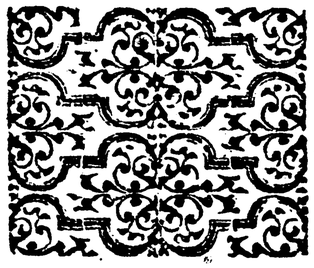
1174. b. 4.

An excellent Treatise

teaching howe to cure the French-Pockes: with all other diseases arising and growing thereof, and in a manner all other sicknesses.

Dravvne out of the Bookes of that learned *Doctor and Prince of Phisitians, Theophrastus Paracelsus.*

Compiled by the learned Phillippus Hermanus, Phisition and Chirurgion. And now put into English by Iohn Hester in the Spagiricall Arte, practitioner.



AT LONDON,
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1590.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

To the worſhipfull the Maiſter VVardens, and generall Aſsiſtants of the fraternitie of Chirurgions in London: *Iohn Heſter* wyſheth them all the true direction to the perfect way of knowledge in their Science, according to their profeſſion.

AFter I had tranſlated out of the Germaine tongue into Engliſh, this little treatiſe of the French Pockes (a worke of more worth then the ſmalneſſe of the Bulcke peraduenture may ſeeme to import) I aduiſed with my ſelf a while to whom I might beſt aſsigne the patronage thereof, and meeting with no one degree, from the Prince to the Peſant, that woulde not highly ſcorne and diſdaine a matter of ſo baſe and vile a reckoning, as harſhe to the hearing of many, as it is in the feeling of others odious, I found none likelier to giue countenaunce therevnto, then you my Maiſters of chirurgerie, who by the profeſsion therof, maintain no ſmal part of your countinaunce, *Leuis eſt labor cum lucro.* And though there be among you at this day ſome, which to the profit of the reſt, by theyr writings haue trauailed therein wyth commendations, others, that by their painefull and dilligent cares, haue endeuoured many harde and perilous cures of this filthy diſeaſe: yet beare with me I pray you, if after ſo many learned and wel experienced men, I alſo (the meaneſt of many) bring foorth with the poore widdow my little poore myte: and yet ney-

ther so little nor so poore, but that the intelligent Reader shall find as well in the discourse, matter worth the discouerie, as in practise, Medicines worthy the knowledge.

In the preparing of which Medicines, if leaning to myne Author, I seeme to leaue others of more autentique credit, neyther blame mee, nor condemne him, but waying the case in ballance of indifferencie, alowe vs so farre forth to follow the authoritie of the auncient, as they haue or doe follow the trueth it seife; a libertie which hetherto the best men haue euer challenged: and sure in my opinion, these fellowes that to fill large volumes, rather set downe what other men haue said, then what they should haue said, as many of our VVriters now adaies doe, thinking him the best Clark that voucheth most Authors, neyther waying theyr reasons, nor pondering their proofes, but hudling run on with *ipse dixit*, I say these fellowes, by blotting a great deale of good paper with much superfluous matter, lead a great many good wits a woolgathering, inforcing them to seeke for that they neuer finde, or els to find somewhat not woorth the seeking. For who I pray you of any iudgment, woulde seeke in *Gallen* or *Hipocrates*, men in euery wise mans censure, without doubt, well woorthy the credit they are in, who I say would seeke in thē, or their Appothecaries, Medicines for diseases whereof they neuer tooke notice. I denye not but theyr method may well be followed, euen so farre as generall rules may prescribe in particular actions: but to be tyed to a Medicine neither applyed nor approoued by them, is more then they allowed in o-

thers,

thers, or (for ought that I see) more then others shold allowe to them. Now that the diseases of the French Pocks was neyther knowne to them, nor to theyr successors for many yeeres, (although I know some auer it to be *Lepram Arabum*) is a matter so farre out of question, that it refuseth all shew of disputation, and therfore as this latter age of ours sustaineth the scourge thereof, a iust whyp of our lycentiousnes, so let it, (if there be any to be had) carry the credite of the cure, as some rewarde to some mens industries: neyther let vs peeuishly distrust our owne wittes, furnished with so many helpers, and apishly admire other mens, onelie for theyr antiquitie: this were to tie God to times and seasons, & to play bopeepe in a secure shroude of idlenes, vtterly dis-franchizing our selues of the free legacie, *Dij laboribus dona dant sua*. Great curtesie is made who shall carrie the name, the Frenchman posting it ouer to the Spaniard, the Spaniarde to the Neapolitan, and either of these returning it back to other, but I would we in England were not as deeply interessed in the thing, as either of thē are in the name, which because I feare we are, as knowing more herein then euerie man knowes, I thought good for the benefite of such as are distressed, to deliuer to the Chirurgion, that which many (I am sure) haue not yet seene: offering therewithall my paines, labour, and industry, as well in the preparation of Medicines heere set downe, as in any other, by any of my freendes otherwise prooued by experience, all yours, and freende to euery one of you.

Iohn Hester.

To the Reader.

IN this Booke I haue taken vpon me (gentle Reader) to describe the ground and the original of the disease called the Pockes, and therewithall to correct the abuses which haue hetherto been vsed in the curing thereof, as namelie in fumigation, washing, annointing, opening of tumours and such like, and (the abuses beeing corrected) I meane to shew (God willing) how they may be vsed without anie perrill to the Patient, and further to teach you a rare waie (with Lignum Guaiacum, commonly called Pockwood) how to cure your Patiets going about their busines, after a more better and perfect manner then heeretofore hath beene taught, wherby you may minister helpe and comfort to the forsaken and comfortles Patient, and may be able to performe that which both you promise to him, and he expecteth at your hand, that is to say the recouery of his former health, for which he so greatly longeth. But there are many now adaies, which take cures in hand, which neither know the disease, nor the manner of curing of it, & yet they dare promise health to the Patient: these men goe to work with their Patients as the blind man doth with the Crow, at all aduentures, for they minister that to the disease, which appertaineth nothing at all to it, and so in steed of health, they giue the Patient his bane. For redresse whereof, and that you may the better take heed of such, I haue therfore written this little Booke, which dooth teach you perfectly to cure the aforesaid disease without any danger, so that the Patient after that he is cured, shall be more healthfull in all his body thē he was before such time as he first got this disease, but for your better vnderstanding of that which is aforesaid, I wish you with dilligence to read that which followeth. And so fare yee well.

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FINIS.

Capit. 1.

Of the Pockes, how to know them, and the cauſe whereof they ſpring.

TO knowe the originall of this filthie ſickneſſe, there is further regard to be had, then to the onely act of intemperancie, for the chéefe cauſe thereof, was the influence of the heauens, which in the very inſtant when this diſeaſe firſt ſhewed it ſelfe, did ſo ſtrongly infect the ſecret parts both of man and woman, that thereby the ſaid diſeaſe (firſt in the Parents, and after in the children) hath with a certaine ſecret poiſon, infected and ſpoiled the whole bodie, ſhewing it ſelfe commonly (though not alwaies) in the ſecret parts. For thoſe parts by the influence of the ſtars are firſt of all infected, and then the perſon ſo infected, giuing him ſelfe to incontinence, doth cauſe the ſaide diſeaſe to ſhewe it ſelfe, firſt in the ſecret parts, and afterwards throughout the whole bodie, and beeing infected themſelues, do alſo ingender infected children, as they alſo do that are infected with the Leproſie. For the Leproſie and this diſeaſe are ſo neere of kinne, that they are Cozen-germanes to each other, therefore ſuch infected perſons, muſt of neceſſitie begette corrupt children, becauſe that their ſeede is alſo infected, and afterward ſuch children are yet more corrupt, by reaſon of the corrupt milke that they ſucke from their Mothers: ſo that it is

almost impossible to cure the saide children the disease beeing so rooted in them. First through the infection of the seede, and next of the milke: but such children so borne and nourished, are sometimes not so greatly troubled with open sores and botches as their Parents haue been, but they haue many greefes and paines in their bodies, so that it shold seeme that they are not troubled with this disease, but with the Gout or some such like, notwithstanding it is nothing els but the Pockes, but that it chaunceth by meanes of generation, and the complexion of the child which differeth frō the Parents. These two, to witte, the influence or impression of the heauens, and the generation, are the first and principall causes of this disease, and for that the influence is partly past and gone, we may also perceiue the furie of this disease to be partlie asswaged, and therefore not so terrible as it hath beene, and the older it is, the feebler it becommeth, but though the Pockes do vanish away, yet there spring other diseases enowe, different from those that heerefofore haue raigned, so that we are enforced to seeke for newe remedies to heale the said new diseases. For euery disease hath his proper remedy wherewith to be cured, and vntill the same remedie be vsed, the Patient cannot be holpen, but is the longer the more spoiled, vntill in the ende there commeth one, who by chance vseth the right remedie, and so ignorantly by good fortune healeth the Patient. Whatsoeuer shall be needfull to the curing of the Pocks or any other disease springing thereof, shal by Gods helpe be perfectlie taught in this Booke, so that nothing shall be wanting therein.

To proceede now with other causes of diseases, you shall vnderstand that there are many other causes besides those afore mencioned: for though those are the principall, yet it chaunceth notwithstanding, that some do fall into thys foule disease, which through the impression or influence were not so much inclined thereto, and that chaunceth through companying with women, where through the secret parts are first infected, then ẏ blood throughout the whole body, & lastlie the sinewes,

newes, the flesh and the bone. It happeneth also a man to be infected by sweat, and that commeth by lying with another, for when one man lieth with another that is infected, and the same do sweat sore, hee must needes be infected with the venome of his sweate. But this infection dooth not alwaies chaunce, for if the person infected haue had it a long time, and that it doth not appeare outwardly, but lyeth hidden inwardlie, he doth not infect so sore, nor so some as those that are but newlie infected with it. Therefore let euery man take heede, that he do not lye with them whom he knoweth not, for that it is very dangerous, therfore I counsaile euery man to haue great regard heereof, to eschew such a danger.

Now we will shewe the signes whereby one may knowe when any man is infected with this disease, for a thousand are taken in hande to be cured with the receipts for the Pockes, which are not infected therwith, but with some other disease, as the Goute, the Dropsie, and such like, these and other moe as are all old Vlcers, and other infections of the skinne, are altogether, or for the most part, taken in hande to be cured with such remedies, as pertaine properly to ẏ Pocks, which happeneth oftentimes, to the great hurt of the Patient, yea to his vtter ruine. Therefore you ought to take great heede that you vse not the remedies pertaining to the Pockes, till such time as you knowe perfectly, that the disease springeth frō no other cause but the Pockes. Therefore you shal learn to know it thus.

When this disease doth first attach any man, hee doth alwaies feele great pricking and shooting betweene the skinne and the flesh, and whē he beginneth to were warme, it troubleth him so that he cannot abide it, and whosoeuer hath not (for a certaine space) felt or beene greatly troubled with such pricking or shooting, although their disease seeme ouglie or lothsome, yet it is not so ill as they suppose, but is sprung of some other cause. And if a man chaunce to get any infirmitie in his secret part, as botches, running, or such like, and haue not felt the said signe of pricking or shooting, you shall then

 know,

know, that as yet no certaine iudgment can be giuen, for such infirmities come sometime before the signe can shew it selfe, but when the wound is healed vp, and that nature is not sufficiently purged, then commeth the aforesaid signe, and the other euill diseases sometimes many yeeres after. But to instruct you perfectly in all thinges, you shal vnderstand, that this disease taketh place first of all in the sinewes, vppon the bones, and in all the ioynts of the bodie, so that it is verie hard to be knowne from the Goute, because it also doth shew it selfe alwaies in those places: but the paine of the Pockes is alwaies greater in the eueninges then in the morninges, and dooth encline to an Ague. And alwaies (this excepted) thou shalt haue regard to the aforesaide signes of pricking or shooting, for if those signes want, it is not the Pocks, but the Goute or some other colde disease. And if the Patient haue many open holes very redde and inwardly white, which do not greatlie spread abroade, but continue at one stay without much matter, and will by no meanes heale outwardlie, vnderstand also the same to be a great signe, yet not so great as the first: for if the first signe of pricking haue not appeared, it is no sufficient token of the Pockes, but some other disease proceeding of Melancholie.

There are yet many other signes of the Pockes, as great Biles, with great paine in the head, and many redde pushes on the fore-head, vnder the hayre, and in the necke, but although these do resemble the Pockes, and that very nærely, yet you may not iudge them to be the Pockes, vnlesse the aforesaid signe haue gone before, because that is the most certaine token of all other, and if so be that that haue shewed it selfe, then doubt not, for it is without all doubt that they are the Pockes, and so much the stronger as there hath beene greater Biles, or holes as aforesaid where Biles haue bëen, and also if there be great paine in the members, and ý more in the euening then at other times of the day, and that the aforesaid signe haue appeared, then you neede not doubt it to be the Pockes.

Thus

Thus much of the Pockes, with the signes thereof, nowe shall be shewed the meanes to cure them.

Capit. 2.

Of the abuse vsed in the curing of the Pocks, by annointing or saluing.

The first abuse of those that with annointing or saluing thinke to cure this foule disease, springeth of this, that they do not knowe the dysease, and therefore they can giue no good counsell thereto. For howe is it possible to heale a disease which a man neither knoweth, nor the nature of it? For a man shall as sone spoile it as heale it, with that which blindly and without vnderstanding he doth minister vnto it. The seconde error is, in the composition of their receipts, which they do so wonderfullie rũble together through their blind ignorance in the disease, that it is a great wonder that they bring not moe men to the graue then they doe, although they kill enowe, and too many toe. Therefore to shunne these inconueniences, we will teach thee to cure thy Patients by a better manner of annointing, whereof shall not onely ensue no perrill, but also the health of the Patient, according to thy will & his owne desire. But first, to make their error more manifest, I will sette before thine eyes the simples whereof they compound their receipts, whereby thou maist perceiue what abuse is in them: the simples are these. Euforbium, Staphisagria, Scamonea, Sal gemmę, Lapis Calaminaris, Pepper, Ginger, Camphier, Vermelion, Axungia, Saunders, Bolus armenus, Terra sigillata, Common gumme, Ceruse, Litargirium, Minium, Crued quicksiluer, Mercurius sublimatus, Mercurius precipitatus. These with other things moe, which they ought not to do, they vse in their annointing, which are hurtfull in diuers respects. And first because

 they

they dw vse laratiue Medicines which are very hurtfull to be vsed in such manner without the bodie. For Mercurie beeing a thing that doth pierce so sore, doth also draw the other laratiues with him into the bodie, and they both beeing so venimous and so extreame hote, dw infect the blood in the vaines, and inflame the whole bodie in such sorte, that nature (after she is lightned of her burden, and discharged of that which oppressed her, must alone heale ye disease) cannot by any meanes recouer herselfe, but by reason that she is so sore pined, is not able to make any resistance but remaineth vanquished, so that the Patient is brought to a consumption, or to the Dropsie, or els to death, therfore you shall in no wise vse any laratiues thereto, howe light so euer they be, because they are alwaies hurtfull, and not profitable, for of all that is vsed in curing the Pockes, there is nothing that doth anie way profit beeing outwardly ministred, but onely Quick siluer, therefore they are greatlie deceiued, which with strong Purgations dw purge the Patient, thinking thereby to expell the matter of the Pockes by stooles, which is vnpossible, otherwise then by purging with Mercurie, and beeing purged therewith, hee doth expel it by stooles, but there are not many that haue the knowledge to bring Mercurie to that strength of purging, for it is a noble secret: and it is also neglected of the most parte, because of the great labour and cunning that is to be vsed in preparing of it. But I will sufficiently instruct them in the Chapter that followeth.

Nowe for the correction of those things that are needefull to be corrected in the annointing. First and formost you shall eschew all laratiues, and all other thinges before mencioned, onely Mercurie excepted, for it is that which in the annointing performeth the action, and without Mercurie there is nothing profitable in this disease ministred outwardlie, but inwardlie there are manie noble remedies beside Quicksiluer, which both in this, and also in all other diseases, are of great force, so that the like hath not oft tiines been seene. But because in this Booke we haue taken in hand to write onelie

of

of the Pockes, wee will therefore meddle with nothing but Mercurie. In these two we will vse such dilligence, that nothing shall be vnpossible for you to helpe in this disease, if so be that you follow our counsaile.

Nowe to prepare your Mercurie that it may outwardlie be ministred without perrill to the Patient: you shall take in Gods name of the earth wherin Mercurie groweth, which is found in Dutch-land in the gold & siluer Mines, this earth is called in Dutch Berch ciuober, of this earth you shal take the softest which is not yet hardened, take twentie poundes thereof, this you shall beate and put it into a Kettle, & poure fayre raine water thereto, and let it seeth an howre long, and the earth and the other filthinesse will seperate it selfe, which you shall scumme off very cleane, then that which remaineth in the Kettle, you shall rub small, and put it into a Cucurbit, and sette it to distill vpon the fire with great heate, (according as I haue taught you in my Booke of Minerall distillations) and you shall see a white iuyce arise like Milk. And when you perceiue that it will drop no more, then take that white iuyce, and sette it alone to distill in Balneo marie, and the moisture that is thereby, will come alone, and in the bottome of the Cucurbit there will remaine an Dyle, as heauie in a manner as Quicke siluer, (the manner to distill by Balneo marie, I haue shewed you sufficiently in my Booke of the distillation of Yearbes, to which Booke I referre you for breuities sake.)

The Dyle remaining in the bottome of the Cucurbit, as afore said, you shall take and vse to annoint withall as followeth. Take two ownces of the aforesaid Dyle, and fire ounces of Spike Dyle, these you shall mingle together and warme them a little vpon the fire, and therewith annoint the diseased parts of the Patient, but those parts which are not diseased you shal not annoint therewith, because it would dw more hurt then good, for that there is no matter whereuppon they may worke, and not finding other matter to worke vpon, it would drie vppe the naturall moysture from those parts, but

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the diseased parts you shall annoint as aforesaid in euery part or ioynt, and if there be any holes or blaines, you shall annoint those also in the euening when he goeth to bed, and you shall couer him very warme that he may sweat, and let him lye and sweat two houres long, and he must not in any wise stirre himselfe, because he may sweat the better, the saydē time being expired, you shall abate the clothes from of him, and giue him warme cleane clothes, that he may drie vp the sweate cleane in euery place, and beeing well dryed, take off his wette shirt, and put him on a cleane shyrt well warmed, then sette him by a good fire of Oken wood, and dry his heade with warme clothes, in the meane while make his bedde, and lay on a payre of cleane sheetes well warmed, then let him goe to bedde againe before it be colde, but couer him not too warme, but that he may sleepe quietly. In the morning whē he awaketh, you shall vse as you did in the euening, to witte, with fire and drying, and beeing well dryed of his sweat, you shall apparrell him, and let him washe his hands and his face in warme water, and then let him eate his meat, which shall be such as heere followeth.

First he shall eate no Swines flesh, nor no salted flesche, no Hares, Conies, Harts, nor other venison, nor no Colwes flesh, nor no pottage, but broth made of good Mutton, sodden with Borage and a fewe Beetes and with a good deale of Bornage, other Pottage he shall eate none, he shal eate good Mutton, Hennes, Partriges, and all manner of wild foule, excepting all water foules, and all that seeke their liuing or swimme in the water, for that their flesche is ill to digest for a sicke man, ingendering naughtie and mellancholie blood, hee may also eate good young Beeke, beeing newlie killed, and not long salted, but he must not eate much of it, because it is hard of digestion for a weake stomack: but of all other there is nothing better for such a Patient, then good young Kiddes flesh that yet sucketh his damme, with good Partriges and good young Hennes, he shall not refuse to eate, for that of all other meates they are best: hee shall abstaine from Pepper, and

and Ginger, but in his meate he may vse Cinamon, Cloues, and such like, also Nutmegges and Saffron: he shall also abstaine from Onions, Garlike, Skallions and such like, eyther rawe or sodden, because they vere the blood and inflame and dry vp the Liuer. His drinke shall be good Renish wine, tempered with water sodden wō Annis seedes, Barlie, and Mastick, of each as much as a Chestnut, of this water hee shall take one part, and of Wine two parts, and hée shall drinke thereof vntill he be cured: he shall keepe himselfe verie warme, and out of the ayre within the house, he shal kéepe the windowes and the dores shut: this order he shall in all respects keepe with annointing, sweating, and diet, vntil he be perfectly cured, for if he do as is aforesaid, he shal vndoubtedly, by Gods helpe be cured, although hee had it twentie yéeres, if so be he haue not béen spoiled with other Medicines before.

Cap. 3.

Of fumegation or smoking, with correction of the abuse vsed therein.

THere is yet another way of curing the Pocks, found out by practitioners, for when they perceiued that of force they must vse Quicke siluer, they tooke and killed it with Brimstone, making Cinober thereof, because it should not be knowne to be Quicke siluer: for the common people, perceiuing so manie to be spoiled and killed with Quicke siluer, woulde not willinglie be cured therewith: therefore because they might the better vse it without gainesaying of the Patient, therefore they brought it into another forme, vsing it also after another manner without any annointing, because annointing was become odious to the Patient, therfore they found out a deuice to perfume or smoke the Patient, with the

 smoke

smoke of Cinober or Vermelion and so to cure him, for they knew Quick siluer to be so subtill or piercing, that they wold enforce it into the bodie at anie place, through the pores or sweat holes. And therfore they set the Patient vnder a Tent or Canopie naked, with a Chafingdish of coales between his legges, wherin they strowed the Cinober, stopping him close round about, the Patient then beginning to sweat, the Mercurie with his whole substaunce creepeth into him in such sort, that it causeth all the slime in his bodie to ascende into his mouth, infecting and corrupting all parts of the Patient in such sort, that it is pittifull to behold, so that the one after long Martirdome at length creepes into his graue, the other becommeth cripple and deformed, the thirde toothlesse, and such like miserable accidents which are befallen them, that it would greeue a man to see, how they haue handled a number of their Patients.

For Mercurie beeing vsed corporallie, hath this nature, that it doth draw all the corrupt matter of the Pockes into the mouth, and because they haue dealt so disorderly therewith, taking more of it then they ought, they haue therwithall drawne the corruption into the mouth in such abundance, that it could not haue sufficient egresse, but for want thereof is returned, and hath sought him a place in the entrailes, as in the Liuer, the Lunges, the Milte, and the stomacke, &c. So that some are fallen into the diseases of the Lunges, as Pluristies, shortnesse of breath, Coughes, consumptions, and such other, almost altogether incurable diseases. Others are fallen into diseases of the stomack, as vomitings, queasinesse, great and intollerable paines, and Apostoms of the stomack, not beeing able to digest any good nourishment. Others are fallen into diseases of the Liuer, as the yellow Iaundies, or Icteritia, the Dropsie, the Bloodie flixe, hots firie Agues, and such like. And some into the diseases of the Milte, as the Feuer quartaine, the Tancker, the Woolse, the Leprosie, to all which diseases they were not any way subiect or inclined, vntill such time, as they were brought thereto by the vnskilful-

fulnesse of foolish Chirurgions, and all these aforesaide diseases, are altogether in manner vncurable, and in the end deadlie. Wherefore I would wish euery man to take heed, not to deale with Mercurie in any such sorte as is before expressed. But if thou wilt vse it in any such order as heereafter shalbe shewed thee, it shall not onely not be hurtfull, but thou shalt also therwith performe that which thou promisest to thy Patient, that is to say the curing of his disease.

Nowe we will shewe wherewith they are wont, and doe yet perfume or smoke their Patients: the simples are these that followe. Cinober naturall, Mercurie calcined, Artificiall Mercurie sublimed, Alipta, Muscata, Cloues, Cinamon, Ireos, Muske, Franckincense, Mastick, Mirha, with other such sweete thinges. These sweet things they haue therefore taken, because the Patient shoulde not smell the stinke of the Brimstone & the Cinober: but though at the first they haue not knowne him by the smell, yet in the ende hee hath made himselfe knowne vnto them by the feeling, for that hee performeth his worke with great force, as those Patients know verie well which haue had experience of him, for as a sharpe poyson, so goeth he to worke in all his operation. Their first and greatest error therefore is, that they do fume the whole bodie of the Patient, where as they shold not fume any more then the place where they know that ẏ place desireth to haue issue. For in all diseases, nature hath her certaine emunctories or purging places, where through she coueteth to purge her selfe. As sometimes by stooles, sometimes by vomits, and sometime sweating: but in this disease, shee hath more places to purge by, as the groyne, the arme-holes, and such like, and sometimes other open holes in other places of the body, where a man must smoke, and not in any other place. But for your further knowledge you shall vnderstand, that Mercurie may be prepared in diuers manners, as laxatiue, opilatiue, corosiue, and attractiue, and also diaphoretiche, so that it may be prepared according to ẏ desire of him that wil vse it.

But in this fumigation or smoking, the intent is onelie to make him attractiue, that is, to draw out of the bodie, that which is hurtfull or hinderſome to nature, but heerein our cunning Chirurgions haue both been deceiued thēſelues, and thereby haue also ſpoyled their Patients, firſt in that they perfumed or ſmoked the whole body of the Patient, for by that meanes the venimous matter, which before occupied but one or two places of the body, they haue now drawn throughout all the whole bodie, ſecondly in vſing the Mercurie ſo groſſelie with his whole ſubſtaunce, and that in ſuch great quantitie, they haue also by that meanes brought their Patients to vtter ruine, and thirdly, in that they haue mingled other thinges with the Mercurie, where as it is the Mercurie alone that muſt performe the action without helpe of any other thing, beeing outwardly vſed by fumigation.

Nowe we will ſhew thee the manner or order to prepare it to be attractiue, with the correction of the abuſe heereforeforе vſed in the miniſtring thereof. Although it hath chaunced ſometimes, that there hath a Patient or two beene cured by meanes of this aforeſaid fumigation, and also by annointing, yet you ſhall vnderſtand, that ẏ came to paſſe alone through the goodneſſe of nature, which is willing to helpe herſelfe, and ſtrong to reſiſt and ouercome the violence of the Medicine, but yet for one ſo cured, there hath beene tenne thereby ſpoyled, beſides thoſe that haue beene ſent ad Patres, to robbe Moles, but to eſchew all theſe inconueniences, you ſhal prepare your Mercurie in this order.

Take Cinober made by arte (not naturall Cinober, and beate it as ſmall as is poſſible, whereof you ſhall take one pound, and one pound of Salt Peter, mingle them very wel together, and ſet them to ſublime (as ſhall be taught you in another Booke, which ſhall intreate of the preparing of Minerals) the Mercurie beeing ſublimed, you ſhall grind it ſmal vpon a ſtone, then you ſhall take an inſtrument or Earthen pot of two ſpannes in length, very well glazed within, it ſhal be one ſpanne wide in the bottome, and the mouth ſhal be as

wide

wide as a bigge Apple, in this inſtrument you ſhall put of the aforeſaid Mercurie, one dramme at a time, and you ſhall ſet the Patient and the ſaide inſtrument in ſuch ſorte, that the mouth of the inſtrument may be placed vpon the emunctorie or place, where the diſeaſe deſireth his iſſue, and the other ende vpon a Chafingdiſh with coales, making it hote in ſuch order, that it may warme the emunctorie, but heereof you muſt take great heede, that you make it not ſo hote, that you cauſe it bodilie to aſcende, for this is the thing that hath kylled ſo many, that the Mercurie with his venimous hote bodie, hath beene enforced into the bodie of the Patient.

Therefore you muſt haue great regarde, that you make your fire in ſuch reaſonable manner, that you do not cauſe him to aſcende, but that his ſpirit or dampe alone may performe the action, then you ſhall ſee the matter iſſue forth in ſuch abundaunce, that the Patient ſhal thereby be deliuered from his diſeaſe. You ſhall hold the ſaid inſtrument with the Mercurie ſo made, hote vpon ẏ emunctorie, the ſpace of halfe an howre at a time, and you ſhall vſe this manner of fumigation euerie night when the Patient goeth to bedde, and let him ſweat euery time in ſuch order as is afore ſhewed in the Chapter of annointing, vſing him in al points as is there ſpecified, to wit, in ſweating, in drying, &c. In this order you may fumigate or ſmoke without any danger, if you take heed that the Mercurie doe not aſcend, ſo that you ſhall not onelie auoide all perrill in your curing, but ſhall also purchaſe to your ſelues, praiſe and thankes whenſoeuer you ſhall vſe it. Thus much of fumigation, with the correction of the abuſes therein vſed, now concerning waſhing.

Capit. 4.

Of vvashing vvith water.

Here is yet another peece of cunning deuised by the subtill Pock-maisters, which perceiued ý they coulde not longer vse their Mercurie without hurt or shame, and also without thanke of the Patient, for the Patients perceiuing the great perils that ensued by the annointing, & how manie were therby spoyled, woulde not anie longer trust their annointing, and so fared it also with their fumigation, for when they sawe the numbers that thereby were killed, they feared, and woulde not anie longer be smoked: whereuppon the Pock-Maisters, were enforced to prepare their Mercurie after another order, that hee might be more secret and vnknowne, that they might yet vse him, for they wist wel, that without him there was no cure to be wrought, for as yet Guaicum was vnknowne, therefore they tooke sublimated Mercurie, and sodde it in Aqua vitæ, and wyth the said Aqua vitæ, they washed the Patient: which is a verie subtill and forcible manner of curing, and very perrilous, which manner of curing, I do counsaile all men to leaue vndoone. But in this manner following, you shall not onely auoide all daunger, but shall also haue good successe in your workes, which if (for the great labour and charge which is required in the preparing of your Mercurie) you will not follow, I would wish you to leaue washing: for of all manners of curing, there is none the like for force and daunger, therefore if you wil not otherwise correct your Mercurie, it is not lawfull for you to cure any man by washing, for that they which

which are this way cured, are in greater daunger then one man which dooth fight against two other for life and death. But if you will prepare your Mercurie as heereafter shal be shewed, you shall not onelie eschew all daunger which otherwise may happen, but shall also performe as much as shal be requisite to the curing of this disease, & as much as hath bēn hetherto performed by anie man, wherefore flie sloth, and vse diligence in preparing your Mercurie, whereby you shal not onely obtaine your desire in curing the disease without feare and danger, but also with great credite to your selfe, and profit to the Patients.

In this washing, besides this afore written, there is yet another abuse, that is, that they haue washed all the partes of the body, as well those that were sounde, as those ý were diseased, then the which they could not haue cōmitted a greater ouersight, for by that means they haue brought the sound parts into a worse case then the diseased, for Mercurie vsed in such sort, is in the operation as hote as fire, so that in those partes wherein there is no corrupt matter to bee dryed out, there he goeth to worke, and drieth out all the good and naturall moisture, and thereby spoyleth the whole member.

Therefore aboue all things you must take heede that you doe not wash the whole parts, but onely those that are diseased, for the diseased parts haue matter, wherein the Mercurie may worke, and which is needfull to be dryed out. Nowe I will shewe you howe to prepare and to vse your Mercurie, but first I will shewe you those simples wherewith these Masters vse to washe, which are these. Mercurius sublimatus, Auri pigmentum, Arsenicun, Ceruſa, Camphier, Aqua vitæ. These thinges if I shoulde minister in this sorte crudlie without other correction, I thinke I shoulde kill all the Patients that I shouide take in hande. For by reason of the strength of the Aqua vitæ, the Mercurie becommeth so subtil and so fierie, that it is a great wonder that they die not all that are taken in hand to be cured in this order. For of all other, this manner of curing is most daunge-

rous,

rous, for the Mercurie by his subtiltie, and by meanes of the heate of the Aqua vitæ, doth performe his operation in the inward parts of the Patient with such force, as manie sicke Patients haue better felt then I can describe, and though this be most true, yet there are some ỳ vse it dailie, as though it were good, but I say that it is a secrete kinde of poyson, which though it be but outwardlie applied, doth yet notwithstanding (with great force) performe his worke inwardly in the bodie, for it inflameth and stirreth vppe the blode in such sort, that the Patient oftentimes falleth a bleeding, bleeding themselues to death, others are like to be choked, so forcible drawetb this venime to the hart, but peradueture some will defend his dwings herein, and say, I haue holpen many therewith, but I would faine heare the Patient himselfe report it, yet nouertheleſſe, I doe thinke well, that some one amongst a hundred, may be cured by this meanes, but I conne them no thanke therefore, but rather nature, which herselfe healed the disease, and resisted the storme, but howe manie haue they spoiled and holpen vnder the grounde before they haue cured one, verilie a great number I am certaine, but to auoide such a daunger, and to attaine credit in this arte, dw as is aforesaid, leaue off your washing, or els prepare your Mercurie as followeth.

The correction of this washing with Mercurie.

Take Mercurie which is sublimed, by himselfe without any addition, as I will teache you in the fore alledged Booke, the same you shall sublime yet foure times with cõmon prepared Salt, then you shall poure vpon the said Mercurie, good rectified Aqua vitæ, as I haue taught you to rectefie it in my booke of Distillations. This Aqua vitæ you shall set on fire with a little Paper, and let it burne till it be consumed, then pouré on more, and dw likewise, dwing it so often vntill the Mercurie dw cease to bite or eate vppon the tongue,

tongue, then seeth the Mercurie in Persicarie water, or in Celendine water, halfe an houre long, then let it be colde, and poure of the water, that the Mercurie be not vsed with his bodie, but that his spirit & his strength may come forth, and be coupled to the disease, for in the spirit of the Mercurie is the vertue to cure the disease, and in the bodie of it, is the force to kill and spoile the Patient. Therefore it is the greatest ouersight that may be, to take Mercurie and to seeth it in Aqua vitæ, and therewith to washe the Patient, for by that meanes, it entereth corporallie into the bodie of the Patient, and spoileth and killeth him, as all other poisons naturallie doe, therefore take heed that in no wise you vse it corporallie, but onelie the spirit as is aforesaid, and so nothing can ensue to the Patient, but good.

With the aforesaid water ye shall washe or make wet, the diseased parts of the Patient, every night when he goeth to bedde, then you shall lay him to sweate, vsing him in all points as is shewed in the other Chapter, and you shall continue this manner of washing, every day once, vntill such time as he be perfectly cured, and that he feele no more pain. You need not feare to vse this manner of curing in this disease, for if you do as I haue here taught you in this Chapter, there can happen nothing but good to the Patient, and credite to your selfe, so that you shall wonder to see what shall come to passe in this order of curing, so that you may wyth credite and a good conscience, aske your reward. Thus much concerning washing.

Capit. 5.

Of launcing or opening of Tumors.

There haue beene some that haue held opinion, that because of the great paines that men haue had on their shinnes, and the pypes of their armes, that therefore

the roote of the diſeaſe muſt needes lye there, (but they are deceiued, for the roote lyeth in the bloode) theſe going forwards in their opinions, haue made holes vpon the ſhinnes, and diuers other places of the bodie, thinking that the dyſeaſe would haue runne out at thoſe holes, and ſo haue beene gone, but their expectation was deceiued, for although they had made the ſkinne full of holes, yet the matter they looked for, ranne not out at them, but there iſſued a certaine yellow water, which proceeded of the paine which the Cornolue had made, and not any matter of the diſeaſe, neither did it concerne the Pocks any thing at all. But I find no great fault in this, for as it holpe not, ſo it hindered not, yet it was a great fooliſhneſſe of them to thinke the diſeaſe to be ſo cowardlie to giue ouer his hold before any aſſault were laid to it. But becauſe there may chaunce ſometimes, much matter to lie about the ſhins, or ſuch like places, which cauſeth intollerable paines, to remedy the ſame you may vſe the aforeſaid meanes, to drawe away the ſaid matter, yet not as they did, for they did nothing but ſette open the doore, forgetting that which was moſt needfull, that is, when they had opened the place, they ſhould haue applied a Plaiſter, to haue drawne out the matter, which otherwiſe of it ſelfe woulde neuer haue come forth.

But for your further heipe when any ſuch maines do happen, I will ſette downe certaine thinges whereof you may make Plaiſters, and applie to ſuch open places, whereby the matter may be drawne forth, and the paine diminiſhed.

An attractiue Plaiſter.

Take Serapini, Galbani, Amoniaci, of each two drams, Oppoponacis, foure drammes, Bdellij, fiue drammes, diſſolue it in Vineger, then ſtraine it through a cloth, then ſeth it ſo long till it beginne to ware thicke, then put thereto of Rhabarbe two drammes, Radicis affodeli halfe a dramme, Yellow Amber, two drammes, this you ſhall beate verie ſmall, and

and then vſe it. This draweth ſo forcible, that it leaueth nothing vntouched. But becauſe this is no certaine rule for the curing of the Pockes, but onelie to diminiſh part of the matter, we will not ſtay anie longer about it, but proceed to the perfit curing of the ſame, and firſt of another manner of cure vſed by ſweating.

Capit. vj.

Of curing the Pockes by ſweating.

There is yet another opinion ſprung vppe, and that is this, to cure the Pockes by ſweating. This came firſt out of Italie into Dutchlande or Germanie, and at length it became cõmon heere in this Countrie: and indeede for ſome it was good, but for others hurtfull, for flegmaticke & moiſt bodies, are thereby dryed and made curable, but the Cholleericke and Melancholick bodies, are thereby ſpoiled, not with the ſweating, but with the hote Medicines that they vſed to prouoke ſweate, which Medicines ſo enflamed and dryed vp the blood in the vaines, the Liuer, the Lungs, the Milte, and the Kidnies, that thereby manie Patients fell firſt into the Feuer quartaine, ſecondlie into the Dropſie, and laſtlie into the graue. Well the Pocks are not to be cured in this ſorte. For though it be good for one, yet is it hurtfull for annother, but if yee will cure, you muſt prouide ſuch remedies as may be good for all complexions, and hurtfull to none, eſpeciallie heere in ſweating.

But for your better inſtruction, it ſhall be neceſſarie firſt to ſhewe you wherewith they vſe to prouoke ſweate. They haue taken good ſtrong Wine, and mingled the ſame with Treakle, and with other things which you ſhal heare anone, and giuen the ſame to the Patient to drinke, and thē couered

 him

him to make him sweat, and this they haue so long continued, vntill either the Patient was cured, or that they were hindered by hote Agues which they brought vpon the Patient, for by this meanes they had so spoiled the Liuer and other parts with heate, that they coulde not any longer vse their naturall strength, but went backward, ingendering euill black enflamed blood, which must needes bring forth Agues and the Feuer quartaine, therfore now I wil shew you the simples whereof they make their Medicines to prouoke sweat, that you may the better eschewe them, and these they are.

The Drinkes which are vsuall giuen for the Plague.

Aqua vitæ mingled with Treakle, Aqua vitæ mingled with Camphier cardamomum, Grana paradisi, Pepper, Euforbium, Radix vngulæ caballine, Radix flammule. Beside these aforenamed, they haue yet vsed many other things, and moreouer deuised a meane to cause the Patient to sweat of himselfe, without helpe of any Medicine, and to performe the same, they vsed Crocks or great Earthen pottes, filling them with hote water, and stopping them so close, that no moysture could issue foorth, these they laid in bed by the Patient, and couered him with clothes in such sort, ý by meanes thereof, and the warmth of the Pottes together, they caused him to sweat. This waie, though it be verie good to prouoke sweat, yet in this disease it is not good, because this disease dooth not suffer it selfe to be expelled so easilie, without other greater helpes, but in the Plague. This is a verie good waie and profitable, yet in this disease, sweating is also verie needfull. Nowe followeth the correction of this manner of sweating.

The correction of sweating, vvhereby the Pocks may be cured.

The pores or sweat holes in the skinne, are also emunctorium, (that is to say a place wherethrough nature dooth purge herselfe) yea one of the most principall emunctories, therefore through the said pores or sweat holes, a man may very well purge nature, and also expell the matter of the Pockes, but not through the heate of clothes, neither of the aforesaid simples, as Aqua vitæ and such like, for the aforesaid remedies they are not good for this purpose: but the strength is in the Mercurie alone, and it is hee ý must worke the feate, that is, he can through sweating, expell the matter of the Pocks, and knoweth also where to find it, for which cause he must be made to be diaphoreticke, that is, to expell sweat by the pores, for beeing brought thereto, hee is so subtill in his operation against the Pocks, that it is almost incredible, for he leaueth no corner in the whole body vnsearched, expelling all the corrupt matter that he findeth. But the preparing of him (I feare me) wil be too troublesome for lazie Practisioners, and therefore I thinke I may spare my labour, yet notwithstanding, I will reueale it for their sakes that are dilligent, knowing that he that desireth the health of his Patient, will spare no labour, nor refuse any trauaile to obtaine the same, and therefore I will nowe shewe you the preparing of it.

The preparing of Mercurie to prouoke sweat.

Take of Aqua fortis, a fourth parte, Tinne, and Quicksiluer, of each halfe an ounce, put this together in a Glasse, and sette it in a Chafingdish with warme ashes, (you must remember to put it into a Glasse, because the Aqua fortis

doth pierce through all thinges but onelie glasse, you must therefore take a Glasse with a flatte or round bottome without a foote, and put it therein, setting it in the ashes as aforesaid) in the ende, when you perceiue the Quicke siluer to be dissolued, take it out of the ashes, and let it stand till one may say the Pater noster thrée or foure times, and there will be a little sand in the bottome, thē poure off the cleere, putting it into another cleane Glasse, and sette it againe in the ashes as aforesaid, and make vnder the Chafingdish a small fire, vntill you see the water be all dried or sodden out, then let it bee cold and breake the Glasse, for otherwise you cannot gette it out it will be so hard, when you haue taken it out, you must grinde it small vppon a stone, and put it in a small vessell of Siluer and gylt, or of golde, for that is best for this purpose, the said Vessell must be about the bignesse of a Spoone, and so deepe, that it may containe the said matter, and that you may couer the saide matter with Aqua vitæ the bredth of a finger. This vessell you shall set in good strong wine Vineger, a little deeper then the said matter that is in the Vessel, and then sette the Aqua vitæ on fire that it may burne (note this, that your Aqua vitæ must be rectified, that it do not cōtaine any fleame, according as I haue taught you to rectifie it in my Booke of Distillations.) The Aqua vitæ beeing consumed, you shall immediatlie poure on more, and let it likewise burne away, doing this so often, vntill the Mercurie, with the tinne, do conuert to a certaine kind of Dyle that is thicke and fat. Of this Dyle you shall take one graine & mingle it with good Wine, and giue it to the Patient to drink in the morning fasting, and then couer him reasonablie (not too warme) and you shall see that which will make you to wonder, that is, you shall see such aboundaunce of sweat issue frō the Patient (though he be not verie warme couered) that wil cause you greatlie to maruell: and of this you may be bolde, that he shall sweat so much as may be good and profitable for his nature and no more. This you shall giue him euery daie once, and whē he sweateth, let him be wel dried with warme

and

and cleane clothes, and he must take dilligent heede to keepe himselfe from cold, and out of the ayre, and that principallie when he sweateth, his diet and his drinke shall be in all respects as is afore specified in the Chapter of sweating, and you shall not regard what hath beene written heretofore by diuers, concerning the not eating of salte, for that they haue therein greatlie erred, therefore you shall vse so much salt as shalbe needfull for the seasoning of your meat to giue it a good taste.

But alwaies prouided you must vse measure in all things, and that principallie in salt and sowre thinges, because that they two beeing two much vsed, are verie hurtfull to the sinewes, and for that cause you must take thē mesurablie, but in any wise not to vse your meate without salte, for that salt is the onelie thing requisite in the bodie, to preserue the humours from corrupting, for in what part of the bodie soeuer the salte beginneth to lose his vertue, in the same part immediatlie beginneth a filthy rotting, not much vnlike to the Leprosie, wherefore in any wise you shall not forbid your Patient the eating of salt, for by that outwarde salt, the inwarde salt (which is in the bloode, and in all the other parts of man) must be nourished and maintained.

But that you may the better beleeue, that there is salte in all the parts of mans bodie, you shall vnderstand, that the bodie of man (by all Philosophers, and by me also) is accounted for a little worlde, which was called (by them) Microcosmos, which little world doth containe in it, all such things as the great worlde dooth naturallie containe in her. By which reason it must also containe salt, yet not bodilie but spiritallie, and that this is true, a man may perceiue by this, that all whatsoeuer issueth frō man, is altogether salt, as the teares, the sweat, the vrine and such like, wherefore it is necessarie for the Patient to vse salt to maintaine the same as is afore said.

But concerning Vineger, you shall vse as little as is possible, because it is not onelie vnprofitable, but also hurtfull to

nature,

nature, for which cause you may not vse it much: the Patient must also refraine from drinking too much strong Wine, and principallie from sowre Wine, so that his drinke shal be of the best and sweetest Rennish wine that can be gotten, and he must also drinke it measurablie, thus much concerning dyet and drinke. And heere you shall understande, that by thys manner of sweating, all kinds of the Pockes may be cured, although they were neuer so ill, yea though one had had it xxx. yeeres long, so that to him that foloweth this prescribed maner of curing, there shall be nothing impossible (pertaining to this disease) but onelie that which God will not suffer to be cured, wherefore I would wishe you to vse it, assuring you that you shall not find anie other meanes that shall be much better then this is. Thus much concerning sweating.

Capit. 7.

Of curing the Pockes by Seege, vvith laxatiue Medicines.

THe Doctors of Phisicke haue also herein tried all their cunning, & vsed diuers meanes with laxatiue Medicines, ý (as though it were verie agreeable to nature) they might by Seege expell the matter of the Pockes, but because that nature diuers times chooseth other emunctories to purge herselfe by, therefore their deuices haue had no good successe, for though there be manie remedies whereby to purge the bodie from his vncleannes, yet not one of them is able to deliuer the bodie from this disease, wherefore I would not wish anie man to purge with any such laxatiues, because it is not onelie in vain, but also verie hurtful, for they do not so much as once meddle or touch the matter of this disease, as beeing altogether vnable to expell the same, & yet because they must worke beeing once receiued in, they goe to worke vpon that which

which they ought not to meddle withall, expelling that which is profitable to nature: yea and beeing too often vsed, or in too great a quantitie, they do expell the blood, the flesh, and at last they do melt the marrow in the verie bones, expelling it also, according as wee haue seene the experience thereof in those which thus haue beene purged, for their flesh falleth awaie, their cheekes ware hollow, they become leane and pale of colour, which palenes of colour so long continueth, as nature continueth vnable to clense the bloode, and to ouercome the disease. What auaileth it then to purge with sharpe laxatiues, when it is the nature alone that must heale the disease.

But I knowe there be many that will say, and I graunt it to be true, that by purging they haue cured diuers Agues, and such like diseases, but though it be graunted that the disease healeth after such time as the Patient is purged, yet notwithstanding it is nature herselfe which healeth the disease, after that her enemies are put to flight: but as for those laxatiues, they do not so forsake the bodie of the Patient, but that they leaue manie reliques behind them, which afterward are the causes of manie great euils, & also the body is brought thereby to such a custome, that it doth looke dailie to be purged, and therefore will not performe the accustomed digestion as it ought to do, and notwithstanding all the euils that do ensue these purgations, there is no helpe nor comfort to be expected of them toward the curing of this disease, because they do not so much as once touch it.

Nowe I will shewe you wherewith they haue vsed to purge, to the end you may take heede of it, because it cannot any thing profit you. First they haue giuen the Patient of these Juleps or Sirops, and after haue purged them with the laxatiues following. These are the Juleps and Sirops, Sirupus de fumo terre, Sirupus acetosus, Simplex et compositus, Sirupus de Pomis compositus, Sirupus de menta, Sirupus de bisantijs, de Absinthis, et Epitimo, de Cicorea, et de Eupatoria. Iulep violatum, et Iulep rosatum. In verie hote diseases

these

these aforesaid Sirops they mingled with these distilled waters folowing, because they might the better be receiued. The waters are these, Aqua boraginis, Aqua buglosse, Fumus terrę, Aqua cuscutę, Aqua melissę, Aqua scholopendrię, Aqua maioranę, Aqua finiculi, Aqua cicoreę, Aqua endinię, Aqua lupuli, Aqua capillorum veneris, Aqua eupatorij, Aqua lactucę, Aqua scabiosę, Aqua cardo benedicti. These aforesaid waters with other moe, they vsed to mingle with theyr Syropes, and then gaue them to the Patient to drinke, to prepare the matter, and afterward purged them with these laxatiues following. Diasene, Diacitoniton, Diacarthami, Agaricus, Coloquintida, Turbith, Elleborus, Confectio, Hamech, Electuarium, Iudum, Diagridiũ, Ezula, Hermodactilus. And also with these Pilles folowing. Pillule cochię, Pillule indę, Pillule lucis, Pillule artecite, Pillule feditę, Pillule areę, Pillule de hermodactilis, Pillule siue quibus, Pillule de fumo terrę, Pillule de lapide lasuli, Pillule de lapide armeno. Vpon all these aforesaid, I will God willing shewe you the correction, but principallie vppon the laxatiues, for that the other neede not greatlie to be corrected.

First you shall vnderstande, that it is not euill or hurtfull that the matter in the Liuer and the stomacke, be first prepared, and then afterward purged with these Medicines folowing, which are very easie and not hurtfull to be vsed. These are they. Diacatholicon, Cassia fistula, Manna rhabarbarum, Aloes, Polipodium, Sena, Epitimum, Mirobolanorum fyue sorts or kinds. For these helpe to lighten nature, & to clense the blood of all vncleannesse proceeding of meate and drinke, they deliuer also from Agues if they be often vsed, & are hurtfull neither to olde nor young, euerie man may vse them without daunger. But as for the matter of the Pockes, they doe not so much as once meddle with it, but let it lie still vntouched. For that requireth another manner of force wherwith to be rouſed and driuen forth, which pertaineth to the Mercurie alone, for being brought to be laxatiue, he can find out that which the other could not find, and doth expell that which he

knoweth

knoweth to be offensiue to nature, not onely in this matter of the Pockes, but also in all other diseases, therefore I counsaile all men to vse diligence in learning to make the Mercurie laxatiue, as hereafter shall be taught.

The correction of this that hath bene saide, is nothing but this, that you purge with no other laxatiue but onelie with Mercurie, and to make him laxatiue, you must prepare him thus.

First you must haue a kind of water, that with extreame heate of fire is distilled of Egge-shels, of this water you must take foure ounces, of Quick siluer one ounce, and put them together in a Glasse, which Glasse you must sette in a Chafingdish or some other thing with sand, and sette the Chafingdish in or vpon the fire, & the Mercurie shall dissolue through the force of the water, and being dissolued, you shall distill of the water, and poure other vppon it, this you must do so often, vntill the Mercurie become as redde as blood, when the water is drawne from it: this Mercurie is the right Purgation to expell the matter of the Pockes by stooles. The Mercurie then being as redde as bloode, you shall grinde it to fine powder, and of the said powder you shall giue the Patient to drinke (with good sweete Wine, or other Wine that is not sowre) euery morning fasting three graines: or you may also mingle it with Theriacle or Metridatum, and giue it him to eate euerie morning fasting, and let him fast after it at the least foure howres, and then shall he purge that, that is needfull to be purged, and is the right matter of the Pockes, and it shall not any way be hurtfull vnto him, but shall clense him from all vnhealthfull thinges, restoring him to a healthfull state, clensing all superfluitie, and leauing all the other humours of the bodie vntouched.

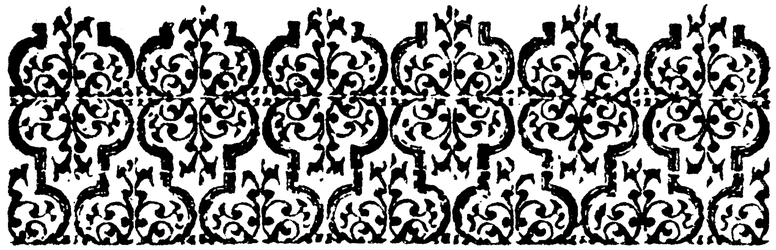
This is that, that purgeth the matter of the Pockes by the stoole, and there is no other laxatiue that is anie thing auailable, but onelie Mercurie beeing thus prepared. The Patient must be kept with meate and drinke, according as

is

is saide of the other in the Chapters going before, he must also be kept from colde, & out of the ayre, but principally from the companie of Women, because that is the roote of this disease, which beeing frequented by the Patient, it renueth the disease, making it worse and more venimous then before, therefore above all things that must be eschewed. And thus much concerning the curing of the Pockes by Mercurie.

Heere endeth the first part.

The



The second part of this Booke, which treateth of curing the Pockes vvith drinkes made of *Lignum guaiacum*, after a good and perfit order.

Capit. 1.

Of the nature and vertue of the vvood called Lignum vitæ, or Guaiacum.

THis wood is found in the Ilands of the Indian sea, and is as common there, as our Oke is heere with vs, the people of that Countrie do vse nothing of it but onely the leaues & the smallest twigs, which they stampe small, & wring out the iuyce of it, and so drink it. But because this Countrey is so far from vs, we cannot haue it so fresh, as to take and vse the leaues as they doe, but are faine in steed thereof to vse the boughes or braunches, and thereby to seeke helpe for the Patient, and so it is come to this passe, that of the said braunches we make a certain decocted drink, by which the said disease is cured. But yet there hath beene a great abuse committed by diuers, as well in the making or

 seething

seething of this drinke, as also in the diets, with other like things, all which hereafter God willing shall be corrected. But ere we proceede heerein any further, I will declare vnto you the nature and propertie of this wood.

The auncients in times past haue had knowledge of this wood, and haue giuen it his name, although some men be of the contrarie opinion, supposing that they knew it not, yet I say that they are deceiued: for though in all points it doe not agree with that which they call Hebena, yet I saie that it can not be anie other, but a certain kind of the said Hebena. The auncients describing the said Hebena or Hebenum, doe saie, that it doth not swim, but goeth to the bottome like a stone, and that within it is as blacke as ynke, and therfore some do saie that this is not that Hebena. To such wise men I aunswere, sending them to Dioscorides, willing them to marke his discription of herbes and flowers, &c. For there he describeth many herbes and flowers, which if a man should seeke for in that order which they are there described, I know they will scarcely be founde, because they doe not in all points agree with the discription: and the reason thereof is, the nature of the Countrie where the said Herbes do growe, for in one Countrey they are of one fashion, and in another somewhat different from the same, and sometimes also by remouing from place to place, Flowers do alter their colours, and become more double of leaues then they were before, and yet they remaine the same Flowers still, euen so is it with Hebena, for that which groweth in India, is of another colour then that which groweth in Grecia, and yet notwithstanding it is a kind of Hebena, for it goeth to the bottome, as Hebenum doth, and is also of the same vertue, curing the same diseases.

Hauing prooued that this Woode with his name haue beene knowne in olde time, we will nowe shewe his vertue and operation, what he worketh in the bodie of man, beeing ministred as it ought to be. The vertue of this wood is drying more then any other Medicine, and to driue away the opila-

opilations or stoppings of the Liuer and the Milke, being ministred with opening Medicines, according as shal be taught hereafter. It may be vsed (almost) in all diseases, beeing vsed with such Medicines as are appertinent to the disease, and beeing so vsed, his vertue is increased, and hee becommeth of more force. Howe to applie him with other Medicines, shall be taught in other Chapters that follow.

But peraduenture you will muse why I do now so much praise this wood, cõsidering that I haue so much before praised the Mercurie, I say therefore that amongst all other remedies, there is none that can be vsed with lesse danger then this of Hebenum. Considering the great danger consisting in the Mercurie, by reason that he is so venimous, & that there are so fewe which either can or will prepare him in such order as he ought to be prepared, as well for the laboure therein required, as also the cost and cunning that necessarily belongeth thereto. These with other moe are the causes why we haue written thus in commendation of this Wood, praising it to be the best and most surest in the curing of this filthie disease, excepting onelie the well prepared Mercurie, according as wee haue mencioned and taught in the Chapters before going: but as I say, Mercurie beeing excepted (amongst all other Medicines) there is none comperable to this Hebenum.

For beeing vsed in such order as it ought to be, it may be ministred without all daunger, as well in hote and drie, as also in cold and moist complexions: and doth also work great wonders in many diseases, such as are almost incredible, but it must be vsed orderlie, as in the Chapters following shalbe taught at large, wherein the curing of eache disease shall be taught you in such good order, that thereby you shall perceiue how greatlie they haue bẽn deceiued, which (after one manner with this aforesaid drinke) haue taken vpon thẽ to cure all manner of diseases. Euen like a Shoomaker which would make euery mans shoes vpon one lasse, which is impossible. Now we will proceed to the choosing of this wood.

Capit.

Capit. 2.

Hovve to choose this VVoode, and which is the best.

Y Ou shall take and vse the young and small braunches with the barke vpon them if they be fresh, and haue not beene long gathered, if you may so haue them, if not, then you shall take of the biggest hauing the barke vppon them, because that as they are greater and thicker, so they are harder, and drie not so soone as the lesser braunches doe, for if you take the small ones, hauing beene long gathered, they will be too drie, therfore it is best to take the olde being gathered both at one time. For if a man might haue it beeing greene, it were much better then otherwise, but because that is not possible, therefore a man must helpe himselfe with such as he can gette, but this is a thing to bee wondered at, that there should be such vertue in a dry sticke, to expell the matter of the Pocks, yea it is almost incredible, but that we see the experience of it dailie in diuers persons, of all manner of complexions, so that we are enforced to beleeue it because we sée it.

Further you shall vnderstande that, that Woode is best which is of middle age, which age must be vnderstoode of the growth, because the young Trees are not yet come to their perfection, and the olde Trees are decayed, and therfore it is necessarie to choose that which is of middle age, and that as greene as is possible with the barke vpon it, there is yet one thing more to be obserued, and that is this, the place where it groweth, this and such like a man must know of thē which bring it ouer. For that which groweth in S. Dominicus Iland, is not good for this purpose, for in hote and dry complexions it is very hurtfull, because of the heate and dryth of the Country where it groweth, which maketh it much hoter and

dryer

dryer then that which groweth els where, as in S. Iohns Iland, for the Iland of S. Dominicus lieth right vnder the Equinoctiall line, by reason whereof, the inhabitants are greatlie troubled with heate, and also the fruites of it, are much hoter then in other Countries, but the best Woode is found in the Ilande of S. Iohn, beeing not so hote and dry as that of S. Dominicus, and may therefore be vsed with lesser daunger, in hote and drie diseases, as hoarsenesse of ẏ voice, with shortnes of breath called Asthma, and in a consumption called Ptisis, these may well be cured with the woode of S. Iohns Iland, which were not good to be attempted wyth that of S. Dominicus Ilande, because the Patient might therby be brought to a greater drith, and in the end to death. For though there be some kind of men, so colde and moist of complexion, that they might better be cured with the woode of S. Dominicus Iland, then with that of S. Iohns, yet notwithstanding there are verie fewe of them, and of those that are hote and drie, or at the least wise hote and moist, there are manie moe, for that those which are most troubled with this disease, are for the most part young women, and young men, and are for the most part not so colde of nature as they should neede such hote Medicines, and cheefely such dry Medicines, for by reason of the great heate they drie vp the naturall moisture, and thereby shorten the life of the Patient, but ẏ wood of S. Iohns Iland a man may vse without feare, in hote and drie diseases, beeing prepared accordinglie in the seething, and also in colde and moist diseases beeing prepared thereafter, for it is not so much drying as the other, and is notwithstanding as excellent in colde diseases as any other can be. For the Iland of S. Iohn lieth different from the Equinoctiall line, almost eyght degrees, beeing in such sorte moistened with springs and Riuers, that the fruites therof are much more excellent, & more natural then are the fruites of the other Iland. In what manner this wood must be prepared, shall heereafter be shewed.

Capit. 3.

Howe to prepare the Drinke.

SEeing we haue alreadie shewed you what wood is to be vsed in this Drinke, we will nowe shewe you the making or seething of it. I haue seene the Philitians vse thys drinke almost in all diseases, and towards all men, after one kind of order, but in so doing, whether they did well or not, I leaue to your consideration. For howe can a Shoomaker make euery mans shooes vppon one last, euen so is it with this drinke, which hath caused me greatlie to wonder, to see that it hath been so doone by almost all Philitians. For howe is it possible for a man to finde any one thing, which beeing ministred after one kinde of order, shoulde cure all kinde of diseases, considering how contrarie one disease is to another.

But in that we haue heretofore said of this wood, that it may be vsed in colde, and hote, moist, and dry complexions, that is thus to be vnderstoode. It may be so prepared in the seething, that in hote diseases it may be a cooling Medicine, and it may also be prepared to be a hote Medicine in colde and Melancholicke diseases, and to cure them all perfectlie. Therefore when it is to be ministred in hote and dry diseases and complexions, it must be sodden with greater quantitie of water, then when it is to be vsed in cold and moist diseases, and the disease by reason of the moisture and coldnesse of the water, shall be made temperate, and by the wonderfull vertue which secretlie lieth hidden in the woode, it shall be perfectlie cured.

For in this wood is contained a certaine secrete or hidden vertue, in curing diseases not alonelie the Pocks, but in maner all diseases: expelling by the vrine and the sweat, whatsoeuer

soeuer is hurtfull or contrarie to nature, therefore you must dilligently consider the nature of the disease, whether it be hote or cold, that you may make your drinke accordinglie, for in cold diseases, you must vse more wood and lesse water the in hote diseases, and sometimes you must vse wine, and sometimes not, and sometimes the drinke must be made of the woode alone, and sometimes with other additions, as you shall heare more at large hereafter.

Nowe I will teach you howe to seeth or prepare your drinke, after a better and more perfect order, then of manie hath hetherto beene vsed, which is after this manner. You shall take of the woode, beeing made as small as is possible, and put it into a stone Pot, which must be so bigge, that it may not be more then halfe full, when your woode with the other receipts appertinet to the disease, are put into it, your receipts therefore beeing put into the Pot, you shall set it vppon the fire to seeth in a Kettle with water, and (because it shall not in seething loose anie of his vertue) you shall therefore stoppe the Pottes mouth so close, that no ayre dow issue out, for if it get vent that the ayre come forth, it doth lose of his vertue, and is so much the worse.

Therefore you must vse great dilligence in the stopping of it, for that is principallie heerein required, and being close stopped, you shall sette it to seeth in a Kettle of water, binding it so in the Kettle that it fall not, and then make it seeth, keeping the Kettle continuallie so full of water, that it may alwaies be higher then that which is in the Pot. In this order you shall keepe it seething at the least tenne howres, but peradventure you will thinke that it cannot seeth, because it is so close stopped and hath no vent, but that is not materiall, for our desire is, that it should boile or seeth without walloping, for seething in this manner, it retaineth all his vertue, whereby it shall performe his operation in better order then he hath done heretofore, beeing simplie set vpō the fire to seeth with a couer of wood or stone. Moreouer, it may bee you will thinke, that if it be stopped as aforesaide, it may as well

well be sette vppon the fire to seeth, as in a Kettle of water, but heerein you should be deceiued, for beeing set vppon the fire to seeth in that order, it will rather burst in peeces then seeth, and therefore the best way is to sette it in water as is aforesaide. For as the water seetheth in the the Kittle, so shall that also seeth which is in the Pot, although you do not perceiue it to mooue or wallop, which is by reason of the close stopping, and that it can gette no vent, yet notwithstanding it doth seeth although it do not wallop, and by this still seething, doth retaine or rather increase in vertue, much more then if it had walloped.

To prooue the experience heereof, you may take a Hen or some other peece of meate, and put it into a Potte, and as much liquor as you meane to haue broth, and stoppe the said Potte, setting it to seeth in a Kettle of water, as aforesaide, letting it seeth in that order, as long as you vse ordinarily to seeth your meate, and you shall find it will be as tender, as if it had sodden & walloped with great force in an open Pot. This is excellent for all sorts of men in all kinds of diseases, to haue their meate dressed in this kind of order, as shall be shewed more at large, when wee shall come to describe the diet of the Patient.

Thus we haue shewed you in what order you shall seeth this drinke, hereafter when we shall say, you shal take thus much, or so much of the woode, and shall seeth it as is aforesaid: you shall vnderstand it of this manner of seething, and none other, because that this manner is of all other the best, howe good soeuer they be. The quantitie howe much of each thing shall be taken, is shewed more at large in the Chapters following, where the drinke shall be appointed according to the nature of the disease. Thus much concerning the preparing of the Drinke. Nowo followeth the regiment of the Patient in his diet.

Capit. 4.

VVhat regiment the Patient is to obserue.

First and formost you must take diligent heede that you do not pinche your Patient w̃ much hunger, but let him haue as much as shall be sufficient to quench hunger with, for hunger doth weaken and pull down a man more then anie other thing, drying vppe the naturall moisture, and extinguishing the naturall heate, whereby the life of man is shortened. For when a man hath kept a verie strait diet, and beene greatlie pinched with hunger a great time, the saide time beeing expired, and that he commeth to eate his fill, all his nourishment turneth to a certaine waterish humor, turning to the Dropsie & such like foule diseases, the cause hereof is, that his nourishment is giuen him too late. As for example, a flower which hath beene long parched with ẏ heate of the Sunne, in the ende commeth a raine, which raine serueth the flower to no other end but to spoile and rot it the sooner, the reason is, because the raine came too late. Euen so is it with a man hauing beene long pined with hunger, therfore you shall cause him to abstaine, not from that which is good, but from that which is naught, according as hath been taught in the other Chapters before.

The best and wholesome meate that you can giue your Patient, is Mutton, Veale, and Hennes, which shalbe boyled in a Potte stopped close, and sette in a Kettle of water to seeth, as is shewed before, and hee shall not eate his meate fresh, that is to say without salt, as hath heerefofore beene taught by certaine Doctors, but it shall be seasoned in such reasonable sort, that it be neither too fresh nor too salt, but that it may haue a pleasant taste. The reason why we allow

of salt is shewed, as we haue set downe in another Chapter before, and therfore not to be repeated now for auoiding of tediousnes. The quantitie of meat and drinke to be vsed by the Patient, cannot well be described, for that mens stomackes are not all alike, the one eating more, and the other lesse, therefore you shall giue the Patient so much as shall be sufficient for him to suffise hunger, taking heede that hée doe not gorge or glut himselfe, but that he doe alwaies leaue off with an appetite, and concerning his drinke, that shall bee such as is appertinent to the disease, whereof he may drinke as much as him lisketh, beeing alwaies made warme ere hée drinke it, but if he chaunce to be feeble or faint, you shal not giue him of his drinke alone at meales, but you shall giue him some wine with it, eyther Renish, or small white wine, mingling the same with his drinke, halfe one, halfe another, but as for Beere (howe good so euer it be) hee shall not drinke anie, vntill he be perfectlie cured, because it is hurtful for him.

In this aforesaid order you shall diet all your Patients, olde and young, to wit, with such good meate dressed in this order, vntill they find theselues reasonably satisfied, alwaies leauing with a little appetite, that the Medicine be not hindered in his operation with ouer much meate. Concerning the obseruation of the time, you shall beginne with the Patient in the morning at fiue of the clock, giuing him then his Medicine to drinke, which being done, you shall couer him so warme that he may sweat verie well, he shall lie still and sweat at the least two houres, if he be able to endure so long) and you shall giue him warme cleane clothes, to dry of the sweat from his bodie, and you shall take away his wet shirt, giuing him a dry one well warmed to put on, then hee shall put on his clothes, and sitte by a good fire, and make him readie, and when hee is ready, let him walke vp and downe the Chamber till eyght of the clocke, and then he shall goe to dinner, he shall first suppe of the broth with a little Breade, and then eate of the flesh as much as shall suffise him, as is

aforesaid.

aforesaid. After he hath thus dined, he shall walke vppe and downe the Chamber recreating himselfe with some pastime or other to driue awaie Melancholie, till about foure of the clocke in the afternoone, and then he shall goe to supper, vsing himselfe as at dinner, after which hee shall fast till seauen of the clocke, then he shall goe to bedde, then giue him of his drinke as much as in the morning, to wit, at each time eyght ounces, whereupon you shall cause him to sweat, drying the sweat from him as you did in the morning, and principallie you must drie his head well, and his shirt which hée put of in the morning you shall drie it verie wel, and let him put it on againe warme, and then you shall make his bedde with a payre of cleane warme sheetes, and so let him goe to bedde, and let him rest quietlie till fiue of the clocke the next morning. And then you shall giue him his drinke, vsing him in all things as is aforesaid.

In this manner (with sweating and diet) you shall vse all those which may keepe their Chamber in ye time of their curing: but as for those that must goe abroade, their drinke must be prepared with wine, as shall be shewed heereafter, and as for their sweating and their diet, it must be in all respects as the other, which beeing performed, they may goe about their busines, although it were better and more sure for them to tarrie within dores, and that cheefelie in foule, rainie, or bluttering wether, for although the wine do resist the contagion of the ayre, yet it cannot resist all, especiallie, when the wether is so vntemperate, notwithstanding, I haue in this maner aforesaid cured many that went abroad, but yet I counsaile you to cause your Patient to tarrie at home in his Chamber by the fire in foule wether.

The best time to take in hand to cure the Patient, is the Harueſt and the spring time, and next to that is the winter, but the Sommer is not good, principallie for hote Cholleric persons, for in it selfe it is contrarie vnto them by reason of the great heate and drith, which it increaseth so much the more in them: but to colde, moiste, and flegmaticke bodies,

dies, the Sommer is not so hurtfull as to the chollerick, and therefore in time of neede, such Patients may be cured in the Sommer.

Thus much concerning sweating, with the time, and the ordering of the diet, nowe followeth the order of curing, and first of the great intollerable paine in the heade, which happeneth often in this disease, suffering the Patient not to take any rest.

Capit. 5.

Of the great paine in the head, which taketh away the sleepe.

This intollerable paine is called Cephalea, or Hemicrauea, and is so great and so vehement aboue the eyes, that oftentimes the Patient is like to runne madde therewith, & although many meanes be vsed, yet the paine decreaseth not. To cure this and such like paines in the heade, you must first consider the complexion of the Patient, whether he be chollerick, phlegmatick, melancholick, or sanguine, which you shall know in this sort.

If the Patient be chollericke, his vrine is verie yellowe coloured, and the paine is sharper vpon the right side of the head then in other places, he is leane of bodie and his mouth is commonlie bitter. If he be sanguine, he is somewhat fatter of bodie, but not much, and hath a sweete mouth, his vrine is also verie much coloured, and thicke. The phlegmaticke is commonlie fat, and grosse of bodie, and slow, his water is white and thicke. The mellancholicke are leane and withered, or dry, and heauie spirited, enuious, and angrie, wishing well to no man, his vrine is bleake and thin, in maner like water, and he is alwaies sad.

Hauing taught you to knowe the complexion of the Patient,

tient, we will teach you the preparing of each of their Medicines seuerallie. And first of the Chollericke and the Sanguine, because in this they dw agree, to wit, in heat, although the Chollericke man be much dryer then the Sanguine, yet because they are both hote, we will conclude them bothe vnder one cure, which shall be in this order.

First you shall take Diacarthami, and Diaphenicon, of each three drammes, this you shall breake and mingle together with Fewmetorie water, that it may be a drink, which you shall giue the Patient to drinke at foure of the clocke in the morning warme, and suffer him not to sleepe, to eate, nor to drinke, till such time as it haue dwne working, for ý shall expell part of the matter (whereof the disease groweth) by stege, ý same day you shal cherish him wel with gwd meates, such as are before shewed for his diet, bæing dressed after the aforesaid order. The nert day you shal giue him of this drink following, eyght ounces, the drinke is this. You shall take of the best wood that you can gette (being broken as smal as is possible) halfe a pound, of clære spring water eight pound, this you must seeth as is taught in the thirde Chapter, and giue the Patient thereof to drinke morning and euening, at each time eyght ounces, causing him to sweate in such order as before is shewed.

But if so be that the Patient cannot keepe within dwres but must goe abroade about his busines, you shall then make his drinke of halfe wine, halfe water, taking foure poundes of each, but in sæthing your drinke with wine, yee must see that the Pot be very closelie stopped, because the wine is of such a subtile and piercing nature, so that if it once get anie vent, the vertue of it flieth away. Your drinke bæing thus prepared with Wine, may well be ministred to such Patients as cannot keepe at home but must goe abroade, but yet in verie foule wether they must tarrie at home, and in faire wether they may goe abroade about their busines, after such time as they haue sweat and taken their diet as aforesaide. In this sort are all such Patients to be vsed (for the paine in

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the head) as are hote of complexion, the space of eight daies, vntill the ninth day earlie in the morning, at which time you shall giue him the aforesaide Purgation, keeping him from sleepe, from meate, and drink, till the Purgation haue done working, and that the Patient feele no more paine or greefe in his bellie, and then you shall giue him his diet, the same day neither in the morning nor the euening shall hee drinke any drinke, but onelie the Purgation, except at his meales you may giue him of his drinke, mingling the same wyth wine, halfe one, halfe another.

In the morning he shall againe drinke of his drinke, and doe in all respects as I haue taught you before, vntill eyght dayes more be expired, and vpon ẏ ninth day you shal purge him againe, and then he shall drinke againe as is aforesaid, in this order he shal continue vntill he be whole, and that the paine haue cleane forsaken him. This aforesaid drinke doth excellentlie helpe hote and dry complexions by cooling them, and is contrarie to such diseases as are of nature colde & drye, expelling them.

The curing of the paines in the head of those that are Phlegmatick, and Mellancholick.

THe drinke for the Phlegmatick or Mellancholick persons, must in operation be warmer and dryer then that aforesaid, and must therfore be made in this maner. Take of the wood three quarters of a pounde, beeing broken as small as is possible, with fire pound of water, and as much Wine, and put it in a stone Pot, and beeing verie close stopped, sette it to seeth tenne howres in a kettle of water as is aforesaid, whereof the Patient shall drink morning and euening eyght ounces at a time, and at the ende of eyght daies, you shall purge him with the aforesaid Purgation, vsing him in all points as is aforesaid, with sweating, and

and otherwise, and he shall vndoubtedly be cured. But you must haue great regard in sweating, that you dry his heade well, for that shall much further his health. And heere you shall vnderstand, that the paine doth commonlie increase til it be at the strongest, and then it euery day decreaseth till at the last he feele it no more, therefore you shall not be dismaid though the paine increase in the cure, for that commeth to passe by the strength of the drink, and it is a very good signe, therefore let not the Patient be discomfited, but let him reioyce, because it is a certaine signe of health.

Capit. vj.

Of madnesse or idlenesse of the head, called Insania.

THis idlenes or madnesse in the head, called in Latine Insania, proceedeth of a certaine venimous humour or dampe, ascending from the stomacke and the Liuer into the braines, and because the braines through the infection of the Pockes, or some such like cause is become weake and tender, they are not able to repell or driue backe the sayde dampe or humour, but remaine vanquished and ouercome of the same in such sort, that they forget to do their office, going quite out of order, so that the Patient hath no rule of him selfe, but doth and speaketh he knoweth not what.

To cure this disease, as well that which proceedeth of the Pockes as otherwise, (excepting onelie when it commeth of or with a hote sharpe Ague, because therein is great danger of death) you may do it with the drinke made of thys Wood, without any impediment: which must be prepared after this manner, for such as are hote of complexion, as the Cholleric̃ke and Sanguine are. Take of this Wood, beeing made very small, one pounde, fayre water eyght poundes,

 which

which you must seeth as is aforesaide, and give him thereof euery morning and euening eyght ounces, at a time & cause him to sweat well, and you must dry the sweat frõ his head verie well, because the disease lyeth altogether in the heade. His diet and his drinke shall be as is mencioned in the former Chapter, notwithstanding as litle as may be, for in this disease much meate is very hurtfull, and therefore he must be content with a little, hee must drinke no Wine, for that it is contrarie both to his disease and complexion, because it ascendeth vp into the head, he must drinke of his drinke alone as much as he will, & it must alwaies be a little warme. Thus dooing, he shall without doubt be cured by Gods helpe.

The Phlegmatick and the Mellancholicke must be thus cured.

TAke of this Wood one pound, of Water foure pound, of Wine two pounde, this you must seeth as is aforesaide, and give him thereof euery day to drinke morning and euening eyght ounces at a time, continuing the same vntill hee be cured. And although in the beginning the Wine doe him no good, yet you shall not leaue to vse the same still in hys drinke, for that it is a notable Medicine for his complexion, beeing measurablie vsed, and therefore you shall seeth him his drinke as aforesaid, and it shall in the end perfectly help him.

You may give these Patients lesse meate then the Cholericke or Sanguine, yet you shal not famish them, and that principallie the Mellancholicke, and hee shall also not sweat so long as those that are moist of complexion, because hee is drie, yet he must sweat at the least an howre and a halfe, because the disease proceedeth of much moysture, and you may cause the Phlegmaticke to sweat much more if he be able to endure it, because that of his owne complexion hee is verie moyst, and yet much more moist by reason of his disease.

There-

Therefore it is verie good for him to sweats, because it dryeth vp all such ouerplus moistnes, and in the ende reforeth him to his health and his vnderstanding, and driueth awais all nodes or tumors vpon his heade, if he haue any, and all open sores in any place of the bodie, shall by vertue of thys drink be healed within the fortie daies, and therefore let him not refuse to vse it.

Here is to be obserued, that such Patients as are idle headed, shall not in any wise goe abroade, till such time as they are perfectlie cured, but shall remaine at home in their Chamber, keeping them as quiet as is possible, for rest is very good and prefitable for them. If you obserue this order before shewed, the Patient shall vndoubtedlie be cured if God will.

Capit. 7.

Of the Falling-sicknesse, called in Latine Epilepsia.

THis disease springeth of ouermuch moysture in the braine, wherethrough at certain times the braines beeing troubled, there chaunceth vnto them a certaine obstruction, by meanes whereof, the Patient is bereft of the strength of his sinewes, and so falleth to the ground. And according to the scituation of the place which the disease occupieth, so the accidents do manifest themselues, as sometimes wyth contraction, that is, in plucking of the ioynts, and somtimes in foming at the mouth, with barking and other such vnseemlie gestures.

But peradventure it will cause some to meruaile greatly that I should teach the curing of such a hard disease, with a Drinke made of this Lignum Guaiacum, yet notwithstanding, because I haue learned the same by experience, & haue

 therwith

therwith cured moe then tenne Patients, I will therefore publish the same for the commoditie of all, that such as are therwith troubled, may haue recourse hereto in time of néed and find remedie for the same, which by the helpe of GOD they shall vndoubtedlie obtaine, (though they had had ý saide disease tenne yeeres together) following the order héere sette downe, which is this. You shall vse nothing but onelie this drinke following, purging the Patient in such order as I shall teache you.

First for the Chollericke and Sanguine complexion, you shall take of the said Wood halfe a pound, fayre water eyght poundes, this you must seeth in such order as is shewed in the thirde Chapter before: and you shall giue the Patient thereof euery morning and euening eyght ounces at a time, and shal cause him to sweat verie wel, for it is excellent good for him, & hauing drunke therof eyght dayes, you shall purge him with this Purgation. Take of Hiera picra galeni, halfe an ounce, Diacarthami three drams, and beate amongst it of Epirimi, and Agarici trocistati of each two drammes, this you must mingle with Betoni water, and Cuscuta Water, putting thereto so much water, that it may be a Potion, this the Patient must drink at foure of the clocke in the morning, he must neither sleepe, eate, nor drinke, vntill the Medicins haue done working, and that he feele no more pain or rumbling in his bellie. Then you shall giue him his diet, and the same day he shall not drinke, but at his meales according as he is wont to do, the next morning he shall beginne againe with his drinke, doing in all respects as hee did the eyght daies before, with sweating and otherwise.

This order you shall in all points obserue, vntill fortie dayes be expired, purging the Patient euery eyght or ninth day once. But this is alwaies to be noted, as well in thys Chapter as in all the other, that when you begin your cure, the first day the Patient must be purged, with the Purgation mencioned in the said Chapter, and then to proceed in such sort as is there specified, continuing the cure as I said before, the

the space of fortie dayes. For though in this maner aforesaid I once cured a Woman of this greeuous disease, within fiue and twentie daies, yet I would wish the cure to be continued fortie daies, that you may be the more assured ý it should not returne againe.

In this foresaide order you may cure all kindes of lamenes in hote and dry complexions, and also all lamenesse proceeding of the Palsie, though it proceéded not of the Pockes, but of the influence of the starres, or the constellation of Saturne and the Moone in his birth, as Astronomie teacheth. These and all other lamenesse whatsoeuer, may in Chollericke persons be cured in the aforesaid manner, without all imperfection, of howe long continuaunce soeuer they haue beene. In his diet he must behaue himselfe mesurablie, least any Ague or other accident do happen vnto him, for thé his health would be farre to seeke, for which cause, sobrietie in his diet is very requisit. This is sufficient concerning Cholerick and Sanguine complexions.

The curing of the falling sickenesse in Phlegmaticke and Mellancholie persons.

FOr these, the Drinke must be made more warming and drying then in other cōplexions, the making of it is thus. Take one pound of this Woode, with fiue pounds of water, and three pound of good Wine, this must be sodden as is aforesaid, being stopped verie close, and you must giue the Patient thereof euery morning and euening seauen or eyght ounces at a time, obseruing the same the space of eight daies, vpon the ninth day you shall purge him with the aforesaide Purgation, vsing him in all points as is aforesaid of the cholerick persons, excepting onely in his drinke, which must be made as is aboue said, to be more warming and drying then the other. Thus much concerning such diseases as spring vp in the braines.

Capit.

Capit. 8.

Of Polipus an ill diſeaſe in the noſe, whereof commeth the Cancer.

POlipus is a certaine fleshie Apostemation growing in the noſe, conuerting it ſelfe at laſt to a Cancer, the cure thereof is not long to be protracted, for if it be let runne to a Cancer, it is ſo much the harder to be cured. Therefore the Patient muſt thus be purged, foure daies together you muſt giue him this Julep or Sirop.

Take of Sirope De fumo terre, one ounce, Sirope De cicorea, two ounces, Burrage water, Endiue water, Cicore water, Fumiterre water, of each two ounces, this hee muſt drinke at foure times: vppon the fift day you ſhall giue him this Purgation. You ſhall take Confectionis Hamech, and Electuarij, De ſuco roſarum, of each three drams, this you ſhall giue him with Burrage water, and Fumiterre water, vſing ſo much of the ſaid water that it may be a drink, which you ſhall giue him to drinke at fiue of the clocke in the morning, ſuffering him neither to ſleepe, to eate nor to drink, til the Purgation haue done working, and that the Patient do not feele any more rumbling or paine in his bellie, and then let him eate measurablie. Then for the Chollericke perſons, you ſhall make this drinke following, giuing him thereof euery day morning and euening eyght ounces at a time, and whyle he is drinking of it, you ſhall with an Inſtrument cut away the ſuperfluous fleſh out of his noſe, as much as ſhalbe requiſite, cauſing him once euery houre to cleanſe his noſe with a little ſticke wet in Honie of Roſes, and hauing drunk of his drinke eyght dayes together, you ſhall purge him againe with the aforeſaid Purgation. This is the Drinke.

Take

Take of the Wood halfe a pound, and of water eyght pound, this you muſt ſeeth as aforeſaid, and giue it to the Chollerick perſon to drinke, as afore ſaid.

For the Phlegmatick and the Mellancholicke, it muſt be prepared thus.

TAke of the Wood a pound and a halfe, Angelica and Gallingale of each one ounce, of water ſeauen pounde, of Wine three pound. This muſt be ſtopped verie cloſe, and ſodden as aforeſaid, giuing thereof to the colde and moyſte of complexion, euery morning and euening eyght ounces at a time, purging him euery ninth day with the aforeſaid Purgation, he ſhall alſo waſhe his noſe with the Drinke, for it digeſteth, cleanſeth, and healeth aboue meaſure, and therefore he ſhall often waſh and cleanſe his noſe therewith, and in ſo doing, he ſhall vndoubtedly in ſhort time be healed.

Capit. ix.

Of ſhortnes of vvinde, coughes, and ſtuffinges in the breaſt.

For the Chollericke and the Sanguine, you ſhall make this drinke follow ing. Take of the Woode three quarters of a pound, Iſope a handfull, Dates a quarter of a pound, Liquoris two ounces, this muſt be ſodden in tenne pounds of water, as in the third Chapter, and the day before he beginne to drinke thereof, you ſhall giue him this Purgation. Take Electuarij inde maioris halfe an ounce, put there to Agarici trociſcati, three drammes, giue it him to drinke with Bugloſſe water, the next day giue him of the aforeſaid

drink morning and euening, fire ounces at a time, vsing him with sweating, dyet and drinke as is aforesayd, and purging him with the said Purgation euery ninth day, and he shal be healed in a short space, and shall be as long winded as euer he was in his life.

The drinke for the Phlegmatick and the Mellancholick.

TAke of the Woode one pound, Isope and Dates, of each a handfull, Agarici trociscati two drammes, water fiue pounde, sweete Wine fiue pounde, seeth it as is aforesaide, beeing very close stopped, and giue the Patient thereof to drinke morning and euening eyght ounces at a time, doing as is aforesayd. But for his ordinarie drinke at his meales, you shall make him this that followeth, (for he may not vse other at his meales because of the Agaricke.) Take of the Wood one pound, Isope, Dates, of each a handfull, Lycoris two ounces, water fire pound, sweete Wine three pounde, this shall he drinke at meales, in all other respects as in diet, sweating, purging, and such like, you shall vse him as is aforesaid, and he shall by Gods helpe be cured. Although this disease sometimes be somewhat long in curing, yet you néede not feare, for in the ende it shall vndoubtedly by Gods helpe be cured, though the Patient haue had it neuer so long time.

Capit. 10.

Of the diseases in the stomacke, as paines, quesines, vomiting, &c.

THese diseases do arise of aboundaunce of cold, phlegmaticke, and moist humors, and sometimes of blacke choller or mellancholie, to cure these diseases, you must first prepare the matter with this Drinke, and after

after purge the Patient. Take of Mintes, Wormewood, Isope, Betonie, Buglosse, Cicorey, Lettice, of each a handful, Senne leaues, and Polipodium, of each two ounces, thys must be sodden as aforesaid with a pint of water, giuing the Patient thereof to drinke euery morning fire ounces, till it be drunke out, then you shall purge him with Benedicta laxatiua, and Stomaticom luxatium, of each three drams, putting thereto three ounces of Wormewood water, and giue it the Patient warme to drinke, kéeping himselfe as I haue shewed in other Chapters before. The same day ý hee purgeth, he shall neither eate much, nor any grosse meate, nor drinke much at his meales, and at the end of his meale you shall giue him a slice of Diacitron, for that doth comfort the stomacke excellentlie, and the next daie you shall giue him this drinke.

Take of the Wood halfe a pound, water fire pound, Cicore and Borage of each a handfull, this you shall séeth as aforesaide, giuing the Patient thereof morning and euening fire ounces at a time, purging him euery ninth day once with the aforesaid Purgation, and the same day that he purgeth, you shall giue him after his dinner one slice of Diacitrõ, obseruing this, he shall vndoubtedlie be cured.

For the Phlegmatick and the Mellancholick, how he is to be cured.

FIrst you shall make him this drinke to prepare the matter withall. Take Sage, Isope, Margerome & Mints, of each a handfull, Cardus benedictus, Sorrell and Endiue, of each a handfull and a halfe, Polipodij three ounces, Rhabarbe halfe an ounce, this you must séeth as aforesaid, with a pint of Wine, and a pint of Water, giuing the Patient therof euery morning fire ounces vntill it be drunk vppe. Then giue him this Purgation, Electuarij, Elescoph

 halfe

halfe an ounce, Agarici trociſcati, Rhabarbari of each a dram, and a halfe, breake and mingle them in two ounces of wine, and two ounces of Betonie water. This you ſhall giue him in the morning at foure of the clocke, and at none after his meate you ſhall giue him a ſlice of Diacitron, and let him not drinke vpon it, afterward you ſhall giue him this drinke following.

Take of the Wood twelue ounces, Mint and Anis ſeedes of each a handful, water foure pounde, wine three pounde, let it ſeeth as aforeſaid being cloſe ſtopped, and giue the Patient thereof euery morning and euening eyght ounces at a time, purging him once euery day with the aforeſaid Purgation, and he ſhall be cured of all diſeaſes of the ſtomack howe ill ſoeuer they be.

Capit. 11.

Of diſeaſes of the Liuer, as obſtruction Apoſteme and the Dropſie.

All the diſeaſes of the Liuer (as ſtopping, hardneſſe, apoſtemation and the Dropſie) may all be cured with this excellent Medicine, if ſo be the diſeaſe be not ioyned with a hote Ague, for then it ſhould not be profitable, but verie hurtfull to vſe it, and therefore in ſuch a caſe you muſt vſe cooling Medicines, vntill the Ague be cleane gone, and then you ſhall giue him this drinke. Take Agrimonie, Liuerwort, Cicorea, Endiue, Acetoſa, or Sorrell, of each a handfull, Lettice one ounce, Mellon ſeede, Gowrde ſeedes, of each halfe an ounce, Polipodij two ounces, Agarici trociſcati, and Rhabarbari, of each three drams, this you ſhall ſeeth in a pynt of water, the ſpace of fire houres in the aforeſaid order, then take it out, and ſtraine it through a cloth, putting in ſo much Suger that it may be very ſweet,

then

then put in a little good Wine Vineger. Hereof you ſhall giue the Patient to drinke euerie morning fire ounces, vntil it be drunke out. You ſhall not need to giue the Patient any other Purgation, for this ſhall giue him euery day two or three ſtooles, and more then that is not good for him, by reaſon of the tendernes of the Liuer, and vppon his Liuer you ſhall lay a cloth made wette in Agrimonie water, and Cicorey water, taking dilligent heede in keeping the ſaid cloth alike warme and moiſt, leaſt the cold do encreaſe the diſeaſe for cold is very hurtfull in Apoſtemations, and therefore you muſt keepe the cloth alwaies warme, when hee hath thus continued foureteene daies, he ſhall then take the drink being made in this order.

Take of the Wood eyght ounces, of water tenne pound, Cicorey, Endiue, Agrimonie, Cuſcuta, of each a handfull, Reupontice, Rubarbe of each an ounce, this muſt be ſodden as aforeſaid cloſe ſtopped, and giue the Patient thereof euery morning and euening fire ounces at a time, continuing the ſame vntill he be cured. But if he chaunce to be ſo harde bound that hee cannot goe to the ſtoole, then you ſhall euerie ninth day giue him this Purgation.

Take Electuarij de ſucco roſarum, halfe an ounce, put therto Rhabarbari electi two drams, make this in forme of a Potion, with Agrimonie water, and giue it him in the morning at foure of the clocke to drinke, vſing ſuch order therein as I haue prescribed in other Purgations. But if his drinke do purge him, then you ſhall not néede any other Purgation for it doth purge ſufficiently in many Patients. All this aforeſaid, is to be vnderſtood of the Chollerick and the Sanguine complexions.

To cure the diſeaſes of the Liuer in Phlegmatick and Mellancholike Patients.

First you ſhall lay vppon the Liuer of the Patient Emplaſtrum de Melilote, ſpread vpon white Lether, which ſhall

conti-

continue vpon it the space of eyght dayes; in ye meane while he shall vse this drinke. Take Maiden hayre, Wormwood, Betonie, Agrimonie, Cypres, Fumiterre, Red Coleworts, of each a handfull, Cuscuta, Camomill flowres, of each halfe a handfull, Licoris two ounces, Polipodij three ounces, Senne leaues two ounces, Agarici trociscati, halfe an ounce, wine one pound, & water one pound, this must be sodden in a pot, stopped very close, as aforesaid, make it sweet with Suger, and giue the Patient thereof to drinke euery morning fire ounces, vntill it be drunke out. Then giue him this drinke following, taking away the aforesaide Plaister, in the place wherof you must lay an Oxicrociũ playster, which shal there continue vntill such time as you perceiue the Patient to be cured.

The drinke is this, take of the Wood one pound, of water fiue pound, and of Wine fiue pounde, put thereto of Fumiterre, Agrimonie, Cypris, of each one handfull, Polipodij, Senne leaues, of each three ounces, Rhabarbari halfe an ounce, all this put together, must be sodden as aforesaide, giuing the Patient thereof to drinke euery morning and euening eyght ounces at a time vntill he be cured: the Patient shall not neede any other Purgation for the drink shal purge him sufficientlie, his diet shall be young Hennes flesh, and such other things as are light of digestion, and do giue much nourishment; and he shall also not eate much, but shall be so spare in his diet, that he shall rise frõ his meales with great hunger, which shall helpe greatlie in the curing of this disease,

This foresaid cure obserued in all points as is heere described, shall not faile you, for I haue had often experience thereof, and haue alwaies had good successe: but one thing I must warne you of, that is, if there be great heate in the Dropsie, and that the disease do originally spring of heate, that then you take not in hand to cure it with this drinke of Lignum Guaiacum, vnlesse he be before sufficientlie cooled, because it will rather increase then diminish the disease.

obseruing

obseruing the aforesaid order, you cannot be deceiued, for it is perfect in all the aforenamed diseases of the Liuer.

Capit. 12.

Of the diseases of the Mother, as the superfluous issue of menstrums and to stay them, and of barrennesse.

First for those women that are of Chollericke and Sanguine cõplexion, you shall giue them this drinke. Take Fennell, Betonie, of each a handfull, Polipodij, Senne leaues, of each three ounces, this must be sodden as afore in a pynt of water, giue the Patient thereof euery morning fiue ounces, vntill it be drunke out, then giue her thys drinke following.

Take of the Wood one pound, Wine and Water of each fire pounds, this must be sodden very close stopped as aforesaid: giuing the Patient thereof euery morning and euening fire ounces at a time, purging her euery ninth day with this Purgation. Diacobicum turbit, halfe an ounce, Mirabolanorum Citrinorum, et Indorum, of each two drammes, this giue her with Fumiterre water, doing as is aforesaide the issue shall cease, but if it do lacke issue, it shall heereby obtaine issue in due time, for by this order of curing, the Mother is wholly renewed, by meanes whereof, all her accidents doe cease. And if by meanes hereof the secrete part be infected with any open sore or otherwise, she shall with this said drinke wash the place often, and shee shall in short space be cured perfectly, both within and without. Let this suffise for the Chollerick and the Sanguine.

To cure the diseases of the Mother in the Phlegmatick and Mellancholick women.

These Patients must first be purged with this Purgation. Diapheniconis halfe an ounce, Mirabolanorum Kebulorum,

bulorum and Embelicorum, of each two drams, then you shal seeth her this drinke. Take of the Wood a pound and a halfe, of Water fire pound, of Wine fiue pound, seeth this as afore sayde, giuing the Patient thereof to drinke euery day morning and euening, at the least fire ounces at a time, purging her euery ninth day with the aforesaid Purgation, continuing this order the space of fortie dayes, she shall vndoubtedly be cured, and shall be more healthfull then euer shee was before.

Capit. 13.

To cure the Cancer in any place of the bodie wheresoeuer.

This lothsome and fearefull disease beeing once setled, is not cured with any Medicine, and therefore you must in time haue recourse to this excellent remedie, for there haue manie beene cured by meanes of this, which coulde not find helpe by any other. The Patient must first be purged with thys drinke. Take Houndes tongue called in Latine Cinoglossa, and Agrimonie, of each two handfuls, Wine halfe a pound, water one pound, Polipodii & Senne leaues, of each one dram, Agarici trociscati halfe an ounce, Elebori nigri two drammes, thys altogether shal be sodden as aforesayd, and then make it sweete with Suger, & giue the Patient thereof to drinke euery morning fire ounces, vntill it bee drunke out, then giue him this drinke following. Take of the Wood halfe a pounde, water tenne pounde, Cinoglossa, and Agrimonie of each a handfull: seeth thys as aforesaide, and giue the Patient thereof to drinke, euery morning and euening eyght ounces at a time, purging him euery ninth day vntill he be cured, with Confectio Hamech halfe an ounce, and if the Patient be strong of bodie, you shall gyue him

him fire drammes with Fumiterre water, his meate that hee shall eate, shall be sodden in such order as is aforesaide, putting thereto Lettice and Buglosse, and hee shall be sober in his diet: but if it chaunce the Patient not to be cured in fortie daies, yet he shall not leaue of the cure vntill such time as hee be whole, for that this is the surest remedie that can be found against this lothsome disease, and therefore I woulde wish you not to leaue it vntill you be perfectly cured.

To cure the Cancer in colde complexions.

First you must purge the Patient with an ounce of Confectio Hamech, mingled with Agrimonie water, this shal be giuen him in such order as is vsed in other Purgations. And then you shall giue him this drinke following. Take of the wood a pound and a halfe, Water and Wine, of each fiue pound, Agrimonie & Cinoglossa of each a handfull, this must be sodden as aforesaid, beeing verie close stopped at the least tenne howres, giuing the Patient therof euery morning and euening, eyght ounces at a time, keeping him verie warme that he may sweat, not forgetting to purge him euery ninth day, with fire drams of Confectio Hamech, so dwing, he shall by Gods helpe be cured, although hee had had it ten yeeres.

Capit. 14.

Of all other Vlcerations, whether they come of the Pockes or otherwise.

All other Vlcerations whether they proceed of the Pockes or otherwise, as Fistoles in the Mother, and other open sores in the secrete parts both of man and woman, which cannot with any other Medicine be healed, and all o-

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pen sores wheresoeuer, also all paine and greefe in the armes and legges, and all pushes or byles in any place of the bodie, may altogether be cured with the drinke made of this excellent Wood aforesaid, after this manner. First you shal purge the Patient with Pillulæ Iudæ, giuing him in the euening three houres after his supper foure scruples of the said Pilles in the night when he awaketh, feeling great paine and rumbling in his bellie, he shall prepare himselfe to the stoole, and hauing begunne to purge, he shall not sleepe vntill hee haue done purging, and that he feele no more griping or rumbling in his bellie, and then he shall eate some good meat, as Mutton or Veale, which must be sodden as heeretofore I haue taught you, then you shall giue him this drinke following. Take of the Wood one pound, water twelue pounde, thys must be sodden as aforesaide, giue the Patient thereof twise euery day, eyght ounces at a time, causing him to sweat wel, for that dooth helpe very much in the curing of his disease, and euery ninth day you shall purge him with the said Pils, but in the euening when you giue him the Pilles, you shall not suffer him to drinke but at his supper, this order he must obserue fortie daies.

But if it come to passe (as oftentimes it doth) that the Patient is sooner cured, as sometimes in twentie or fiue and twentie daies, yet I coũsaile you not to leaue of the cure vntill the fortie daies be expired, that you may be the more assured that it shall not returne againe, for oftentimes it seemeth to be cured when the roote remaineth still within, which in the ende breaketh out againe, and so is worse then at the first, and therefore I counsaile you to continue ỳ same fortie dayes, that the roote beeing taken away, you need not feare the returne of the disease.

For

For the Phlegmaticke and the Mellancholicke.

YOu shall purge the Patient with Pillulæ cochiæ, and Pillulę Aggregatiuę, of each two scruples, this must bee giuen him in the euening, vsing him in all respects as is said of the other, then you shall giue him this drinke.

Take of the Wood a pound and a halfe, wine fire pound, Water seauen pound, this you must seeth as aforesaide, giuing the Patient thereof morning and euening eyght ounces at a time, purging him euery ninth day once with the aforesaid Pilles, causing him to sweat verie well. The sores he shall wash euery day fire or seauen times with the aforesaid drinke, for it is the best salue that can be vsed hærein, for it cleuseth & mollifieth more then any other Dyntment that is vsed, and to conclude, I say, if you dow according to the contents of this Chapter, there is no Malladie so ill procéding of the Pockes, nor other open sores how ill soeuer, but may by this meanes be cured.

Capit. 15.

Hovv to cure the Rupture.

SOmetimes it happeneth a man first to bée broken, and after to gette the Pockes, and somtime it chaunceth him to breake while he hath them, these cannot any other way be cured, but with the Drinke made of this excellent Woode, the order of it is thus. You shall first purge him with Pilles De fumiterrę, and bée ing purged you shall giue him this drinke following. Take of the Woode one pound, of Water twelue pounde, this you

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must seeth as aforesaide, and giue the Patient thereof twise euery day eyght ounces at a time, purging him euery ninth day once with the aforesaid Purgation. This he shal obserue fortie daies, and hee shall vndoubtedly be cured, though hee were fiftie yeeres olde and had had it twentie yeeres and if he haue the Pockes, they shall also herewithall be cured, and he shall be made whole and sound in all his members.

To cure the same in Phlegmatick and Mellancholicke persons.

These must first be purged with Pillulis fetidis, whereof you shal giue the Patient foure scruples, making therof nine Pilles, which he shall take in the euening, as aforesaid, the next day you shal giue him of this drink. Take of ý wood, one pound, Wine and water, of each foure pounde, this you must seeth as aforesaide, giuing the Patient thereof euerie morning and euening eyght ounces at a time, purging him once euery ninth day with the aforesaid Pilles. His meate shall be sodden as aforesaid, with Sanikell & Consolida Maior, whereto you shall adde Wine and Cinamon to amende the taste.

In this sort I cured one in the space of a month, which was seauentie yeeres old, making him whole and sound frõ all such greefes as he had besides. Therfore you shall not vse any other meanes, for those that haue the Pocks, and are also troubled with the rupture, but onely this aforesaide, for without this, nothing els can helpe.

Capit. xvj.

Of Podagra or the Goute.

This disease is of a wonderfull strange nature as experience teacheth vs, comming to man first by the influence of the stars in his birth, that is when the Moone is infortuned wyth Mars and Saturne, which causeth the person then borne, to be more inclined to the said disease thē others are, and then withall, leading his life disorderly in lecherie, surfeiting, and drunkennesse, is by and by attached with this said disease.

The opinion of many men is, that this disease cannot be cured, but that is not so, for there are very manie that are cured of it, which by their disordered liuing do fall into it againe, which if they would leade their liues well and in good order, they should remaine whole being once cured, especiallie those that are healed in this sort: notwithstanding, I graunt it will verie hardlie be cured, if it runne so farre that it haue hardened the knockles of the hands, and the ioynts of the foote, for then the matter is become so dry, that it is almost impossible to resolue it, but if it be taken in any resonable time, it may in this sort be cured.

First you must purge the Patient with Pillule de hermodactilis, whereof you shall take one dramme, making thereof seauen Pilles, which you shall giue the Patient at midnight, letting him sleepe thereon three howres, and then you shall awake him if he awake not of himselfe, keeping him awake that the Purgation may the better worke vppon him, not suffering him to sleepe vntill it haue done working, and then he shall eate his meate, the next day you shall giue him the drinke mencioned in the former Chapter for the Choleericke, but in the seething of it, you shall put into it a handfull

of Cipres, which is an Yearbe so called, purging him euerie ninth day once with ý aforesaid Pilles, doing in all respects as is mentioned in the Chapter going before: but you shall cause him to sweat verie much, for that is verie good and also to dry the sweat very well from him with warme clothes, that it goe not in againe, for if it goe in againe, it were as good for him not to sweat at all. Thus much for the Choller-ricke and the Sanguine.

For the Phlegmaticke and the Mellancholick.

You shall also purge him with the aforesaide Pilles, and then you shall giue him of the drinke mentioned in the former Chapter, for the Phlegmaticke and the Mellancholicke, remembring in the seething, to put in a handfull of Cypres, purging him euerie ninth day with the aforesaide Pilles, which you shall continue vntill he be healed.

This suffiseth for the Goute, shewing the order howe it is to be cured. We haue also entreated sufficiently of all accidents which chaunce by meanes of the Pocks, with diuers other diseases, springing not of the Pockes but of other causes, howe all such diseases are to be cured by meanes of this excellent wood, is before sufficientlie made manifest. I haue also in the first part of this Booke (for their sakes that haue any vnderstanding) opened many noble secrets of Mercurie, but because the most part are not enstructed in the Arte of preparing the Mercurie, I haue for theyr sakes written this seconde part, for the helpe of the Patient, because I woulde not haue them remaine vncured, wishing the health of all men.

Yet notwithstanding, Mercurie beeing rightly prepared, doth seeme to worke miracles, so short and so excellent

hee is in his operation, whereof heereafter (God wylling) wee will wryte more.

Thus I conclude this treatise, desiring God to spare me vntill I haue performed my purposed intent, in writing to his glory and to the profit of my neighbour. Thus louing Reader I commit thee to GOD almightie, to whom bee all prayse, honour and glorie, both nowe and for euermore, Amen.

FINIS.

Printed by Iohn Charlwood.

Faultes escaped in the Printing.

Page 2. line 3. put out the first and.
Page 7, line 2, read Mercurie and Lignum vitæ.
Page 7, line 9, for Ciuober, read Cinober.
Page 8, line 25, for Bernagie, read Borrage.
Page 18, line 31, for dissolue it, reade dissolue them.
Page 21, line 3, reade Emunctorij. line 4. read places.
Page 21, line 30, for in, read on.
Page 26, line 4, reade feniculi, and for endinie, read endiuię.
Page 26, line 13, for Iudum, read Indum. and for Hermodactilus, read Hermodactiles.
Page 26, line 15, read Arthriticæ, and for aree, read auræ.
Page 26, line 16, for siue, read sine.
Page 51, line 7, read stomaticum laxatiuum.
Page 51, line 13, read Dicitonion, and for Diacitron, line 21. read Diacitonion.
Page 52, line 5, read Diacitonion.
Page 55, line 18, for Diacobicũ turbit, read Diacatholicon.
Page 58, line 5, read Indæ.

Also I admonish the freendlie Reader, to take héed howe he doe minister any purgatiue receit, according as it is hęere in this Booke sette forth, without the good aduise and counsell of the learned Phisition.