







Class QK41

Book .T9

*Office*



*Braunschweig, Hieronymus*

**A most excellent and perfecte**  
homish apothecarye or homely physick booke/  
for all the greses and diseases  
of the bodye.

Translated out the Allmaine speche into  
English by Ihon Hollybush.



Imprinted at Collen by Arnold  
Birckman / In the yeare  
of our Lord M. D. LXJ.



THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

FOR ALL THE YEARS

OF THE SOCIETY

FROM THE YEAR 1660

TO THE YEAR 1700



Printed at London by Stansfeld

in the Strand

of our Lord 1700



## The first chapter is concerning the head and his partes.

*For fallinge of the heyre of the head.*



Take lye of the ashes burnt of doues dounge/and washe the heade there wyth. But if ye can not get doues dounge/take leaues of oken tre/and seth the middelmmost rippes of them in water/ & wash the head oft there w<sup>th</sup>/letting it dry by it selfe / & helpeth very well.

Fallynge  
of heyre.

Or els take the ashes burnt of litle frogges/make a lye ther wyth/ wash the head oft there wyth/that hindzeth the falling of the heyre.

But for y<sup>e</sup> drye skaldes of it/called in Latin Furfur/Dozrigo or Dityra/ seth the rotes of Malowes in water/ & wash y<sup>e</sup> head oft ther wyth/ and they shall fall of. He y<sup>e</sup> hath a scalfering head/let thesame take y<sup>e</sup> course brāme or wheat/ & cast sething hote water vpon thē/let thē stand one day & night: after y<sup>e</sup> let it be strayned through a cloth/ & put a litle vinegre thereto/ & strake it vpon the head/ & moytē it oft ther w<sup>th</sup>/ & doth driue the scelfering away.

Drye  
skaldes.  
Scelffe-  
ringe of  
the head.

If one hath a head that can not be healed/let him take thick creme/and anoynte the head therewith well in the euening and morning thre wekes continually/ but let the head be first wel and bare shauen/ & the creme maye the better pearse in/ washe the head euery thyrde daye wyth strong warme lye/that the head may be chased ther wyth: at the last rensch the head with colde lye/thesame draweth the heate out of it/after that let it drye/ & anoint it agayn as befoze. Of thys wyse mayest thou heale & clense a head/though it were harde crusted with corruption.

Vncura-  
ble fores

But if any hath had vnclene scurfes or scabbes vpon the head/ & is healed of thē/ howbeit it pillet as though it wold break vp agayn/let him strake or anoynt it with oyle of flare sede or lyne sede/let him frot the heade soze ther wyth: thesame maketh the skin stronge/ harde and also cleane/that it breake vp no more.

*For lyse and nittes.*

Take the heades of herbe Gitt or Rigella/and burne them to ashes/ put swynes grese thereto/and strake or kemme the heyres ther wyth/that dryueth away lyse and nittes.

For lyse  
and nit-  
tes.

Or els bye quicksiluer for a penny/and slake it with fastinge spatle/ put thereto half an vnce of swynes grese or butter/anoynte ther wyth a kamb/ and kembe thy head ther wyth/thesame dryueth awaye and killeth all the nittes. But if it is in summer or haruest / that thou mayest haue the rootes of wilde saffron/take the iuyce of them: wher thesame is straked/ther slayeth and dryueth it away the liste/and also lise of the priuy membris.

Or els take a litle pece of the clothe that goldmythes washe the gylted vessels wyth/and strake the place ther wyth where they are/ and they do fall of: and thys cloth mayest thou vse to twenty men/ and it maye be kepte yearly and dayly/and remayneth good to vse/specially for ouerbrowes and

a ij eye



*Of the homish apothecary or homely physick booke*

Life of priuie mebres. eye liddes / wherein the same vermin called the life of priuie membres do growe / and maye be bled without daunger.

For the life of the head / take a penny worth of lozel or baye berries / bray the to powder / tye the in a linnen cloth / seth the same in running water / and wash the head there with. The same vertue hath also the roote of Bearfote beaten to powder.

*Of payne in the head.*

Of payn in the head. **T**he payn of the head cometh somtime of his oune disease / somtime of other mebres / as of the stomake: somtime of outward accidentes / as of beating / falling or sunheat: somtime of wounding / somtime of colde: somtime of heat / somtime of superfluitie of blood / somtime can it not be sayde by what occasion / somtime cometh y sicknes or disease by it selfe / & the same lasteth continually. But most chesely cometh it by y vybraything of y stomak into the head: to heal this / is necessary to know of what complexion the disease is / & thou mayst purge & clesse it thereafter. If thou wilt than help him / take hede

Tokes of headake caused of bloode. of what complexion y disease is. If it cometh of y blood / the same is hote & moyst / y shalt thou know therby / if the payne is most in y forpart of y head / & then are those beyne red & are by the eyes / the face rede and hote / y beyne vnder the eyes are pale / the beyne of the temples beate fearely / y beyne of the puls beate fast and soze / and is great / his vyne is reade and thicke / hys bodye louse. These are the euident tokens of thi blood.

Tokes of headake caused of Cholera. If the headake cometh of Colera / that is / of hote and drye complexion / y shalt thou know therby: The nose is hote and aketh for heate / the tounge is great and drye / he is thyrsty / and can slepe but litle: and when he slepeth / he fighteth & is vnquiet / the beyne of his pulse is litle and feble / & feleth y grefe most in the right syde. The same nedeth not to blow his nose / for nothing is sueth out of it / by reason of the great heate.

Tokes of headake caused of Flegma. If the headake cometh of flegma / that is / of colde and moyst complexion or nature / the same hath greater grefe in the hindermost part of y head then the for part / and can slepe better: he is heuy in all his members / he is litle thyrsty / the beyne of his pulse are greate and feble.

Tokes of headake caused of Melancoly. But if y headake cometh of Melancoly / the hath he y most grefe in y left syde of the head. Galen sayth: the head is diuided into foure partes: In the fore parte hath blood the dominion / Colera in the right syde / Melancoly in the left syde / & flegma beareth rule in the hindermost part.

Headake of blood. If the headake cometh of blood / then let him blood in y head beyne called Cephalica / in y hand by the thumbe / or els in the forehead. Take hede also lest his age of youth (wherby he might be to feble) hinder the: or els y tyme: the same must be kept wyth dietyng / as I shall teache hereafter.

Headake of Colera. If the headake cometh of Colera / the same must be let blood at the lyuer beyne / and geue him to eate pyunes of Damaske / and soure cherries though they be dryed / take oyle of roses or violettes / put thereto as much vinegre / anoynte his head therwyth wher it greueth or aketh / dip two hēpē clothes therein / & let him hold the in his hand / y same draweth out y euil heat: but if ye can not haue the oyle of roses / take the whyte of egges / rose water and vinegre



vinegre/and do thus: Set his fete in hote water/and rub his legges well downwarde:and if he will not haue the washed/then let him dyppe the fete in colde water/and lay him doune to rest/and not slepe by day time/but beware for heate and wyne. Howbeit if he will drinke wyne/ let it be soure/ and wel mirt/let him also drinke water sodden wyth barleye/ thesame doth coole him/ & let him take other whyles sugar candy into his mouth/ to slake the thyrst/ or els agayne cōfect of cherries or pyunes. But he must beware of salt meates and flesh/ without it were of chycken/ or els let him eat soure vnrype grapes/ or els the iuyce of them/ or sozel. Let him vse a litle vinegre in his meat/ but no spice noz ought y chafeth: & take hede he be lose in y bellye. If nede constrayne the/ take Venice sope or alume/ make pilles of it/ & vse it for a suppositoꝝ. But if ye haue y rootes of betes/ strake the a litle w salt/ & put them by into the fundament/ or els seth hony till it be black in an earthe vessel/ put a litle salt thereto/ & make pilles of it/ and vse them likewise. If ye haue not hony/ take the yolke of an egge/ & as much salt/ seth thesame together/ and make pillets thereof/ the bignesse of a haelnut or filberte/ and put that into the bodye/ thesame retayneth the sege. If it is a man/ let him beware of women/ for they are hurtfull for him/ also of mostarde/ garleke/ onions/ lekes and suche lyke. If the headake cometh of superfluity of blood/ then make him thus to bleth at the nose without smarte: Take sedes of red nettels/ and braye them to pouder in a morter/ blow a littel of the same pouder into his nose with a quill. But if ye can not get sedes of nettels/ put a hole of the herbe called Whillefoyl or Barbe into the nose / and rubbe y nose outwardly softly/ and then shal it bleth. But if it be in winter/ and canst get nether Chyrurgeon to let blood/ noz nettels/ noz nettels sede/ noz yet no millesfoyle/ and wouldest gladly drawe the blood from the head/ then take two sack bandes/ and binde or tye them first about the legges about the knye/ & let it so abyde the space of halfe a Vater noster: then lose it agayne/ and tye it agayne. Do this the space of a quarter of an houre: than tye his armes about the elbowe lyke wyse/ thus shalt thou drawe al the blood from y head. But ye must handle thys thing warelye/ lest ye let the numbre to longe to be tyed/ whereby the membre might be asconnyed or choked.

Supposi-

Superfluity of blood. To make the nose to bleth.

But if the heade burne to soze/ take the iuyce of Bozeleyne / and strake the head and tempels therewyth/ or where the most heate is.

Heate in the head

If the heade doth ake so soze/ (by reason of a moꝝre or runninge) that he can not snoffe hys nose/ than were it good to vse confectes made of the apothecaries/ called Nasalia/ and put them thereinto/ or els Margerim wozsch together/ and put into the nose/ for the same draweth out all euell humors. If ye can not haue the same nother/ the take a grene rote of betes/ as longe as a finger and a halfe / sharped a litle and brused/ put thesame into the nose/ and let it abide the space of a quarter of an hour/ thesame draweth out also all euell humors.

Headake of a mor.

But if ye can not haue thesame nother/ than take the sede of Cokle/ that is founde in the corne/ beate it to pouder/ put the same into the noyle / that draweth soze. Or els take a pot/ and put rapes into it/ and seth them/ than holde thy nose ouer it/ that the vapoꝝ or hote byeth ascende so into thy head/ that thou do euen sweate with it.



Of the homish apothecarye or homelye Physicke booke

Take water cresses dyed/ not in the sunne/ but in the ayer/ braye the same to powder in a mortar/ or within your handes/ syft it through a linnen cloth. Howbeit if it would be to long to dye it in the ayer/ then dye it in an ouen/ when the bread is drawen/ or els in a stoue or hote house.

Headake  
of Melan-  
coly.

But if one hath payne in the head of Melancoly / his disease is come by colde/ and of dype complexion. Dicte thesame and gyue him to eat meates þ are hote and moyst/ to chafe hys nature and moyst hys body. If he haue no sieges/ then geue him the fourth part of an vnce or iij. drames of Diacarthami before daye breake/ and let him walke by and doune/ vntill he get a siege. But when the siege is done/ then gyue hym some thynge to comfort him or that may restore hys strength/ as suppinge or broth of chekins / or yonge beafe/ and mire somtyme a litle beaten saffron in hys meate. After that may ye geue him a fewe pigges fete/ for the same make hys veynes tender and moyst/ & geue him somtyme in the morning or daye tyme milke to dryncke/ þ is sodden with egges: that strengtheneth hym/ and geueth nature force. Also oughte he to bath somtyme a litle in a bath made with fenel or Helyede/ gathered vpon a hepe loft/ & otes straw: but ye may not bath to long nor to hote. If in bathing the sweat will not in short space issue/ the go out: for the is not the bath good for thy/ & kepe thy selfe warm after it/ lest thou do take colde vpon it/ & beware of all meates that may coole & dry the/ as mustard/ garleke/ onyons/ lekes/ also of harde or olde chese/ Martinmasse beafe / Haringe/ read haringe/ Lynge and suche lyke.

Headake  
of fleg-  
ma.

But if the headake cometh of flegma/ namely of cold and superfluous moysture/ then is it necessary to purge the heade wyth pilles Cochie / and pilles De iera. Beware of suche thinges as coole/ and bringe corrupte moisture/ as frupte/ water/ fleshe/ fresh chese/ new bread/ and all that is of euell digestion. His temples ought to be anoynted wyth oyle of Camomille. But if thou hast not oyle of Camomill/ then take two egges shelles full of floures of Camomil/ grene or seere/ and seth them in wine and water together/ and when it is sodden to the halfe/ then strayne it through a cloth/ and put thereto butter/ so much as a gouse egge/ and then boyle the water and wyne awaye: Bath his fete also in a depe tob / euen vntill the knees/ that the hote breth maye thorow warme his body/ & he may sweat. Into this water put two handfulls of floures of Camomille/ and a handfull of helyede well sodden. If he do sweat well/ laye hym to slepe/ & couer him warme: if he coulede sweat in the bed/ that should do hym good/ then gyue hym a litle grene ginger/ and a litle coriander stiped a night longe in vinegre and dyed agayne/ thesame doth chafe his head and stomack/ and consumeth the euell humors/ that rise out of the stomack into the head/ and trouble the braynes/ that same doth it swage. Geue him also in the morninge fastinge/ if he can bear it/ and let him fast two houres there vpon: Take thre quarters of an vnce of aqua vite/ a peny weyght of beaten saffron/ and a peny weyghte of beaten Cinamon/ half an vnce of Buglossen or Dretunge water/ mire these together/ let them stand a day and night/ then shall it be tempered the one with the other. Thys doth warme hys stomack/ riseth into hys head/ dryeth hys moyst braynes/ wherof his disease cometh in the heade. Let him eat meates of good digestion / and not to mucche at ones: for so longe the stomack is

Nota.

colde



*For all the grefes and diseases of the bodye.*

colde and moyst / can it not digest wel / and if he eate much / therof waereth it full of slyme and filth / and many diseases growe of it / as payne in the head / greuous couginges / agues / gripinges in the belly / wormes / payne in y<sup>e</sup> mother or matrice / and many other: and if the payne lieth in the heade / then let him be bathed / specially wyth these herbes: Take of Valeriane and Fenell of eche a hand full / Dotes straw two handfull / a peck of Dotes / but if thou hast no Dotes / take the straw only / Helyede / of euerye one iij. handfull / put thesame into a litle sack / and seth it in a kettel wyth water / bath therewith / and when he is thoroow warm and sweateth / then rensch hym wyth louke or bloode warm water / and cast a cloth or twayne ouer hym for coolinge / laye hym doune / couer hys body and head warme / that he may also sweate in the bed: afterwarde take some of the coueringe awaye / let him slepe a litle in the bedde / and after that geue him a good broth of a pollet or chycken / or els a supping of yong beafe or veele that is not ouerfat / or els the broth of grape peasen / with beaten saffron the bignes of a pease: but he maye nether eat nor drink to much / & then rest a litle. If he can / let him sweate a litle after it / & be alway still / both in the bath and also bed / as he is in the heat or sweating / lest he become to fel. The head washen wyth lye / wherin are sodden y<sup>e</sup> floures of Camomil / taketh awaye the euill humoors of the head and braines y<sup>e</sup> are gathered ther in with cold: thesame doth also the water where in floures of Camomil are sodde / & put vpon the head. But if y<sup>e</sup> head did thus ake /

Headake  
of stop-  
pinge.

by reason of a constipacion or stopping / so y<sup>e</sup> ye could not wel take bryeth / the<sup>e</sup> bye halfe an vnce of Cinomon vnbeaten / and eate oft a litle thereof / or els take a pece of bread / stipe it in wine / and strowe Cinamon beaten vpon it / eate the same / that taketh awaye the stoppinge / minisheth the slyme / of the whych the stoppinge is engendred.

This medicin doth also minish greatly / and taketh awaye the payne in the head: Take a pint of wine / warme thesame / then take four yolkes of egges / beate thesame in the wine / and moysten hys head well therewith: thesame draweth out the heat / and alayeth the payne.

But if the head ake were come of cold ayer or windes / the wash y<sup>e</sup> head with water / wherin are sodden y<sup>e</sup> floures & herle of Camomil / after y<sup>e</sup> strake y<sup>e</sup> forehead / temples & stomak wyth y<sup>e</sup> foresayd oyle or butter / or els stipe soft clothes therin / & lay the into the neck / the same draweth out the euill moystnes & cold / & warmeth y<sup>e</sup> head. Water distilled of Betony / & a cloth dipped therein / & pressed wel out agayne / and then wrapped or tyed hard about y<sup>e</sup> head / restozeth the head that was distempered wyth cold moysture (euen y<sup>e</sup> some fall into frensy) ryght well to his former estate. But if thou canst not get the water / but canst haue the herbe / then seth the same in wyne / mixt wyth the thirde deal water / and vse the same in stede of the distilled water.

Headake  
of cold  
ayer.

*A wounderfull experience for the headacke.*

Set a dish or platter of tyne vpon the bare head filled with water / putte san vnce and an halfe / or two vnces of molten leade therein / whyle he hath it vpon the head. Or els make a garlande of Veruayne / and wear it daye and night / that helpeth wounderfully.



*Of the homish apothecarye or homelye Physicke booke*

Lyke wyse mayest thou take two hand full of Neruayn/ thesame mayest thou chappe small/ & seth them in a quart of wine/ put the into a littel sack/ & laye them hote vpon the heade/ & wise oz iij. tymes/ that healeth well.

*A slouggish or slepery disease.*

A slepe-  
ry dise-  
ase.

**T**hys disease commeth gladly and lightely of colde & much moystnesse/ specially to a good folke/ because their naturall heate is gone. This disease is thus knowen: they haue alway great heat/ whereof the cause is an impostumacion/ & lieth in the head behinde/ and his vyne is pale and thicke. By reason of y<sup>e</sup> disease & y<sup>e</sup> trublinge of his head & braynes/ he lieth oz sitteth/ makinge semblance as though he dyd slepe/ and yet doth not: he wendeth & waltereth/ & happely his head & fete do mete together: thesame must be healed of thys wise: Bye a litle nyling pouder/ oz els take the seede of y<sup>e</sup> Digella that is founde in the corne felde/ beate and vse them in stede of the nylinge pouder/ oz els vse the floures of mustarde seede / oz take beaten Mergerim gentle/ put any of these into hys noyle oft tymes / and cause him oft to nyse. Rubbe also the soles of his fete oft wyth warme water/ vinegre & salt/ with a wollen cloth/ the palme of his handes also/ and kepe his belly louse wyth suppositoaries of alum/ oz other/ as I haue taught before/ and let him be layd in a place where much light is: let also much communication be had wyth hym/ to hinder him of his slepe/ and kepe him from slepinge. But if he hath great heate/ then maye he be bathed in a bath / that the vnclene heat and moystnesse maye auoyde from him/ and anoynte hys heade wyth water/ wherein are sodden Camomille/ Anis and Wormwood. Roses dye oz grene were good also/ of eche a few/ that the water be not to stronge: for the washynge and bathynge doth mucche good to the heade/ by reason it doth comfort the same.

To the patient may be gyuen Diapenidion/ Diagalanga oz Dilicis cum musco/ made in the Apothecarye.

But if the vyne is rede/ and the pulse beateth soze/ then commeth the disease by heate: let him then vse colde medicines/ as confect of roses oz violettes. Also were it good ofte to burne the heyre of a man before hys nose/ and he so to receyue the sent thereof.

Galen sayth: He that hath payne in the hindermost part of his head/ the same must be let bloode vnder the chynne/ speciallye on the ryght syde.

*A medecin awaking a man sore, and withstandeth slepe greatly.*

To driue  
slype a-  
vway and  
to awak  
a man.

**S**eth oz boyle Rew oz Herbe grace and vinegre of lyke quantite in a couered vessel/ and when it is sodden/ put a litle more vinegre to it/ and put y<sup>e</sup> Rew into a litle cloth/ & put it then agayn into the vessel wher y<sup>e</sup> vinegre is: & when thou wilt awake hym/ then take the cloth/ holde it to his nose / and browes/ & to his temples/ thesame awaketh hym continentlye/ & causeth to slepe nomore. Stronge vinegre holden to his nose/ so that he holdeth in hys breth/ doth lyke wyse: for he awaketh / and specially a fether dipped in strög vinegre/ and thrust into the nose so far that he be constrained to nyse.

Denyreal dipped in vinegre/ and holden to the nose/ doth lyke wyse.



*For all the grefes and diseases of the bodye.*

3

Two thinges hinder a man of his slepe/the one is natural/the other vn-  
natural. The vnnatural hindzance of slepe werpeth a man/ and colet h  
inwardely.

ij. Thin-  
ges hin-  
deringe  
slepe.

But he that hath payne in the heade by reason of exhalation or vpbzay-  
thinge oute of the stomak into the head/let the same eate ripe quinces after  
breakfast/ that are well roasted/thesame refrayne the vpbzaythinge into the  
head/and driue downward to the siege.

But if the vpbzaythinge come by reason of a colde stomacke/then were  
it good to eate Coziander lede/after breakfast/the whych is stiped in vine-  
gre a daye and a night/and dyed agayne/thys withstandeth the vpbzay-  
tyng of the stomack.

Or els gyue him to drinke the iuyce of wormewoode/so muche as con-  
teyne an egges shell/with as much wyne: this same is good for the euil eua-  
poracion or risinge by into the head.

They whyche are inclined to this disease of the heade/ oughte to be litle  
sturringe/ and beware of meates that be of euell digestion/as Hartinasse  
beefe/salt fishes/or moulberries: for they cause euell euaporacions to rise into  
the head.

Him also that hath headake/and woteth not whereof it is/mayest thou  
heale of thys wyse: Take a penyworth of pepper/ & as much beatē mustard  
sede that is not stiped/mixe these two together/ let him take there of in hys  
mouth so great as a small beane/and remoue it wyth his tonge hyther and  
thyther / let him kepe it thus in hys mouth a whyle/and it shall drawe the  
euell humors out of the head into the mouth. Thys must be done fastinge/  
and thre houres in the daye.

Headake  
vvhose  
cause is  
not kno-  
uen.

*Headake of muche nisinge.*

If a man doth nysle much/that cometh by reason of colde in the head/ him  
I mayest thou heale of this wyse: Purge the head with pillule auree/ or pil-  
lule de hiera picra/after that let him eat nutmegges/Coziāder and Clares/  
and let him oft smell at Castoreum/or els put a drop of Oleum benedictum  
into his nose and eares in the morning/that chafeth/ & let him eate oetmeel  
gruell/and drinke wyne or stale bier or ale/nother let him eat meates that  
be moyst of complexion/ but drye.

Headake  
of much  
nisinge.

*Of apostemation in the head and braynes.*

The braynes are greued many waies/somtime of y stomak/whē a man  
teateth meates/that the stomake can not digest/and lye sliminge & rot-  
ting in the stomack/yelding an vpbzaythinge into the head/ wherof y head  
hath euer payne/and thereof are the braynes diseased.

Aposte-  
matio in  
the head  
and bray-  
nes.

Somtime engendzeth an apostematio in the braynes of some litle skin-  
nes/that enuiron the braynes/thesame are called Phrenesis. He that hath y  
same apostemation/can not slepe/and becommeth somtyme mad. Thesame  
apostemation commeth somtyme of Colera/when y same is inflamed / and  
breateth by into the heade. It commeth also of hote bloode / that lyeth in  
the

Phreno-  
sis.



*Of the homish apothecary or homely physick booke*

the harte/and bratheth by into the braynes:he that hath thesame apostemacion/hath also great drought in the mouth/and the tounge wareth black/ & he becōmeth read vnder y eyes/ & specially about y nose/ & such apostemaciō haue they most/ y are of hote & drye complexion/ whē they labour oꝝ trauail to much. He y hath this disease/ y first iij. Dayes when it ouertaketh him/ must he let blood in y Cephalica/that is the veyne of the head/and the same daye ought he to let blood in y forehead/ oꝝ els set horselcaches oꝝ blood suckers thereto. But if the horselcaches will not sucke/ then anoynte the temples wyth wyne/then do they sit to by and by.

Good hede ought to be takē to them and wel kept/geue thē none other meat/thē bread steped in almondes milke. Geue thē almond milke to drink & beware of meates of hote complexion/let thē be still & quiet / & beware of verynge and anger/ oꝝ els become they lightly franticke and madde.

Beanes  
are not  
good for  
feble  
braynes  
nor len-  
tilles.

All men y haue feble braynes ought to beware of beanes / for they trouble the braynes/and cause heuy dreames/the braynes and head sycke. The lentilles do lyke wyse/ for they cause euell bloode/and stop the bowels & veynes/that they can not sweate/ & that in such men as labour not/ tender and sycke feble/they hurte the breste/the lightes/the eyes/ the skinne aboute the braynes/and all the veynes of the body: Contrary to this are spesces/ which comfozte and fortifye the bodye/head and braynes.

*Of whirling in the heade.*

Whyr-  
linge in  
the head.

**M**any are whom the heade whyrleth so soze/ y he thinketh the earth turneth bysyde doune/ y same also hath payne in y eye/ he thinketh y a sorte of flies do flye before his eyes: those may be healed of this wyse: They maye drinke no stronge drinkes nor wine/ without it be wel a- layed wyth water/ & to thē ought to be geuē pilles made of half an vnce of Aloe/ & a peny weyght of Mastix/ geue him of them euery night fyue/ y big- nes of sinal beanes/ and geue him after y Diamargariton oꝝ Dianthos/ oꝝ els Diaplyris/ for thesame comfozte the head and stomack/ and anoynte his head wyth oyle of Camomille.

Oꝝ els take Betony/ whose leaues must be dyed in the shadowe / and made to pouder/ thesame strowe oꝝ strake vpon a pece of bread / beyng stipped in wyne/ and eate thesame in the morninge and at euen/ thesame resto- reth the braynes. Oꝝ els take Cerfoil oꝝ Cheruill sodden in water/ and lay it to the temples and forehead/ thesame warmeth the braynes and heade/ & take Pennyreal made to pouder/ and drinke it wyth water of Pennyreal. Comin refraineth the whyrling/ comfozteth the braynes/ and maketh them to growe agayne oꝝ encrease.

*Another for the whyrlinge.*

**C**ommen stipped in vinegre thre dayes longe/ and after dried agayn/ & at night when one will go to bed/ kept hole in the mouth / & chawed as longe as a man can/ at the last swallowed doune/ etc. Some eat it made to pouder/ but it is not so good.

If it were a sicknes feruent/ by reason of an exceeding colde oꝝ whyrling/ then



then take the braynes of a hogge/roft the same vpon a grede piron / and cut  
slices therof/ & strowe a powder there vpon made of Cummin. Beonye sede  
& Penny real in like quatite: this is very good/ put therto so much misceldē  
of an oke/ as any of y other spices made to powder also/ & geue it to y patiēt/  
let him vse this iij. or iiii. tymes after another/ & he shall be healed. For it dya  
ueth out all superfluous humours of the braines/ and dryeth & sharpeneth it.

*When a man can not slepe.*

**O**f tymes commeth that a man can not slepe by reason of the heat of  
y braynes mouing/ somtyme by reason of the read colera / whiche is  
hote and drye/ somtyme by reason of the black colera/ which is colde & drye/  
when melancoly is risen into the head/ somtyme commeth it by reason of ex-  
ceding heate/ that is risen into the head of swete moystnesse.

If the waking come of melancolia or sozowfulnessse/ then becommeth a  
man strayght about the cheste or stomake/ & his heat is drye: y colour also of  
his skin is altered. But if y waking come of y rede colera/ then waxeth hys  
skin rede colozed also/ then gyue him barley water to drinke. But if the wa-  
king come of the black colera/ then becommeth the skin of the patient pale/  
and he hath muche carefulnesse/ anguish and pensifnesse. But if it commeth  
of phlegma/ then becommeth the patient heuy and slouggish.

It is to be considered/ that if a man wathe much/ it maketh him heavy  
of courage/ and that commeth by reason hys membzes drye / wherein lieth  
the power of the bodye / and it hindreth also the digestion of the stomake/  
whereof are engendred euill moystures in the bodye.

If the waking is caused by colera/ then washe hys head wyth water/  
wherein are sodden leaues of violettēs/ or els Lettis/ or the sede of it/ & stra-  
ke the heade wyth women milke.

Allume the bignes of a great bean kept in the mouth/ draweth the moist-  
nesse out of the heade: after that washe the mouth with water/ and beware  
of all thynge that are hote of complexion.

If the waking be caused by reason of heate/ take whyte or black poppy  
sede/ braye thesame in a moxter/ poure water therin/ and make a milke of it/  
which geue him to drinke. Or els seth the toppes of black poppye in milke/  
and let him drinke it. Take a dish of black poppy sede/ beate it well/ temper  
it wyth water blood warme/ that it ware as a thicke milke/ moysten there-  
in a fyne linnen cloth a hand broade / and as longe that it maye go aboute  
hys heade: thesame doeth coole hys heade/ and if he awake aboute myd-  
nighte/ do it agayne. Howbeit ye must take hede/ that if he haue no sicges/  
th n geue hym to bedwarde halfe an vnce of syrope of Violettēs/ wyth an  
vnce of warme wate / mixte together / but let it be coide when ye wyll  
ministre hym thesame: geue hym also to drinke creame/ or potage of pea-  
sen sodden wythout anye salte or fatnesse/ onlye peasen/ and let hym drinke  
thesame blood warme in the moynge / lett hym after thys lye hygh wyth  
the head/ well couered/ and let him fast herebpon sixe houres. Neuerthelesse  
if he ware saynte/ and hath had a siege/ then maye he eate and drinke a lit-  
le/ but beware of excessse.

The



*Of the homish apothecarye or homelye Physicke booke*

The crownes vpon the poppyr heades sodden in milke/ make of the same a pappe/ and thereof at night: the same maye be geuen a yonge childe / and it causeth to slepe fast and restlye. Or els take Betony/ and laye it vpon hys heade.

If one slepeth vnrestly/ let him eat lettice: but is it a chylde / let the Lettice be well sodden in water/ and geue him the same to drinke.

*Of one that hath the palsy.*

The palsy.

**T**he palsy taketh men sundery wyse/ for sometime commeth the disease by anger/ somtyme by colde/ somtyme by superfluous eatinge and drinke/ whereof is engendred in man ouermuche slyme/ whereby the beynges are stopped/ or els that the blood encreaseth excessiuely / and ouercommeth the harte/ or els strayth in the membyres/ of the which is caused the palsey. It taketh men also that be lecherous/ whose mary in the bones waysteth & cooleth/ so that butwares all his force fayleth/ and he finally doth dye.

Somtyme doth it take anye of the membyres that haue ben maymed/ and not well healed / whereof they ware somtyme sere/ and can not suffre the heate of the harte / whiche is cause of theyr death and destruction/ and the membyre becommeth lame and worpe.

The causes of the palsey.

This disease taketh somtyme the one membyre/ as hand or fote/ somtyme the halfe body/ or the tonge/ so that a man can not speake: somtyme cometh it of ouermuche ioye/ heuynesse/ meate or drinke/ ouermuche labour/ reste/ slouthfulnesse/ feare/ swoynynge/ hartequake/ and of superfluitye of bloode/ flegma/ colera or melancoly.

Somtyme is the cause/ that the two stringes / comminge doune from the brayne throughe the backbone into the fete: throughe the one goeth the naturall heate/ and throughe the other the colde/ that the same stringes (I saye) are stopped/ ether the one or both. Wherefore/ in whatsoeuer membyre is stopped thys stringe/ that the naturall spirit can not come into the same/ it wareth lame. Let euery Physicion or Chirurgeon therfor: rule him after this/ and well and exactly knowe/ and serche the cause of the disease/ that he may the more certaynly knowe how to heale the patient.

Superfluitye moysture.

If moysture is cause of the disease / then muste the same be minished by sicke thynges as consume it/ warme and comfote the bodye/ of thys wyse: Take Lauender/ Sage/ Coussoppe called herba Paralisis/ Ren/ Juniper berryes/ of eche a handfull/ a pint of Aqua vite/ a quarte of stronge whyte wine/ putt all these into a greate potte/ and set it into a kettel wyth water/ and let it sech well. Wyth thys wyne streke the lymmes greued twyse in the daye/ and let them dye agayne by them selues/ and drinke twyse in the day of this wyne/ at euery tyme so much as an egges shell conteyneth.

Superfluitye of bloode.

But if the disease is comne by reason of superfluitye of blood/ then must he be letten bloode incontinentlye. And if the disease is in the righte syde/ then let him bloode in the lefte syde: If it is in the lefte syde/ then lette him bloode in the ryght syde/ in the arme/ and geue hym halfe a dragme or triaske in a bath / wyth warme wyne / wherein Castoreum hath ben sodden. But if thou haste not Castoreum / then take Lauender or Sage water/ drinke



Drynke that/the same helpeth. But if thou haste not the water also/ seeth the herbe ether of them in good wyne/ and drinke it. Or els take fyne Sage/ Lauender/ of eche thye handfull/ let them stepe in thye pintes of wyne xiii. dayes/ after that styll and drinke it. If ye can not styll it/ then seeth the wine wyth the herbes/ and geue hym to drinke of it.

*If the palsey hath taken a man, and his mem.bres were so holye taken, that he doth not feale when he is touched vpon the same, then let him be bathed drye of this wise.*

**C**ouer a bathynge vessell well and close / laye byrckestones in the fyre/ that they ware glowynge hote. Take also Juniper berries / A bathe for the Palsye. called Capsus barbatus/ and reade Organ/ of eche foure hand full/ seeth the same well in a kettel well couered / or els in a pot/ and putte sixe quartes of good wyne thereto / put hote water in the bathynge vessell/ that it be well warmed. And befoze thou entrest into the vessell/ take two tyles that be hoted/ put them into a tobbe/ and poure of thys foresayde wyne vpon them/ so that euen the very bathynge vessell be warmed wyth it: then set the patient in the vessell / and take alwaye a stone out and into the tobbe/ and poure of the wyne vpon it/ vntill he do sweate. But ye must beware lest he do bath to hote/ that he faynt not/ or that he bath not to longe. Of thys bath are all hys mem.bres chafed/ and that helpeth hym very well. Whē he goeth furth out of the bath/ then let him laye himselfe vpon a bedde: and if his strēgth is so good/ that he can sweat in the bed/ that is very good for him. Let him also beware for takynge colde. And when he wareth drye/ then let hys lamed lymmes be straked wyth water of Lauender. If ye haue not the water/ then take the wyne wherein Lauender hath ben sodden wyth Sage / or els Sage alone/ do thys thye tymes in the daye. If he hath streingth sufficient/ then let him be bathed ix. dayes longe/ euerye daye ones. He ought also to be anoynted wyth halfe an vnce of Castoreum made to powder/ with ij. vnces of oyle of oliue warmed/ let hys lymmes be anoynted therewith thre se in the daye/ if he can suffre it.

**C**To restore agayne mem.bres that be lamed or taken.

**T**ake Sage and seeth it in water/ put it into a longe pott: if the disease To restore agayn mébres that be lamed or taken. is in the handes / then putte alwaye one hande into the pott/ that the ethalacion come to it so hote as ye can suffre it/ tyll it do sweate. After that take halfe a pounce of Aqua vite/ and a hand full of Sage/ and as muche Rue/ cut them small/ and seeth them in the Aqua vite/ in a pott wyth a narrowe mouth/ well stopped/ and so putte into seyhynge water.

If the Aqua vite is dronke in of the herbes/ than put moze therin/ & seeth it vntill it boyleth/ then put a litle therof into a gobblet or other crewyle/ wel close / and chafe it so warme as ye can suffre it: stype a losse or fyne cloth therein/



Of the homish apothecary or homely physick booke

therein/and strake the patientes lymmes therewith by a fyre. After þat take oyle of Camomille/and put thereto as much Aqua vite/and strake thesame wyth a soft linnen cloth about the ioyntes of the paciente. The cloth oughte to be made of thys wyse / that it be as longe/that it maye couer the ioynte holy: then winde a black shepeskinne about the ioynture/ euery euen and morow/iiiiij. dayes continually.

But if the Palsye hath taken a foote/arme oz knee/ then put the herbes out into a tob/laye a pece of wood therevpon/set the fete ther on/ and couer the tob close. And when it wareth colde / then chase it agayne wyth a hote brycke/and bath the membre/as afoze. But if the disease were in ether of the houkels oz shoulders/then must the foresayd herbes be putt into a litle sack oz bagge/beyng brode and longe halfe a yarde/and then seth it/ and laye it hote vpon the taken membre:and when it wareth colde / then to laye another strayghte waye in the place/ and anoynte hym as befoze/and kepe the membre that is taken allwaye warme. Lette hys meat and dryncke be allwaye seasoned wyth beaten saffron/according as he couled. Lette him also eate oft yonge hogges oz porckes fete/sodden wyth rapes:the same comfort the synewes. Or els let him vse in stede of saffron/Cinamon/oz els the soueraygne Buglosse.

¶ For trembling oz shakinge of the handes.

Tréblige or shakinge of handes. Washe thy handes oute of a Lauoz wyth colde water/ and let them dry by them selues/as oft as thou doest wash them:but it were better if ye layd Sage there in.

If a man standeth in feare of the Palsye / let the same eate euery morninge two oz thre mustard sedes/and two pepper cornes. The same is assured for the same disease that daye.

¶ Of Dronkenesse.

Dronkenesse. Dronkenesse commeth oft by superfluous and vndigested vapoz/braynethynge by/and troubling the braynes. Lyke wise doth also the Son/ wyth ouerchafynge heade/whereof the braynes ware feble/ and mans heade asketh: which accident Drunken foike doth ouertake also. Dronkenesse doth also weaken the wytte and body of man wyth the memozye so sore/ that he knoweth nomoze what he doth/then an vreasonable beast.

To vva dronken and yet drinke nor ouer muche. It chaunceth otherwhyles to some folk e/to be Drunken/and yet do not drinke ouermuche: and that happeneth two maner of wayes: Fyrst that they haue so great payne/oz wept so much/that thereby their braynes and head are become feble:and when they drinke/the drynkinge doth so muche the soner strike into theyr braynes. Besydes thys are many men/ that by nature haue a feble head and braynes/though they are no great drynkes/ and therfore doth the drinke runne sone into theyr heades. This also happeneth diuerse wayes: first/ because the drynkes are to stronge for them. Secondly/ because the wedder oz place where they drinke / are to hote for them / or els the Sonne hath febled their braynes. Thysdelye/ if they are in a wote place



For all the grefes and diseases of the bodye.

place and much noyse/whych they are not accostumed/wyth that doth the  
Drynke swetely ouercomme them/etc.

If the Dronkenesse is of hote complexion/then anoynte hys head with  
oyle of roses/ or oyle of violetttes / or both mirte together/anoynte (I saye)  
hys head and temples there wyth:after he geue him to Drynke water of Pop  
py/beaten wyth water of roses/and mirte together lyke milke. After that  
set his fete into a warme water/rub them wyth salt/wyth a wollen cloth/ &  
then anoynte them wyth oyle of violetttes/that the vapors maye synke dou-  
ne out of the head. After the same cause him sieges with pilles of alume or  
sope/or els wyth the yolke of an egge and salte. Let hys Drynke be barley wa-  
ter/or els syrop of violetttes/wyth as muche a gayne blood warme water to  
Drynke. All thys haue I cheselye shewed therefore/that if a man douteth/he  
maye knowe howe to helpe him selfe.

Dronke-  
nesse of  
hote co-  
plexion.

I rede/that if a man do eat thye carnels of Almondes/he doth not ligh-  
tely ware Dronken. He he knoweth he is greued wyth that impediment/ the  
same ought so much the more take hede to him selfe/ lest that rudenesse and  
misbehauour happen to hym:for it maketh feble euery mannis body and  
soule/his vnderitandynge/witte and honestie/etc.

Nota.

If a man is greatly thyrstinge/and dare not Drynke his fill/the same shal  
flake hys thyrste of thys wyse: Lette him take flint stones/the bignesse of a  
Walnut/and laye them in colde water/and nowe and than lette him take  
one of them into his mouth/that shall make hym moyste.

To flake  
thyrste.

¶ For the fallinge euell.

Agaynst the fallinge euell or syknesse / take miscelden of oken tre wyth  
the barke an vnce miscelden/of Dere tre half an vnce/ the parynge of  
the toppet of hertes horne a quarter of an vnce: make of these thynge a  
pouder/and geue the patient thereof to Drynke/the more he Drynketh ther-  
of/the better it is/and thys must he do fastinge.

Fallinge  
sicknesse

Putte also of the pouder into a cloth/and laye it vnder hys head wyth-  
oute hys knoweledge/ and lette hym slepe there byon.

Thys pouder must he vse in the morning fastynge/and to bedwarde at  
euen/and lette the pouder be refreshed euerye night. Lette also the pouder  
to be layde vnder hys head/and the pouder that he Drynketh/be of like wei-  
ghte. Thys doth helpe hym.

Hacer writeth that the rootes of Deony be verye good for the fallinge  
syknesse/if they be hanged aboute the necke. Galene dothe also write of a  
chylde/whych had the roote of Deonye hanging about hys neck/ and was  
fre all that whyle of the fallinge sicknesse/that it was about it:and when it  
was fallen of by chaunce/than gat it his former disease agayne.

Lib. 6.  
simpliciū

Hipocrates sayth also/that he dyd tye a chylde of syue yeaues the rote of  
Deony aboute the necke/and it rose continentlye agayne from the fallinge  
syknesse/and was hole:and thus is it twyse proued.

If it be a man he is greued wyth thys disease/let thesame take a he wol-  
ues harte/and make it to pouder/and let him vse that agaynst the disease:  
but if it is a woman/let her take a she wolues harte/etc.

b ij A woun-



**C**A wonderfull powder for the fallinge synesse.

Powder  
for the  
fallinge  
sickness

**T**Ake a liuinge or quick molle/open him/and take out the entrailles/and cast them awaye. After that put the Molle wyth skynne and alltogether into an earthen or stone pott/stoppe the same wel and close wyth clay/ set it then by the fyre/and let it stande vntill the moll is consumed holpe to powder. After that laye the same powder vpon a marbel stone/that is clene washed/ & take the iuyce of Coussloppe leaues or rotes two vnces/ & grinde the same wyth the powder in the Sonne. The nexte daye grinde it agayne wyth the iuyce/ & agayne the thyrde daye/and let it alwaye drye in the Son. After that take the rotes of Basil/and stampe them/ and take an vnce of y same iuyce/and mire them together wyth the forsayd powder/as is sayde of the Coussoppes/ but no more saue ones. After take the rotes of Gentian dried/ & make a powder thereof: of thissame powder mire a quarter of an vnce with the forsayd powder. After that take an vnce and an halfe of the rote of Deony/made to powder/and mire it wyth y powder specified before. Hange also a root of Deony about the neck. Dyrinke of the forsayd powders a quarter of an vnce wyth bloodde warme wyne / lye doune to bed/and couer thy selfe warme. After that in thy meate to beddewarde put the other quarter of the powder/and do so whyle the powder lasteth. Eate litle at nyghte/no entrayles of beastes/as harte/lyuer/ &c. noz sucker/and kepe good diet/ and thou shalt be holr.

**C**To knowe whether a man be possessed wyth an euill sprit/and how he maye be holpen.

Of ragig

**M**ania/in Latin signifyeth Madnesse/ thesame commeth somtyme of euill meates / somtyme of ouermuche dyrinkinge/or if a man beyng hote/drinketh colde drinke/somtyme of superfluous slyme that lyeth in the stomacke of meates that be not well digested/somtyme of meates that be hote of complexion/as are garleke/pepper/and suche lyke. Somtyme doth it come of the bytyng of a mad beast/or of an infecte ayer/or anger / or ouermuche sorowe/somtyme also of euill moystrure/or that a man hath had no naturall siege a great season / and the corruption is rotten within him/and the vapors are risen by into his head/ and the braynes are perfumed and corrupte therewith/whyche causeth a man then to be wytlelesse and ragious.

Raginge  
caused  
by blood

If the madnesse commeth of the blood/then doth man singe and is merrye/somtyme thynketh he/that he is in heauen/or els that some bodye talketh to hym/sayng he is God/or an angel : somtyme that he is ryche and welthy.

Cögeled  
bloode.

But if the madnesse commeth of congeled or burnt bloodde/ the same are somtyme a litle mery/after that ware they angrye/crye and beate themselves and another.

Raginge  
caused  
by colde  
and dro-  
ught.

If it commeth of colde and drought/then doth he alwaye gloome / wepe/and feare hym/that is not to be feared. Somtyme thynketh he that the stikes and strawes he seeth/are serpetes/todes or such venemous beastes/ he crye



he crepeth into the darcke/bendeth his handes together/wening some bo-  
dy will take ought out of them: somtyme cro>weth he like a cocke/somtyme  
barketh he like a dogge/and many such folish toyes vseth he.

But if it commeth of flegma/then are hys braynes corrupt and slymed  
wyth colde/and thereof becommeth he madde: to suche one doth the deuill  
gladly accompany/and so is he possessed.

Raginge  
caused  
by fleg-  
ma.  
Sadnesse  
or heuy-  
nesse.

He that is become madde wyth sadnesse and heuinesse/to him oughte  
saye be spoken and made merye/ manye thinges shoulde be promised him/  
and some be geuen. If it is a man/thesame ought to be refreshed wyth weo-  
men/thesame auoydeth anger. But if it is a woman/thesame ought to be re-  
freshed wyth men/and to their company admitted:thesame bringeth them  
to their right minde agayne. It is good also to geue them meates of good  
digestion/as mutton/chykens/new layd egges/whyte bzeade and drinckes  
not to stronge. If they haue no sieges/then gyue the pillulas cochie to bed-  
ward/thesame purge the heade. It is to be considered also/that if he haue  
muche blood/then ought he to be letten in the middelmost veyne of the for-  
head:stre dayes after ought he to be letten blood vpon both the handes / by  
the thombe in the Cephalica. Let him vse meates and drinckes cold of com-  
plexion/let him not drinke wine.

¶ Thys drinke were good for suche one.

**T**Ake a dish full of barley/Licozis an vnce and an halfe/cut y same smal  
and take an handfull of Maybred/and seth all this in a quarte of sayre  
water/strayne it than through a cloth/and let him drinke of it. It is good al-  
so to wash his head in lye/where in floures of Camomille are sodden & Ver-  
uine/of eche a hand full in a quarte of water/thesame comforteth the head.

A drinke  
agaynste  
raginge.

If the madnesse were of flegma or of superfluous colde/ whereby the  
braynes were cooled/then let him eat meates that maye warme him / & let  
him kepe hym selfe warme:but first ought he be purged of thys wyse:Take  
the leaues of Sena/made to pouder a quarte of an vnce/ fyne sucker halfe  
an vnce/and an egges shale full of aqua vite, as muche of Buglosse water/  
as muche of good whyte wyne/and so muche broth of Beasen/as alltoget-  
her:lette the same be warme/and put all these thinges together/and beate  
them well: of this geue him to drinke in the dayninge/or when the daye  
breaketh. If he will not take it by him selfe/then open his mouth by force/  
and poure it into thesame. The thyrde daye after geue hym to bedward iij.  
pilles of cochia/and let no ayer come to him.

Cure of  
raginge  
caused  
by fleg-  
ma or  
colde.

If it is in winter/then kepe him warme in a close chamber both night  
& daye. But if it is in summer/then laye him in a chamber that is somewhat  
high/and make him a fyre of Juniper wood/whercon the berries are/ for y  
is very good for him. It were good also to put saffron into his drinke and  
meates/his best meates were old hennes or cockes well sodden/for they do  
both warme and comforte him.

And if he hath greate heate in his head/then make him thys collyrium: Heate.  
Take Housleke and leaues of Rosos of like quantitie/well beaten and mirt  
wyth womens milke/strake the same aboute his temples/thesame couleth



the blood/and alayeth the raginge:let him beware of stronge drinckes.

Ragyng  
vnkno-  
uven.

If a man is madde/and it is not knowen wherof it commeth / take the lounge oz lightes of a Goate buck / and binde the same warme aboute hys heade/thesame alayeth the rage. Or els take a blacke henne/and open her quicke vpon the backe/and laye the same so warme to the head. But if it is a woman oz mayden/then take the lounge oz lightes of a Goate.

Ragyng  
of colde.

If a man becommeth madde of colde/then were it good furth wyth to take a black henne quicke/and rippe the same vp vpon the backe / and laye her wyth blood and all vpon the head:foz tye same doth warme his heade and braynes very well.

**C**A good drinke for one that rageth/and specially if it is come of colde.

A drinke  
for ragig  
of colde.



Take a quarter of an vnce of beaten saffron/half an vnce of Cinamon/half an vnce of aqua vite/and put this into a pint of wyne. The especes ought to be knitt in a linnen cloth. And let him drinke a good draught therof in the morning and eueninge.

Especes.

It is good also if he vse especes in his drinke prepared of thys wyse: Take a quarter of an vnce of Saffron / Cynamon a quarter of an vnce/ Clowes a quarter of an vnce/ Sugar an vnce/make thereof a confection: the same doth comforte the head and braynes very well. Or els geue hym the sedes of Beony beaten small/temper the same wyth wyne/ and geue it hym to drinke/that getteth hym hys wittes.

A fumi-  
gation.

It is good also to take the harte and liuer of a fysh called a Pyck / and put thesame into a pott wyth glowyng hote cooles / and holde the same to the patient/so that the smoke maye entre into hym. If he is possessed/he can not abyde that smoke/but rageth and is angry.

Fuga dz  
monu, or  
Hyperic-  
con.  
A cure  
generall.

It is good also to make a fyre in hys chamber of Juniper wood that is grene / and caste into the fyre Franckincense and S. Johns grasse oz S. Johns worthe: for the euill spretes can not abyde thys sent / & ware angrye/ wherby may be perceiued whether a ma be possessed of an euell spret oz not. The cure of all these euils is (without God will punishe them of a feuerall wyse.) They shall take and vse two egges shels ful of Aqua vite / & thre tymes as muche of other wyne/mirte among it/a quarter of an vnce of powder of Sene / thesame let hym vse thre morninge fastinge. Or els let hym vse Aqua vite/where in is styped fumitory/oz the mary of Walwurt/oz the Stone Lazulus/oz Garmander/oz Brake of the wall/ whyche all do purge black colera oz Melancoly: for wyth purginge black colera / is the splene clenched/and there wyth auoyd the straunge thoughtes and imaginacions / the pensiffenesse and melancoly is dryuen out/and the braynes get agayne theyr force oz strength/and are encreased. Wherfore if this be done/ then is the euell sprete oz will dryuen out/and all wycked thoughtes are forgotten. If man be thus tended/than commeth he agayne to hys ryght naturall vnderstandinge. Neuerthelesse the forsayde medecins must be ministred to hym ether whan soeuer the panges come vpon hym/oz whan he semeth to be free of them / that they maye minishe by processe of tyme/oz els hinder so muche



muche the lesse. If any chyldre weare Peony seede about hys body / no euell sprete can hinder him.

Item x. or xij. sedes of Peony beaten wyth wyne / & then dronke / auoyde the disease called Incubus / that is the Mare / whych is a sycknesse or fanta<sup>Incubus or the Mare.</sup> sye oppressinge a man in his slepe / that him semeth a great weyght lye vpon his body / wherfoze he grometh and sigheth / but can not speake.

If a man were desperate or frautike by fantesyes and hys wittes were spred abrode / if thou wilt gather agayn y scattered wittes: the take a greate basin / set it sedelinges to a wall / so that it do leane holy vpon the wall / then take a lauer wyth a cock full of water / set that hygh vpon a couyborde or o<sup>To gather vvit</sup> ther thyng / open y cock a litle / so y the water drop by litle and litle vpon y ba<sup>tes straved.</sup> sin / and make a ringinge / and runne out of the basin agayn. Into this chamber or place lay the patient / so that he can not se this / nor let not much be spoken to him: then doth he muse and fantasye so much vpon y dropping & ringinge / what it maye be / willing gladly know what it is / y at the last he falseneth his wittes / & gathered them agayne. If the water fayle / the fill y lauer agayne. Also may be geuen to him the souerayne water of Buglosse.

¶ Of disease in the eyen.

**I**f one haue disease in y eyen / the same cometh of y foure coplerions: Disease as namely / if they be moyst / y cometh of y blood / the same his eye ar<sup>of the</sup> heuy / & the filthinesse y cometh out of the / is very vnclene / y beyne<sup>eyen.</sup> of y teples greue him. If it be of read colera / then do his eyes smart him so soze / as though one dyd prycke hym into thesame wyth nedles / & they are very rede and hote. fyrst loke the patient haue good sieges / and let him<sup>The cure</sup> beware of thinges that are hote / and be quiet. Purge him his head with pilles de hiera picra: the first night let him take v. pilles / the second night viij. y thyrd night ix. thesame do purge his head. Pilles cochie do lyke wyse / but of them must he take nomoze / saue iij. at ones. Lette him eschue fleshe / but eate fishes without skales.

This collyrium folowynge is a medicine for the eyen: Take the whyte<sup>Collyri-um that is a medi- cin for so reeyes.</sup> of egges / and beat them so long tyll they ware so thyck / that if ye put a litle strawe there in / it standeth vpryght: than holde the dishe where in thou doest beat it vpon the one syde / and lett the thymne runne out into some other vessell: to the same put as muche woman milke that sucketh a boye / and as muche water of roses / beate all these together / and wet a fyne linnen cloth therein / presse it oute a litle / and laye it vpon the eyes / til it wareth drye the / same slaketh the euell heate / and draweth it oute / and alayeth strayght- waye the payne and smarte of the eyen. Do this euerye houre ones / and whan he will go to bed / then laye them cloth vpon hys eyen / and strake of thys confection wyth a fedder into hys eyen / thesame taketh awaye the smarte also. But it were verye good to laye fyrste the whyte of an egge and tose water to his nape of the necke.

Also if the head and eyes do ake / then make a foote bath / and lette hym<sup>A bath for fore eyes.</sup> sitte there in vntill aboute the calfe of the legge / couer hym well / that the vapoz maye stryke vpon hys body / and chafe him / also rubbe him his legges



whyle he sitteth in the bath. After that take the whyte of eggis / water of Roses and vinegre / of eche a lyke / and beat them together / then take a fyne linnen cloth / a span long / and a hand brode / dyppe the same into it / and laye that vpon his necke: when the same wareth dype / then lette him washe his fete in cold water / so that they be wet no farther / then the ankles / then lette him drawe them out agayne strayght waye / and let him lye doune vpon a bedde / and let the fete be vncouered / and then lay the collyrium vpon y eye / and this must he do in the morning / at none and at euen: thesame draweth out the euill heate / and alayeth te payne / and is oft tymes proued.

Experi-  
ence.

The rote of Billetory taken in the mouth in the morninge and at euen knawed / but not eaten / and then the mouth washed wyth halfe vinegre & halfe water: thesame draweth doune the heate throughe the mouth / and minisheth the heat in the head and eyes.

Reed ey-  
es.

But if the eyes remaine read / then take of that water that standeth in the leaues of wilde Casill / and put that into the eyes: or els the water that droppeth out of the veynes in marche / when they be most communlye cutte and bound by / put thereto the thyrde parte as muche whyte of an egge beaten. Also if a read spott or a bloody marke dyd remaine in the eyes / the take the whyte bladder / hauing at the yolke of an egge / called the chycken / put that in the eye in the morning and euen.

VVcke  
eyen or  
syght.

If a poze body hath weake eyen or sight / wilt thou kepe them that they ware no woyle / take the tounge of a fore / & hange the same about his neck / and so longe it hangeth there / shall not the sight ware feable nor weake / as sayth Pliny. Lyke wyse doth it also to him / that eateth or knaweth euerye morninge fastinge fyue or sixe sedes of Juniper / and holdeth the nethermost lippe aboue the byper / and holdinge his hande befoze his mouth / bloweth / and receyueth the breth into his eyen.

Spottes  
i the eye.

For spottes in the eyen / take the herbe Uerwayne wyth his rote & hole the substance / tye the same about thy throte / and weare it / butill the spottes perishe and sayde: the herbe maye be sowed with a linnen cloth aboute the necke.

Spurre  
blinde.

If one were spurre blinde / which also is caused by superfluous humidite of the head / when the veynes of the syght are stopped wyth payne / & yet are the eyes sayre and clere / so that a mā can not perceyue he is spurre blind / wythout one do take good hede. At the last getteth he many sykely & weake veynes or spottes about the forehead. The appel or ball of the eye of some men doth breake / so that the innermost of them doth rotte / and the sighte of the eye perissheth: the same also haue oft payne in the heade. But this disease do lightely gret women whose floures fayle befoze it be tyme / and specially women that haue colde heades. If thys were looked to other whyles / a man might well be holpen / wyth geuing a quarter of an vnce of Tera pirra that he were purged: he muste beware also of thynges that cause euell humozes and of inordinate meatinge or drinkinge.

Runnige  
eyen.

If a mans eyen do runne of superfluous humidite / then laye Walnut leaues in colde water / and to bedwarde shake the leaues that the water awoyde from the leaues / and laye one of them vpon the one eye: and when it wareth dype / laye an other vpon it / the same draweth the euill moysture and



For all the grefes and diseases of the bodye.

and heate out of it/and clenseth the eyen.

He that hath a dymme syght/let hym take the water of Dandelion or of Cicory/and put thesame into his eyen/and they shall ware clere.

Dymme syghte.  
Read or running eyen.

He that hath read or running eyen/let him take the water that stādeth in the wilde Tassil leaues/or els water of the bynestock/the weyght of half an vnce/ & the weight of ten cornes or greynes of whyte Amber: put y same into a glasse/and let it stande viij. dayes before ye occupy it/shake or stere it euery daye thre or foure tymes in the daye:the elder it is/the better is it.

The rote of Veruin or cut Malow/called in Latin Alcea/hāged about the neck/driueh awaye spottes and blemishes of the eyen/whether it be in a man/or horse/as J. Jerome of Brunswieg/autor of this treatise/ haue sen my selfe. J. haue also myself done it to a blind horse/y was first bought for x. crownes/ & was sold agayn for xl. crownes/the which was hanged the roote about the neck/ & gaue him the herbe chapped wyth his meat or prouander.

Spottes or blemishes in the eyen.

He that hath gotten dust or such other thyng into hys eyen/let him lye vpon his back/ & let him put into his eye iii. or iiij. sedes of Clary/let him cleanse his eyen/ & than do they rolle about into the eyen/ and drawe y dust with them. This is proued by the wild clary/ called communly Oculus Christiæ sede/ that it doth so. The stones also founde in the mawe of swalowes/ and specially ponge ones/ do lyke wyse.

Duste in the eyen

To heale all maner disease of the eares.

Somtyme is the hearing lost clene/so that a man heareth nothinge at all/ for a litle. He that is so diseased/must be layd in the sunne in summer/ and loke into hys eares/whether ought be fallen into them: or els whether an apostemacion/or bluster/or any other thinge be in it/ whereby his hearinge might fayle. But if nothing is found nor sene in therein/then is it sure/ y the grete commeth from within y head/ of some vapoꝝ y is gathered ther/ wher by the hearin is stopped/or els of some apostemacion in y head/ wher y organes of hearing are. And he y is so diseased/speaketh so softly/ y he can scarcely be vnderstand/ & is troubled with slepe. To thesame ought be geuen iij. pilles de iera picra Galeni/the same draw the humoꝝ from y eares & head/ & cause him to nyse. After y set bores vpon the one eare/to draw the fylt out of y head. But if a man is lettē blood in the head out of season/ thesame hurteth him sore/and causeth hym to become deafe.

Diseas of the eares

Cure

If a man haue a sounding or piping in his eares/the same cometh somtyme of a hote slymy fylthynesse/or of a hote slymy moystnesse. He that is so diseased/ought to take pilles de iera picra/ & then put oyle of Hempsede warme into his eares/mixt w a litle vinegre/after y let him leape vpon hys one legge/vpon that syde/where the disease is/than let hym bowe doune y eare of that syde/if happely any moysture or fylth would issue out.

Sounding in the eares.

This disease commeth somtyme of the Summer heate: he that is diseased therof/hath great heat in hys heade. Put woman milke and Hempsede oyle mixte together into his eare/on that syde where he is diseased/ that layeth the heat.

Let him that is deafe take a handfull of Rue or Herbe grace/ & chappe or cut

Cure of deafe cut



cut the same small/and put it into a new pot wyth a pounce of good vinegre/couer it close/and put it to the fyre/ and let it seth/ that it runne ouer. Then let him go into the hote house/and when he doth sweat well / take a thonnel wyth a longe pype/ & he maye couer the pot holy therewyth / make hote the pot/and let the vapoꝝ go thoroꝝ the thonnel into the eare. If it be in winter/and canst haue no Rue/then seth beanes of one yeare in water/ and do lyke wyse. If ye haue no beanes nother / than take Helysede vpon a heylift sotten in water/and vse thesame as is sayd of the Rue/so hote as ye can suffer it.

Souiding  
in the hea-  
de.

Agaynst the soundynge and whyssperinge in the head/put warme wa-  
ter into a lauer/and let it droppe softly vpon the hindermost of the patien-  
tes heade/by thys droppinge is the soundynge and noyse in the head taken  
awaye. And when the lauer is emptye/then fyll it agayne/ vntill the payne  
is awaye.

Hearing  
euill.

He that heareth euell / let him seth Juniper berryes and Sauin of lyke  
quantitie in good wyne/put into a new pot/well dressed and stopp'd: then  
let him boze a hole thorough the liddle of it/and laye his eares vpo the hole/  
to receyue thesame vapoꝝ.

¶ Agaynst soundynge and ringinge in the eares.

Souiding  
in the ea-  
res.

¶ Make boze a hole in an Althe tre about the middes/put a rede oz suche  
lyke thynge into the same hole/and set a vessell oz pot by the tre/ vnder the  
rede / let it so stande fyue oz sixe dayes/then shall runne clere water oute of  
the tre. This water put into some vessell and make it warme/holde the eare  
ouer the vapoꝝ of it/and make as if it were a tente of a sponge/ wett thesame  
in the water/and clense the eare therewyth in the moꝝninge and euen / and  
the soundinge oz whysspering in the eare shall go awaye.

¶ Of blethynge at the nose/ and staunchynge  
of the same.

Blething  
at the no-  
se.

**B**

lething at the nose is somtyme good/somtyme euill. He that hath  
a Catharre/that is a reuome oz stillinge doune of humoꝝes in the  
head/oz an apostemacion / blethinge at the nose/ is good for him.  
It is also a good token/if the blood waxeth to hote in the bodye/  
and runneth by into the head/and fylleth the beynes so soze / that they do  
breste. If the blood then come furth at the ryght nose trill/then let him blood  
at the Cephalica vpon the same syde vpon the hande/by the thombe. But if  
the blood commeth furth at the left nostrill/then tye his legge aboue & kne  
wyth a strong list oz swadeling band/then remayneth the blood in & legges:  
after that beat egges shales to powder/and syft then throug a linnen cloth/  
and blew them into his nose:if the shales were of egges / whereout yonge  
chickens are hatched/it were so much the better. Or els take the dounge of  
an asse/mice the same wyth vinegre/and holde the same at his nose. Lyke-  
wyse doth the dounge of a Sow or Swyne that hath eaten grasse.

Stauchig  
of blood

He that bletheth so soze/ that nothyng can staunche hym/it is good to  
tye



tye his fourth finger/ or finger nexte the litle finger of the same syde so fast/ do he do so euen sweli: for that stauncheth the bloode/ and specialllye on the left hande.

It is good also to tye y<sup>e</sup> herbe called Shepherdes burse about his neck/ or els geue it hym to holde in his hande/ vntill it wareth warme/ and dight it in hys meate. Or els take a soft linnen cloth/ the length & bredth about of half a yarde/ wett the same in cold water: but if ye haue vinegre/ take of lyke quantitie/ and tye it about hys preyu membre. If it is a woman/ then let her holde it to her priuities. And if ye haue no vinegre/ then binde hym the cloth about hys necke/ dipped in water only/ and when it wareth warme/ than wett it agayne. It is to be considered/ that thou do lose hys gyrdel/ & set him vpryght/ lest he do hange sozward.

It is to be noted/ that blethynge is caused somtime in y<sup>e</sup> time of a disease/ or in the amendinge/ & this last is good/ wherfore it oughte not to be staunched: without he dyd bleth to soze/ wherof the patient might be the moze sensible/ and therfore ought he to be holpen/ lest he ware to weake. If the blood come out from the head/ so that a man hath gotten a risinge of the blood into the head/ that shalt thou know thereby: he hath payne in the forehead: the same must be letten blood in the Cephalica/ that is y<sup>e</sup> veyne of the head. But if the superfluity of blood or blething cometh of y<sup>e</sup> liuer/ then hath he payn in y<sup>e</sup> right syde wyth a stiche: the same ought to be lettē blood on the right hād/ by y<sup>e</sup> litle finger/ in y<sup>e</sup> veyne of y<sup>e</sup> liuer. But if the blood cometh of y<sup>e</sup> splene/ thā hath he payne in y<sup>e</sup> left syde wyth a stich: the same ought to be lettē blood on the left hand/ by the litle finger in y<sup>e</sup> veyne of the splene: the same also oughte not to be gyrded/ noz yet weare any weyght about hys body/ nether deck him warme: he must beware also of all that might warne him/ and be quiet. It is to be marked/ that when he that hath the pestilence bledeth/ and can not be staunched/ noz cease/ it is an euident and sure token of death.

The pro-  
fyte of  
blething  
Tokens  
of ble-  
thynge.

Nota:

**C** Of spottes and blemishes of the face.

If a man hath spottes or blemishes in the face or vnder the eyes/ or wher they be/ take the rote of Coucroupintel or Wake robin/ stampe the same/ and strake the iuyce there of in the morninge and euening vpon them / and they go awaye. Or els take the stone growynge of wyne life/ beat the same very smal/ & hang it wyth a cloth in a moyst sellar/ set something vnder it/ for out of it shall drop water: wyth the same anoynt the spottes vnder the eyes oft tymes/ but beware it come not into the eyes. Or els anoynt thy selfes w<sup>th</sup> the water y<sup>e</sup> standeth in the wild Casill leaues/ or els with the water y<sup>e</sup> drop peth out of the Vine/ when he is cutte and bounde by in Marche/ the same do oft. Or els anoynt the spottes oft wyth the iuyce of the rote of Bryony or wilde neppe/ beaten and strayned.

Spottes  
in the fa-  
ce.

Agaynst a fistula by the nose/ take the slyme of a sowes guttes/ and burne that to pouder / put the same pouder into the disease/ it healeth the same/ for it hath ben experymented.

A fistula  
by the  
nose.

**C** Agaynst euill scabbiness or schilfering chekes/ that will not heale noz fall doune.

Take



*Of the homish apothecarye or homely physick booke.*

Scabbye  
chekes. Take onyons and whyte Lily rootes of like quantitie/roste them in ashes/shell them and make them cleue / then strayne them through a cloth/ put thereto oyle of Roses/and strake this vpon the soze.

¶ Agaynst the fistula in the cheke.

A fistula  
in the  
cheke. Marke whych touth standeth next to the soze/thesame drawe out/ and cleanse the hole:take the rote of that drawen touth/ and put it into the soze/ hereof is the soze healed.

¶ Of all diseases of the mouth and hys appertenances.

Diseases  
of the  
mouth. **A**gaynst the stinking of the mouth/chaue oft in the daye herbe called Cinkfoly or fyuefyngered grasse/and it shall go awaye in four dayes.

If ye haue eaten garleke/and your bzyeth sauoureth strong after the/eat the leaues of Rue or herbe grace/and it shall not be perceyued with you.

If a man haue great heat and drought in his mouth/so that he thinketh hys mouth will burste / then take the water of Marche yse in thy mouth/ that slaketh it. But if thou haste not that/laye foure or sixe flinte stones/so bigge as a Walnut in colde water / and take alwaye one of them into thy mouth/and holde it therein:and when it waxeth warme/ take it oute/ and laye it in colde water agayne/and take another into thy mouth. This doth much good/and slaketh also the thyrst.

¶ Of all diseases of the teth.

The vse  
and disea  
ses of the  
teth. **T**he teth are created to chaue the meat therewith/ that it mape be the more apte to digestion/they ayde also to the speche/to retayn the bzyeth/ and to mans adorning or continesse.They haue also payne and smerte / as other members or lymmes/namely knawynge/holes/ wormes/ wagging/ apostematation in the gummes/corrupt humoys and blood of the gummes.

¶ A sure medicine for toothake.

A sure  
medicin  
for toth  
ake. **T**ake a garylke head/pil it/beat it in a moztar/that it waxe soft/ moistly/ and that it be not hole:and loke on what cheke or syde the toth ake is/ on that arme binde the garlike/byon the wyest of the arme/wher boxes are set most communly/so that it do not touche the mouffe of the hande/and lay it as nere together as ye can:couer it wyth a spoune or brode Walnutshell a hole nyghte/and then will it caste a bluster : pearse thesame through/or els will it burst by it selfe. But if ye will haue it runne soze/take a leafe of Danwurt or Walwurt/and turne the rough syde inwardely. And if thou wilt haue it to heale/then take the Walwurt leafe/and turne the smoth syde inwardely/and it healeth.

¶ To make a tooth so fall wythout smerte.



Et as many litle grene frogges/ brything or sitting vpon trees/ as thou scaust get in water/ vntill the fishe do consume: take the fatt flowing vpon them/ and kepe it in a cleue thynge/ and when nede is/ anoynte the teth ther wyth. But take hede/ that thou do not touche the other lykewyse/ or els consumeth it the other also. Lykewyse doth the touth of a dead man / if one touche the wyth the soze touth: but let him that doth it beware/ lest he touche any moze/ for they fall out also/ wythout any smarte.

To make  
teth fall  
out vwith  
out smart

The graye wormes brything vnder wood or stones hauing many fete/ and when they be touched/ do they cluster together lyke porkepicks: these perfed through wyth a botken or lyke thynge/ and then put into the touth & aketh/ alapety the payne. Lykewyse doth also a litle styce of the rote of Acorus/ of some called in Eng. ish Gladen/ of other Galanga/ whiche groweth in waters and marasses. this must be layd grene vpon the touth. A pece of the grene rote of Termentil doth lykewyse.

**C** Of the swellinge in the rote of the mouth, called in Latin Quia or Quila.

The swelling that is caused of a cold stynny humoz falling out of the head/ and hanginge in the rote of a mans mouth/ is called in Latine Quila/ whych hindreth a man of his speche: this shal be cured of this wyse: If it is of superfluous blood/ then is the disease read/ long and greate/ & the beynes of the sozheade are grosse and swollen/ then let him blood in the Cephalica vpon the hande. But if it cometh of other accidentes/ as of superfluous moysture and colde/ then take whyte dogges tozde that is dry/ and make it to powder/ and take commune salt/ and dye it in a panne vpon the fyre/ so & it ware euē vroune: braye thesame of like quantite together to powder/ put that to the swellinge or disease: for it is good and vryght.

Swelling  
in the  
throate.

Or els bye whyte frankincense/ cast a pece of it vpon hote coles: put a thunnel ouer it/ and let the smoke therof go into thy throt/ that helpeth/ and is oft tymes experimented or proued.

Or els take Sal armoniacum/ and make a powder therof/ & heane the swelling vpon therewyth.

It is very good to let him blood vnder the tounge/ or els vpon both the thumbes/ when the disease beginneth: for it helpeth him. Some do cut it of: but that is dangerous. They that be so diseased/ must beware for cold drinckes/ and specially of milke and chese.

An other experience for the swelling in the rote of the mouth/ or els him & can not wel take bryth/ whiche I haue oft shewed pooze people/ namely/ to pull the patient soze by the earlap vponwardly/ & incontinently shall he be healed.

**C** How to helpe one that hath the Squince in the throate/ called the Squinancia.

The Squince or Squinancy is an apostem in the throate/ & is very dangerous. If it cometh in a siknesse/ then is it dangerous/ & if it cometh in an ague/ the is it not so dangerous. To such a patient ought to be geue gruell of  
c otmeal/



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of meel/well sifted through a cloth/and put thereto ten or twelue almondes well beaten:and when it is dressed in a vessel/put a litle suker to it/and eat: so wyth breade. But if he hath an ague wyth it/geue him of a quillis of a cocke without breade/and make him a drinke of thys wyse: Take of Lycoris/cut small .i. vnces/ of suker half an vnce/ seeth the in water/ skume it wel/ and let him hold it awaye a litle in the mouth/and wambel it roundabout in the mouth. Make him also this playster to laye out wardely.

Cure of  
Squinacy

Take whyte Dogges dyrte thre vnces/ Dittanye beaten poudre an vnce/grene Wormwood brayed smal an vnce/halfe an vnce of barley floure: mixe these al together with hony/strake it vpon a cloth/ & lay it warme about hys necke. Thys playster hath healed many/ it healeth a man/ or els dyeth he y<sup>e</sup> fyft daye. Somtyme breaketh y<sup>e</sup> swellynge out out wardely / but y<sup>e</sup> inward is deadly/ for it doth lyghtely choke a man. It is therefore diligently to be marked what occasion of y<sup>e</sup> disease hath. If it cometh of reed Colera/ whiche is hote & drye/ than hath y<sup>e</sup> pacient greate payn & anguyshe/ & wyth y<sup>e</sup> greate heate & thyrste. Make hym a playster out wardely about hys necke of Popular leaues & sede/ seeth it well/ & temper it wyth oyle of violets & Camomille/ and strake y<sup>e</sup> vpon a clothe/ and laye it warme aboute the necke.

But yf ye can not haue y<sup>e</sup> oyle / take the leaues of Elder / leaues of reed kole/ of eche a handefull/ chapped smal & brayed/ seeth them wyth hony and butter/ of eche a spounfull. Laye thys warme about hys necke.

Thys same hath holpen and healed many: or els make hym any of the playsters of the swalowes nest folowynge.

But yf the Squynce is of superfluous blode and heate/ than must he be lett bloude incontinent in the ryght hande vpon y<sup>e</sup> thombe in y<sup>e</sup> Cephalica/ & vnder y<sup>e</sup> tunge: In y<sup>e</sup> hand vpon foure vnces/ & vnder y<sup>e</sup> tunge vpon two vnces. And as soone he is letten bloude/ must be made thys drinke for hym to gargelle: take about fyue vnces of Diamoron/ take one vnce thereof mixte wyth warme water/ holde y<sup>e</sup> in the mouth/ gargell there wyth & spytt it out/ cause hym to do thys fyue tymes. The next daye let bores be set vpon hys necke/ wythout scrappynge/ these shulde drawe y<sup>e</sup> bloude from thence. Or els bynde about hys necke/ as I haue taught before/ and let thys byndynge be thre tymes wythin daye & nyght/ at euery tyme a quarter of an houre.

Make hym thys plaster: Take the nest of a swalowe or ppe/ but y<sup>e</sup> swalowes nest is the beste wyth all the substaunce/ as claye/ grauell. styckes or fethers/ nothyng excepte/ beate it/ and syft it through a course syffe/ so that it maye be fined / put thereto hony & greace / and make a playster there of/ strake it vpon a cloth/ and laye it about hys necke. Of thys wyse haue I holpen one in iij. houres space. Item make hym thys drinke: Take Licorys/ Anis/ Frygges and greate Raysons/ of eche an vnce/ seeth them in a pottel of water/ and geue hym euery tyme thereof to drinke.

But yf thou canst not haue these thynges/ & arte farre from y<sup>e</sup> Physicion/ & hast a swellinge in thy throte / than is nothyng better than to take warme Wylla & gargel thesame as hote thou canst suffre it: thys done ofte / taketh awaye y<sup>e</sup> syknesse/ and mollifyeth y<sup>e</sup> apostemacion. Lyke wyse maye be done w<sup>th</sup> mylcke or water / wherein is sodden knapwede / other wyse called Deuels bit. And whē y<sup>e</sup> apostemacion is brokē/ geue him warme yolkes of egges



egges that be soft/and barly gruel/and geue hym to drinke water/wherein Barly is sodden/that purgeth and healeth hym.

¶ For the hooznesse.

**H**e y is wahren hoozse by reason of an humoz descending/oz coughinge/ Horfnes and the of a cold ayer oz drinke/of creyng oz weeping:let the same drinke in the causes morninge warme water/as hote he can suffer it/and wet a linnen cloth in thereof. half water and half vinegre / wyng it well oute/and winde it aboute the necke/and another that is warmed vpon the same:do thys in the morning/at middaye and to bedwarde / lette hym kepe hym warme and beware of colde ayer. If he coulde sweate in the bedde/that were very good. Let him also beware of cold drinckes/fruytes/grapes/and such lyke.

He maye also drinke warme milke/in the morning and euening/ the same doth auoyde hooznesse also. Or els take Aqua vite when thou wilt go to bed/stipe a pece of bread therein/and eat the same at euen and morning: but if he is of hote complexion/then is Aqua vite not good for him.

He that is so hoozse/that the lightes seme to ascende into his throte/ and he is of cold and moyst complexion/thesame should drinke fasting a quarter of an vnce of oyle Benedicti/mixt wyth a litle water/ though it be vnpleasant to drinke/yet is it good and without daunger. But if ye can not haue the oyle/ then eat Anis seede:thesame is holesome and good for the hooznes. Or els seede the karnels of Quinches/and drinke that water warme to bedwarde. Or els take thre vnces & an halfe of flint stones/put to them a quart of springing water/and seth it to the halfe/drinke thereof blood warme in y morning & at euen/and it shall go awaye. Or els geue hym this drinke following: Take wyne & oyle of oliue of lyke quantitie/seth them in some thing & drinke therof so hote thou canst at night/and in the morning a good draught:thesame taketh the hooznesse away without danger. But if thou canst not haue oyle of olyue/then take halfe so much butter as the wyne is / and do as is sayd before.

¶ A confection to holde in the mouth agaynste hooznesse.

**T**ake fyne mustard seede mele/put thereto foure tymes the weight of honny/make therof a confection/put it vpon a trenschet/ and cut in peces: but set in a coole place for meltinge/& holde one of these slyces in thy mouth in the morning and eueninge/and let them melte by them selues.

Or els geue him this drinke: Take Benyreal a hand ful/cut it smal/and A drinke for horse nesse. seth it with a pint of vinegre/tyll the thyrde parte is sodden in/then strayne it through a cloth/and geue the patient to drinke therof in the morning and euening alwaye a spounfull. Or els take a great appel/roste the same well/ slice it/and laye it hote in a dishe wyth water/and eat it. This oughte to be done to bedwarde/and couer thy selfe wel and warme/put thy head vnder the covering as far thou canst/oz els couer thy head and face that no ayer come into thy mouth:thesame is good/and driueth awaye hooznesse.

He that is become hoozse lately/let him roste a rape in ashes oz vpon the



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fyre / y she be all black / then pare her clene / & eate her as warme thou canst: & drinke a draught of water as warme thou canst suffer it. Then wett a cloth in colde water / strayne it well out / and winde it so about thy neck: vpon the same binde another cloth well warmed / and do thys when thou goest to bedde / & in the moyninge / for it driueth hoozsenesse awaye without danger.

¶ An experimented science for hoozsenesse though it hath longe lasted.

Agaynst  
an olde  
hoozsenesse

Take a soft night kerchyl and warme it / take also a heade pelow / warme the same also / and bind it wyth the kerchyl about the head & neck / when thou wilt go to bed / and let it be so about thy head all night. Do this thre nightes one after the other / and kepe thy selfe warme / and beware of colde drinckes and ayer / and it shall surely go from thy wythout hurte. This same is good also for the sice and cough. Geue the patient also Lycoris in hys mouth.

Agaynst hoozsenesse go into the hote horse / and when thou hast half bathed / drinke a good draught of warme water. This is oft proued.

Garlick sodden and eaten maketh a cleare voyce / and driueth away hoozsenesse and the olde cough.

¶ Of the yere or yeringe.

The yere  
and hys  
causes.

The yere commeth somtyme by reason of the superfluous emptynesse of the body: somtyme of superfluous fyll of the stomack. If it commeth by reason of the emptynesse / that signifyeth the sick or patient sufficiently / whether he hath a long season not eaten or dronken / or els whether he hath had outragious sieges. Him shalt thou helpe of this wise: Seth an old hen with a quarter of an vnce of Cinamome / & a quarter of an vnce of Mastix / & geue hym that broth to drinke / and the hen to eat. Geue him also Hogges fete and whyte wyne. If he be not hote / geue hym confect of Quinches: but if he hath great heat / then geue hym sukar of Roses.

Fil of the  
stomacke.

But if it is of superfluous eatinge and drinke / then make him to persweate wyth Oxen leaues / or els as I shall teach you hereafter in the chapter of vomiting. Or els take a cake of roses and Wormwood / of lyke quantitie / of eche a handfull / and seth that in read wyne / and laye it warme vpon the stomack. Or els let him saye ought wherewyth he may be soze astonied / and he shall be ridde of the yeringe. But if a man doth yere soze in a sycknes / it signifyeth most communely death.

¶ Of suppuration or matteringe in the breste.

Suppuration  
in the  
brest.

He that hath a matteringe in y brest caused of cold / ought to beware for colde / and eschue the ayer / let him lye hygh or sitt vpright / let him not slepe much / & in his slepe ought he be waked other whiles / y he may himme. Make hym a butter suppe of halfe water and halfe butter / let that be well sodden / and putte not muche breade therein / and eate that broth as hote as he



as he can. Thesame broth let hym drinke to bedwarde/that weakeneth the corruption very well/and maketh it apt to be cast out. Also ought litle meat be geuen hym at ones/and lytle drinke: for the corruption groweth y more of muche eatinge and drinke. Let him alwaye be hungery and thyrstye/ uether eat any fishes nor spesces/ uether drinke any soure drinke. A syrop of Violettes were good for him: but if ye haue not that syrop/ thā make a milk of Hemplede/ of water and hemplede/ or els in stede therof take creme/ and eat that/ thesame cooleth and softeneth the harte wythoute hurte or daunger. After meate ought he to walke a litle/ hauinge alwaye a warme cloth before hys mouth/ that the ayer do not hurte him: for of the walkinge doth the corruption louse.

He must also take diligent hede that he haue good sieges. Also were it good he dyd sweate in the bedde if he be so stronge/ or els to cause him to sweate wyth a bath made in a kettel/ and so to lay him to bed to sweate. This bath ought to be made wyth Valerian and Dotstrawe/ and couered wyth warme shetes/ for these thynges weaken the corruption.

Item/ rost onyons/ and eate them/ a litle butter therin/ were very good.

He that hath a dype cough/ and doth not caste out/ it is an euident tokē/ <sup>A drye</sup> that thesame hath an euell stomack/ that doth not well digest/ whereby are <sup>cough.</sup> caused many greuous diseases. But if he voideth spatle that is whyt/ mixt wyth bloode/ and that wyth payne/ thesame is a signe of a priuy digestion/ and of a disease of the pulino or lightes/ and that is deadly.

But if he casteth out afterward wythout smarte/ whyche neuerthelesse is a litle redish/ thesame is a signe of apparance of digestion/ and nature be- ginneth to clense/ and is perfecte.

He that hath a cough wyth payne in y brest/ the same ought not to bath <sup>Cough</sup> in water/ nother eate nuttes/ nor oyle of nuttes/ nor poppye sede oyle: but <sup>vvyth</sup> lette hym drinke water sodden. If hys cough commeth by colde / then lette <sup>payne in</sup> hym drinke good wyne. <sup>the brest</sup>

A man that hath great disease in the brest/ and also in the heade / if thou <sup>Payne in</sup> wilt helpe hym/ and purge the head and breste wonderfullye of all <sup>the brest</sup> slympe fleumes and fylth/ without any cost: Take two or thre rotes of Bete/ wash <sup>and head</sup> them clene/ and dype them well/ then braye them small/ strayne thē through a cloth/ and a very blewe iuyce shall come out of them: vpon that shall ye se a whyte some/ blowe the same awaye/ and take of that iuyce thre or foure droppes in a quill/ and drawe it into thy head through the noses: or els fyll a sylberts shell full of it/ and drawe it so in through the nose. Then clise thyne epen and nose wyth both thy handes/ and wythin a quarter of an houre is- sueth a great deale of slympe moystnesse oute of thy mouth/ whereof a man maye maruayle. I haue ones sene sixe vnces runne out of a mans mouth at <sup>Experi-</sup> one tyme. And out of myne oune mouth is of this wyse four vnces run out/ <sup>ence.</sup> where I thought I shoulde haue had none at all.

**C** Of an imposteme in the breste.

The cause of an imposteme is of superfluous euill flegma in the head or <sup>The cau-</sup> stomake: wherefore when the head and stomake are purged of the flegma/ <sup>se of apo-</sup> <sup>stemes.</sup> then



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then go the apostemes awaye also by themselves. Let the patient eate litle or nothinge/and that meates of good digestion.

**A drinke for apostemes.** Make him this drinke: Take Mayden heyre/called also Colader/ whyt Endiue/ Scabiose/ Hozlus diaboli/ & is/ Deuels bit/ of ech a handfull: Barly pilled or puched/ an egges shel ful/ waters so much as is cōuenient/ or els ii. quartes: seth these ii. synger bredth awaye. After that streyne thē through a cloth: & of y make a hēpsele milke/ with a good pōzenger ful of washē hēpsele: of y same geue him half a good cruys ful to drinke blood warme in the morning & at night. But if ye haue not y herbes/ then make a hēpsele milke wyth barley only/ and drinke that half a cruys of goblet full.

**A salve for apostemes.** After that make him this salve/ and anoynte him therewith aboute the brest. Take fresh butter or creme/ or els both in like quantitie/ seth therein leaues/ & the seide of Malowes/ streyne it than through a cloth/ and anoint his brest therewith. If ye put capons grece therto/ y were very good. After that were it good to make him a clister or a suppositoary as is pertyning hereto. And this oughte euery Physicion knowe & serche of what cōplexion y patiēt is/ & whence y disease cometh/ & what medicine is conuenient for it. For if the Physicion doth it not/ and ministrereth to him that whych is contrary to hys nature or complexion/ than doth he misorder the patiēt/ & is guilty of hys payne or happely death. For this cause ought no Physicion to truste to hys sciēce nor wysdome only/ but aske & enquire of y patiēt or other al circūstances/ to what fashion y disease doth encline. He ought also to se & beue y vrin fele y pulse/ & to behold the patientes phisiognomy. Thē may the Physicion minister to y patiēt so much y moze boldlier medicins/ according to y sciēce: & to such a Physicion maye a man trust so much the better: for he may be called a true Physicion. For apostemes in y brest are dangerous/ & therfore is it true & necessary/ to know by what complexion or tēperatur y diseases are caused. If y disease cometh of read Colera/ or blood/ thē ought ye to ministrer y patiēt al such thinges/ as I haue taught in y precedēt chapter. But if it is caused by flegma or cold/ then make him thys salve/ and anoynt hym about the brest. Take an vnce of butter/ capon or hennes grece an vnce/ oyle of Baye or foxel half an vnce/ and mire them together/ & anoynt him about the brest therewith/ and laye vnwashen wolle therevpon that is black. But he must refrayne from salt meates/ and of all soure meates.

Apostés of Colera.

Apostés for flegma or colde.

¶ Agaynst breakinge by and vomiting.

Agaynst perbrealkingyng.

**T**ake a pēce of bread stiped in salt and binegre/ byuse it/ and make it lyke a thicke playster/ & laye it vpon y cheste or hartes holownesse/ wher the mouth of the stomake is. And if ye strake it about y patientes mouth/ y comforteth him/ and geueth hym strength.

Item y water wherein karnels of quinchis haue lyeen or stiped/ y same refrayneth the breaking by of the stomake: for it comforteth y stomak/ & maketh good digestion. But whē y tyme of the quinchis is/ then maye they be sodden alone/ without sucker & hony/ in stede of confect for y hart/ & so vsed.

¶ The ryght makinge of Ptisana/ that is/ Barly water.

Barly



Barly water/communly called *Itisana*/is prayed and commended of all Physicians/and is a souerayne medicine agaynst all colerik and subtile heate/it openeth the oppilacion or stopping/it moueth sweat & vrine/it mollifyeth þ belly bouid with hard fylth/it causeth slepe/ & alayeth thyrst/it doth also partly nozish/it is conuenient for al partes of the breste & the poulmon.

*Itisana* is taken somtyme warime/to cause sweat/somtime cold to alay thyrst/somtyme w<sup>th</sup> suker/somtyme without suker/ somtyme much/ somtime litle. The ministratiō therof at one time is is a cruys full/ that is iiii. vneces/ howbeit it must be ministrēd to an emptye stomake/ or at the lest not euercharged. It is somtyme taken by daye of the thyrsty diseased/and is conuenient in feruent agues and many other diseases.

Take fulgrowen barly that is heuy/ & not wythered/ take also clere rui Makinge  
ning water/ þ hath his course toward the East/ whose grounde is stony or of Barly  
sandy. Of this water take x. partes/ & of the barly one parte: put them toge. vwater.  
ther into a clene pot/ make a slowe fyre vnder it of wood twelf houres long  
tyll the water is colozed of the barly yalow rede/like to bier: after that take  
it of and let it coole/ and vse it.

### ¶ How he maye be holpen that speweth blood.

**H**emoptoica is a disease/whē a man speweth blood at þ mouth/wher: Spevvig  
of the cause is superfluity of blood/ & thys shall be knowē of this wise: of blood  
he is full of body & redish/his veynes are great. Somtyme commeth it out  
of the stomake/ & then hath the patient payne in þ brest before. But if it com  
meth of the leuer/ then hath he payne in the ryght side. And if it commeth of  
the lunges or lightes/ then hath he payne in the left syde/ & cougheth muche.  
Somtyme doth it also come of falling or ryottinge/ and thē must he be hol  
pen of thys sorte: he must beware of anger/ of long fasting/ of sour or bitter  
meates and drinckes/ and of surfetting. He ought to be let blood on the same The cure  
hande/ where the disease is. If it is of the leuer/ then must he be let blood in  
the right hand: but if it is of the lunges/ then ought he to be l. t blood on the  
left hande/ and geue hym thys medicine.

Take Plantayn & wild Casil/ wyth þ water þ stādeth in the Casil/ put  
thereto reyne wat. r/ & streyne it through a cloth: of this geue the patient to  
drinke in the morning fasting and to bedward. But if the wild Casil haue  
no iuyce/ then seth it in reyne water/ bray it/ & strayn it through a cloth/ cast  
the herbe away: then take the broth/ put suker therto/ & geue it the patiēt to  
drinke. Geue him also in the morning and euening to drinke goates milke/  
or pouder made of moulberries: or els geue him to drinke reyū water wher  
in are sodden shepherdes purse/ knotgrasse and waybyed/ braye them whē  
they are sodden/ streyne them through a cloth/ & geue him to drinke thereof  
thre tymes in the daye/ euery tyme a good draught. Geue him also thre daye  
es one after the other to eate wheat wyth water and butter.

### ¶ If one speweth oute mater.

Chesame may be holpē of this wise: Geue him Diapendion or Diagagātū;  
c iij Be must



Of the homish apothecarye or homelye Physicke booke

He must marke also, that if ye laye the matter or corruptiō, that he boydeth vpon hote coles, and it synketh, then signifyeth it the rotting of the poultre or lightes, whych is very euill and deadly: to such one ought no man to minister medicine, for he is to soze sycke.

But if he haue great heat in hys sycknesse, then saye al Physicions, that nothyng is better, then to geue him to drinke barly water. Thys heate is knowen by the vrine, whether it be great or not, by the chaunce of the vrin, and the thicke of it synketh to the bottom. But if the disease will last longe, then geue the pacient what he lysteth, and if he wareth a litle stronger ther of, then geue hym more: if not, geue hym no more. He must marke also, that if he be sycke of an ague or lyke disease, then lette hym be geuen what he listeth, whyle the disease lasteth.

¶ When one woulde gladly perbreake, and can not do it.

Perbreake-  
kinge of a  
diseased  
stomake.

**T**he perbreakeinge happeneth manye wayes: somtyme by the disease of the stomake, as namely, when the stomake casteth from the bottom þ meate, and can not kepe it, whyche happeneth that the nethermoste part of the stomake is stronger then the vppermost. The cause of thys must be considered by thesame that is wyded.

Perbreake-  
kinge by  
greffe of  
the stone

Somtyme commeth it by the greffe of the stone, or els the corruption then will growe to matter, that ther of he doth perbreake. Thissame is wel perceyued by the vrine, and also whether he hath payne in the loynes, bladder, or back.

Perbreake-  
kinge of  
colde  
moyst-  
nesse.

If the perbreakeinge commeth of cold moistnesse or humors, then is it yelow. It is to be knowen, that ye ought not to staunche that perbreakeinge vntill the stomack be clenfed of the euill humors, after that oughte it to be provided.

Perbreake-  
king that  
is harde.

If the perbreakeinge be sounde and harde, that the patient can haue no sieges, then geue him Castia fistula, and clenfe him.

Perbreake-  
kinge of  
read Co-  
lera.

But if the perbreakeinge is of the reade Colera, by reason of a hote stomake, then geue hym soure bitter Beers to eate, or els geue hym Sorrell to drynke, or els geue hym Syzop of Violettes to drinke with water in the moynge and euenynge.

Perbreake-  
kinge of  
black Co-  
lera.

Item medlers eaten fastyng, wythstande perbreakeinge caused by heat. Lyke wyse doth Minte eaten fastyng, and Anis eaten moynnges and euenynges.

Perbreake-  
kinge of  
black Co-  
lera.  
Of Fleg-  
ma.

Or els take a colde fyrnt stone, and holde it to the necke of the patient, & the perbreakeinge ceaseth. Or els take a hand full of fethers, and put them in to a pot, and put to them glowynge hote coles, and holde thy mouth ouer it wyde open, that the vapor or smoke may go into it, and then shal the wamblyng cease.

But if the perbreakeinge commeth of the black Colera, then set bores of eche syde of hys necke.

But if it is caused of flegma, then take Wormwood, Mugworthe, Hirse or Millot vntamped of eche soure vnces. Put all these into a litle sacke of bagge,



bagge/and quille them so/that they cluster not/and seth them in halfe wine and half water/wyngie it then out/that it droppe no moze/ and laye it then warme vpon hys brest:the same warmeth hys body and colde stomak/ and alayeth the wambling and perbreakeinge. It helpeth also a woman wyth chylde that hath ouermuche wamblinge. Also doth it helpe them that haue the stone engendred of colde/and must bowe themselues much/ it doth also alaye grepinges.

If the perbreakeinge commeth of colde/oz els of cold and moyst humors/ ether in a man oz woman/then take Cumini/and make foure bagges/ eche a span long and broade/put in eche of the bagges an vnce of Cumin/ & quill the same bagges cros wyse/that the Cumin do not cluster/ & seth the same in a quart of vinegre/ & bind one of the vpon eche wyest of the hande as warm as it may be suffred/ & likewise vpon the wyast oz ioynture of the fete. And whē they waxe cold/warme the agayn in y same liquoz/wherin they were sodden/ & lay the vpon agayn as befoze/ & of this wyse cealeth the perbreakeinge continently wythout daunger. And geue the patient a broth of gray peasen wherein Cumin is sodden/ & let him drinke good strong drink/ & let him put at euery breakfast a peny weight of beaten saffron therein/ y same cōforteth y Braynes & stomak/ & refrayneth y wambling oz perbreakeinge:but he must be war of such thinges as coole him. Howbeit some cōplexions cā not away wyth saffron & abhorre it: for it causeth a lothsomnesse:let the same drinke water of Buglosse and Porcelene/thesame comfozte the head also.

But if the perbreakeinge would not holde vpon/then make him a bagge of halfe an elle in length and bredth/and put therein Cumin/ and dresse thesame as is sayd befoze/seth it in vinegre/and laye it warme vpon the nauell/ as warm as thou canst suffer it:and when it waxeth cold/ warme it agayn: wyth thys is alayed the perbreakeinge/ and also doth thys wythstande the grepinge.

But if one had a wamblinge/and did perbreake/and wist not for what cause/oz whereby it commeth/ let the same take the leaues of Quenches/ & binde them vpon the wyast of the hādes/that alayeth it:the grener y leaues be/the better be they. Yet if one would kepe the in stoze for winter / let him pluck them of from the trees befoze our Ladyes day/the xv. day of August/ and let them dye out of the Sonne.

Agaynst perbreakeinge take halfe an vnce of Betouye powder/ and two vnces of hony/make a confection therewyth/and geue the patiente thereof euerye daye fastinge.

Medlers eaten/do wythstande perbreakeinge/ comfozt the stomak/and refrayne wamblinge.

I myselfe haue had a woman/whych was accustomed euery morning/ to boyde at the mouth about two egges shelles full of vnclene slyme of clammy flegmatish matter:thesame was taught to take a certayne space euerye morninge a warme slyce of bzeade/rosted wyth salte/and that alayeth the perbreakeinge.

But if a man had eatē ought/oz had slymy matter within him/ & would fayne be ridde of it:to cast the same out by perbreakeinge/let hym take white nisyngge powder/called Lingwoyte/aboute the thyrde parte of a dramme/ and

Perbreakeinge of colde.

Perbreakeinge whose cause is vnknoven.

To cause perbreakeinge.



Of the homish apothecary or homely physick booke

and vse it in a broth of peasen/and it shall continently breake from him. But if thou canst not haue Lingwort or Nising powder / then take the roote of Elder/and pyll the vppermost shell of it when it is grene, washe it/and bray it in a mortar/and geue hym it in a warme peasebroth. As for nising powder belonged to strong complexioned folke to vse/and not ouer the weight that I haue aboue specified: for I was called by a man/that had taken nising powder or Lingwort/a litle bag full/as is comunly sold/ and had eatē the same/supposinge there wyth to driue awoaye from hym/such fylth and slime/as he had in his stomak. And as sone as he had taken it/furthwyth had he suche a rage and grepyng wythin hym/that easely was sene the stomacke ryle vp and doune/euen to the necke/and a colde sweat brake out:so that he wened to dye straght waye : yea I my selfe iudged him dead also. But as sone as I toke an vnce of wyne/and a dramme (or the fourth part of an vnce) of Castoreum/warmed and mixte together / and gaue him it/by and by was the wamblinge alayed.

Of lyke wyse haue I sene a boye of eight yeaeres / eate the paringes of whyte nising powder/that were pyllid from the roote by a Potekary / and when the chylde was brought to me/not knowynge what had happened/I aduised by my selfe/that the chylde had eaten Lingwort. For the swete brake fearcelly out/and it wared pale/as if it wolde dye. Wherefore I gaue hym Castoreum/the bignesse of a filbert wyth a litle warme wyne/and continently was it hole/whyth was euen at the poynt of death.

A straunge Apotekary had my seruaunt sinell in a saggc/wherein was beaten Lingworthe or nising powder:and when he sinelled therein/he thrust hys head into it/so that hys mouth and nose were full of it. Then ranne he vp and doune in the house/as though he should haue dyed. Wherefore I gaue him straight waye fresh butter/and after that Castoreum wyth wyne/(as is sayd befoze)and he was healed incontintly. This haue I wrytten/that simple folke maye beware of Lingworthe or whyte nising powder/with out it were proued befoze/wherfoze the commune people knoweth not. Lyke I my selfe haue sene a strange peddelapotecary minister to the comun people/that two or thre dyed of it. Therfoze when one will vse them/he ought not to take aboue the weyght of twintye wheate cornes/wyth a whyt peasebroth. Howbeit for the Lingworthe maye be taken the rootes of Elder pyllid/as is specified befoze.

To cause  
to pbrea  
ke vvith-  
out payn

Wilt thou cause one to perbreake lightely wythout smarte or payn/take the sede of Orenge/seth that in water wythout salte / and put a litle oyle of nuttes thereto / and geue hym it wyth some course meate/and let him eate well/that the stomake maye be full. After þ geue him of the foresayde broth warme a good draught:after that let him labour a litle/or els walke/ vntil he be chafed/and then shall he perbreake and cast oute whatsoeur euill corrupcion he hath in hys stomacke.

The cou  
ghe and  
the cau-  
ses there-  
of.

¶ For the cough.

¶ Anye wayes getteth a man the cough: somtyme of the brestes mistem- peringe/somtyme of a matter that is inward or outwarde of the body.

If it



If it be wythin/as it happeneth oft/that an humoz falleth oute of the head into the brest/thesame is the worst to be healed.

An humoz in the brest

If the cough commeth of heat/then is the vyne rede/and this throte is drye and rough. To suche one ought be geuen barley potage wyth butter to be eaten/and Ptilana oz Barly water to be droncken/ wherein Lycoris is sodden. Geue him also to eat potage made wyth Lettis chapped and sodden in water/ and after that well fryed in butter/thys taketh awaye the cough wythout payne.

The cough that is engendryed by colde/is knowen by the whytenesse of the vyne.

He that hath a feruent cough/let him take Peppe/ that cattes delite in/ so much as a Walnut/let him cut it smal and stampe it/and make a taunsey thereof/wyth two egges beaten therein:let him eat this/ and it shall make him whole. Thys taunsey maye he eate when he will/ and is specially good for hym that hath a cough/ caused of colde.

Oz els vse thys medicine:take wyne and oyle of oliue in like quantitie/ put thesame into a cruyle/and seth it a litle/sterre it together/ and geue hym that to drinke/when he will go to bed/and in the morninge/ so warm as he can suffer it:do thys two dayes one after another / and thys breaketh the running oz mozres/and softeneth the cough wythout hurte. It is also good for hoarsenesse/ caused of colde.

The cough doth also ouertake a man by reason of an euell humoz engendred in the liuer oz the lightes/and so do fall into the brest:the same must be holpen of this wyse as shall folowe.

An humoz in the liuer

Somtyme is the cough caused by fozen oz outwarde occasions as are smoke/euill vapors/stinking ayres/dust/colde drinckes/oz of drynkinge cold when a man is chafed/oz els when he drincketh/it falleth into the wynged throte.

Outwarde occasions.

The drye cough commeth somtyme/that y patient hath an vnclene pulmen oz lightes & throte/& of fylthy matter/y is assembled about y pulmon & the gristels of y pulmon in the cheste/& is waxe tough:wherby it cometh/y a man can not cast it out/& getteth somtyme a deadly aposteme. When it is now growe to an aposteme/then helpe him with syropes/ as I shall teache you here after to mollifye it. Take also diligent hede whence the apostemacion commeth/y thereafter ye maye know how to cure him / and let this following be the general cure.

Drye cough.

Take a whit cloth/wet y same in cold water/& strayn it wel out again:thā winde it wel about y patietes throte. After y take another warm cloth/ & wind also threfold about y throte:thys do in y morning/ middaye/ & at night/ & geue him thys syrop: Take a dishfull of brayded oz beatē barlye/foure vneces of resines/ & xij. figges wel washē in warm water:put thē into a new pot/ & take iiii. quartes of water/ let thē seth halfe an hour. Thē strayn this/ & put the drinke agayn into the pot/ & cast into it sixe vneces of suger/ lette it boyle ones/then take it of and stande to coole. Drinke of this when ye wil/ specially in y morning & euen to bedward. Thys mollifieth very wel/ & causeth to cast out/ & maketh large about the brest:also doth it heal y soznesse & roughnesse of the throte. If it waxeth thicke/then put moze water to it.

Cure general of apostems in the breste.

A drinke



**C**A drinke for the cough/for thyrste and roughnesse  
of the throte.

**T**Ake a quarte of water/put an vnce of suger therein/and seth the thirde  
part of it awaye/strayne it through a cloth/and let it coole/and drinke  
of it so muche thou listest. It is good also to washe thy mouth in the mor-  
ninge and at none wyth warme water/and to rubbe thy teth:also to wash  
the forehead and temples wyth warme water/this clenseth and maketh the  
head lighte.

**C**An other syrop for the cough and apostemacion in the  
breste and harte/whiche weakeneth and cau-  
seth to caste oute.

**T**Ake Violettes a handfull/ sixe leaues of Hartes tounge/ put them in a  
clene cloth and in a pot/ to thys putte a quarte and an halfe of water/  
seth it vntill the thyrde parte be sodden awaye:then presse it through a cloth  
into a clene pot/put thereto foure vnces and an halfe of suger/seare it well  
vntill the finger is all molten. Of thys mayest thou drinke when thou wilt.

If the cough commeth of heat/then is the throte sore/and very dry/and  
the patient is very costyf. The cold aper doth hym good / when he goeth in  
it:for he thynketh that his harte is refreshed and quickened. This same ou-  
ght to be let blood in the Epatica or liuer bayne.

But if it is not conueniente to let the same bloode/ then marke whether  
hys cough be caused by a hote humoz/and to what parte it floweth/and on  
that parte shall ye set bores/for that is good.

**C**For the hote cough.

**G**ue him to drinke syrope of Violettes/to bedwarde/at nighte/in  
the morning/and els when ye will/wyth a litle warme wa-  
ter. The same cooleth/mollifieth and causeth to cast out: it slaketh  
thyrst/breaketh apostemacion/minissheth the cough / and comfor-  
teth the drye and hote harte.

**C**But when a man dyd cough/ and were straght aboute  
the breste and harte/and had heate therewyth/ so  
that it were taken for an apo-  
stemacion.



**T**Ake a dishe full of Hempe seide/put thereto a litle warme  
water / braye it well/ and strayne it wyth warme wa-  
ter/so that it become as a thyn parage. After that when  
it is colde/geue the patient therof to drinke so muche as  
he listeth wythout hurte:the same doth mollifye & coole  
very well/slaketh thyrste/ and maketh large aboute the  
harte. And it is hood to seth that hempsede milke wyth  
butter/



butter/ suppe there of wyth a spoune as hote as ye can suffre it / and in thre dayes ye shalbe whole without hurte or payne. It is good also for stich about the hart.

But he that hath a consuming cough/ and were greatly trauayled ther-  
wyth/ let hym eate at ones halfe a vnce of suger Benedicti. Then let hym  
take the hoopes of a vessell/ the one alwaye greater then the other / & hang  
ouer them a couerled or tent cloth/ tied to the rooffe or plancher/ in the forme  
of a bell downwarde/ and aboue narrowe/ reachinge wythin a foote to the  
grounde. Under thesame set a stoole wyth a hole/ but sitting vpon thesame/  
he maye not reache wyth hys head to the chayne or festeninge. Then take  
Walowes/ Detstrawe of eche a great handfull/ and as much of herbe Va-  
leriane/ seth thesame in a kettel well couered. After that put them into two  
tobbes/ and put the one vnder the stoole wyth a hole/ into the other set thy  
fete as hote as thou canst suffer it/ and let the vapoꝝ strike vp into the and  
vpon the naked body/ vntill thou be fallen into a sweate. If the tobbe vnder  
the stoole doth cast no moze vapoꝝ/ then laye a hote flintstone therein / so ofte  
tyll thou be fallen in a sweate: and thys ought to be done in a warme cham-  
ber/ or hote house. He must not trauayl your self to muche/ lest ye ware to fe-  
ble: and also if ye be fat/ like ye haue a siege before ye attempt thys dry bath.  
When ye now do sweate well/ then laye you down vpon a bedde in y chamber  
or hote house: and if ye haue yet strength to sweate moze/ do so/ for it is  
very good: for it weakeneth the harde matter/ and maketh easye to be caste  
out/ whereof the cough is engendꝝed. After the bath must ye not go in the  
wynde/ and remayne that nyght in the hote house / or some close chamber/  
and shoulde eat som thinge that geueth strength/ and drinke good drinke:  
the meat must be suche as nourisheth well/ as are Detmel gruel/ Porsely ro-  
tes/ and sucne lyke. This shall ye do thre dayes one after another/ & y cough  
shalbe mollifyed without grefe: and if he had a running in his head / wher-  
by the congeled matter might be hindered to lose and breake/ thys shal brea-  
ke it/ and voyde it. Take also oft in thy mouth the roote of th herbe called  
Pelitory of Spayne or Mustarde sede/ chawe them/ but swalowe the not:  
that draweth much corruption doune. If the patient is stronge of comple-  
xion/ than put a litle Rysinge pouder into his nose/ to drawe doune the euill  
humoꝝ/ and beware of colde.

A confu-  
mynge  
cough.

He ought also holde hys mouth oft ouer a pott/ wherein are sodden Ra-  
pes or Nauets/ that the hote bꝛeth or vapoꝝ maye go into his mouth / vntill  
hys face ware reed/ and he do sweate: and let him kepe himselfe warm ther  
vpon. Thus may he do lyke wyse ouer a pott/ wherin Appels or Beares are  
sodden wyth wyne/ Ale or Bire.

Item if ye will be ridde of the running/ take ix. matches made of brim-  
stone/ put them into a pot stopped close/ saue a litle hole/ make the to burne/  
hang a clock or some thing vpon thy head/ open thy mouth wyde open ouer  
the pott/ and receyue that bꝛeth or vapoꝝ into it: thys do in the morning and  
euening/ and the running shall breake or fayde.

¶ Thys folowynge is very good for the cough com-  
mynge from the lightes.

D

Eate



Agaynst the cough caused of diseased lightes. **E**ate a potage made of wheate / water and butter: or els take a dishe full of pure and cleue wheate / seeth thesame in two quartes of water / untill the thyrd parte be sodden in. The same broth is good dronken for the cough / for it clenseth the pulme or lightes / and the pypes of thesame / wherof the cough commeth.

A cough with gripyng. **H**e y hath the greping in his body with the cough / or els shoulde get an apostemacion with the cough / let him take iiii. vneces of a black shepes wol / put y same as warme vpo his body / as he ca suffer it / iii. tymes in y day / in y morning / at none & to bedward. That mollifieth y matter / wherof y cough is engendred / so y he may voyd it / & taketh away the grypinge and cough.

Cough of humors. **B**ut if y cough did come of humors / descēding frō the head or other mēbrēs into y brest or stomake / thē geue him this drinke: Take hony the quantite of an egge / beate thesame with warme water / drinke it as warme as y canst / in the morning and at euen: that alayeth the humours. **H**e must beware ye haue good sieges / lest ye get a greping therby.

**C**Another drinke for the cough / that cooleth and mollifieth very well / and speciall ye apostemes.

A drinke for the cough. **T**ake Hemsede well beaten / mirte wyth water / and strayned through a cloth / so that it ware euen as milk / drinke therof in the nyght and to ward night when ye are thyrstye.

**O**r els take Rapes or Nauettes as much as a fyft / roste the same wel in ashes / y they become as weke as a pere / y reader they be / y better are they: it greueth not though they be burnt somwhat. The same shall ye eate when ye go to bedde / as warm as ye can suffer it / and lyke wyse in the morninge. This is good also for horsenelle.

**T**he rote of Iris or blewe floure delyce sodden in wyne / & dronke in the morning & at night / taketh awaye the costinesse / & maketh large in y brest.

**H**e y cougheth / ought oft kepe his brest in / so long as he can: & if y do not help him / then let him dayly blow y fyre to his mouth / & he wareth whole: if y do not helpe also / then let him eat rosted figges / wheron is strowed y powder of Nep or Catmint. called in Latin Calamentū. But some vse nomore saue foure or fyue Pepper cornes / and chawe them / that taketh awaye the cough.

**C**Of disease of the harte.

Hartes disease.

**C**ardiacā is a disease of trembling of the harte / when it trembleth / lea- peth and beateth / by reason of the humors / that are gathered within the celles or felles that enuiron the harte: and this ouertaketh the patient sodenlye / when the humors fall to neare the harte.

**I**f the humors are mirte with blood or colera / that causeth ouer greate heat / then trembleth the harte / and the patient wareth feble / and thyrsteth very sore / and draueth hys brest heauely.

**I**f the humor be mixt with melancolike blood / then trembleth the hart / and the patient is werry / thyrsteth not / and is faynt: wherfoxe ought y hart be hol-



be holpen furthwith/seyng it is the most noblest parte of man.

If the hartes disease commeth of colerik blood/which is hote and drye/ then must he be let blood in the leuer: or els (without the season do hinder it) geue him a drinke made of Cassia fistula/tempered wyth Borage water/ Buglosse water/and Medewort water/called in Latin Melissa.

But if the disease come of Melancolick blood/make him a siege w Dia- ca: tami thre quarters of an vnce in the morning/ & let him walke wel vpon it. The third day geue him pilles de iera picra seuen in nombze to bedward: thesame cleanse the hart from fylth and noiaunce. It were good also to bath and sweate/yet not to whote/lest he ware to feble.

Somtyme commeth it of euill heat and moysture/and corrupt blood/ & then doth he sweate soze. The same shall be let blood vpon the left hand in y beyne of the lightes/and anoynte hym wyth Saulinum/ and oyle of Alo- lettes/and geue hym suger of Roses & light meates. Or els take a good fatt hen/y hath ben killed ij. dayes before/y she be tender: of thesame seth a quar- ter very well w water/in a pot wel closed and stopped/y no hzeth can come out of it. Then take it out/ & hold the quarter before the patientes mouth & nose/ & the sauour therof shal comforte and strengthen him very wel/ & lette him drinke a litle of the broth. But if the patient hath taken cold/then put a litle Cinamon in y water to seth wyth y henne/soz y geueth good warmth. Thys pot oft tyme ought to be putt in a stillitoy/called Balneum Marie/ mict wyth ashes/and wel closed/and ought to seth thre houres/ or moze/vn till euery water be consumed:and marke well whan it is inough.

If a man hath a stiche about the hart/if it cometh of blood/or a hote hu- moz/or a fall or brusng/than geue him to drinke Endiue water/Dimpenell water/Moulbery water/or els Borage water. If ye haue not the waters/ then seth y herbes with water/ & drink it. Or els take Borage y herbe/chap it smal/ & dight it lyke a thicke potage/put butter therein & eate y in the mor- ning/y is very good. Buglosse is yet a moze souerayne herbe to comfort the harte/dighted of this forlaid wyse:but y Borage potage is good for y stiche about the hart/specially if one maketh a potage therof with the herb of Da- sye/y helpeth wel/if a man were falle or wounded:soz it driueth awaye the euell blood/y it auoyd from him wyth a siege. Also if a man haue any grese or heuines about the hert:the let him vse y herbe/flowers or root of Borage/ or els the water distilled therof or sodden:soz it comforteth the harte verye well/and maketh a man mery.

Stiche a-  
bout the  
harte.

**O**f hartes feblenesse or fayntnesse.

**T**hat commeth thereby/whan the fylth is so encreased aboute it/that it can not expell and cast it from it. Thys fylth is engendred by great sur- feting and excesse/speciallye in such/as surfet & labour not/wherby their sto- mak wareth so full/y it can not digest it. Or els if a man had eatē meat euell to digest/wherby the body is fylled wyth ouermuch wind/ & the hart febe- led/whereof man getteth manye diseases and inconueniences/as are scab- bes/yushes or wheales/matterng sozes/karnels and the canker.

Faintnes  
of harte.

But if thys filling or repletion is in the stomak/y marke therby: he bel- keth or bzeketh much wind byward/or perbreaketh/ & hath payn in y head.



Of the homish apothecarye or homelye Physicke booke

Helpe thesame of this wyse: Purge hym wyth a drinke of pouder of Sene/  
geue him in the eueninge a quarter of an vnce of pouder of Sene / and in  
the morninge as much / wyth a pease broth warme / and that shal cau  
se him to haue a siege. The nexte day after / cause him to sweate in a bath / (if  
hys strength can suffer it) w<sup>th</sup> these herbes: Take Valerian / Popular / Hep  
sede and Doteitraw of eche a lyke / and geue him to eate broth and potages  
wyth a litle saffron / that comforteth the harte. If ye haue no saffron / then ta  
ke pouder of Buglosse / or els geue hym potage thereof to eate / or cause him  
to perbreake / and tye hys legges wyth litle cordes / thrust a squill dipped in  
oyle into hys throte / to cause hym perbreake. Or els cause hym to perbreake  
w<sup>th</sup> Oken leaues / as I haue taught you before. Or els geue hym ten pennye  
weight of whyt nising pouder / if he can suffer it: Howbeit I wold not glad  
ly cōsel it / therfore beware alway of nising pouder / if y<sup>e</sup> canst forbeare it.

The ma-  
ners of  
voyding  
the body  
It is to be noted / marked & knowē / y<sup>e</sup> great voyding & emptying of the  
body is by sieges / by perbreaking / bleding at the nose / sweate / floures of wo  
mē / rūning sores / & by letting of blood / which is an abundant emptying /  
and weakeneth the body / chaungyng a man his color / & quenchyng his na  
turall heate / wherof then must the harte nedes ware faynte / as well as of  
excesse of fyllinge or surffetty.

Soudain  
alteraciō  
A rash or soudayne alteration from heate into colde / stoppeth y<sup>e</sup> sweate /  
and encloseth the fylth wythin the body / wherby a man wareth faynt and  
feble. It fortuneth also y<sup>e</sup> a mā's harte wareth faynt of soudayn ioye / & y<sup>e</sup> hap  
peneth most to aged folke / whose nature cōsumeth. The harte also shrink to  
gether by reason of excessiue feare / heuinesse & mischange / or els by astonish  
ment. For great ioy doth the harte so open it selfe / that the natural heat fay  
deth euen awaye / & then wareth it cold and feble / that men do somtyme dye  
for ouermuch ioye and gladnesse. Somtyme wareth the harte faint / by rea  
son of the payne that other membres haue / for the payne striketh to y<sup>e</sup> harte /  
and troubleth the naturall course the body and entrayles.

If nowe y<sup>e</sup> harte is faint by reason of great emptynesse / then let his face be  
cooled w<sup>th</sup> water / pul him by the nose / & scratch him about y<sup>e</sup> holo w<sup>th</sup> or pit of y<sup>e</sup>  
stomak. But if the emptynesse be in the vpper membres / then binde the ne  
thermost membres.

Nota for  
vvarmīg  
and con  
fortyngē  
the hart.  
It is to be noted / y<sup>e</sup> nothing is better for faintnesse of harte / thē y<sup>e</sup> a mā put  
hole saffrō in his drinke / & put alway a litle in his broth or potage: y<sup>e</sup> comfor  
teth the harte very well / & warmeth a man: lyke wyse also doth Aqua bite /  
wherin is put hole saffrō & then dronke. Or els take euery day about one or  
two of y<sup>e</sup> clock at after none an egge / & rost it / y<sup>e</sup> the whyte ther of ware a lit  
le hard: then take the yolke out of it / & put it into a dishe alone / and poure a  
good ladel full of fleshe broth / and put beaten saffron therein / as muche as  
though thou woldest salt an egge / put thereto also a litle salte / and drinke it  
then out: that same is a greate comfortinge of the harte / and not only the  
harte / but also the whole body.

Voidnes  
in the ne  
thermost  
membres.  
But if the voydnesse or emptynesse is in the nethermost membres / then  
tye hys vpper membres.

And if his head do ake so sore therof / that he thinketh to be raging ther  
by / then helpe him of thys wyse: Bath him softely / and he shall lyghtely  
sweat.



sweate. And yf he hath heate in the heade/then make hym thys: Take an vnce of oyle of Roses/vineagre halfe an vnce/beatē the well together/strake thys oft about hys heade / thys alayeth the heate and ragynge of y<sup>e</sup> heade. Geue hym pilles de iera picra/ and set hys fote oft in warme water/ and rubbe them downward. And when he taketh them out/then let hym rynsch them in colde water/ and laye hym doune and rest:but let hym haue the soles of hys fete vncouerd/ that the euell humoys and heate may drawe downwarde towarde the fete. Geue hym to eate meates confortatiue: howbeit not to muche at once/ butyll he haue recouered strength. If he be a man/ he must beware of women: for that shulde hurte hym.

If y<sup>e</sup> feblenesse is come of heate or of vapoꝝ/ helpe thesame of thys wyse: Faintnes  
of heate. Kepe him from anger or whote meates and from wyne/ wythout it be very well alayed/ and geue hym thys solowynng: Take the karnels of the Pomegranate / and as muche Barley meel/ mixe thesame together/ and make a potage thereof/lett hym eate that. Thys cooleth the harte/ and conforteth it: it is also good for the stomake that is ouerchafed. But yf ye can not haue Pomegranates/ than take in steade thereof Berberis.

If the faynenesse commeth by trouble and colde/ the geue him such thinges as warme him/ and bath him in warme water/ to warme him naturally/ and let him drinke good wyne. Take also Saffron / Cinamon/ Clowes/ of eche a quarter of an vnce/ Suger two vnces/ Aqua vite half an vnce/ water of Buglosse an vnce/ whyte wyne a quarter of an vnce / put these together in a glasse/ and let them stand a day and a nighte. After that drinke the morninges therof fasting/ that chafeth and warmeth the stomake/ and conforteth the patient. And in hys meat ought he to put of the forsayd spices/ and kepe him selfe warme/ and beware of such thinges as coole.

Faintnes  
by trouble  
and  
colde.

**C** Of all accidentes and diseases of the stomake / and howe it maye be healed.

**V**han the stomake is full/ and can not digest / it is to be marked/ whether the matter indigested commeth of superfluous eatinge and drinkeinge: for that weakeneth the stomake and hys naturall operacion. And these are the tokens/ whereby it is knowen/ whether the disease commeth therof: the vapors come out of the stomake/ & climbe vp into the head: or els is hys mouth bitter/ and he is thyrsty/ & hath greate payn in hys eyen. Somtyme commeth the disease by vnmeasurable and inordinate eatinge of colde meetes/ and thereby is the naturall operation of the stomake altered and weakened: and in the bottom of the stomacke engendze euill humoꝝ/ causinge that man can not digest. And these are y<sup>e</sup> signes whereby this is knowen: the vrine is whyte/ thick and pale: aboue & in the midde is it clere/ and in the bottom is it whyte as whey of milcke/ synckinge and cleuinge to the bottom as it were corrupt matter. The patiente hath greate payne in the kidneys and backbone toward the lefte syde. He hath also great colde in hys braynes. whych commeth thereby/ that the stomak and braynes be farre asunder/ and the vapors drawe by out of the stomake into the heade/ and thereby is the colde of the braynes augmented.

Of the acci-  
dences  
and disea-  
ses of the  
stomack.  
Tokens  
of the eu-  
uill dige-  
stion in  
the sto-  
mack.



If the stomake were full of euell humors/that are hote/and were engē-  
dred of such hote meates/as are Carleke/Onyons/Mustard/Pepper/and  
suche lyke/then are these the tokens of it: The paciente hath greate payne  
in the heade/he hath greate heate in the leuer/ whyche is by reason of the  
hote meates that he hath eaten: for they inflamme the leuer/and consume  
hys moysture. And if the paciente is of Sanguine or read Colera com-  
plexion/ and eate suche hote meates/ then getteth he feruente heate/ and  
burneth lyke fyre: he consumeth his naturall heate/ and getteth an vn-  
naturall heate in al his body/and at the last getteth he a feruente ague/cal-  
led stynkinge feyres/by reason the naturall heate and the natural moystnes  
which manteyn the body/are consumed.

If the paciente is sycke of the heate/ then muste he beware of all maner  
of hote meates/and that he eate not muche at ones/ nor surfet. Hypocrates  
sayeth: Lyke to lyke/missempereth the bodye: and therefore oughte colde  
meates be geuen hym/ that is hote: and contrary wyse hoate meates to  
hym that is colde/to sette the bodye agayne in a frame. Therefore also is it  
conueniente to geue the patient lyghte meates of digestion/and colde/ to re-  
strayne the heate of the bloode and the read Colera.

And if the disease were of flegma or black colera/or els of surffeting, the  
must he be holpen of thys wyse: He ought not to eate nor drinke muche/ but  
hys meates ought to be suche/as warme & comfote the stomak. He oughte  
also to eat cofectes of quinces/made with quinces/suger/or cherries/or w  
suger & appels:thesame augment and restoze agayn naturall moysture.

Item when a man hath hys stomake full of superfluous hote moysture/  
of sanguin or reade Colera complexion: then must the euill humors be di-  
gested and prepared wyth anye of these drinckes/whyche ye can best gett.  
Take Barlye halfe a pounce/ thre quartes of water/and seth them to the  
fourth parte/then strayne it / and put therein the rootes of Succoye two  
vnces/fenel rootes an vnce / Hayden heyre/ Endyue of eche an vnce/the  
herbe Buglosse/the herbe Borage of eche half an vnce: poure ouer thys the  
foresayde Barly water/and seth the fourth parte awaye/and then strayne  
it agayne/put an vnce or an vnce and an halfe of suger to it / and geue the  
patient to drinke of it in the moornyng and euenyng. And when the mat-  
ter beginneth to be ready/then purge the stomake of thys wyse: Take elec-  
tuarium de succo Rosarum thre quarters of an vnce/a quarter of an vnce  
Diaprunis laratiui/Cassie fistule extracte halfe an vnce/Hony of roses half  
an vnce/water of Buglosse / Borage and Endyue of eche thre quarters of  
an vnce. Mixe all this together/and geue y patient the one half at euenyng/  
and the other in the moorning in the dawning/let him walk vpon this/ and  
not lye doune agayne vntill nyne or ten of the clocke: for assone as the hote  
moysture is prepared and digested/then is she easy to be caste oute/and wy-  
ded. And if the patient sweate muche/then is it to be marked/that the bodye  
is full of superfluous humours:and wyth digestyng of the humours/ accor-  
ding to mans complexion/is he cured and made whole:and this afozemen-  
tioned drinke and purgacion is the digestion and auoydinge of suche sylth.  
After that ought some conserues and Electuaries be ministred to him.

The stomake doth somtyme wābel & is quasy by reason of a heate/ that  
is en-



is engendred by vndigested meates/ or vnwholsom meates/ and the vapoz thereof beateth by into the head. Thesame disease happeneth somtyme of rawe humozs in the stomake/ and if ye take the patient by the body/ then is it outwardly weake/ and yet feble. Geue to thesame in the morninge halfe an vnce of Diacarthami/ or els geue him halfe an vnce of Electuarij de sucro rosarum: thesame clenseth the rough moysture out of the stomak.

But if the stomak doth wamble of Melancoly/ then is hys bodye hard and drye/ when a man gryppeth thereon. He that hath that disease/ ought to anoynt the body w<sup>th</sup> oyle of oliue/ wherein are sodden fenkel seede or kumin.

If a man had some euell matter/ vpon the mouth of the stomak/ whiche he wolde gladly vomite out: or els dyd perceyue/ he had muche slimy fylth within him/ & wold fayne be rid therof by perbreakeinge: or that his stomak did wamble: let him take grene Oken leafe in hys mouth/ and chawe it. If ye can haue no grene leafe/ tnen take a drye or seer oken l. ase/ and laye it in water/ and then put it into thy mouth. Do this twice/ thysse or foure times/ and it shall drawe much slime and fylth. And if he hath any matter within him/ then doth he cast it out by perbreakeinge. Or els take a litle springinge water / and vinegre of lyke quantitie/ and drinke thereof as muche as an egge conteyneth.

If a man had gotten vnlustynesse/ that he had no appetite to meat/ and wareth heuy & faynt/ nether can tell wherby it commeth/ nor yet hath great heat: then is nothing better for him/ then that he take thre heimes egggs in the morning/ and let them be thozow warmed. After y<sup>e</sup> let him bzeake them by/ and take away the whyte therof/ and suppe out the yolkes / and drinke therevpon a good draughte of wyne/ and faste thereon vntill the eueninge/ & walke somtyme: y<sup>e</sup> consumeth the euill humozs/ whych cause vnlustynesse.

To auoyde qual- uesse and euell ap- petite.

But if he had gotten this vnlustynesse after meate/ then let him eate no moze after that vntill the euen/ and then lette him eate a thynne pappe of oetmeel/ made wyth wine/ and let him drinke litle/ for that is good. And when he will go to bed/ then let hys fete be rubbed wyth vinegre/ wherein is sodden Wozmwood: thys wil happely cast him in a sweate/ that were very good.

If the vnlustynesse commeth by aduersitye and heuiness/ then is he ho- lye dismade and heauy/ and all what he doth/ that greueth him. Thesame muste be cured of thys wyse: Lette him resorte oft wher myrth is vsed/ and eate meates good of digestion / and in all hys meates lette a litle saffron be put: for that comforteth the harte / but it causeth vnluste in the stomacke/ therefore oughte but a litle be put therein/ yet causeth it good blood/ and reioyseth the harte.

He that hath an vmeasurable lust to meate or drinke/ the same hath al- so somtyme vmeasurable sieges: for the meat goeth oft from him not well digested/ seynge the stomake nedeth not ouermuch meate/ to digest well/ & that it leaue not at the last euil humozs. Thesame ought to drinke good read wyne/ and eat meates that do not ouerchafe the stomake.

Gredy- nesse to meat and drinke.

They that haue many cold humozs in their stomake/ let the same eat sal- ting rawe onyons wyth salte and course bzeade. Garlike doth also cōsume superfluous humozs in the stomacke / and helpeth it to digeste: wherefore

Cold hu- mours in the sto- make;



Of the homish apothecarye or homelye Physicke booke

it is good for labourers that drinke much water/and eate colde meates: it driueth awaye also the dropsey.

But if the stomack had ouermuch slimy humors in it/then oughte it be losed wyth Diacartami/ or pilles of iera picra. But if it hath ouermuch heat then purge it wyth Electuarium de sacro rosarium/ in the morninge / wyth a peasebryeth. And after two or thre houres geue him yet peasebryeth that is not salted nor sauoured/and let him walke / and not lye doune if he haue so muche strength. He maye also eate grene ginger agaynst a slimy stomake/ the same warmeth it/ and maketh digestion. Or els make a potage of yong Nettels/ thesame warmeth the stomake/ and consumeth euill humors in it/ and causeth good digestion. Grene Calmus doth lyke wise eaten in the morning and euening/ and purgeth the stomack.

But if it is in winter/ then eate in the morning and eueninge Anis seide vpon breade/ dipped in wyne/ thesame clenseth the stomak from slime/ and maketh good digestion. S. Thons berries called in Latine Berberis / slake thyrste/ specially that commeth of Colera or the gal/ and stoppe the sice/ and make appetite to eate and drinke: they be good for the quauering harte / refrayne vomitinge/ and are good eaten agaynst blisters or reed pustuls/ agaynst the pestilence/ specially when they are rype/ stamped and strayned through a cloth/ and sodden to the thynknesse of a pappe: kepe this through the whole yeare/ and take thereof a Walnut shell full at ones.

¶ When a man can not sweat/ or els sweateth ouermuche/ howe that maye be caused/ or refrayned.

Of swea  
tinge.



Cure.

Some men sweat muche/ and when they sweat not/ then are they euill disposed/ and fynde none other grefe nor disease annoyng the. This sweate must be wythstande / or els maketh it the membrs feable/ and dryeth hym wythoute his knowledge. He that doth so sweat/ be sure that it is a token that he is full of euill humors/ wher wyth he is chafed and warmed/ that he must nedes sweate. The same ought to be cured of thys wyse: he must be purged/ after that ye perceyue hys complexion: and when he is in purgynge/ make hym a bath/ to drawe furth suche humors of thys wyse:

Take a pounce of Gentiane rootes/ slyce them as small as grotes/ putte them into a litle bagge/ put thereto two vnces of salt/ and eyght quartes of water/ and let the Gentian be well sodden: and if thou nedest moze water/ take moze of the fyrste water. In thys bathe let him bath sixe houres in the morning fresh and fasting/ or accordyng as he can suffre it. And if he would gladly eate or drinke/ let him boldly eat a suppe/ and drinke ones / to make hym stronge. When he hath now bathed ynough/ then let him lye doune to bedde/ and rest or slepe well: and if a sweate came vpon him/ withoute procuringe/ that were very good for hym/ and that he might euen so rest or slepe a litle. Then let hym eate that/ wherto his minde standeth best/ whether it be Chekens or Pollets sodden or roasted/ Ryss potage and other good potages. He must be sober in eatinge and drynkinge/ lest he take a surffet / and the stomake be stopped/ whereof is caused a lothsomnesse to hys meat/ and conse-



consequently the yalow iayndes or other disease / for the whiche he nedeth not to bath any moze.

**C** Of sweatynge.

**O**ne maner of sweate is naturall/ the other vnnaturall. The naturall sweate commeth by it self / so that a man sweateth ouer all his bodye/ and se that his nethermost partes are warme/ and that his sweat is warm/ and that man wareth not faynte of it/ ye he resteth better after it/ and is lyghter than befoze. This is a token/ that that man hath many humoꝝ with in hym/ and that hys nature is so stronge/ that it can expell and dryue oute thesame humoꝝ/ and therfoze is sweatinge for suche one. They are also naturall sweates/ when a man goeth in hote houses that are not ouer whote/ and that man doth than beginne to sweate: or els when one batheth in waters that are not ouer hote / and that he beginneth then to sweate aboute the head and eyen. Thys ought not to be restrayned/ for it is wholesome. Or els is it a naturall sweate/ when a man laboureth measurablye/ and is not so soze chafed there wyth. All these are good and holsome/ for they driue awaye from man the superfluous humoꝝ.

Two maner of sweates naturall and vnnaturall.

The vnnaturall or euell sweate is it / that commeth towarde the eyenynge/ and is colde/ and waltereth only about the harte. The same though it be not good/ yet is it not so greatly to be wythstande. But when a man hath a greate disease or feblenesse/ and a colde sweate breaketh oute onely aboute the nose/ that is a very deadlye signe/ specially when the nolethylles open and close scarcely/ and the nose wareth sharpe.

Tokens of death.

But when he sweateth onely aboute the harte/ that is somtyme a token that a man is verve contrarpe to hys nature/ and that the heate is inwarde in hys bodye / and nature oute of frame / and the pories (whyche are the issues of the sweate) stopped / whereby nature is not stronge enough to dryue oute the sweate through the skynne. Besyde thys are those naturall sweates/ when men sweate muche euerye daye: and that cometh thereby/ that men haue ouermuche moystnesse or humoꝝ wythin the / and that must be abated then and letted.

These thynges cause to sweate wythoute daunger: The floures and herbe of Camomille/ or els Malwes/ putte them into a close tobb / and make a bath so/ that the vapor maye stryke by into the. And suche a bath is good for them/ that will not gladlye wet theyr fete. Lyke vertue also hath fenell/ Denyreal/ the floures of Hoppes/ Branck wysne the toppets of the floure/ Saluye or Sage wyth the floure/ Smalage/ and wild Clarye/ called other wyse Oculus Christi.

Things causyng to sweate

**C** A good bathe for them that haue taken colde.

Of thys wyse oughte they be bathed drye/ whyche haue taken colde/ before



Of the homish apothecarye or homely physick booke.

before they do bath in water: Take Bugwozte/Sauge/Fenel/Peuyreal/ of eche a hand full/chappe them small/and put them into two bagges/ seth them well/and make a sweating therewith w:en ye will bath. And when ye will bath/then wet a long cloth in colde lye/wringe it well oute/and tye it about thy head. Then put the water that the herbes haue ben sodden in/ into a tob/and set thy fete therein/as hote as ye can suffre it/and lay one of the bagges vnder you/and sitte thereon/ and laye the other vpon youre stomacke/retchynge doune tyll youre priuie membez:but looke ye bathe not to hote.

Floures  
caufyng  
to svveat

These floures cause sweatinge also: The floures of Almondes/Cheris/ Violets/Langedbeiff/Whyte poppy/Whyte lyllyes/Benes/Cocles/ great Malowes/oz Holy hockes/Silbertes/Wlewoyllyes/oz Appels. Of these floures maye ye seth some in water/to make a sweatinge bath/ oz els seth them in a bagge/and presse it well oute/and laye it as hote vpon your body as ye can suffre it/and tye an other bagge aboute thy fete/for that shall cause you to sweate so muche the soner and wythoute hurte.

Svveatig  
herbes  
hote of  
coplexiõ

These herbes solowynge are of warme complexion/and cause him that is colde of complexion to sweate lightly: Take Peuyreal/Lauender floures/Dustarde floures/Coussoppes/Sauge/Bugwozt/the floures of Cle-campane/the leaues of Lozel oz Baye /Selandine oz the floures of it/and fitches:all these/oz part of them maye ye seth in half water halfe wyne/ and mayest prouoke sweat therewith/as is sayde.

Herbes  
caufyng  
to svveat  
lightly.

These herbes cause to sweate lyghtely: Malowes/Holyhockes/Wyank- bysine/Houndes tonge/the rotes of whyte lillies / Longewozte growynge by Okentrees/Louage/Delitory of the wall/Millefoyle/the herbe of Wo- lettes/Lettis and the floures of Hathorne.

To svvet  
easily.

Thys solowynge causeth to sweate easily/nother nedeth a man to be co- uered therfore the more: Take the leaues and floures of Elder tre/ the lea- ues of Lilies/of eche two handfull/put the same vnder the patientes shites/ and let hym lye vpon hys back vpon the herbes/ if he fall a slepe there on/ he shall sweate.

An oint-  
mente to  
caufe to  
svveate.

Thys solowynge causeth to sweate also: Seth Nettels in oyle of nuttes/ anoynt hym well therewith at night/that it maye strike in through y skin/ and after hys slepe toward the morninge shal he fall in a sweate. Also if a ma taketh Rue oz herbe grace/Salt and vinegre/and rub the patientes hands inwardly/and the soles of his fete/whan he will go to bed/in the morninge after his slepe shall he fall to sweatinge.

Thys also causeth to sweate: Take a white and harde Dogges dounge/ braye and syft thesame through a cloth/of that take as muche as a Silberts shell can conteyne / putte to thesame as muche Detmeel as two egges can holde/and a dish full of Vinegre/and foure tymes as much water: make of thys a thynne broth/and geue it the patient to suppe to bedwarde / and he shall sweat continently:and that sweatinge is souerayne good for them that haue seruent heate/as in a pestilence oz seruent ague.

A bath  
to make  
fruitfull.

If ye will make a good naturall bath/that chafeth and warmeth well/ and warmeth also baren women/that they become fruytefull: Take thre quartes of the rootes of Sloes/oz sixe good handfulls/cut them small/and seth



seth them untill the water wareth reade: put thereto a pounce of Alumne/ and halfe a pounce of Brimstone beaten to pouder/ but lette these be put oz rped in a cloth.

We must knowe also/that if a woman were soze colde/ then take twoyse as manye rootes/nether must anye other water be putte thereto / then the same that is sodden wyth the thre foresayde thynges. It is good also to put the hande full of salte into the kettel where they are boyled. And she muste beware of takinge colde/and ble meates that warme.

If the man be colde of complexion / then muste he bath therein also / for the woman becommeth so muche the moze fruytefull: for when a man batheth wyth a baren woman / they ware so muche the moze abler/and she the moze fruytefull. It were good to take the foresayde rootes of Sloes/ as muche grene flaxe wyth the rootes chapped small / and bounde together in a bagge / and than laye that bagge behynde vpon the womannis backe/as warme as she can suffice it: and whan the bagge wareth colde/ to warme it agayne in the foresayde water/and laye it agayne to hys bodye in the bath. Thys muste be done ofte/for there wyth is hys matrice of mother chafed/and made apte to conceyue and be fruytefull.

**C**Howe a man maye be restozed agayne that hath lost hys strength by sycknesse.

**I**f a man were become verye weake and feable by reason of a longe sycknesse/euen that he semeth to be consumed/nether can he recouer / then take twentye olde cockes/dresse and dighte them as though they shoulde be eaten/seth them in the thyrde parte of a tonne of water/stampe them in a moztar/ so that the bones be al to byused and make a bath therewyth/and let hym bathe therein. When he hath bathed inough/laye him to bed / and reste.

Or els bath hym in Ferne or brake/for that restozeth y senowes to their former strength/and comforteth the patient. The Ferne ought to be chapped small/and put into a bagge/and to a meane basket ful/must ye take the thyrde parte of a tonne of water.

Thys bath folowynge is good for them that haue ben longe sycke/or whose mary in the bones is corrupt/or els their bloode in the veynes is corrupt and become noughte/ by reason of colde: for it is a stronge bath/and is the bath of Maister William of Wallis.

Take Sauge/Rue/Woymwoode/Betouye / Reed mynte / the rootes of Nettels/ Wylde Mergerum/ Mugworthe/ the herbe of Strawberyes / the seide of Nettels / Louage / Juniper/whereon are manye berries or cornes/of eche a hande full. Chappe all these small / and put them in two bagges / put to them halfe a pound of Bayeberyes / and a pounce of beaten Brimstone/parte them (I saye) into two bagges/ and seth them well in water / as muche as is conuenient / and bath thre dayes therein/nether putte anye moze water thereto / and bath in the morninge fastynge / so longe as ye can endure it. After that seth the other bagge also/

A restoz-  
ringe of  
mans na-  
turall  
strength

Another  
restozige  
bath.



also / and do as befoze : thesame strengtheth the lymmes / and geueth them  
tozce.

**C**A good drinke that strengtheth the hart and all the mem  
bres / if a man drinke halfe an egges shale full in  
the mozninge and eueninge / wyth as  
muche good wyne.

A drinke  
to stren-  
gthen a  
man.

**T**Ake the beste Aqua vite that ye can gette / take also a pece of fyne  
golde / make it gloynge whote ix. tymes / and quenche it agayne /  
the moze ye quenche it / the stronger wareth the water and bet-  
ter / put into thesame Aqua vite half a quarter of an vnce of saffro /  
and a quarter of an vnce of Cinamon both beaten / let them stand four day-  
es well stopped / and steare it euery Daye ones / but when thou wilt take it /  
then let it stande still vnstere / that it maye be clere. Thys water warmeth  
the colde stomacke / geueth strength to all the membes / speciall ye to aged  
folke / that haue ben ouerlonge sycke / whose strength is consumed : for it co-  
forteth and strengtheth the hart out of measur.

**C**Another drinke comfortinge the body and purginge.

A drinke  
cofortig  
the body

**T**Ake two vnces of Aqua vite / nisyng powder a quarter of an vnce / let  
them stande fourteen dayes / After that presse it out throughe a sylte / and  
take therof euermoze fastinge a quarter of an vnce wyth an vnce of wine.

But if ye will refreshe the body / then take a quarter of an vnce of iera pi  
cra / and laye it in Aqua vite as befoze / and drinke thereof fastinge thre dyo-  
pes / and take a litle in your hande / and put and rubbe it into your nose / and  
drawe the sent ther of by into your heade. The water of Buglosse dronken /  
is good for them that be sycke at the harte / or els the water stilled wyth an  
olde henne / thesame geue him to drinke that hath lpen long sycke / and is fe-  
ble : for it geueth hym good strength / and it must be taken in the moznyng  
and eueninge.

These meates strengthen well the foresayde diseased / namely / Hartes fe-  
te / Does fete / Bulles fete / or any ruder beastes fete. The elder these beastes  
be / the moze do they strengthen / and they must be sodden so long / till the bo-  
nes fall from the fleshe / and strowe beaten Saffron vpon them.

**C**Item a good bath and naturall / for it draweth furth euil  
heat / and strengtheneth well.

A bath  
to drav  
out euil  
heat and  
to stren-  
gthen.

**T**Ake Heeth or Lynge / Denyreal / Wormwood / Sauge / Fenel / of eche  
a handfull / put it into a bagge / and laye it into a kettel that it maye be  
thorow hote. And whan ye bathe / than sit vpon the bagge : howbeit ye nede  
not to put it agayne into the kettel / for the water should ware to stronge.

**C**A verye holsome confection to strengthen a diseased  
of the foresayd sycknesse.

Take



**T**ake the best Grapes that ye can get / putte them into a kettel / stampe them / and make wyne of them: seth that well aboute an houre / steare it / and strayne it through a copper strayner / after that strayne it through a syner strayner / and seth it agayne / that it ware as thicke as a thicke paype / and steare it tyll it be colde / cutte it than to small peces / and putte it into a pot that is glased / and then is it made redy. The staler it is / the better is it / and maye be eaten what tyme a man will.

A confecti-  
on to  
stréghé.

**H**owe mylcke and Rice sodden together / strengtheneth berye well / or els a thicke potage made of grene Parsely and fleshe / or els wyth Parselye and a good Henne's broth: thesame strengthen berye well: Lyke wyse doth the mary of Hertes / Koes or rudder beastes / drawen out of the bones / sodden and eaten.

Meates  
stréghé-  
ninge.

**I**f a man were wholly febled and abated / and coulde take no maner of sustenaunce / it were good for hym to drinke warme woman milke / or els to sucke a woman / speciallye in the moorning: thesame doth strengthen and comforte the harte very soze and all the membzes / and causeth good blood: But if he could eat fleshe dighted wyth the floures of Borage / that were a souerayne thyng.

Another  
to stren-  
gthen.

**O**r els take an olde Henne / let her be dressed as is conuenient / putte her into a pottel pot of tynne well closed or stopped / put a goblet of wyne there- to / and halfe a quarter of an vnce of beaten Saffron well beaten and steared wyth the wyne: sette the pottel pot in a kettel wyth water / and laye a stone or some weyghte byon the pottel pottes lydde / and let it seth two houres continuallye. Then looke whether the henne be fallen a sunder / for then is it inough: if not / lette it seth better. Thys sauoureth berye wel / and geueth great strength. If the henne be litle / putte so muche the lesse wyne and Saffron to it.

**I**f anye man hath lye long sycke / whereby he is warden colde / let hym take a hande full of Buglosse / and seth it well in a quarte of wyne / strayne that iuyce through a cloth / and drinke thereof in the moorninge and eueninge: thesame geueth naturall warmth / and comforteth the harte berye well.

**H**e that hath hys legges colde by reason of longe sycknesse or age / lette hym take halffe a bushel of Dotes / and seeth that well wyth two quartes of water / and one quarte of wyne / tyll it be halffe consumed / and ware browne in the kettel / steare it well / lest it burne. Putte thys into a softe sack or pilow bier / halfe an elle longe and broade / and wrappe hys legges and sete therein / as warme as he can suffre it: do thys in the moorninge and eueninge and none: of thys wyse maye he be chafed agayne in thye dayes / and wythout daunger.

A Stouig  
or bathig  
of colde  
legges.

**O**f all accidentes of the Lyuer.



Any diseases come from the Lyuer / as Stopping Rottinge / Inflammation / the Balow jaundis / the Dropsy commeth also there by / that the Lyuer can not digest / and that bloode that she should sende

Diseases  
caused  
by the  
lyuer.



sende into the membres/ is turned to water: the membres are out of theyr frame/ and haue no due operacion/ by reason of the Lyuers disease/ that is/ that the veynes comminge from the lyuer to the stomacke / do geue euill heate: the same heate dryeth or seereth the stomacke/ so that he getteth luste to drinke colde water/ and that causeth the stomacke to digest euill/ and causeth dropsey. For the lust of colde water/ weakeneth the digestion wholye/ and the bloode that the lyuer shoulde sende to the vynes / is mixte wyth cold water/ by reason of the indigestion/ and so is parted through out al the membres/ and therof swelleth man/ and getteth the dropsey.

Of the Splene.

Other wyse commeth thys disease of the Splene/ that it can not digest the substaunce / whyche the Lyuer hath ministred and sent to hym / and that is Colera nigra: the same bloode dothe mixe it selfe farther into the other membres/ and thereof swelleth a man.

Of the kidneyes.

Somtyme is it occasioned of the kydneyes/ or that a man bledth to muche at the nose/ or somtyme that a man is to muche bounde in hys bellye / and can haue no sieges.

Somtyme of superfluous bloode/ whyche lyeth hardened and vndigested in the lyuer / the same doth mixe it selfe into all the membres / and causeth them to swell.

Remedy for the lyuer.

He that is diseased in the Lyuer/ helpe hym of thys wyse: Let hym beware of all meates chafynge or whote of complexion: for chafynge meates to scaulde the lyuer / and bringe it oute of hys complexion. Wherefore it is requisyte to set the Lyuer agayne into hys former digestiue power/ wyth medicines competent to it: that is / that he be purged of Colera/ Blood/ and black Colera. It is reason and requisyte in all diseases/ to mollifye the disease/ wyth thys syrop or confection/ before a purgation be ministred to hym.

A confection to mollifye diseases.

Take the rootes of fenel/ Berceleye/ of eche a handfull: the herbe and rootes of Malwozte and Valeriane/ of eche an vnce: the sedes of fenel and Anis of eche halfe an vnce: water two or thre quartes. Bruise the rootes/ and let them all stande stypinge a nyghte/ and geue the pacient to drinke there of in the moynynge and euenynge/ at euerye tyme thre vnces / mixte wyth water of the floures of Elden or Boure tre / and after that purge hym wyth Dia prunis laxatiuo/ an vnce at ones/ and that shoulde be ministred to hym after hys fyrste slepe/ and he maye slepe safely there vpon.

Item to purge one easely/ wythout daunger/ that hath a hoate disease/ in a chafed Lyuer of a whote ague or other disease / geue hym in the moynynge halfe an vnce of Electuarium de succo rosarum/ thre quarters of an vnce Cassie fistule extracte / water of Endiue/ the water of Colander or Haydens heyre/ of eche an vnce and an halfe: mixe them together / and geue hym it in the moynynge/ but he maye not slepe there vpon.

Geue hym for a confortatiue Diarrhodon abbatis.

Malwozt dronken refrayneth the waterish moysture in the bellye.

Nothyng is better in the worlde for the Dropsey / then to drinke the iuyce of Blew lillies rootes an vnce or an halfe/ wyth two vnces of whay: or els the roote sodden wyth wyne / and droncke in the euenynge and moynynge



nyngge/thesame enlargeth the brest/and taketh awaye fetching of the bresth  
 wyth payne/wherwyth they that haue the Dropsy/are payned.

**C** Of the yalow iaundis.

**I**ctericia is the yalow Jaundis/and alteracion of þ naturall coloz of the  
 skinne into a yalow colour. Thesame commeth somtyme from the Ly-  
 uer / somtyme from the Galle/ somtyme from the Splene. The iaundis  
 commynge from the Lyuer/is caused two wayes: ether by mistemperat-  
 nesse of heate/or by stoppyng in the lyuer. The iaundis caused by mistem-  
 perance of heate/ is of two sortes: somtyme wyth apostemacion/ som-  
 tyme wythoute apostemacion. But if the iaundis commeth by a waysting  
 wyth apostemacion/then are the signes in a man strengthynge/ trembling  
 and a payne in the ryghte syde / a consumpcion of the whole bodye / and  
 minishynge of the strengthe and the digestion/ the water is as reade as  
 bloode.

Of the  
 yalouue  
 laundis  
 and the  
 causes  
 thereof.

The iaundis wythoute apostemacion hath no consumpcion / streyn-  
 gthynge/ noz tremblynge / and they haue also the commune token of ya-  
 lownesse in theyr eyes/ the face yalowe/ pale or grene/ the water reade and  
 bloodye.

fyyste ought medicinẽ to be geuen for the apostemacion/ if the iaundis  
 is wyth an apostemacion/ that it be fyyste taken awaye/ after that shalbe ta-  
 ken awaye the waystinge comning by the heate.

**C** A true medicine for the Jaundis.

**T**ake a handfull of Cherye leaues / seeth them in a pinte of milcke/ that  
 it boyle well/ strayne it/ and dryncke a good draught thereof to bedde-  
 warde and in the mornynge fastynge/ and the iaundis shall auoyde from  
 you by siege. Or els drinke in the mornynge and euenyng thys solowynge:  
 Take the wood of Berberis/ pylle the vpper shell wyth the leaues from it/  
 and take the seconde shell that is yelowe: putte thereof as muche as a wal-  
 nut in a cloth/ and seeth it wyth a pinte of water/ that it be well boyled/ and  
 let it coole/ and then drinke it. This hath ben experimented/ put thereof also  
 in thy drinke.

**C** Agaynst the desperate iaundis.

**T**ake two handfull of the roote of blewe Lilies/ cutte them small / and  
 seeth them in thre quartes of water foure houres longe: and when he  
 will go to bed/ wett a fyne shete therein/ that it be well wett/ folde it toge-  
 ther/ and wynde it all ouer and ouer the pacientes body/ euen the head al-  
 so/ when he goeth to bed. If he sweate/ then draweth the iaundis into the  
 shete/ and wareth yalowe.

Bym that the yalow iaundis taketh/ is wel percepued by hys eyes/ han-  
 des/ soles of the fete/ and the yalow colour of the whole bodye.

e ij

**C** Agaynst



¶ Agaynst the iaundis that is rooted.

**T**ake Celidony both the herbe and roote/chappe it smal/and when ye haue a pottel thereof seeth it in water/and let it be well couered / that no vapoꝝ maye go oute / and make therewyth a sweetyng bath/and if ye sweate well the iaundis shall auoyde by it.

¶ Another true and hurtlesse science for the iaundis.

**T**ake the seide of Alcolie oz Accolie beaten to pouder/a quarter of an vnce/put thereto beaten saffron a peny weyght/ and an vnce of vinegre/ and two vnces of water of Celidony / steare them well together: thesame shoulde be dzonken fastyng or to bedwarde/and drinke not after it. The same driueth out the iaundis by the vyne harmelesse. In the moꝝnyng draughte putte suger that maketh it good. It maye also be mixte wyth as muche Southisteen water/as maye be dzoncke at ones: or take the floure of Cichoꝝe and rootes/and seth them in half wyne/halfe water/and drinke therof fastyng/and at euen.

¶ Yet another medicine for the iaundis that is rooted/oz els hath infect the eyes and skinne.

**T**ake the herbe of koles/burne it to ashes / and of them make a lye/and wash thy there wyth: wet also a cloth therein/and winde it warme about thy heade to bedwarde:do this eight dayes continually/ and the iaundis shalbe drawn into the cloth through the heade.

¶ Another true medicine for the iaundis.

**E**at the carnels of Peaches small / put vinegre thereto/ so muche that it wase a thynne broth/drinke that what tyme ye will/ & specially fasting/oz to bedwarde/but ye maye not drinke after it: that breaketh the iaundis/lyke wyse do the carnels of wild Almondcs.

Iaundis  
vvith  
cof  
tifnesse.

**I**f one had the iaundis/and were so bounde in hys belly/ that he coulde haue no sieges / then make him thys solutoꝝe. Marke whether he haue a heate / then geue hym to bedwarde halfe an vnce of Viol syꝝop/wyth as muche colde water/and geue hym in the moꝝnyng halfe an vnce of Elettuarium de succo rosarum / tempered wyth a warme Hennes broth/oz a broth of Calues fleshe/oz els a broth of whyte Peasen/and let him drinke a good draught after that.

But if the heate noꝝ bitternesse wold go awaye/ then geue hym fasting a quarter of an vnce of Rebarbara/wyth an vnce and an halfe of water of Houlberrys/and the next daye let hym blood in the Lpuer beyne/ and let hym beware of all meates that warme. Geue hym somtyme warme water into hys mouth/to washe it there wyth/and afterward cold water/ to rensche it:do thys in the moꝝnyng/and let hym wese his handes lyke wyse. Or els let him drinke distilled water of Hertes tounge/oz the herbe sodden in water/



water, thesame is good dronken agaynst the iaundes/for the heat of the ly-  
uer. Or els take the powder of Ancolpe sede/and beaten saffron/ of eche a pe-  
ny weight/and halfe an egges shale full of wyne/and as much water/ and  
as much vineg: e: mixe these v. together/and drinke that to bedward/ and  
in the mozning fastinge: thys helpeth very well/and is experimented.

**C**A good powder for the iaundis.

**T**ake the skinn of a Hennes mawe/washe it sayre wyth wyne/drye it/  
and make it to powder. And when thou wilt ryle from the bozde or sup  
per/then suppe a pece of bread in wyne/and put of that powder thereon / and  
eat it to bedwarde/and in the mozning fastinge: thys is a souerayne thing  
for the iaundis in the stomak.

Or els take earth wormes so much as halfe a walnutt/cut them small/  
and braye them wyth a litle wine or water/so that ye may swallow it: drin-  
ke the same fasting/and hold a slyce of bread tosted with salt warme befoze  
thy mouth/and drinke Endiue water therebpon: mixe wine also and wa-  
ter of Endiue together/and drinke that to bedward.

He that hath the iaundis vpon the tounge/or that his tounge were drye or  
hote/let him take Syllium/that is to saye fleewort/as great as a silbert/  
let him put it in a fyne cloth/and laye it in warme water thye houres long:  
after that let him strake hys tounge therwyth other wyhyles / thesame dra-  
weth out the euill heate/cooleth the tounge / and taketh awaye the bitter-  
nesse. Lyke wyse doth Sauge layde in colde water/and layeth alwaye a  
freshe leafe thereof on it. A Plantayne leafe layd in colde water/and so laid  
wett vpon the tounge/do lyke wyse: for it cooleth the mouth/ and taketh a-  
waye the bitterness. But if it were winter/and ye could not haue the her-  
bes: then take litle flynte stones/laye them in water/and do as is sayde be-  
foze.

He that hath the iaundis so feruently and soze/that he can nether tyste  
nor drinke wyne or good drinke: let thesame drinke Barley water at all ty-  
mes/for that alayeth the heate of the iaundis and gall/and nourisheth wel.  
And if he can eat no meate/ yet let him eat a pappe of Barly sodden wyth  
water and butter/and let hym vse that/ vntill he can eat other meate: and  
let hym drinke also water of Lillies/or Jfop/or Buglosse.

There is an herbe called Herbe of iaundis/it is so right grene as grasse/  
and hath a longe stalke/and longe leaues/fashioned lyke Esula/saue that it  
hath no milcke/ as Esula doth. Of thys herbe take a hand full/and a quart  
of water/ seth them well: of thys water let the patient drinke in the mozning  
and eueninge/and temper hys drinke therewyth: thesame breaketh and dri-  
ueth awaye the iaundis soze wythout grefe/so that it is percepued in the v-  
rine. Or els take the sede of Ancolpe or Accolpe the weight of twinty whea-  
ten cornes/mixt wyth two egges shales full wyne/drinke thesame fastinge  
in the mozninge/and as much to bedwarde: thesame driueth the iaundis  
strayghtwaye from you in the vyne.

If the iaundis were rotted in a man/and had therewyth heat/ thyrste &  
a sicche/then take his shyfte or smoke/and wett it in his oune vyne or cham-  
berlye



Of the homish apothecary or homely physick booke

brethe/wringe it well out/put it on hym agayne/laye him agayne to bedde/  
and couer him warme:then draweth the iaundis out into his shyrt or smo-  
ke/and his sain and smoke shalbe as yelow as a quenche:and this must he  
do thysle.Thys maye be done also/if the lyuer were inflamed.

It is good also for the iaundis/to strake the weast of the handes verye  
well wyth warme wyne/in the morning/at none, and eueninge: for it dra-  
weth the iaundis from the stomake.

¶ Of the diseases of the Lyuer.

¶ Of inflamacion of the Liuer.

Inflama-  
ciõ of the  
lyuer.

Somtyme is the Lyuer diseased of hys oune faute or vice: somtyme also  
by other membez. when it is diseased of it selfe/that is somtyme of heat  
or colde/somtyme of superfluous moysture/or els of drynesse or droughte/  
where of the lyuer and bladder get great hurte. When it is so diseased/then  
let the patiente at the lyuer beyne in the arme:or els lette hym bloode in the  
small toe of the ryghte foote. But if he hath eaten/then lette hym blood by  
the litle finger vpon the hande/and geue hym to drinke barley water. Let  
hym eate no fleshe/nor chafynge or inflamyng meate/no salte meate/none  
olde baken breade/no egges/nor none vndigestible meates.

¶ A good powder for the hote lyuer/hote stomake  
and for the hote ague.

A pou-  
der for  
inuarde  
heate.



Take fyue vnces of beaten or grounde barlye/mixte wyth Endiue  
water/put thereto an vnce and an halfe beaten Coriander/stiped  
before in Vinegre/and a quarter of an vnce of Anis sede beaten/  
foure vnces of suger:the same must be eaten wyth breade/dipped  
in wyne in the morninge fastinge/after meate/and to bedwarde:it caueth  
also an appetite.

We maye geue him also confect of Cherries in the morninge/ and let him  
fast thereon sixe houres.Geue him Sozel iuyce to drinke/thesame cooleth/  
and alayeth the heat of the lyuer and thysle/ or els geue hym water dis-  
telled of Sozell/thesame cooleth and alayeth the thysle wythoute daun-  
ger.

¶ When the Lyuer is inflamed.

Inflama-  
ciõ of the  
liuer and  
the reme-  
dy ther-  
of.



When the lyuer is inflammed/ take Dken leaues/make thereof  
square pyllous/ as greate as a heade/ and laye one to the ryghte  
syde:and when thesame wareth hote/take it awaye/ and laye an  
other that is freshe thereon.Thys maye ye do day and nyght/and  
that draweth the euell heate out/cooleth the lyuer naturally. Or els wett a  
cannefas in Endiue water/wringe it out/and laye it vpon the lyuer. Eate  
also the Lyuerwozte that groweth in moystye marishes or standinge wa-  
ters/ and drinke of it. We muste beware of anger and sorowe/ and  
when



When ye will eat or take of refection/then rubbe youre tounge and tethe/ and after that washe them well wyth cold water. In the moorning/ none and eueninge set youre fete in warme water and warme them therein: after that put them sodenly in colde water/and then laye you doune with the soles of your fete vncovered/ for then draweth the euill heate after the cold/ and comforteth you.

He that hath a diseased lyuer of a colde complexion can eat muche better/ then he that is diseased of a warme complexion/ & yet can not he digeste it. He hath greate stiches in hys ryght syde/ and hys face chaungeth soze: his lippes and tounge waxe whyte/ and he wareth pale vnder hys eyen / hys blood minisheth/ his vyne is pale/ clere or whyte/ and a litle scomminge. It is good to purge thesame wyth Rebarbara/ and to anoynte hys lyuer with oyle of Rardus/ and oyle of Dyll/ of lyke quantitie. Or els geue hym to eat rapfins/ and suche meates as chafe hym: but let hym beware of swete meates/ for they hurt the lyuer and splene. Sette hys fete also in warme water/ wherein Camomille is sodden/ let him warme them well therein/ and beware for takinge colde: for that doth hurte.

Marke  
thys.

Wormwoode in meate cōforteth and warmeth the stomake and liuer/ and causeth lust to eat/ it healeth also the stoppinge of the liuer/ as in the yallowe iaundis and Dropsye. For thys vse maye ye dye it/ make it to pouder/ and eat thereof in the morning/ at none and at eueninge/ at euery tyme so muche as a chest nutt. Lette hym eat Rice potage / and Ciche peasen iōdden/ that the nuske be taken awaye. Lette hym also eat the broth of a pollet/ wherein whyte breade is stiped.

Somtime is the liuer diseased of ouermuch moystnes/ thesame doth his Splene swell/ & his vyne wareth as whyte and clere as water/ he hath also payne in hys loynes/ and specially in the left syde: he is not a thyrst/ he is he-  
up minded/ his stomake wambleth by reason of stopping of hys lyuer.

Liuier di-  
feased of  
ouermu-  
ch moist-  
nesse and  
the tokes  
of it.

Somtime is the lyuer stopped by reason of dnye blood/ whyche can not flowe nor haue course through the other beyues/ as it should do: because of hys grosnesse and thychnesse.

It is stopped also by other humoze / that are grosse and slymye/ of the whych it hath gotten theyr nature and qualitey.

Somtime is the lyuer stopped by reason any member hath not his due course/ because it is cut of or mamed/ & the bloode passinge through thesame from the lyuer/ is stopped/ and so remayneth it in the lyuer. Those that be so diseased/ ought ye to purge wyth pilles of Jera picra/ and let him blood in y liuer beyne in the arme: and after eight dayes/ bpon y right hande betwene the litle finger and the nexte/ and geue him to eat meates that coole/ & drinke small drinke. He ought also at the fyrst to be let blood in the Median in the arme/ and geue him to eat suger of Roses.

**C** Somtime is the lyuer of a woman stopped/ when hys floures drawe bywarde / befoze it is due season.



He that is in suche a case/ that hys liuer is stopped/ because hys floures are stayed befoze tyme conueniente/ thesame oughte to be lette  
e iij bloode



Of the homish apot. ecarje or homelye Physicke booke

blood continently at both the fete/ and to purge her all maner of wayes/ as it perteyneth women/ whose floures are stopped/ as it is shewed hereafter. Geue hyr pilles of iera picra/ the fyrst night thre/ the seconde night fyue / the thyrde night seuen: this is the best receipt for them/ for they purge hyr well. And thys shoulde be ministrred to them furthwyth: for if it be delayed / then is it greuous to ayde them/ whych neuerthelesse is easye at the fyrste.

¶ Of Apostemation of the Liuer.

Aposte-  
matio of  
the liuer



Somtyme groweth an aposteme in the Lyuer/ by reason a man is fallen/ beaten or striken vpon it: somtyme because a moysture is gathered in it: somtyme of an euill heate/ that is gathered in the stomake of vndigested meates.

The diseases or apostemes of the liuer/ are somtyme vpon it/ and then riseth a swellinge vpon the lyuer. But when the apostemacion is vnder the lyuer/ then getteth a man great payne in the ryght syde: and thys is farther knowen thereby/ that when he eateth/ he wareth cold/ or els when he draweth hys bryth/ that doth greue hym betwene the shulders and liuer.

If the apostemacion commeth of heate / then hath the patiente a soze ague and great thyrste/ and his toungue is at the fyrst reade/ and afterwaide black: and it that goeth from hym is fyrst Colera/ and becommeth grene after that.

¶ A good drinke for the Lyuer/ howsoeuer he is diseased.

Cure of  
the liuer  
vvith dri-  
kes and  
other-  
vvysse.



Take foure rootes of Cicozy/ but if they are greate/ take but twayne/ washe them clene/ cut of the herbe/ seth them in a quarte of water/ vntyll the thyrde part be sodden in/ or a litle lesse. Let the same water coole/ and drinke it fastinge/ howsoeuer ye will: yet not to muche at ones: the same doth purge the lyuer/ and healeth also.

But if the disease is vnder the lyuer/ then geue him also pilles of Iera picra/ and take hede/ lest the apostemacion waxe harde. If it wareth to hard/ it can be remedyed wyth no medicine/ for the droopsey foloweth it. Yet are some thynges/ where wyth it maye be holpen/ that are/ Liuer wort and the iuyce of Smalage/ sodden in wyne or water/ if he hath no greate heate. If the apostemacion is comme of heate/ then geue hym to drinke the iuyce of Fenel/ the iuyce of Smalage/ oyle of Almondes wyth Drizacara. If the apostemacion is come of a fall or brusynge/ then geue the patiente a quarter of an vnce of Rebarbara wyth milke.

He that hath is lyuer fauty or vnclene/ let hym take Santali wood/ Eudiu water and Cheruel water of eche an vnce and an halfe/ mixe them together/ and parte it in thre portions/ and drinke therof thre morninges fastinge / at eche tyme one portion/ and he shalbe whole/ and it is experimnted and proued.

¶ Of diseases of the Lyghtes or Lunges.

Of euill



**O**f euill and corrupt ayer/that a man hath drawen into him/ come diseases into the Lightes/and be so feruent/ that a man dyeth thereof. Diseases of the lightes or lunges.  
 For the lunge or lightes lyeth vpon the harte/and geueth ayer to the harte: and when the corrupt or venemous ayer commeth to the harte/ it infecteth it/and causeth otherwhyles the death of a man.

Somtymes also fortuneth a man to haue an aposteme in the lightes/ whereof is caused another to disease/called Asthma/whē the bryeth is short/ Asthma.  
 & that by reason the condutes of the lightes are stopped. Somtyme also getteth a man a disease in his lightes or poulme/that he is costumed to eat vnaturall and vnkinde meates/as fruytes/soure and salt meates.

Such diseased must be kept from all meates/that are not good of digestion/and from soure or salt meates. Also from al maner of fruyte/excepte rayshnes and plumines:for they coole and lose the belly. Let him absteyne from Pigeons or Doves/and from all maner of foule that dwelleth in waters:for they are euill of digestion.

For the disease of the poulmon or lyghtes/make thys playster: Take the A playster for diseases of the lightes.  
 crowne of whyte bread thre vnces / Terpentine two vnces/ Anise two vnces/ Cumine thre vnces/Hony foure vnces: all these seth in whyte wyne/let them seth/vntill the wyne is neare hand sodden awaye:make a playster hereof/and laye it vpon his poulmon/as warme as he can suffre it/ and the payne shalbe swaged. Thesame playster is good also layde vpon other griefes/and it is good also for the bryeth.

If the disease of the lyghtes were come vpon one of a stinkinge or venemous ayer/then must ye geue him within thre dayes a purgation/namelye thre morninges the one after the other a penyweyght of fyne Tyriacke in a draught of warme wyne. After þ anoynte him wyth thys salve: Take Terpentine/Aqua vite/of ech an vnce/Dialthea thre quarters of an vnce: mixe these together/and strake it vpon his brest. He that hath this disease/it is necessary that he be continually holpen/for he might lightly dye of the infection. Thys drinke folowynge is a speciall medicine for hym euery morninge and euenynge taken two vnces. Take Licoris an vnce and an halfe / Brake of the wall an vnce/the middest pyll or shell of Ground pyne called in Latine Chamopitis thre quarters of an vnce/Figges/Rayns/ sede of Maloues/of eche thre quarters of an vnce/Mayden heyre/Flope of eche a handfull/Barly an vnce/water a pottel:Braye them that are to be brayed/ & seth them with the water/that the water be sodden awaye two finger bredth/then let it stand so al night/and in the morninge strayne it/ and then drinke therof as is sayde before.

Item they þ consume soze/whose eyes ware depe in their heades/ they cough much/and haue payne in the left syde/and about the brest/then may ye helpe of this wyse: Geue them Diapenidion or Diagrarrantum/ & make them thys drinke: Take thre vnces of Licorise/Anis sede/and Flope/of eche a handfull/seth these all in a quarte of water/strayne it through a cloth/and put thereto at the left halfe an vnce/or thre quarters of an vnce of Suger. Marke also whether they haue any heate/for then geue them mylk to drinke. Make them also suppositories of honye and salte. If they cough & theyr blood be euill/then let them bloude vpon the hande or in the arme.

Theis



They meates maye be hogges fete/chykins/motton/newe baken breade/  
and stale drinckes.

Item when a man can not well drawe hys bryth/ then help him of this  
wyse: Take Syropum de Sticados foure vnces/ Syropum de Calamen-  
ta/ and Syropum de Hyslopo/ of eche two vnces/ mixe them together and  
use it.

**C**A good barley water for all diseases of the  
Poulmon or Lyghtes.

A special  
barly wa-  
ter for  
many di-  
seases.

**T**ake halfe a pounce of fayre Barly/ a gallon of water/ halfe an vnce  
of Licorise/ Fenel seide/ Violettes/ Parsely seide/ of eche a quarter of  
an vnce/ Read roses a quarter of an vnce/ Dye Ilopo/ and Sauge  
of eche a penyweyghte/ syre leaues of Hartes tounge/ a quarter of  
an vnce of Figges or Baylins: seeth all these in a newe pottle/ that the wa-  
ter be sodden awaye two finger bredth/ and sette the pottle in colde water/  
and then strayne the cleve from it/ and drincke it. The same cooleth the ly-  
uer and all the membes/ driueth awaye all euill heate/ slaketh thyrste/ cau-  
seth to caste out muche/ purgeth the lightes/ the spleine and the kidneys/ the  
bladder/ and causeth to make well water/ & is specially good for all agues/  
that come of heate.

**C**Howe to helpe a man that hath a disease or a stiche in  
hys syde/ or an euell spleine/ or an aposteme wyth  
in vpon hys rybbes.

Payne or  
stiche in  
the syde  
and the  
tokens  
of it.

**P**ayne in the syde cometh of euill stinkinge moystnesse/ whych cau-  
seth an imposteme in the left syde vpon the ribbes. If the aposteme  
cometh vpon the ribbes/ then dyeth a man lyghtely wythin thre  
dayes of the stenche of the aposteme/ strikinge to the harte / wyth-  
out a speedy remedy be sought. First ought he to be well letten blood in the  
Median in the right arme: and if the aposteme is in the ryght syde / the ou-  
ght he to be letten bloode in the left arme. And befoze all is it to be knowen  
sayeth Galen/ whereby the aposteme is occasioned/ afoze ye minstre ought  
to hym/ and also in whych syde the disease is. If it is in the ryght syde/ then  
cometh it of the lyuer: If it is in the left syde/ then cometh it of the spleine:  
and therfoze haue Hipocrates and Auicenna sayd/ that he that hath this di-  
sease/ shoulde be letten blood in great quantite/ after that hys strength is.

If the disease is in the left syde/ than doth hys harte shake and beat/ and  
hath great payne in hys left syde/ handes and fete are colde/ payne in the  
reynes/ strong and feruent agues/ and great stichynge when the ague com-  
meth vpon hym: the disease is come of flegma and black Colera.

But if the disease is in the right syde/ then cometh it of the lyuer and of  
superfluous bloode/ and therefore is it requisite to minishe a greate Deale of  
the patientes blood at the begynnynge/ after that he hath strength. And he  
that hath thys disease/ the same hath febres acutas/ and great payne in the  
fozheade/ and all his membes do ake. He hath also in hys slepe many ima-  
gina-



ginacions and dreames/ and thyrsteth: all swete meates are contrarye to hym/ and listeth after soure meates and eger/ he hath also great heate in the lyuer. His face and eyes also are reade/ hys nose continuallye sharpe and seere or drye: the second daye after that the disease leaueth hym/ than chaungeth hys face/ and the nayles of hys fingers become whyte. These foresayde tokens are not good/ for they signifye the death of the patiente wythin the dayes. If the patient in the beginning of thys disease doth list to drynke wyne/ then ought the Physicion to beware how to counsel hym.

When a man hath a stich in hys syde/ then geue hym to drynke water of *Horius diabolij* (that is an herbe/ whose roote is as it were bitten of) ether distilled or sodden. Lyke wise also doth Saffron dronke. Or els take hony & milke of a Cowe of eche halfe a pinte/ let the be wel warmed together/ wet a linnen cloth of halfe an elle longe and broade therein/ and laye it so warm therevpon/ and the stiche will strayght waye be alayed.

Howbeit I haue alwaye put thereto wheaten meel thre quarters of an vnce/ and two penny weyght of beaten saffron/ straked vpon the cloth/ and layd warme vpon it lyke a playster. But in som tyme I laye the leaues of whyte Horehunde/ chapped small/ and put in a bagge/ sodden in milke/ pressed out/ and layed warme vpon the syde/ the same swaged it. I haue som tyme also bled it seere.

Or els take a sone linnen cloth/ and folde it so/ that it be a spanne long/ wet it in the patients vyne/ whyle she is yet warme/ presse it oute a litle for droppinge/ and laye it where the stiche is. And when it is drye/ then wett it agayne therein: the same draweth the humours oute/ and alayeth the stiche furth wyth. Though thys science doth not so wholye ayde/ yet doth it not hurte/ though it were a woman in chyldes bedde. Or els take a colde sinte stone or paving stone and holde it vpon the soze place/ and the blood draweth back/ and the patiente is healed.

The barkes of an *Althe* tree/ sodden in wyne/ and droncken of hym that hath a harde splene/ the same doth weaken it wythout doute: Thys may ye proue of thys wyse: Geue a swyne the same barkes to eate nyne dayes one after the other/ and when it is slayne/ loke after the splene/ and ye shall not fynde it halfe.

He that hath payne in hys syde/ let him take a kake of beaten *Linesede*/ seth it in water/ and wet a linnen cloth therein/ and laye it warm vpon the syde/ and it shall sayde strayght waye. When a man hath a payne in hys syde/ and speciallye in the left syde/ then take a quarte of whyte wyne/ the sixte parte of a quarte of honye/ a hande full of *Percely*/ or els two vnces of the sedge thereof: seeth the same in a newe pott/ the sixte parte awaye/ geue hym the same to drynke when it wareth colde/ both in the morninge and eueninge/ and he shall ware whole doutlesse. Or els if a man hath greates stiches and payne in hys syde/ I toke halfe a pounce of milcke/ two vnces of honye/ an vnce of wheaten meel/ a penyworth of Saffron/ and layde it warme thereon.

¶ Of all diseases of the bellye/ and hys partes annexed.

Anig



**A**ns sede/howsoeuer it is vsed/driueth out windes/that be strayenge in the guttes/and combre the stomake/and chase the lyuer: it maketh also good digestion/and is good agaynst belkinge or breakinge by of soure windes/of a colde and vndigested stomacke.

If any person/ether man or woman had a grepinge in hys guttes/specially the frettinge in the great guttes/and he or she were poore: let him take a litle waxe candle/and make thereof a tapers byright/vpon a pece of vapiere/the bignes of a groate/ festened or clyued vpon the belly/and lightened/and a litle glasse set thereon:thesame draweth the payne to it. Or els take a bondel of rawe hempe threde/and seth it in water where are manye ashes/and laye it so warme vpon the belly.

If ye haue no hempe threde/then do as I did when I was called by a woman that was at the poynt of traуaykinge/and had so greate payne in her bellye/that she chyld lept by and doune/so that all they that were aboute her/were astonnyed/nether durst anie man minister oughte to her: I bande both her legges aboute the kne hard and faste wyth a bande/and let it so alwaye as she laye/and then losed it agayne a litle space/and band it agayne so oft/tyll the payne was holly taken awaye.

Ruicenna sayth/that a man maye well drinke hote water in Colica passide/that is grepinge in the great guttes/ and also when the splene ryseth and swelleth.

If any man were mistempered and hard in hys body/nother could make water/then take two hand full of wormwood/cut it small/ and put it in a bagge a quarter of an elle longe and brode/seth the same in halfe water/halfe wyne/strayne it out a litle/that it droppe not/laye it vpon his body as warme as he can suffre it halfe an houre longe/and let hym eat twelue carnels of Peaches. And when the bagge wareth colde/then let him warme it agayne in the former water and wyne/and thys shal he do in the morning/at none/and in the eueninge:of thys wyse shal the mistemperaunce of the bodye and hardnesse be alayed/and he shall well make water.

Or els take bryanne and water Cresses/of eche alyke/aboute two quartes/chappe the water cresses very small /make a bagge large a quarter of an elle/and as longe/that it maye well reche about your loynes/then putte the water cresses and bryanne therein/steare them wel/lest they cluster/seth it well in a kettel wyth water / anoynte the loynes wyth Olyue butter/or other butter so bigge as an egge/ and it that is left of the butter/laye vpon the navel/and couer it wyth a litle dishe:then presse the backe a litle out/lest it droppe/and winde it about the patient as warme as he can suffre it: do thys in the morninge/at none/and to bedwarde/let it lye an houre or moze at euery tyme/after that he is stronge and can suffre it. Lette hym lye vpon hys backe for the most parte/for that mollifieth the body well/taketh away the mistempering and the payne/and causeth to make well water: but before any thyng loke he haue sieges.

Dryenes  
of the di-  
gestion.

Somtyme doth it fortune also nature to become so drye and seere / that the meate can not boyde for greate drought/wherof he hath so great payn/that he euen swelleth. If the disease is of a swellinge / that shall ye knowe thereby/that he is swollen and hath payne/so that he can nether nighte nor  
daye



Daye haue anye rest/ but crieth continually. Thesame maye ye helpe of thys  
 oyle: Take Cotton/ olde oz stale butter. vinegre/ salt/ of eche thre vnces: put  
 thesame in a panne/ & stere them together/ seth them without burninge/ vn-  
 till they ware a litle thicke: then take a fynt oz thyeck wollen cloth/ vpon the  
 same sowe a pece of fustein oz other linnen cloth/ and thereon strake this for-  
 sayd confection. And when the pacient doth demande it/ oz hath nede of it/  
 then warme it by the fyre/ and anoynte hym well wyth oyle of Camomille  
 and oyle of Lilpe well warmed/ wher he hath the greatest payne/ and then  
 laye the playster thereon as warme as he can suffre it. This shall ye do in y  
 mozninge/ at none and eueninge/ and it shall ease him both of the swellynge  
 and payne. Marke also/ that if there be to litle salue vpon the playster / then  
 strake more thereon/ oz eis if it fall of wyth the warmth: for she oughte to be  
 a finger thicke at the least. It were good also he dyd bath in water/ where-  
 in a basket ful of Malowes are sodden/ as warme as he can suffre it/ and ye  
 muste take hede that he haue good sieges/ and geue him to eate meates of  
 light digestion/ as are shepe oz calues heades/ chekings/ and such lyke. But if  
 he can haue no sieges. then geue him a quarter of an vnce of Electuariū ro-  
 sarum/ wyth the weyght of fyue barley cornes of Diagridion: mire the well  
 together with warme wyne/ & geue him it befoze daye/ if he will/ lette hym  
 drinke agayne herebpon: and if he can/ let him walke vpon his drinke / for  
 that is good: if not/ let him beware of slepe. And if he cā haue no sieges ther-  
 of/ then be sure/ that he is bounde and swollen wythin/ and therefore muste  
 he be holpen strayghtwaye with suppositoies of Allume: but if they wil not  
 helpe/ then set him a clister therwith: Take milke and halfe an vnce of frā-  
 kincense/ put thesame into a new pot/ wherein are put hote koles: put thesa-  
 me vnder a stole wyth a hole/ and set the pacient thereon/ that the vapoure  
 maye go vp into hym as hote as he can suffre it. But befoze ye set the potte  
 wyth the coles vnder the stoole/ laye an houre oz twayne thys playster vpo  
 the pacientes bodye: Take Malowes wyth the rootes / washe them clene/  
 chap them small/ seth them in water vntill they ware weake: then presse the  
 well/ and frye them in a pan/ in a pint of butter oz fat/ till it ware a litle dry/  
 and then let it coole: And when it is so dressed/ than put it into a fyne linnen  
 bagge/ lyke a cussin: And the sack must be a quarter of an elle broad/ and so-  
 wed together and laced/ lyke a pillowe. And when ye haue nede of this kus-  
 sin/ then put it into a kettel wyth water/ and seth it/ tyll it warcth hote: the  
 presse it oute that it do not droppe/ and laye it about the pacientes body/ as  
 warme as he can suffre it: and set hym there wyth vpon a stoole / and sette  
 the potte there vnder/ as is sayde befoze: this weakeneth the swelling with  
 in and wythout/ and causeth an easy siege wythoute hurt. This were good  
 for them that haue harde sieges/ and haue the matter burnt within them/  
 whereby they voyde it wyth payne. To suche oughte to be ministred in a  
 draught a syrope of Violettes/ and in the mozninge halfe an vnce of succus  
 Rosarum: If thesame doth not worke within a houre/ then laye the forsayd  
 playster thereon/ and set hym vpon the stoole wyth the pott vnder it / as is  
 specified befoze/ and then shall he haue sieges wythout any smarte.

¶ To clesse the guttes.

f

Take



**T**Ake halfe an vnce of meel of Fenugrecum/ seth that with a pint of wa-  
ter/ and poure of the clere/ mixe to thesame an vnce of hony/ and drinke  
thereof in the morning and eueninge.

**C** For them whose guttes are gnauen or wounded.

Fretting  
of guttes

**T**hesame shalbe marked thereby / in his sieges issueth bloude also/ and  
that happeneth by two causes/ the one is outwarde/ the other inward.  
The inward cause is by reason of an vnclene and pearsynge moystnesse/  
caused by a salte flegma/ and thesame woundeth or fretteth the guttes. But  
the outward cause is/ some greate labour/ which a man doth / and stray-  
neth hym soze/ so that the guttes are thereof so fretted/ that the bloude folo-  
weth thereafter.

If ye will knowe whereof it is/ then take hede to the matter/ that issu-  
eth from him wyth the bloude: If it be reede/ then is it of Colera: but if it is  
as the vnclennesse of the nose/ then is it of flegma. After that must ye take  
hede whether the bloude commeth of the vpper guttes / or of the nether-  
most guttes/ or els the middelmost guttes. If it commeth from the vpper-  
most guttes/ then hath he payne aboute the nauel: if it issueth from the ne-  
thermost guttes/ then hath he payne beneth the nauel.

When now the blood commeth from the vppermoste guttes/ then geue  
the pacient his medicine into his mouth. Is it of the reed Colera/ then geue  
him gumme Arabick wyth the iuyce of Porcelen/ wyth a syzop of Mirtil/  
and geue him syzop of Roses/ and geue him bread styped in Almondes bea-  
ten/ and geue him to drinke water sodden wyth small rasins.

But when the blood commeth from the nethermost or middelmost gut-  
tes/ and that of the reed Colera/ then geue him a clister wyth these thinges:  
Take Roses/ yolkes of Egges/ Porcelene/ and pilled Barly sodden in wa-  
ter/ and make a clister hereof.

Restraite  
in the  
small gut-  
tes, and  
the sig-  
nes of it.

Somtyme happeneth a restraynt in the small guttes / by reason the si-  
mye matter stray eth/ because she can not voyde beneth/ and then riseth it by  
toward the throte wyth perbreakinge. This disease happeneth somtyme of  
an hote aposteme in the stomake. It commeth also of a colde humoz/ that is  
gathered in the stomake. The restraynte caused by an aposteme/ is knowen  
thereby/ that the belly is swollen/ and he draweth winde or bzyeth vneasely:  
he getteth also an ague and great thyrst. But if the restraynt were of a cold  
humoz / thesame is not swollen in the bellye/ and he is withoute an ague or  
thyrste: his handes and fete are colde/ he is heuy and waketh much/ nother  
can rest in one place/ somtyme will he haue thys/ somtyme that. He that is  
thus diseased/ dyeth lightlye the third daye/ and he is paynfull to heale.

If ye will take in hand to heale such a disease/ then take hede first/ wher  
of such restraynte is caused. If it is caused by an aposteme / then geue hym  
Cassa fistula with Fera picra/ tempered w oyle of Violettes. If the siknesse  
is strong/ the let him bloud in the liuer beyne/ and make hym a clister wyth  
Malowes/ Barly/ Lentils/ and oyle of Violettes. But if the restraynte is  
come by cold humozs/ the cleanse the pacient Benedicta/ & wyth Fera picra/  
thesame do expel/ and make him a clister of Dill fenegreke/ Oyle of Camo-  
mille



mille/and oyle of Holder. Or els take the floure of fenegreke halfe an vnce/ and hony a quarter of an vnce:mixe thesame together with warme water/ so much as nede is/and geue him thesame to drinke fasting & to bedwarde: the same purgeth the guttes of the superfluous slyme/ wherof is caused som tyme greate payne and grepinges.

But for the greping as in the great guttes/take y bladder of a Swine/ and put it full of warme wyne/laye it vpon the nauel as hote as ye can suffre it/do it oft/and it shall take awaye the payne/thesame hath oft ben experimented and proued. Or els take a black Herne/and laye her warm vpon the nauel/cut it in two peces or sliced quicke. Agaynste anye maner of other grepinge/take the harte of a Wolfe and the guttes. Dye them/ & make pouder of them:put thesame into a boxe. In that pouder growe litle wormes/ let thesame therein/ & when ye will vse the/ take the one after the other/ bray or bryake the wyth wyne/and geue it him to drinke.

Or els take half an vnce of oyle of Benedicta/ oyle of Camomil / oyle of Helissa or Baume/of eche a quarter of an vnce/mixe them together / & bid the pacient lye vpon hys backe/and put foure or sixe Droppes of the oyles in to the pacientes nose / as warme as he can suffre it wyth a fether or other thyng:laye a whot cloth vpon it/and let it lye stil. Do thys oft/and let him beware of cold thynges in his meates or drinks.

Or els take whyte cattes dounge/brayed and made fyne to pouder/ steere that wyth whyt wyne/and geue it him to drinke thre tymes. Or els take reed nettels that haue reed floures / wyth the rootes a good handfull/seth them well wyth a pint of good wyne/coole it/and geue him it to drinke.

**C**Howe to dryue awaye the wormes  
in the bellye.

**T**he wormes called Lumbrici in Latin growyng in the bodye / shall ye know of thys wyle:the pacient hath payne about the nauel & y guttes/ & somtyme do they boyd beneth or aboue. When they are found/howsoeuer they are engendred/ye shall help the pacient of this wyle:Take a quarter of an vnce of Herteshorne/ & as much salt/ & seth it with foure spounfuls of water/and geue him thesame to drinke:do this oft/and they shall all dye.

Lubrici,  
that is,  
wormes  
in the bellye.

This is also a noble medicine and oft proued:Take yolkes of egges/ & a litle chalke/ & four spounfull of strong vinegre:geue thesame the paciente to drinke in the morninge fasting /and do this thre morninges one after the other/and they shall dye without dout. After that geue hym a quarter of an vnce of Esula/and thesame dryueth awaye from hym all the wormes and fylthynesse.

This is also a sure and proued medicin:He that hath wormes in his belly/thesame shall drinke water sodden wyth hony/ & that shall he do twyse or thre tymes fastinge/that the wormes maye be drowned therewith. After y shall he drinke the iuyce of Wormwood/sumiterre/Beaches/ & leaues of Beanes:hereof must they all dye:Or els take ij. vnces of the iuyce of Wormwood/an vnce of Dreg gall mixre together/ & straked vpon the belly. And if ye put half an vnce of Aleopaticum & Euphorbium/then helpeth it so muche



the better: howbeit the gall of an Hare were better then of an Ore.

Agaynst the wormes in the belly take onyons and pyl them/cut or sylle them small/powze springinge water ouer them/let it stande so all nighte/ & in the morninge drinke that water/and it driueth away al wormes. Poure thesame water vpon the earth where wormes are/ & within halfe an houre shall they crepe out of the earth.

Lyke wyse if one eate garlike fastinge / it killeth & driueth out wormes out of the bodye. Or els drinke distilled water of knotgrass / or shauegrass / thesame killeth wormes also: howbeit it worketh moze in yonge then olde folke.

**C** If a man had no sieges and were stopped.

To make sieges.

**A** Re they of middel age/than geue the thre quarters of an vnce of Dia carthami. But if it is a man of a great & stronge bodye/then geue him halfe an vnce of it halfe an houre before daye/ and walke well vpon it/ if he can/ nother eat nor drinke before he haue had sieges.

But if he can not walke for sycknes/then let him be caried/or sit byright in his bed/and let his back/body and legges be softly rubbed: and if he is so strong/let him turne him selfe from the one syde to the other. Let him fast iij. or iiii. houres at the least after that he hath taken it.

But if it were to hard/then let him drinke a good draught of warme water/the night before:that helpeth very well/that it may worke so muche the better in the morninge. And if the pacient were of a very hote and drye complexion/and that his sieges were harde/then geue him two nightes & two morninges before/euerye morninge a good draught of syrop of Violettes to drinke/specially the night before he will take the comfecte. But if ye haue no syrop of Violettes/then drinke a good draught of whaye of milke bloud warme/and anoynt the nauell wyth creme/the same softteneth wel. But I haue somtyme taken for pooze people only the Gall of an ore / and swynes fat or grece of lyke quantitie/molten together/and straked their nauell well there wyth and layed thereon of it as bigge as a walnut/ & couered a dishe vpon it. But if he was colde/then toke I butter in steade of swynes grece/ and did as is specified before/the same mollifyeth very well. Geue him also in the morning halfe an vnce of Electuarium de succo Rosarum/ mixt with a broth of fresh Byse/that is not to fatt: geue him a good draught of y same to drinke/as hote as he can brouke it: the same driueth y matter out/and maketh her apte to voyde. But if he can haue no whaye/then geue him a good broth of whyte vn salted Beasen in the euening/ in steade of the whaye: and in steade of the flesh broth/ take an vn salted broth of whyt Beasen/ without anye fatnesse. If ye will haue it to mollifye yet moze/put thereto the thyrde parte so much of rootes of Malowes/as is of the Bease broth: & this shal ye vse in steade of the syrop of Violettes. When he hath taken the purgacion in the morning/ if he is stronge/ then let him walke well there vpon: if not/ let hym slepe there vpon/ but it were better not.

Agaynst perbreake kinge of cofecti- ons take.

Some men ther are/ whych whan they take y Electuaries or cofecti- ons take. do perbreake/ by reason of their sweetenesse: wherefore ye maye geue them halfe



halfe an vnce of Diaprymis laratiui/ thesame is soure/ and hath thesame operation/and dryueth out very easely.

But if such a siegē dyd tarpe vntill the euening befoze it did worke. then seth hym a water with a litle Licoris/and a litle Hony/and when he goeth to bedde/let hym drinke a good draught of thys water/ blood warne: thesame mollifyeth verpe well/ that it maye voyde/ and he maye haue a siegē wythout any harme and vncafe / and after that geue hym nyne Pylulas communes.

But if it were a fishe day when he would take it/then geue him a pease both in stede of a fleshyboth/as is specified befoze.

He also that hath a wambling in hys stomake/oz doth lightly perbreake/when he hath taken ought:let thesame holde a pece of tosted breade befoze hys mouth/as warne as he can suffre it. For assone as the stomake perceyueh the sauoure of the bread/then doth the wamblinge alaye.

Vvāblig  
of the sto  
make of  
purgaci-  
ons takē.

If a man had taken oughte/to cause hym to haue sieges / and it woulde not wyde neuer thelesse/and hym thought he should do hys easemente/ and yet couldē nor:then take Brenne/Mallows/both the herbe and rootes of lyke quantitie/chappe the herbes small/and seth these wel in water/ and set the pacient in that water vntill the navel/as warne as he can suffre it/and it shall weaken in a man/that he shall haue sieges. But if he will not bath/then put the Branne and herbes together/and put them in two small bagges lyke in kussings oz pylowbeers/and laye the one of them befoze vpon his belly and navel / and the other behynde vpon hys loynes/as warne as he can suffer them. The same mollifyeth hym well / that he maye haue sieges wythout hurt.

If a man had taken a medicine laxatiue/and it were to stronge for him/ so that he must do his easement to often/wherof he might get a grepinge oz other inconuenience: then make a litle shete warne/ and laye it vpon hys bellye and loynes/as warne as he can suffre it: and let hym lye vpon hys backe/and couer hym warne/and lye still a good whyle/and the greppinge shall go awaye wythout hurte.

Restraite  
of ouer-  
much sie  
ges or  
greeting.

**W**hen the gutte ( where through the ordure passeth) goeth out/ howe to set it in agayne.



When the last oz nethermost gut/ through the whyche the ordure voydeth from man/goeth out of the bodye also/whyche commeth of a siegē/and if that doth happē oft/it must be forseue/ oz els doth it bringe to a man greate inconuenience. Helpe hym of thys wise:

Of goig  
oute of  
the gutt  
vvyth sie  
ges.

Take the herbe called in Latin Ononis/oz Kesta bouis/ both herbe & rote/ chappe it small/seth it well in water/tyll it ware soft/put it into a litle bag/ sitte vpon it whyle it is warne:do thys thre tymes in the daye / and when it wareth colde/warne it agayne in the former water:of thys wyse remayneth it soft and thynne. Oz els bake him a litle cake wyth thys forsayd herbe/oz wyth hys read floure lyke to a pease floure:oz if ye will/ geue hym the same wyth a slyce of breade / and thys hath ben experimented and founde true. Thys must be vled eyght dayes longe. But if ye can not haue thys



*Of the homish apothecarye or homelye Physicke booke*

herbe/ take twelue hand ful of meel or pouder of Oken barks/ put the into a bagge/ seth them as befoze/ and sit theron/ and it goeth in agayne.

**C**An other true and proued science / when the basse or last gutt issueth or is swollen.

**T**ake woymes/ chop them small/ and braye them well/ and put so muche oyle of roses thereto/ that it become as a thicke broth/ stre it well & strake it vpon a linnen cloth/ the thynknesse of a finger/ let the cloth be softe/ and a hande broade. Laye thys vpon the sycke place as warme as the paciente can suffre it: and when it is colde/ then laye strayght waye another thereon/ thesame helpeth well and continentlye. It is good also to wette a softe cloth in milke/ and laye it vpon the sycke place/ where the gutt is gone oute: and when thesame is colde/ take it awaye/ and laye another warme in the steade of it. If the place is swollen or waxed hard/ the gutt shall returne into the bodye by litle and litle wythout anye harme. Yet is it better to seth Malowes in goates mylke tyll they be weake/ and laye them warme vpon it: thesame mollifye it wythoute anye hurte/ that the gutte entreteth agayne easelye.

Twoe dnypped in the iuyce of Sloes/ is very good for hym/ whose basse gutt is issued: for layd vpon it/ dryueth it in agayne wythout any hurt. Or els take the pouder of burnt egges shales/ warme and strow it vpon it/ and lay a warme cloth vpon it/ and that helpeth.

**C**When a man hath to manye sieges/ howe that maye be letted.

**S**ieges that are ouermuch/ are diuerse. The one is/ that the stomack doth digest the meat and drinke of a man the better/ because he hath a fault in the power retentiu. An other is by reason of superfluous moysture in y<sup>e</sup> stomake or guttes: or els the power retentiu hath force in the stomack/ & so in the guttes/ by reason of fylthy moysture/ that is hote and pyckinge.

If the disease is in the power retentiu/ which shoulde retayn the meat in the stomack/ then must it be consydered/ what moysture or humors be gathered in y<sup>e</sup> stomack/ & whence they come. If the disease cometh of euil complexion/ then must the pacient be demanded/ whether he feleth any heate in hys stomack/ & whether he hath great thyrst/ & whether he haue a bulkinge or breakinge of wynde: for thereby maye it well be gessed/ whether the sieg be of ouermuch heat or not. If he haue no thyrste/ and eateth well/ but digel teth slenderly: then is his sieg caused of cold/ and therfoze doth the stomack digest euill. He that will stave that sieg assuredlye/ must eat and drinke litle/ and vse two or thye dayes nomoze but one kinde of meate/ and be still: by that shall the stomacke be satied/ and also the fundamente/ and also the running stanchted wythout hurte or daunger.

These meates do bind a man in his belly: hard egges/ and Dayst made wyth egges/ & baken in the herth/ roasted Deeres/ baken meates/ Rice made wyth almōde milke/ potages of barley/ Barly water/ Beanes/ Deeres dried  
in an



in an ouen / Amilum / Medlers / Sugar of roses. Or els take the stones or carnels in the grapes / beate them well / put them in a cloth / laye them in reyne water or springinge water a daye and a nyghte / then strayne the water well out / and drinke a good draught therof fasting in the morning and at euen to bed ward: the same stoppeth the hote fluxe verye well. Or els eate Sloes / that stoppeth sieges whether they be of heate or colde. Or els eate Moulberies dyed / the same stoppe sieges. Lyke wyle also do Bzemle berries not fully ripe / and dyed and eaten / stoppe all maner of sieges / caused of greate heat.

¶ A playster for sieges.

**T**ake a quarte of Rozes dyed and made to powder / mixte wyth the whyte of an egge and vinegre in maner of a playster vpon a cloth / and layed about the loynes. But it were better to lace y<sup>e</sup> playster vpon the belly vnder the navel / and so about y<sup>e</sup> body / as warme as he can suffre it: and when it is drye / then refreshe it agayn wyth y<sup>e</sup> whyte of an egge and vinegre / as is sayd befoze / and powder it fyne agayne. Thys maye be done thre tymes.

¶ A good science for the bloudye fire and oth<sup>r</sup> sieges or fires / of what cause soeuer they be / and it stoppeth verye well.

**T**ake a Turtel / put it in a potte / and couer it / set it in an ouen / tyll it be burnt all to powder: and if any man hath a fire / let hym take an egge / warme it well by the fyre / open it / and put awaye the whyte: then take of the powder / as muche as a chest nutte / mixe it wyth the yolke / and eat it fasting / do thys thre morninges / and it shalbe staunched / and it is speciall ye good for all maner of bloody fires. Or els seth the Turtel wyth water / salt her not to soze / but let her be well sodden wyth a broth / and geue it the patient / and it stoppeth him.

Dysenteria is a bloody fire / cominge sometime from the guttes / sometime from the liuer / sometime from the stomacke. If it is from the liuer / then hath he payne in hys right syde / then can he scarcely be holpen. But if it is from the stomacke / then hath he payne in the holowe of the harte / & that is deadly: for the small guttes are nearehande rased and gnawen through. But if he hath payn beneth the navel / then commeth it from the great guttes / and he maye be yet well holpen. He must also marke / that the bloudye fire must not be staunched so soddenly / till y<sup>e</sup> euill matter is boyded / & y<sup>e</sup> guttes be cleansed. After that helpe him thus: Geue him whay of Goates milke and barley water of eche lyke much / put a litle hony in the barley water / and seth the together / and skomme them. After that put the whey thereto / and stee them together / and then take it from the fyre / and geue the patient alway therof to drinke warme with milke / both in y<sup>e</sup> morning / none and eueninge: thys healeth the guttes inwardly. Lyke wyle also doth water of Waybryde dronke in the morning / at none and eueninge.



Of the homish apothecary or homely physick booke

Agaynst the bloody fire/take a quarter of an vnce of Sanguis Draconis/made to pouder/Drinke it in a potage or broth/or els eate in a weake or soft egge:thesame is experimented that it stoppeth: or els geue hym Knot-grasse to eat vpon a soppe/or in some potage/or els howsoeuer he can eat it/or els in an egge as is sayde before/and that stoppeth the blood/boih aboue and beneth.

¶ A true medicine for the bloody fire.

**T**ake the tappettes or flouringe of Walnutttes and Filberts when they flourish/new gathered after that they be fallen from y trees/ and put them into a basin / and dye them in the Sonne or in an ouen/that they rot not:beat them to pouder/ and he that hath the bloody fire/geue hym a quarter of an vnce thereof in an egge roasted wyth oyle/tyll it be harde:and eate thre morninges so muche thereof at euery tyme/and fastinge. And if it will not be staunched/then geue hym half an vnce of thys pouder in an egge.

¶ Yet another for the bloudye fire/whyche comforteth the stomacke/and seasoneth the mouth if it is vnseasoned:for surely it cooleth hym and slaketh thyrste/and dyueth awaye the heate of the lyuer. Take suger of Roses as muche as a chest nut/and a quarter of an vnce of Sanguis Draconis made to pouder/and geue hym a good draught of reyne water to dlynke vpon it/or els conduyte water/or yet barley water. And if ye can haue nether of these/then seth well crosted broune breade in water:the courser the bread is/ y better is it:Let the water be a good pint/and the crostes as much as a fist/and let hym eate thereof oft in the daye/ and specialllye to bedwarde/at nyght/and in the morninge. It were good also that he had somtyme pylled Almondcs/that haue lyeu longe in colde water / or els to geue hym a slyce of bread styped in colde water/thesame cooleth and stopped very well. Or els take two slynt stones/and a pece of stile/and make them glowynge whote/and laye them than in milke of a Cowe/ and thereof drinke fastinge a good draught bloud warme. Do thys thre morninges/and it shall auoyde. We maye also heate slyntstones and stile/and laye them in milke/and drinke thereof in the morninge and at eueninge. Or els take the rotes of Burres as muche as a penyce loaiffe/chappe them small/and seth them in a newe pot wyth good wyne/ let the paciente sit ouer them / that the vapor maye go by into hym:do that oft/and the fire shall staunche/whereof soeuer it be. It stoppeth also the floures of women/whē they haue thē to soze. Also take Peers dyed/and seth them in water/and drinke thereof/and it shal staunche/ and after a laxatiue/doth it stoppe the sieges continently.

Binding meates.

These meates oughte they to eate / that haue sieges:roosted Pygeons/ and all meates that dye / as are Lentilles/Rice/Amilum/pared or shauen Herteshorne / or els Beenes sodden wyth vinegre vntill they pearche / and geue hym these to eate thre dayes continualllye/ nether geue him anye other meate.

¶ How the fires maye be knowen.

Whan



For all the grefes and diseases of the bodye.

24



When the bloody fire commeth from the vppermost bowels / the  
 issueth from man pure blood / with digestion of the spith of mans  
 body / and thereof getteth a man greate payne in the vpperpart of  
 his body or navel. Him may ye helpe of this wise: Take Hēpsele /  
 braye or beate thesame well / & put a litle water vpon it / strayne it through a  
 cloth. Then seth two egges / & they remayne very softe / & put of the Hēpsele  
 milke therto / as much as al the egges be / beat thē wel together / & take y  
 fasting: thesame stoppeth the fire / & auoydeth the payn. Or els seth y  
 rootes of  
 Burres or the sede in water / or them both / and drinke it fasting: but it were  
 very good to set a the sede in reyne water.

Flixē of  
 the vp-  
 permost  
 bowels.

If it commeth of the middelmōst bowels or guttes / than is the siege or  
 fire colozed black wyth blood / or els grene wyth thesame. To cure thesame  
 is / make a vapoꝛaciō beneth w Rāmes greace or fat / ware / pitche & Cumin  
 ech of lyke quantitie / put thē in a new pot / & couer it close / set it vpon a fire /  
 tyll it ware thoro w hote / and do smoke soꝛe: than set it vnder a stole wyth a  
 hole / and set the pacient thereon / as hote as he can suffre it.

Flixē frō  
 the mid-  
 delmost  
 bowels.

But if the blood commeth of the nethermost bowels / then is the siege y  
 issueth there wyth yalow / black / pale / or els of a grene deadly coloure. The  
 same may be holpen of this wise: Geue him rosted Rāmes flesh to eat / & olde  
 hennes sodden / and specially the fete / and barley water to drinke. Item Al-  
 monde milke wyth water / thesame comfoꝛteth the harte.

Flixē of  
 the ne-  
 ther-  
 most gut-  
 tes or bo-  
 uvels.

But if the siege be by reason a man hath eaten ought that is vnholisom /  
 then ought he not be staunched so sone.

There is also a fire / called the whyre siege / in Latin Lienteria / thesame  
 is / when the meate is voyded vndigested. Thesame siege commeth somty-  
 me of slimy matter lyenge in the stomake / and that is knowen by the heu-  
 nesse of the stomake.

Liente-  
 ria, and  
 the cau-  
 ses of it.

Of payne in the Loynes.

The same commeth somtyme of heate / somtyme of colde. Whē it cometh  
 of heate / then vanissheth all te pacientes moisture / & his vyne becōmeth  
 reed / or els yalow as an Drengē appel. He y hath that disease / geue him the  
 milke of a Soo w Dragagātum / and Malowes / make a potage therwith  
 and he must beware of all suche thynges as chafe or warime hym / & of salte  
 meates / and geue hym all coolinge meates / or els geue hym potages made  
 of barley and Spinage / that cooleth well / or els geue hym a Barly potage  
 wyth butter / soꝛ that cooleth & mollifieth hym well: If he hath the power  
 and is able / geue him Triasandali.

Payne in  
 the Loy-  
 nes.

Payne in the loynes and back commeth somtyme by ouermuch compa-  
 nyenge wyth women. The same helpe of thys wyle: Let him beware of too  
 men / and if he hath heate or thyrste / then geue hym suger Candye / and lette  
 him beware of all hote thinges. But if he hath no heate / then geue him such  
 thinges as do warme him moderatly / and let hym go to some bath / and eat  
 meates of good digestion.

Payne in  
 the back  
 and loy-  
 nes.

Item if he haue any faulte in hys liuer / let him take hede thereto / soꝛ thē  
 must he not bathe / befoꝛe his heate of the Liuer be swaged.

But



But if the payne in the loynes cometh of cold / then hath the patiente no lust vpon womē / and hys back doth ake very soze / and also hys thyghes / hys vryne is whytyshe as water. Let him beware of oyle / or any fat meates / whether it be fleshe or fishe / and of all suche thinges as coole the stomake. Make also thys playster / and laye it vpon hys back and loynes / as warme as he can suffice it: Take fenel and Smalage alyke muche / chapped small and beaten in a mortar / take of eche as much as mans heade / and put thereto Dyll seede / oyle of Mastix / Beefe suet / of eche two vnces and an halfe: put these into a panne / and whan it wareth hote / then cast the herbes in also / & frye them well together / and laye it betwene two fyne clothes / and laye it about hys loynes / as warme as he can suffre it: and whē it is colde / warme it agayne in the panne / and laye it vp agayne. Let him do thys thre dayes / and it shall auoyde wythout any harme or payne / and doth sone helpe.

Cure generall.

If thys disease ouertaketh yong folke / that be betwene twenty and fyfty yeares / they may well be holpen. They must be let blood before all medicines. But if thys disease taketh aged folke / that be aboute thre score yeares / thesame can scarcely be holpen / or not: their vryne is somtyme yalow & dimme coloured / and when it hath stande a whyle / then hath it a cloude as it were a cobbe weble or whyte cloude: thesame are pale vnder their syghte and leane.

A true medicine for payne in the loynes caused of colde.

Take a quarte of floures of Camomille / seeth them in halfe wyne / halfe water / and poure out the licour or water / and braye y floures in a mortar / tyll they be all to brused. Then put them again into the water / and seeth them tyll the water be clene sodden away. After that put them into a clene linnen cloth / a quarter of an elle longe / and halfe a quarter of an elle broad / and laye it as warme vpon the patientes loynes / as he can suffice it. And when the loynes be well chafed therewith / then take it away / and dreye them wyth a cloth / and anoynt them wyth thys oymntment: Take a quarter of an vnce of Oleum benedictum / oyle of Camomill / oyle of Spicanardi / of eche a quarter of an vnce / oyle of Baye halfe an vnce / Dialthea / Aqua vite / of eche a quarter of an vnce. Put all these into a vessell / and set it by the fyre / that it waxe warme: then anoynte the loynes therewith: after that lay the floures thereon warme as before / when they be warmed agayne in the forsayd wyne and water: Do thys in the morning and eueninge.

Cure of a vvomā vvyth chylde.

But if a woman were payned in hyr loynes of a cold / when she is with chylde / it were good she were gyrded in hyr flankes / that the vapour did not stryke vp into her to the harte / and let her then sit vpon the pott / wherin the bath is / that the vapour maye sticke vp into her backe / as whote as she can suffice it / and let her set hyr sete in the tobbe / wher in the same water is / and so couer her selfe wyth a mantel or longe goune / that were good for her.

Take Barleke / Coziander of eche two vnces / seeth them wyth a quarte of wyne / tyll the thyrde parte be sodden in: drinke that in the morning and eueninge.

If a



If a man hath payne in his loynes of heate/then seth Fenel roote with water/and drinke that in the morninge and eueninge. Or els take Cheruel chapped small/as muche as a gouse egge/seth that in a pounce of clarified wyne:Drinke that to bedwarde/and eate the herbe also fastinge.

**C** Agaynste payne in the loynes.

**T**ake Ueruyne/Sauie/Lauender/wild minte/of eche two handfull/seth them well in a great pot/with thre quartes of whyte wine/wel couered and stopped:put that into a tob/and sit vpon it/ & let the vapore go by into thy back/vntill ye be well warmed.Then cause the sweate be wyped from your back/till ye be drye.After that anoynt your back with Bese suet molten/when ye will go to bed/do thys thre nightes together.This taketh awaye payne in the loynes/and specially caused of colde.

Or els take honye and milke of lyke quantitie/put thesame into a newe pot/set it by the fyre vpon a treuet.seth it well/and laye it as warme vpon thy loynes/as ye can suffre it:thesame draweth out the payne.And when it waxeth colde/then warme it agayne.

**C** Another science for payne in the loynes/that helpeth verye well without harme.

**T**ake Mullen/called Tapsus barbatus/distilled/strake thesame well in to his loynes by a fyre/in the morninge/at none and to bedwarde/ and do that nyne dayes continuallye.

Somtyme growe apostemes in y loynes of humors that are waltering and straying in the body/wherwyth doth come somtyme a soze ague / & the pacient hath hys membyres so heuy/that he thinketh they do hange: and the apostem in the loynes doth lightly become soft and so ripe/ that it runneth.

If the aposteme is in the right syde/then let the pacient lye vpon y lefte syde. But if it is in the left syde/then let him lye vpon the ryght syde. After that marke whether it be of a hote humor/for then hath the pacient greates thyrste/hys vyne is reed/and happely a great moysture wythall. But if it is of a colde humor/ then is the ague easyer / and hys vyne coloured lyke water.

If it is of a hote humor/then is hys vyne reed/and he hath a duselynge. Geue him this medicine: Take the iuyce of Nightshade or Moxel/the iuyce of Fenel/seth and strayne them/and put vnder them Cassia fistula and oyle of Almondes/and geue him this.

But if he hath a restraynt/that he can haue no sieges/then make him a clister/and thereto take oyle of Violettes/Barly/Maloues/oyle of Roses/of eche like quantitie/& geue him meates y be moyst & good of digestion/& cooling. He must beware of all meates y warm/& of women/ & be very stil and quiet withoute mouinge. Take also Coleworts and Fenigreke of eche like much/make the to smal powder/& mixe them together/& laye it vpon his loynes where the payne is. But if y aposteme doth breake/then bid him drinke of an Allie. Take also Barlye meel thre vneces / Figges two vneces/six vneces

Apostemes in the loynes and the signes thereof.

A restraynt or bindinge vvyth apostemacion.



ces of Malowes/mixe them well together/and wett a sponge therein/ and binde it vpon the aposteme/and make hym this clister: Take halfe a pound of Kowe milke/ foure vnce of oyle of Roses/beat them well together/ and set him a clister wyth it. The seconde daye after make him a bath/wherein are sodden a pecke of barley bzayed/thre bushels of the leaues of Malowes: let thesame be well sodden/and bath therein/that mollifieth the aposteme wel/ that it maye breake oute and runne. But if the aposteme or matter were to thicke/that it coulde not well runne out/than take y iuyce of fenel/ Smalage and Wormwood/of eche lyke muche:these oughte to be sodden & strayned/and geue hym halfe an vnce of them wyth an vnce of mylke of Asses/ beate them well together/and let hym drinke it fastinge / thesame mollifyeth the aposteme/that it maye runne and boyde well: after that heale hym wyth playsters and salues/and clense hym well.

But if hys aposteme is come of colde/then geue hym meate of good digestion/and warne moderately/bydde hym rest alwaye/ and kepe hym as is sayde before.

**C**Howe a man shall be holpen that pisseth bloude.

Pissinge  
of bloud



Somtyme doth passe a hote humoz through the loynes / and lyeth there so longe/till it wareth slimpe/ and raseth or scrapeth them/ & the vrine becommeth reade or bloody. When that happeneth,the laye thys bathynge sponge vpon the loynes: Take oyle of nuttes and warme water lyke much/of eche halfe a pounce/beat them well together/then wet the sponge well therein/and laye it vpon the place/ wher the payne is. After that make him a playster hercof vpon hys loynes/that be halfe an elle longe/and a quarter of an elle broad: Take the leaues of Roses well bzayed/the meel of Lentils / mixe them well together/ that it become like a playster/laye that vpon hys loynes.

When it is dype/then put more of the foresayde oyle thereto/ and moyste it inough there wyth/and laye it by agayne:thesame taketh awaye y payne well/and geue hym thys drinke fastinge/the weyght of a quarter of an vnce: Take the sedes of a Gourde made to powder/Cumin beaten / and the sedes of Malowes of eche lyke muche/so that they be together a quarter of an vnce/seth them in two vnces of milke of Asses in a newe pott. If ye can haue no milke of Asses/then take in stede thereof milke of a Kowe or Neet/ thesame is good also.

It is to be knowen/that milke is holsome for all them that haue thys disease/dronke in the morninge/and eaten in the daye. Geue hym also to eate suppes of Almonde/and the yolkes of soft egges potched in hote water.

**C**Whan a man pisseth bloude.

Pissinge  
of bloud  
and hys  
causes  
and sig-  
nes.



Thesame commeth somtyme from the bladder/somtyme of the lyer/or els of the veynes that are in the backe. If it commeth of the bladder/then stinketh the vrine/and is troubled/and the bloud is coloured lyke matter / and a man hath payne aboute hys pnyue members.



membres. But if it commeth from the lyuer/then is the bloud very thynne/ he hath payne in his right syde. But if it commeth fro his loynes or reynes/ then hath he payne in the back and reines. And if it commeth of superfluous bloude/then are hys eyen greate/and then let him bloude in the liuer veyne in the righte arine. But if it commeth from the loynes/then let him bloude by the ankle aboue y foote/ if it is a woman: but if it is a man. let him bloud vnder the foote.

Somtyme fortuneth it/that the veynes that passe betwene the flankes & bladder/ do breake or remoue out of their place / so y a man pisseth bloude therof/thesame may ye helpe of this wise: He must first let him bloud in the liuer veyne vpon y right hand/ & the pacient must beware of womē: for it is not good/ & might bringe him to farther inconuenience: & let him beware of all chafing meates/ but eat cooling meates that are good of digestion.

It happeneth somtyme also that a man pisseth bloude/when he hath taken stronge medicines for the stone/ speciallye when he hath taken the wynges and head of Cantarides/ (whiche are grene wormes/ sheninge with a glosse lyke golde/ and a scale lyke a bittel.) To thesame geue freshe Alkoznes made to pouder to drinke wyth wine.

**When a man pisseth matter.**

If ye will knowe/whether it be of the grauel or stone/then gather a deal of the vyne in a vessel/ & let it satle sixe houres. After y streyne it through a linnen cloth/ and that remayneth in the cloth/ take with thy finger / and if ye find ether stone or grauel / then is the matter also of the grauel or stone. Suche a diseased must ye helpe of thys wyse: Take y lesse Shauing girls/ called also Cattes tayle/ and Earth yuy/ of eche two handfull/ and two vnces of Alkoznes beaten to pouder/ & also an vnce of the husse whereby they hange at the tre/ and as much of egges shales burnt tyll they be whyle: seth these with thre pintes of wome/ and a pint of water / tyll the fourth parte is sodden away. Drinke therof in the morninge/ after diner/ and at nighte/ at eche tyme two egges shales full/ and do it so longe tyll the paciēt be whole. And if ye haue not inough/ then make more. And if he hath ought/ or is diseased with the fretting or briseling stone withall/ then geue him at euery tyme as much of Ciche peasebroth withall/ and let him drinke them together.

Pissinge of matter and his cure.

**When a man can not pisse/ how the bladder ought be purged of her superfluous slimynesse.**

When a man is diseased in hys bladder/ then hath he these signes: He thinketh he is satisfied of meat or drinke/ nother hath lust to eate / and the meate bullketh by agayne/ sometime is he ouer hote/ sometime ouer colde/ ne ther hath any quiet slepe/ the vyne strayneth him: in his belly is he also / as though he were swollen. Helpe thesame of this wise: Take fenel sede / kernels of Bersely/ Radice/ Louage/ the rootes of Cariottes / seth them verpe well in water/ strayne the through a cloth: then put whyt wyne therto/ seth thesame wyth pepper/ put thys to the fyrst broth/ and seth it agayn/ and put it into

Disease of the bladder and the signes of it.



it into a pot/and drinke thereof fastinge seuen moyninges one after y other/  
and ye shalbe whole without hurte.

**C**Thys folowng causeth to pisse easely.

To pisse  
easelye.

**T**ake Horse radice as muche as two egges/slice it small/ and seth it in a  
pint of water very well: strayne it through a cloth into a pott / and put  
as much hony therto/as is the rote:this may he drinke when he wil. Or els  
take Horse radice/as much as two fystes/slice it small/stampe it/ & put ther-  
to thye tymes as much course vyanne: then put two quartes of water to it/  
and seth it till the water be sodden in. Then laye the pacient vpon this with  
his belly downward/as warme as he can suffre it: then warme it agayn w  
the water/and of this shall he be caused lightly to make water.

The gra-  
uel or sto-  
ne of a  
chylde.

If a childe had the grauel or stone/ & might riot therefore make his wa-  
ter/then take a handfull of Akornes/and braye them a litle/seth them wyth  
a quarte of water tyll the thirde part be consumed: then strayne it through  
a cloth/ and when that waereth colde/geue it the chylde to drinke/ as much  
it will/and it shall helpe him.

This doth also make lightly pisse and easely: Take the rotes of Persely  
the herbe of Dasse/and seth them in water/and geue him thereof to drinke  
in the moynnge and eueninge. Or els put therto distilled water of Radice/  
that maye he drinke when he will. Or els geue him the eyes of Crabbes ma-  
de to powder to drinke with wine. And if it is a chylde / that it can not pisse  
for the stone/then geue hym it wyth milke to drinke.

Another to make easelye pisse: Take Persely/Smalage/Fenel/of lyke  
quantitie/chap them/and bray them small/and seth them a litle: put butter  
thereto/ & lay it vpon his prey membrane and loynes/as warme as he can suf-  
fre it: of that shall he make his water easely.

Or els take Smalage chapped small/as much as two fystes with ones  
as much course vyanne/and seth that with water/till it waxe dye: laye the  
same vpon the bladder. Thesame is good for him/ & maketh his water pain-  
fully/and thynketh that hys belly be swollen: and is specially good for them  
that are grossly stopped in the bladder/for thereby do they pisse.

**C**For to pisse easelye/ and for the stiche and smartynge/  
and for the Bysynge stone.

**T**ake two lices of a Garlyke heade/pill them/and braye them well: the  
take a good handfull of Malowes wyth the rootes/ wash them fayre/  
chappe them small/put them together into a newe pot/put a quart of wine  
thereto/seth it well halfe an houre/somme it well / and beware that it do  
not runne ouer/strayne it through a cloth into a pot/and put therto two vi-  
ces of suger: and when it is colde/then drinke thereof when nede requireth/  
specially in y morning & euening/at eche tyme a good draught/ holde a pece  
of tosted bread before hys mouth/lest he perbreake.

This forsayd drinke is specially good for the/whose bladder is vncleane  
or stopped / ether of the grauel/stone or vncleane slimpe matter/ wherefore  
he can



he can not make his water: for thys drinke mollifieth it/ openeth the conduite/ and maketh sone to pisse.

But if a man were soze buclene/ that he had ben long without makinge of his water/ & thereof had he gotten a greping oz soze/ oz were sebled/ oz els had a wanbling and perbreking/ thesame helpe thus without payne: Ma he him a bagge of soft linnen cloth a quarter of an elle broade/ that it maye reache about his body/ from the nauell tyll the priuy membyes / and take ij. quartes of bzann/ water cresses chapped small as much/ put the together in to a bagge & laye them in water: but let the back be quilted/ lest the bzanne cluster/ and sech it well. After that take the bagge out/ and let it drop well/ and laye it as warme vpon his loynes/ as he can suffre it: & taketh awaye & griping and payne anoue. If ye can get no water cresse/ then take the bzann alone. Or els take ij. ryles full of yarme/ & sech the well with water & ashes/ & lay the yarme as warme about him as he can suffre it. Or els take a shert sech it in ashes/ & holde it before him/ and winde it about his body & loynes/ that is good and helpeth him well: yet is the firste & best. After that set him vpon a stole wyth a hole/ and take a pot/ and put two stones gloyng hote/ as bigge as a fyst/ sett the pott vnder in the stole/ sit thereon/ so & the vapour maye go no where out/ & poure alwaye a dish ful of water thereon/ & let that vapour stryke by into the/ as warme as ye can suffre it. And if the stones be not hote inough/ then take more stones/ & they maye cast heate inough/ & ye maye sweat therof. If it is a man/ then maye he take & forsayd drinke made wyth the garlyke before the bath/ and bind the bagge about his loynes / for that helpeth very well. This maye also be well vled alone/ for it doth helpe alone alid/ and lightly to pisse without hurt.

But if a man can not make his water/ oz els pisseth very litle/ then take a newe brickstone/ that neuer was wett/ and make it gloyng hote/ and sech Cumin in good wyne/ and poure the wyne and Cumin vpon the hote stone/ and set it vnder the/ and let the vapour stryke by into the/ & the warmth and pissinge shall come agayne to the.

Or els take water Cresses sodden in wyne in a newe pott/ sitte vpon it as warme as ye can suffre it/ thesame causeth to make water well / and is also experimented.

Or els take a good handfull of the rootes of the herbe called Ononis oz Rosta bouis in Latine/ and sech them in a good quarte of woine / and geue him thereof to drinke in the morning/ at none/ and to bedward. But if it is winter / that ye can not haue the rootes/ then take the toppet of an onyon/ and put thesame into the maus yarde: or els take the innermoste heades of onyons/ and gather them together/ and put him then into the yarde. But if ye haue not that nother/ then take two oz thre lyce/ so great as ye can gett/ and put them into the yarde/ into the innermost hole/ that goeth into the bo dye/ and put a litle cloth therein/ that they maye crepe in/ and he shall make water verye well.

**W**hen a man hath the Stranguria/ that is, difficultye to make water / oz when one pisseth in hys bedde in the nighte.



**A**gainst the Stranguria take Malowes/Barlyke/ of eche a handfull  
buse them/ & seeth them in a quartre of wine/ tyll the thyrde part be sod-  
den away/ drinke therof thre tymes in a daye. Or els eate y kernels of Pea-  
ches and Alornes made to powder of eche a like/ mixe that with wine/ and  
drinke it: if he be not healed therewyth/ then hath he the stone.

When a yonge body doth pisse in his bedde/ ether oft ether seldom / if ye  
will helpe him/ take the bladder of a Goate/ drye it/ that it maye be made to  
pouder/ thesame pouder ought to be geue to drinke with wine. Or els take  
y beanes or hinderfallinges of Goates/ braye the to pouder/ & geue him of y  
pouder in his meate in y morning & euening/ a quarter of an vnce at euerye  
tyme: Or els geue him a quarter of an vnce or moze of Agrimonye/ wyth a  
litle wine or broth sayth Bartholomeus de Montagnana: Or els geue him  
Hedghogges or Orchens made to powder at euē to bedward in a draughte  
of wine: his flesh is also wouderfully good eaten agaynst that.

Or els take the pouder that Montagnana setteth in his Antidotarius/  
namely: Take halfe an vnce of the inner skinne of a hennes maue/ y ashes  
of a burnt Hedghogge thre quarters of an vnce/ an vnce of Agrimony/ stear  
them together/ and geue the pacient therof a quarter of an vnce wyth a lit-  
le wine or broth when he goeth to bedde.

When a man getteth the Stranguria or difficultye to make water/ the  
anoynt him his nauel w<sup>th</sup> suet warmed & no moze/ & it auoydeth very shortly.

Meates  
cōueniēt  
for hym  
that hath  
the Stran-  
guria.

Such diseased must beware of salt meates & smoked/ as Hering/ Ling/  
Coddres/ grene Places/ smouth fishes/ as Fles/ Lāpyles/ Barbels/ Tēches:  
also must he beware of fat meates as bacō/ pasteps or pyes/ fatt chese/ raw  
milke: But they may wel eate Pykes/ Perches/ Troutes & such like fishes/  
breeding in running waters. Let him also eschue all water soles/ both wilde  
and tame. Let him eate the flesh of kiddes/ potage of great Beafen/ the roo-  
tes of Persely/ Fenel/ the herbe or sēde of Smalage/ beaten barly. He must  
also not eat his fill/ and beware of fruytes. He maye also make a bath of the  
floures of Camomille/ Water cresses/ Malowes/ Betony/ Cinckfoly/ of ech  
a handfull: seeth these well close/ & bath therein vntill aboute the nauel.

If ye wil make it yet better/ the put therto the herb of marrish Malow  
or Holyhoke/ Cinckfoly/ Ferne/ seeth of eche a handfull/ and boyle it w<sup>th</sup> y firste  
bath. This bath is very good for the Straguria/ & causeth to pisse well. Let  
him beware of ouermuch heat/ let him drinke good whyte wine / & sodden  
swete wine to bedward/ & in the morning an houre befoze breakfast/ & tem-  
per it a litle with water/ wherin is sodden a quarter of an vnce of Lettuse  
sēde/ beaten Licoris halfe an vnce/ a handfull of y leaues of Hertes toungē:  
seeth these in thre pintes of water/ vntill the thirde part be sodden awaye.

**O**f the stone/ howe he that hath it/ maye be healed  
wyth conuenient medicines.

**S**omtime doth the stone engendre in the bladder/ somtime in the loynes.  
Somtime doth it engendre of vnclene slymy matter/ that is gathered in  
the stomake/ and is congeled together with an vnclene slymy heate/ and so  
wareth a stone or grauel/ which causeth great payne and grefe.

When the stone groweth in the loynes/ then aketh his back and loynes/  
and



and be somtymes as dead. But if the stone is engendred in the bladder/ the hath he payn in y fowpart of hys body/ & he can not wel make hys water.

Somtyme comineth the stone of heat/ & then is his vyine reade/ & in the bottome of the chambze pott oz vinal lyeth much grauel oz sande/ if it stand an houre still: and that grauel oz sand is read and hard when it is touched. Suche a pacient must beware of all hote medicines.

But if the stone is engendred of colde/ then doth the paciente perbreake oft/ and the sande synkinge in the bottom/ is whyte. His vyine is somtyme clere/ and somwhat yelow/ as the whey of chese: and to suche one are hote medicines good.

This disease is cured somtime by cuttinge Chirurgeons experte in that thinge. But that the grauel oz sandy stone maye be boyded fro a man/ that he maye be ridde of the payne oz smarte / oz yet the perbreakeinge: ye muste first se that the pacient be purged of the vnclene symy fylth/ and y he haue good sieges/ & geue him this syrop to drinke: Take the rootes of Smalage/ Fenel & Persely/ of ech foure in nombre/ & of their sedes an vnce/ Grummel two vnces/ smal Tride an vnce & a quarter/ y sedes of Chiches & Poyones of eche an vnce/ an vnce of y seide of y sharp Burres oz Clotes / the herbe of Pinke nedle oz Cranes bill/ Colonder oz Haydens heyre/ of ech a handfull/ sire vnces of y rotes of Brak of y wal oz Polipody: chap al y rotes & herbes smal/ & seth the in a quart of wine/ & a quart of water to the halfe: after that streyne it through a cloth/ and deale it in two partes/ & to the one part put a pounce of hony/ and seth it alwaye to the halfe/ and to the other parte put a pounce of suger/ & a quarter and a halfe of an vnce of Cantarides withoute heades and winges/ made to pouder/ and seth thys the thyrde part awaye. Of this geue to the pacient at every fourth day an vnce and an halfe/ with thre vnces of water/ wherein are sodden y rootes of Smalage & Persely/ & of the fyrst syrop made wyth hony/ geue him every morning an vnce and an halfe/ mixt with foure vnces of water made of the rotes afoze specified: and of the other syrop/ at every fourth daye an vnce and an halfe/ mixt with iiii. vnces of the foresayd water/ & then recouereth he. And if he can not be healed there with/ and that the stone were great and hard: then were nothing better/ then to cut it/ if weakenesse dyd not hinder it.

He that hath had payne of the stone a gret season/ oz els an vnclene bladder/ wherof he hath had a payne oz shuting in his coddres: oz els hath a swellinge aboue his preuye membez: if ye will helpe thesame/ then bath him as hote/ as they be costumed to be bathed/ which are greued of the stone. After that take milke/ and seeth thesame with eggis/ and drinke thesame bloude warne in the morning and euening/ & ye shall perceyue very vnclene fylth to auoyde from you/ both in the sieges/ and vyine: Do this a fourteen night/ and it shall auoyde.

If ye will breake spedelye the stone / that he do bruse/ take the Goates bloude/ put it into a glasse / and set it in the sonne to drye: after that braye it small to pouder. Take euerye eueninge to bedde ward of the same pouder a quarter of an vnce with wine: and of this shall the stone be brused/ that it maye auoyde without hurt. And whan it auoydeth now from him/ then let him eat both in the morning and euening byon a slyce of bread the seide of



*Of the homisb apothecarye or homely physick booke.*

**P**ersely and Grummel or Graye mill made to fyne pouder: but the breade must be dipped or wet before in wine. Here wyth is the stone hindered to growe any moze/ for it driueth it out and bruseth it. Lyke operation hath also the bloude of an Hare/ and specially when he is drowned in vinegre.

**C**A confection for the Stone.

A confection for the stone

**T**ake the pouder of an Hare/ burnt in a pott with skinne and heere / so y nothing be taken from it: of this pouder take an vnce and an halfe/ and vi. unces of hony/ & of this make a confection. Hereof take euery morning & euening as much as a chest nut/ and ye shall finde y the stone shall bzeake & auoyde fro you. But if the rubbel or shardes of the stone do put the to payn/ then vse that bath/ wherof I haue spoken before.

Take the rotes of Persely and herbe/ the herbe of fenel with the rotes/ Dyll with the rootes/ Smalage with the rootes/ of ech a handfull/ and of eche seide a handfull: chape the rotes and herbes small/ and put them all together into a small fyne linnē bagge/ seth the well in water y space of an hour/ & make a bath therof/ & bath therein. Then lay the bagge a while vpon the backe/ as warme as ye can suffre it/ after that vpon the belly like wyse: after that sit vpon the bagge also as warme as ye can suffre it. And of thys wyse bath in the morning thre houres/ at after none two houres/ and at night to bedward. Do this thre dayes/ and vse to eate the rotes of Persely / and the seide of Smalage/ and the seide of Persely/ of eche an vnce/ make pouder of the/ put thereto two unces of suger/ & when thou wilt depart fro the table/ then dippe a slice of bread in wine/ & strowe as much of this pouder thereon/ as a chest nutte. Eat this also in the morning fasting/ & to bedward: & thus shall the stone auoyde fro thy without any smart or payne/ & ye shall make water easely. But beware of all thinges that engendre the stone.

**C**A good commune bath for the stone.

**T**ake a bushel of Malwort chapped small/ put it into a bagge/ and seth it in water/ bath in the same water nyne dayes/ and the stone shal sone bzeake. But if the stone is in the bladder/ then let him laye the bagge before him vnder his navel: & if it is in y loynes/ then laye the bagge behind at his backe/ or els where the stone greueth him: this doth ease without hurte.

**C**A bath to bzeake the stone.

**T**ake sixe buckettes of water/ put thereto two pounce of Wild or Horse radish rotes sliced small & beaten/ put the into a bagge/ & seth the well in water in a kettel or pot/ then put altogether to the other water: but ye may not bath to hote/ nother let the water passe your hart/ or els should ye ware faynte. It were good also he dyd drinke water of Horse radice/ when he bath/ and also before and after the bath: for that also driueth out the stone.

**C**Thys folowynge is also good for the stone.

Take



Take a kidney of an Hare/burne it to powder/braye it small/and drinke therof in the morninge and eueninge/at eche tyme half a quarter of an vnce with Bersely water/oz els water of Horse radice rote. Or els take the rotes of Horse radice cut checkerwoyse/like to dice/the weight of foure vnces/poure ouer them a good quarte of the best wine y ye can get/and let it stande a daye and a night:after that drinke thereof in the morninge and eueninge/at eche tyme foure vnces. Thesame driueth out the stone in the bladder & raynes/preserueth a man from payne of the bladder and raynes/withstandeth perbreaking. Some do digge a pott in the grounde / with the Horse radice roote/the depth of a kne. Or els take commun radice rotes/let them stande in the earth/but pare of the vttermost croume next to the herbe/and make it holowe/then laye the croume agayne vpon the roote. If a water be gathered therein/take and vse thesame:for it is very good for the Stranguria/& for them that do make their water wyth difficultye and droppinge/but specially for the stone in the bladder.

¶ A good true medecine for the stone/whiche is good and approued for commune people.

Take the berries of Juy/beate them to powder/and drinke therof in the morninge and eueninge/at eche tyme a quarter of an vnce with an vnce and an halfe of wine. This hath driuen from women stones as bigge/some as a doves egge/some as Walnutttes/some as chalnutttes / some as sylberts oz smaler/and that with payn and trauayl.

¶ Another true science for the grauel/ when one drinketh therof in the morninge and eueninge at eche time an vnce/oz an vnce and an halfe.

Take the huskes wherein Beanes haue growen/and burne them to ashes:of thesame ashes make a lie/and drinke it as is sayd before. Planteyne sodden in wine/and drinke/draweth out the stone/ and auoydeth the disease of pissinge/called Dysuria/beyng sodde in a litle bagge/and layd warme vpon the belly.

¶ Of Agues/and fyrst howe he maye be cured that is ouertaken wyth Ephemera.

Ephemera is a feuer so called/because it is apte to be cured in one daye/ but if it is not regarded/turneth to sundery kindes of agues oz feuers. This disease happeneth somtyme of the Sonne heate/whereby the head wareth hotter then anye other membles. Somtyme commeth it of excelle of colde/and then becommeth a man redish vnder hys eyen/& his body wareth cold outwardly/& the head heuy. Somtyme commeth it with surfettinge wyth meates oz drinks that be hote oz colde/and thereof wareth hys vyne reed. Somtyme happeneth it of anger/& then wareth his face reed/and his eyen drawe forwarde/and turne very swoofthe in his heade. Also doth it happen  
g iij by hez



by heauinesse and greate perplexitye and aduersitye/ and then do his eyes syncke in his head/ and loketh grimly/ and hys body warerh feble / and hys pulse beateth fayntly.

When the ague commeth by the Sonne heate/ then let the pacient a litle in a bloud warme bath the second/ or at the last the thyrde daye/ that he do sweat therein: After that let him in a coole place/ and there strowe leaues & braunches of Hylowes/ and styte Whyte beries in oyle of Violettes/ and strake thesame oyle into hys nose thrylles/ and take oyle of Roses and vinegre of lyke quantitie/ beate them well together/ & anoynte his temples & for head therewith/ & the wrestes of his handes & fete. Geue him to drinke milke of Poppy seede/ made of this wise: Put water to y seede/ then beat it / & mixe it with water/ y it become like an almond milke/ & strayn it through a cloth into a glasse/ & geue him it to drinke when he wil go to bed/ in the morning & in the day tyme a good draught. He must also coole him first: and when he is other whyles thyrsty/ geue him bread stiped in colde water to eat/ and he must beware of all such thinges as maye chafe him/ if he drinkeh wine/ let him alaye it well/ or let it be soure.

If the ague commeth or is caused by colde/ & that the pacient beginneth to consume/ then let him aboue a tobbe with hote water/ wherin are sodde Camomille floures/ Dyll & Basil: put also of that water into a pot/ & let the pacient receiue the vapour of it into his body beneth & at the mouth. Or els let him in a tobbe with the foresayd herbes/ that were better for him: Or els make him a bath with the foresaid herbes/ and let him warme himselfe wel/ after that anoint him well with oyle of Dyll/ for thesame is good and conuenient for him.

If the ague commeth by heynesse or mourninge/ or a drye occasio/ then let his fete in warme water/ vntill his knees/ wherin is sodden Camomill and Dyll/ of eche two handfull/ and couer the tobbe well/ that the vapoure maye stryke well into his body/ as is sayde before/ and through the mouth. Let his legges also be rubbed downward/ for that doth him much good/ after that let him walke/ or vse some other conuenient exercise: he must also be ware for taking cold/ & eat meates y warme him moderately/ & be good of digestion/ he must also beware of eating and drinking vnmeasurably.

If the ague is caused of hote meates or drinkeh/ then geue hym Orizacra with milke of Poppyseede or Sorrell.

When the ague beginneth to fayle/ then geue him the seconde or thyrde daye to drinke water distilled out of y rootes of broade Planteyn/ thre morninges one after another/ at eche tyme an vnce and an halfe/ or two vnces/ and make him an Epithema/ that is a medicine vpon the liuer of thys wise: take two vnces of Endiue water/ an vnce of water Cicory/ and halfe an vnce of water of Roses/ mixe these together/ and dippe towne of Hempe therein/ and laye it vpon the liuer. Let him also eat meates of good digestion as are ponge Dottons/ Lambes/ Chyckens/ Hogges fete/ and such like. Let him eschue salt meates/ and be sobre in eating and drinking: and after meate let him vse moderate walkinge or steering/ where good ayer is/ and so shall he recouer easely and well.

If the ague is caused of heauinesse or greate aduersitye or distresse/ then



then must the greife be taken awaye with frendlinesse & good conuersacion with mirth and such pastimes and recreations/as maye reioyce him / and not longe remayne in one place / but let him abyde wher good ayer is / & vse to bath somtyme. After þ he hath rested / & will cloth him / then anointe him with oyle of Roses oz oyle of Violettes. Let him washe somtyme in warme water / & when he wil cloth him / then anoynt him as before. Let him also be chast / & his meates & drinckes of good Digestion / that do also mollify & coole him. He maye not vse strouge drinckes / but Barly water to bedward / the same mollifieth and cooleth him: hote meates do hurte him.

¶ Of the hote and feruent ague / called Causton.

**C**bris caustica is / when the Colera perisheth in the veines that are neare the harte / and them that are aboute in the stomake / liuer and lightes oz poulmon. It is caused of a feruent heate / and the pacient hath exceding heate and thyrste. This disease is of two sortes: þ one is of a single Colera / the other ouertaketh moste cheselye ionge folke / when their body is drye. When their vyne is scominy / then be sure / that they are coltiffe and bounde about the harr / and get a great disease and payne in the head. The vyne of them both is reed / and they ware feble. He muste purge and clense them with pilles oz laxatiue / but they must be mollified before w<sup>th</sup> syropes of Violettes / oz syropus acetosus / and with Electuariū de succo Rosarum / oz Diapyzinis laxatiuus / so þ they be strong inough / oz þ þ age do not hinder thē / if he hath much vnclene matter in him. If he be greatly thyrsty / thē geue him other whyples Þōgranates oz sozel to suck / & to bedward geue him to drinke syropes of Violettes oz Roses / with as much cold water: like wise do at none & in þ morning / & he must be ware of such thinges as chafe him: he must also be let bloud in þ liuer veyne. Let him drinke wine / & alaye it well wyth water. His meate muste be meates of good Digestion and cooling / nother eate more then nede requireth.

If his belly is bounde / then lose it with Cassia fistula / syropes of Violetes / & Endiue water: make him a clister with þ iuice of Branke vyne / Crispe / herbe of Violettes & Malowes / without the age / the time / the strength / oz the region oz countrey do hinder the.

If he hath payn in þ head / thē make him this sointment / & anoint his temples & forehead therewith: take oyle of roses / the iuice of Þorcelain / vinegre / of eche an vnce / beat thē well together / & when ye will vse it / beat it agayn / and make him a plaister therof vpon the forehead and temples.

Take read Saunders / Roses / Barly meel of lyke quantitie: put thereto as much Rose water / that ye may mire the other thinges therewith / & make a past thereof / & put the iuyce of Gourd therto if ye can get it: This alayeth the payne sone and well. Or els take Þoppye sede / and beate it verye well / temper it wyth water / and geue hym alwaye a litle thereof to drinke / and specially in the night: and wett a linnen cloth therein / and binde it vpon hys foreheade.

But if he can not slepe / thē take Lettice sede beatē / Almondes beaten / þ iuice of Lettice / of eche an vnce / water of Roses / oyle of Roses / of eche halfe an vnce /



Of the homish apot' ecarje or homelye Physicke booke.

an vnice/mixe these very well together like a playster/ & binde it aboute hys head: and when it is drye/ then wett it agayne/ and he shall fall to slepe. And if the payne go away/ then geue him to eat Gourdes & Porceleyn/ & when he will go to bed/ then let him washe his fete in warme water/ and rub hys legges well beneth downwarde/ and after ward renche them in cold water. After that let him lye doune/ and leaue his fete vncovered/ and so draweth the heat out downward. Let him do to his handes lyke wise.

If he wareth faynt in the night for heat/ then take water of Roses/ and halfe so much vinegre/ in the same wet two clothes/ eche so muche as a fyft/ and geue him the in his hande/ tyll they ware hote: the same draweth out al the heate. Rub the soles of his fete therewith also & his wyestes/ for it geneth him good strength. Geue him confecte of suger in his mouth/ or els confecte of Cheris/ or of soure Plummes/ the same slake his thyrst.

If a woman were diseased hereof/ & were bigge wyth chyld/ the forsaide medecine might be geuen her wel inough without danger. But if one were thus diseased/ and a peryng toke him/ or a goute/ and it lasted foure & twenty houres or more/ that is a sure token of death.

¶ Of chylderen diseases.

**M**orbill and Variole is a disease that noyeth chldre greatly/ called Pockes and Masers. They that haue the Pockes/ if ye geue them water wherein Rew or Herbe grace is sodden with fumitorye to drinke / it doth helpe them without dout. Great inconuenience get chyldren with these diseases/ and specially the Pockes: for they straye ouer all the bodye / and the eyes also/ and when theyr eyes do itche/ they ware lightly blind therof. If ye will saue them that they ware not blinde/ hange the rootes of Rew and Scabiose at their necke/ and they shalbe safe.

¶ Of the dayly ague or feuer quotidian.

**T**he ague or feuer that taketh a man euerye daye / is caused of flegma/ when it falleth into the bloud and veines/ the doth the ague shake one/ and the colde is great. But when it is without the veines/ then hath the patient colde euery day/ and the shakinge nor frost is not so great. This ague haue most communly aged folke/ and such as are colde or moyst of complexion. It taketh them also chesely/ that are ydle/ and vse excelle/ and specially them/ that eat or drinke out of season / wherewith engendyre wythin them many colde humors.

When the patient is very thyrsty/ and his body is drye/ then is his ague caused of salt flegma/ wherfoze geue him such thinges/ as drawe out moystnes/ and set his fete in warme water/ wherein are sodden Dill and Camomille: and when hys fete are dried agayn by themselves/ then take salt and oyle of Violettes/ of like quantitie/ and rub the soles of his fete therewith. He must be purged also w such medecines/ as purge flegma: for if the patient is diseased by the flegma/ then is the disease more durable.

He that hath the dayly feuer or ague/ nother can be quit of it/ the same is a token



a token that he hath corrupte bloude in his backe. To ease the same/were it good to set horselechies to his backe/his legges & armes neare to his handes.

¶ A good drinke for the Dayly feuer.

Take the barkes of Miscelden growyng vpon okes half a quarter of an ounce/ geue him & beaten to powder to drinke w<sup>th</sup> a quarter of an ounce of Aqua vite/whyle the shaking is vpon him: the same driueth away & iaundis fro him/ & also the whirling in the head. wherfore saith Hippocrates: he & maketh Misceldē to powder/ & taketh it w<sup>th</sup> Aqua vite/ the same driueth awaye & an or dayly feuer/ or els & iaundis/ & whirling in & the feuer Hectica/ that is/ a fatled feuer or ague/ wherewith men do whyrle and be dismaide.

A good drinke for the Quotidian feuer.

The Tertiane or third dayes feuer commeth of the heat of the liuer/ the Quartane or fourth dayes feuer cometh of Melancoly/ & colour of his vrine is like water and clere. But the colour of the Quotidiane or dayly feuer is most parte reed and clere. The colour of the Tertiane vrine is reed & thyeck.

mark a contradiction

These vrines haue most part a litle some in the circle lyke Percely: But the some of the Tertiane/ & cometh of & liuer/ is something yalow/ because it cometh of the heat of the gall. His mouth is bitter/ and his face reed colored/ his vrine is thinne. Anoynte his heade wyth oyle of Roses and vinegre mirte together.

This folowynge is also very good agaynst & dayly feuer: Take Euphorbium made to powder the sixtenth part of an ounce/ tempered with an egges shell full of Aqua vite/ geue the pacient this thre dayes together to drinke in the morning fasting: the same purgeth the slyme/ wherby the ague hath hys nourture. This slyme may be voyded of this wyse also: Take the rote of an Elder tre/ wash it well & clene/ then pare the vpper shell softly from it/ after & haue of & other shell vntil & wood or hardnes/ a quarter of an ounce/ bray & small/ beat it w<sup>th</sup> an egges shell full of Aqua vite/ & geue it & paciēt. Or els seth of the inner shell or barcke of Elder tre a hand full in a quarte of ale or bier/ till the halfe be sodden awaye and drinke that/ this is experimented.

¶ He that hangeth the roote of Valeriane grene at his necke / if she were sere/ then goeth the ague from him.

¶ He that feareth/ he shall get the ague/ let him swalowe in thre cornes of Coxiander fasting/ and it shall go awaye: and let this be done before the ague fall vpon him.

¶ If he shall haue colde wyth it/ then is it good also to take thre rootes of Veruayne/ and thre leaues of it/ sodden in wine/ and drinke before the cold do ouertake him/ and he shall be quit of it.

¶ He/ whose feuer cometh of Melancoly/ his vrine is first whyt/ afterward black/ when nature beginneth to Digest. He & hath this disease/ let him eate freshe meates/ and purge him selfe twyse euery weke wyth leaues of Sena tre made to powder/ and taken in the morninge and eueninge at eche tyme a quarter of an ounce wyth a peasebroth. Geue him also to drinke of thys syroppe folowynge as ofte he will: Take a handfull of Cicozy rootes/ and a hande full of Cicozy floures/ and two leaues of Hartes tounge/ seth them w<sup>th</sup> a quarte of water tyll the third part be sodden away: the streyne it through



Of the homish apothecarye or homely physick booke.

through a cloth into a pot/and put an vnce of suger thereto. Thys syrop is very good in sommer/for it clenseth the bloude/and slaketh thyrste/and cooleth wel/it mollifieth also the harde matter/that is gathered about the hart of congeled blood/wherof do somtyme grow apoltemes or consuming coughes:it driueth awaye iaundis also/and mollifyeth sieges that a man maye the easyer haue thē. But if hys heade woulde ake/then geue him pilles that purge the heade/as pillule de iera picra/oz pillule Cochie.

**C**An approued science for the ague/it riddeth a man oft in thye dayes.

An approued science for the ague.

**T**Ake the rotes of Celendine/chappe them small/and braye them whyle they be grene. Take as muche thereof as a walnut/steare them w<sup>th</sup> a dishe full of warme mylke oz wyne / oz w<sup>th</sup> a dishe full of warme pease broth: thys oughte to be done in the moorninge fastinge/and refrayne from eatynge and drynkinge/foure houres after:and if he can go/let hym walke vpon it. The nexte daye geue hym Diacartami/halfe an vnce oz moze: but if he hath or eate heate/then geue hym Diaprunis laratiui halfe an vnce oz moze/and if hys strength can beare it/geue hym halfe an vnce Electuarij de succo rosarum.

Signes of an ague come of Flegma.

If the feuer is come of flegma/and the pacient is aged/and the season drye/oz yet colde and moyst/and hys pulse in hys arime beateth slackly/and hys vyue is muche and whyte/he also is greatly thyrstye: these are signes of the ague that commeth of flegma. Geue to that pacient the iuyce of Clarpe/the iuyce of Smalache / the iuyce of fenell made lyke an Electuary. Let not the patiente eate nor dryncke / whyle he hath colde oz heate. After that geue hym a litle meat/that warmeth measurably:the nexte daye geue hym som meat good of digestion/as small byzdes/and suche lyke /lette hys dryncke be cleue wyne. Or els geue hym Diacartami halfe an vnce oz thye quarters.

Item suppinges of Amilum made with cow milke/ & a litle saffron comforte nature/ & geue a good coloure / and strengthen the pacient. Like wyse maye ye make him Rice potage. If he is soze cooled and febled/ thē seth him a dish full of Cumin/wyth a yolke of an egge/thesame maye he dryncke colde oz warme/that strengtheneth hym very well.

**C**For the Jaundis.

**H**E that hath the iaundis/ muste beware of all meates oz drynckes that coole him/for they hurte him. But if the iaundis doth greue him/then make hym thys dryncke: Take a peny weight of beaten Saffron/and a peny weight of Ancolpe beaten also/put them into a porenger oz wyth vinegre/and steare them wel together/put also a litle wine and water to them/that it maye be thynne inough:then let it be dronke fastinge/and it breaketh the iaundis withoute hurte.

But if the disease woulde differre/ and the iaundis woulde not voyde/ wherby thē paciēt could haue no stomake:if he be stronge inough geue him Rebar.



Rebarbara made to powder/temper it with a fresh Dealebroth/ and let him drinke it agaynst the daye breake. If he hath strength/ then let him walke after it/ and holde a tosted pece of bread before his mouth/ and fast two houres vpon it. Thys purgeth Colera an flegma/ whereof come the ague and the iaundis: or els wydeth it the stomake aboue / whereby the stomake is clenfed of slyme and the iaundis.

But if he could not do it/ or that it dyd pꝛke hym to take the Rebarbara/ then geue hym halfe an vnce of Dialene / the one halfe at nighte/ the other halfe in the moꝛninge/ and let thys be beatē wyth a Dealebroth/ or els swallowed in wyth a rosted apple or soure thynge/ thesame purgeth also.

But if hys head dyd ake of colde/ then anoynte hys heade/ for heade and tempels wyth oyle of Camomille/ and put into his nose oleum benedictum/ and a litle into hys eares also/ and make him a sote bath with floures of Camomille/ thesame chafeth the bloude and heade very well.

But if he hath a moyst heade/ then cause him to nise/ and let hym take the roote of Piretrum/ that is Walwoꝛte in hys mouth/ and chawe it: the same draweth out the moystnesse out of the heade/ and geue hym Cinamō/ Coziander/ Zeduarīa or Nutmegges to eate.

It is good also/ that he that hath a colde ague/ which hath lasted longe/ wherewith a man is greatly cooled/ that he ( I saye ) be well anoynted the back/ the loynes/ and the belly wyth oyle of Bayes/ and oyle of Juniper of eche lyke muche agaynste a good fyꝛe/ that it be well rubbed in. Do this in the moꝛninge and eneninge/ for it chafeth the veines and wythstandeth the ague.

¶ Another true science agaynst the ague.

**T**Ake the grene braunches of Elder/ and pill the byper shell of/ and take the nexte grene shell/ braye it well/ put halfe so muche good vinegre thereto/ mixe that together/ then straytie it through a cloth/ and drinke halfe an egges shell full thereof fastinge thꝛe moꝛnings: thesame dyꝛueth awaye the ague wythout hurt.

¶ An other proued science for the ague/ that hath lasted longe/ speciallꝛe when a man hath gotten it of an euell stomake.

**T**Ake also the braunches of Elder/ the former parte/ pill the bypermost shell sofftely of/ after that shaue of the grene / cut that small/ and braye it well in a moꝛter/ put as muche vinegre thereto / and braye it therewith/ streyne it through a cloth in a glasse/ and geue a pacient thereof thꝛe moꝛninges fastyrige/ at euery tyme a spounful to drinke/ and let him faste sixe houres vpon it. Thys boyded the stomacke well of the agues occasions.

He that hath the disease that commeth of hote bloude / hys heade doth ake/ he is hote and heauye/ hys temples are swollen / and hys epen stande forwarde. He is not thyrstye/ and in the night appeare before hys epen read  
h thynge



*Of the homish apothecarye or homelye Physicke booke*

thynges/hys pulse is swyft/and in hys slepe do all his veynes beate foze. He that is so diseased/ought to be let blood in the lyuer veyne in the arme/ and the next in the right hande vpon the thombe in the veyne of the head / and the sixt Daye betwene the litle finger on the right hande in the harte veyne/ and the nyynth Daye in both the fete without/aboute the ankles/nother must he let to muche blood in any of the veynes. But it must be considered whether he hath strength inough/whether the age is couenient for it/and whether the season doth agre to it.

If anye thyng shoulde hinder the letting of blood/then must his blood be cooled wyth these thynges/namely wyth water/wherein is sodden Psyllium/that is Flewurt/and wyth a litle milke of Poppy seede/ this oughte to be geuen him to drinke. Geue him also a syrope of Violettes/and water/where in are sodden black Cherries.

But if his belly were to harde/then ought it to be mollified herewyth. Take Barly a good handfull brayed/and seth it in a pint of water/put ther to a litle butter/and a litle salte/and a litle Saunder/mixte wyth a litle sugar/and geue him otherwhyles a slyce of bread/that hath ben stiped in that water:thesame mollifyeth his body and blood/nother oughte he to drinke any other wyne/then that be sower/and well mixte with barly water. Lay otherwhyles vpon his nauel butter/as bigge as a beane/ and laye a rhinne dishe vpon thesame/tyll the butter be saked in. And if strength can beare it/and that it doth not greue him/then geue him a purgacion with a confecte de succo rosarum/and geue him the night before syropes of Violettes / that he maye be mollified before/and he shall haue easy sieges.

But if he hath heade ake/then anoynt his heade herewyth: Take halfe an vnce of oyle of roses/a quarter of an vnce of vinegre halfe a drame of Bolus armeny made to pouder/mixe them well together/and anoynt his forehead therewyth/and his temples and throte. Then take a dish full of colde water/and put therein as muche vinegre/ and wette a cloth therein/lyke a bande of thre fingers/wringe it out/and binde it about hys forehead & temples. And take two clothes/eche as bigge as a fyt / and wette them therein also/and geue hym alwayes one in hys hande/tyll it waxe drye. Wette yet two clothes therein/and binde them about his fete:and whē they are drye/then wet them agayne. This cooleth the blood/draweth out the euell heat/whereof commeth the headake. But if the headake will not go awaye/ nor awaye / then marke by hys vyne and all hys beaucoure/whereof it commeth him/and vse thesame toward hym/as is taught seuerally before of the head ake.

It is to be noted/that if the head ake commeth of the stomake / then is he moze disquiet after meate then before: Him maye ye helpe of this wyse: Purge hys stomacke wyth a laxatiue/after h̄ muste he be measurable with eating and drynkinge/accoordinge to his complexion. But if the headake be because the pacientes braynes are to moyst/then is he moze vnquiet fasting then after meate. If the moystnesse of the braynes is of colde/ then geue him somthyng that warmeth the stomacke measurablye/and the pacient must beware of all thinges that coole/and must kepe hys head warme.

**C**An experimented science for the feuer quotidian or dayly feuer.

Take



**T**ake the best Aqua vite that ye can get / halfe a pounce / put therein the whyttest ma. y of Walwurt that ye can get two vnces / leste it stepe there in thre dayes / and geue the paciente thereof to drinke. But marke well / if it woulde chafe hym to muche / then temper him the drinke wyth a litle other wyne / or drinke / and geue hym somtyme Manus Christi.

**A** medecine for many kindes of feuers or agues.

**F**irste prepare suche a draught: Take clenfed and washen Barlye two vnces, black Ciche peasen an vnce / Licorice pared small an vnce / grene or seer Fenell a handfull / thre or foure leaues of Herbes tonge / two or thre leaues of Wormwood / two or thre rotes of Pimpernell: let al this be sodden in thre quartes of water / tyl the barley doth swell / and if the water doth consume in seching / then poure more water in to it / so that there remayne about two quartes and an halfe of water. After that streyne the water through a cloth / and kepe it. Of that water must the pacient drinke both daye and night when he is thyrstye / saue onely whē he looketh for the shakinge: for then muste he nether eate nor drinke / withoute great necessitie constrayne him. And when the water is fayled / then make more.

**H**owe a man shall behaue himselfe that is thus diseased.

**O**f thys wyse must he guide himselfe that is diseased of thys sycknesse: he must beware of chese / milke / porke and freshe befe / of all fruyt new or olde. Let him eat potages made wyth Bethes / Spinage / Detmeel / Barly / and alwaye put a fewe Almondes beaten thereto: on flesh dayes a quarter of an Henne / or Chikens sodden in water / with Percely / and foure leaues of Lettis. He must beware also for moyst meates and surffettinge. On fishe dayes let him eate Crabbes or Perches / somtyme an egge potched in water. Let him drinke no wine / without it be at meale tymes / and that soberly / and mirte with þ aforesayd Barly water / or clene water / if the made water were agaynst his stomake: but out of meale tyme let him drinke none other water nor wine / then the aforesayd.

Howe  
the disea  
sed of a  
Feuer  
shall be  
haue him  
selfe.

When a man knoweth that he shall haue the ague / if it is at after none / then maye he eate somwhat in the morninge about sixe of the clocke / and tary so / tyl the heat hath forsaken him. If it shall come before breakfast / then let him not eat / tyl the heat be past.

Some agues there be / in the which it were good to let bloude after the third daye / accordinge to the pacientes strength / and the season.

This is now spokē of the commune agues / and of the Tertiane or third dayes feuer / though there be many kindes of it.

If a man hath vbled suche water / as is spoken of before / then let him beware of excesse of meate / and take fastinge the herbe / or the herbe made to powder / called Centaurea / in English Centory / the bignesse of a walnutt or chell nut / tempered wyth wine / and he maye drinke a litle wyne vpon it / to

h ij temper



temperer bys mouth of the bitternesse. And thus maye he remaine that day. In the morninge/and the two dayes folowynge/let him take thereof in the morning the bicknesse of halfe a walnutt/wyth thre leaues of Rue or herbe grace/and as much Triacle/as a pease/ and muste drinke vpon it water of Celendine/mixte with the water of whyte thystle/called in Latin/ Carduus Marie/or els water of Celendine alone two vneces. After the thyrde daye let him take of the foresayd powder agayne/whether he be amended or not/and vse it foure dayes continuallye/ and behaue him selfe in Dietinge/as is sayd before: and it is to be hoped that he shall recouer/or els shall the ague turne to another kinde of feuer.

¶ Of the Quartane/that is fourth dayes feuer / which can scarcely be healed.

**T**he dietinge and ordering in eating and drinkinge specified before/ must be considered/and then marke what tyme the colde shall come: for the Quartane commeth not equally/and bereth a man somtyme more/somtyme lesse/and then doth it rest two dayes. When ye knowe the houre of the assaultinge/then take of thys drinke folowynge: Take Fenel a handfull/thre or foure leaues of wormwood/ seth these in half a pint of wyne vpon a soft fyre/tyll the thyrde part be sodden awaye. Then take it from the fyre/but let it remaine warme. And when a man perceyuethe thz assaultinge of the ague/ then let him not reste/but ether walke/or cause him be led wyth the armes. In the foresayd wyne ought to be put half an vnice of hony of Roses/and then drinke a litle glasse full thereof/a walke and steare him selfe without ceasinge/so long he can/ye if nede is wyth the staye of other/so long tyll the colde minissheth. Then let him lye doune / and be well warme couered/that he do euen sweat/and slepe if he can/ whiche he might happely do with werrinesse and faintnesse. When hz heate is gone then let him rise/and take meate if he listeth:if not/and that he thyrsteth/let him drinke of the foresayd water in the morning/and he shall amende/ & get a stomake.

Communely when men haue dronke the foresaid drinke/then haue they the ague more feruently then before:but let no man be afrayed therfore/nor desist/before he hath taken it fyue tymes. For he falleth to an amendement and lightening/saue the first daye / withoute he do misguide himselfe/as is sayd before.

¶ A drinke for the Quartane.

Take clesed Barly halfe a pounce/reed Chick peasen half an vnice/ the herbe of Fenel and Hayden heyre/of eche a dram/hz leaues of Hertes tongue/Rue and Wormwood of eche a dram/Licois a quarter of an vnice or a drame:seth all these in a pottel of water/so longe/tyll a pint is sodde awaye. Then strayne that water through a cloth/and kepe it. Secondely put thre pintes of water to the foresayde thinges/and seth them tyll the Barlye water grosse/and then streyne it agayne. Thyrdy take agayne thre pintes of water/and seth it agayne tyll the barly do burste / strayne it agayne as before: then putte all the waters together/ and geue the paciente thereof to drinke when/or howe muche he will.

Item



Item thre dayes oughte he to drinke euerye morninge a litle glasse full of the forsayd water/and a litle Triacle/ether with or without the water/as he can best take it.

If that will not helpe the pacient/then take thys solotoynge/and make him a drinke of it: Take the herbe of Fenel halfe a handfull/wormwood half so muche/seth them in stronge whyte wine /tyll the wyne be halfe sodden awaye. Then streyne it through a cloth/and put it into thesame so much honye of Roses as ye will. Of this wyne ought the pacient drinke a litle glasse full/before the ague commeth vpon him/and walke vpon it as long he can. After that let him lye doune and couer him warme / that he maye sweate. But he muste beware that he eate not foure or fyue houres before the sicknesse do ouertake hym.

Auicenna in the fourth boke de cura febrium/sayeth generallye/that him that hath the ague comming of the gall/maye be ministrred cold water: for it doth helpe to digest an consume the gall. But suche water ought to be ministrred in due season/when he is in good temper/ that is / nether to hote/ nor to colde. Galen sayth that a dramme of Centorye made to pouder/and taken with whyte wine thre morninges fasting/ causeth good digestion.

A common rule for agues cominge of the gall.

It is good also for costyffnesse and olde coughes/ as sayth Platearius.

The ende of the Homish Apotekary of Homely Physick.

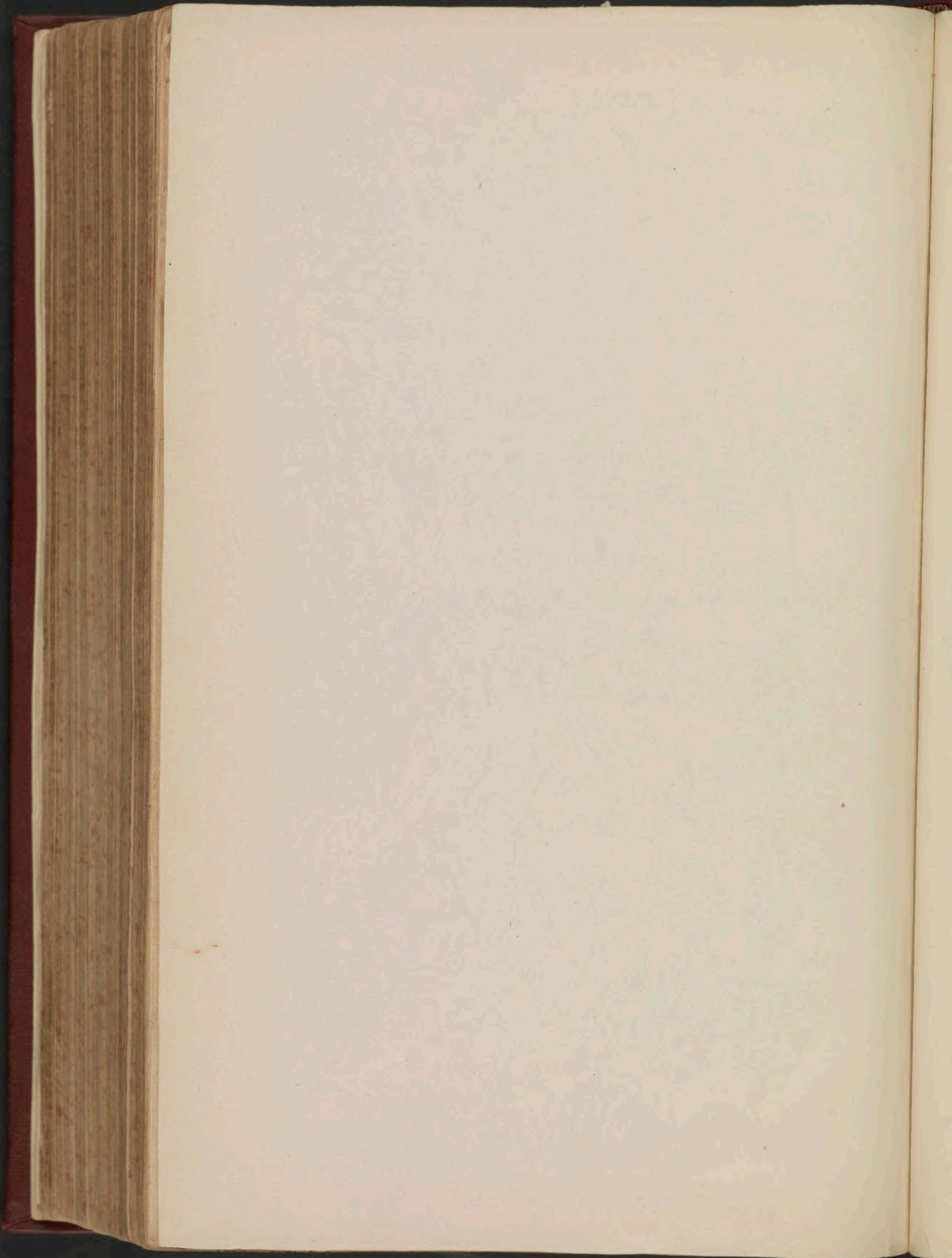




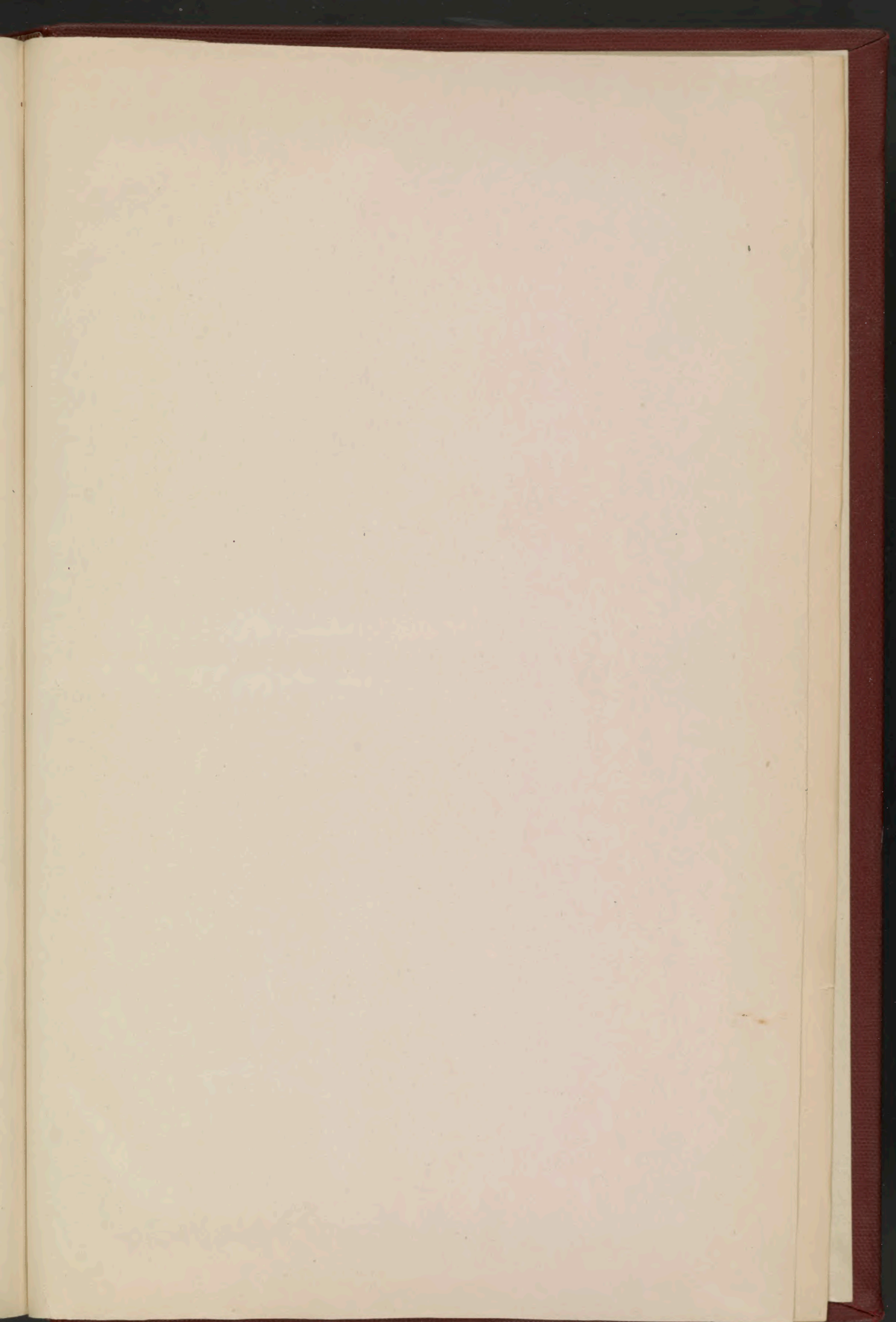


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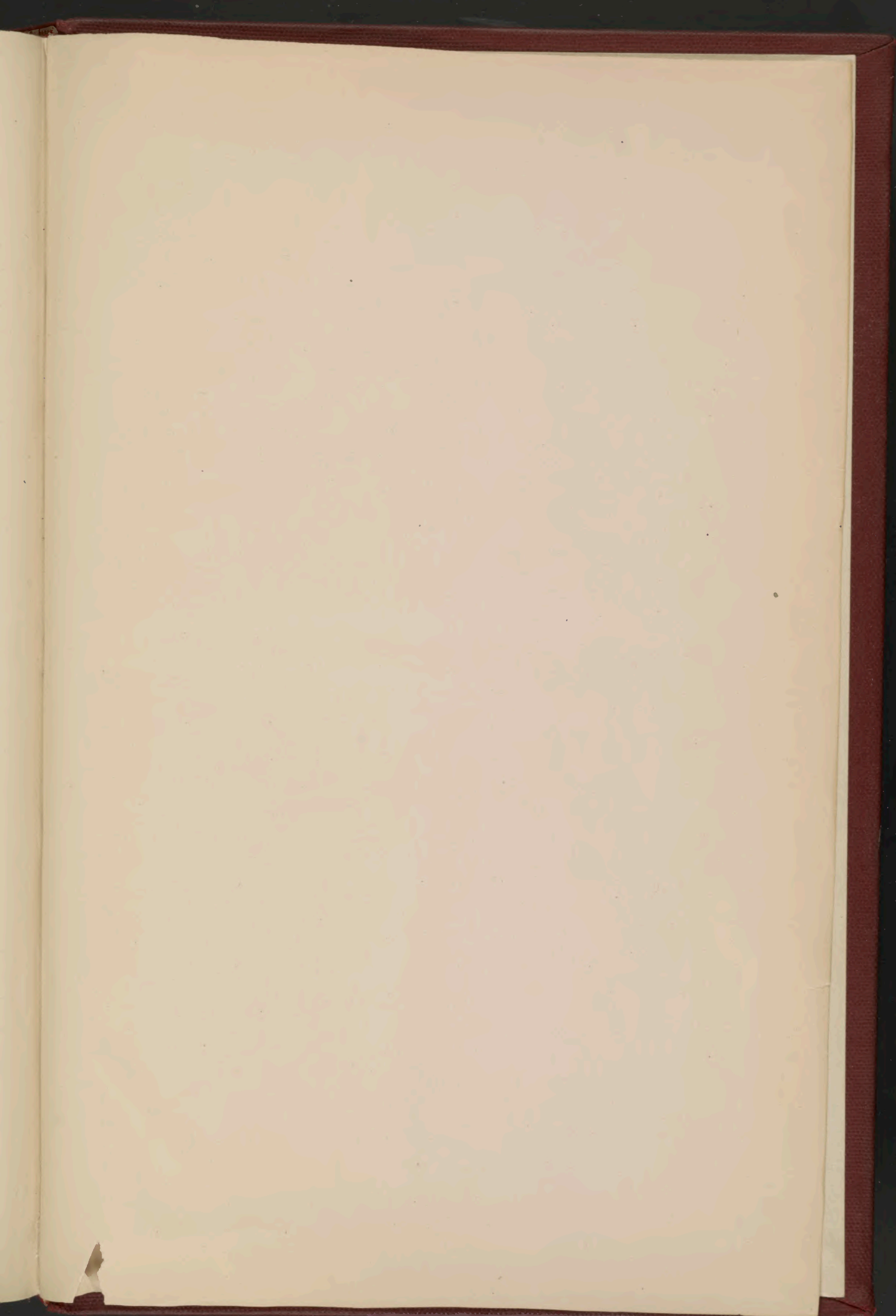














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