloody*, 71.129.  
*Flux of the belly to help*, 29.38.  
51.63.97.  
*French disease*, 74.96.121.  
*Diseases of the Fundament*, 69.
- G.
- Gangren*, 45.123.129.  
*To help the pains of the Gout*, 5.6.  
8.9.15.16.17.25.26.31.32.  
34.41.42.47.50.58.65.72.  
75.78.82.84.85.91.92.  
93.94.102.103.105.  
109.119.122.130.131.  
138.148.152.156.  
*Gums*, 131.
- H.
- To cause Hair*, 38.39.47.62.  
68.69.75.90.93.111.129.  
135.137.150.154.
- To repel Hair*, 77.  
*To make white Hair*, 84.  
*To make black Hair*, 94.  
*Hard travail, to help*, 32.42.57.  
62.64.75.87.110.125.  
*Headach*, 71.77.92.93.96.  
109.133.  
*Heart*, 31.67.118.143.  
*Hemrods to cure*, 17.103.111.  
125.128.156.
- I.
- Faundise to cure*, 5.8.15.18.21.  
23.35.39.42.44.47.71.  
84.98.104.106.133.  
152.154.  
*Impostumes to help*, 41.128.130.  
*Infection*, 54.73.  
*Inflammation*, 41.45.46.114.  
128.130.141.  
*Diseases of the Joints*, 65.69.77.  
89.102.128.133.  
*Itch*, 77. vide *Scabs*.
- K.
- Kydneys maladies*, 9.38.79.  
127.  
*Kibed heels*. 5.32.62.63.90.
- L.
- Leprosie to cure*, 38.74.78.79.  
148.  
*Lethargie*, 25.93.  
*Lice to kill*, 37.  
*Liver to help*, 33.34.41.65.  
*Lungs*, 33.49.79.85.97.136.  
vide *Astma*.
- M.
- Effects of dislocated Members*, 39.  
66.71.  
*Contracted Members*, 79.85.  
*Trembling Members*, 63.85.92.  
Milk

## Index.

Milk to increase, 106.152.  
 Milt to cure, 7.10. 17.18.41.42.  
 52.68.71.85.99. 108. 112.  
 Miscarriage to prevent, 32.  
 To provoke the Moneths, 6. 10.  
 18.25.52.69.90. 101. 131.  
 To stay the Moneths, 41. 57. 68.  
 90.108.128.  
 Morphem to cleanse, 14. 639.4.

### N.

Nerves, 24. 33. vide Sinews.

### O.

Obstructions to open, 35. 44. 45.  
 82.138.152.

### P.

To assuage Pain, 31.32.50.93.  
 Palsie, 6. 14. 24.25. 49.51.66.  
 103.148.  
 Pestilence, 41. 42. 46.54.55. 56.  
 74.79.118.156.  
 Pestilential Botches to heal, 126.  
 128.156.  
 Phrensie, 13. 18. 96.  
 To help involuntary Pissing, 13.  
 63. 68.72.78.98.155.  
 Plague, vide Pestilence.  
 Plurisie to cure, 4. 49. 105. 113.  
 124.  
 To expel Poyson, 1. 13. 15.21.25.  
 31.35.54.73.92.118.127.

### Q.

Quartain, vide Fever.

### R.

Reynes, 131.158.  
 Ringwormes to kill, 47. 75. 81.  
 129. 154.  
 Rheums to stay, 57.125.  
 Rupture, 33.38.84.150.

### S.

To heal Scabs, 42.48.113. 115.  
 128.130.  
 Sciatica, 123.  
 Scurvie, 9. 31.44.90.  
 To expel the secundine, 36. 37.  
 62.90.126.146.  
 Shingles, 26.  
 To cause sleep, 71.  
 Small pox, 28.132.  
 Soares, 47. 142.  
 Spots of the face to take away, 41.  
 48. 63. 138.  
 Spots of the Skin, 98. 110. 130.  
 132.  
 Squinsie, 1.4.15. 35.46.80. 100.  
 101.103.112.123.142.  
 Stinging of Serpents 40. 75.  
 Stomachs effects, 26. 35. 95. 97.  
 103.108.  
 The Stone and its symptoms to  
 cure, 34.37.41.42. 44.46.47.  
 51.62.63.64.69. 82.85.88.  
 93.98.108.95.102. 104.  
 103.114.116.123.125.  
 127. 131.138.142.  
 145. 146. 158.  
 To recover strength, 40.98.  
 To help the Sinews, 35.67.69.72.  
 86. 89.90.108. 110.  
 114. 152. 155.  
 Suffocation of the womb, 25. 27.  
 37. 57.67. 105. 106.  
 112.147.148.  
 To move Sweat. 28.29.32.46.73.  
 84.81. 116.117.

### T.

To draw Teeth, 150.  
 To make the Teeth white, 62. 113.  
 116.127.131.  
 Tenesmus, 7. 8.  
 Termes, vide Months.

Tetter,

## Index.

- Tetter's vide Ringworms.*  
*To cure the Toothach,* 16. 23. 25.  
64. 75. 84. 128. 152.  
*To help childrens Toothing,* 16. 37.  
63. 64. 70. 94. 97.  
*Tumors,* 72. 84. 93. 99.
- U.
- To help the Vertigo,* 19. 21. 25.  
93. 105. 143.  
*To cure malignant Ulcers,* 10. 15.  
18. 32. 33. 47. 56. 71. 84. 100.  
123. 130. 140. 150.  
*To cause Vomiting,* 40. 54. 111.  
125.  
*To stay Vomiting,* 97.  
*To help the inflamed uvula,* 42.  
100.
- To move Urine,* 18. 38. 45. 46. 78.  
90. 93. 104. 114. 123. 131.  
136. 138. 142. 146. 149.  
151. 154. 156. 157. 158.
- W.
- To take away Warts,* 15. 34. 69.  
72. 111.  
*To stay the Whites,* 35. 125. 133.  
*To help the Womb,* 29. 31. 52. 63.  
83. 98. 103. 126. 130. 158.  
*Falling out of the womb to remedy*  
84.  
*To kill worms,* 29. 35. 152. 153.  
*To heal Wounds,* 92. 99. 111.  
125. 127. 144. 152.

---

THE END.

---

Triuno Deo summo Archiatro Gloria.

---

467  
511  
614  
712

746  
811  
915  
1018  
1121  
1224  
1327  
1430  
1533  
1636  
1739

