Elizabeth Burwell;

The Origin of the Lute or the derivation of the Lute

Chap: 1:

If wee consider the Excellency of the Lute whereof we shall make a whole discourse hereafter or if wee trust piously the Devines wee shall easily beleeve that the Lute hath his derivation from heaven in effett that had the happines to be present at the birth of the Incarnate word and that heard the admirable Consort of Musicke which the Angells made for to manifest there Joy and the Interest that heaven tooke in the happines of Mankind or those who by speciall favours since have heard Celestiall melodies: or the holy Soules who by the continuall Communication which they have with there heavenly Spouse J mean the sacred Inspirations have learned the least particulars of the adorable Mistories have left vs in writeing that this admirable Musicke w:ch warmed the hearts of the Sheppards in the dead of Winter and lightned there rude understandings amidst the thicke Clouds of Judaisme was composed of Lutes and voices and that it raised there understandings to see perfect a Knowledge and kindled there Soules with see fervent and see devout a zeale that they dis runne without waboring to the Manger as if it had beene to a royall palace there adored a Child borne amongst poverty and all sort of misery: they gave him all the helpe whereof they were capable and lay at his foote the guiftes which love and present necessity afforded them to testify there faith and there obedience to there God and Creator

2 Section. The imperiall heaven openeth it selfe for to attend this birth see great and see noble in his humility, eclipsed the Starres and produced the day in the midst of the night, by the helpe of this light the humane spectators dis discover the beauty of the celestiall Musitianes and save the shape and figure of the Instrument which they dis ioyne see agreeably to the Sweetnes of there voices: It was the melody of those stringes angelically sounded that inspired ffaith in there hearte and made them perfectly beleeve that the heavenly Musick would not descend upon earth amongst darkenes but for to celebrate the birth of God and inlighten mens understandings Therefore fides in latine signifies both faith and the stringes of a Lute with a difference onely that fides is in the plurall number when it signifies the stringes of the Lute and is in the singular number when it signifies faite for to teach vs that there is but one true faith but that there be many stringes w:ch compose the heavenly harmony of it and does inspire faith in those whose Eares are not absolutely stopped to the noble Amorous & delicate motions of these pretious stringes

3 Section

The Church after the imitation of this divine Example make vse of Musick to celebrate the praises of God, and in Italy where Musick is in its perfection they vse nothing but Lutes and voices for to anywere and agree the better with the Musick of the Angells

Judiismo wch was the figure of the law of grace and of the true religion sungo Anthemes with Instruments of Musick but as there light was but grosse and rude soe the musicall Instruments were then but in the Infancy and Imperfection yet believe that the word Cythara which was an Instrument that David commanded vs to make vse of in praising God was a kind of Lute which has gott his perfection according as the lights of heaven have spread them selfes vpon the earth

4 Sect.

The pagan Antiquity who through the Clouds of ignorance has notwithstanding cast some feble rayes of the Knowledge of the true God and of the Sonne of Justice wch was to rise vpon the Earth hath made Gods of those that have beene the first Inventors of the Lute and will have vs believe that Orpheus delivered his wife Euridice from the Captivity and the paines of hell by the Charmes of his Lute But tread slowly and with darkenes that God made to vs the Draughts of the future harmony as doe testify and represent the latine word Testudo which signifies a Lute and Tortu which is an Animall that creepes slowly and if the Lute resembles the Tortoise Shell: tis but a little now that he is in his perfection the neck of the Shell represents the Neck of the Lute and the body of it the back and belly of the Lute. We read also that they have attributed marbalous effects to the sweetnes of the Lute Orpheus stopped the course of Rivers with his playing caused the Trees to dance tamed the wild beasts made them sociable and kind one to another there is nothing that brings more the wild nature of the Indians to a gentle Constitution then Musick and especially the Lute, nothing makes them more sensible of the felicity everlasting therefore doe we feele in Churches that musick raises vp our Soules softens our hearts and drawes from vs teares of Joy wch are very proper to dissolve those of our Contrition and why should it not be possible that as Amphion made the Stones to move by his harmony gathered them in order the topp of one another round about the Citty and soe builded the Walles of Thebes, is it unlikely said that Musick may contribute much to move our stony hearts to place them in good order and build in the end the walles of the temporall Jerusalem against whom all the forces of hell shall not prevaile

Arion being in a Ship was cast into the Sea by persons that dis not love Musick yet for all that his Trust was in his Lute which he held fast in his Armes the Gods ingageing themselves in this Marrell protected him a Delibered, a Dolphin sliding betweene his legges carried him playing all the while upon his Lute to the Shore.

The 2d Chap:

of the Increase of the Lute and its Shape

Tis to be beleeved that at the first the body of the Lute was of one peece but since to give him the figure of a peare they have made it of severall peeces which they call Ribbes as of a Muskemillion notwithstanding there is a great dispute amongst the Moderns concerning the shape of the Lute some will have it somewhat roundish, the rising in the middle of the backe and sloping of each syde as wee see the Lutes of Monsieur Desmoulins of Paris wch are very good & were sold at first for 20li and sold still for time or twelve, the reason is that the Lute see framed is capable of more sound because of his Concavity and that the sound not keeping in the deepe and hollow bottome but contrariwise being put forth by the straitnes of the sydes towards the middle and see to the Rose from whence it issues greater & with more impetuosity: the other have for their defence and reason the handsomnes of the figure of the peare the Comelines of it because being more flatt in the backe they lye better upon the Stomacke and doe not incanger people to growe crooked, besides all Bolonia Lutes are in the shape of a peare and those are the best Lutes but there goodnes is not attributed to there figure but to their antiquity to the Skill of those Lutemakers to the quality of the wood and seasoning of it and to the varnishing of it The Bolonia Lutes are knowne by there shape and varnish which is darkish red Laux Maulier and Hunts frith have beene the two thirfest Lutemakers that have lived at Bolonia who have rendered there names immortall by the melodious sound of that famous Instrument and will still make them resound through all the earth as long as it will please God to maintayne the harmony of the universe

2d Section

The Lutes of Padua are something roundish and likethose of Monsieur Des Molins therfore there sound is greater then those of Bolonia wch are very sweete those of ffloreence and Venice are betweene both of them shapes but come nothing neare to those of Bolonia for the modern Lutes that is those made in our dayes they are made onely in ffrance and very few are good for any thing the neck of the Lute at first was not broader then that of a Mandore & had but seaven double strings but ha's beene made bigger by little and little and the head of it see extreamely increased that the best Masters of the Lute have beene inforced to take of some of the stringes to bring it to a moderate size as wee shall demonstrate hereafter in its owne place

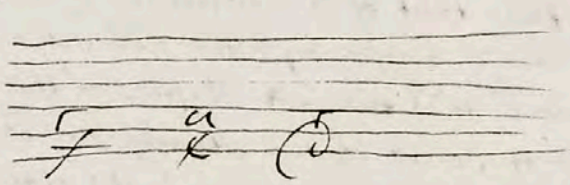
The Lutes of Bolonia and the other good Lutes are to have but seaven ribbes and at the most nyne or eleaven notwithstanding there have beene some Dutch who instead of following those Examples have made Lutes with six and thirty, and 38 ribbes more or lesse the reason why the fewer Ribbes make the best Lutes is that many ribbes must need a great deale of glasse to be joyned together which makes the Lute dull wee have Lutes that wee call Nutt Lutes that is when of a great Lute they will

make a little one which is done in cutting of something of the breadth and length of every ribb and then joyning them together vpon a little mould ~~or~~ Lute of twenty pound lyeneed doe is not worth 5d

The Lutes of Gold, Silver, Ebony, Ivory are adorned with mother of pearle or such like are worth nothing because a Lute must be made of a wood that is poorest And Crabb wood is the best wood it must be sawne in tenne ribbes and kept dry many yeares before it be fitt to make Lutes, the biggest commonly are made of Ebony but those are not the best, noe more is Ivory because it is too hard and those peggs are nober fast to the Lute theiffly in dry or frosty weather they fly from the head of the Lute when none meddle with it, Those of plumbtree wood are the best tis hard enough to endure the turning of the peggs and sticke likewise doe well to the hold wheard the peggs are that it nober flyes from it

The flatt part of the Necke of the Lute and the bridge are to be made of Ebony, but to Cover the head, the back of the necke with it as some doe tis improper because it makes the Lute too heavy vpon the left hand the Neck cold and slippery for the Thumbe and the frettes are nober fast, a Necke made of a light wood with a fine parnish as neare as may be to the colour of the Lute is better but you must keepe it cleane

The Nutt must be of Ivory very well compassed it must not be glued to the Lute that you may raise it when you please putting a little peece of paper under it, if the distance betweene the fifth and the sixth is a little bigger then the other tis the better because in stopping a d: or a e or any other letter vpon the sixth with the little finger or the marriage finger you are like to smother the fifth String



The 3d Chap:

The first and most famous Lute Masters wee confesse were the Italians who were the first Authours of the Lute as all the world must acknowledge and that the French haue beene the most famous in that And although there is some Confusion in the ffrench to acknowledge that they haue beene subdued by the Romanes yet they must not be ashamed to acknowledge that they owe there Skill to their Conquest ffor the Romanes did polish there language by the mixture of the latine tongue, taught them seuerall Arts The French being of a liuely spirit and fitt to receiue those fine impressions were conquered again voluntarily by the loue of those rare Sciences and Charmed by the fine parts of there Conquerour Julius Caesar chiefely by his Culture and Eloquence besides moued by a desire of reuenge against the Senate of Rome that it brought them into Slavery they perswaded Julius Caesar to make himselfe Emperour too that they might subdue those that had subdued them the greatest of ffrance went backe with him Italy rendered his comming formidable and gott a greate deale of glory in that famous battaile of Pharsalia where the great Pompey was defeated and Caesar became the Master of the Romane Empire by the helpe of the bravest french and english that he brought along with him The ingenious French taking rest at the Shadowe of there Laurells fearing to fall into a grosse idlenes to cherrish the liveliness of there spirits naturall to there Nation they cast there eyes upon the fine Arts that flourished then at Rome, the Mathematicks and the parts of it that best become a Gentleman as ffortification, Musick picture drawing Sculpture, the art of Riding ffencing and dancing The French then rauished from the Romanes their liberty and those fine Sciences in which they haue soe much refined since that they doe excell in it at the present above the Italians excepted picture drawing and Cutting of ffigures and Musick which the Italians reserued to themselfes those Arts being more proper for there speculative Spirits

2d Sect: Of all the Instruments of Musick the Lute pleaseth most the French though it was not framed nor touched as it is at present Every eye hauing contributed to the perfection of that famous Instrument As wee see by the shape of the antient Lutes and by the composition of our Lessons The Lute hath had a long time but thirteene strings then fifteene then Seaventeene then Nineteene where he hath remained a long time that is nine double stringes and the treble for tis but of late that wee vse but one Seconde, all that while the Lute had but one head

Vomigny Perrichon and the Polack are furthest Lutinists in the memory of man that deserue to be mentioned and to haue a Statue upon the Mount of Parnassus for hauing given vs the Rudiments of the Lute and cleared the first difficulties that hindered preduction of this Master peece Afterwards Monsieur Mezangeot appeared upon the Stage of Musicke and vsing the Lute with nineteene Stringes hath see polished the Composition and the playing of it that wout th Contradiction we must give him the praise to haue given to the Lute his first ~~

perfection the Clouds of ignorance hanging boone soe dispated by
this worthy Sonne of Apollo many mysti all Lights hane risen in
ffrance amongst whom a single One as the Sun among the Starrs
hath drawen the admiration and the praises of all the worlde
It is the first Gaultiers who is name in regard of his age and
his merritt old Gaultier to whith fortune not soe deafe as blind
harkened and through the liberality of Kings Queenes and other
Princes Crowned with honour and fullfilled with Riches: but as
if the heabenly thinges were insepdrable from the Lute Mary
of Medicis wife to Henry the great Grandfather to the King of
England did not find a recompence more proportionable and
more conformable to the merritts of the great Lutenist then
Church lindings though he was an illiterate man, giving him
a Priory and other benefits that doe not require a man to
be a Preist, but his free and constitutious humour made him
forsake them soe true it is that when a man takes pleasure
with this heabenly harmony of the Lute his heart cannot
endure the discords of passions nor any action that intangles the
Spirit and doe breake the Swete Satred accords that they are
to hane with the Will of God and his holy Ordinances the old
Gaultier was sent into England by his good Mistris the said Queene
to testify to the King and Queene the Joy she tooke for the birth
of the Prince of Wales Charles the Serond now King of Englande
he played of the Lute before the King and Queene theire
Majesties made him presents both worthy of Kinges and of
the King of the Lute and the late Duke of Buckingham
before whom he played alsoe in imbracedinge of him made shed
in his pocket fffive hundreds pounds of Gold to stopp him (as
Atalanta did her Swete heart with the golden Apples) some
foro dayes longer in the Courte of Englande wth the pretious burthen
from this famous Gaultier are issued three other Gaultiers his
Sonnes and his Imitators, Gaultier of England, Gaultier of
Paris and Gaultier of Rome all three Excellent men but Especially
Gaultier of England for the goodnes of his hands the most swift
the neatest and most even that ever were, Gaultier of Paris
excellent for his composition and his play extreamely polished
and his touching very delicate, Gaultier of Rome was esteemed
for his learning and the gravity of his playing then came
Pindell whose play was very gay and airy he made his lessons
with a great deale of facility then Dufault whose play is very
grave and learned Dubut, Vincent whose play is almost like
that of Pindell Morturd who hath lived a long time in Englande
his hand was very good he composed lessons full of good Ayres but
there was something unpolished in it Yee had Blanrorher
Landars who for the hand and the graces of the Lute hane

boone admired of all the world with soe orall others that are issued from this
rare Stocke whom it would be too long and needlesse to enumerate by
this it is easy to see what vast rapacities the Lute hath what abundance of
Musick what variety both of thinges and manners of fashions of playing
and composeing the Lute being like an Ocean that cannot be emptied
but is full of soe much riches that the more we take from it the more
remaines to take and in such sort that all his beauties are different
according to the Genious of the lute Master that compose our playes
and dittes in that spring of Science and Charmes It is easy to find
by this discourse that the ffrench are in possession of the Lute that it
is there Instrument as the Viol is the Instrument of England, the
Gittarre that of Spaine the Theorbo that of Italy the Virginall
or Harpsicall that of Germany the harpe that of Ireland and
soe of others according to the Genious of each Nation
It is a guift of God and nature to be an excellent Lutenist as to be a
Poet or a rare pitture drawer or excellent in any other Artes
that depend upon the imagination for if the Genious of a man is
not fitt for it all the Skill and paines that he may bestowe will
not make him a perfect Lutenist as we see by the different
fashions every Master playing and fitting lessons conformable to
his humour and fancy where the spirits are quick and airy
liberrie the Clymate is most fitt to produce Masters and players
of the Lute but for all that variously according to the diversity of
Tempers and the degree of heate that is in every person

The 4th Chap:

Of the Stringes of the Lute, and stringing thorof, and of the ffrettes, and tunning of the Lute

Before one playes of the Lute he must hane his Lute well string and well tuned So it behooveth to gett good Inke good paper and a good pen before one undertakes to write well therfore to follow good order wee shall beginne by this discourse since that it is impossible to play well - unless the Lute be well string and set in Tune

The good Stringes are made at Rome or about Rome and none that are good are made in any other place except the great Stringes & Octaves that are made in Lyons att ffraunce and not where else They attribute that to the Climate and to the waters The Stringes are made of Sheepes & Catts guttes and are twisted with a great deale of Art to be good they must be theare and transparant smooth and well twisted hard and strong and new they are preserved in a white paper dipped in Oyle of Almonds or in a hogges bladder they endure not moisture nor any excessive heate not more then the Lute but they will hane a temperate ayre and place but of the twoe the moisture is the worst when they are open there goodnes is knowne thus holding the twoe ends in each hand and striking the String with the middle finger if they parte in twoe onely or if being laid upon the Lute they doe not Jarre ff the twoe Stringes can be made of one bunch they will agree the better but it is hard to find twoe good stringes of a length Therfore you must choose them as neare as you can to the same bignes, the String must not be full of knotts or gowty or rugged nor be bigger in one place then in another

You must keepe alwayes the Neck of your Lute and the head very cleane The ffretts must be good and new and tyed very fast to that end when you tye them beaunse the Neck is not soe broad below as it is above

Tye them higher then the place where they must stand and soe bring them downe perfect

The ffrett that is next to the Nutt must be the bigest and hane more roome and distance, the next must hane lesser distance and lesser bignes and according to this observation to the number of Nyne ffrettes, fill upp the Neck of the Lute to the bottome if any string is any thing false in some place you must remove the ~~ffrett~~ twoe higher or lower soe that the string may sounde true This is to be done when wee will not loose a string or when wee hane not the leysure to put another

For the tunning of the Lute one must be very exact for as there is noe perfect harmony in a family, in a citty nor in a Commonwealth if ther be not an Union a Sympathy and good accord likewise if the Lute be not perfectly in tune it is impossible to play well and in stead of a

Sweete Symphony you shall heare nothing but a rude and
hurtfull Catophony (that is a disagreeing noise) which distroyeth
the best hands and turne the truest lessons into a vitious
Composition & full of faultes against the principles & Rules of Musick
Now one cannot well tune his Lute vnlesse it be well string and
have good frotts you must then have allwayes by you a pretty
good store of good stringes and be very ocdet in preserveing
them you must put them to the Lute with Curiosity observe
the signesses of them and put noe false ones, they betoyne
false severall wayes, if they be old, if they take ayre, if they
be yellow, and in one word if they doe not tome from Rome
According to the severall tuneings they must be put smaller or
bigger vpon the Sharpe tuneing or vpon the Trumpett tuneing
the stringes that rise of a note or tood must be smaller and
soe of other tuneings for when yoe strike all the stringes
with yoe Thumbe you must feele an even stiffnes which
proceeds from the size of the stringes
For the frottes they must be nyne in number & soe make the
Gamutt, every frett makeing halfe a note for example

Strike a string open and sing vll
Then skipping one frett and laying the finger vpon C of any
string yoe shall sing Re Then skipp a frett againe and
stopp on E: it will sing Mie the next frett where yoe shall
stoppe on f: will make fa: then skipp tood frettes and stopp
vpon the A it will make Sol: and tood frettes more
stopping vpon the K: will made la:
Some made vse of a Compasse made for the noted that one
may have from the Lute Mackers to plate the frettes
at the right distance but the best way is to plate them by the Eare
Singing the Gamott as was said even now for yoe must
sometimes remove a frett if a string sing too high or too
lowe Some made vse of a pipe to fitt a Lute in his right
pitch for as one cannot shewe there ability except yoe doe
sett them vpon the discourse of there one fallinge for as a find
and great spirit being overtome with misery or sorrow seemes
to be dull and heavy whereas if it were in prosperity yoe
should discover nothing but mirth and will likewise when a
Lute is not in its pitch that is when it is sett too lowe or too
high it seemes to be naught when it is an excellent Lute soe
that it were in his pitch
The little Lutes must be sett high and the great Lutes not soe
high for it is impossible to play well & mean to vse all the grates
if the stringes be too stiffe, the hand is soone weary and the
playing cannot be as yoe tearme it full of pearles: that is the
Shakes, the falles, the pulles, the sighes, the Roulades, the Stringes

The bowe that is too much bent breaketh mediocrity is to be vsed in fitting the pitch of the lute

for the plateing the Second string of the small meane as wee call it I would have but one Cutt in the Nutt and one hole in the bridge att an even distance betweene the Treble and the Third for since we put but one Second we must fitt it with as good a Symmetry and Comelines as we can The reason why we vse but one Second is that twoe Seconds will seldome agree, that the sonne of them twoe squeakeing smother the other stringes besides the Cadence that is made vpon the Treble and the Second is not soe cleare if there be twoe Seconds

Concerneing the Eleaventh string which is the last Base the good Masters of the Lute doe vse onely the Octave that is the little one because the Eleaventh Base is a superfluous string that has beene adeed to the Lute of late to give ease to the hand for the D of the sixth is the same thing with the Eleaventh and if we must stoppe a string beleeve The neck with the D of the Sixth tis hard and sometimes impossible to doe it, then we vse the Eleaventh instead of the D of the Sixth therfore it were necessary to discharge the Lute of that burthen

Makeing the Bridge and the Nutt smaller and takeing from the heads the superfluous pegg's the Lute would sounde better and the hands would find more ease That Eleaventh string being alone ought to be something bigger then if it were an Octave his bigness must be betweene the size of the fifth and the great Sixth The Lute masters have taken away that great string because the Sounde of it is too bigg and smothers the sonnd of the others

For the tuneing of the Lute you must begine by the fifth string it in a pitch proportionable to the Lute then from that string you shall tune all the other by Thirds or fourthes as the tuneing requires that is soe that you have a musicall Eare otherwise you must tune yor Lute by Viiessons ~ stoppeing seberall letters as the Tuneing runneth that way is good besides to try whether your stringes are true and to place well your ffrette you must vse seberall meanes for the accomplishment of soe important an thing as the tuneing is if your stringes be all new sett on or the most part of them yo^u must not expect to play on yor Lute soe soone but you must tune your Lute now then and lett the stringes stretch at leysure When they be settled and that your Lute is well tuned yo^u shall finde it by sound Strecke

The 5th Chap:

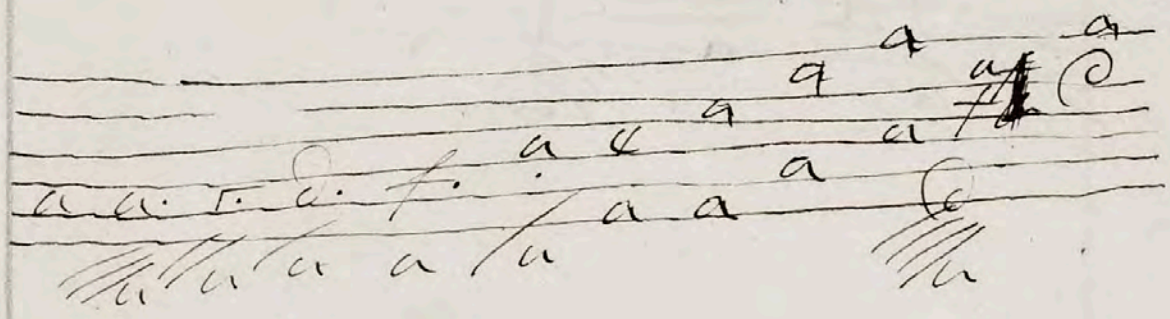
Of the severall Moodes and Tunings of the Lute

The Lute affords an infinite variety of things not onely in the composition but also in the severall Moods and Tunings Upon the same Tuning without altering any string wee have severall Moodes
First all the Tunings have the B flatt and B sharpe which difference is made by halfe a note the B sharpe being halfe a note higher then the B: flatt for the other Moodes they have there denomination from the Base that concludes every lesson
If the Lesson ends by the A: of the Sixth that Moode is called the Moode of the A: of the sixth and soe of all the other

There is five Moodes

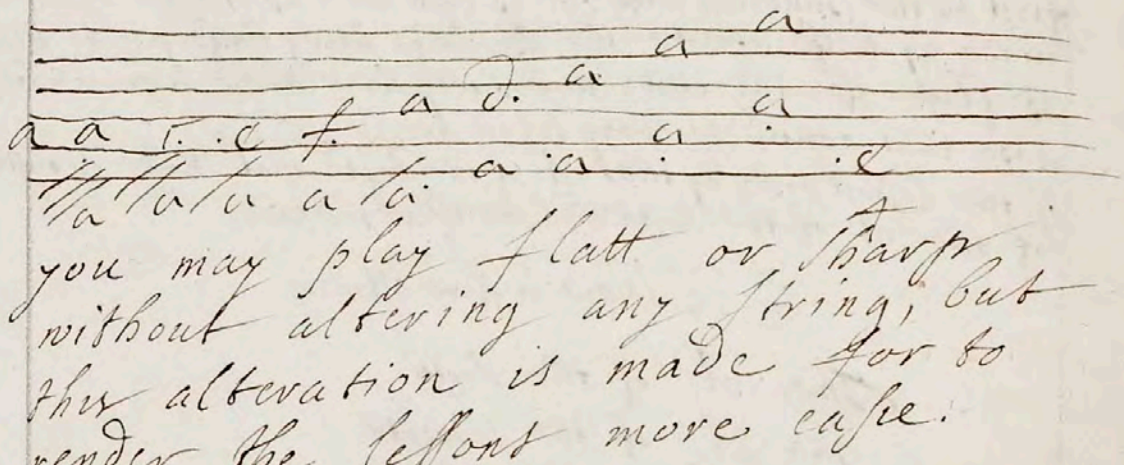
The A: of the Sixth
The A of the Seaventh
The A of the Eighth
The A of the Nynth
The A of the Eleaventh

Demonstration off the most ordinary tuning Called B flatt



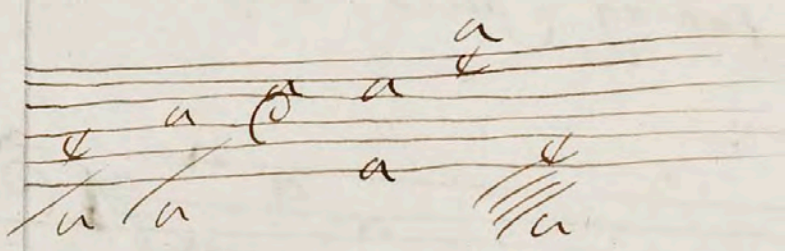
The reason why wee have noe Mood upon the nynth is because it is a varion string and hath noe Octave
For ecample upon the Moode of the A of the Seaventh the Nyne must be tuned halfe a note lower that is it must be tuned to the B of the fifth

The Demonstration of the most ordinary Tuning Called, the fronth B: flatt Sharp.



you may play flatt or Sharp without altering any string, but this alteration is made for to render the lessons more ease.

Letters only to be changed from one Tuning to an other.



You Sett the ffifth at the pitch you please and with the fifth yo^u shall tune all the other stringes as followeth

The A of the fifth tuneth the Tenth and make an Vnison
The C of the fifth tuneth the Nynth and make an Vnison
The D of the fifth tuneth the Eighth & make an Vnison
The F of the fifth tuneth the Seaventh & make an Vnison
Then the little Eighth is a Vnison with the ffourth & tunes it
The E: of the ffourth tunes the Sixth & makes an Vnison
The little Sixth makes an Vnison with the Third and tunes it
The F of the Third tuneth the Second & makes an Vnison
The D of the Second tuneth the Treble & makes an Vnison
The D of the little Sixth tuneth the Eleaventh & makes an Vnison

So that every Letter that hath a pointe or a Dodd in the Demonstration aforesaid tuneth the letter opposite to it

Those that hane a musicall Eare or along habitt upon the Lute may tune it

Open that is without any stopping, although it is good to trye the Tuneing by Stoppes to be better assured

You shall tune by the Eare as followeth

The fifth tunes the Tenth open and makes an Vnison

The fifth open tunes the Nynth Riseing the Nynth a Note higher So that the fifth shall sing Vt and the Nynth Re:

The same fifth shall tune the Eighth riseing the Eighte a note and a halfe higher So that the fifth open shall sing re and the Eighth fa: The A: of the fifth againe shall tune the Seaventh riseing the Seaventh twoo notes and a halfe So that the A of the fifth shall sing Vt and the Seaventh fa

Now for the Small play that is the Small stringes from the fifth downe to the Treble which maketh five Rowes of Stringes in all

The A of the fifth tuneth the fourth riseing the fourth a note and a halfe higher So that the fifth shall sing re and the fourth fa:

By the fourth you shall tune the Third riseing the Third twoo notes higher so that the fourth shall sing Vt and the Third Me

The Thirds opend tuneth the Sixth and makes an Vnison

The fifth open tuneth the Second and makes an Octave that is the Second must be eighte notes higher then the fifth

The fourth tuneth the Treble and makes an Octave that is the Treble must be eighte notes higher

The Third tuneth the Eleaventh riseing the Eleaventh a note and a halfe higher then the Third So that the Third shall sing Re: and the Eleaventh fa: then trye all this by severall Vnisons and Stopps (for example)

Try whither the Eighthe agrees with the fourthe, stoppe a C upon the fourthe & trye whether the Seaventh agrees with that C

Then compare the Sixth with the fifth and see whither there be three notes and a halfe differente

The Sixth must be three notes and a halfe higher then the fifth So that the fifth shall sing Vt and the Sixth fa:

Stoppe a D upon the Seaventh and a B: upon the Third and see whether they agree for these twoo Stoppes are Vnisons

Try all the other stringes by the Rules of the former Demonstration for this way of tuneing the Lute open every one may contrive a way of their owne aroueing as his Eare is used to compare twoo stringes together or to heare or understand the followeing of the stringes

As for Example beginning at the Eleaventh you shall find the Gamott goeing from string to string downe to the Sixth

The Demonstration of the fronth tuning of the Lute in B: sharpe

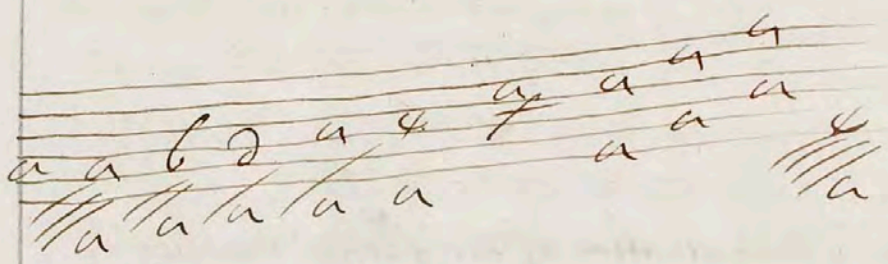
Every ffrett of the Lute makes halfe a Note
The fronth B: sharpe is made out of the fronth B: flatt in raising fower stringes halfe a note agoeing (viz) the Eighth, the ffourth the Treble and the Eleabenth that is the Eighth and the ffourth must be tuned to the E: of the ffifth
The Treble to the E of the Second and the Eleaventh to the D of the Sixth as you may see heere demonstrated

Letters only to be changed from one Tuning to another
the eight, the fourth, the treble, and the eleuenth, as it is represented, the leaue before this, or three folios before

The Trumpett Tuning

This Tuning is called soo because of his lond effect It was invented by the famous old Faulkir

Demonstration of the Trumpett tuning

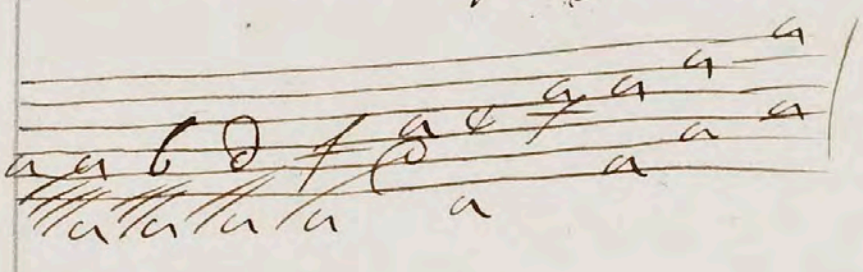


You have this Tuning from the fronth B: flatt in altering onely fower stringes, The Nynth, the Sixth, the Seavonth & the Third
The Nynth is to be tuned to the B of the fifth
The Seavonth to the E of the fourth
The Third to the F of the fourth
The sixth to the Third open
Observe that when yo Lute is tuned soo if it chance yo Lute goe out of Tune you must tune it to C of the Sixth
From this tunning are sprung many other Tunnings where more or lesse stringes are altered
Monsiour Morture does not meddle with the Seavonth string and sometimes does not alter the Sixth
Mr Jenkins alters all the Bases after a way of his owne because he ylse a string more then the fronth which is the Twelfth

doe tuneth the twelfth agreeable to our Eleaventh the Eleaventh like our Tenth and soe the rest to the Sixth which is tuned like the ordinary Trumpett Tuneing for a better and playner reposition of Mr Jenkins Tuneing when you have your Lute upon the ordinary Tuneing which is the French B: flatt you shall alter the Stringes as followes

The A: of the fifth tuneth the Eleaventh
The B: of the fifth tuneth the Tenth
The D of the fifth tuneth the nynth
The F of the fifth tuneth the Eighthe
The D of the fifth tuneth the fourthe
The E of the fourth tuneth the Seaventh
The F of the fourth tuneth the Third
The Third tuneth the Sixth open
The fifth open tuneth the Second
The fourth tuneth the Treble

Demonstration of Mr Jenkins tuneing

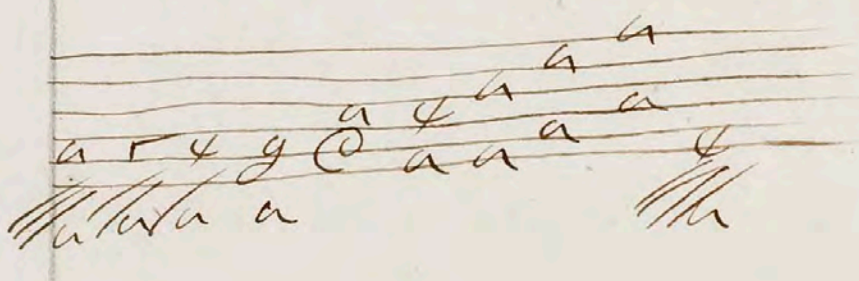


Old Gaultiers now Tuning called the Goate Tuning because the first Lesson he made vppon that Tuning is called the Goate And indeeds represents the Leapes and Skippings of a Goate

All the little play is like the ordinary Tuning The Basses are tuned as follow

The fifth tuneth the Tenth open
The C: of the fifth tuneth the Nynthe
The E: of the fifth tuneth the Eighth
The G: of the fifth tuneth the Seaventh
The E of the Sixth tuneth the Eleaventh
The Sixth is not altered nor any of the small Stringes

Demonstration of the Goates Tuning

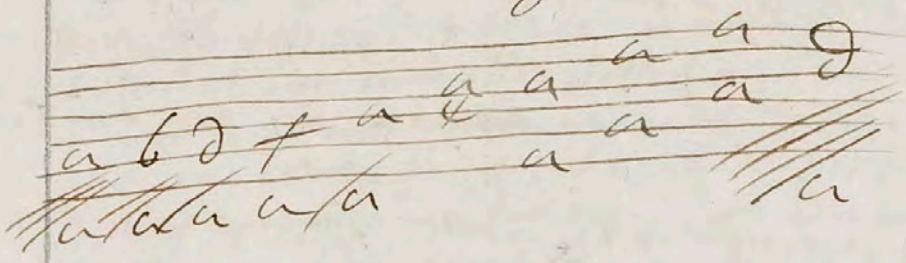


There is seberall others inconsiderable

Tuneings invented by intinuerable Masters

Some altering only one string, some two, some three, some more some less But for to play upon severall Tuneings you must have more then one Lute for two reasons Chiefly the first reason is that the Lute must be strung attending to the Tuneing As in the Trumpett tuneing the Thirds the Sixthes the Seaventhes must be smaller then in other Tuneings because they are sett higher the other reason is that if you change the Lute from one Tuneing to another it will never stay in Tune the stringes returneing allways to the pitch they were before

Demonstration of Mr. Mercures Tuning



The 6th Chap: of

ffirst the Carriage of the handes
The Comely posture in playing
And the stribbing of the Stringes

Those that have said that the Lute maketh people crooked have said it to avoid the Charges in learning or the paines or the trouble which they have fancied to be in getting that Arte or being crooked before they have learned to play of the Lute to cover their infirmity with that rare quality The Crooked spiritt are afraid that their infirmity should be seene upon their backe and vnlett pretend to maintaine the straitnes of their shoulders doe shamefully discover the crooked figure of their braines There is allmost noe humane Action that will not make a body crooked if wee doe take heed, even in doeing nothing ffor one can give any reason for it tis because of the Lute that wee imbrace But if wee vse not too big a Lute and that have not a rising backe wee shall stoppe the mouthes of those that complaine of the danger of the Lute

Tis sometimes the faulte comes from the Master that does not take care to make his Scholler sitt vpright

Those that are short sighted or have a short memory are bound to have allwayes their nose on their booke and soe they may fall into that inconveniency Therfore wee must be diligent to take them out by the booke and practise them soe well as we may play them by heart and learne the mind and humour of the Lesson by the Eare that one might looke cheerfully vppon the Company and not stoope the grace and cheerfullnes in playing not being less pleasing then the playing it selfe.

Wee must then sitt vpright in playing to showe noe Constraint or paines, to have a Smileing Countenance that the Company may not thinke that you play vnwillingly and showe that yo^u^ animate the Lute aswell as the Lute does animate you yet you must not stirre your body nor your head nor showe any extreame satisfaction in your playing you must make noe mouthes nor bite yor lipps nor cast your handes in a flourishing manner that relishes of a fidler in one word you must not less please the Eyes then the Eares

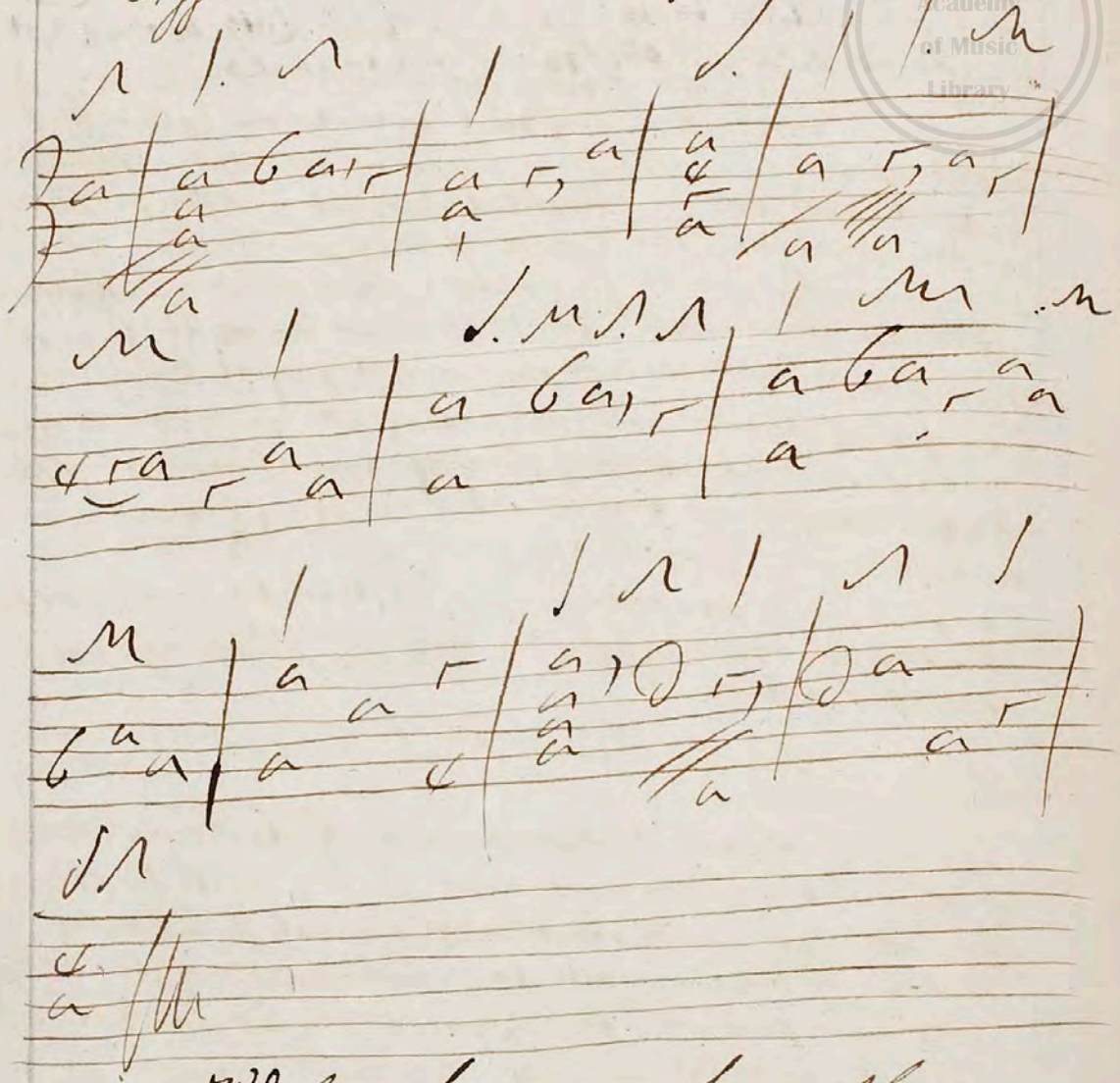
ffor the carriage of the hands tis a thing of great importancy when you begiinne to learne, that wee called the placeing of the hands vpon the Lute that is rather the worke of the Master then of the Scholler if he be obedient

ffor the right hand it must be placed betweene the Rose and the Bridge but nearest to the bridge your hand must lye vppon the belly of the Lute with the little finger onely which must be as it were glued vnto it and keepe the Thumbe asmuch as one can leaneing vppon the Base It must be before all the rest of the hand marking as the Captaine of the fingers, that hand must be rising in the middle in the forme of an Arche that you may not smother the Stringes

ffor the left hand the posture of it is more difficult the Thumbe
must be placed under the Necke of the Lute betweene the
forefinger and the middle finger and betweene the brimm
of the Necke and the middle of it walking with the hand
vpp and downe the necke of the Lute soe that the hand
be lifted vpp and thrusted by the wrist in the forme of an
Arche And therein consiste the grace of the hand
The fingers must be bowed inwardly and the fingers ends
as neare the Lute as possibly they may be and neare one
another without touching one another Soe that the hand
rebers fower frettes
When you begiinne to play the hand must rebert B: C: D: E
ffe you must goe lower the Thumbe must be as vsefull and
as nimble as the fingers ffe hand noe need to exprese the
hand, must be kept white and cleane ffe is the marke
of a Gentleman and a Lady And it were better nobert
play of the Lute then to play with nasty hands ffor the Nailes
they must be short and smoothly cutt wth some doe with a
little file
ffor the stribeing of the Lute that concerneth rather the
perfection then the beginning of Learning yet in the
beginning tis to be obserbed to strike hard and neare the
bridge but take heed that you nebert lay the little finger
vpon the Bridge or behinde the Bridge, neither strike the
Stringes with the nailes nor soe hard as if you would
tare them in peeces but nebert leave fingers vpon the
stringes, the Thumb aginnth as you please vpon the Base
When you begiinne to play something more you must alter your
way of stribeing and flatter (as we speake) the Lute that is
to strike it sometimes gently
ffor as the Lute is a kind of a Language you must imitate
the Orators who now raise there voice and then abate it
now they gett asleepe the hearer and now they awaken him
now they charme him and now they amaze him And
with the same organ doe expresse twoe sorte of Sounds
Likewise in playing of the Lute, in some places you must
strike hard and in others soe gently that one may hardly
heare you That varietty is pleasing and produces attention
of the hearer
It belonges onely to the Lute to touch soe the same Instrum:
that if one did not see you he would thinke that you
playeed vppon twoe seberall Lutes
ffor the left hand you cannot stopp too hard vppon the
stringes and as neare the frettes as you can
ffor the Shakes they ought to be a little softly touched and the
falls and the Reulades

There is some that fortifyt there hands Bathe them in a Bason full of wind a long time But others beleeve that the wind would the same effect if one shouldi drink it yet the excesse of wind is very prejudiciall to the playing of the Lute because it hurts the sinewes and makes the hands to shake

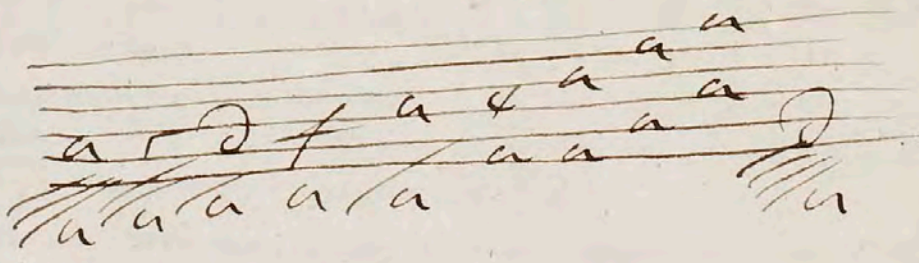
The Modele of a Covante of M.r du But, as it is diffected in this 7.th Chapter.



turn ~~the~~ two leaue for the diffection of this Modele of all sort of measures

This Covant is upon the ordinary tuning called B flatt

the tuning



The 7th Chap:

ffor to take out a Lesson

This is what the Masters have never taught nor never sett in writeing and whereof they would never make noe Rules The Chapter is the golden key that openeth the Cabinett of Apollo the want of the knowledge whereof made the Scholars necessitated to continued theere Masters without profitt or pleasure. the never writeing the lesson as they ought to be played That they may by word of mouth tell them one thing this day and to morrowe another That which they might write upon the booke and whereof they might perfect Rules and sure precepts ffor if they should give this Secrett for marke all upon the booke soe that the Scholler of himselfe could learne any lesson The Master would be considerable onely by fitting new lessons and thanked for giveing them

Soe that one Scholler amongst twenty learning from theere Master it were enough and the Masters should loose all his Scholleers but one

This matter have severall Branches

The measure, the manner of striking the Stroakes with what finger a single string must be strucken ffor the left hand which is the greatest difficulty you learne what finger you must stopp with all every string

Then how to make the Shakes, the Roulades, the ffalls, the Sighties, and the Shakes We shall discourse of all these points in particular and then make the Demonstration of them

ffirst for the measure is Triple, or Quadruple that is the measure is of three Crotchetts or of ffower

Whether it be three whole Crotchetts or some other notes that bring sure a number or worth soe much

A Crotchett is worth twoe Single Quavers

A Single Quaver is worth twoe Semiquavers

And a Minim is worth twoe Crotchetts.

Sometimes there is Quavers soe double that a Single Quaver is worth fower of them, if yoe fit a Dot to the Note the Dot is worth halfe the Note

Figure and value of the Notes

A Minimum which is worth two Crotchetts

Another sort of Minimum worth so much

A Crotchett which is worth two Quavers

A Quaver that is worth two Semy quavers

A Semy quaver is worth two Semy Semy Quavers

A Semy Semy Quaver is the fourth part of a Quaver

A pointed Minimum is worth three Crotchetts that is a Minim and a halfe

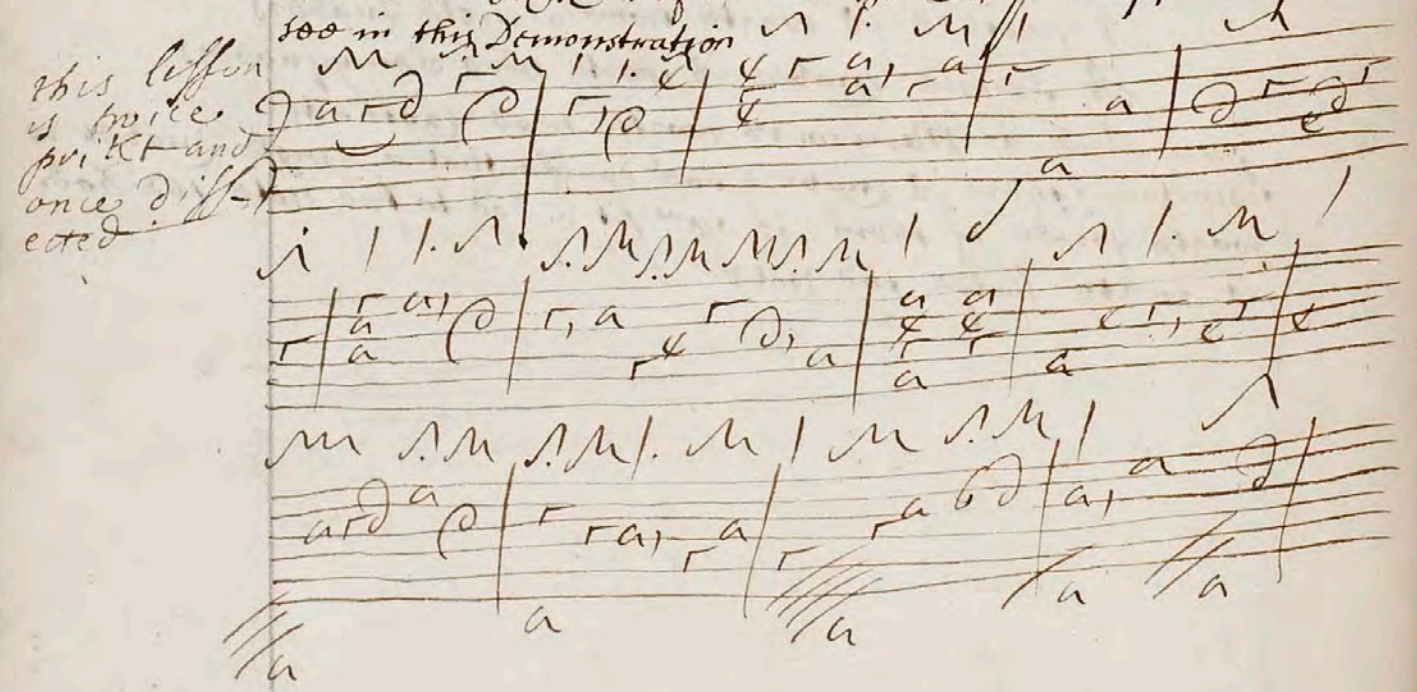
A pointed Crotchett is worth three Quavers that is a Crotchett and a halfe

A pointed Quaver or a Quaver with a Dod as some call it is worth three Semy Quavers

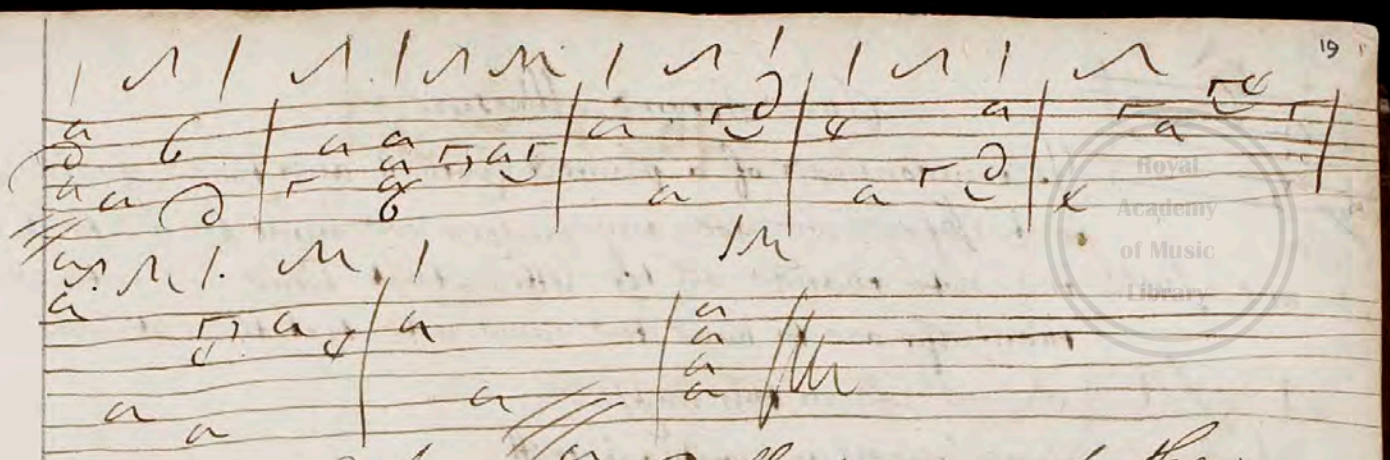
Another pointed Minim is worth three Crotchetts and differs in that only from the other that the taile is downward and the Minim hath the taile vpward

Morant is a Triple measure that is hauing three Crotchetts in every measure or the value of them in other notes

These Measures are deuided by a Line that crosse the six lines or the six Rules of the late Book wch you may plainely see in this Demonstration



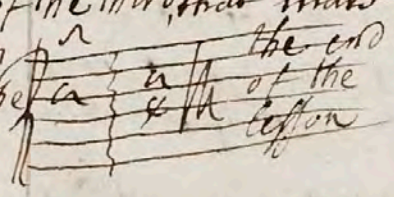
this lesson is twice prickt and once diffected



The modele and diffection of the Corante that is sett in the beginning of this Chapter. Called Mr Du Buts Corant

Every end of those short lines that make the whole six long lines doe mekes a measure compounded of three Crotchetts or other Notes that amounts to the value of them (As for Ample) Examine the first measure of the first six lines

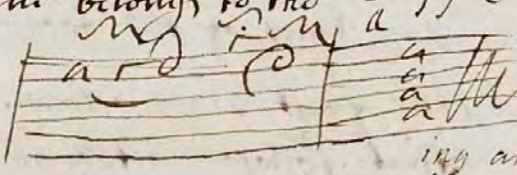
The A that beginneth the Corant makes a measure with the last letters of the first part of the Corant being e of the 4th line and a of the third that make likewise but a peece of a measure.



The beginning of the lesson

the end of the lesson

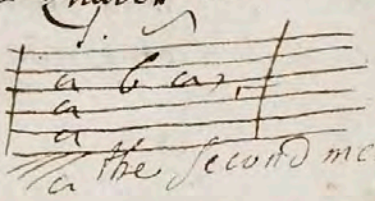
This Tune belongs to the



the whole measure of an allem and comprehended in the beginning and end of the first part of a lesson.

first measure

The a of the third that beginns a lesson is a Quaver the which is the a of the third line put the a of the third line unto the e of the third a of the fourth and it makes a measure



the second measure

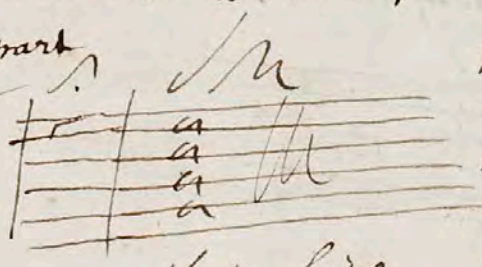
ffor that a that beginnes the lesson is a Quaver and the e that ends the first part of the lesson is a Minim with a Quaver

The a alone is not measure nor more is any other letter

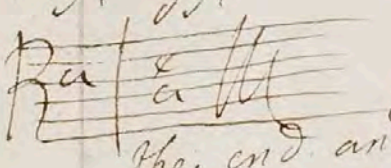
The first and last Quaver maketh a Crotchett and the Minim two Crotchetts wch is three Crotchetts

the full measure of a Corante the first letter a that beginnes this lesson and the two last e a are to put together at the latter end of the first part

Likewise in the present corant

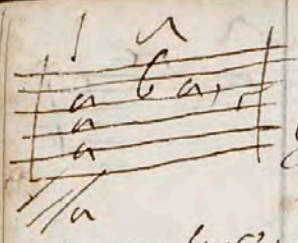


the end and beginning of a lesson, that maketh a whole measure.

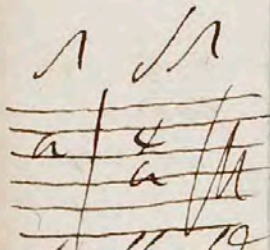


the end and beginning of the Corant here diffected.

this five diffections belongeth to no lesson in the book



1 measure



this should have beene placed in the top of the leaue

The Second Measure

Is compounded of a pointed Crotchett and three quabers but before we goe any further we must knowe that untill the note change all the letters that have noe note over themselfes are to have the same note that the last letter have

As wee see in this measure

Twoe Quabers are worth a Crotchett

The three a a a to th the tenth that must be stroke

all together they are a pointed Crotchett to th is a Crotchett and a halfe

the b of the third is a Quaber

the a of the third is another Quaber

and C of the fourth is another Quaber then three Quabers make a Crotchett and a halfe and the Crotchett and halfe before makes three Crotchetts which is the whole measure this long Mark that crosse the six lines of the booke inclose and shutt up the measure

The first Base belonges vnto all the rest of the little strings that followes although they be in seuerall measures

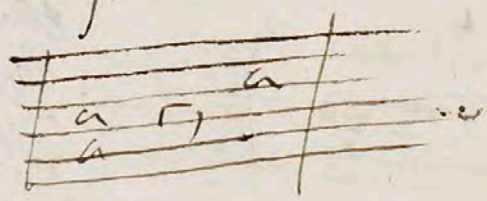
And if the Base be not repeated tis beeause the sound continues long enough for the Symphony is the agreeem^t of sounds otherwise the Base is repeated

The 3 ~~second~~ measure

These twoe a a vpon the fourte and fifth which makes but one stroake is a Crotchett

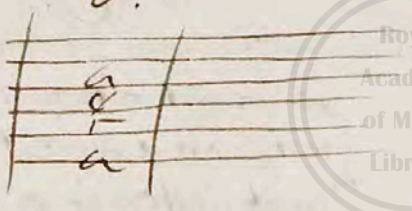
The C of the fourte that followes is a pointed Crotchett that is a Crotchett and a halfe

The A of the third wth is the last letter of the second measure is a Quaber Now this Quaber and the Dot makes a Crotchett that Crotchett and the twoe other Crotchetts before makes three Crotchetts wth is the whole measure



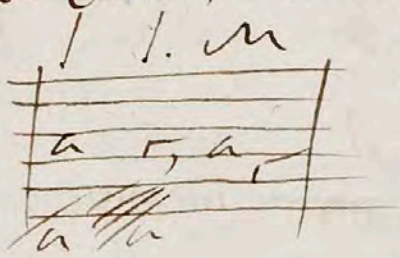
4

The ~~Third~~ Measure



This Stroake compounded of a of the Third e of the fourth c: of the fifth and of an a of the Sixth which fower stringes are to be played alltogether

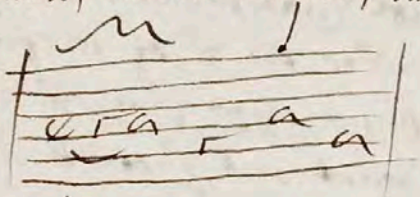
Is a pointed Minnim now a minnim is worth twoo Crotchetts and the Dod is half a Minnim which is a Crotchett then there is your three Crotchetts which is the whole measure



5

The ~~fourth~~ measure

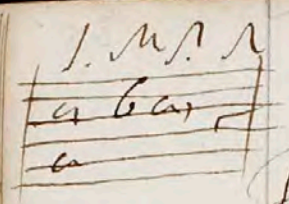
The first stroake of this fourth measure compounded of an A of the third and the Eighte Base is a Crotchett the Stroud Stroake is compounded of a C of the fourth and the Eleaventh Base is a pointed Crotchett wch is worth a Crotchett e a half the A of the fourth that followes is a Semyquaber the C of the fifth which is the last letter of this measure is a Semyquaber the twoo Semyquabers makes a Quaber which is half a Crotchett the Dod is half a Crotchett that makes one Crotchett and the twoo Crotchetts before that maby three Crotchetts which maby the whole measure



6

The ~~fifth~~ Measure

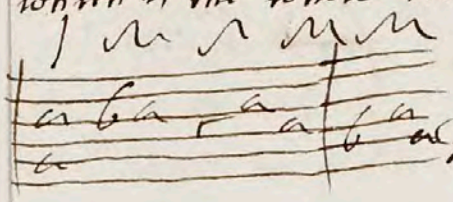
The e upon the fourth which is a Semyquaber C upon the fourth and a upon the fourte both Semyquabers and C upon the fifth which is a Semyquaber twoo, then fourd letters make the first Crotchett of this measure because fower Semyquabers are worth twoo Single Quabers and twoo Single Quabers make a Crotchett the twoo remaining letters of this measure are an a upon the fourth and an a upon the fifth both Crotchetts. them twoo Crotchetts with the former Crotchett comprehended in fowre Semyquabers doe make the three Crotchetts which is the whole measure



7

The ~~Sixth~~ measure

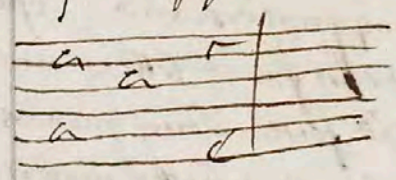
The first Stroake of this measure is an a vpon the Second with an a vpon the fifth noted with a pointed Crotchett, the next letter is a b vpon the Second noted with a Semiquaber then follow an a vpon the Second noted with a pointed quaber the last be is C vpon the third noted with a quaber The Semiquaber with the Dod maks a Quaber that Quaber with the two other Quabers maks three Quabers which is a Crotchett and a halfe that Crotchett and halfe and the Crotchett and halfe of the Iwo a maks three Crotchetts which is the whole measure



8

The ~~Seaventh~~ measure

The first Stroake of this measure is two A's one vpon the third and the other vpon the fifth noted with a Crotchett the next foure a letters be a b vpon the third a vpon the third C vpon the fourth and a againe vpon the third are fowr Semiquabers which are worth two Semiquabers and two Semiquabers make a Single Quaber then followeth an A vpon the fourth and then a b vpon the fifth both Semiquabers are worth a Single Quaber So that these Six letters from the b of the third to the b of the fifth make one Crotchett So that we hane two Crotchetts already to fullfill the measure we want one Crotchett and that we hane in the two remaining letters, a vpon the fourth and a vpon the fifth who being two Quabers make one Crotchett



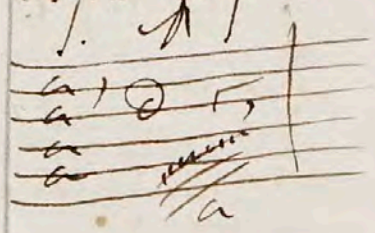
9

The ~~Eighth~~ measure

This measure hane but three Stroakes and the first being noted with a Crotchett and the two other Stroakes handing not noted they must by our Rule be two Crotchetts So that these two vnsodne Crotchetts with the Crotchett that is ober the first note doe make three Crotchetts and so the whole measure

~~that follow~~

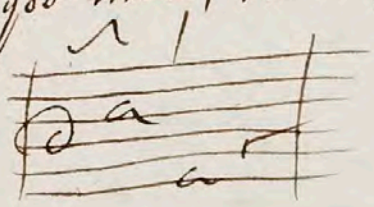
When there is noe note over a letter or Stroake that Letter or Stroake that followe hath the same note though not written as the former letters or Stroake hane



10

The ~~Nynth~~ 11th measure

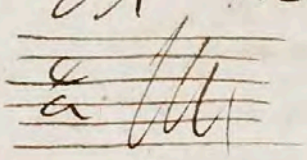
The first Stroake of this measure are fower a a a a placed upon the seconde the third the fourth and the fifth string and are noted with a pointed Crotchett the nex letter is a D upon the third noted with a Quaber the last Stroake is a C upon the third noted with the nynth base, now the Dot and the Quaver make a Crotchett and that with the Crotchetts of either syde makes three Crotchetts and so the whole measure



11

The ~~Tenth~~ 12th measure

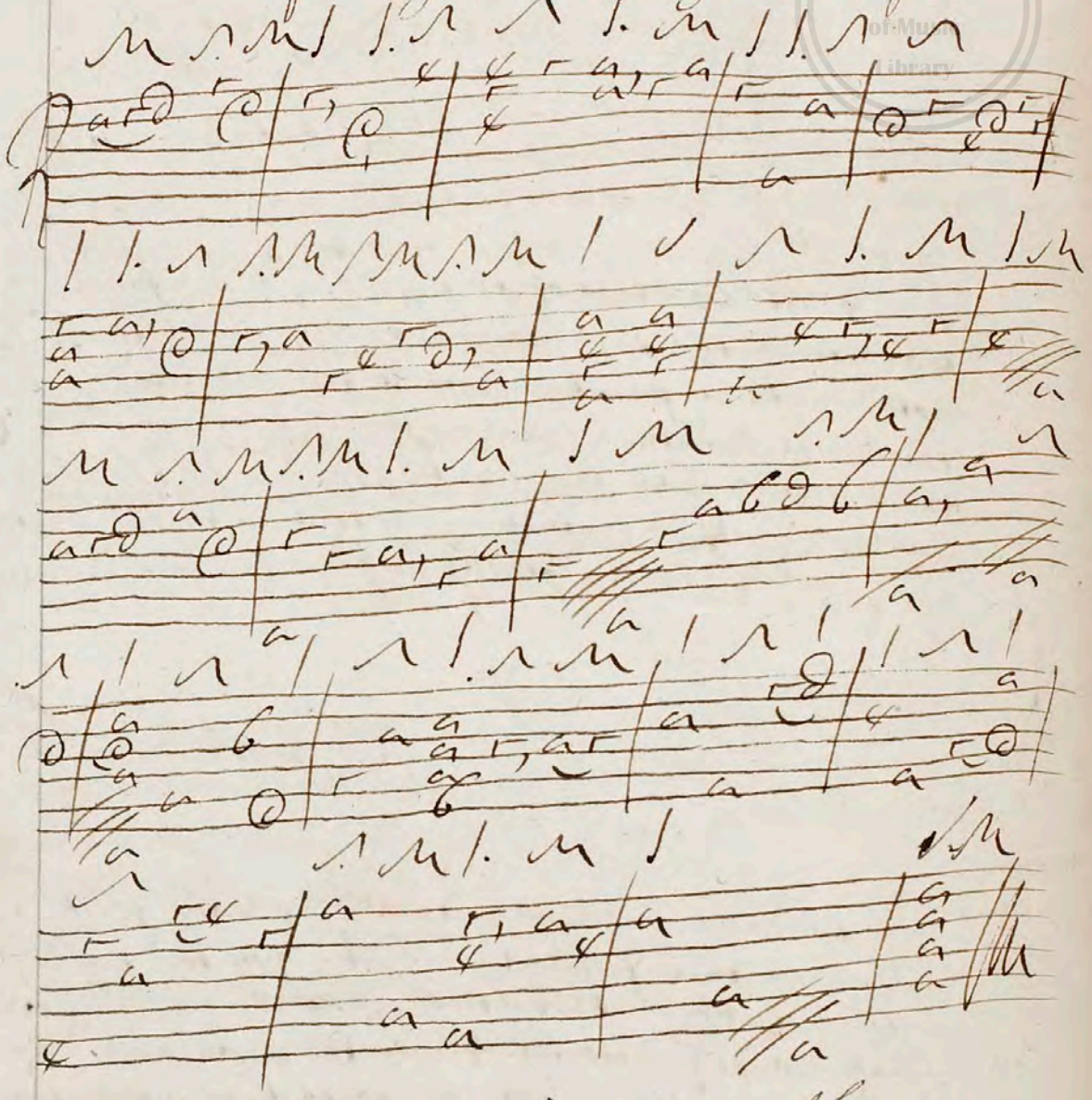
This Stroake beginnes with a D upon the fourth noted with a Quaber then followeth an A upon the third note also with a Quaber, then twoe Quavers make a Crotchett the twoe letters followeing A upon the sixth and C upon the fifth are either of them Crotchetts too that we have three Crotchetts in our measure ~~this measure~~



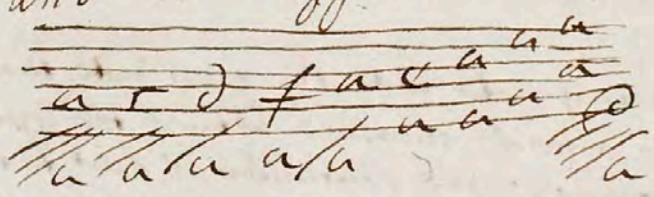
the end and the beginning of a lesson maketh a pressure

This concluding note with the first note that beginnes the lesson makes a whole measure because the lessons being played as it were in a Circle The Conclusion is knit to the beginning for you have noe sooner ended but you must begine againe the ; quaber that beginnes the lesson with the Quaber that is joynde to the Minim that concludes the lesson make a Crotchett and the Minim makes twoe Crotchetts that is three and the whole measure

Other Modells of Notes and measures of a lesson & the dissection of it

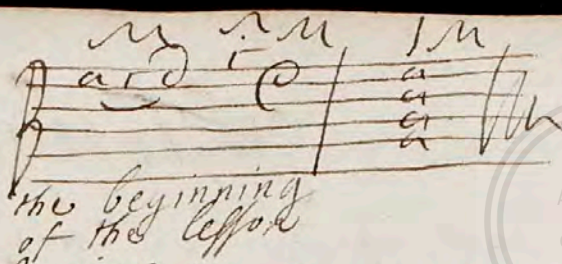


This Corant is upon the ordinary tuning called B flatt. and is dissected in the next leaue



Itt is to be noted that vntill the Note changes the note that went before sorbotth for all the Letters that haue noni and are every one reputed to haue the same note (as for Example)

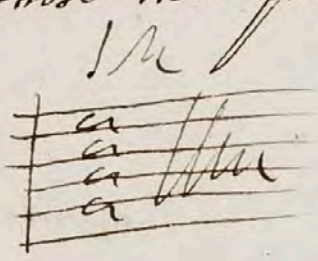
the first measure compounded of the notes that beginneth the lesson, and of the last note of it.



the beginning of the lesson

the conclusion of the lesson.

In the first measure of this lesson that you see, beginning with A C D upon the Second A upon the second is noted with a Semyquaver and by consequence C D upon the second must be a Semyquaver also because the note doth not tarrye till you come to the C of the treble ⊏ of the treble is a pointed Quaver, the D upon the Second following is a Semyquaver So that wee have in this measure fower Semyquavers and a Quaver and halfe the fower Semyquavers make two Quavers then we have but a peece of a measure that is three Quavers and a halfe now because the beginning and the ending of a lesson must be ioyned together to make a measure consider whither you have a whole measure in those two peeces of measure

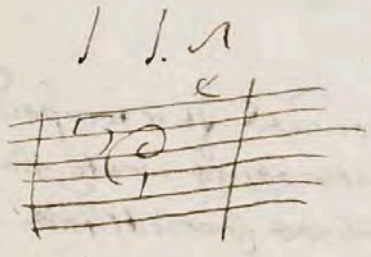


The Conclusion of the lesson that you see heere is compounded of one Stroake that is fower A whereof the measure is a Crotchett and a Semy Quaver

Let us see whither we have three Crotchetts which is the whole measure

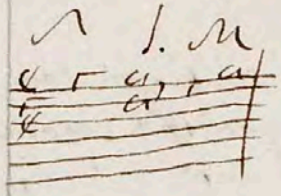
Wee have three Quivers and a halfe in the first peece of the Lesson and the other halfe in the last peece that makes fower Quivers, fower Quivers make two Crotchetts and the Crotchett of the last peece that is three Crotchetts the whole measure

The Second Measure

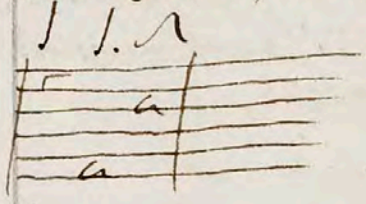


This measure beginneth with a ⊏ upon the Second noted with a Crotchett the second Stroake is a D upon the Third noted with a pointed Crotchett the last letter is an upon the treble noted with a Quiver that Quiver with the Dod makes a Crotchett and two Crotchetts before that, three Crotchetts a whole measure

The third Measure

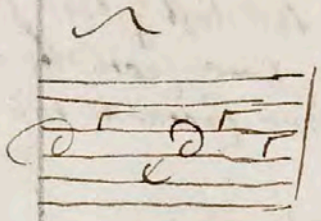


The first stroake of this measure is noted with a Quaber and by consequence the ⊏ upon the Treble following is a Quaber then twoo Quabers make a Crotchett the third stroake is a pointed Crotchett We have now then twoo Crotchetts and halfe the twoo last twoo Demyquabers stroakes are third they are worth a quaber and a quaber being worth halfe a Crotchett this halfe a Crotchett with the twoo other Crotchetts and halfe make twoo Crotchetts the whole measure



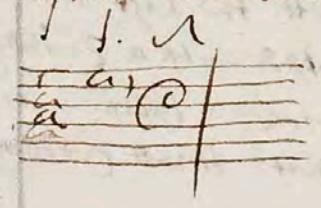
The fourth measure

This measure beginnes with an upon the strond noted with a Crotchett the next stroake is one upon the sixth a pointed Crotchett that maketh twoo Crotchetts & a halfe the last stroake is on upon the third noted with a quaber that is worth halfe a Crotchett this halfe Crotchett with the twoo other Crotchetts and halfe makes twoo Crotchetts the whole measure



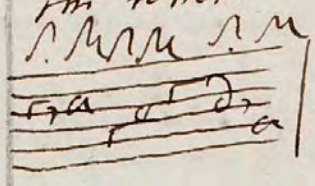
The fifth measure

This measure is easye to be reponded It is compounded of six letters all Quabers a Quaber being worte halfe a Crotchett six Quabers makes twoo Crotchetts the whole measure



The Sixth Measure

This measure is easy also and must be distinted like the fourth the first twoe Strokes make twoe Crotchetts c halfe and the last note is a upon the third is a Semyquaver that is halfe a Crotchett halfe a Crotchett and twoe Crotchetts c halfe make three Crotchetts the whole measure

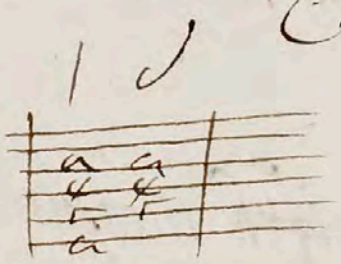


The Seaventh Measure

This measure beginnes with a upon the third noted with a pointed Quaver the next tre is on upon the third noted with a Semyquaver that makes twoe Quavers and twoe Quavers one Crotchett the tre followeing is a upon the fifth, a Quaver the next twoe letters are c upon the fourth and c upon the third twoe Semyquavers that makes a Quaver that quaver and the Quaver before make one Crotchett that is twoe Crotchetts the last litter but one is one d upon the fourth a pointed quaver the last tre is one A upon the sixth noted with a Semyquaver that Semyquaver with the quaver c) halfe before make one Crotchett that is three Crotchetts the whole measure

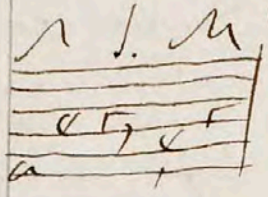
8

The ~~Eighth~~ measure

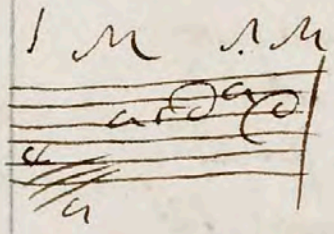


This measure is very easy one Crotchett and one Minimm makes three Crotchetts the whole measure

The ~~Tenth~~ 9 measure



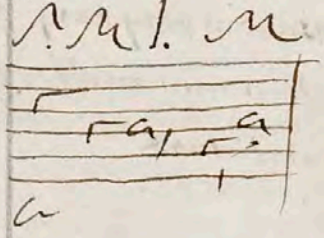
This measure beginnes with ~~thes twoe~~
letters a upon
~~the eighth~~ and e upon ~~the fourte~~ twoe quabers
worte one ~~Crotchett the next~~ letter is one
upon ~~the fourte~~ worte one ~~Crotchett and halfe that halfe Crotchett~~
with ~~the twoe last letters~~
upon the fifth and C upon
the fourth both Semyquabers
doe ~~make another Crotchett~~
for twoe Semyquabers are worte
a quaber and a Quaber halfe
a ~~Crotchett~~ this halfe ~~Crotchett with the Doe before worth~~
another ~~halfe Crotchett make a whole Crotchett Soe~~
~~that~~ Woe hane ~~three Crotchetts~~ a whole measure



10.

The ~~Eleventh~~ measure

This measure beginnes with
one e upon the fifth noted
with a ~~Crotchett the next foure~~
letters
~~the tenth Base the~~ A C D upon the
fourth are noted with 4 Semyquabers ~~that~~ are worth one
~~Crotchett the twoe last~~ lies are one a.
upon e ~~the~~ Strond and a D upon the third ~~the~~ a is a
quaber and ~~halfe~~ and the D a Semyquaber which are
worth one ~~Crotchett that~~ makes ~~three~~ Crotchetts and a
whole measure

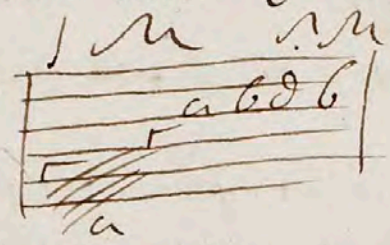


11

The ~~twelfth~~ Measure

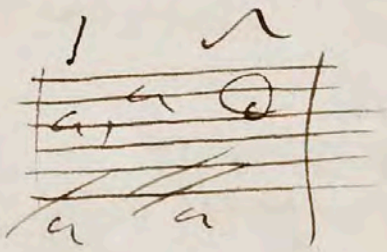
The twoe first ~~Crotchetts~~ Strokes
make a ~~Crotchett~~
~~the third Stroke~~
a upon ~~the fourth~~ is noted with a pointed ~~Crotchett~~ makes

with the first Crotchett twoo Crotchetts and an halfe the twoo last letters
fourth make
single quaber
upon the fifth and a upon the twoo Semyquabers that is a whitt is worth halfe a Crotchett and that halfe Crotchett with the twoo Crotchetts and halfe before make three Crotchetts which is the whole measure



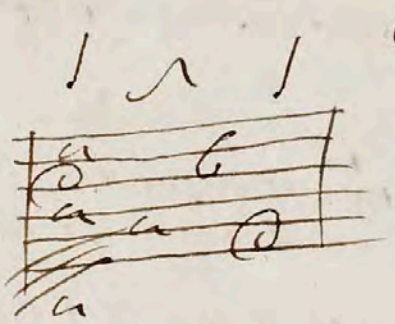
The 12th measure

This measure is compounded of seaven letters the first is a Crotchett the fower following being fower Semyquabers make another Crotchett the twoo last being a Quaber & halfe and a Semyquaber make another Crotchett that is three Crotchetts and a whole measure



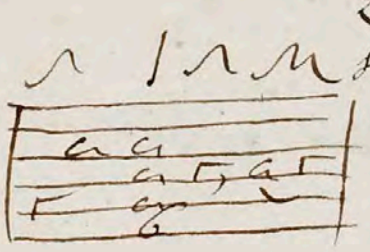
The 13th measure

This measure is compounded of twoo Crotchetts the twoo Quibers are worth one Crotchett and them three Crotchetts make one measure



The 14th measure

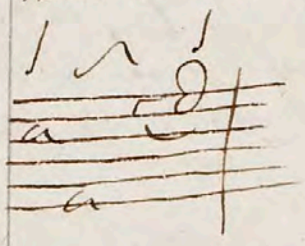
This measure is compounded of one Crotchett twoo Quibers and of another Crotchett soo that tis the same with the former measure



The 15th Measure

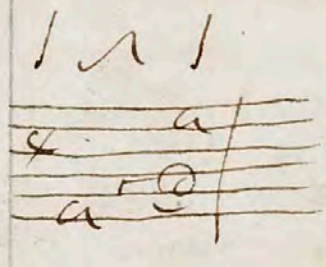
The twoo first letters of this measure are
C upon the fifth and a upon the third both noted with single Quabers that are worte one Crotchett the next Stroake
three A's with one B is
one Crotchett the next letter
C upon the fourte is a Quiber and twoe last Letters
a and C

upon the fourth are twoo Semiquavers worth a Quiver, them twoo Quivers make a Crotchett and that Crotchett with the twoo others make a whole measure



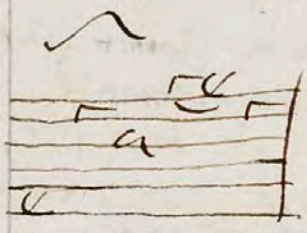
The 16th ~~17~~ Measure

This measure is compounded of fower letters noted the first with one Crotchett the twoo following with each a Quiver and the last worth a Crotchett the twoo Quivers and the twoo Crotchetts make three Crotchetts the whole measure



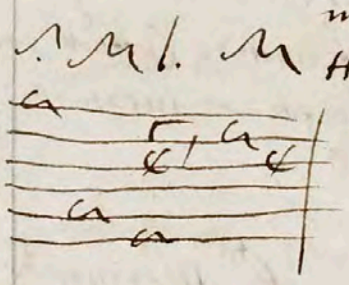
The 17th ~~18~~ Measure

This measure is the same as the former



The 18th ~~19~~ Measure

This measure is compounded of six letters noted with six Quivers that are worth three Crotchetts the whole measure



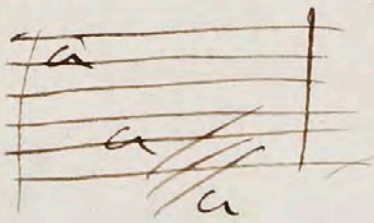
The 19th ~~20~~ Measure

The first ~~of~~ twoo letters of this measure
A upon the Treble and A upon
the fifth noted the first with a Quiver
and halfe the next with a semiquaver make
both ~~one~~ twoo Quavers are worth one Crotchett the next stroak
compounded of three letters
C upon the Second A upon the third
and a upon the sixth is noted with a
pointed Crotchett that with the former
make twoo Crotchetts C halfe the twoo last
tres

A upon the Second

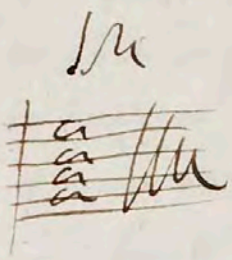
and ye of the thirds are noted both with a Semyquaver that are worth a single Quaver that Quaver with two Crotchetts and hulfe made three Crotchetts the whole measure

The 20th Measure



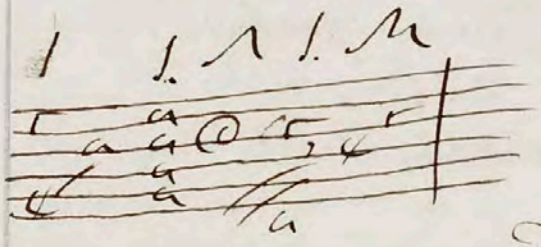
These three letters are noted with three Crotchetts and so make a whole measure

The Conclusion of the Lesson



This Stroake with the beginning of the Lesson another foote of a measure makes a whole measure as we have demonstrated in the beginning of this Lesson

It is to be observed that wee tonfounds twoo measures together and so betweene two distinctions we must find six Crotchetts as in this Example



Wherein yoe see that if yoe doe not reckon all the twoo measures together you can not make twoo distinct measures if you divide them after the single D of the thirds you will want a Quiber of three Crotchetts which yoe may have in the next Stroake to wit the dod when yoe bate the measure six Crotchetts make one bating and one Risting

The 8th Chap: of the way & manner for pricking Lessons to the Lute

There is six lynes uppon the Lute booke

Those six lines answeare to the first six stringes of the Lute

the first line above is for the Treble the second line next to that is for the small Meane or Tenor the third lyne next to that is for a third string which is the Meane also or Counterten or

The fourth lyne next to that is for the fourth String which is a Tenor

The fifth lyne is for the fifth String which is a Tenor also

The last next to that called the Sixth String is the first Base

The Seaventh is marked by a letter placed under the sixth lyne as A B C D E ff G: H: I K etc:

The Eighte Base is marked by a letter placed under the six rules with a dash over it a

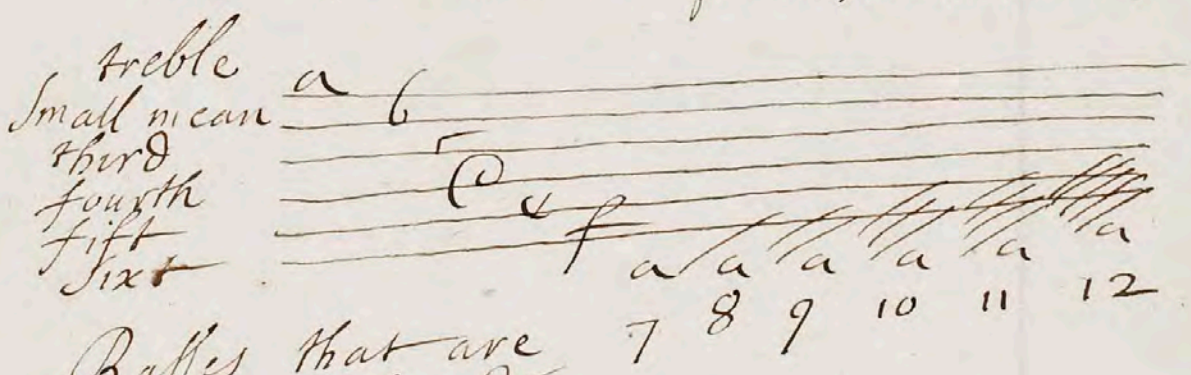
The nynth Base in the same manner with two a

the tenth Base is marked allways with an a three dashes

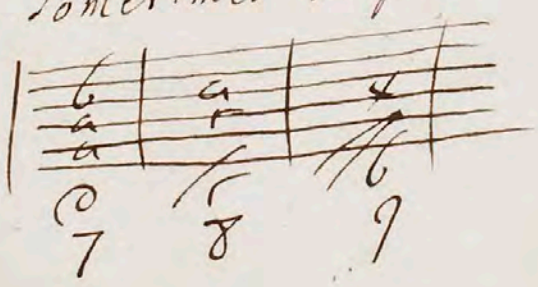
The Eleaventh Base is marked with an a fower dashes

The twelfth Base is marked with an a five dashes

As it is to be seene in the following Demonstration/



Basses that are sometimes stoped



You neber stopp upon the last three Basses that is to say the tenth Base the Eleabenth Base and the twelfth Base because the left hand cannot reach them there are some that mark the Basses by numbers as the tenth with 3 the Eleabenth with 4 the twelfth with the figure of 5

An A is allwayes struck open except when it is struck with a Shake the first spare that is betweene the Nutt and the first ffrett is the Stoppe of B the second spare ober the ffrett is for the C the third spare is for the D the fourth for the E soe according to the alphabetrall order all are to be stopt untill you come unto E

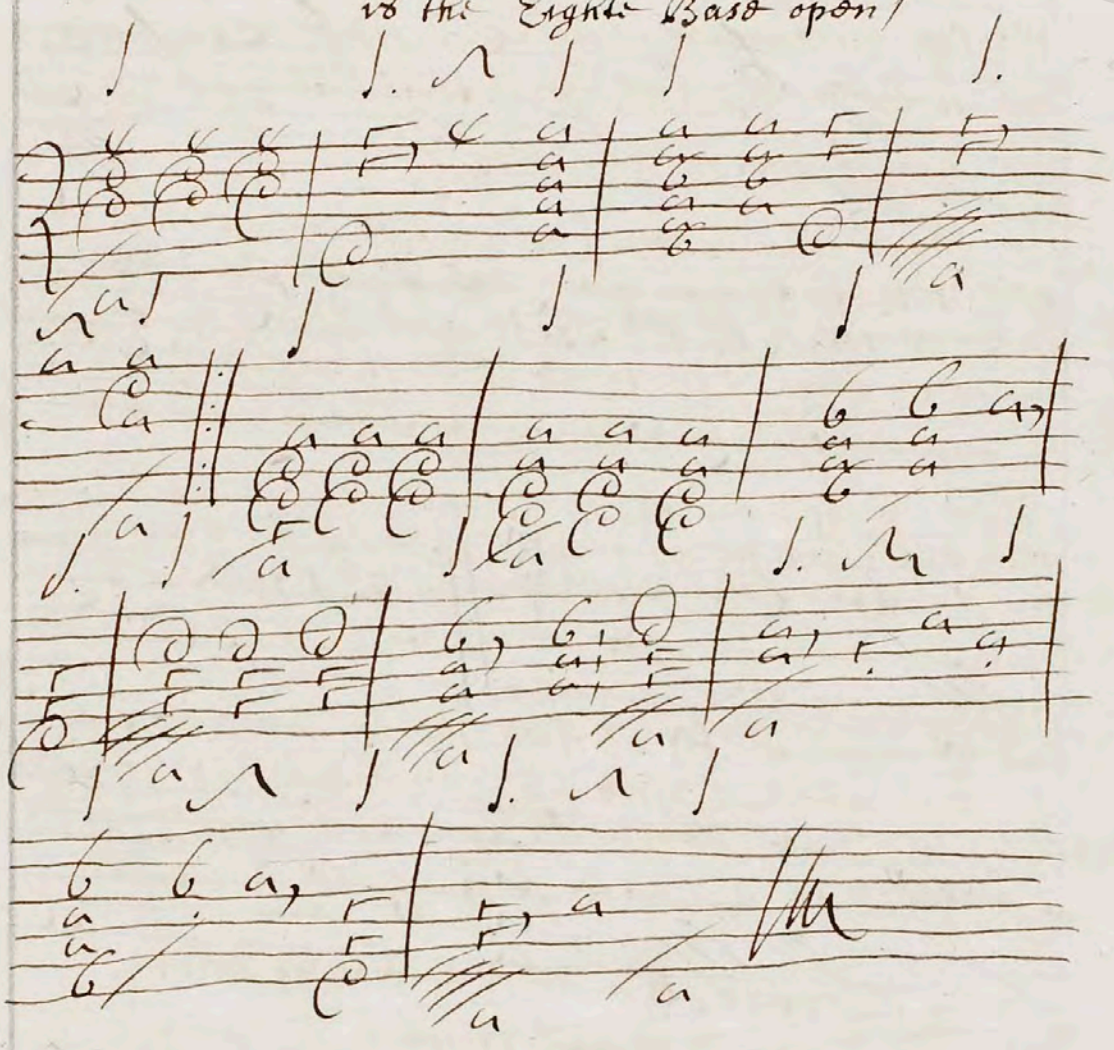
As for example to strike the B: that you have in the Demonstration you must place the forefinger of the left hand upon the second string in the first spare as neare the frett as you can

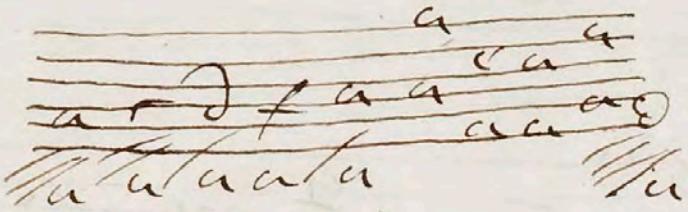
And soe accordingly for all the other letters the C is to be stopped neare the second ffrett D neare unto the third frett that E neare the fourth ffrett the ff neare the fifth frett G neare the sixth ffrett H neare the Seabenth ffrett I neare the Eighte ffrett and K neare the nynth ffrett sometymes there is an L stopt beneath the ffretts

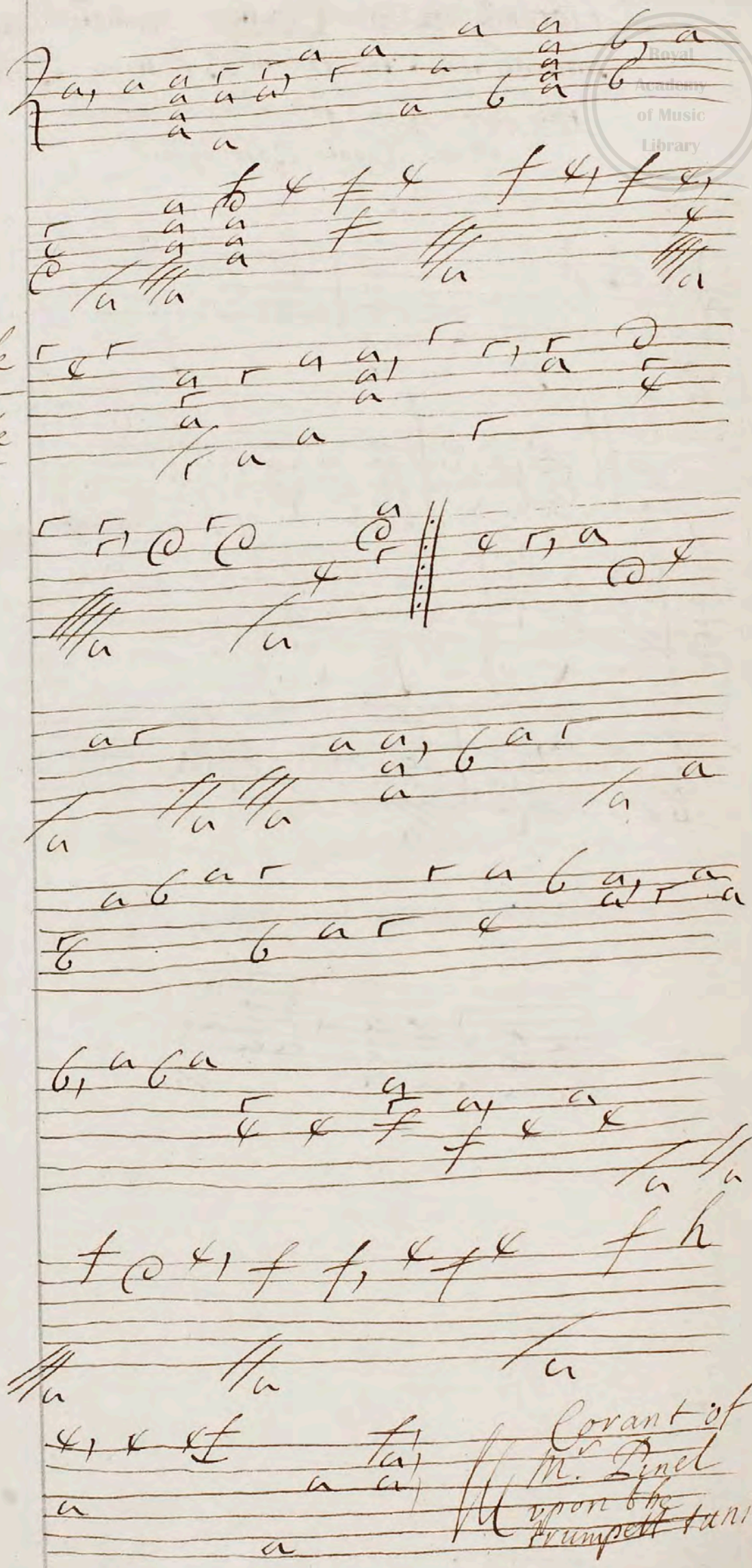
Lessons for the Demonstration of this Eighth Chapter

A Sarabrand where the Seabenth Base is stopt

Sarabrand of English Gaultier vppon the ordinary Tuning called the french B flatt or B mol the Mood of this following Sarabrand is the Eighte Base open/







Example of the ⌐ upon the eight.

Corant of Mr. Pinel upon the trumpett taning

Allemand of Mr Gaultier wherein there is an example of the B stopt upon the ninth Baff

The Second Section of the 8th Chap: Concerning the fingering of both hands

The left hand vseth the fowr fingers not the Thumbe

The right hand vseth the Thumbe and the twoo next fingers to the Thumbe only

The little finger ought to be allways fixed vppon the belly of the Lute betweene the Bridge and the Rose but nearest to the Bridge if you chance to raise the little finger it must be to reach a Base the better it must be sett on again presently you may raise the little finger when you strike a whole Stroake with the Thumbe striking as you doe vpon the Gitarre

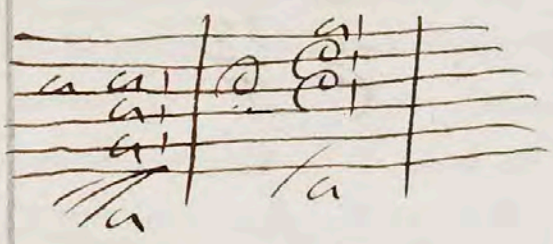
When you nipp one string twoo or three stringes with a Base it willbe good to strike the Base a little before the small string or stringes and if there be three small stringes together you must not strike them as people did formerly with three seberall fingers but with the forefinger only sliding from the Treble vpwards ober the stringes and repeating sometimes the Treble with the middle finger

The reason why we doe not play with three seberall fingers is that striking thus we misse halfe of the stringes that is of oberij Couple of stringes we can strike but one

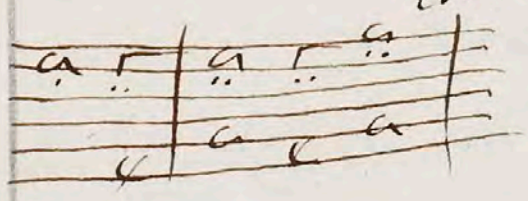
We play twice with one finger one time with the forefinger and another time with the middle finger except when wee nipp a Base and a small string We must allwayes vse the Thumb and the middle finger Although seberall such Stroakes should follow one another So that the letter that precedes such Stroakes must allwayes be struck with the forefinger As when you slide the forefinger vpon a great Stroake the letter that is sett before it must be struck with the middle finger

As for Example

The sliding Stroake

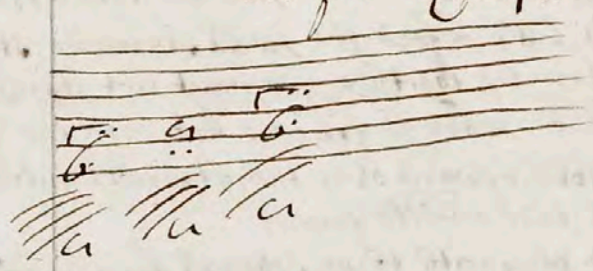


The nipping Stroake



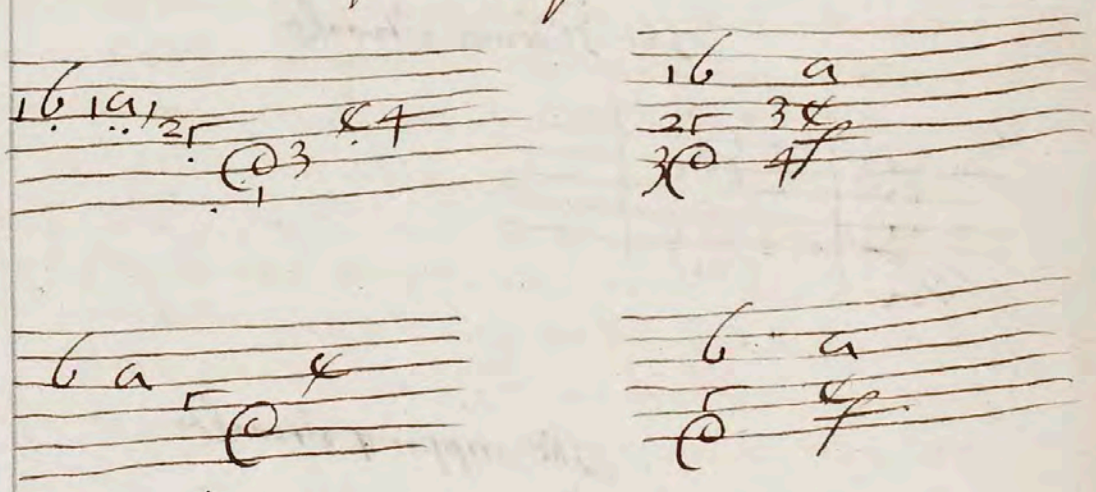
If a Master give you a lesson desire him to give you the fingering there is not String except of the Treble but is sometimes struck with the Thumb that is if the fourth and the third are to be struck together the fourth is to be struck with the Thumbe
If the Third and the Strong are to be struck together the Third is to be struck with the Thumbe If the Strong & the Treble are to be struck together the Strong must be struck with the Thumbe likewise the ffourth the ffifth and the Sixth are sometimes struck with the forefinger sometimes with the middle finger when a bigger Base is joyned with it

As for Example



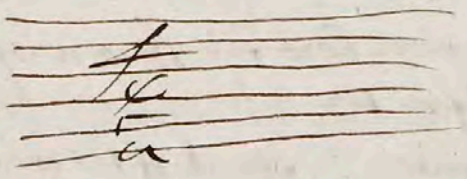
ffor the left hand the forefinger serbete to stoppe a ♭3
the middle finger for to stopp the 6
the third finger to stopp the 7
the little finger to stoppe the 8 and the ♯8 and the other Stringes beneath

As for Example

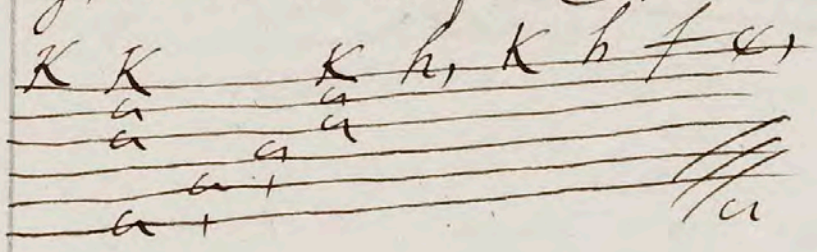


But if you must stoppe a C with an E or ff then your handmust slide downe and that C must be stopt with the fore finger or else you cannot reach the ff

As in this Example



And soe if there be Strokes bilowe the Neck of the Lute your hand must goe downe and sometimes the forefinger must Stoppe an f: g, or an h As for Example

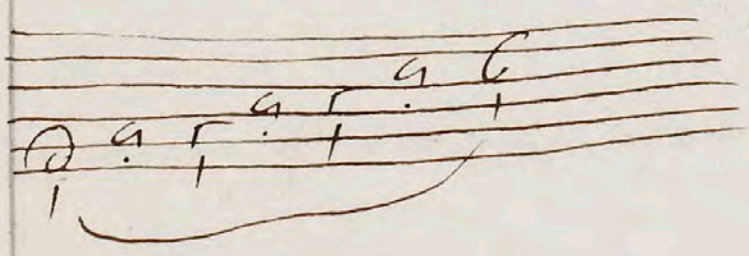


Soe that the highest note must be stopt with the little finger and the lowest or deepest note with the forefinger

And when you stoppe any letter you must consider what notes follow and your hand in a frame or plate fitt to reach the next stoppes whether it be above or beneath the Neck of the Lute that you may make the Strings that is the holding of the fingers upon the Stoppes and be bound to Skipp upon a sodaine from one bond of the Neck to the other you must sett yo fingers as neare as ye can to the frette and stoppe very hard and rise your fingers as late as ye can for assoone as the finger is taken off the Sound is gone therfore ye must observe the Sounds or holding of the fingers very exactly

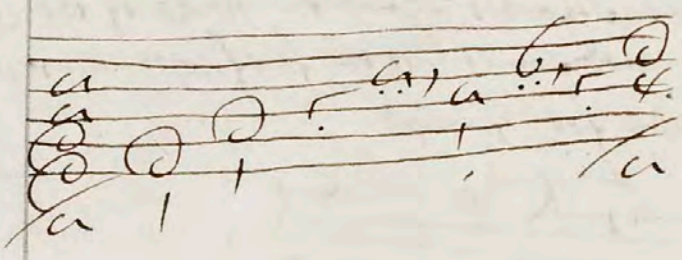
ffor a String sometyme is a Base to a great many other Stringes

As in this Example



The D of the Sixth on the other Syde is a Base to all the six lettors following if yoⁿ raise the finger from that D you robbe all those parts of their Base it word rather fitting to repeate it

As for Example here the Base is repeated three tymes for the ——— A of the Eighte twice the et of the fourth once for they are Vnisons stopt or unstopt on the same ffrett



You must keepe the Thumbe allwayes upon the Base that is take it off from the Base as late as yoⁿ can that gives a Stay to yoᵈ hand and makes yoⁿ find the Base more easily

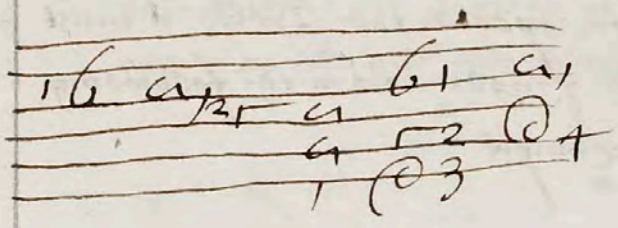
The ovenness of both hands is a most necessary thing that is one hand must not strike before the other As in rowdnig of an Card if yoⁿ strike one hand before the other the Boate does not advance but turnd about

The 9th Chap:

Concerning the pricking of the Markes & Graces of the Lute

Some doo marke the fingers of the left hand with Cipherd vsing the figure of 1 for the first finger the figure of 2 for the middle finger the figure of 3 for the marriage finger and the figure of 4 for the little finger

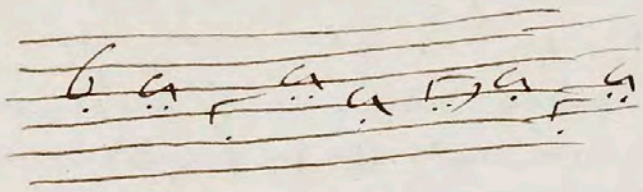
As in this Example



Of the Markes of the fingers of the right hand

For the forefinger of the right hand we marke one Dod
for the Second finger twoo Dods
the twoo other fingers we doo not vsd

As for Example

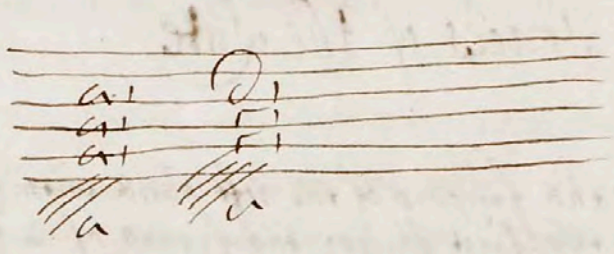


Of sliding of the forefinger of the right hand

When you haue a Stroake of three stringes with a Base

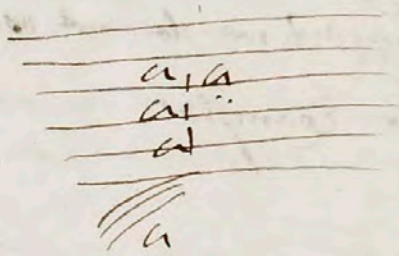
you

you slide the forefinger beginning at the Treble and so upwards the marke of sliding is this ¦ As for Example

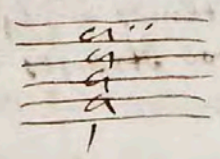


If in such Strokes you repeate the Treble it must be done with the middle finger As in the following Example

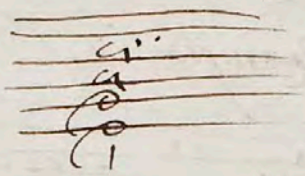
Play this as if it were writen so



For a Stroake of Continuance that is when all the Letters are closed together As this Stroake



Or this

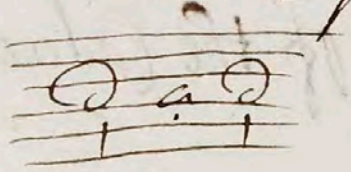


These Stroakes you must strike with the Thumbe downward to the last String which must be struck with the second finger wch String is heard last

Because it is a Rule that the Thumbe must ever march first

If three single notes are upon one Stringe where some are of the nature of a Base yo^u strike the first with the Thumbe the second with the forefinger and the last with the Thumbe

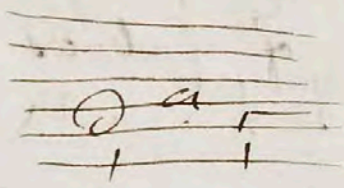
As in this Example



This is the thumbes mark

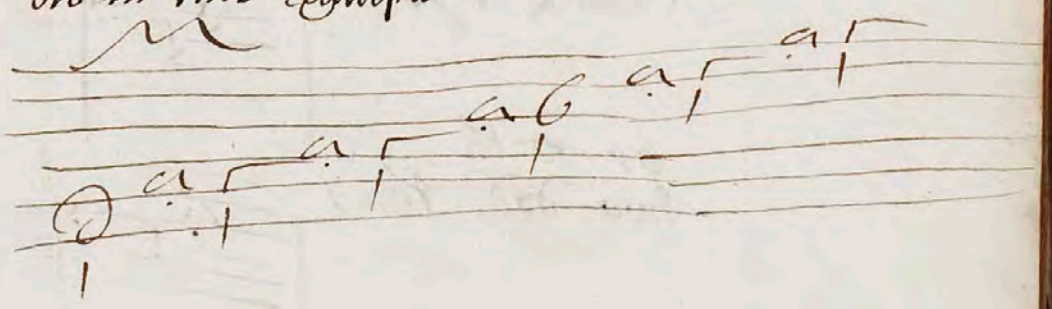
Although the three notes or letters are not upon the same stringe As those aboue written are yet they follow that same Rule

As in this Example



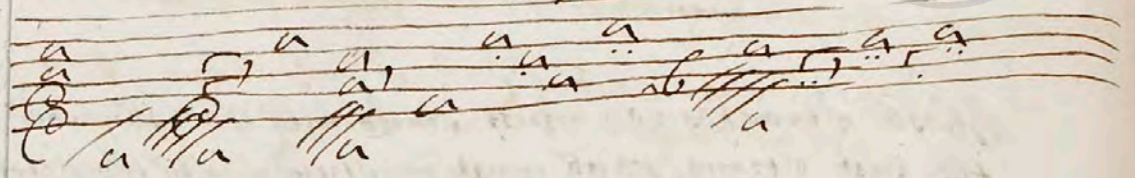
Sometimes you make a whole passage with the Thumbe and the finger beginning at the Sixth and ending at the Treble such passage must be done swiftly

As in this Example



Sometymes We doe strike onely the great Base and sometimes onely the Octaves for all Basses are compounded of twoe strings a great one and a little one this is only done in a galantry

As for Example in this Ciacona

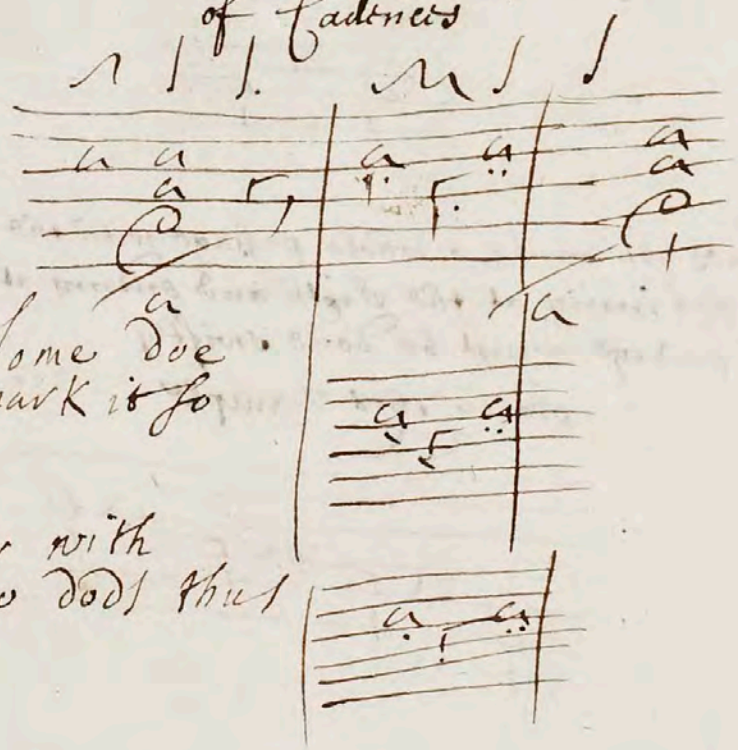


This you must play twice, the first tyme play only the Octave, the strong tyme play only the great Base

Of the Cadence or Trillo

The Cadences formerly were done onely in the end of a Lesson but in our dayes old Gaultier hath intermixed them in all the parts of a lesson and that with a great deale of grace The Cadence is made twoe sobotall wayes although both are compounded of three notes onely

An Example of the first sort of Cadences



Some doe mark it so

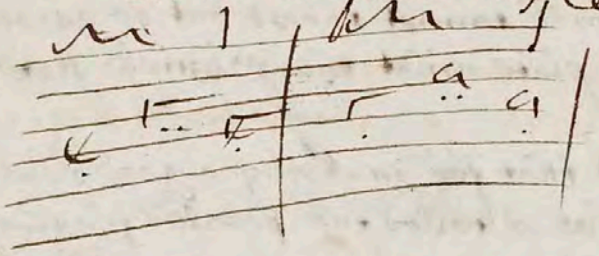
or with two dots thus

This Cadence compounded of an A of the Third a C of the fourth and another A of the Third is made nimbly with the forefinger and the middle finger of the right hand

The two first letters of the Cadence are struck with the forefinger sliding upwards the third letter is to be struck with the middle finger as fast after as possibly may be

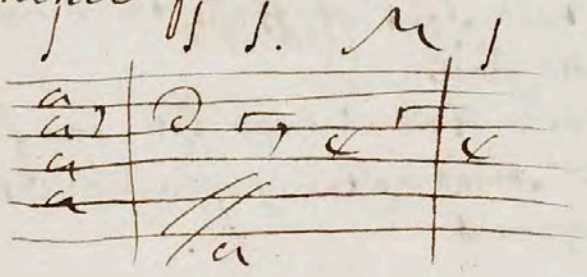
The Second sort of Cadence differs from the first that it begins with the bigger or deeper string and the first letter is to be struck with the forefinger the second letter with the middle finger and the third letter with the forefinger againe

As in the following Examples

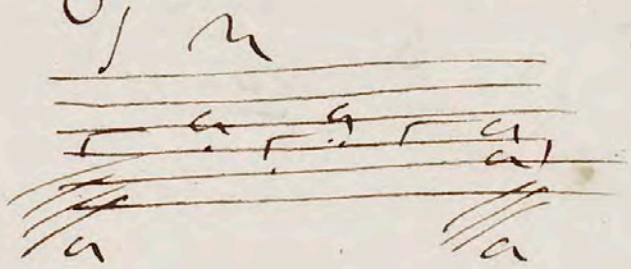


The Cadences are commonly made after a Shake but none allways and cannot doe a Cadence too nimbly If the Cadence be made nimble and oben tis one of the greatest graces of the Lute and some say the perfection of it

Cadence after a Shake



Cadence without a Shake



Of a Shake

In our dayes two vitious Extremities hath beene practised touchinge the Shake, some shakeinge alonge time and as often as they ran, some makeinge two Shakes at once some shakeinge with both hands vpon the same string
This abuse of the Shake hath beene condemned by the learned Gaultier Amongst whom Gaultier of paris would haue noe Shake at all
Now as in singinge the Trillo made with the tongue is ridiculous and that of the Throate very pleasinge likewise the Shake vppon the Lute done with moderation. Sweetnes and Justnes cannot choose but be agreeable since that all the world place in it the principle grace of the Lute

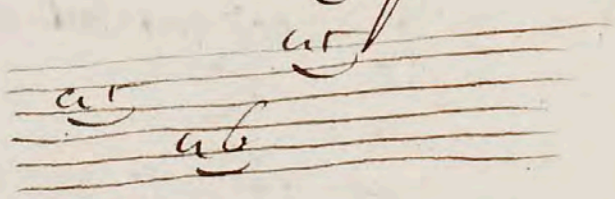
Many hold that for makeinge a good Shake and the other graces which is called the pearled playing) the Strings vppon the Lute must not be too Stiffe besides that wearies the hand and is good onely to fortefye the hand of a Stroller
you must keepe alsoe yo Nayles shorte for it is not good to shake with the nayles
The grace is in the flesh and in the touchinge with it

Of the ffalls

There be two sort of ffalls, the single ffall and the double ffall,
The single ffall is two ffold, the first is made when yo strike a string open and lett fall a finger vppon it

This is the mark of a fall

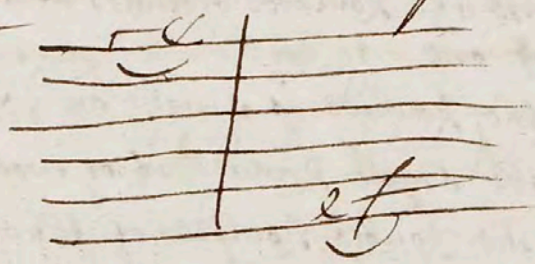
As in this Example



The other single ffall is when ye stoppe a letter and fall vpon the next or vppon the next letter but one that is ye fall a note or halfe a note

As in this Example

a fall of a note

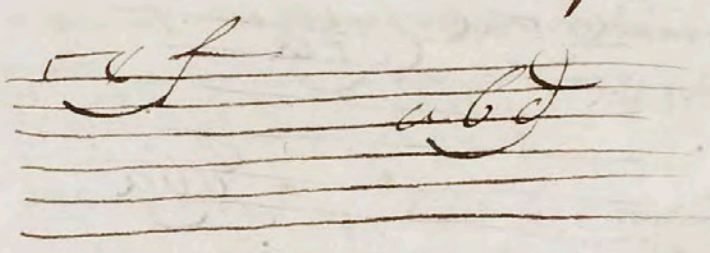


a fall of half a note

The double ffall

The double ffall is made of three letters an A and two other letters or else three letters stopt

As in this Example



Of the Roulades

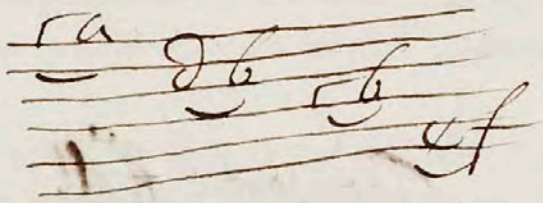
The Roulades differ from the ffalls in that the ffalls beginnes with a lowe Note and ends upon a higher one Contrariwise the Roulades beginnes at a high note and ends at a lowe one

The Roulade is single or double

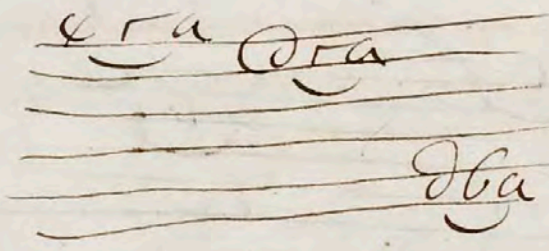
The single Roulade is of twoe lettere

The double Roulade of threee lettere

An example of the single Roulade



An example of a double Roulade



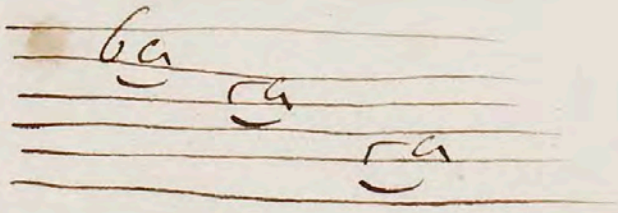
Of a Sight or a pull

A Sight or a pull is made in pulling the finger from the String and settinge the finger upon the string againe presently

The pull is twofold { the open pull & the stopped pull

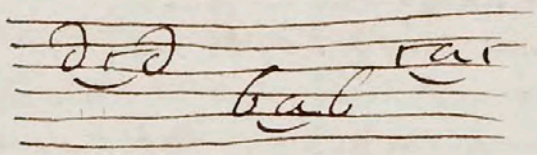
The open pull is made when you stoppe a String and take off the finger presently

As in this example



The stopped pull is when you stopp a String and pull it off presently and put on the finger again upon the same String and litter

As in this Example



The Sting is not more in use it is made in stopping the little finger upon a String and swinging the hand upon it

Of the hammering of the Strings of the Lute

Hammering comes from the word hammer It is done beating the Strings sometimes with without taking off the finger very much from it

But all those things must be done without loosing the measure and with moderation and not so often as it may be loathsome to the Eare

The 10 Chap:

The way to teach & to learne to play well vppon the Lute

Cicero saith that wee haue naturally in vs the seedes of all vertues and vices: If we were to gett them and plant them in our Soules as wee doe plants in the Earth it would be costly and painefull God hath giuen vs freely those seedes but to sobarrise our faith and our obedience he hath lodged promiscuously in our hearts the seedes of vertue and vice This is the opinion of a pagan that had noe other light but that of nature but we that haue the light of the written lawe and of the lawe of Grace wee see that all Good comes from God and all Euill from the Corruption of nature besides that the Saviour of the world hath giuen vs seberall Examples of all vertues, but not one of vices abouе all he hath taught vs obedience when he submitted himselfe to the Will of his ffather even in suffering death and the ignominious death of the Crosse obedience then to the Will of our parentes is the first Steppe that a Child must doe to attaine to any Science or vertue

But it belongeth to the parents to seeke out and find the Inclinations of there Children and for what Sciences they are most fitt, If they haue any Inclination for a Science it is a great Index that they are fitt for it then there dispositions and there faculties both of Soule and body will consent

The 2 Sect:

Besides the obedience to the parents there is the Complaisancy to the Master that is a desire to be directed by him without which it is impossible the Scholler should learne any thing it behoueth. then that the parents put the Masters in Authority in giueing them respect makeing much of them and rewardeing of them liberally To that purpose it is good to choose Masters wellbred and that are famous

If the Master doe his duty that will bring respect

Gravity becomes the Master, to be gentle in his words and sobere in performeing his duty

The respect of the Master towards the Schollers will cause respect from the Scholler to the Master

A Master should not be too olde nor too young

The young one is foolish and hath little experience, the old one is peeuish distastefull knowes not or slights the new maniner of playing and the new lessons, hath a bad hand and hath neither a good voice nor good action in playing which is very dangerous for young

Schollers

Strollers are like Apes or like wax they take any impression by imitating theyre Masters

The voice for a Master is very necessary to teach well to play upon the Lute because whilst the Stroller plays his lesson his good the Master should sing the same to give him the humour and the tyme of the lesson

That method is better then to play together on another Lute because one confound the other, it hinders the Master to heare the faults and makes the Stroller negligent finding the faults of his playing under the good playing of his Master yet it is requisite that the Master should play well because he must sometymes play before the Stroller That formeth his Eare and gives him the ayre and humour of a lesson

The Art of Musicke is rather inspired and communicated then taught As we see in Birds where the young ones learne singing from the old ones

Moreover set a Canary Bird near a Nightingale it will learne the Ditties of a Nightingale

And as the Canary bird sings all the yeare long and the Nightingale in the Summer only having a Canary bird see taught you may have in yo^d Chamber all the yeare long the Sing of a Nightingale

Likewise the Stroller must allways practise, and the Master sometymes having three things in all to doe

The Setting of Lessons, the teaching and playing

The 3^d Sect:

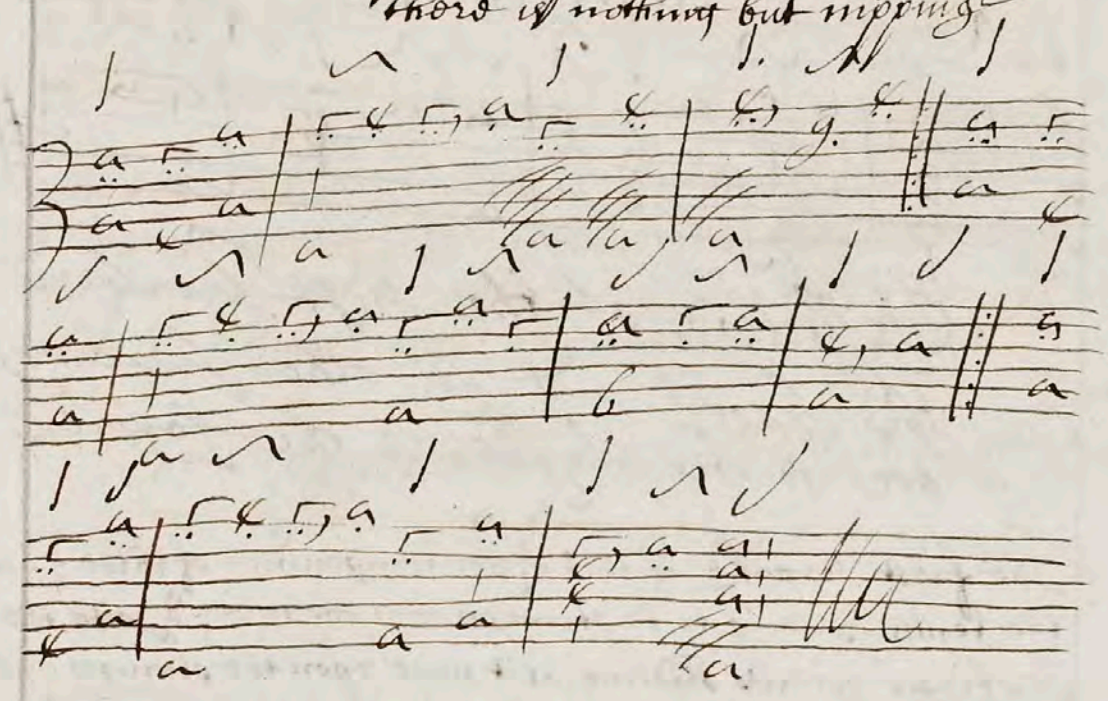
A Stroller must beginne at Seaven or Eighte yeares old and looke whether his hand be fitt for it for it must be neither too short nor too long but full enough and above all handsome for it were better neber to play of the Lute then to play with an vgly hand especially those who handeling naturally a fine hand will not preferre it

You must keepe your Nailes short without a brimme of Black Velvett as we call it, you shall pare your nailes not with yo^d teeth which is a great nastiness and besides give a shape to yo^d nayles and make them growe thicker some say that Sissers doe the same because they nipp the Nayle A penknife is better if you can get but a little file is best of all

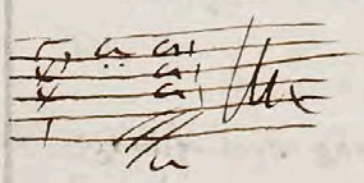
The 4th Sect.

6 The first and chiefe thing is the placeing well of the hand which well hand taught before
We must not teach a Scholler all things at once but give him at first any easy lesson

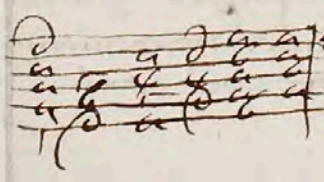
First beginne with a Lesson where there is nothing but nipping
Then a lesson where there is nothing but great Strokes
Next lesson let it be mixt with great Strokes and Nipping
Then learne a lesson fitt to teach the variety of the fingers
Now a swift passage with the thumbe and the finger
At first an easy Cadence or Trill, then a hard one
do for Example in the lesson following
there is nothing but nipping



You see that all the Strokes are compounded of two Stringes that must be nipt the Base with the Thumbe, the superiour or small string with the middle finger, for the single stringes where there is one Dot strike it with the fore finger when there is two Dots strike it with the middle finger
Now for the last measure 2d is compounded of severall stringes strike it as followeth



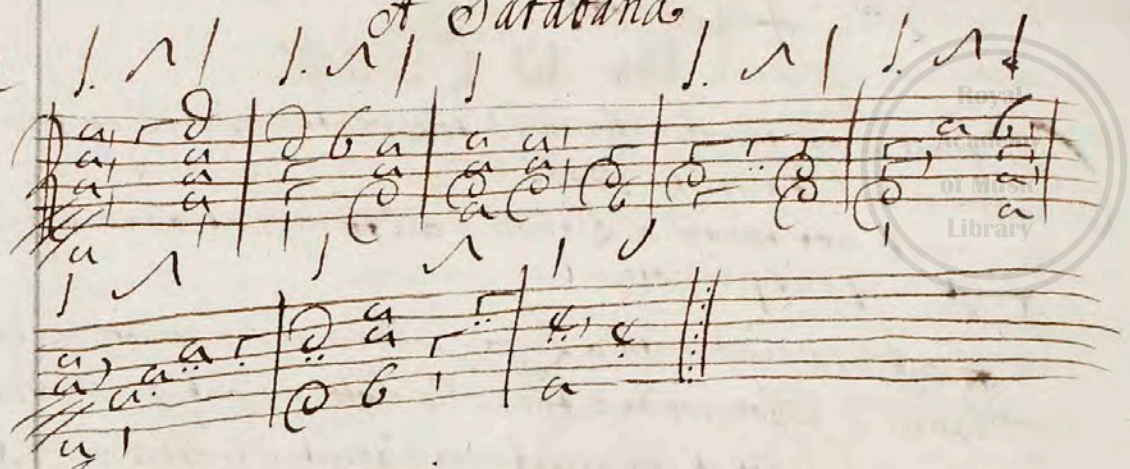
This last stroke (of the second with E of the third and E of the fourth must be stroken thus the two $\frac{E}{e}$ with the Thumbe downward the (with the middle finger And so are all Strokes to be stroken that hath no great Base when the letters are all joyned together As you shall see in the following



Demonstration

A Saraband

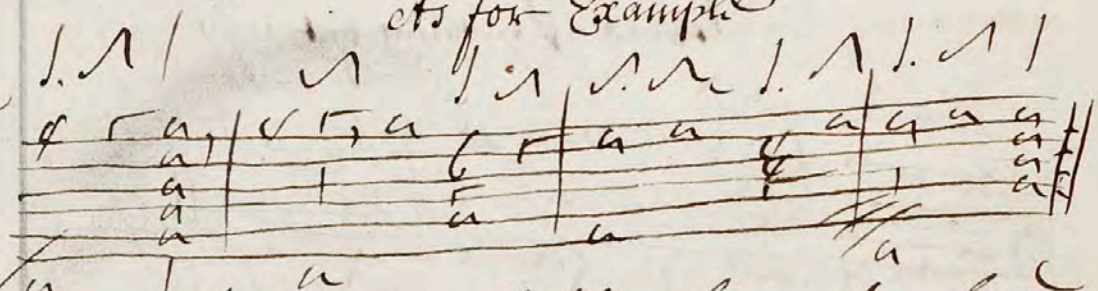
first Saraband



There is an Exception in Salabrands that must be played loosely after the manner of the Gittarro not altogether but sometimes with the Thumbe only sometimes with the forefinger only

etc for Example

second Saraband



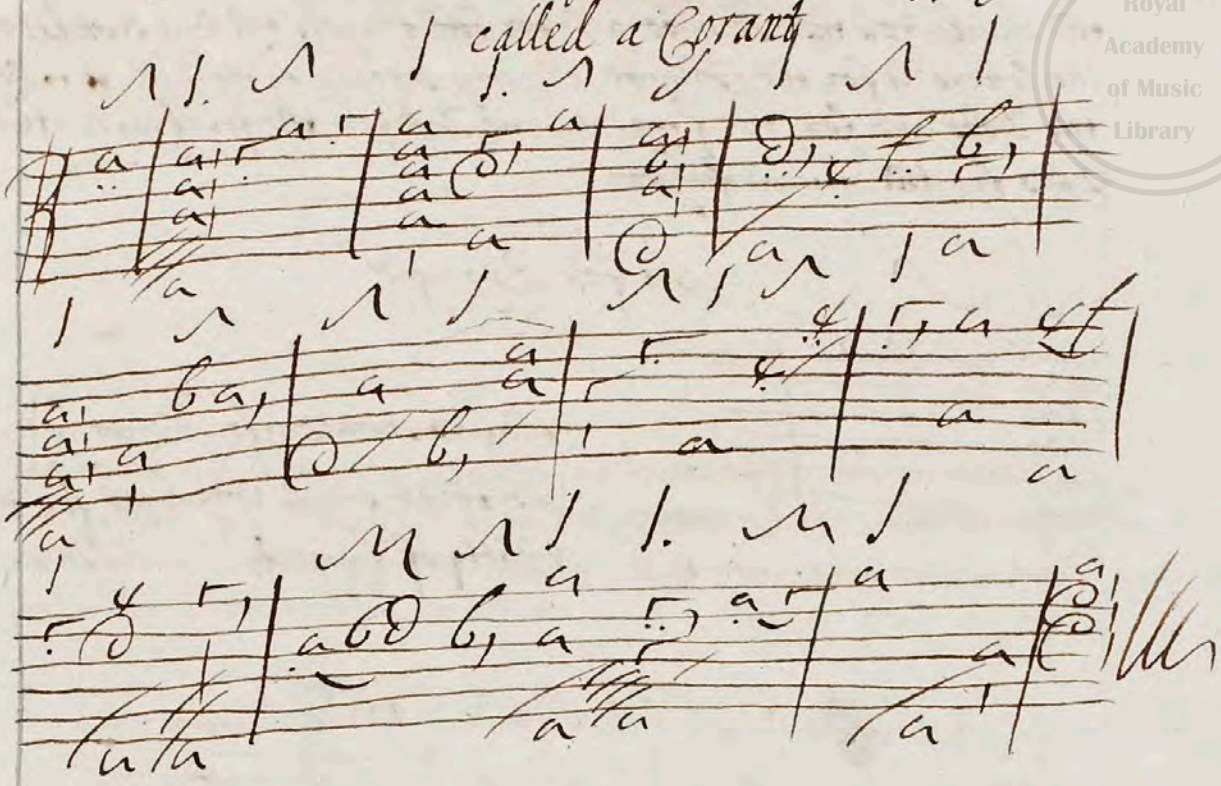
Direction of the first Saraband the second and all other Sarabands are to be played as the former.

The first Stroake of this Lesson compounded of three a a a and the tenth Base is to be struckeen thus the three a a a with the forefinger upwards sliding as it were upon the stringes and the Base with the Thumbe a all them foure stringes must be struckt altogether at once the rest of the stroakes that are compounded of three or fower letters closed together must be struckt with the thumbe and when any stroake is written twice the first time the stroake must be struckeen with the Thumbe downward the second with the forefinger upward

three a 1 stroakes
long a 1 signifie
a 1 sliding

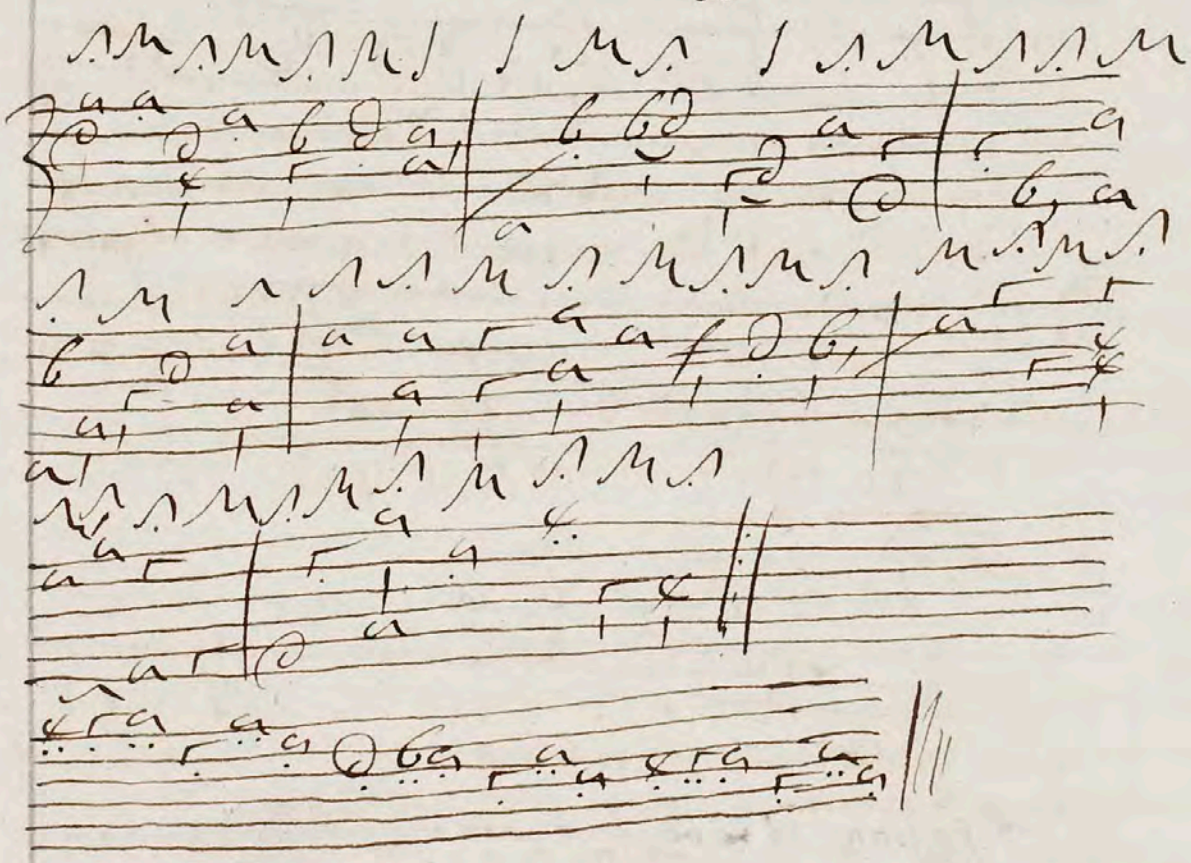
the marke which is under the stroake signifies the Thumbe the marke that is by the side of the stroakes signifieth it is to be struckt with the forefinger, the single stringes of this lesson are to be struckt the Basses with the Thumbe and the small stringes with the first & second finger using first the one then the other, there being the same inconvenienty in playing allways with one finger as there would be in walking with one foote

A Demonstration of a Lesson with Nipping & great Strokes called a Corant



You soe this Lesson is compounded partly of great Strokes and partly of Nipping strokes if you followed the Rules that Wee have sett downe in the former lessons forearch in particular that is for Nipping and great Strokes you shall play this lesson without difficulty

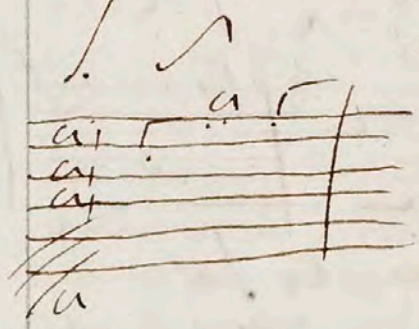
A Demonstration for the use & variety of fingers called a Jigge



You have in these Lessons all the variety of fingering, Doe but observe

the

the Marks for the Thumbe and for both fingers the long strokes under the letters is for the Thumbe the long stroake on the syde is to be slid the Dods are for the fingers, one Dod for the forefinger two Dods for the middle finger

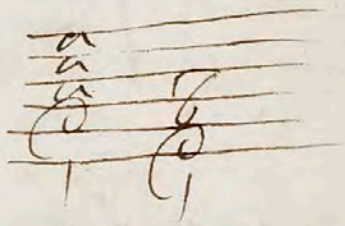


As for Example

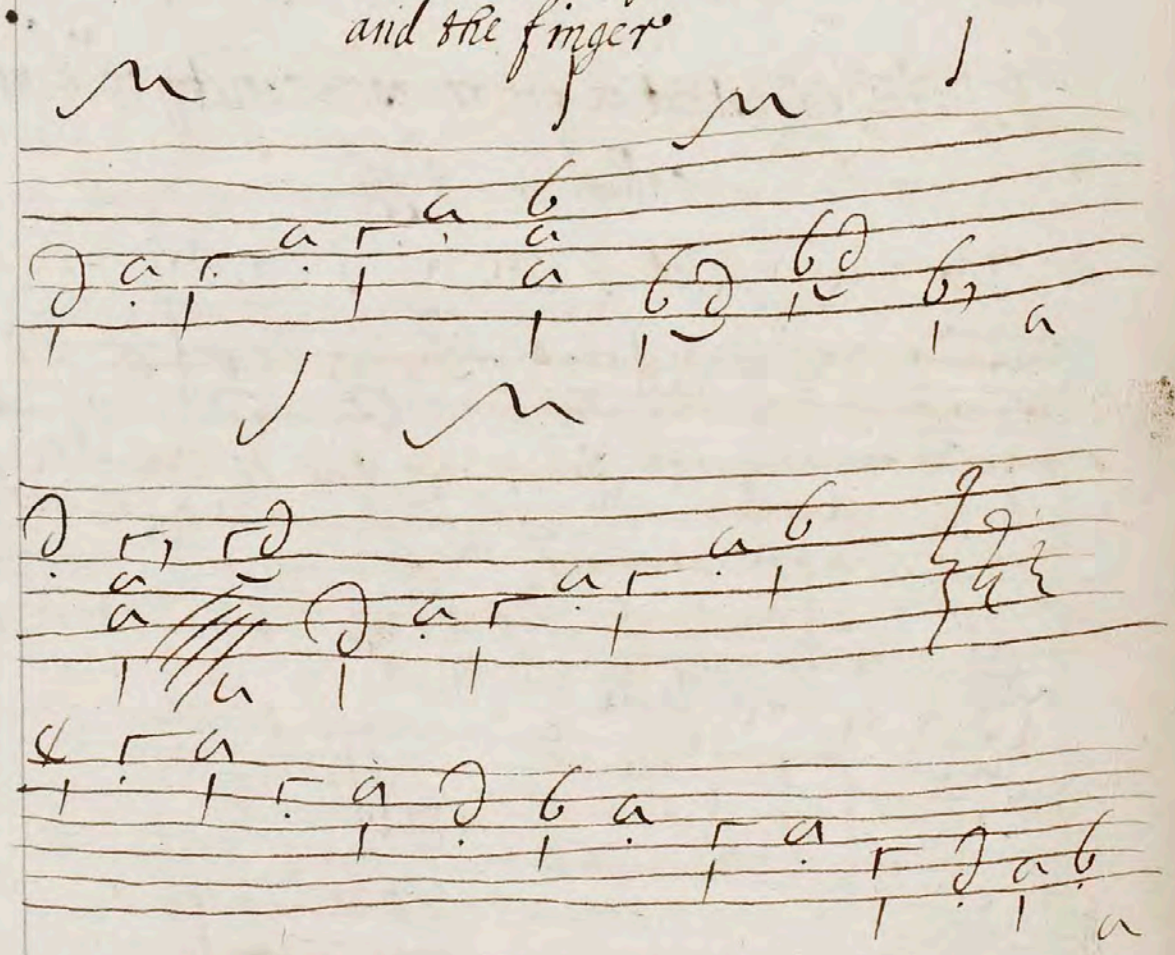
the first stroake is for sliding

the three single letters are for the variety of fingers

This Marke is for the Thumbe

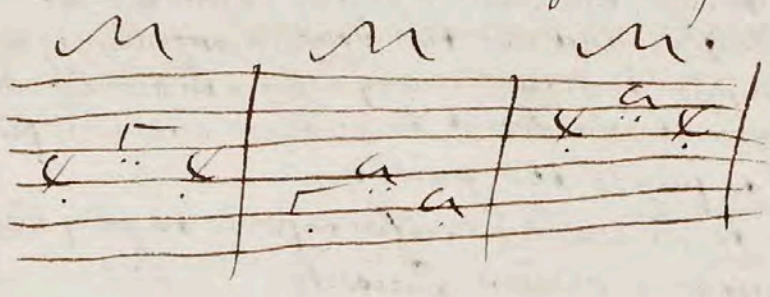


A Demonstration of the Thumbe and the finger



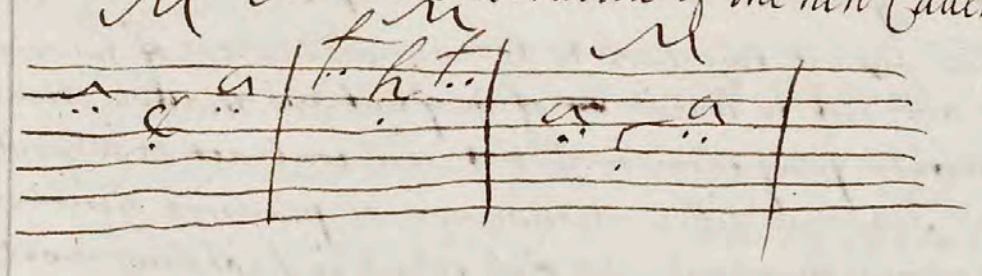
This passage is to be done with the Thumbe and the finger as it is marked exactly

A Demonstration of an easy Cadence



This Cadence is to be done the first ~~finger~~ Letter with the forefinger the second letter with the middle finger and the third letter with the forefinger on the right hande

A Demonstration of the new Cadence harder then the former



The first twoe letters of this Cadence is to be stroke with the forefinger and the last letter with the middle finger there is but three letters to a Cadence, for that here is three Demonstrations for a Cadence

The 4th Sect

YOU must not learne without understanding and shall but have your eye allways upon the booke when you play

To observe the fingers the Stroke that is to hold yo fingers on the Stringes and the measure that is the time and noder be mistaken in the letters nor in the Stroakes

When you can play a lesson perfectly you may venter to play without booke especially before Company that you may keepe a faicer and more pleasing Countenance and play walking and rest your eyes where occasion requireth

For the Aire and humouring of a lesson it will hardly be gotten by booke or the Measure either therfore it is good to heare one that plays yo lesson well and to sing and ruminate is to have it in yo fancy

If would not have a beginner play in the absence of his Master therfore the master must come to the Scholler as often as he can at least once a day because of the tuneing of his Lute & the keeping it well stringe for it is prejudiciall to play on a Lute that is in disorder that spoyles the Eare of the Scholler

As you must not play when the hand is weary so you must not neglect your Lute likewise the Master or the Scholler ought not to be in passion the Master must vse the Scholler according to his Capacity

It willbe good also to learne many lessons to breake as we speake the hand for it is a deceit to make a Scholler play some few trifles to please the parents

It is better to render ones selfe capable to play hereafter then to satisfye a present Curiosity

To practise in the Morneing is better then at any other time in the Day because the hand is at rest and the Sinewes softer hand so more apt to be broken and receive good habilly

The lessons that are best to practise in the Morneing are preludiums passages and Lessons full of hard Stroakes doeing thus you plow and sowe with hopes to have a good Cropp the Scholler must take heed to learne good lessons of his owne choosing and not to learne ~~be~~ of any but his Master because he will neither play them well but will contract ill habilly besides the seveall different manners of playing hinders the attaineing of a good one and there is nothing more displeases a good Master

It is good the Scholler learnes Musicke and Dancing and singing The Musicke will make him play good time & discover unto him the faulty of any Lesson

Dancing will give him the humour of a Corant and of a Sarabrand and singing will give him the grates of the Lute for Instruments are the Cages of a bird And the more an Instrument comes neare to it the more perfect it is As the Lute to which we attribute the faculty of speakeing for we say that other Instruments sounds well but of the Lute we say that Lute speakes well

The 11th Chap:

of the progresse & how to attaine the perfection of the Lute

When the hand is well broken vpon the Lute that is when one hand played two or three yeares all kinds of hard lessons and vppon all kynds of Tunings

To attayne the perfection of playing you must not runne from one Master to another neither be perswaded by the Master that you have begunne withall that he is the best master in the world. he may be the best Master indeed but you must vnderstand how

For as pituro drawers some are excellent at the Draught which is the foundation of all, Some are good for the mixture of Colours some for Drapery some for nakednes, some rare at one thing some at anotheir

Likewise in the Lute some poore players and worse Setters are better to begin a Stroller then the rarest Lutenists

Some are good for the progresse some only for the perfection

A Stroller must have the Judgment to choose those Masters according as he improves himselfe and neber beleeve that a man is capable of those three degrees for an excellent player will Storne to take that poynes to begin a Stroller

Not to that you must be desirous to play well a good Suite of Lessons or two Suites at the most And not play a variety of other lessons but practise three or fower monthes them Suites and intreate the Master to play them often before him and heare his best Strollers play them lessons

For to make your hand nimble it willbe good to play one houre in the Morning some passages with the Thumbe and the forefinger Some preludiums hard and quicke and some Divisions and that vpon a Lute something bigg high in Stringes and the Stringes something bigg practising vpon such a Lute it will strenghten the hands and make you play admirably well when you come to play vpon a more easye Lute, yet when you have attayned the perfection of playing it is good to play allwayes vpon the same Lute well strunge because one playeth best vpon a Lute that one vses to play on

Then you must abstayne from teaching and bestowe yo Selfe vpon some great person if you are not able to live of your selfe

There is nothing that spoiles more the Eare and offends the humour of a good Master then to heare a Stroller Straye a Lute

he must give himselfe to the setting of lessons & playing nothing he makes if his lessons are estemed by vnderstanding persons

In the meane time you must rob severall rare Masters of Musick the good setters of lessons and rare players and pick the best from every one of them and of all that together make a Method of yor owne that will resemble neiter a one of the Methods that you have imitated, if you doe find that yor composing of lessons is not esteemed you must not fall in love with it as mothers doe with their little ones allthough they be ill fashioned but according that Vice of knowing men that are not flatterers he must forsake his composition and betake himselfe to those of excellent Masters whom he must courte to heare them play and gett their lessons In that alsoe he must shake off selfelove in playing those lessons as the Author does without altering or adding any thing of his owne which if he does he will disoblige them and be esteemed a vaine man as if he had more witt then those whose production he is glad to borrowe

The 2^d Sect:

If you are not able to make Preludiums you must learn a great many of others soe that taking a peece of one and a peece of another when yo^u come to the handling of the Lute in a Company people may think that you play a Preludium of your owne made extempore

When you have prepared the attention of the Company with a Preludium or some Strokes which you call the tooling of the Lute to knowe whether it be perfectly in Tune yo^u shall begin with the gravest lessons and the most Adagio You will doe well to play in a Wainscoted Roome where there is noe furniture if you can let not the Company exceed the number three or fower for the noise of a Mouse is a hinderance to that Musicke

The 3^d Sect:

The most part of yor excellent Masters are Choleric & humourson that makes them to be the more courted as Cruelty in a handsome woaman inflames the hearts of lovers but you must be an excellent man to take that priviledge any ordinary Master must have other wayes to make himselfe esteemed he ought not to play in a debauched company & himselfe must be moderate Therefore the Italians call a person that have some good quality virtuosus or virtuosa grounded upon the sentence of scripture that knowledge doth not enter into a wicked soule and yet have observed that the philosophers stone was never given but to men of a good life besides the depth of wine & woemen weaken the Imeroes and make the head light and the hand to shake

The 12th Chap:

Concerning the Measure

If wee have learned Musicke from the Birds certainly wee have very much refined the Art of it by the measure and other Rules that wee joyne to that naturall Ditty

That measure wee have learned first from the harmony of the Celestiall Orbes whose Justnes and equality of Motion we strive to imitate without which there should be noe harmony neither in the heavens nor in Musicke soe doe wee see in what Justnes the plants are moved and although the Sunne moveth with an incomprehensible Swiftnes yet it does not faile of one Minute of the measure of time in that God Almighty hath prescribed to him for the severall seasons and for the light of the day

If by his disapparition he bringes night vppon our hemisphearde it is a Cromatick in his Musicke, the Italians call it a Durezza the English a thing hard in apparance to the Eare but it is repaired in the following Notes It is a most delicate and refined Musicke soe that the light seemes to vs finer after the darkenes of the Night

The Starres that move confusedly keepe for all that a good measure And the Cadence or Skillo that wee see in the sparkling fire keepes a perpetuall Justnes there multiplicity represents very well that of the Stringes of our Lute which produce without Confusion soe many fine Strokes and a well ordered Melody without measure then there is noe harmony it is rather a noyse of Birds and a dead beauty that can animate nothing One must therefore be expert in keeping the measure and to play well of the Lute one should learne the grounds without the which they cannot play well

A 2d Sect:

You beate the Measure or time twoe severall wayes, you may beate and rise if you will vpon three Crotchetts 10th is the measure of a Corante Or rise vpon three Crotchetts and beate vpon the next three Crotchetts Wee call that beating of the Measure nimbly or slowly The same you may doe in a Sallabrand because the Measure of a Sarabande is the same with the Corante

In a Pavane or Allemand or Jiggs you must beate and rise the time vpon every measure because it is of fower Crotchetts soe that you beate vppon the twoe first Crotchetts and rise vppon the twoe last

In playing vppon the Lute we beate the time commonly with the foote but in a Consort one beates it with the motion of the Necke of the Theorbo and every one must have the Eye vpon it and follow in playing his motion and keepe the same time with the other players, when one playes alone you may take some liberty because you followe noe others playing

You may ~~those~~ a slowe time or a quicke time And besides allowe something to the Graces Ah when you walke alone you walke as you please but if you walke in Company you must keepe the pace of your Company otherwise you transgress the rules of Civility & broake the harmony of Conversation

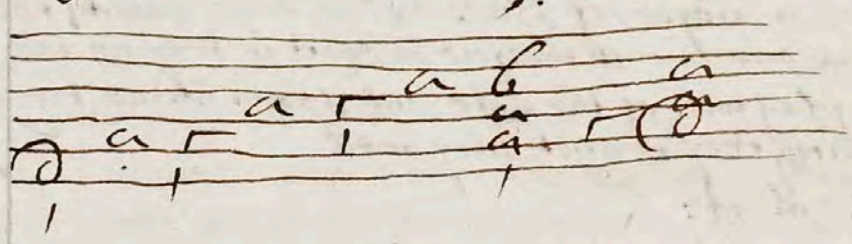
The 3d Sect:

Besides this wee have that which we call the Soule of the Lute the humour and fyne ayre of a lesson which cannot be taught but is stolen better by the Eare in hearing those that play well yet we will give some Rules for it with a Demonstration you may gett that art by breaking the Stroakes that is dividing of them by stealing halfe a Note from one note and bestowing of it vpon the next note that will make the playing of the Lute more Sweete and Skipping

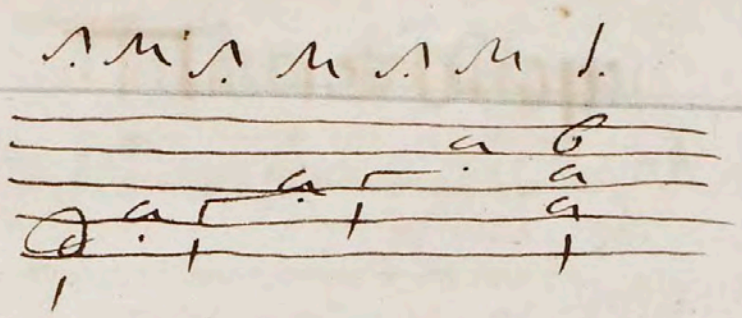
The hearing of Violins and Singing is a great helpe to learne this liveliness and Sweetness which wee have learned the Soule of the Lute

For the value of Notes and the Varietty of Measures you have them in the 4th Chapter with the dyrection of a Lesson that gives you a perfect knowledge of them

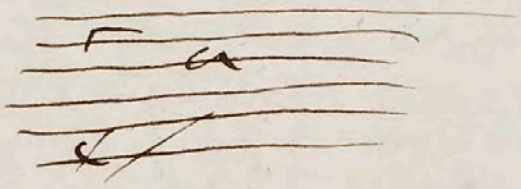
The Demonstration for the humouring of a Lesson



You see here six Single Quivers if yo^u^ will humour them make the D of the Sixth which is the first Quiver a Quiver and halfe then make of the A of the fifth a Stringquiver and so of the two other Couples in this manner following on the other syde



Breake a Strooke in this manner



Third is but twoo Strookes hoord and twoo Crotchetts you must make twoo Quibors and a crotchett in breakeing that is doubleing the C playing first the C of the Sixth and then the C of the Strong besides that you may make a quiber and halfe of the C of the Sixth and a Sonnyquaber of the Strong.

The 13th Chap:

Of the vsefullnes of the Lute and his advantages

The Lute is without Contradiction the King of Instruments It maketh a long a Consort of Musicke it speakes without any tongue and out of dead and dumbe things it draws a Soule that soothes reasonable by the sobriall thoughts and expression that the skillfull Master makes of his Lute vpon all kind of matters and Subiects It is a faithfull & comfortous Companion that watteth amidst darknes and when the whole nature is in Silence it banisheth from it horrour and inquietnes by pleasing sounds Pagan Antiquity hath represented vs vnder some fables the power that the Lute hath over the most violent passions and the most troublesome things when it describeth vnto vs Orpheus descending into hell where with his Lute yet vnperfect he charmed the Demons, suspended the torments of the damned and snatched out of their paws his dearest Spouse to make her to injoy against the brightnes of the day

In the holy Scriptures we see David who with his harp an Instrument most approaching the Lute, turnes away the wicked spirit from the Soule of Saule, we doubt not of that truth that will helpe vs to beleeve that the Lute is fitt to assuage the passions As Choller, sorrow and the palies that we suffer from diseases and hurts Impatience and hunger it stiffe when the bilious humour pricketh the Stomacke and causeth in vs peevishnes and displeasure

This heavenly harmony rising vnto the Braine as an intellectuall dew does moisten gently the heate and drines of it and if there be too much moisture and terrestriall vapours it dissipates and dryes them by the melodious Activity that produces a Subtile fire for that rarefying the spirits in purging them of there fuligineus vapours and fixing there extraordinary motion It followeth that this harmony sett aright the faculties of the Soule and perfect them.

If the heart be closed it openeth it and if it be too much opened, it gently shutteth it to imbrace and keepe in the sweetenes that the Lute inspires into its sensible Concabities It is then that sorrowe is banished from it and if it be strong enough keepe possession it is fed there with so favourable a nourishment that it loseth all bitternes and Castes out all her Venome

This harmony softens strong hearts and banishes the Cruelty from it to give Roome to Compassion it turneth out hatred to lodge in love Wee read of Alexander a very furious and passionate prince that after a battaile when his blood was all stirred and in a heate he had noe other Remedy to settle it then Musick of sweete Instruments approaching the nature of the Lute

The 2d Sect.

For what concerneth the parts of the body the Lute hate a great advantage over other Instruments and if it does not improve them at least it doth bring ~~them~~ forth their beauty and ingage those that play upon the Lute to give them all that art can adde to nature All the actions that one does in playing of the Lute are handsome, the posture is modest free and gallant and doe not hinder Society The Shape of the Lute is not soe troublesome and whereas other Instruments constraine the body the Lute setts it in an advantagious posture

When one playes of the Virginall he turnes his back to the Company The Viol intangleth one in spreading the Armes and openeth the Leggs which doth not become man much lesse woman

The beauty of the Arme, of the hands and of the Necke are advantagiously displayed in playing of the Lute

The eyes are employed onely in looking upon the Company

One may walke and daunce in playing, One may sing and talke and chiefly one may entertaine his thoughts very agreeably

The Lute is a modest interpreter of our thoughts & passions to those that understand the language One may tell another by the help of it what he hath in his heart

Wee may expresse upon it, Choller, pitty, hatred, Scorne love, Griefe, Joy We may give hope and dispaire

And those that have the Grace to lift upp their mind to the Contemplation of heavenly things This Celestiall harmony contributes much to raise our Soules and make them melt in the Love of God

Nothing represents soo well the Consorts of Angellicall Quires and
gibe more foretaste of heavenly Joyes and of everlasting happines
for the advantages of ~~any~~ Marriage how many Bachelours
and Maides have woe soone advanced by this agreeing harmony
When persons of both sexes have neither considered wealth nor
beauty of the person but suffering themselves to be drawne
by the Charmes of this sweete Melody
Some have beleeved that they should possesse an Angell incarnate
if they could unite themselves by a Marriage to a person that
injoyes this rare qualitye

The 14th Chap:

Of the Enthusiasmes and Ravisments of the Lute

Of all the Artes that I know there is none that engages more the Inclination of men then the Lute
For ravishing the Soule by the Eare and the Eyes by the swiftnes and neatnes of all the fingers
Those two sonses being the chiefest Ministers of our soules it happens that it is imployed in all her faculties and that it is wholly filled with that heavenly pleasure that is most conformed to its nature In effect it seemeth that the Lute was only invented for the Soule because the soule is soone wearye and glutted of all other things except the Lute and if we consider all the workes and handicrafts of the world we will find that there is none where all the fingers of both handes are absolutely necessary but the Lute
For that it seemes that God allmighty hath given vs round fingers to make vs fitt to animate this dumb Instrument and that it hath beene invented to make vs admire the workes of God In the Composition of the humane body that is furnished with those round little members soe quicke soe neate soe strong soe sensible soe well articulated that they are capable to make a Consorte of Musicke and to expresse such variety of sweete sounds out of a little dry wood and some sheepes Gutts
Indeed there is nothing that keepes vs Company and affordes vs Comfort and pleasure untill death but the Lute I meane of transitorye things
When old age hate made vs incapable to relish the pleasure of this life that every body loathes our Company because of our Infirmityes, when the sight failes vs for reading of bookes, the legges for walking, and the teethe for discoursing. The fingers and the Eares remaine still in a Capacitye to play on the Lute and to charme melodiously as the Swannes the Assaultes and apprehensions of Death For it is an admirable thing and much experimented that the Gowte never seizes upon the fingers of those that play of the Lute And this wholsome harmony dissipates and subtilize soe well the grosse humoures that are the Cause of deafnes that one never becomes deafe as long as the body is in health cable to touch the Lute those admirable

Effects made men so much in love with the Lute that when those that play of it doe heard alisson that they like they are never quiett till they have it and think noe money better bestowed then in purchasing this pretious acquisition

Even the Beasts that have some conformity with that divine harmony suffer themselves to be charmed with soe much Ravishment that they forgott all the Instinct nature have given them

For other pleasures and there owne Conservation as we learne by the Lysorye and death of the Nightingale that hath furnished soe many rare poets with matter for excellent verses

During the heate of the Spring a rare Lutenist was playing at the foote of a Tree in the Thickets of a Grove when a Nightingale who taught himselfe challenged by this Celestiall harmony attempted the Combate with that Indefatigable Instrument and the Nightingale endeavouring to answeard and goe beyond the agreeable Sounds of the Lute was resolved not to yeild first and soe burst fell dead at the foote of his Vanquisher acknowledging by his ruine that the Art of man Stronded by the Lights from above does surpasse the wonders of nature

The Gaultier Baron of Nismes of whom is before spoken was soe niggard of his Lessons that the famous Cardinall of Richelieu who could play of the Lute could never make him come to Court because he had abused his good Mistress the Queene-mother he was soe kind onee as to give one Corante to his Cousen Gaultier of Paris

The 15th Chap:

Concerning the art of setting Lessons upon the Lute

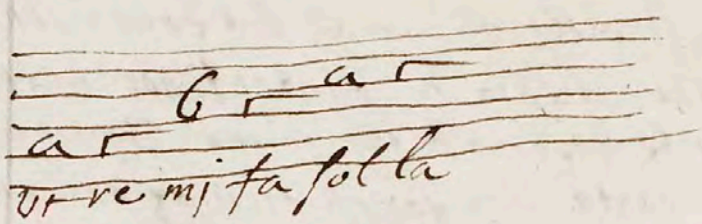
The parts of Musick are in all but fower, the Base, the Tenor, the Meane, or Counter tenor and the Treble these fower parts resemble the fower Elements the Base represents the Earth the foundation of the other three Elements the Tenor is likened to the water, the Meane to the Ayre and the Treble to the fire

The Lute is capable of these fower parts and more from the sixth upwards that is the Base the fifth and the fourth maketh the Tenor the third and second maker the Meane or Counter tenor and the Treble upon the Lute maketh the Treble in Musick

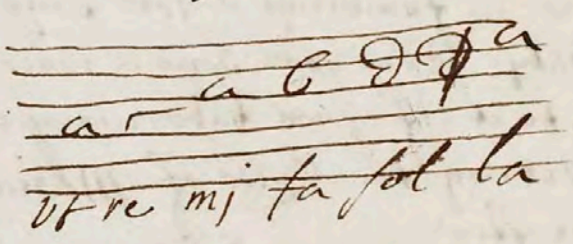
The ground of a lesson is the Treble that is the Subject or Thema of your Composition that must rend from the fancye and to be heard in framing a good Song or Ayre it is a Gift of God almighty When your Song is made it is an easye thing to put parts to it, if you have many lessons under your fingers observing the Rules of Musick whereof we shall speake hereafter

It is to be noted that the Second the third and the fourth are sometimes the Treble when you begynne your Song so lowe then the biggest stringes are the Bases and the Stringes betweene are the Tenor and the Counterteno and if yo^u sett any Tune that yo^u sing or do translate it from another Instrument you must consider how low or how high it goeth and so begynne accordingly for yo^u have the Gamutt upon every stringe both in B flatt and B sharpe and that is done by the ffretts onely though some will raise the Eleaventh the Eighth the ffourth and the Treble of halfe notes to make the B sharpe The Gamut besides may be sung from string to string upon the Bases without stoppyng and from the fifth to the Treble stoppyng upon the ffretts as in the figures following

The Gamvtt begining
at the fifth

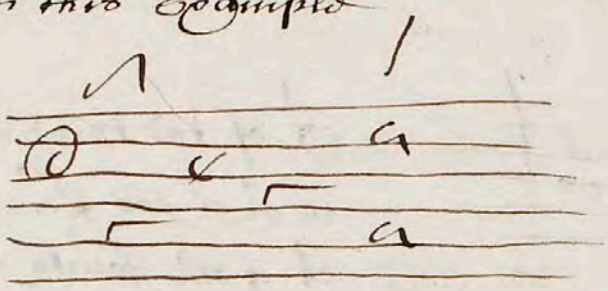


The Gamvtt begining
at the fourth string

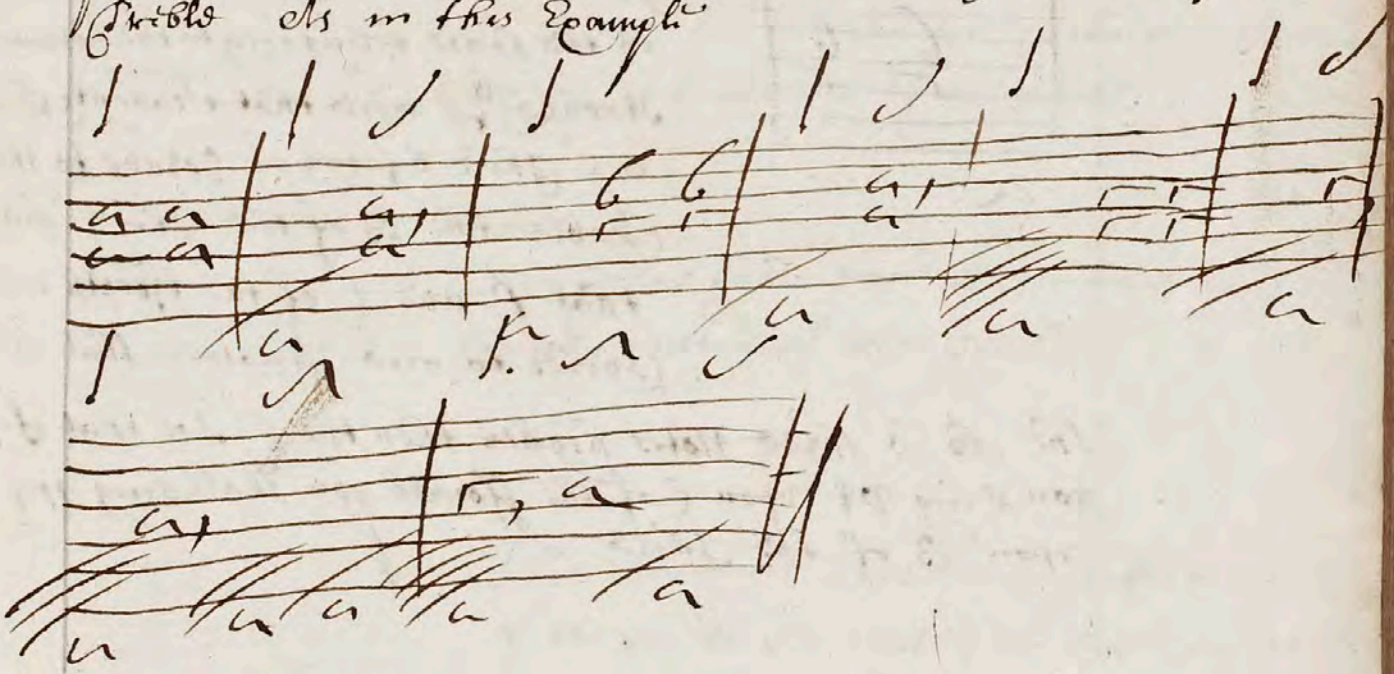


Of all things that belong to the makeing vpp a Musitian
the most necessary and vsefull for him is the true knowledge
of the key or Mood or Tone for all signifye the same thing
with the Closett belonging vnto it for there is noe Tune that
can have any grace or sweetnes vnless it be bounded w^th
a proper key without running into strange keyes wch have
noe affinity with the Aire of the Song
Of Moodes I have spoken suffitiently in its place where
I doe referre you

If you goe sometimes from B: flatt into B sharpe it must be done with a great deale of Art and repare it by the next Note As in this Example

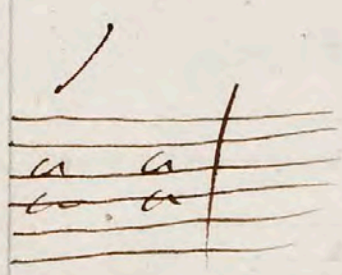


As in a Consort of Musicke sometimes one part beginnes a loud then an other is iogned to it then third, then all the part, soe you may doe upon the Lute, you may beginne a Time upon any of the parts, then iogne one String to it then twoe then three then fowre or ffive sometimes in a Song or good Aire you make the Base or any other part Sing instead of the Treble As in this Example

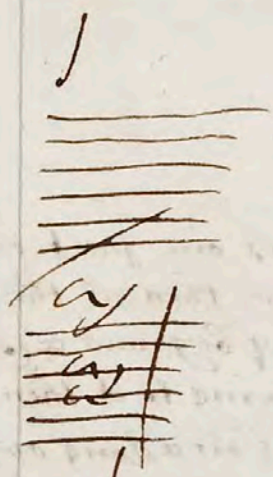


You see here that the Treble and the Meane or Countertenour beginnes the Song or Aire then cometh the Base then the Treble and Meane againe together Now wee are come as farre as the Eleventh Base but before wee goe any further Lett us see what Concord and difference there is betweene these parts and first by the first Streake

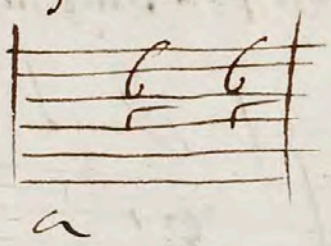
Examination of the partes



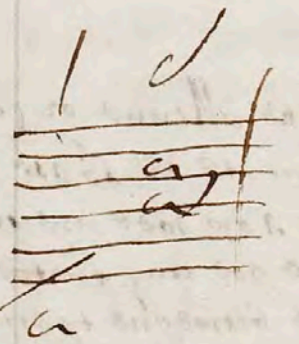
A of the third is a Third in Musicke to A of the ffourth and soe reciprocally A of the ffourth is a Third to A of the Third



Then comes the Eighth Base which is a Third also to the Treble but makes an Octave or Eighth the two a a that followes is the same thing as the two first a a

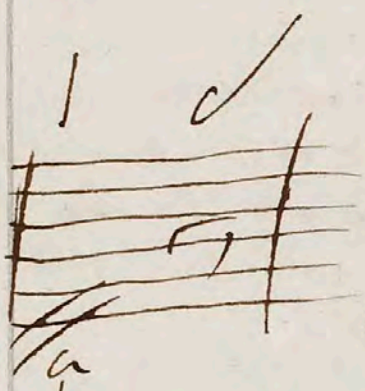


Then entreth the Seaventh Base wch is the Base belonging to the following Stroake 6 and that Seaventh Base is a Third by way of Octave to the Treble the B of the Third for that B and C of the ffourth are Thirds to one another that is the B is three Notes higher then the C Soe that if you sing Vt upon C of the ffourth you shall sing Mj upon B of the Third

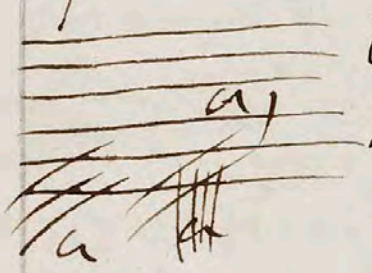


Then cometh this Stroake wch is the same thing as the foreme

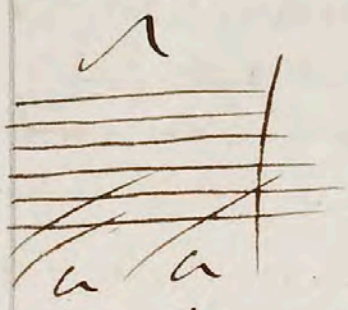
Then followes the Eleventh Base, Base to the twoo one vppon the fourth and the other vpon the fifth this Eleventh Base is a ffifth to the C of the ffourth by way of Octave and the twoo C are third to one another



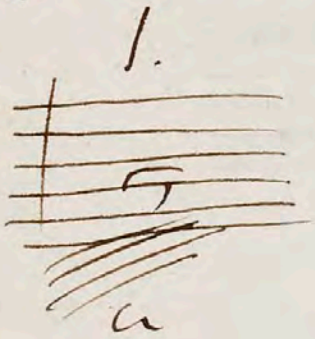
This Nynth Base is a Third to the C of the fourth so that if you sing Mj vpon the Base the Treble will sing Sol but by way of Octave



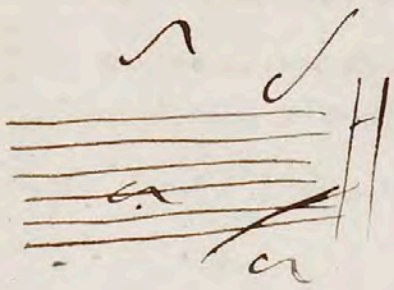
This tenth Base is a Third to the A of the fourth so that the Base shall sing Re and the Treble fa but this fa participateth a little of Sol because of the Shake



Then follow those twoo Bases that sing the Tune instead of the Treble



This Eleventh Base is a ffifth to the C of the fourth so that if the Base singeth Vt the Treble will sing Sol but by participation of the La because of the Shake



This A of the fourth and A of the Eighth are Octaves to one another and there the Base singeth the Tune C concludes it

To make Accordes vppon the Lute & to Knowe what are true Stroakes and false stroakes/

The Stroakes are called Consonants the word Con is a latine word that signifies with and Sonantes comes from Sound that is Consonants Sounding with or togethr

Besides there is Dissonants that is Sounding with discord, which Dissonantes the Lute notwithstanding admitts but with discretion as shadowes in pictures drawing to give more life to the lively Colours

The Consonants are perfect or imperfect and they are equall in Number the perfect Consonants are three an/ & a 5 and a 4

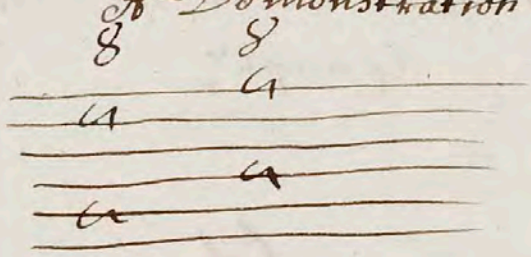
An Eighte or Octave is a Note that hate eighte notes higher or lower then the String that is an Octave with it

As for Example

The Small Eighte vppon yo Lute is an Octave to the Treble And a great Eighte is an Octave to the little Eighte that is the great Eighte sounds deeper or lower 8 Notes then the little

Now since the Treble is eighte notes higher then the small eighte and the small Eighte is 8 Sounds higher then the great Eighte It followeth that the Treble and the great Eighte maketh A is for in Sixteene Notes that are twoo Octaves we loose allwayes one Note in makeing of a double Octave that is a ffifteene

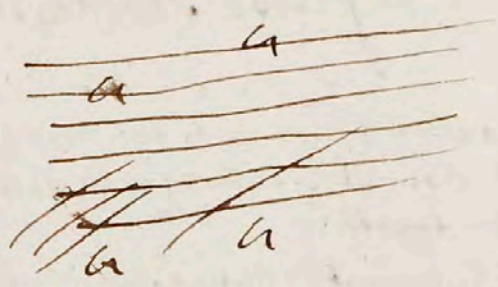
A Demonstration of Octaves



Octaves

The Strond and the ffifth are Octaves, the Treble and the ffourth are Octaves As in the following Example/

A Demonstration of a double Octave called a ffifteene



The small Meane or Tenour is the Second String the tenth Base is a ffifteene to it

When you strike this ffifteene strike onely the great Base which is ℄ fa, vt Clift

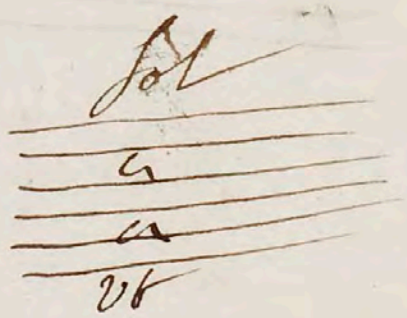
for the little one is but an Octave gg — sol, re vt — Clift — ℄ — gl —

Wee loose a Note in a ffifteene because of the fa: that wee moote in each Octave One fa: being but halfe a Note twoo fa, fa, make one note

The other perfect Consonante is a ffifth A ffifth is when twoo stringes are strucken together the ffifth is five notes higher then the other As for

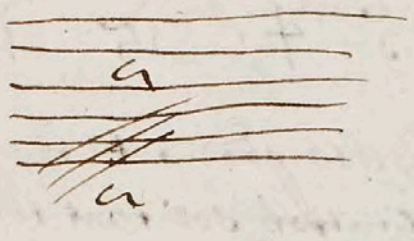
Example

A ffifth



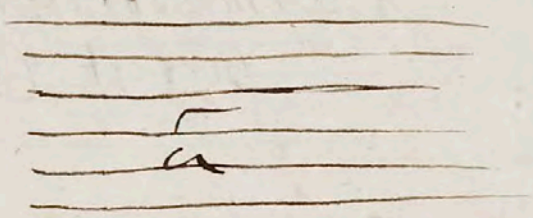
The Twelfth is but a Duplication of the fifth so that the great true Base is a Twelfth to the A of the Third As in this

Demonstration

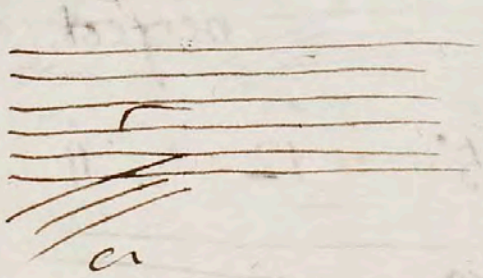


A ffourth is when twoo Stringes struken together are distant from one another of foure notes

As in this Example



The Eeabenth is a Duplication of a ffourth whereof this is an Example



A generall Demonstration of the ffect Consonants

8, 5, 4, 15 12, 11

The Eighte produeth the ffifteene by the way of Duplication, soe that they are Counted but one Consonant beeause a ffifteene maketh twoe Octaves

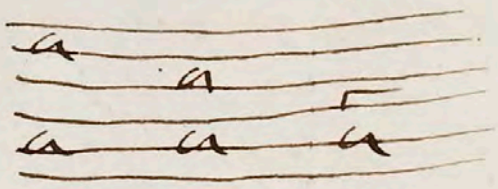
The ffifth produces the Twelfth and are counted but one Consonant beeause of their affinity

The ffourte and the Eleaventh are but one Consonant

As for Examples

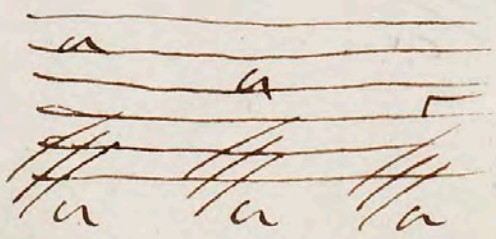
A Demonstration of the three single perfect Consonants

8 5 4



A Demonstration of the three double perfect Consonants

15 12 11

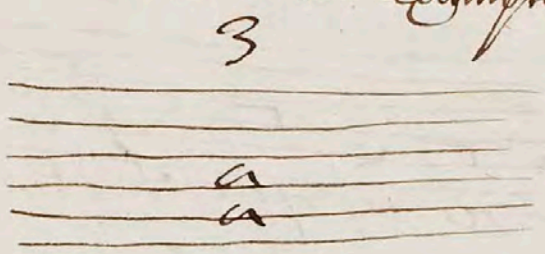


A Demonstration of the imperfect Consonants

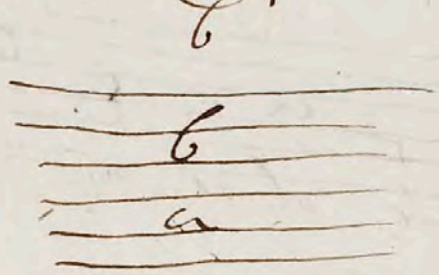
Which are twoo in number and those twoo produce twoo others that are nomited the same because of their affinity

One of the imperfect Consonants is a Third that is when twoo stringes struck together differ from one another three notes

As in this Example

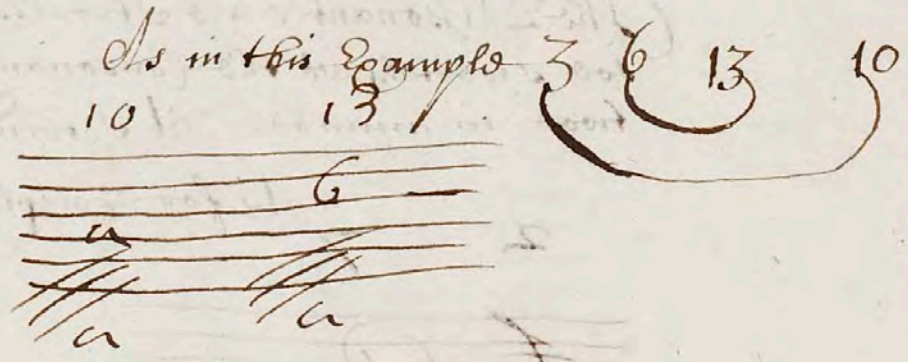


The other imperfect Consonant is a Sixth that is when twoo stringes struck together differs one from the other six Notes As in this Example



These twoo single imperfect Consonants produce twoo others
The Third produceth the Tenth
The Sixt produceth the Thirteenth and are nomited the same Consonants because of their affinity

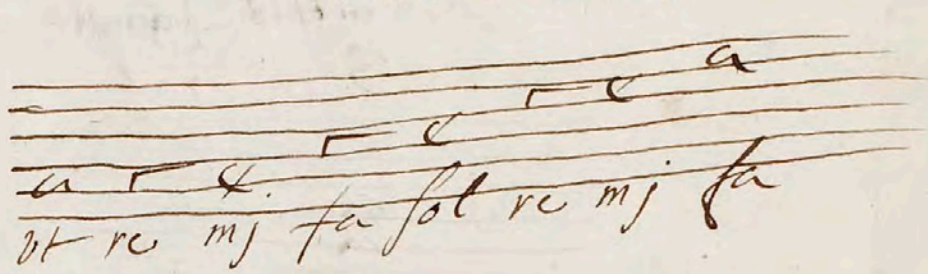
As in this Example



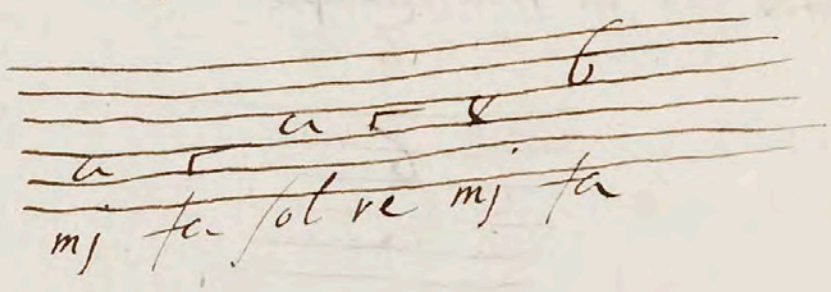
These twoo double stringes or stroakes are the same with

the twoo single strokes above and they are onely an Octave higher and those below with the Tenor Base are an Octave lower than those above

To raise an Octave from the ffifth to the Second



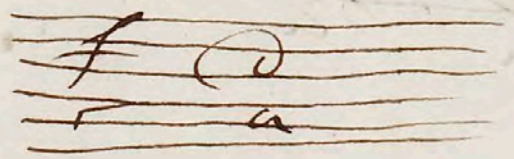
To raise a Sixth from the ffifth to the B of the Third



The Dissonantes are Strokes that doe not agree soe sweetely as the Consonants and they are twoo in number A Second and a Seaventh

As for Example

2 7

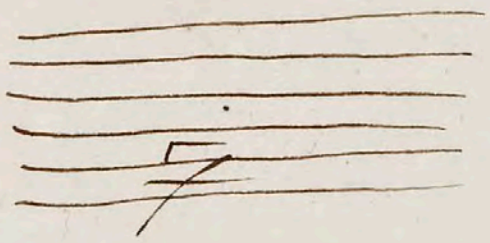


A sekond is when twoo Stringes struckin together differs twoo notes one from another as you see in the F of the Third and C of the fifth

This Sekond produces the Nynth which is dissonante alsoo and is rompted the same thing with the former beause the Base is but an Eighte higher

As in this Example

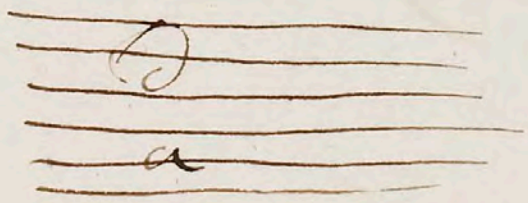
The Octave or production of the first Dissonance



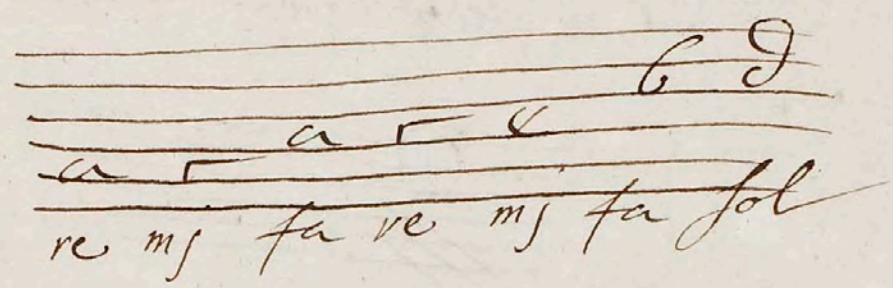
The other Dissonance

Is called a Seaventh that is when twoo Stringes struck together differ from one another of Seaven Notes as you may see in this Scale or Gradation first we will sett downe an example of a Seaventh that is sett before

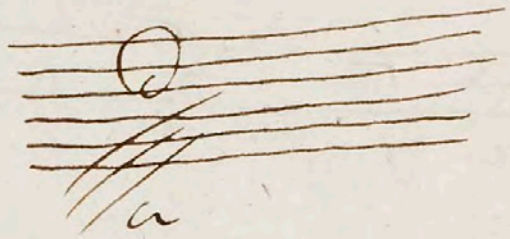
A Seaventh



A Scale of Seaven Notes to mounte from the A of the fifth to the D of the Third.



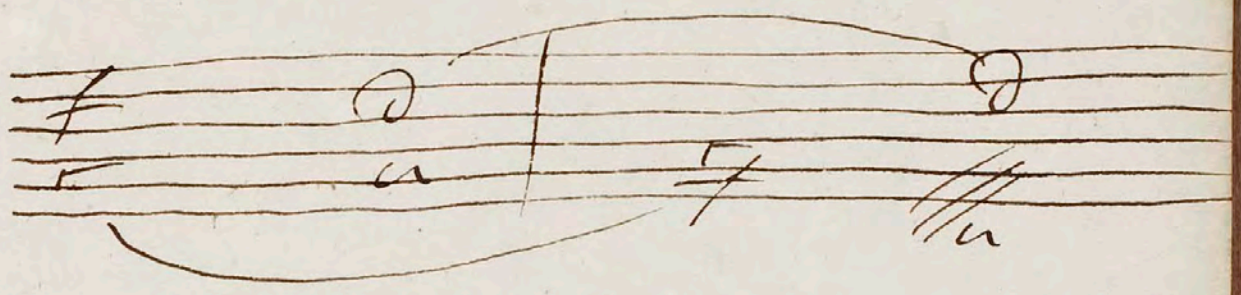
The Seaventh produces the fourteenth which is a Dissonance also and is counted the same thing with the Seaventh because the Base is but an Eighte higher as in this Example



Figures of both the Dissonants & their production

2 7 9 14

a second, a seuenth, a ninth, a fourteenth



When you sett or tompose a lesson you must avoid
twoo Octaves one after another though they make
a swoote Musicke beranse it is against the Art
and Rules of Musicke and besides the right
Symphony consistes in the variety of Consonantes

The Scheme of Consonances and Dissonances

The three perfect Consonances are

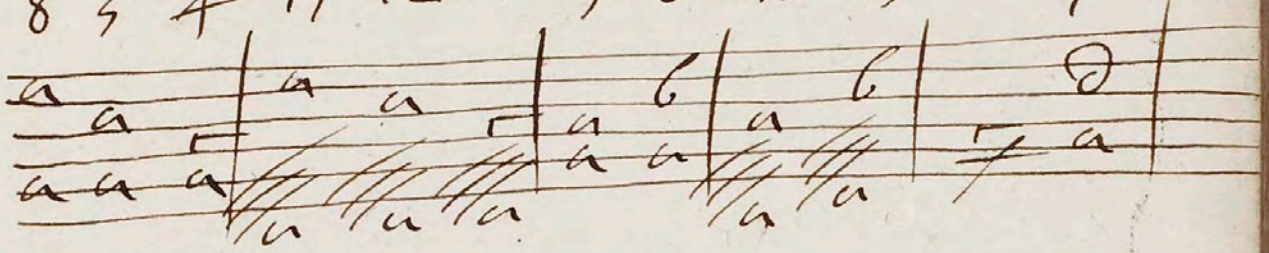
8 5 4 15 12 11

The two imperfect Consonances are

3 6 13 10

The Dissonances are — 2 7 9 14

8 5 4 15 12 11 3 6 10 13 2 7



The Examples aforesaid are the true Touchstone whereby you may knowe whether there be any faultes in a lesson and to sett parts to the Treble or any other parte of Musicke and to use the Consonances or Accordes perfect or imperfect as you may examine by any lesson that you have in your Booke.

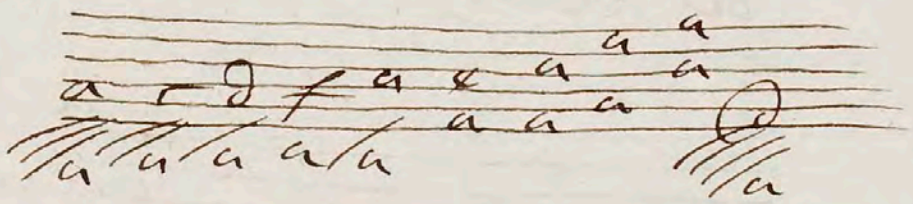
Of the severall Moodes vppon the Lute

First there is the B sharpe and the B flatt which difference consisteth only in one halfe Note that is as for Example Take the ffifth string and sing vppon the A Vt, re vppon the C of the ffifth and Mi vppon the D of the ffifth that willbe the B: flatt but if after the Re you sett your finger vppon the E of the ffifth that will sing mi allsoe, but then it willbe the B sharpe those are the twoo most generall Moodes, Keyes or Tones, for those words are all but one and the same thing

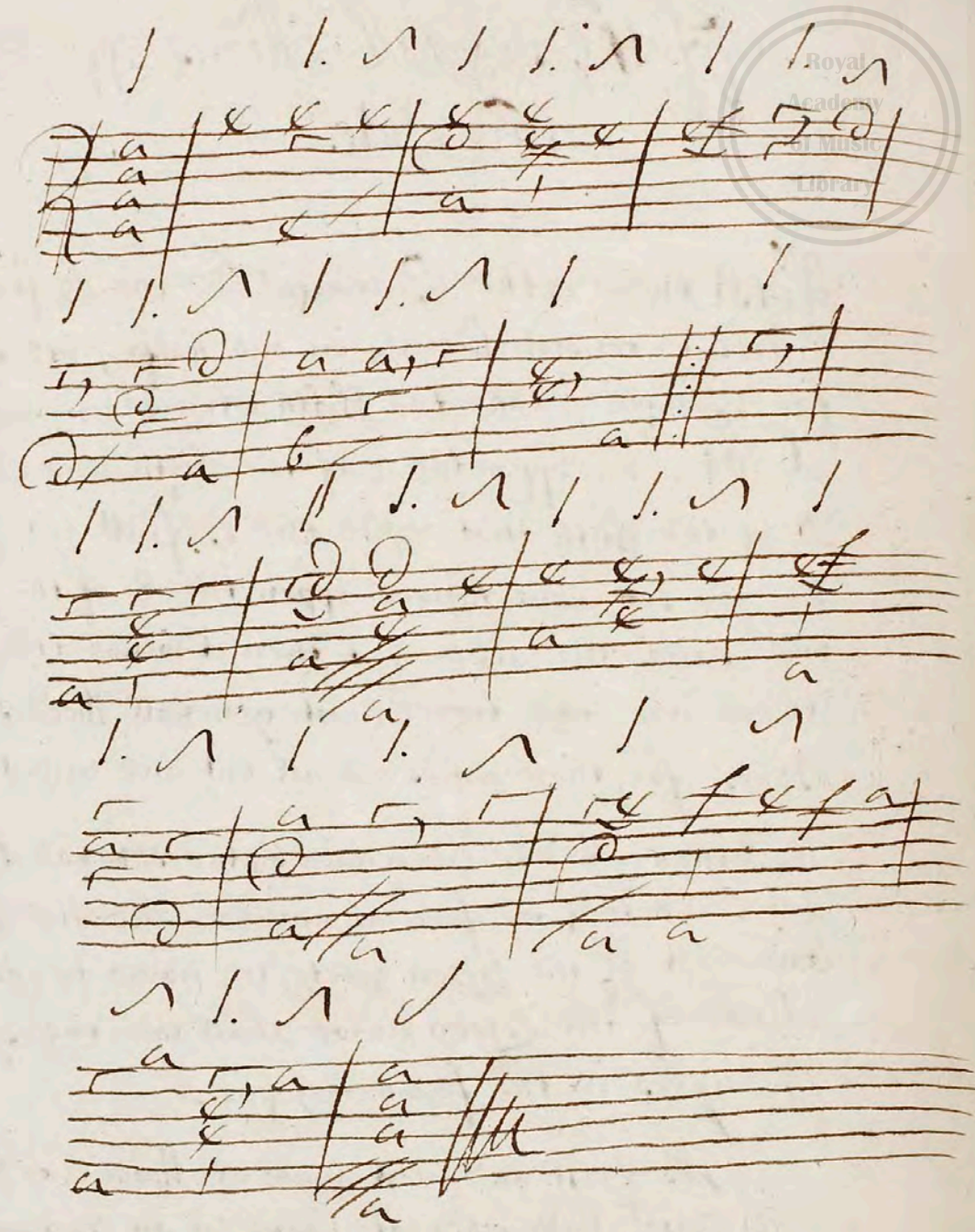
The other Moodes are named by the seveorall Bases of the Lute and they are five in number and the Base that is the last of the Lesson gibite the name to the Key or Mood of the Lesson as we shall see the seveorall Examples in the followeing pages

The first and most generall Moode is called the Tenth Base Mood whereof heere is an Example in the Conclusion of a Coranto

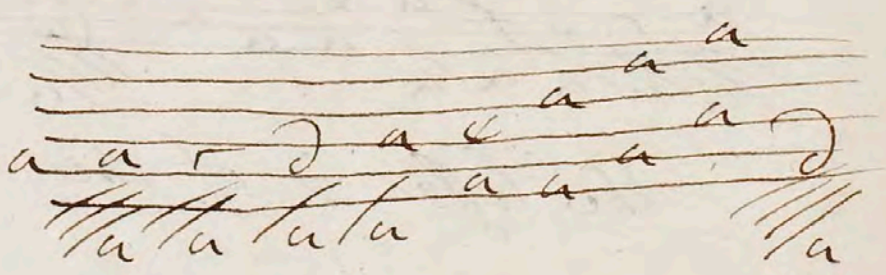
The Funing called the ordinary B flatt



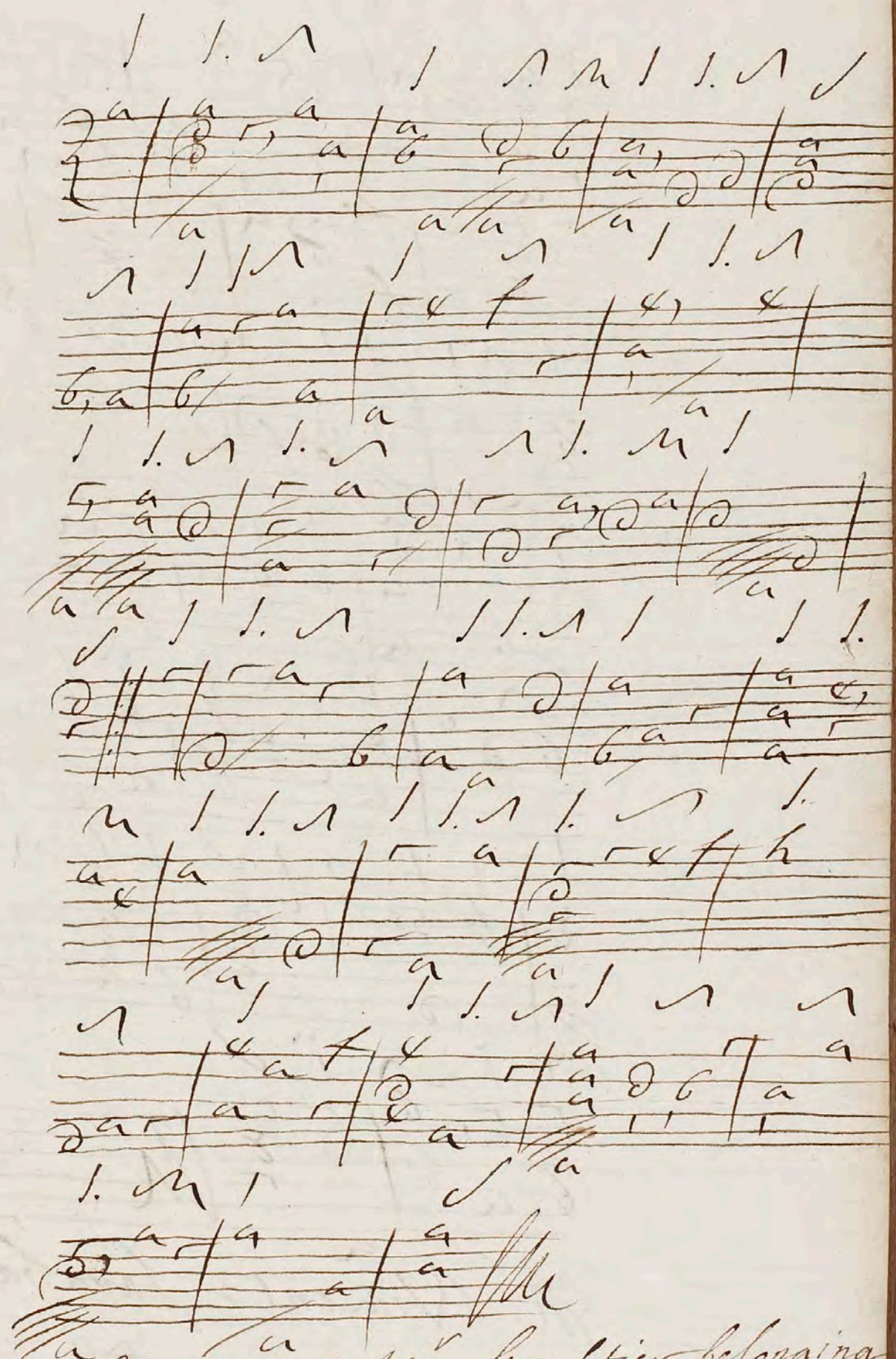
the lesson is of the other side



This Saraband was made by the Marquis of Mortmar.

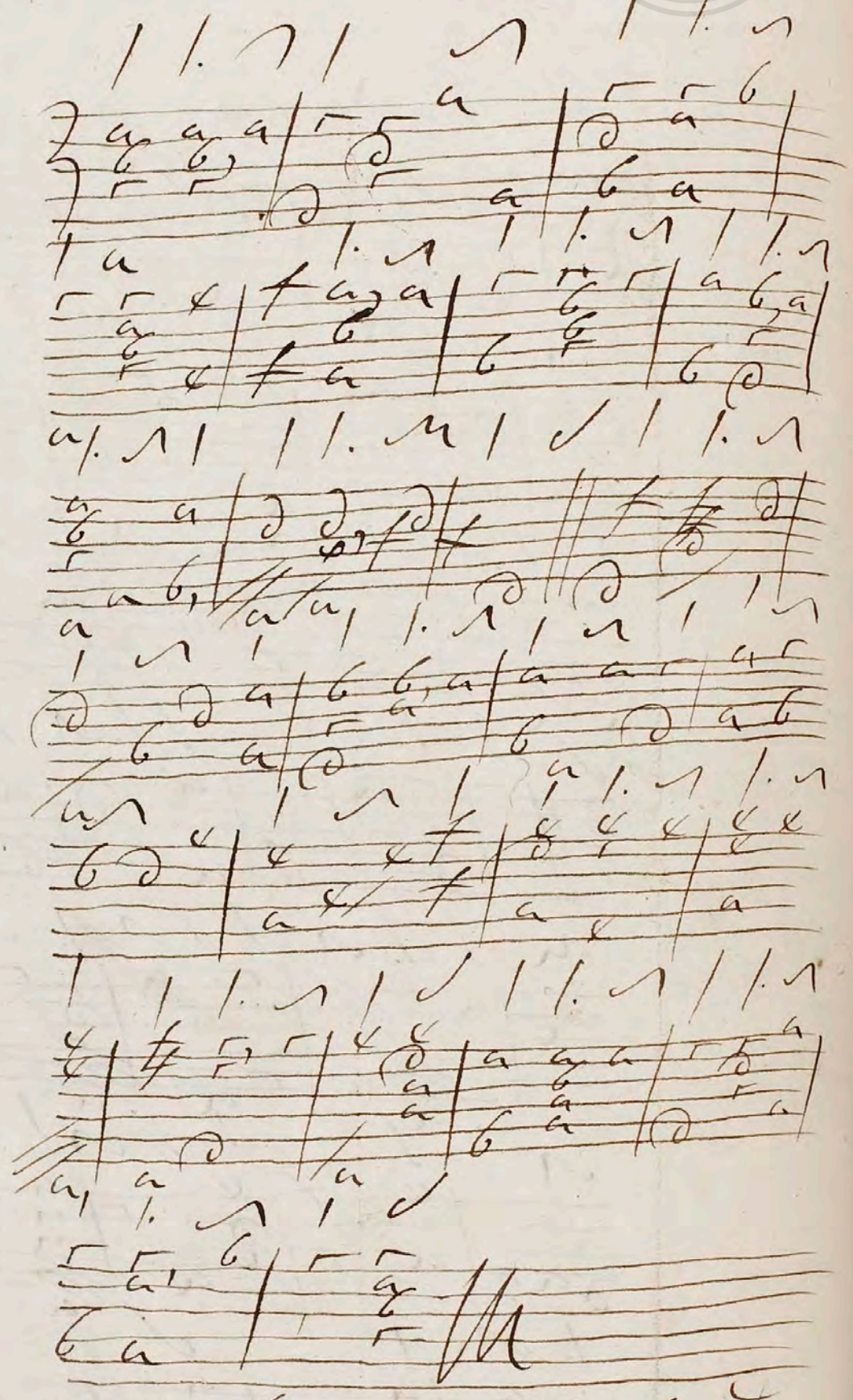


The Second Mood is called the Eight Base whereof there is an Example in the Conclusion of an Allemand

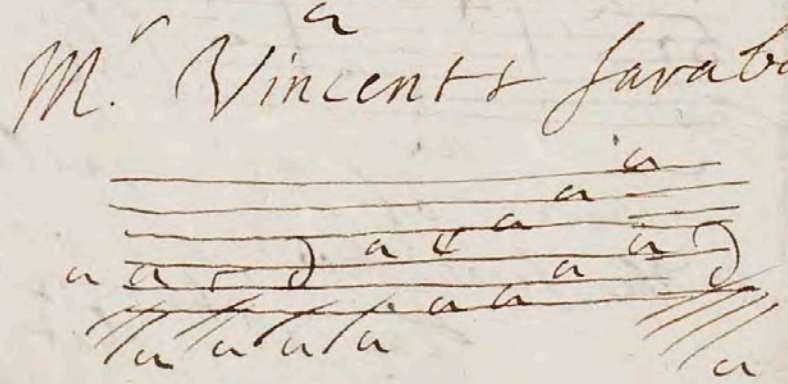


Corant of Mr. Gaultier belonging to the second mood, and upon the same Tuning that is before and that followeth

The next Key or Moode is the A of the Seaventh
as it doth appeare in this Example

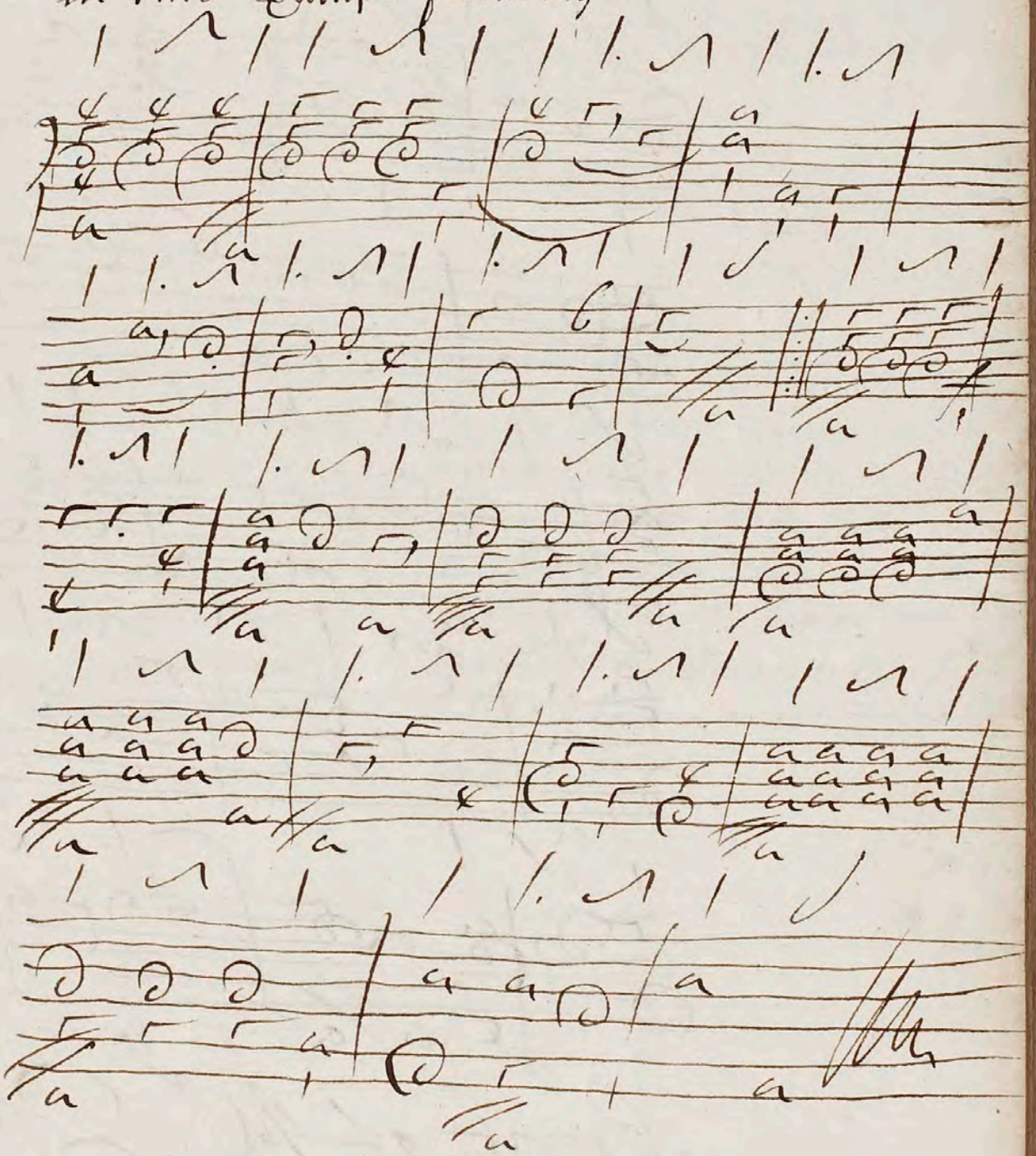


Mr Vincents Saraband



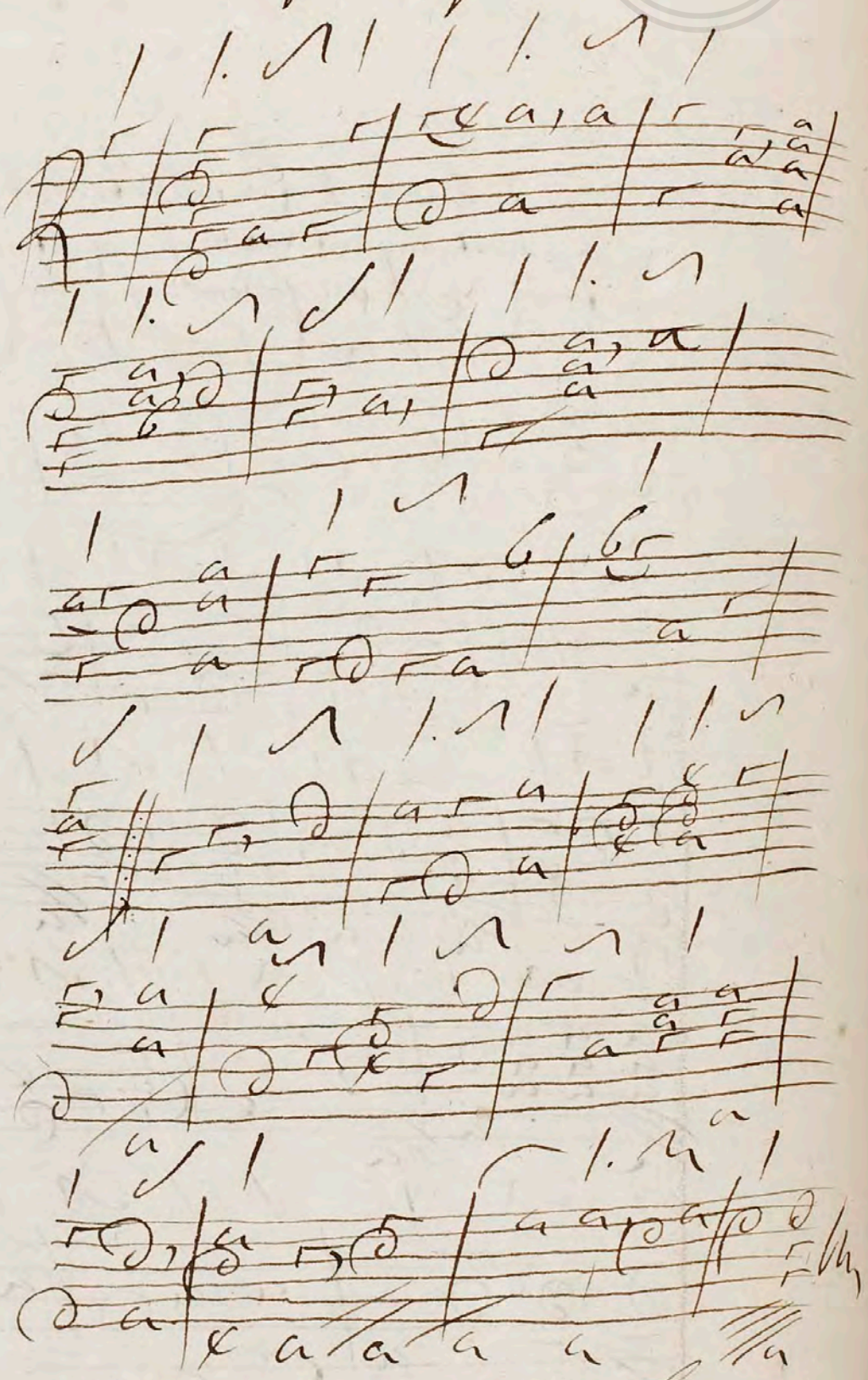
But it is to be noted that in the last mentioned Key the Nynth must be tunnd halfe a Note lower, that is must be tunnd to the B of the fifth

The nint Mood or Key is called the A of the Sixth and is used without any alteration of any String as appeard in this Example following



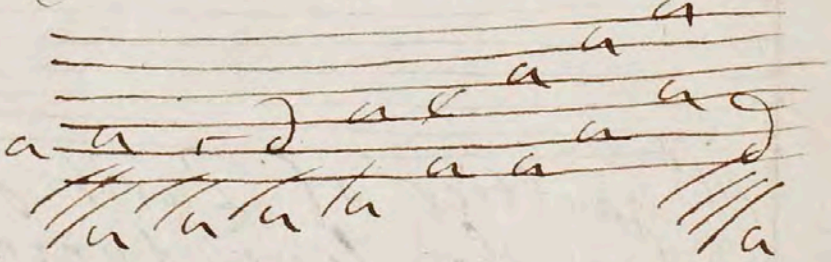
Mr Gaultier of Paris Saraband upon the same tuning

The last Key or Moode is the Eleaventh
Base As for Example

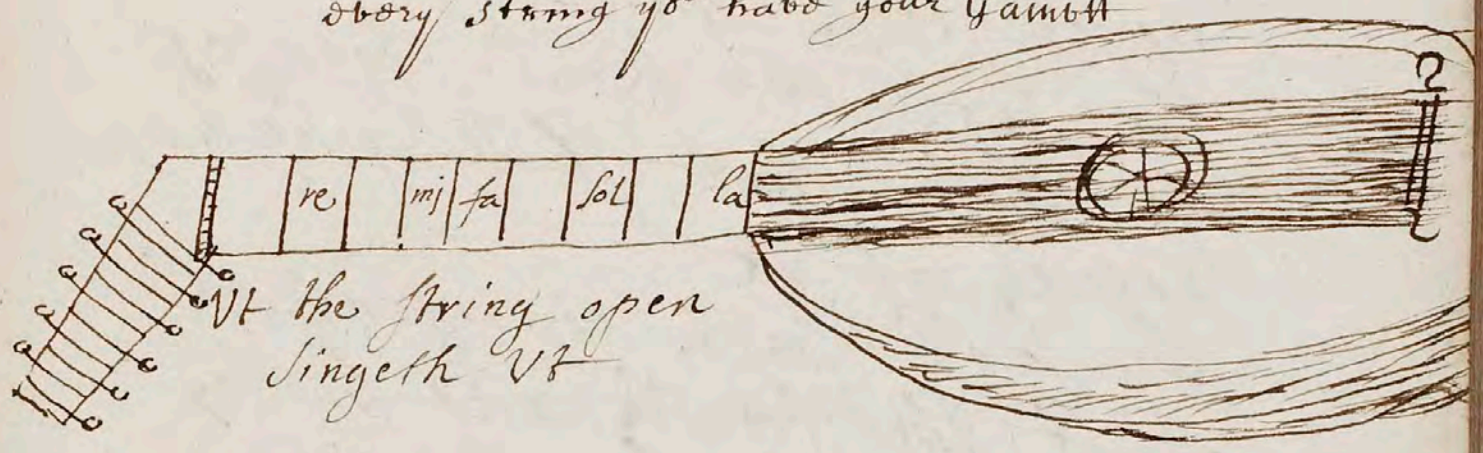


Covant of Mr. Finch

B flatt
tuning

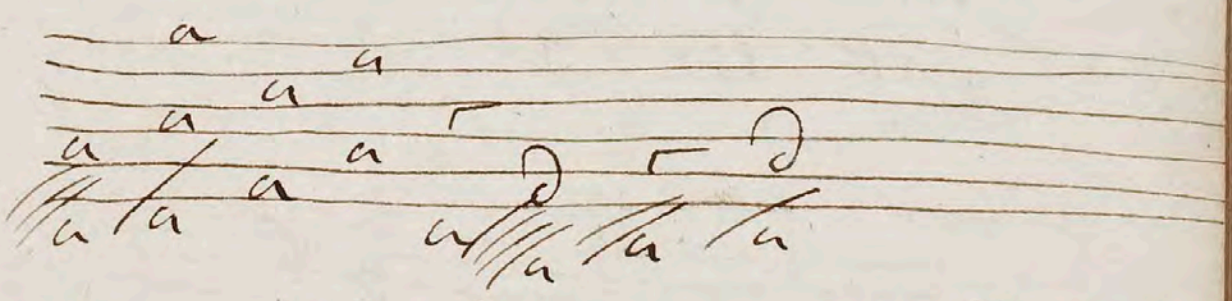


NOW for the Gam Vt after you have considered what pitch yoⁿ will sett your Sund yoⁿ may have your Gam Vt vppon every String and every two ffrettes raiseth a Note So that A singeth Vt C singeth Re, E singeth Mi, f: singeth fa h: singeth Sol and l: singeth la, and so vpon every string yoⁿ have your Gamutt



NOW for your Vnissons the ffifth is an Vnisson to the Tenth, the Eighte is an Vnison to the ffourtee and to the Treble, the third is an Vnison to the Sixth, the Second is an Vnisson and an Eighte to the ffifth ~ by Stoppes the C of the ffourth is an Vnisson to the Seaventh the D of the Sixth is an Vnisson to the ~ Eleaventh the C of the ffifth an Vnisson to the Nynth and the D of the ffifth an Vnisson to the Eighte

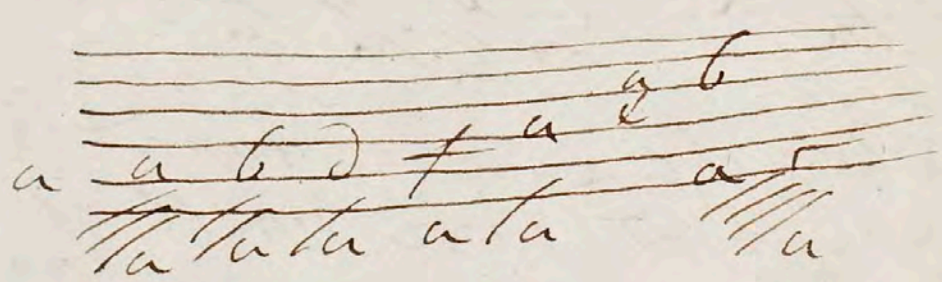
Vnissons or Octaues

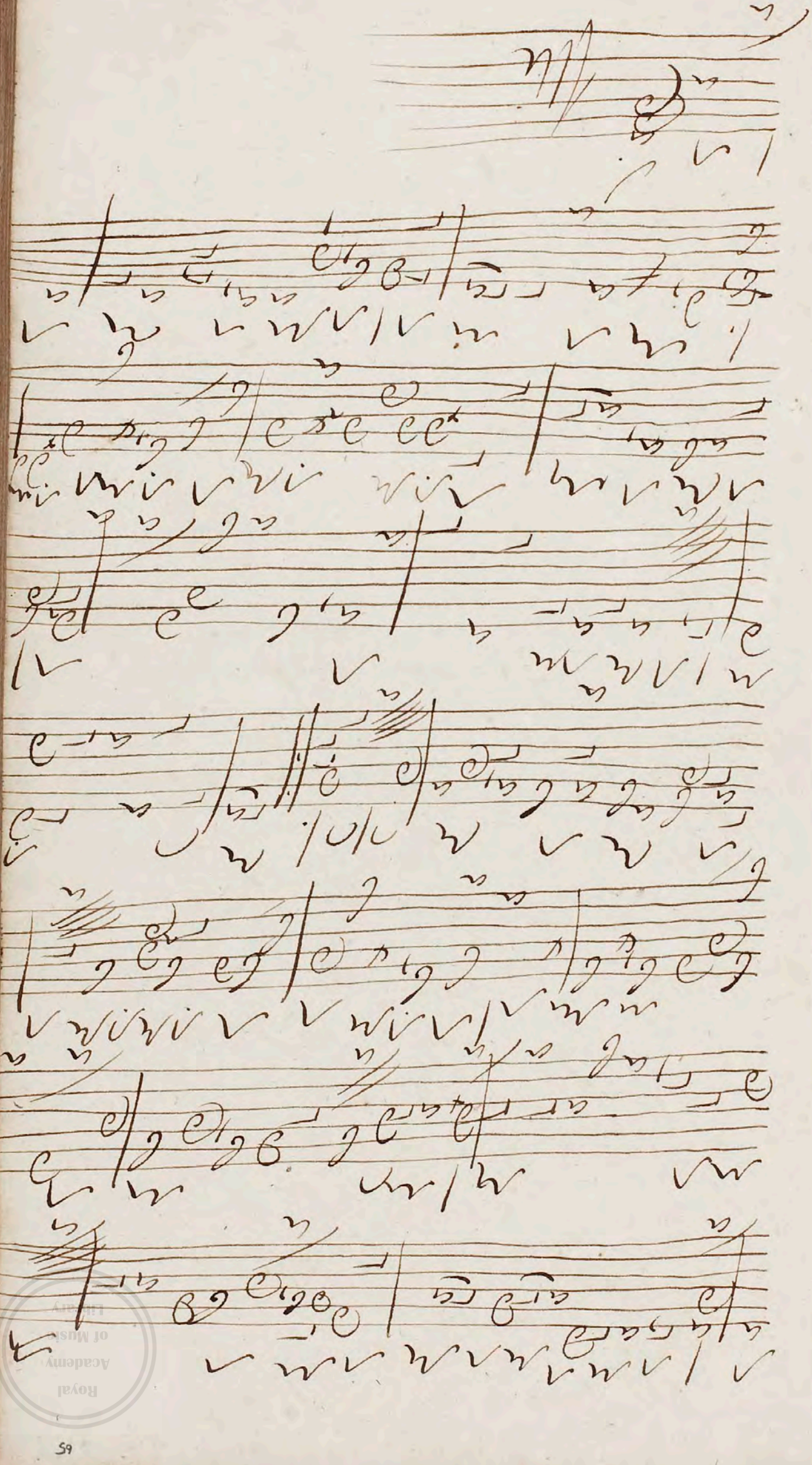


When the Lute is tuned B flatt you find these Vnissons or Octaues.

The loss of the golden Rose
Lute, a lesson of old Gaultier
Upon the goats tuning
the first part of the lesson
representeth the enquiry after
the Lute, and Kind promises
for those that shall give any
notice of it.
the second part representeth
first the trouble and hurley
burley of the liking after
the lute, and the conclusion
is a Complaint of the loss
of the Lute that can not
be found.

This is the tuning of the
following lesson, Called the
goats tuning





The 16 Chap:

Concerning Errours & Abuses that are committed about the Lute/

The errours that are committed about the Lute are of three Sorts some concerne the fabrick or framing of the Lute some the Composition of the Lessons and some concerne the playing of the Lute as the Lute ought to have beene made of old to be good, I did have we spoken of it in the beginning of this worke, it now remaines then to speake of the heads and of the Neck of the Lute, the Neck ought to be as broad as the Stringes and the Neck as long and not longer then the Stringes English Gaultier hath beene of another opinion and hath raised two heads to be made to the Lute All Englaud hath accepted that augmentacon and ffraunce all first but soone after that alteraton hath beene condemned by all the French Masters who are returned to their old fashion keeping onely the small Eleavente) the reasons of English Gaultier are so feeble that they destroy themselves first he saite) that the Lengthe of the Stringes produce a longer and bigger Sound but all the Stringes ought to have the same lengthe of Sound and the Sound of a String must make roome to the other for besides the Confusion that the lengthe of Sounds produce it also raiseth a discord since every Base cannot make a Concord with every small String and this is the first reason, the second evill effect that condemneth this alteration is that the Sound of those long stringes is not good and that sound is like that of one that Singes in the nose the third inconvenience is that one cannot stopp upon them long Bases the fourth reason that third is not Symmetry in proportion in the two heades and a Lute so framed is not a Lute but a bastard Instrument betweene a Lute and a Theorbo the fifth reason is that so many Stringes doe excede the breath of the Neck of the Lute and the reach of the right hand the Lute is an Instrument hard enough and needs not new difficulties in confusion if a man hath not a light hand as English Gaultier has one maketh an ugly and confused noise upon them long Bases for a more ample Satisfaction you may read the Chapter concerneing the ffort shape and fframing of the Lute in the beginning of this worke

The Compositions of Lessons of the Lute is like that of poetry every one will undertake to make verses and amoung a Thousand there is hardly one that deserveth the name of a poet, they say that one must

must have a degree of folly to make verses but I say that it is a gift of God to make excellent verses and to be a rare poet tis the same with the Composition of Musick for which a man must have an extraordinary degree of heate that make people say that ye excellent Musitianers have a degree of folly the reason of it is that the imagination being in a continuall action this doe subtelize the spirits and dryes doe mure the braines that it is continually boyling as it were doe that not being tempered with that necessary moisture thei foly requisite for the faculty of the memory and partly for that of the Judgement them twoe parts are somewhat awakened in those men besides being alwaies applied in the invention of rare things that remote every moment in their braines they observe little the rules of common Conversation for Society & hound harkening to what others say to them and if they answeare to what is said to them they doe it abruptly and sometimes with the Discourse of the Cock and the Bull

As the Lute is the King of Instruments soe hate it few things that are remoth with other Instruments. its Musicke and its manner of composing is spiritall to its selfe and as the humane body is like a little Microcosmos that gatheroth and comprehends in it selfe all that is and all that is fyne and rare in Musicke Mr Gaultier who by his Greatnesse was in the prerogative and right to establish a Lawe to all the Lute Masters and to ensure them sundall waies of composing and of playing on the Lute, spake gallantly of all the famous Masters of his tyme, he said that Mr Pinel Mr Dubut Mr Perrent would have made good fiddlers because their Lessons were airy and might be turned into Singing or dancing Corrents and Sarabrands he said that his Cousen Gualtier of paris was fitt to goe along with a Burriall that an other Cousen of his English Gualtier was fitt to play in a Cabaret because of his thundering way of playing that Mr Du Fault would have made a good organist because his way is heavy and affects too mure the pedantick rules of Musicke that Mr Mesnard was fitt to lead Bears to the Market place and make them dance he said that Mr Blanrotter plaid too well because

he plaid soo very fast and made soo many flourishes that he thought they spoyled all the Lessons in Conclusion he said that Mr Enclos would have made a rare Lute master if he had not beene a Gentleman borne as if he said he scorned that profession and did not follow it as he ought to have done The greatest fooles are those that doe not knowe there follye the next are those that cannot finde there follye likewise concerning the Composition of Lute lessons the lesse capable some thinke themselves the best Artists and are the worse the next are those that there lessons are not of the best but for all that thorough vanity and selfe love they will play noe other lessons but there owne

There be Rules for composing lessons but to compose good lessons there be none it is God that is pleased to bestowe that Gift as he doeth all extraordinary Gifts but we doe remarque that he bestowes them only upon those men that feare and adore his infinite wisdome and mighty hand and doe followe the duteyes of a good Christian Learning will not enter in a wicked soule

If I be soe bold as to give my Judgement concerning the Musick of the Lute I will say that it ought to be a serious Kind of Musicke but nothing soe grave as the Musicke of an Organ, It must have fine Tunes but not soe aiery as those of the Violin and above all it ought to be full of fine parts and good thinges and though there is but one part or twoe it is better if they are good then to have great Strokes or many parts that signify nothing and are of noe use but to make a great noise like to a delicate Stomack a good Bitt and well seasoned doth more good then a great peece of beefe and a great deale of other meate the Lute is a closett Instrument that will suffer the Company of but fewe hearers and such as have a delicate Eare for the pearles are not to be cast before the Swine as I answered once to a Gentlewoman that told me that the Lute was a heaby Musick I answered that her Eare was heaby and that a Violin was most fitt for her

The Errours concerning the playing of the Lute are somewhat agreeable with those of the Composition obery one playing according to his Constitution some play too heavily, some too briskly others play too fast, others too slowly, some scratch

Scratch the Stringes others doe too much flatter them that is they play too gently mediocrity is the perfection in all thinges but if we must enclind to one side the gentle and soft playing is to be preferred before others soe that you play neatly and in a little roome or to please a small Company the Lute not being fitt to play in a hall before a multitude of people, there the Violin is most fitt some are soe praise as to condemne the Trillo or Shake in the Lute beraufe it is too hash and too breaking and makes too much noise you must not allways strike alone but after you have charmed yo Eares with a gentle touch, you must awake him with a rough and loud Stroake most fitt for the sobrall Stringes and places of your Lesson

As it is naught to neglecte yo Lute soe it is not good to play too much, for that makes the hand weake for a learner it is good to practise vpon a great Lute and to vse himselfe to all kind of Lutes and to string his Lute with Stringes bigger then ordinary but for a man that hath gott the perfection and that professeth to play for the satisfaction of great persons he must nebek vse but his owne Lute of a middle size and well Stringe, not too small nor too bigg that he may vse it with all conveniency beraufe one playeth better vppon a Lute that he vseth to play vppon not too high in Stringes that is where the Stringes are not too farre from the belly and the plat of the Neck

It is a disgrace for the Lute to play Country dances Songs or Corantes of Violins as likewise to play Tricks with one Lute to play behind the back &c

The Lute is a noble Instrument not made for Debaucheries Ranting or playing in the Streetes to gibe Serenadas to Signora Izabella

Tis a grave and serious Musicke for modest and sober persons and for the Cabinet rather then for a publique place

To play in Tabernes that neber happened but to a man in Paris who was paid for his abuse by some learned of the Lute that made Cinnamon beaten in breaking the Lute vpon his head To make people dance with the Lute it is improper it is true that

A young Lady may dance the Sarabande with her Lute and that is all it is neither proper to sing with the Lute, it being a perfect Consorte of it selfe for the voice is but a repetition of the Treble and if you sing the Treble or any other part (for you can sing but one) that part will drowne the others this Instrument requireth Silence and a serious attention it is vsed rarely at the going to bed of the Kings of ffrance and that tyme is the tyme of most rest and Silence

If you will play well of the Lute you must not play too many lessons nor vse many seberall Tunings at once if you will play vpon seberall Tunings you must habe seberall Lutes In Conclusion the greatest Error that is ~~vpon~~ in playing vpon the Lute is to play too fast, and not to keepe the tyme, and not to vse the right fingers, without that play never soe well you are but a Bungler and fitt onely to amaze the ignorant Sorte of people and make a foole of yo^u selfe

ffinis

To help ye narrowness of ye breast use Unguentum pectorale de-scribed in ye London dispensatory

Inward Medicines.

To purge wth some gentle Electuary

To vomit wth the salt of vitriol & to repeat ye vomit once in six or eight weeks.

To use clysters of milk warm from ye cow, wth a little Anisseed powdered, some course sugar, & ye white of an Egge.

To use meat of an easy digestion

To use this broath

Red sanders a dram

China roots sliced 2 ounces

Sarsaparilla best bruised three ounces. Infuse them a night in 10 pints of waters. Boyl them in ye morning, adding an old cock, in the belly of wch let them be sown up

Maydenhair

Ceterach

Liverwort

Hartstoung each a handfull

~~Stro~~ Make a dramme. Let it be strained, & let it be taken eyther alone, or wth a little crumes of white bread wth some sugar.

Rickets.

℞ Liverwort
Hartstoung each two handfulls
Corinths a pound boyle them
in ~~xx~~ pints of water to four; & let
it be for ordinary drinke for a long
time together.

A woman in London, yt used to per-
-form: wonderfull cures in this
disease, was wont to use onely
Liverwort, Agrimony, & Hartstoung
infused a night in water. By this
she hath done strange cures, & hath
often cured ye rickets in ye biginning
within ye space of eight daies.

An oyntment for it

℞ leaves of cichory
Endive
fivefinger
Hous-leek
Liverwort
Plantane
Hartstoung each two handfully.

let them boyle on a gentle fire where
there is no flame in four pints of oyle
of Roses for 3 or 4 hours together,
then strain them & dissolve in it
twenty ounces of Virgins Wax: when
it is taken off ye fire, adde two
ounces of camphor dissolved in water
of plantane: let it be continually
kept wt stirring (after it is taken
off ye fire) until it growes cold; then
when it begins to grow cold take two
ounces of red sanders well poudered
& strew it on little by little, stir-
-ring it untill it be all well
mixed.

Let this oyntment be used twice
a day, anointing ye place where ye
liver lies wt some of it warm.

Let the use of it be continued for
a long time, until ye swelling of
the liver be abated.

This oyntment is of great use
not onely in ye rickets but in all hot
distempers of ye spleen, as
well as of ye liver, or in
any other inward inflama-
-tion.

This recept is of great
valdue.

Another usefull oyntmt.

℞ ceratum santalinum
two ounces,
Unguentum Album
Camphorata an ounce.

Mix them & ancint the
right side unde ye ribs
with them.

Make Decoctions of
these Herbs.

Cichory
Liverwort
Hartstoung
Roots of Royal Fern
Polypody of ye Oak
Female brake
Leaves of fivefingers
Bark of Ash
Tops of Tamerisk
Roots of fenil.

Outward medicines.

An Issue in ye neck
Blistering playsters
Bleeding at ye ears
A playster for ye back of
Balsom of Tolu wch is
to lye there continually

Fomentation for ye back
℞ strong cinamon water a pint
Tops of St Johns wort a
handfull. let them be infused
cold for 48 hours together
let the liquor be for use to
foment wtl.

Rubbings are good

The markes in physick of Weights & measures &c —

A pound — — —	℔
A pint — — —	℔ or pt
An ounce — —	℥
A dram — —	ʒ
A scruple — —	℈
A grain — —	gr.
A handfull —	M
A Pugil — —	P
A Gallon — —	Cong:

To prevent Abor-
parties y are de-
Impostheumys o
Inward swelle
scabbin y head
A pin or recei
The shedding o
The falling o
the Generall
The shedding
it happens to
in gelding
The shedding
water dis
Because y
To make h
Burnings
Erysipela or
the flesh —
Angina or
The falling
When a peri-
fundament
The Phrens
Apoplexy
Gout —
The wandri
The gout
The Gout
The Hip-
The bleed
Vein y is
The Dro
The Art
When any pe
body is not
away —
The pain
The filth
The noise
Deafnesse
Itching o
The Ranu
under y to
When the sp
Pain in y A
The Redgow

Abortion to prevent it.

℞ Marmolat of Quince Condit: cirbon each ℥j Cand: Nutmeggs ℥s. Mastich. Cinam: Red Coral of each ℥j. Sugar of Roses ℥ij, Clove Mace, sed fenil seed each ʒi. mix them wth syrup of Condite Nutmegge, as much as will make it into a confection.

To take of this frequently in the Quantity of a Chestnut.

To drink Red wine wch is Restringent.

To apply to the Navel a playster of the crumb of white bread moystened wth tent-wine.

To anoint the loynes wth Unguentum Comitissae.

℞ finest Mastich ℥s Dragons blood Myrtil-berrys, bole Armeniac, coccigraphici each ʒs. make this into a powder to be taken in a date, when ye stone is pulled out.

 Births, y^t are dead.

They are often excluded by this following Medicine.

℞ powder of Savine Calaminth Cinamon Dittany of Crete, Myrrh & Castor each ℥s of Saffron grains ⅋. Syrup of maydenhair ℥ij. & Decoction of Red Cicers ℥vj. Mix these & give it for a potion.

Lavender is comended by Dodonaeus.

To ripen them

℞ white Lily roots ℥j. let these be bound up in a wet gray paper & roasted in ye Embers. the leaves of sorrel a handfull, let these bound up like wise in a gray paper & layd in ye Embers. then ℞ marsh mallow roots slices ℥j. figgs sliced fower. Let these be all boyled together in a convenient quantity of water. Afterwards let them be beaten in a mortar, adding to them oyle of white lilyes Hoggs grease each ℥j. Let a Cataplasme be made of them & applyed warme, twice a day.

Let a Cataplasme be made of ye roots of white daffodills, of wheate meal, & of Honey. This will ripen those swellings & tumors wch other medicines can have no effect upon, sometimes it will breake them with pain, & it will give ease by drawing out ye matter speedily Dodon.

℞ Linseed & wheat meal boyle these in milke to a pultis, dissolve some fresh butter in it, as much as is convenient

Use wound water & such potions as may dissolve the clodded matter & make it fluent; wch are such as these - Sperma Ceti Red madder roots Nutmeggs Garden cresses seeds & ye like. Hurni:

Scabbs in ye head

Heurnius in his booke of ye diseases of the head commends the Gordonian remedy for ye cure of the scabbs of ye head in children

A pin or needle being swallowed down

Give some oyle of sat Almonds mixed wth some bruised Mallow's seeds in a convenient quantity

Beware of all uneven motions off ye body least ye needle should stick in any off ye guts.

The sheddering of the hair

To cure this you may use some fill-
-birds burnt mixed wth the fat of a
Bare

The falling off of ye hair by the
Venereal disease.

The general Remedy is a fomentation
made of ye Decoction of Southernwood &
Agrimony & Betony
Let the head be anointed wth the fat
of a Bare & a little oyle of Bays
& Turpintine. Or
Let it be rubbed wth a comon onyon
or wth a sea Onyon.

The shedding of the Hair &c
Trembling, wch happens to those that
use gild anything

℞ parsely roots, wormood Hyssop Be-
-tony Sage, origind each a sugil Anisseed
℥j, Let these be boyled into a Decoction
to a pint. Adde to ye end of its boyling
halfe a pint of Rhenish wine, Water
of Betony ℥iij. Let it be strained &
let ye wch is clear be for use
Let him drinke daylyly goats-milke
Let his dyet be chicken made ready
with sage Betony & ye like

The shedding of ye hair from 6
sharp diseases

℞ Labdand ℥ss Mastich ℥ij. beat these
together in a morter wth a warm pestle
& let it be made into the forme of an
oyntment wth oyle of myrtil berries.

7 To cause hair to come off.

To make the hair come off in any place & to prevent its growing again, Take ye dung of a Cat & dry it & powder it & mix it up wth vinegar, yt it be a very thick oyntmt. then let ye part be rubbed ~~very~~ very often wth it in a day, & afterwards washed clean again & ye place will presently be smooth, & without hairs. Mizaldus

To make hair grow

Water of Honey

Those who would have their beard grow, usually apply this medicine

℞ Butter without salt, ye juice of an onyon, ye grease of the beast called Mely the roots of Briony, beech, radish & white lilys, let these be made into a liniment; & let ye chin of ye party being first shaven be anointed wth some of it

To make the hear to grow on ye beard or any other place, make liniment of ye ashes of bees yt are burnt wth some oyle of Roses, & anoint ye place wth some of it

Burnings or scaldings

A roasted onyon applyed to ye part or ye juice of an onyon will cure it.

Let the part affected be held in warme milk or fomentic wth it halfe an hour together, this will wonderfully ease the pain of it, & take out ye fire

Then let some cooling oyntmt be applyed to it, wch is proper for it.

To cure a burning wch comes from a blister or any kind of searings

℞ oyle of Roses ℥ij wax ℥j Mix this together upon ye fire, & when the wax is melted adde pounderd Ceruse, as much as is convenient. Adde allso ye white of an egge, five grains of opium, & a little Camphore — Sturmius —

Salt or Salt brine will take away ye burnings of gunpowder, oyle, pitch, a red hot iron & ye like. Levinus Lemnius.

To any burning applye a liniment made of soyle honey & butter —

To cure ye burning wch are caused by shots or bullets out of a gune Quercetanus comends a cloath or fine ragge dipped in salt brine to wch adde this following oyntment

℞ oyle of bayes & butter each ℥ij the juice of the leaves & berryes of Ground Ivy ℥ij, the juice of ye middle bark of Elder ℥ij. the oyle of Elder ℥iiij salt peter ℥ij. boyle this till the waters be consumed, & then adde a little wax so as to make it into a liniment. —

℞ litharge of Gold ℥ij in pounder coine vineger ℔j. boyle this very gently a little on ye fire, & ye vineger will become as sweet as sugar & very anodine, foment the part wth this & it will give great ease Woodall.

or take oyntmt of poplar buds, or white oyntment & mix them, and lay it upon cap paper, being made very soft by rubbing it in your hand, & let this be applyed

or take Unguentum diacalcithios or minium & mix it wth linseed oyle or oyle of Elders till it be a gentle oyntment & apply it.

Take white oyntment alone, or mixed wth oyle of Roses or oyle of linseed, these will will not only scalds & burnings but such as are caused by gunpowder —

Take oyle of olives & ye white of an Egge & apply it.

9 Anasarca or a dropsy growing in all parts of the flesh

Erastus commends very much the use of Chalybiate or steel-wine in this disease

Angina or ye Quincy

4 figgs beaten ℥j. oyntment of Marsh-mallows ℥s salt peter ʒiij, mustardseed ʒij, a little Album Græcum mix these together & spread them upon a cloath & apply it.

A Cataplasme made of swallows & swallow-nest burnt will help much to allay the tumors of ye throat & to cure the Quincy

Let the party bleed (if it be convenient) to draw away ye humors. & ye arme of the pained side, & afterwards let him bleed from a vein under the tounge.

Let him take a cooling Julep of barley water, rosewater, plantane water, the syrup of vinager & of poppys to wch may be added a little spirit of vitriol. —

Let a gargarisme be made of barly water & syrup of poppys — To wch you may add if you please syrup of squilly, syrup of vineger, Rose-water, plantane water & ye like.

A Decoction made of the herbs of five finger grass will be very usefull.

A land-toad boyled & made into a plaister & applyed is so profitable, ye cardan affirms, yt he cured a woman wth this medicine, after that she had been given over for dead.

The ponder of a boars tooth mixed wth linseed oyle brings a pregnant cure.

11 The falling down of Anus

Foment it wth wine & vineger warme.

Take Moth mullyn Finest Bole Armo-
-niac Insense mastich Dragons blood Galls
each ℥iij Balaustians Cypress nuts each
℥ij Red Roses a hand full Gume Dragon
℥ij the bran of beans ℥j, let them be
made into a fine pouder, & when need
requires let the fume of it ascend up
into the Anus; this will cure the
falling of it & will stop the immo-
derate flowing of ye Haemarrhoids.

When a peice of flesh grows wth in
the Anus or the Yard

Take the juice of inward bark of
Elder, & if the yard be affected w^th
this disease, let some of it be con-
-veyed into it by a syring. If
the anus be affected wth it, let some
fine cloaths be dipped in ye sayd
juice & let part be moistened
wth some of it.

Let some wallnut being first moysten-
-ned wth vineger be distilled & let thij
be used — Hournij.

 An Apoplexy.

The Aqua Epileptica of Langius is accounted a very usefull Medicine

There can be no better way of Evacuation than by the Hæmarrhoid veins. Therefore if it can be performed eyther by Nature or by Art, it will convenient.

Crabo.

Pills proper for this diseast are pil: Aliphangini Mastich or Aloes Rosat.

Crato.

Let ye brain be purged by such medicines as are proper for phlegme

Every morning to wash the mouth wth water of sage & a little salt.

To wash behind the eares wth water of Rosemary

To eat semen Eruca & seed of caraway This will dispell vapors in ye head

Ye species Diambræ & Diamusci each ℥j four ounces of ye finest sugar Dissolved in water of Borage or Lavender To this adde distilled oyle of anis seed & oyle of caraway seed two or three drops. Let these be made into little cakes, & let one of them be taken in ye morning.

Let his nostrells be anointed with oyle of sage

Let him snuff up rosemary water into his nostrells.

There is nothing more powerfull then Ambergrise to refresh the spirits & ye Natural heat & to preserve ye right temperam^t of ye brain. Let four grains of it be added to ye above named cakes.

Take sugar candy dissolved in Rose water, adde oyle of Anis seed three drops Ambergrise four grains let these be made into Lozenges

The water of sweet marjoram, in wch a little bruised Rocket seed & a little ginger have been steeped is good to snuffed up at ye nostrils.

A Nutmegge roasted & sliced is good if some of it be held in now & then in his mouth. It helps ye brain

In the bread wch he eats, let some caraway seed be added, & wch let him not onely eat in the time of his meales, but let him allso often ~~eat~~ smell upon caraway seeds, wch comforteth the brain. To this end let a fine cloath or a sponge be dipped in oyle of caraway seeds & let him often smell upon it, especially in the morning

Let him take every morning caraway seed & Rocket seed made into a powder & mixed wth some sugar.

When a man is taken wth an Apoplexy so yt he hath neither sense nor motion, when he starts in his breathing, when he doth breath violently & at uncertain times when he sweats & ye like - These symptoms prognosticate nothing but suddain death

An intermitting fever presages death; but if a continuall fever attends the diseast, it will be a meanes to worke a cure.

~~Bleeding in~~ The opening of a vein & letting blood is eyther a suddain cure or suddain death

Beware of giving things yt shall cause sneezing.

In some cases it will be convenient to purge with some Mechoacan powdered taken in some water of sage or water of Betony. Let this purge be repeated twice or thrice or oftener if needs require. Stronger purges wch worke more, will wrake those parts wch are all ready too wrake.

Afterward to use sarabings wt treacle or mithridate or ye like in some water proper for that purpose.

To use Decoctions of China & Sarsaparilla & sassafras wt other ingredients convenient for ye same purpose. — —

To use outwardly such oyles or oyntments as are proper against the gout. —

In other cases it may be convenient to purge with a Decoction of Senna, for three or foure dayes. And especially if ye constitution of ye party be enclined to choler, to purge with an Infusion of Senna & Rubarb with syrup of Roses.

Afterwards to sweat with a dose of of diascordium taken in a convenient vehicle. —

To apply outwardly a pultis of line-seed bruised, of ye crume of white bread & a little saffron.

These I have found good by experience.

Let a pultis be made of Hermodactyls the yelks of eggs, the crums of bread, & barley meal, these will disperse the paines & humors of the gout wt much ease & celerity.

Water distilled of the gelly of frogges hath been found of excellent use by Heurnius. —

A cataplasme made of lineseeds of the roots of Marshmallows & of the crums of bread is comended by Heurnius.

Take as many ffroggs as you please, boyl them in fresh butter & anoint ye pained part with it: this commended by Heurnius for an excellent remedy against the gout. —

A Cataplasme of ye roots of daffodilly & of honey will appease the violent & continual paines of the gout, sayth Dodonaeus. —

To appease the inveterate paines of the gout, Dodonaeus tells us, that there was never a better remedy found out then the ~~leaves~~ flowers & stalk of Daffodils.

The leaves of dwarfe Elder made into the forme of a Cataplasma; or the juice of dwarfe Elder pressed out & mixed with Hogeys grease into ye forme of an oyntment hath done wonderfull cures in the gout of the feet.

The leaves of dwarfe Elder mixed wt wine & boyled in it, does appease the paine of ye gout very wonderfully but if some of ye leaves & of the roots of dwarfe Elder & press the juice out of them, & mix them up wt May-butter into ye forme of a liniment, it will have more powerfull effects.

Woodall comends the playster called Oxicroceum to be used in ye gout when it proceeds from a cold.

The powder of Champignys in all sorts of ye gouts is much commended. —

Take the yest of Ale & spread it upon a grey paper & apply it to ye part affected. —

Dodonaeus in his herbal comends the leaves of Daysy & of Mallows mixed into a Cataplasme wt fresh butter, as an efficacious remedy against the gout. —

Take water of Meadwort warmed, & ~~powrinte~~ let ye part affected be moyshned wt some of it with a feather, & it is so powerfull to cause the humors to exhale, yt you may visibly see the effects of it.

Let the party abstain from salt meats
from hot & sharp meats & from any
thing that is acid
Let his dyet be very sparing —

17 The wandring gout

The water of Dragon wort is com-
-mended.
Let parsely be boyled in all his brouthy
or growly.

The gout in the Knee.

A liniment made of oyle of wax
& & grease of man is of good use.
Or use a linim^t made of oleum
philosophorum & Petrolei mixed
together, this is good allso in the
hip-gout.

The gout in the feet

Take bay salt & dryt it, & put it into baggs, to be layd continually under the feet

Or make a Cataplasme wch may consist one part of ye leaves of dwarf Elder & two parts of the leaves of nettles. This is very much commended by Dodoneus.

Twice or thrice let a vomit be given of ye infusion of crocus metallorum, if the strength of the patient will very well bear it, & if there be no symptoms to contradict it

Forestus among other secrets commends this following receipt

Take of plaister Oxycroceum ℥vj of pitch yt is used about ships of sulphur vivum each ℥iij mix them & spread them upon a cloath & apply them to part affected. —

A wonderfull plaister against the Hip-gout is made of two handfully of ye leaves of dwarfe Elder, & one handfully of ye leaves of a nettles —

There can be nothing given wch is more efficacious against the hip-gout, then a pultis made of ye stalkes flowers & roots of daffodils. —

A Dyet drinke

℞ Guiacum Sarsaparilla Sassafras Sagil, Betony, primerose, ~~Fillo~~, Chamapytis, raisin of ye sun stoned & cinamon & Maydenhair

When an ~~[illegible]~~ Artery is cut or excesse of bleeding from any vein.

Apply wheat-meal Boli Armenia & Dragon blood in a large quantity.

The dropsye.

Take syrup of wormwood or wormwood beer & wormewood wine as a medicine for a dropsy wch proceed from cold. —

A playster wch the Phisitrains at Padua invented & used

℞ pigeons dung macerated in vinegar one pound sulphur vivum ℥j sal prunell ℥s powder of the roots of Enula, Bayberry, Dill, Chamomil flowers each ℥vj Cumin ℥s garden cresse seeds ℥ij Boyl them in wine to a convenient thicknesse, then addde honey ℥ij turpintine ℥j/s. the juice of Dwarf Elder ℥ij the juice of flowerdeluce ℥jß. Let these be made into a playster. This is esteemed as a powerfull medicine against the dropsy & hath been much approved of.

We usually (sayth Heurius) comand those yt are given to ye dropsy to be very sparing in drinking. Hippocrates himselfe hath not a more famous remedy —

Erastus sayth, yt he hath purged all the water out of many that have been troubled with the dropsy by a continuall using of ye powder of the leaves of Soldanella w a scrupli of Turpethum or halfe a drame of Jaleps.

Wormewood balm any way is very usefull & profitable, unlesse ye liver be of too hot a temper; for then it is hurtfull. Wormewood dryes up, disgests & dispersith the bad sent wch causith the disease. It strengthens & corroborates the liver & ye spleen. for Hornelius sayth, yt this part allsoe is affected in a dropsy. And therefore for the abovenamid reason, the ill disposition of ye liver will not alone cause this disease; unlesse the spleen allsoe, be ill disposed, huffing up & growing great. Hence I approve of such remedyes wch are proper for ye scorbyt as good allsoe in this disease.

But the scorbyt is accomptid by modern phisitians to be ye greatness & swelling of the spleen. And Viverius hath observed, yt the Body of one yt dyed of a dropsy was never opened, but they found ye spleen to be swelling & very bigge. Hence allsoe it appears, yt they ought to abstein from bleeding in this disease as much as in the scorbyt, yea & for many reasons, rather more.

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mort.

Quercetanus & Sinnertus comend the the thighs of Froggs. They affirme, that they are a very delicious & wholmsome food & very grateful to ye palate. Let them be boylid in capons broath, & let that broath be taken by those yt are troubled wth an asthma or a phtisick. —

Quercetanus likewise comends Oxy-mel of Tobacco. —

Take a spoonfull of syrup of juice of Tobacco in ye morning fasting, after it is taken let patient walk up & down for halfe an hour together somwhat swiftly & briskly. After that let him lye down upon a bed for another halfe hour. Let him use this method three or four times every other morning —

The strongest & best syrup of Tobacco is made thus — Take a pint of water, in wch let one broad leaf of Virginea Tobacco be macerated & boylid. let this be med. into a syrup

Saffron taken any ways will dissolve ye hard & glutinous phlegm, wch obstructs the lungs & will free the lungs from all obstructions. Dodonæus. —

When any pticular part of a mans body is not nourished.

If ye legge, or ye arme or ye foot or any other part of a mans is not nourished but languisheth & withers & growes cold, there can be no more excellent remedy, then to anoint ye same oleum Hypericis or oyle of St Johns wort. Mizaldus.

27. Pain in the ears.

The fat of froggs dropped into the ears will appease ye pain of them, sayth Pliny in ye seventh booke of his Natural History. chapter. 32. –.

Virdoessius comends the juice of Rue dropped into the eares. Allso oyle of ye youlk of Eggs.

Filth of the ears.

Let oyl of Turpentine be dropped into ye eares; or a little wine with Honey, in wch a little myrrh hath been boyled

In all diseases of ye ears use such medicines as are called Masticoria, that is, things chewed in the mouth. — Bartholinus.

Take cum in ℥j. some oyle of bitter Almonds. Add Hellebore white a drame Castor ʒij, the best Canary wine ℥j. let them be boyled together, until the wine be Allmost consumed. & let two or three drops of it be dropped into ye ears.

When the noise in ye ears proceeds from ye french pox, use oyle of Guaiacum & it will have good successe.

Deafnisse.

If it proceeds from cold, let an Onyon be hollowed, let it be filled wt cumin seeds, let it be roasted in ye warme Embers, afterwards let the juice of it be for use.—

A rare Medicine.

This following Medicine is allso very excellent

Take juice of radish root ℥ss oyle of bitter Allmonds ℥j white wine ℥js Colocynthida ʒi boyle it till ye wine be consumed, let some drops be put warme into the ears.

A clove of garlick tosted, & a little honey mixed wth it & applyed is an excellent remedy.—

℞ Alom & dissolve it in juice of fennil & white vineger, let it be applyed. Dodon.

31. The Ranula or swelling under the tounge wth an inflamation. —

The proper way of curing this disease is to open the swelling wth a pen-knife & so to let out the humor & after yt to wash it wth some convenient Lotion. —

Dodon.

When the speech is lost

Tulpius saith, ye daughter of a gentleman in Amsterdam, who had lost her speech for six monthes after she had been troubled wth the falling sickness, was cured among other medicine wth oyl of Amber p^d spared Chymically.

A pain in the Arm after
bring let blood.

Lay some bold & some other molli-
fying oyntm^t upon the plaid

The Redgown in
Children.

A cabbage or vine leafe applyed. —

A too great greedinesse & desire of meat

Minth ~~the~~ shredded & eaten for sauce is usefull.

Piper swallowed down or Galanga eaten is good in this trouble

Strong Canary or Tent wine are excellent Remedyes in this disease

A pestilentiall Bubo.

If it be hard & wout tendnesse & doth not tend to suppuration then let it be anointed twise a day wth some oyntment of Althea This will mollifye, digest & ripen the matter. —

A playster of lapis calaminaris is commended, as having a specific virtue to cure a pestilential Bubo.

If it be a white swelling, then anoint it wth oyntment of Marshmallows & some pectoral oyntment mixed together of each an equall quantity —

The seed of clary or of ye herb called oculus Christi is much commended by Mizaldus & Dodonæus.

Arsmart & swallowort being pressed & ye juice dropped into ye eyes are commended by Dodonæus. —

Take Aqua vitæ or rather water of Anisseeds & use it as a powerfull medicine. —

Heurnius in his second book of his Method of curing, saytl thus, This is a wonderfull thing, let a peice of Camphire about the biggenisse of a hazel-nut, let it be kindled, & let it consume its selfe with flaming in a cup of water, & let any one yt hath pain in ye stomach drink off that water, & he will presently be cured. —

A Catarrh.

Tobacco being taken by way of a fume is very efficacious to stop a catarrh. because it bring away great quantitys of Rheums from ye mouth, & the nosbrils. Take the dry leaves of Tobacco, cast them upon live-coals, & let the smoak of it ascend into ye mouth, being held wide open - or let it ascend thro' ye narrow spout of a funnel into ye mouth & it will cleanse the whole head. The same way you may let the fume of Tobacco ascend into ye eares or into ye womb as occasion requires. But this I dare boldly affirme that this herb of Tobacco hath a peculiar property & virtue to purge the head, yt it easily get into the brain & yt it doth cleanse it of all filth. - Heurn.

Let some mustardseed moysned with some vinegar be layd in a bason over live-coals; & let the smoak of it be let into ye mouth thro' a funnel & it will wonderfully cure all catarrhs.

ffrankinsense is profitable to ye brain & to the stomach, if it be taken wth sugar of Roses, & it is a generous medicine in all Catarrhs.

℞ ffrankinsense a scrupl, best Myrrh & saffron of each a grain, juice of licoras a scrupl, mix them wth a grain of opium & as much rose water, as will make them into seaven pills. Let one of these be taken at bedtime & it will stop all catarrhs. Heurnius in his booke concerning Catarrhs.

After a convenient evacuation & preparation of the body by purging you may use this following Electuary wch is to be taken every night at bed-time in the Quantity of a Chesnut.

℞ Conserve of Damask Roses half an ounce, species Aromatic Rosati two scruples. Nutmeggs half a scrupl. Best frankinsense two scruples. Mix these together & make an Electuary.

Marmolade of Quinces taken after meat stops vapors from ascending, especially if you will adde a little bole Armeniac & a little sugar of Roses to it.

To strength the breast in a catarrh, let some of this Electuary be taken in the morning fasting.

℞ Conserve of Roses 2 drams good mithridate two scruples. mix them for a morning Electuary

To the above named Electuary in winter-time you may adde if you please, some London treacle wth sugar of Roses.

Let a peice of frankinsense be swallowed down whole at bedtime

Let cakes be made of syrup of stoechas, bole armeniac & the best ffrankinsense; & let a peice of one of them be often held in the mouth.

Sage taken any way is very profitable.

To be fumed wth the smoak of ffrankinsense is very good

℞ Conserve of Roses ℥iij best ffrankinsense ℥ij. Nutmeggs ℥s. wth syrup of poppy head as much as is sufficient.

If it proceeds from a feaver or too great heat of ye liver, then it is requisite to bleed from the Basilic vein or from ye common vein.

Let evacuation be made by purges of manna, Cassia, & solutive Honey, or of Manna alone (an ounce & halfe of it being dissolved in a draught of thin broath.) Crato.

To hold in his mouth continually Diacodium made into a past, or some Diatragicanthum mixed wth bole Armeniae.

Take of ye pills, called pilulae de Cynoglossa, one scruple, make it up into a pill wth sugar of Roses or sugar of violets.

Bole Armeniae held upon ye tong & often lifted toward the palate of the mouth, will stop salt catarrhs. This is to be used especially in ye nights; At wch time Catarrhs are usually most troublesome. It will comfort ye head.

New & good treacle is very efficacious to ye stopping of salt Catarrhs.

These two last Medicines are commended, as having often tryed both upon ye phisitian himselfe & upon his patients; & never failing of their cure. Don Zellinus.

43. A suffocating Catarrh.

If the Matter flowes down in great quantitys & wth great force, so yt it causeth difficulty of breathing, let the patient use some of these syrups which are proper, As

Syrup of poppy heads, syrup of Jujubys, syrup of violets &c & like, let these be eyther mixed together, or taken seperately, or mixed wth a Decoction made wth Sebestens &c & like.

If he hathe a great desire wholly to stop the Catarrh, let him take this following remedy/—

Take a scruple of ye pills, called pilulæ de Cynoglossa, let it be made into nine pills, of which let him take three, when he is going to bed. A whole scruple may be taken at one close, without the least danger. I have often tryed this experiment, sth Crato, & I have known many that have bin cured perfectly by this one medicine, who have had most grievous & violent Catarrhs.—

But because fine bole Armeniac in all pectoral distempers is very profitable, I would advise patients to mix some bole with the forenamed syrups. The Quantity of a drame of Bole will be proportionable to an ounce of syrup.

If the matter be thick take lohoc of squills mixed with Oxymel & Amoniacum. But if the matter be thin, take of ye above-named pills de Cynoglossa, but be sure you do not exceed the Quantity of a scruple.—

A Vesicatory or blistering plaister may be layd upon ye part of ye head wch is called the sutura Coronalis. Let the blistering plaister be made of Cantharides, Vinegar, & Barr-grease mixed together—

Let him be bled if no contrary symptomes prohibit bleeding. Let there be frictions or rubbings of his shoulder-blades, his neck & his armes. Let there be strong ligatures used if necessity requires.—

Crato advises thus, let the temples be anointed wth oyle of Nutmeggs. Let him drink a draught of butter'd beer, wch will cause him to avoid flegme mederately.—

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45. The sudelain pain of the head wch proceeds from phlegms.

A Decoction of Lignum Guiaicum sarsaparilla & Sassafras. In wch may be added after it hath boyled some convenient time some Betony leaves some roots of Peony, some Anisseeds & some Coryanderseeds. Let this be for a Decoction.

The inveterate pain in the head. —

The Decoction wch is descri-
-bid for the cure of ye suddain
pain of the head, may be used
for this allso wt good successe.

If there be a loseniss proceeding from a Cholerick humor together wth a surfeit, it will be convenient to administer syrup of unripe grapes.

If there be a vomiting of phlegme together wth the surfeit, then give syrup of wormwood, wch hath been often experienced to be good in this case.

If it proceeds from a mixture of several humors, then apply a plaister to ye stomach, called a stomach plaister from ye use of it.

There is commended by Pliny a Julep made wth water of pearl'd barly water of poppy's, water of mint & water of sorrel mixed in convenient quantities, let them be sweetned wth syrup of red poppy's, wth syrup of ye juice of crabb-Apples & add a few drops of spirit of vitriol. But if the patient hath a cold, then use nothing that is sour or acid.

To sweat wth a Cordiall draught of Diascordium & poppy water will be very usefull.

To cure a corn.

Y^e juice of swallowort wth flakis yt flye off iron after it hath bien red hot, & use this

To destroy those insects, wch often infest the beard of a man, the privities &c - com only called crab-lice.

Y^e hoggis grease, oyle of bayes, black soap of each halfe an ounce, quicksilver a scruple when it is mortifyed wth fasting spittle, myrrh & aloes of each halfe a drame, stafisacre two scruples, castle soap two drams let those be beaten in a mortar to ye forme of an oyntm^t, & applyed.

49. The Coeliacus morbus, wch is a pain in the belly accompanyed wth a looseness. –

It is much disputed what this dis-
-ease is, Plinius & Paulus & others
make no difference between this
& a comon looseness. But they
may be thus distinguished –
A comon loosenesse, althô by some
it is taken for any dissolution off
ventricle, whereby the stools are
many & soft; yet properly it is
called a Diarrhœa, & it is when
flegme, or yellow bile, or black
bile, or any of these humor either
seperately & mixed together flow
out wth the stools wout any pain
or at least wthout any great sense
of pain – But
A loosenesse called the Coeliacal
passion, is when ye Mesenbery or
ye liver or ye spleen, or any of these
or all these are so obstructed,
that the Chyle cannot be so much
attracted as to be turned into blood,
but is evacuated with the rest of
the excrements. And herein is con-
-tained the same of the opinions
of most of ye most eminent phisitians.
As for the cure of it, let the
book of Sennertus be consulted.

 The Cholic distemper.

Ginger in pouder, is a great & present remedy, if the distemper proceeds from cold or from wind.

Take of Castor the quantity of a hazel nut, & a little of the out-ward peel of an Orange in pouder. Let these be given in draught of warm wine.—

Take some Tibith & apply it to the navel, & together with it a loaf yt is new drawn out of the oven, & let it be applyed as warm as it can possibly be endured & let the patient applye it by lying upon the loaf till it cools & this will remove the Colic pains.—

Let some of ye dung of a bull or a cow being dryed & pouderd, be given in a draught of broath, the patient not knowing of it, & it will cure the distemper. Gesnerus sayth, that he hath known & heard of many that have been cured herby. And Mizaldus sayth, that he hath seen some cured by the juice of the dung of a cow or a bull put into a draught of broath.—

Valeriola allwayes used this glyster & found good successe— Take the urine of a young child, yt is not 14 years old, & let some beer good & a little fenil seeds & Anis seeds be boyled in it. Add some honey about an ounce; let the scum of it be taken away & the remainder used for a glyster.—

Woodall comends three or four spoonfulls of Aqua vitæ to be used in a glyster, against the gripings of the guts, the Cholick, & the flux of the belly.—

Penroyal drunk in wine is com-mended by Perkinson as good against this disease—

wine is com
as good

53. The Inflamation of that peice of flesh in the throat, wch is called the Uvula.—

Take long pepper & salt of each an equal quantity, let some of this be now & then heild at ye part affu-bed, being let into ye mouth by a little spoon, & so heild in it.—

A Gargarisme of pofert lb w salt & mustard seed is very good— or salt & mustard seed & small beer mixed for a gargle is very proper.

Vinegar alone will performe the cure.—

Remedyes to help conception.

Let some wormwood be beaten & applyed to ye bruised part & it will be a famous remedy. —

℞ The oyle of Eggs two ounces The playster called Oxycroceū two ounces. oyle of worme an ounce This will prove a famous remedyes in fractures or bruises

If the part bruised be so that it may be put into a bath, then use a bath of the flowers of Camomile, Marshmallows &c like.

A Cataplasme of ye root of water lilyes wth honey hath been approved as an excellent Remedy.

Convulsion

The greasse of a badger & of a fox will wonderfully avail to refresh the part convulsed, if it be anointed wth it after it hath bin bathed in a warme bath. —

Aqua Epilepticae in the dispensitory is of singular use.

The pouder allso wch is called pulv: ex tribus.

The roots of male peony is peculiar to this distemper.

An Issue in the Neck is of singular use. —

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Weakniss of the stomach.

If weakniss of stomach proceeds fro a cold cause, then use syrup of wormwood & it will much strengthen the stomach. The same syrup will be good to purge phlegme out of the stomach. To cure all sorts of Bulimia, or insatiable appetite; the dropsy when it proceeds from cold, all belchings & distentions of wind, all surfits wch proceed from a cold cause, unless a feaver or flux prohibits the use of it. likewise it cures the green sickniss, loathings of meat, wormes & yt like distempers. —

An Electuary of Enula Campane wth Honey is excellent good. But first you must evacuate wth a purge of Mechoacan & of Electuary Diaphanicon. or something — give aloes pills five or seaven houres before dinner. —

Water of minth or minth sliced & eaten for sauce is good to help the stomach. —

Wallnuts condite. Nutmeggers & if the liver be distempered wth heat, you may use Electuary of Enula. —

A plaister to the stomach may be applyed wth great benefit. —

But first of all the body of the patient must be purged wth gentle & secure purges, as pills &c

Let a stomach water be made (Co. wth cinnamon water, wormwood water minth water, a little of the powder called yt Cordiall species, a leaf of gold, & some syrup of Cloves gilly flowrs. — to be taken thrice a day in the quantity of a spoonfull. —

A stomach Electuary may be made of Electuary or Conserve of Borrage, Conserve of Red Roses, the peel of candied citron, some species Aromatica Rosata, cloves sliced & the like, to be taken every morning fasting —

Sometimes adde some grains of Mosch or Ambar grise —

Let the patient two houres before dinner for seaven or eight dayes together swallow down some grains of pepper slit a pieces in the middle. And it will much help the stomach. This Medicine ought carefully to be regarded because it will bring great help to the stomach by strengthening of it, & it will doe no injury to yt liver by heating of yt as other medecines will endanger to doe. —

An inflamation or swelling
wch is hot & red.

If the inflamation be in the legge
then use a fomentation or pulti
made of Mallows, plantane,
wormewood, bran, chamemil
flowrs & ye like.
Here it will be expedient to
bleed & to vomit

If the inflamation be in the
stones, then use leavis of lilys
Honey, Henbane, & wheat meal
mixed together according to
Art.
Against the inflamation of
the testicles or of any part
of the body whatsoever, use
the drigges of Wine dryed or
moyst.
Use allso young laurel leavs
wth leavs of Rue.

A Dilirium or Frenzy.

If in the time of a maligrant feaver the distempered person should fall into a delirium or Frenzy, you must never bleed him, nor use purging glysters, nor apply cupping glasses, nor cocks nor hens, nor pidgions to his head; but onely pidgrons to his feet.

In infants applys to the feet such things as will draw.

67 The benumming of the teeth as when they are set on edge by any sour thing. —

Quercitanus saith, yt the juice of purselane is a good thing to cure this trouble —

The blacknisse of teeth

The Ashes of Tobacco may be used in this cause

When teeth are loose & ready to drop out.

A Decoction made wth the wood of the Lentisk tree is very good to fasten loose teeth. —

Paraeus commendeth a clove of Garlick rosted under ye Ashes & applyed to the pained tooth as warm as it can be endured. —

The Remedy (sth Dodonaeus) is Vineger, in wch a little garlick hath been boyled.

The Roots of Formentill boyled in vineger & used for a gargle hath been often commended by experience.

There is no remedy, sayth Mistrisse Mizaldy so speedy in ye cure of ye toothach, then to take some melted pitch or rosin, wth some powder of Alume & Galls, let these be made into a plaster & applyed to ye temples & let them be worn there for several days together. —

Poudered Mice-dung.

Sal gemæ a dramme taken in possit or water of milk distilled.

An extract of a letter

I commend Sal Gemæ exceedingly for ye suppression of urine, wch I tryed & found successfull in this case. I was sent for to a woman, who was in childbed, & some days after her delivery, the Midwife thro her incredible folly & ignorance took a linnen cloathe & wetted it in cold water, & applyed it all over her belly, & had repeated ye same for several times. By this meanes her afterbirth & her Natural courses together wth her urine was wholly suppressed, so yt in four days she did not make one drop of Urine, but her belly swelled incredibly. I gave her a dramme of sal gemæ wch at first made her very ill, one side being stone cold & ye other side burning hot, but wthin an hour & halfe it wrought its effect. for she made plentifulle urine & was perfectly cured.

I have tryed the same upon several others & have found it very effectual to cause urine: of late I had a patient troubled wth this malady for 3 or 4 months, so yt he endured such torments as I dispaired of cure, but I gave him 4 doses of powder in a day mixed wth ~~dill~~ seeds of wild carrot & some convenient water & he was miraculously cured.

Difficulty of Urine

The same medicines are ~~ffper~~ for this wch are good for ye suppression of urine. This is ye stoppage of urine wth great paines, then use as followth

Take 8 parts of water & one part of honey & boyle them together wth some nettle in them, & drink ye Decoctum.

71 When the patients cannot hold their Urine.

Mastich taken especially in children is a very excellent Remedy. let it be given in Claret wine or any other convenient liquor

The Decoction or the distillation of Enula given wth syrup Astringent or wth sugar, to children yt piss their beds, will be a good Remedy

The bladder of a sheep or of a goat being burnt to ashes & given in draught of posset; or the testicle of a Hare boyled in wine & drunk, wch much helps those yt cannot hold their urine.

The seeds of Rue taken in pouder in a draught of Claret wine, every morning fasting for seven days together will cure this trouble.

Dodonius saythe, yt the Root of Bistorta pouderd & drunk in some juice of Plantane will cure the not holding of Urine.

73. To ease any outward pain or aches.

To make an oyntment of the Mu-
-cilage of Linseed & ℈ seeds of
Psyllium in two ounces of oyle
of Roses & then to adde ℥j's of
wax A drame of safron & a
drame of opium. — Let the
part be anointed wth some of
this oyntment. —

The seeds of psyllium wch is
named in the receit above, are
the seeds of ℈ Herb fleawort or
fleabane

75. The Flux of blood, & a sharpnesse in stools

The Appla curtipendulum being filled with virgins wax & roasted is highly extolled by many & amongst the rest by Quercitanus. —

The seeds of the herb flex wort or Laskwort is a famous remedy. Dodonzus in his comentary doth proclaim miracles done by this herb.

Balaustrains in fine pouder have stopped this flux in many & have brought them from death to life by a wonderfull virtue in it; sayth Dodonuis. —

The seeds of Eupatorium or the true Agrimony taken in wine is comended by Pliny as the onely Remedy to cure this malady.

The weed yt growes in ye corn called running Buck wheat or cornbind boyled wth some line seed is comended by Pliny to be taken. Raphalengius in his comentary upon Dodonuis his herbal comends the use of it in glysters for this malady. —

The virtue of the herb Polygonum wch we call swinisgrasse or knotgrass or St Innocents herb is to stanch blood, it will thicken bad humors, & it will cool hot humors, the juice of it is to be taken twise by those yt are troubled wth the bloody flux this is plinyes receipt.

Dodonius comends the use of herbs Geranium, or Robert's wort, or mouse ear, but above all ye use of Meadowsweet called Regina Prati. Also he comends cudwort or chafweed & yarrow.

The roots of Tormentill is by Sinnertus comended as a great secret in all diseases of fluxes, especially such fluxes as are dangerous & malignant.

The root of ye herb five finger is of excellent virtue in this malady.

The Decoction of Sanicle is comended by Dodonuis & Quercitanus.

When the pain is most violent, let a glyster be used wth line seed in it, this sayth Aetius will very much help the patient. And I doe observe yt other Phisitians as Dodonaus & Viverius in their rules of practise comend line-seed & they say that have often tryed it with good successe; but especially glysters. You may likewise use in glysters the seeds of ye herb flaxwort or laskwort. And these are to be use in most especiall manner, if the disease lyes principally in ye greater intestine, as in ye Arse-gut or ye lower parts, because a Glyster seldom ascends higher. —

Let the juice of houseleek or seme green be boyled in milk, til it curdles, & when the curd is seperated & taken away, let the clear be used. & let the patient take this medicine for severall days together

Many have cured a deadly flux of blood by giving the patient, if he had no distemper of a feaver upon him, a draught of Decoction made with ye roots of Marshmallows boyled in wine. But if he had a feaver then upon him, by giving him plantane & pearlbarley made into a cooling Decoction. —

For loosenesse

Let the juice of houseleek or semi-
-green be boyled in milk until it
curdles; then let ye curd of it be
taken away. & let the patient
drink some of ye clear of it.

Or take the juice of the sayd
herb alone & it will worke the
cure.—

Let cakes be made of wheat
flower & ye juice of Yarrow, &
eat them.—

81. Difficulty of breathing

If any one be troubled wth difficulty of breathing so that he can scarce fetch his breath, let him take a scruple of powder of saffron in two spoonfulls of Sentwine & it will give him present ease. —

When the Gut falls into the cod,
& causeth a burstinq or rupture

The Herb wch is called Herniaria or Rupture-wort is to be named in the first place, because it hath it's name from the great power & virtue towards ye curing of this disease. It may be taken in pouder to ye quantity of two sempples, but not more. Let it be taken twise a day in a little white wine or a draught of chicken broath.

If you can get any of ye Herb green, you may take an ounce of the juice in two ounces of white wine. But you must first prepare your body with purging before you use eyther the pouder or the juice of it.

The herb Pilosella or mouseear is comended in ye next place & it is to be taken all manner of ways; eyther by eating ye leaves or by boyling of it in some broath or by taking of it in a pouder, together wth some Austin kind of wine. You are to take of it very often; & it will be convenient to take it in ye water of Bonset. Many have been effectly cured by the use of this medicine

In the next place is comended by several the herb wch is called wall-sage or stone-sage, it usually growes in old walls.

Lastly the herb bonset or ye great comfry is much comended.

83 Hydrocele or the Rupture when a watery humor falls into the cods or testicles. —

Y cows dung, cumin, parsely seeds smallage seed wild carrot seed & some honey, these boyld in Sentwine & make a Cataplasma of them. Apply them to the lower part of the belly beneath ye Navel & it will help the Rupture caused by the falling of watery humor into ye cods & stones. It will help allso the inflamation of ye womb & the like diseases wch may happen to the privities. —

The Rupture or bursting wch is caused by wind. —

The same Cataplasme wch is ordered for the watery rupture is good for this allsor. See the forgoing page.

85. The Rupture wch proceeds from a swelling of ye veins wth malincholy blood about those parts. —

It is a comon & ordinary thing to apply some Rue wth some leaves of a young laurel to the tumors & swellings of ye stone or cods, so yt nothing by experience hath bin found more efficacious.

To cleanse the urine yt is foul there is nothing more conducing then to drink Asses-milk. — Heurnius.

The true Bezoar stone given to infants yt are troubled wth an Epilepsy is ye best Remedy proved by experience

A Plyster wth powder of castor & honey & oyle of ye lily is very convenient to be used

Let them take ye dung of a peacock wch hath been steeped ~~nine~~ ~~days~~ in vineger nine daytes together — Or let them take the dung of a peacock in water of Carduus or of Yarrow

Spirit of Castor is beyond all other Remedyes, & ye Antiepileptical water wch was invented by Langius.

Sometimes it may be convenient to apply a blistering plyster between the shoulder blades.

They must use very frequent purgings & put as little spirit between purging & purging as nature will endure.

As soon as Children are born, if before they tast of any thing else you give them halfe a scruple of Coral ~~in~~ in fine powder wth a little breast milk they will never be troubled with this disease. —

The seeds of male peony wch are black & round (for those seeds wch are reddish & full of corners have no vertue in them) will very much refresh those yt are troubled wth an Epilepsy. Let some of them be bruised & given to the patient with some Oxymel of squills & syrup of staches & a little nutmegge — This (Lemnius sayth) will perform a great cure. —

Birdlime of ye oake hath a wonderfull virtue to cure this disease, if some of it be taken in a glasse of wine. This alone hath cured many.

Or take some of the birdlime of the oake in powder & some few grains of a mans skull in powder. Let it be taken several times & it will prevail much towards the cure of this disease. The powder of this may be used in most medicines.

The powder of the shaving of an Elk's hoofe may be used in like manner, & it hath been found by experience to be very advantagious. —

Take some grains of the powder of an Elk's hoof & let it be put into a holl ow ring & wear it upon the finger next the little finger, & it will very much refresh those that are troubled with an Epilepsy — Let it be so put into a ring or into a peice of ribbon made into ye fashion of a ring, yt it may go round the finger.

Take some of ye same powder & hold it in ye hollow of ye hand & let it remain there for some time. By this meanes some yt have been troubled wth ye falling sickness, have been suddenly raised up again & freed from the disease —

Johannes Agricola sayth, yt if any of this powder touch the skin in any place, it will worke a suddain & wonderfull cure.

In Poland they use some of the shaving of an Elk's foot, in this disease as the onely remedy.

Note, that you must chose the hoof of ye right foot behind; & you must take heed yt instead of an Elks hoof, you are not cheated with the hoof of an Ox or a cow. —

Now and then to use a spoonfull of syrrup of Oxymel of squills, & afterwards to walke up & down, is good for those yt are subject to thy disease.

A Decoction of Sassafras root either single by it self in water, or boyled together with wine, is of good power & vertue.

As soon as a mare hath foaled, the foal will cast out a certain matter out of its mouth by vomiting wch unless it be imediately taken away the mare will lick it up. This gare wch is vomited out of ye foales mouth, if it be saved & dryed & powdered & given to those, yt are troubled with the falling sickness, will performe a most wonderfull cure, & hath been often found true by most undoubted experiments.

witness Donzellinus. —

Treacle is so good a medicine yt many have been cured by thy Alone. Allsor

Treacle water is of extraordinary use.

So are Issues & hatons & blisterings & cupping-glasses & scarrification & ye like

The last remedys to be tryed are bathings & salivation, & swedatings, & surnings.

91. The Watering & Rheum of the Eyes.

To use the comon Eye water, wch is so called.

The itchenig of the Eyes.

Let some Aloe be dissolved in ye juice of sweet fruit, & in white wine viniger, by standing three days in the son in a bason or pot of brasse, & afterwards let it be drop'd into the eye.

This is an excellent Medicine & made famous by Experience.

93. When the Eyes are filled with dust.

Let the Eyes be washed wth pure & clear water from the pump or well. Or else wth water in wch hath been steeped some Linseed. Let this be done frequently.

Take a Saphir stone & pounder it to an extraordinary fine pouder & let it be put into ye eyes. This will draw all the dust out of the eyes.

The was a man, who upon the road had so filled his eyes wth dust y^t he was Allmost blinded but upon his returne home he used some of this pure fine pouder of Saphir stone & was healed in lesse then an hours space. All ye dust being drawn out.—

The White spot in the Eyes.

Let a sponge be dipped in some water in wch hath been infused fenugreek & line seed & let the Eyes be washed with it & it will clear them from all spotts.

Heurnius.

The Haw in the Eye.

The juice of Arsmart & swallowort is much commended by Heurnius yt did write the commentaryes on Dodonaeus. —

The Strain of the Eyes

To rub ye Eye wth a gold ring is good

A pouder for the Strian in the Eye.

Take the stone called Lapis Hæmatitis, & Stybium, & let those be ground into an extraordinary fine pouder for use.

The bloodshot of ye Eye.

To those who are troubled with the bloodshot of the Eye you may apply the stone called Lapis Hæmatitis, when it is ground into an extraordinary fine pouder. —

The blood drawn from the wing of a liv Dove or pidgeon and applyed warm to eyes will cure ye bloodshot & dispell all the blood wch is gatherid together.

The Inflamation of the outermost skin of ye Eye.

If Eyebright as much as you please & boyle it in water to a convenient quantity. Let the Eyes be washed with some of ye water, & after it is washed let some of the Herb yt was boyled, be applyed to it.

The juice of Semigreen likewise hath an excellent virtue to cure the inflamation of ye outward skin of Eye. or the leaves of the same Herb applyed to ye Eye —

It will be requisite to bleed on ye Arm in ye Cephalic vein, to bleed with leeches in ye veins of ye neck, & then to purge. — But you must first purge with gentle purges & if these do not prevail wth stronger.

After bleeding from ye Arm, the applying of leeches to the neck, use scarification, blisterings, cupping glasses, or let a piece of raw beef be applyed to neck & let it lye there twelve or fourteen hours. And if after all these, need requires it,

Use a Seaton wch is to be made in ye neck wth some thread of silk drawn thro^gh^ ye skin, & let it be dressed according to art, till such time as the Eyes are perfectly well. This will prevail towards a cure, when all other medicines fayle.

A Web in the Eye.

Take hemlock salt & ground fog & apply it. This is commended by some.

99. Pain in the Eyes

The most excellent remedy is the mu-
-cilage of Quince seed made in water,
if the pain proceeds from an inflama-
-tion or from a sharp humor.
The blood of Doves or pidgeons
drawn warm from ye veines under the
wings, & put into the eyes will abate
the pain of them.

St Anthonys fire.

Take Nutmegge & ye seed of the herb Celidini roasted in ye Ashes, & mix it with white or Scabiosa water. Sennerhy. —

Beware of cold things wch most men are ready to advise to be used, not onely in the encrease but in the very beginning of this disease. But rather endeavor to evacuate the matter wch causeth it by convenient medicines. which Johnsbones a famous phisitian thus directs to be done. Twice in a year to bleed. To purge often by such purges, as worke upon choler. To use a light & a cool dyet.

This disease must be ordered according to ye several circumstances of the patient. The general Rules are a spare diet of broath or thin gruell, a gentle & moderate but no violent sweat, some gentle Cordial to revive & hold up spirits. A stay of saffron, An opening pectoral Decoction & some Cordiall yt may drive the disease from the heart.

To cleanse the face from spots wash it wth posset made of ye juice of a limon.

This disiase in ye face wch is called ye Noli me tangere, called by some ye running worme & by others wild fire.

Woodall writes yt he found ye Oymtment Diapompholiges to be much successfull in this disease.

Anoint the face wth ye blood of an Hare whilst it is warme & repeat the use of it very often. —

Oyle of Tartar hath an abstr-
-sive quality to cleanse the face from all pimples.

1. 105. A scalding in ye check of the face

Take linseeds & boyle them to a gultis & applye them to ye scalded pt.

Rednisse & spots of ye face.

The first outward Remedy to cure all rednisse & spots in ye face is to make use of Virgins milke.

To clear the face of all Red-nisse & spots ye meal of Lupinis, the gall of a she-goat, the juice of limons, & Alume. Let these be mixed together & made into an oyntment, let ye spots be touched & some of it, after it hath lyen on a little while, let it be wiped off. Mizaldus

Against the rednesse & spots & like blemishes of ye face or any other part of the body, take ye Root of a clock & slice it very thin into small slices, & steep it a whole day in sharp white wine vineger. Then take it out & rub ye place affected three or four times a day very diligent, every time you rub it, steeping it a new in ye veneger, or taking out a fresh peice. Mizaldus

The famous Medicine of ye Honto Castellanus, ye King of Portugall his physitian.

Take ye juice of plantane, purslain, of unripe grapes of Each four ounces, the white of Eggs in number ten, barley meal half a pound; white poppy seeds halfe an ounce. Let all these be put together into a glass still, & let them be distilled off in Balneo Mariae. Let the water be preserved for use & let ye face be washed wth it twice a day

107. An Every day Ague or feuer

The best dyet is good vrall wch is thin & coolenig dyet.

If this distemper proceed from sourness of indigest humors, Syp-
-up of wormwood is very convienent
And after yt a proper cooling Ju-
-lep. — Fennerby. —

109 A Continual feaver without intermissions or Alteration.

If it proceeds from thick & slimy humors, there is nothing better in mine opinion, then Oxymel rightly prepared.

111) A Continual putrid feaver.

First you must consult concerning bleeding of ye patient.

Then use Oxymel, wch is an excellent medicine —

Then sweatings, if they can be obtained —

Then cooling Juleps

Then thin & cooling broaths for dyet

Then clysters as need shall require.

Then purging as is requisite.

The thigs of Frogg is made ready is a strong preservative; they are a kind of dilicate food, healthfull and gratefull to the palate, & are of very great use especially to those yt are consumptive, subject to Phthisick or Asthma, or who thro a long continuance of a disease are grown lean & thin, their Natural moysture being grown dryt. For by this the Natural humidity will be restored & renewed espeacially if the sd thigs be boyled in capons broath & a draught of it be taken for supper or breakfast. It is the greatest Remedy yt ever was experimented in the Asthma, Phtisick or long continued coughs. It will moysten the dryed limb, & procure a pleasant & profitable sleep.

Quercitanus & Lennerbus.

115. A burning feaver.

The whitest & purest salt peter is much comended to be used.

 A Tertian Ague.

Apply: hemlocks stamped to ye wrists & after 24 hours take it off & apply plasters spread wth Turpintine & Mastick. Mr Cottons experiment.

It will draw strongly & make the hands & wrists swell but ye humor will vent it selfe splendidfully by the blisters made by hemlock.

Begin to vomit allways at least three hours before ye fit. And three times in ye day before the fit comes use appropriate Medicines for it.

Let him drink julyps yt are cooling out of his fit, as allso posset wth sorrel boyled in it, or posset wth Carduus & centuary but these are to be taken allways out of ye fit. —

Take salt, virgins wax, ye crume of wheat bread, of each of these as much as you please, & lay them to the wrists of ye hands. It is a medicine much to be commended —

The roots of Ranunculus applyed to ye wrists is much commended by the famous Sennertus & by him yt did write the comentary upon Lodonewus. —

To appease the intollerable hirst wch accompanyes this disease, the best Remedy yt can be used is to chew in ye mouth ye leaves of semigreen, or if ye patient be very young to take some of ye juice of ye herb before the coming of ye fit; or to take some milk in wch some of ye same juice hath been boyled until it curdles, the curds being taken away, & yt wch remaines clear being saved for use.

The juice of Cichory & Plantane of each an ounce and halfe being taken before ye fit is an approved Remedy.

A head of garlick, a little of the herb called Laserpitium, let this be taken in a glasse of wine it is austere, & it will banish a Quartane ague.

Julips are to be used as necessity requires or convenience will permit.

To vomit in the beginning is very requisite; allsoe to purge 3 or 4 dayes before the fit. And after that to take Mithridate & treacle in Angelica water, & water of scabious. And in the time of the fit to drink Carduus & centuary posset. And to applye medicines to ye wrists.

Leeches applyed to ye Haemarrhoid veines may be tryed as a meanes to worke a cure.

Savin & Bay salt stampted & applyed to ye wrists & to ye soles of the feet is a medicine much to be commended.

A Tench-fish cut in peices & applyed to the soles of the feet, especially in a Quartane feaver is highly comended & approved of by experience; as allsoe if the like be applyed to ye wrists. Quercitan.

Aqua vitae & Cloves taken before ye cold fit will abate the rigor of it.

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In a malignant feaver, if there be too great a fullnesse of blood or if the urine be red, or if the strength of the patient will well endure it, towards the beginning of it, a Vein is to be opened, namely in the first or second or third day.

If the patients body be bound, so yt he does not goe to stool, then you are to incite him to it, by using an Emollient Loosening glyster. In the same day also you are to give him a sudorific Cordiall to cause him to sweat

And this Cordiall must be repeated again & again every twelfe hour, as necessity shall require.

You must also use Julips & Emulsion, wch are to be made diverse ways according to the disposition of the patient.

To abate the boyling & fermation of the blood & to expell cholor & such ill humors, & to encrease or confirmd the strength of yor patient, You must twice a day give ye patient a dose of Gascoigni powder. The dose must be a scruple or half a drame. Or give him best Bezoar to seventeen or twenty grains.

The best orientall Bezoar is that wch comes from Persia, otherwise ye occidental Bezoar is best.

The oriental Bezoar is often adulterated. —

Concerning ye Bezoar wch comes from Peru, called ye Peruvian Bezoar, Garcias writes thus,

It hath a kind of straw or chaff in ye hollow of ye middle of it. The use of it he thus commends.

In pestilentiall feavers I have often made experiment of the Peruvian Bezoar, & it hath allways quenched & allayed the venome & poison which kindled the feaver. Soyt I advise all Phisitians yt are skillfull to have a great respect to this precious stone in all diseases wch are malignant & pestilentiall. For unless they extinguish the venome wch caused the disease, it will be in vain to use all other medicines to hinder & prevent putrifaction. For this reason a dose of Bezoar is principally necessary. — Because it is the venome in his blood wch kill men in these malignant feavers.

Likewise when in a pestilentiall feaver, there are red pimples bud out in the face or body (wch pimples the Spaniards call Tavardete) the Peruvian Bezoar stone hath ye greatest virtue to abate such pimples wch are frequent in pestilentiall diseases. —

I have spent (saith ye same Author) in such feavers all my Bezoar which I had by me with extraordinary success, wch many times even to a miracle good.

Acosta writes that the best & most approved Bezoar wch is freest from being counterfited or adulterated is yt wch is hollow in ye middle.

I (says my Author) every day use Bezoar with a happy success. And amongst the rest I used it one time to a man who was even at death's door, & by one dose of Bezoar containing eleven grains I with Gods blessing restored him to life again. —

In a malignant feavor after the third day it is dangerous to prescribe Diaphoreticks or sudorifical medicines to cause them to sweat, & especially if there be a great pain in the head, accompanyed with a delirium or madnesse; when the patient lost his sense.

The reason is this, for then the heart instead of sending out the poise noxious venome by sweating, will be more apt & prone to convey that poison into the Arteries, wch is the more easy & open passage for it, & thence it will flow into the brain, when will procure an intollerable pain in ye head & death it self.

You must not forget to use vesicatory or blistering playsters, which to be made after this manner.

℞ Cantharides or Spanish flys, Mustard seed, & yest of each an equal quantity, mix these together wth some of the sharpest vinegar into the forme of a playster.

This playster may be applyed to ye wrists of ye patient, or to his legge or to ye inward part of his thighs.

These playsters are to lye on ten or twelve houres & then the blisters to be clipped off; & to be dressed with Joy leaves or healing playsters every morning & afternoon afterwards untill the place be healed again.

But if they should dry up again, & if the blistered place should be healed within two or three dayes, then it is a signe, yt the patient will soon loose his senses, grow raging, & yt death is near at hand. And in this case you must take some young pidgeons & cut them down in the middle of their back & applye them immediately to ye soles of the feet. & every sixth or every fift houre, to apply new pidgeons after the same manner. & this is to be repeated six or seven times together or oftner as need shall require.

the use of pidgeons thy repeated hath often provid successfull.

Hartshorn is of singular use, for it is not onely a good Cardiac, to comfort the heart but a good sudorific to provoke sweat, & may be used with great safety.

In the beginning of a malignant feaver, if the urine be very red, & if the patient hath strenght & if there be no eruptions of blood any other way, then a vein is to be opened. But in women you must first consider whither their monthly termes do at that time flow, or whither the time of an concubitu by the menstruall fluxes be nere, & in these cases not to bleed.

A Decoction of Tamerinds is an excellent medicine to assuage the malignity, & to subdue the bile.

Make a drinke of wound herbs & let ye patient drinke of three time a day at least. –

If a fistula be not ripe, ripen it wt pultis & then follow the cure of it.

Search out ye course & then follow it to ye very frat if it be possible, & lay boggis of wound herbs all a long, made of very thinni Cloath, yt the vir-tud of the herbs may the better penitrate.

Every dressing put into the hold the powder of fini loaf sugar, & as it melts & runs in put in more, untill a pritty quantity be received, wch will cleanse & keep it open.

The orifice of a fistula must never be stopped or covered yt ye corrupt matter may flow out continually.

131. Chaps or clefts in ye hands or lips or ye like.

The yelho of an Eggr bratin up & mixed with pouder of Mastick will heal all ye chaps of ye lips, hands, arms or any other parts wch are subject to thy trouble.

133. The Whites or a kind of flux in women.

A playster applyed to ye loins

Mint is very much commended by Dodo-
-ney many have been cured by the use
of it alone.

Y the white of an Egge, three spoonfully
of red rose water, let them be well
beaten up together. Let the patient
take this fasting & continue the use
of it nine days together.

Y seeds of lettice steeped in water in
wch some red hot steel hath been quen-
-ched, mix this wth powder of Ivory &
let it be taken for use.

A Boile or Carbuncle.

To ripen a boyle the com on Remedy is the playsber called Diachylon with ye gumes.

Let some line seeds be bruisd in a mortar & pressed out, so yt ye oyle be squeezed from them, then take of ye line seed so pressed wt out any oyle in them, & mix them wth butter & fat Ale. Let this be applyed, it is a medicine much approved of by experiment.

Or you may make it of the flower of line seeds mixed wth fat ale.

If a bone be gangrened, ye Chirurgion must first scrape it, & then lay powder of orris upon it. This will above all other things preserve the bone from putrifying.

The corrosion or eating of ye gumes.

℞ Ginger, burnt Alume, Honey of Roses mixed together, let ye gumes be rubbid wth some of it very hard twice or thrice a day.

The swelling & fullnesse of the Gumes.

If the sharpest vineger of wine, burnt Alume, & Plantane water, mix these together, & let the gumes be washed & rubbed wth some of it every morning. Let a cloath be dipped in it, & so let the Gumes be rubbed with that cloath.

Of the seeds of Milin solis, or millet a drame & halfe, Petrarch halfe a drammd, white Ambar two scrupldes, Mix these with the juice of plantane or of lettice, especially if the reins be too hot. This an approved Remedy.

141. The Virulent Running of the Reins in ye french-pox.

Y the powder of mirrh, Ambar, best Bole Armeniac, the seed of Agnus Castus & ye like to be used.

Y Gume Arabac, Gum Dragon, Bole Armeniac, mummy, the seeds of Agnus Castus & Amber, to be used in powder.

Or let ye forenamed powder be taken in ye quantity of a drame for a dose in conserve of Roses, or let it be made into pills with some liquor proper for that distemper.

Y the shells of Eggs, let them be calcined white, then powder them & mixt them with Cyprian turpintine untill they come to good consistency wch will be when you can take the mixture in yor fingers wout having any of the Turpintine cleave to it. Let a drame of these pills be taken every morning in 7 or 8 pills for above a week together.

But let him take this draught before he takes his pills —

Let some Venice turpintine, the yelks of an Eggs & plantane water be mixed together, & taken every morning.

first purge — then use Turpintine pills

When the seed flowes out in the night occasioned by obscene dreams & fancyes.

The cause of this being ye too great quantity of seed, the cure must be by contrary medicines, wch are such medicine as stop ye running of ye reines, To wch may be added syrup of the flowes of water Lilyes.

The pose in the nose.

The seed of the herb called Nigella Romana or pepper wort, bound in a cloath & held often to ye nostrils instead of a nosegay to smelle upon will much stop ye pose. Dodoneus.

When the sense of tast is lost or diminished

There is nothing yt can be more conveniently administred, than if the sick party should before supper take a little Radish root & salt it; & chew it in his mouth & when he hath chewed all ye juice out of it, let him spit out the drygis, & afterwards wash his mouth wth wine.

of Plantane water, Scabious water, flower of Red Roses dryed mix them, boyl them together, then strein them, & adde syrup of mulberryes, terra sigillata, let this be for a gargarisme.

Fourthly saythe, yt this will miraculously cure all paines in the throat, open the narrownesse of the breast, & prevent the suffocacion of Catarrhs.

A harsh voice in the throat.

If the seed of Quince two drams two ounces of Rose water & as much plantane water. let the seeds be infused & after 2 or 3 hours, let ye mucilage be pressed out; of wch let him take halfe a spoonfull every hour or oftner.

In whatsoever part of the body so ever there is an immoderate flux of blood; whither by cuttings or any other occasion, you may use this astringent powder.

℞ Gume Arabac & Gume Dragon, ffrankinsense, Corabis, Lapis Hæmatites, Dragons blood, & Bole Armeniac of each as much as you please in a fine powder, let it be sprinkled upon ye part & let some playster be layd to hoop it on & to hoop ye part from further injury.

Bleeding from the Bitings 150
of leaches

To stanch the bleeding wch is
occasioned by the sucking of lea-
-ches, Galen used meal wth cumin
seeds mixed togethr & layd upon
the part, & afterwards a woollen
cloath dipped in oyle layd over it.

You may for ye same purpose
use a cloath dipped in vinegr.

Garlick is a principle medicine.

Galls burnt & then quinched in
white wine or vinegr & applyed
are good.

A sponge dipped in meltid pitch
then burnt & poudered is like-
-wise good.

The soot wch is upon a frying
pan & some tinder wth & white
of an egge mixed together is
frequently used.

Claudinus sayth, yt he used when
nothing would dor, oyle of Brim-
-stone with Honey — or oyle of
vitriol with ye juice of porret.
Or ye juice of porret when a cloath
is dipped in it, which hath been
first dipped in some ordinary
writing Inke.

Take opium, saffron, & castor of each an equal quantity, mix them wth honey, oyle of violets & white wax, & make a suppo-sitory of them. Let it be put up. but let it be done wth great carefullness, & it will be a most safe Remedy. Sennerty.

Take moth-mullein & violet leaves, boyl them to a Cataplasme in milke, after adde a little oyl of Roses, some saffron. And let the part be anointed wth some of it warme.

Take the root of ye herb Doggs-tounge, let it be roasted in ye ashes; let it be put up into the seat & remain there. And it will afford ease in a nights time. Yea Verdorsius saythe, yt he hath re-stored many thereby, who have been in a deplorable condition.

If this will not cure the Emrods but if they still grow more & more violent, let a suppository be made of Goats-grease & opium & let it be put up. when the pain is abated foment the parts wth a fomentation of such herbs as will dissolve pain.

Dodonaus commends a decoction of Vervin to foment with; or oyle made of ye flowers of vervin.

Alexis commends a Cataplasme made of ye leaves of Elder.

Others commend ye roots of Celi-dine or swallow wort.

Boyle yarrow in water growell & give it to women especially in childbed, yt are troubled with the inward Emrods. This is the receipt of Mrs Burk: —

153

155. The Emrods, when they flow too much.

Let a linnen cloath be dipped in the gelly or spermi of froggs, let it be dryed, burnt to ashes & pondered, & applyed. It is an eminent Remedy.

A suffumigation or fomentation of Moth mullein, is by Bardorsius comended as an excellent Remedy to stop & exceeding flowings of the Emrods.

Herrinus saypt, yt when all other medicines had fayled, he made use of burnt vitriol & found good success. But I would advise any to be very cautious in trying of it.

In many cases it is dangerous to stop the Emrods.

157. When the Emrods are too much suppressed.

An onyon roasted in ye Ashes & applyed is an approved remedy.

Note yt those things wch are proper to suppress the menstruale termes in women or to provoke them, when needs require, are oftentime good to suppresse or provoke the Emrods.

Sometimes it is good to begin with vomiting; if the disease arise from the stomach but if it arisetk from the liver, then use a purge of Aloes & to drink syrup of wormwood. But if the liver be inclined to heat Aloes & wormwood will be prejudicial to it.

The stomach all for must be comforted & strengthned wth some moderate Electuary proper for that ponder, or with the ponder wch is usually called ye stomach ponder.

 The Ringworm or Pettor

This disease is when a great many pimples break out together in ye face or hands or any other part. Some times they are crusted over wth a scabb, but many times they are full of matter & remain without any such crust upon them. They are very easily to be cured. The great difficulty is how to cure them, so as they shall not frequently re-turn again & again, wch this distemper is very apt for to do.

Some comend ye decoction & juice of Broom, but I never made experiment of it.

Others comend an oyntment made of fresh butter & ye juice of the Herb called Androsæmum mixed together.

Others the juice of Houseleeke & Hoggesgrease mixed together, to anoint the part withall.

163. Hydrocephalæa, or the disease in the head, when there is a watery humor between the skull & ye skin.

Amatus Lusitanus a phisitian of great Note in portugal writes in ye 69 cure of his first century, yt he cured a child wch was troubled with this disease of a watery humor between the skin & ye skulle in ye head, within three dayes time wth this following Medicine:

℞ Roman wormwood, Camemil & Melilote in pouder each ℥ij, fresh butter oylo of Camamil each four ounces, a little wax. Let there be an unguent made of these.

The same Author comends, & saythe yt he hathe often provid this following remedy—

℞ Honey clarifyed halfe a pint Comon salt halfe an ounce, pouder of origanum three ounces, mixe thise together, & anoint the head w some of it warm.

165 An over-vehement purging.

℞ Theriaca Andromachi ysᵗ is old
Halfe a drame & aquæ theriecalis
halfe an ounce & cinamon water
an ounce. Mix them together.
Let this be given the patient.
But if this doth not help, let him
be bathed with warm water.

Theriaca Andromachi eyther by
it selfe alone or mixed with so
much diascordium, as may move
the patient to sweat much, will
cure this disease.

Quercitanus hath by experience of-
-ten proved, yt this following medicine
will perfectly cure the yellow jaundice.
Y the dung of a goose gathered in ye
spring & dryed & poudered, & given in
a draught of white wine to ℥j or to
half a drame onely, & it will be
effectuall in this disease.

When the disease is going off, Do-
-donæus comends the Decoction of
Bastard Agrimony. —

A drame or four scruples of curcuma
boyled in some proper liquor & given
for 8 days together will do much to-
-wards ye cure of this disease.

Actius, dodonæus, Sennertus & others
comend the use of poudered wormes
to given for this disease.

The seed of Marigold alone by them-
-selves or taken wth their flowers will con-
-duce much & have been approved of by
daily experience. —

Take ye leaves & roots of strawberry,
& boyle them in broath, & let it be ta-
-ken fasting every morning instead of
a breakfast, & let the use of it be
continued for several days together.

Mizaldus writes that the above named
experiment was found out by a monke
& kept for a long time as a great secret
by wch the monks of monke grew so famous
for the cure of this disease, yt he
gained incredible riches by it —

This Sennertus allso comends.

Water in wch the seed of ye Herb Mer-
-curialis hath been boyled is ye best
remedy for this disease. Dodonæus

169. The black jaundice.

171. The obstruction of ye Liver.

A Decoction of Harts tonny, liver-wort, Agrimony & Cichory is very usefull.

 The schirrus or hard swelling of the liver.

Oyle of Rue mixed wth Linseed oyle hath a singular virtue to cure this disease of ye liver, if the part be anointed with some of it

℞ Conserve of ye flowers of Elder half an ounce, Amoniacum melted half a scruple. Let this be mixed wth sugar into a bolus.

You may encrease the quantity of Amoniacum at pleasure

This comends above all things Amoniacum & Mastich made into pills, & to be taken seaven doses of them, every other morning fasting successively.

You must begin wth bleeding; & if once bleeding will not serve the turn, you must repeat again in that quantity, as the strength of the patient will bear it.

An hour after bleeding, let the patient take some juice of Cichory & let him take the like potion several times afterward.

If the patient be bound in his body, use an Emollient Clyster before you give of the above named juice. For you must never prescribe a glyster after the taking of ye juice but allways before it.

If a hiccough happens upon the inflamation of ye liver as it often does then give ye patient two or three grains of Musk in a preserved cherry.

Let the juice of Endive, Cichory, Roses & lettice for a fomentation

To eat moderatly oranges and limons is good.

The juice of houseleek or of semi-green taken alone by it selfe is good.

Or let some posset drinke be made of ye sd juice boyled in milke, & when it curdles, let the curd be taken away, & let the clear of it be used.

Gely of Hartshorn is good

To purge with Rubarb & wth a Decoction of senna or wth syrup of Roses is a very proper purge

To anoint ye liver wth an oyntment made of Ceratu santalinum, & oyle of Roses is good.

Or to anoint it wth an oyntment made of Ceratum santalinu, oyle of wormwood, & a little bees wax is good

Let this anointing be twice every day —

Cooling Juleps must be used according to ye needs of the patients.

To boyle in his broth such herbs are proper for his disease is very helpfull towards a cure. as sparagrass, rusey Agrimony & ye like

177. The weakniss of the Liver.

The leaves of Spitch tree have a peculier faculty to cure the liver, if a drame of them be taken in water.

Pliny.

The species, called Diatrion sabkalon, taken for several days together is very profitable.

179. When the Liver is indisposed by reason of too great heat.

Take a gentle cooling purge & if the distemper doth not abate within 2 or 3 dayes, then bleed from ye right arme in ye Liver-vein to seaven ounces.

Diet is to be fresh meat, bread & butter, pottage made wth cool & opening herbs, as for examples, with Hartstoung Endive bloodwort, violet leaves & sorrel.

Drinke small Beer & fresh & now & then a cup of Gravis white wine.

181. Liver grown.

183. ~~The Chalice~~

185 The Wolfe or cancer in the breast

The receipt of Heurnius by wch he curid the cancer in ye brest, in the nose & in other parts.

4 led three drams, crude Mercury ℥ijs, mix them together upon the fire & turne them to pouder (for it is the Nature of quick silver to burne all metals into pouder) then adde oynt-ment of buty six drams, the yelke of one egge, Turpintine of rosin two drams make these up into the forme of a plaister

Alume = water, & sublimate-water is very good. Fernelius

P. Low in his booke of Chirurgery writes yt he did preserve a man of ten years of age, by applying a cloath wet in ye urines of a maid about six or seaven years of Age, to ye pap.

 The swelling of the Breasts

Bastard Dittany is commended by Do-
-donaeus above all herbs for the cure
of this disease.

Pliny in ye 27 booke of his natural
history describe the use of it thus—

Take some of this bastard-dittanny,
fresh gathered & stepp it in white
wine & foment the breasts with it.
Or Let some of it be ground to pouder
& mixed up with honey, & let the
breasts be anointed with some of it.

When the breasts are flaccid or lank.

Ivy bruised & applyed to ye breasts will correct this flaccidnesse of them

Allso let a woman often wash or anoint her breasts with ye juice of Chichory & it will soon make them grow more solid & stif. Mizaldy.

when there is too great plenty
of milk in ye breasts.

If you would wholly deminish
or cause yt a woman's breast
should have no milk at all,
then apply this medicine
wch follows

℞ Wax, butter & Aqua
Vitæ, mix them together.

The comon medicine &
wch is approved of by Mrs Jane,
is a plaister of Diachylon
simplex without ye gums.

Menth is ye best herb, if it
be made into a Cataplasme
& applyed to ye breasts; Or
take the juice of it & mix
it with bees wax; This
will dryd up the milk wtout
any danger. for it will not
onely cause the breasts to
subside & grow lower but
it will allsor, keep the milke
from coagulating.

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199. To encrease milke in the breasts.

Let her drinke every day a draught of Ale, or take some possit made wth it & it will much encrease milke in ye breasts.

Wash the face or part affected with some hares blood, whilst it is warme flowing from ye hare.

Oyle of Tartar cleanseth the face of all spots whatsoever, which doe deforme it. Levin. Lemn.

The bran of fenugreek seeds with Brimstone & salt peter mixed together will cleanse ye sd spots in ye

193. Chapps in ye nibbles of ye breasts

¶ The yolke of two egge, half an ounce of bees wax, oyle of Roses, and oyntment & rosewater, as much as will serve to mix them together; let them be dissolved together over a gentle fire, afterwards spread some of it upon a linnen cloath & apply it. Alexis.

Many have been freed from this disease by onely washing themselves with water distilled from strawberys.

Fernel.

The drye scabb.

Cut the hair off. &

If the disease be violent, anoint the head with such oyntment, as will exasperate & bite the skin. mix some Castor with your oyntment & give the patient some Castor to drink. This is to be done especially an hour before the fit comes. For this will thin the humor, & warm the body when it is allmost dead through want of Natural heat; & it does not onely administer heat; but hath a peculier quality to comfort the head against this disease.

Shenkius commends two scruples of castor & a scruple of scammony to be given unto the patient.

Onely Calaminth boyled in white wine is comended by Dodoneus & others.

Mizaldus saythe yt this following experiment hath bene approved of by frequent good success

℞ the marrow of a Hart, two or three drams according to age & body of the patient, let it be bound up in a clean & a thin linnen rag & let it be put up into ye private parts; & this will open the menstrual flowings, & cause them to flow in a convinient measure, although they have bene long stopp'd

But this must be done after the body of the patient hathe bene rightly prepared by purging & at such time, as ye monthly courses are ready to flow naturally of themselves. There must be a string tyed to the knot, yt so it may be drawn back, as occasion requires.

℞ a handfull of the inward bark of a branch from a cherry tree, steep it in wine & drink it. Do this every day for a weeke.—

When all remedyes fayl, let the patient bleed with leeches from the veines about ye privities, & it will prove a cure.

201 The Spleen. The hard swelling of it

A Decoction of ye Herb Eupatoriu is comended by Raphalanguius a vert powerfull medicine. - -

203. When the spleen is of a cold distemper.

℞ the roots of peony, Maydenhair, thime, Rue, Hyssop &c & like Red madder roots of these are equalle quantity let those be boyled in two Quarts of white wine till halfe of it be wasted & then let it be used.

white wine in wch some of the gra-
-ter kind of centuary; if this be used
it will in a wonderfull manner per-
-forme the cure.

In the time of extremity give
this following Remedy

℞ two grains of Camphore, melt
it in two spoonfulls of Rose water &
two spoonfully of vinegar & let the
party drink it luke warme.

Imediately at ye very biginning open a vein in ye left arme. Let the vein in ye foot be opened, yt so it may draw the humors down ward, especially if it proceeds from stopping the flux of the Hæmarrhoid veins in men or women; or from ye stopping of the monthly termis in women.

You may if it be convenient allso draw blood from ye Hæmarrhoid veins.

Afterwards apply some cooling & restringent medicine outwardly to the spleen, but let it not be too cooling nor too restringent, least it causeth a worse inconvenience.

You may apply most of those things wch are good in the inflamnation of the liver.

109. The flux of the belly.

This disease is by Dodoneus defined to be, when the meat & drinke passeth thro̅ the stomach without staying there till it be digested. It differeth from the Diarrhœa or loosenesse: Because in a loosenesse there is a flux of ill humors. The Cause of this disease is the exceeding weaknesse of the stomach, through which meanes those things which are takin in, passe out crude & indigested.

If this disease proceeds from crudity or rawnesse of ye stomach, then to cure it, use ye following pills.

℞ Pil: of Aloes Socotrin: from ℥ss to a drame for one close. And let these be repeated three or four times as the weaknesse of the stomach shall require.

Use wormwood bier or let wormwood be takin any way, & it is very comfortable to the stomach:

If the liver be cold then the above sayd pills of Aloes are exceeding profitable. But where ye liver is moderately hot or of a temperate nature, you must use Aloes very sparingly: for as Aloes is the life of a hot stomach; so if it be takin frequently it is hurtfull to ye liver if is hot tho̅ but in a moderate degree.

You may allso use Electuary made of such things as followeth

℞ Electuary of Galanga, ginger, nutmeggs, Anis seed seed, Coriander seeds, Lignum sassafras, Candyd citron peel, Candyd myrobalans, Red Roses dryed, Peper, cubebs, cloves, cinamon, yellow sanders, Eli campane root &c, & like.

Wormwood bier is good to be drunk, but all other liquors are to be used very sparingly.

New layd Eggs are gratefull.

Outwardly apply some strengthening plaister for the stomach.

If this disease proceeds from other causes, then crudity or rawnesse of the stomach, as many times it doth then use such medicines as are proper to remove the sayd causes.

VI. The dryness of the mouth & the roughness of the tounge.

℞ the whitest saltpeter crude halfe an ounce Camphor halfe a drame, sugar of violets ℥ij. let these be made into a sponder for use to be often licked. The Camphor may be added or omitted according to the condition of the patient.

℞ of crude salt peter, ye is ye whitest, halfe an ounce: Conserve of Borage flowers & of sorrel, or wood sorrel, or Barberyes ℥ss. Adde syrup of vinegar or Rose water, as much as you judge convenient.

Semigum held in the mouth is allways usefull.

℞ a handfull of the leaves of Mallows, halfe an ounce of licorry bruised, Raysins that are clean as much as is sufficient, let these all boyle in a pint of water. This is exceeding usefull to moysten the Jawes & to abate thirst & ye dryness of the mouth.

Of sower & unripe grapes there is made a confection with Suger, wch is very prevalent to quinch the thirst, & profitable to be given in feavers.

Horsleeke or Sengreen held in the mouth is admirable to abate thirst.

Porselane allso is excellent for thirst.

The method of curing this disease must begin wth purging.

Next such medicines will be requisite as will cause a flux of ye vitiated humors as about a scruple of Mercurius dulcis.

But if this flux should be of its own accord, then use no mercurius dulcis for fear of a superflux.

If there be too great a flux, then prescribe this wch follows

Take plantane water & rose water of each ℥j, Add if you please some barley water, Mix this with some honey of roses & the patients mouth be often washed with it by way of a gargle.

Then use a julep of barley water & Diacodium & syrup of violet mixed together:

Use for ordinary drink, posset sweetned wth syrup of poppies two ounces & syrup of violets an ounce.

Drying Decoctions are well known to be made of China, Sarzaparilla, & Guaiacum & the like.

An Ointment which hath done many wonderfull cures is made thus

℞ prepared Mercury six ounces: Mercury sublimate half a drachm: Hoggis grease ℔ to mix these together.

Let some playster appropriated to that use be applyed.

Instead of such a specifick playster, upon letters wch I received from my Brother, I used for two or three years wth exceeding good success this following playster.

℞ playster of Diapalma an ounce & half; Mastich half an ounce mix these together. Or

℞ Playster of Diapalma an ounce Mastich & flos unguentorum of each three drams: mix them: Or thus:

℞ playster of Diapalma six drams: mastich, flos unguentorum, & the playster called Emplastrum ad Herniam of each three drams. Mix this together. Or

℞ playster of Diapalma an ounce, & the playster called Emplastrum Cæsaris two ounces. mix them together

℞ oyle of olives & juice of limons of each an ounce. mix them together. this is very much approved of to kill & worms in infants & to expell them out. Quere:

Viverius sayth, ye he hath tryed raw Hartshorne given to children wt good success.

The juice of Sengreen taken in wine kills the wormes.

Scordium & Dittanny taken by themselves or with a drame of this following powder is very usefull. ℞ Rubarb- Hartshorne & wormseed of each two drams.

There is nothing more prevalent to cure wormes, then to take ye powder of wormes dryed between two hot tyles, & give some of it to little children yt are troubled wth thy disease.

Many commend crudo Mercury to be given children, the dose from a scruple & upward sometimes to two drammes or more. Primrosius.

Pryc herb grasse & ye tops of unset leeks wth English Honey & apply it to the Navel.

A playster of aloes & juice of wormwood applyed to ye navel:

If there be a feaver, make a Cataplasme for ye Navel &c

219. The strange longing of women with child, called pica or Malacia.

The best remedy to cure this is a draught of wormwood bier with syrup of crabbs or sour apples.

Mercurialis comend this following Medicine as of singuler advantage;

℞ half a scruple of mustard seed: half a drame of the bones of pidgeon calcined & poudered, two scruples of purslane seeds, two ounces of the juice of Quinces, three ounces of the whitest sugar. mixe those together over a gentle fire.

221. Blemishes incident to the hands.

To make the hands exceeding white, wash them in sharp vineger, in wch the crume of a white loaf & some alume hath been steeped a whole day together.

If hands be washed in ye juice of limon wth a little salt, & then let it dry on: it will cure all Blemishes & spots, smooth all wrinkles, soften ye skin & make it looke white.

Mizaldus comends this wch followeth — Take of ye Decoction of comon Mallows & Marshmallowes & wash yr hands wt it, & it will make ye hands looke white, free from spots, wrinkles or any any roughnesse. But above all, if you wash wt fænugreeke & line seed, wch are of an oyly substance, it will cure all blemishes in ye hands. —

He also comends this wch follows — Let some fænugreek seeds or line seeds be pressed, so yt the oyle be squeezed out of it, then take take a peice of ye dregges or cake of it & ~~make~~ steep it with some Aqua calistis & it hath an admirable virtue, not onely to cure all blemishes of the hands, but also to make ye skin exceeding smooth.

He also comends this.

The juice of limon mixed with salt affords an excellent water to this purpose.

223. The excessive flowing of the termes.

4 Seeds of flixa wort or Laskworth give them in a convenient liquor.

A strengthening playster to the loynes.

Bloody Urine

The best remedy against pissing of blood is this

℞ the juice of Yarrow & plantane each ℥j. Philonium Persicorum ℥s. Mixe them together.

Against ye clooders of blood or pissing of blood wch is caused by the voiding of a stone or gravel, Heurnius commends this as ye best Medicine.

Let glasse be burnt twenty times together in ye fire, & when it is taken out let it be quenched in Turpintine & let this be administred.

Take two spoonfully of the fine powder of a pumice stone, let it be tyed up in a ragge & steeped in a pint of white wine: & let this be drunke for several days together.

Against clodders of blood wch comes away by urine, use this following remedy

℞ Red madder roots the seeds of Nasturtium or garden cresses, & Sperma Ceti with Mumni. Let these be made into a powder. Heurnius

In foul urine, Take as that wch is most profitable, Assismilke, The Emulsion of Sem: Psillij, & of poppy seeds, & of the four sorts of cold seeds. Heurnij.

Semen Psillij is the seed of fleabane or fleawort.

227. The bleeding at ye nose.

Rub the hinder part of ye neck wth salt & it will be a present Remedy.

The disease in ye Nose called
Noli me tangere.

The roots of ye herb called Clivis
fest or wake robbin, juiced, & the
juice applyed. Or the leaves of the
same herb burnt & applyed. —
Unguentum Diapompholigos is by
Woodale accompt the best ayntment
for this disease.

119. The wounds of the Nervis.
& the cutting of them.

¶ A Cataplasmo made of the roots of daffidil, of swinegrasse or knot-grass or St innocents herbs: or the horsetayl, shavegrasse or Catstayle, & the like applyd thereto to ye Nervis yt are wounded.

Rondel: says yt he cured nervis yt had been cut a pieces or wounded with ye root of daffidil; & the same did Galine who allsoe cured divers wounds with it.

I have often advised ye Chirurgions & yt with good successe in this case to use the oyle drawn out of ye seed of St John's worts, in wch the flowers of the same herb had been steeped.

The Convulsion of the Nervs

When there happeny a Convulsion of any of the nervs occasioned by any bruise, or wounds, then use the oyle drawn out of ye seed of St John's wort, in wch some of ye flowers of the same Herb, hath been steeped. Harrison..

The hardness of ye nervs. 230

When the nervs are hard or stiff, anoint them wth this oyntment.

℞ oyntment of Marsh mallowy oyle of worms & of ye flowers of St John's wort of each an ounce & halfe, saffron two scruples. Mixe them together.

Some adde to this venice turpintine, but I am of opinion, yt then it is not enough emollient.

131. A watery swelling in any part of the body.

It is observed of a certaine mayde, that from her very hips all ye way down to her very toes, thro all her thighs & leggs, she had ~~had~~ a watery swelling, wch was exceeding great & in all places of the same bigganesse, insomuch yt shee could neither stand nor goe: She was carried in her chair to a poor woman & was imediately cured wth this remedy alone.

Take turnips as many as you can buy for a groat, & a pound of fresh butter: let them boyle in a kittle full of water. Then let a Cataplasme be made of the turnips, & mix upon it an ounce of pepper. & let it be spread upon a cloath, & apply it to the part that is affected.

The inflamation of the wesand pipe.

If there arise an inflamation from any bone yt hath been stuck in ye wesand pipe, then hold in ye mouth this following Decoction, & let it be frequently repeated —

4 of ye roots of Marshmallows, the leaves of the same, figgs, seeds of fenugreek, linseeds, licoras, raysins, the leaves of scabious, & if you adde ye root of Lylys it will be much the stronger. Boyle a Decoction; & some of it is to be held frequently in ye mouth.

233. Ulcers of the mouth.

Monsear boyled in wine & applyed cures the inflamation of the mouth:

The Decoction of ye herb fivefinger is comended in this disease

A lotion made wth Alume Honey and water & some herbes appropriate, if they may be had, is a common Medicine.

Woodall.

The cancer of the mouth:

The best remedy to cure the cancering mouth is this —

℞ of ye water of woodbine, or Honey-suckle, of Carduus Benedictus, of Plantane each two ounces, Honey of Roses, Syrup of Mulberryes, Dianucu, each an ounce, Burnt Alume, & white vitriol each a drame: Sal Armoniae a scruple or halfe a drame, let this be for a gargarisme.

℞ Rose water & plantain water each un ounce. water of pearl barley six ounces Honey of Roses two ounces. Mixe them.

First open w vein. —

When a bone is out of joynt.
or streined.

If the part affect be tomin^ted with a Decoction of wormwood, or if bruised wormwood be applyed to it, it will be the most powerfull remedy.

This I have oftin tryed wth wonderfull successe.

When the bone yt was out of joynt is set again, then applye ye follow with.

Take oyntment of Marshmallows & playster of Bayberrys, ye muchay yu please of each: let this be used thrice a day by anointing ye part with it by little & little. let it be used all wayes warme. Afterwards take the whites of two Eggs, Oyle of Olives two spoonfulls, comon salt one gugil; As much of the sharpest vinegar of whitewine, as all the fornamed ingridients are in quantity; mixe them, set them over the fire, stir them with a spatula, untill they are warme then let a cloath be dipped in this medicine & wound round about the part; & then bound down very strong. This is to be done twise or thrice a day at the beginning & afterward but once a day; & it will appease all pain, & set ye bone wth as much firmenesse as ever it was before.

To wound with fractures is basilicon applyed:

If in a fracture eyther by reason of heat or other distimperature of any medicine, or by any itching humor, An Excoriation or heat appears, apply next the greived part for one drighing Unguentum Tripharmacon spred in paper & the other usual Medicine thereon, & it will be well taking time.

A Restrictive

℞ Bolo ℥iij. Alume frankinsense of each half an ounce, the roots of comfry two drams, let all these be powdered, & mixed up with two Eggs, both ye yelkes & whites, & as much white wine vineger as will serve to make it into a Cataplasme.

Woodall. To the above named receipt adde Lapis Tabulosus An ounce & halfe; concerning ye lapis Tabulosus Woodal writes thus.

It is a medicine found out in the Archduke of Brandenburgh his County being in substance like Chalke, in forme like a bone; some peices like ribbes, others like legges & armes &c. I know (sayth Woodall) this Medicine to excell many others in healing fractures, both outwardly applyed in Cataplesme, & inwardly taken dayly the quantity of a drame in pouder in wine or beer: the patient fasting for 2 houres after it: The German Chyrurgians prescribe it to be dayly taken for 24 dayes together, if need be:

A Lixivium.

Take fresh water made seething hot, & put ashes into it, till it be slippery, adding ye herbs of St John's wort, wormwood & centary, & Rosemary, sage, Camomil & Melilote flowes or some of these as they may be had: lupines all sorts, but if herbs cannot be had, adde good store of salt: when it is cleared & not before & it will be of good force, tho neither herbs nor lupines be in it: ~~for~~ Yet cloaths herein wring them out hard & apply them hot & smooth.

237. A white flaw in the fingers.

The most certain & approved of remedy is this, Take a worme & bind it to ye part affected, & keep it so bound, til it dyes.

A peice of squill wth a some white bread & vineger mixed into a Cataplasme will cure this. Dodonaus.

If you put ye finger into ye urine, it is a present remedy.

If you put your finger into Rhenish wine & treacle it will be a present cure.

A Whitlove:

A Cataplasme of Honey, the yelko of an Egge, & ye bran of wheat mixed is an approved remedy.

Oyle of Guiaicum is comended by Johnstonus.

A Cataplasme of the bran of Linseed, & Ale mixed together will performe ye cure.

Ye Euphorbium & white Hellebore of each one dramme: Perithrum & spike nard of each one ounce, long pepper ginger & Calamus Aromaticus of each half an ounce. Stavisacre six drams let these be poudered, & the pour upon them of the best Aqua vitæ three pints, let them stand infusing four & twenty hours, & then let them be distilled in Balneo Mariæ.

Ye oyle of Turpintine & unguentum Artigon of each twelve ounces pirithrum, castor, Spiknard, Calamus Aromaticus of each an ounce, Stoechas & Lavender each an ounce & half: long pepper half an ounce: let the Calamus Aromaticus be sliced & let the rest of the Ingredients be bruised in a mortar, let them be mixed with the above sayd oyle & oyntment & put into a glasse: let this glasse be set four & twenty hours together in a pot of boyling water, let it be kept for use without straining of it.

The unguentum Artigon is to be made thus

Ye the leaves of sage, rue, marjorane, penroyall each two handfulls. Sotherwood & minth each three handfulls, the young leaves of Bay four handfulls.

Let the Marjorane & minth be cut small, let the rest of the herbs be bruised. pour to them ripest oyle of Olives four pints, Oyle of bays & Spirit of wine of each two pints. let them stand in a warme place eight days together: let them be well shaken up every day. Afterwards boyle them in a double bessel for six or eight hours; adding toward the end (namely about half an houre before you take it off the fire) a pound & half of Goose grease of a Hart or Stagge: let it be strained whilst the oyle is warme, & then adde yellow wax twelve ounces: let it be melted down again in the same oyle & then

Hard labour in childbirth.

The seeds of Gramwell two drams, given in woman milke is commended by Dodonaus.

A pouder to help difficult birthes.

℞ dittanny of crete six drams, Cinamon & Calaminth each four drams. saffron two drams. mixe these & let a pouder be made of them. The dose to be given is one drame.

Heurnius sayth, that he being consulted in ye behalfe of many women who had very hard labours, he commanded that they should have an emollient Clyster put up, whereby their body being loosed to stool, they were alsoe speedily delivered. The glyster was made of emollient herbs, namely such as followes,

Make a Decoction of Marshmallows, Mallowes, Pellitory, Mothmullein, Camemile, Mugge wort, let them be strained, then adde sugar & oyle of sweet Almonds as much as is convenient, & about a drame of salt.

But in case the birth should not succeed according to desire, then it will be safe & helpfull to sneeze: for by sneezing, the midrift will press upon ye lower guts, & then will still press upon ye parts beneath them, whereby the womb will be pressed downward very forcibly. And

In order hereunto we advise the patient to snuffe up a little pepper & galangal into her nostrels; & sometimes we adde a little white hellibore: & in case of necessity, a little Euphorbium.

But before the sneezing pouder is given we administer this remedy, wch followes.

℞ Cinamon, red madder roots, Borax & saffron each halfe a scruple, mixed with some white wine & sugar.

After the child is born, if the afterbirth remaines behind, we usually give this abovenamed pouder, wch being taken, they are forthwith excluded: For feare of a flux of blood, it is not good to

wi fomentations at this time, to expell the afterbirth, but rather the remedy wch I have prescribed, wch will do ye cure safely. —

Take the seeds of Millet or herro about halfe a dramme, & mix it with woman's milke & give it to her in labour & it will be very helpfull. This sayth Dodonæus, easiths the birth speedily: The seeds of the lesser grumel are preferred before the seeds of the greater Grumwell, wch have not so much virtue in them.

Extract of saffron given in Sent wine or any other convenient liquor is a very helpfull remedy.

Dodonæus comends Lavender to be used in this case.

If the true stone, called Lapis Aetites, being found in ye nest of an Eagle be tyed tyed to ye upper part of the thigh in ye inside, it will cause easy birth, sayth Zemnicus.

℞ best cinamon halfe an ounce: English saffron four scruples: best Canary wine halfe a pint: let all these be well mixed together, then let them be strained: & let her take a fourth part of it once in six hours.

℞ Conserv: of Clovegilly flowers two ounces, Borax poudered extraordinarily fine eight scruples: Mixe them & let the patient take a fourth part of them once in six hours: let there be alway three hours distance between the taking of the abovenamed wine, & this Electuary. —

It hath been often experienced by my brother, that beside the aforesayd remedy, he hath given this following pouder wth good success.

℞ Borax & Saffron, both in very fine pouder, each two drammes: let this be for three doses.

It is an approved remedy to applyed this following bagge to ye belly: or rather let two bagges be made & applyed on both sides of the belly. The bagge can keep

Let Bran & camomil flowers be put into fine bagges & let them be warmed very hot in a frying pan & applyed

Pain in the stomach. 242

Penroyal is a proper remedy for this.

Swelling feet.

Ivy leaves bruised & worn under ye soles of the feet will abate & bring away all swellings of them.

A turnip boyled with pepper & butter & applyed is excellent for the same use.

A ley made of the Ashes of Oakewood; in wch wormood & St John's wort hath bin boyled and strained, with oun a swelling knee or foot.

A bath is very proper of wormwood, rue, sage, Camomile the leaves of Elder & Ivy. and afterwards the feet to be anointed wt unguentum Arigen.

The most comon remedy is to wear pindust in the socks.

Others have worn alumnd in their socks by wch they have bin freed from this trouble, wch had bren upon them for several years.

But the best method is first to purge w u such medicines as are against choler: then to rectify ye blood, by such medicines as are proper to the liver: Then every evening to bathe ye feet in plantane water & other distilled water. & to wear socks with Alume Brasil wood pouderd wt sanders, & ye like to be renewed every three or four days. —

245 The ulcer of ye yard.

Woodal commends Unguis Diapem-
-pholizos above all other oyntments.

The Excoriation of the Yard

A lotion compounded of vulnerary
herbs & boyled wth Alume & Honey
in water may be used as an injec-
-tion generally for griefs of the
yard, as well within the passage
as betwixt ye glans & prepuce
& in a gonorrhoea, If it prove
too tart, mixe with it plantin
water or fair water. first
the injection must be gentle,
& afterward fortified as occasion
requires.

Swellings with water or occasioned by wind.

℞ linseed beaten & boylid in milke to a pultis with some butter added thit & apply it.

℞ cowsdung one pound Cumin two ounces, Seeds of smallage, of parsley of carrets each three drams some honey & some Tent wine a little boylid for a cataplasme to be apply to ye pained part. This is for a swelling wth wind.

A Trembling in the limbs. 24.

In a trembling in ye limbs & when the nerbes are full of pain, then give no wine to the patient.

247. An inflamation of the lungs with shortnisse of breath.

The method of curing this disease must be this

first to bleed from a vein in ye arme to a convenient quantity.

Secondly to provoke sweating by a cordial draught

Thirdly to give a julep made of syrups of poppies & violets.

[ie 248]

A Turnips hot applyed cure ye Kibes saythe Pliny. And I have often experienced the same.

Let the Kibes be fomented wth some of ye same Decoction, wch I have often experienced to be good.

Kibes are healed wth a Turnip root bratten & applyed.

Let a turnip-root be cut hollow, & let the hollow place be filled wth Ceratum Rosaceum or wth Pomatum oyntment, then let it be layd in ye hot Embers so that the Ceratum Rosaceu or Pomatu be melted, & then applyed to ulcered Kibes & it will cure them. —

Diachylon Simplex without gums ye comended by Mesue

Playster of Meliloto is comended by Woodall as a great secret, wch he hath often experienced. —

The powder of a hare's skin is comended by Skinkin.

To foment wth warm milke in wch Rosemary, Bay berrys & ye lilie hath been boyled, is ye Receipt of Johnsonny.

Observe, that in the plague you must never open a vein, nor administer a purging medicine.

Let the pill of orange, or limon or citron be steeped in water, & there will be extracted an oyle from them, wch is both sudorifical & cardiacal; & is very proper in ye time of ye plague.

In the inflamation of the loggs, 4 the leaves of Mallows & plantane each a handfull. of wormwood & bran each halfe a handfull. Chamemil an ounce: Boyle them in five pints of water to three pints.

Above all let a vein be opened. And let the patient be vomited.

In the inflamation of the testicles

[illegible] lilies, Honey,
[illegible] eal in a

[illegible] tion of the
[illegible] their part of y[e]
[illegible] gs of wine

[illegible] lays wth rue an

[illegible] er a Cordiall
[illegible] rificat.

[illegible] lent wth a
[illegible] Chamemil &
[illegible] ho.

Observe, if in the plague you must never open a vein, nor administer a purging medicine.

Let the pill of orange, or limon or citron be steeped in water, & then will be extracted an oyle from them, wch is both cordiacal & cordiacal; & is very proy

An excellent remedy against the Plague

Take 3 pints of the best Muskadine wine, boyle in it a handfull of Rue, as much sage, till a point is wasted, then straine it & set it on the fire againe, and put to it Longpepper, ginger & nutmegs beat to powder, of all together an ounce, let it all boyl a little then take it of the fire, and add to it an ounce of Mithridate and two ounces of venice treacle and a quarter of a point of strong Angelica water & mixt it well together

If any one is infected with the plague let them take a spoonfull warm morning & evening. if not take but once or twice a week at most half a spoonfull at a time. It is not good only against the plague but also against the small pox, ~~mea~~ measles — sweating sickness and surfeit taking a spoonfull when you begin to be ill, for tis excellent to drive anything from the heart, wth the sick person first takes it he must ly in bed 2 or 3 hours & sweat and must after be kept very warme and drink only warme drink & Caudle and while he sweats must drink posset drink wth many good flowers boyled ~~in~~ it, but if not to be had take the leaves, well stopped in a bottle will keep half a year

In the inflamation of the loggs, & the leaves of Mallows & plantane each a handfull. of wormwood & bran each halfe a handfull. Chamemil an ounce: Boyle them in foure pints of water to three pints.

Above all let a vein be opened. And let the patient be vomited.

In the inflamation of the testicles apply the leaves of Lilyes, Honey, Henbane & wheat meal in a Cataplasme.

Against the inflamation of the testicles or of any other part of ye body, applye the driggs of wine either moyst or dryd

The young leaves of bays wch are good.

After bloodeing order a Cordiall draught wch is sudorifical.

Then foment the place wt a fomentation made of Chamemil & violet leaves & ye like.

251. The disease called Wildfire.

Anoint the part wth some juice of Rhue, vineger, cerusse, & oyle of Roses mixed together.

Take some Brimstone bind it in a knot, steep it in Vneger, & apply it to the gained part.

A small tumor comonly rising about the end of ye fingers, like a little trat red & extream painfull, shooting into ye armes & ye shoulders, & if not timely prevented, catch joynt after joint, & by extremity of pain somitimes kills.

The cure, 4 of ye grease of sheep two parts, Rosin one part, let these be melted together, & applyed after the manner of a pultis.

 The consumption of the lungs or the Phtisick.

Let the thighs of froggs be boyled in capons broath & let ye broath be drunk. Sinerty & Quercitanus.

Sugar of Rosis is so excellent a remedy, that Avicenna, Valiscus & Herculanus, three eminent Phisitians have cured many of the consumption of ye lungs by ye timely using of this Medicine, after they have been in a most deplorable Condition.

Quercitanus highly extolls syrup of ground Ivy wth flowers of Brimstone, but we must note yt this is not to be given except to those who are of a cold constitution.

To take tobacco is good for such.

Saffron confirms & strengthens ye heart, it cuts & digests the glutinous Phlegme, it frees the lungs from all obstruction. It hath been found by experience so beneficiall to those yt are consumptive, that when they have been scarce able to draw their breath's or to live a day, by the use of this they have come to breath freely, & have lived a long time after it. The dose is from half a scruple to a scruple in draught of Tint wine or ye like. Soyt you may give it in wine or mix it frankinsense & licoras powder, & let God have ye glory of the success, for it will be even wonderfull to a miracle.

Frankinsense it selfe is a friend to ye lungs, it restores, heals, cleanseth them. It strengthens the brain & stops ye flux of humors. The use of these are to be continued according to ye need of ye patient, sometimes for two or three months together.

Oyle of lilyes & Oyle of olives may be mixed with other pectoral oyntment to anoint the chest withall. Dodoneus.

Olibanum & frankinsense are principal remedyes to restore those yt are far gone.

A pectoral oyment for ye breast.

Syrup of Coltsfoot & of poppyes are proper in this disease.

As for pectoral syrups & ye like medicines wch are given inwardly they are well known, & varies according to ye respective temper of the patient, so therefore they need not to be set down.

℞ conserve of comfry or syrup of comfry, both wch are good to heal the lungs. Also boyle some comfry roots in your broths.

Hearnings gives this following recept to be taken when blood is spit from ye lungs,

℞ comfry roots, Lapis Hematitis, Henbane seed, poppy seed, Conserve of Roses boyle them in milke.

A scald head.

Let a ley be made & some Centuary boyled in it & it will cure a scald head.

Let Vinegar made of Rhenish wine two spoonfully be mixed wth a spoonfull of Rape oyle in ye manner of a poultis & let the head be anointed with some of it. let it be rubbed twise a day ~~after~~ at ye beginning & afterwards as oft as need shall require but once a day. At first it corrodes & eats the scabbs & putrifyed flesh & afterwards it heals ye wound bring cleansed.

Let the head be washed wth Sea water or with a decoction of wormwood & centuary, mixed wth ye childs own urine.

Let an oyntment be made of ye hoggs grease, the juice of wormwood, oyle of juniper berries, & Staphsacre.

℞ precipitated mercury mixed wth the white of an eggs into a convenient thickness, let this be spread upon the inside of a linnin rag & let it be worn four brew days together, this will kill all ye lice & preserve the child afterwards from the like trouble. but great heed must be taken in the applying of this, for it is a dangerous remedy.

The juice of Broom wth rape oyle or oyle of mustard is a safe remedy against lice in ye head. Mizaldus.

℞ the juice of Brome, mix it wth old oyle & aloes. This, sr Vigo, is an an infallible medicine.

Cocculus Indus mixed wth ye juice of Tobacco & hoggs grease into ye forme of a liniment will kill all ye lice, says Heurnius. I am affraid it will kill the child too, for it is a desperate poison.

Distilled water of lavender kills all ye lice cypher in ye body or in ye head.

Alume dissolved in water or ley will kill ye lice.

The smoke of Tobacco will do the same.

The best method of proceeding in ye Cure of the pluresy is this

Within four & twenty hours after the patient is first taken wth pain, while the matter flowes to ye pained side, let the patient bleed from ye same side to a sufficient quantity according to ye age, sex, & strenght of the patient & according to ye time of the year. And presently after to open the vein on ye contrary side to yt wch is pained, & to take away a convenient quantity of blood. By the first bleeding on ye arme of ye pained side, there will be an evacuation of the evil humors wch caused it. By the second bleeding on ye arm of yt side wch is contrary to ye pained side there will be a dirivation of the peccant humors to another part. And by the first there will be ease by ye second a continuation of that ease. And four or five hours after ye second bleeding, let the patient bleed again from ye arm on ye contrary side, to perfect the derivation of ye peccant humors.

But in all these bleedings you must first consider whither there nothing of moment wch may hinder them: As for example, if the termes in women flow at yt time, be cautious how you bleed them. & ye like.

But if the patient hath been so long ill as that the disease is fixed, because then the peccant humors doe not flow, but rather they doe stick fast & grow thick, it will be in vain to bleed on ye arme of the contrary side to cause a revulsion & dirivation, therefore in such a case observe this following method:

Let the patient bleed from ye pained side yt there may be an evacuation of humors: & let his bleeding if need require, be repeated again & again. Then administer a cordiall sweating draught, as follows—

℞ Diascordium, popy-water, & ye water of Carduus Benedictus or ye like each in a convenient, let this be given; & let ye patient endeavour to sweat after it, an hour & halfe or 2 hours: By this he will find exceeding great ease: for it drawes back the humors wch flowes to ye side & dissipates them all ye body over, & send them out with the sweat: It evacuates allso the cholerick serum of the blood wch is ye cause of the disease; & yt wch is to be esteemed none of ye least benefits of it, it stops the flux of blood wch runs violently out of ye side.

Afterwards order Julips to be given of Barly water, Rose water, a little popy water may be added, if you please, & let these be sweetned wth syrup of popys. And let it be repeated as need shall require.

Let the pained side be anointed with some pectoral ointment, mixed wth ointment of marshmallows & oyle of Chamemil & ~~oyle of Worms~~ wax of each a convenient quantity.

Let posset-ale be given in wch Cichory hath been boyled: & let cichory be boyled in all his broths. This is a speciall herb to use in this disease on all occasions.

Let his dyet be thinne broaths, as of chickin, mutton, or veal, in wch Cichory, pearlit barley, & currants hath bien boyled.

Let him abstein from beer & wine altogether, & from all other meats or drinks, till he be perfectly well. And then let him by degrees & wth great care begin to eat moderately of that wch is is easy of digestion & so proceed to yt wch is stronger &c.

I advise yt the sweating remedyes may be repeated twise or thrice, if need be, especially in case of a loose nature.

By this method I have cured an innumerable company of patients: But I dor not reject the prescriptions of other physitians, wch also I make use of, & approve to be very good in many cases.

Valeriola comends this following playster

℞ playster of melilote, red styrax & spikenard of each a convenient quantity: Mixe them for a playster to be applyed.

In case of a bastard-plurisy.

The seeds cardus Benedictus is very usefull, because they will ease all pungent paines of the side, and prevent the twistings of the guts.

First the body must be evacuated of humors by convenient purging medicines. as by pills. —

These pills are to be repeated according to ye strenght of the patient.

Then let some Camphire from the quantity of halfe a drame to two drams, according as need shall require bee dissolved in some rose water, & given the patient.

The priapismus is a disease in the erection of ye yard when there is no provocation to lust; & so it proceeds often from wind.

A hoarsenesse

The best remedy to cure this, is Syrup of Tabacco, wch will take away the cause of the disease. Syrup of flowers of poppy, or Diacodium with syrup of Colts-foots will performe ye cure.

261. The coldnesse of the members.

℞ Aqua vitæ, Water of lavender of each an equall quantitity, let the members be bathed wth some of it warm morning & evening. let it be kept in a glasse.

Take Gumme Animæ & mix it wth wax & apply it after the form of a ceratum. Let it be worn for a long time & sometimes let it be renewed & it will drive coldnesse from every part of ye body.

In this case Syrup of wormwood is commended as of excellent virtue. Also Electuary of Enula campana mixed with Honey.

Let a peice of lead be beaten into a very thin plate & let it be bored thrô in several places. let it be anointed on both sides wth oyle of Roses, then bound up in a thin grey paper, & let it be tyed to ye loins.

Syrup of plantane taken for several days together twice or thrice a day to ye quantity of an ounce, will exceedingly help this disease, as allso ye inflamation & burning of the liver.

Ointment of Roses Camphorated helps in ye same disease

Ꝑ juice of semegreen boyl it in milk, until ye cheesy substance be seperated, takê away ye curds, & let the cleare be taken: or takê the juice of ye samê herb by itselfe.

Crato comend a decoction of burnips roots for those yt are Nephritical.

In this case you may use wth great advantage syrup of ye juice of plantane, syrup of sanicle, or selfe heal, & syrup of the herb called Ladys mantle, or great Sanicle.

The juice of sanicle is the best remedy to cure ye ulcers of the reines. Dodonæus.

Conserve of Comfry hath a peculier proprietyy to cure the ulcer of the reines. Quercitanus.

℞ Cassia new extracted six drams, species Diatragacanthi a drame & halfe, mix it wth sugar & let it be made into a bolus. or

℞ Trochisci Gordonij two drams, dissolve in sheeps milke new milked; & it is an approved remedy against the ulcer of ye Reines & against pissing of blood.

℞ Cassia new drawn, pulp of Tamerinds & Jujubes of each an ounce, the Mucilage of ye seeds of Fleabane or flearwort, called Semen Psyllij, six drams, let it be made into an Electuary wth syrup of violets. Let it be taken in ye forme of a bolus or dissolved in their broath.

Figgs eaten in a large quantity are abstersive, & will conduce much to health in this disease. You may make a syrup wth them & wth juice of plantane. —

To cleanse ye Reines from all ulcerate matter, Take Venice Turpintine two drames mixed wth ye yelke of an Egge & plantane water or hydromel, for a potion.

℞ Turpintine halfe a drame ~~ounce~~ Licoras powder, as much as is convenient, mix them for a Bolus to be taken. Turn over.

wbs. The method of curing must be
this, beginne with a Clyster of Betty
perietary, Marshmallow, violets, mal-
-lowes each halfe a handfull, Barley
clansed two drames, Bran halfe a
handfull, flowers of Camomil halfe
a drame, ten prunes, let them
be boyled in posset & then strained
adde brown sugar an ounce & halfe.
let be used for a clyster.

℞ Honey three ounces, Water three
pints, let them boyle, let the Skume
be taken off, let foure ounces of it
be taken every each houre.

℞ Seeds of chichory & seeds of en-
-dive each a drame, four great
sorts of cold seeds each two drams,
three Almonds, barley water a pint
& halfe, let this be for an Emulsion
Adde sugar an ounce & halfe, Rose
water halfe an ounce. Let it be
taken every each houre to ye quantity
of three ounces.

℞ Venice turpintine & licoras
powder for a morning Bolus.

Then ℞ ye leaves of perietary
Maydenhair Chervile & Betony of
Each two handfulls, pimpinil, Marsh
Mallowes & Agrimony each a hand-
-full, Plantane seeds an ounce,
the berries of Alkekengy halfe an
ounce, stoned raisins six ounces
boyle these in a Decoction of five
pints of water, & sweeten it
with six ounces of fruit sugar.

The stone in ye Reins

Make a playster for ye loins of yellow wax, dryed pitch, oyle of Roses Mastick, Galls, seeds of Sorrel, Grax Berbris, Ambar Camemeil flowers red sanders, red roses, spread it upon a cloath & apply it to ye loins.

This playster is found excellent for ye Nephritic paines, for the weakness of ye back, for the whites in women, for the stinking Gonorrhoea, for ye monthly flowings, for ye pronesse to abortion & ye like diseases.

Aqua Rhaphani distilled in ye shops is an excellent remedy

Lay slices of radishes in a dish with sugar between them, & the syrup yt comes from it, take some of it in white wine.

Lay Radishes in a heap of salt covered all over wth salt, or in briny water, & it will dissolve it all into water. from when many have found ye juice of radishes to be very profitable, being mixed wth some white & ye power of venice Turpintine. An experiment, sayth Mizaldus, worth gold.

Venice turpintine is powdered Eyther by drying it in ye sun or by the violent heat of ye fire.

The herb Rest harrow Camock or petty whin is much prayseed for a speedy curing of ye stone, if you take ye powder of the barke of ye root of it in some white wine. Mizaldus.

The seeds of Medlers powdered is very powerfull to provoke urine & to force stones out of the reins.

℞ The roots of Althaea, ye herb pimpinell, raisins & prunes, let these be boyled to a Decoction. Then adde licoras, let it be infused six or seven houres, let it be strained. This hath often proved very sacrifeifull

℞ Turpintine washed in water of parietary, cassia, powder of licoras & some white sugar candy, let it be for a bolus to be taken twise.

℞ Cassia extracted out ye vapors of marsh mallows, turpintine washed in water of Alkekengi, pulp of Sebestens, fruit sugar candy, powder of Anise seed & licoras ye blood of goats, syrup of Maydenhair these to be mixed into ye forme of an Electuary, & an ounce to be taken every week. A draught of Rhenish wine to be drunk after it.

For children troubled wth ye stone

℞ Rhenish wine, water of grasse distilled, seeds of wild carrots, 10 black berries, mixed & boyled. let some of it be given morning & Evening.

A Decoction a parietary wth syrup of Marshmallows is excellent, to appease ye nephritick paines, & to soften ye stone in ye reins.

℞ Rhenish wine, Juniper berries, seeds of parsely, boyle them to a decoction, & let it be strained & taken mornings & at dinner times.

The powder of Lapis Lyncis is by Avicenna commended.

Note, that those glysters wch are given in the time when ye paine is very violent, are not to be at all purging. for I have observed ye paine is exceeding encreased thereby.

A playster of Dicalcidi leaves may be applyed to ye back.

267. When the paines are very urgent & violent glysters & fomentations are little or no good. for then ye strength of ye patient is very low & weake. use at that time two scruples or halfe a drame of Antidotus philonij, wch will ptsently ease ye paine & drive out ye stone or ~~sand~~ gravel, but this medicine is to be used wt great caution & not too rashly. —

A certain woman yt was ready to dye using this Medicine, did avoid more gravel then urine & became sound immediately upon it.

Auenzoar teacheth us to prepare glasse to be used in ye stone.

Take a clear peice of ye whitest glasse & anoint it over wt turpin-tine, then put it in ye fire till it is red hot, take it out & quench it in water: then anoint it again, & put into ye fire as before; let this be repeated seaven times toge-ther: And then let it be powdered into very exceeding fine powder. Let about a drame of this powder be taken in white wine, & it will cure the paine. Galen commends it, & so doth Avicenna.

26. Spitting of blood

Against spitting of blood wch proceeds from ye breaking of a vein in the lungs or from any other aperture of a vein, use this following Medicine

℞ two scruples of Mice dung powdered very fine, two or three ounces of ye juice of plantane, & a little sugar, take it in ye morning before you rise out of your bed, & in the evening before you go to bed, & continue it for several days.

This is comended by Mizaldus.

℞ ye seed of porret with Mirrh & juice of plantane. Dodoneus.

The method by wch the learned platerus cured ye spitting of blood.

℞ Rubarb four scruples, infuse it in plantane water, adde syrup of Roses solitive an ounce & half. Mix them for a potion

℞ juice of plantane, shepherds purse, of each two ounces, juice of pursilane three ounces, juice of Roses an ounce, water of Roses & water of plantane a convenient quantity, boyle them, wth as much sugar, as is required into a syrup.

℞ Conserve of Roses, Quinces, white sugar candy each an ounce and half, Conserve of ye root of Comfrey an ounce trochisci alkekengi a drame Mix these wth syrup of myrtils to an Electuary.

Use ye same receipts wch are above in spitting of blood. —

The juice of Mint the mixed with vinegar is commended by Galen. —

271. Vomiting of blood from ye spleen.

When blood is vomited from ye spleen it may be principally known from it's colour which is black. Also by ye swelling of ye spleen, & ye hardnesse of it; allso by a flux of corrupt blood in great quantity by ye fundament. from whence proceeds faintnesse of spirits, & many times a dropsey.

In this case comon Wormwood is most profitable, ch may be taken any way whatsoever, eyther steeped in wine or beer or in conserve or syrup. By ch alone many have been perfectly cured, their spleen being cleansed & strynghtned thereby.

When ye blood is in clodders by gathering
ed into any place by a fall or bruise
so disperse it,

When ye blood is gathered together in
ye breast inwardly by a fall, use
this following Decoction

℞ the roots of ye greater sort
of nettles three ounces, scabious
two handfulls, comfry roots an
ounce & halfe, boyle them in
hydromel three pints, till halfe
be wasted, then adde oxymel
three ounces dissolved in it after
it is strained, juice of Cats mint
six ounces. Mix it for six doses,
whereof let one be taken
three times a day.

White wine is commended in wch
Calamint hath been infused.

The roots of Tormentil taken
any way is very profitable.

℞ mumy, spermaceti, red madder
roots, rubarb each a dram, let
these be made into a fine powder
for four doses to be taken in bear
or butterid ale. —

Steep flowers of St John's wort
in ale, yt wch is moderately thick.

Steep calamint in in white wine
Use ye Decoction of ye roots of
Avens.

A certain Nun curid all manner of scabbs only by using good grease & ye juice of Garden crisses.

A Decoction of sarza & Indian wood is prescribed to cure all scabbs & itchings; but first the Body must be prepared for it by being purged of cholier, yt ye ill humors may break out upon taking of ye sayd Decoction

A ley made of ye Ashes of Juniper wood & white wine, cures the scab if ye skin be anointed with it for some dayes together

The scab of ye bladder.

A Decoction of ye herb called Horsetayl or Shavegrass will cure it.

Brooklime alsoe will cure ye same.

℞ Rhenish wine vinigar — two spoon-
-fulls, oyl of rape seed one spoon-
-full, mixe them together & anoint
ye head wth some of it.

℞ six ounces of the best white wine
barley water a pint, scorby grasse
four handfulls Hors-radish roots sliced
three handfulls, bruise them & steep
them in ye above named liquor. let it
be strained & drinke twise a day of it

Take lapis Philosophicus, ponder it
& mix wth it honey of roses, & anoint ye
gumes wth it, when they are scorbutical.

℞ Alume two ounces white vitriol
half an ounce sal Armoniac a dram
Ceruse an ounce burn them all
together in an earthen vessel as you
burne alume, & reserve it for use.

℞ mutton broth, in wch some water
cresses, hors-radish, & pennyroyal chopd
have been boyled wth some raysins, &
drinke it twise a day wth ye herbs. this
is excellent for ye scurvy, especially
when ye Dropsy is feared —

If ye parts be anointed wth some
ointment of Populeon, it will
wonderfully ease ye paines.

If ye gumes be infected wth ye scurvy
rub them wth honey of roses, white
vitriol & sal Armoniac.

277. The swelling called the Kings-evil.

The receipt of Mrs Ward of Ipswich.

A Drinke to be taken against ye Kings-evil.

Ꝛ three ounces of Guaiacum sliced one ounce of ye barke. Infuse it 24 hours in a gallon & halfe of clear running water upon hot Ashes in a pipkin close covered, then boyl it one a gentle fire without smoak until a third part be consumed, then adde to it Epithimum & polypode of ye oake of each two ounces; of fumitery Borage Buglosse roots, Succory each a pugil, of Rosemary flower, cowslips, primrose & Camemil Borage Betony & Violet flowers each a handfull, of Anis seed sweet fenil seed each halfe an ounce; boyle this together as is aforesayd until there remaine but six pints, then when it is boyled strein away the ingridients & infuse the sayd liquour twelve houres on hot Ashes with three ounces of Senna added to it, then after one boyling take it from ye fire, strein it & clarify it wth ye white of an Egge lastly sweeten it wth a little sugar.

Of this lot the child take two or three ounces in ye morning fasting for 8 dayes together, the quantity of it may be increased or diminished as you shall find it worke. 2 or 3 stools every day is sufficient.

An Oynt ment

Ꝛ flowers of foxgloves bruise them & mingle them wth Butter out of the churn, & set them on a soft fire in a stone thing & let them boyle three or four hours & so keep it.

In standing it will mould, wch when it doth melt it again in an oven when the bread is drawn & put in again more butter, as you shall see it dry.

You must dresse the sores twice a day with this oynt mint a little warme, then bind them up close yt no aier come to them: shift the cloathe yt lyes next, not oftner than you must needs.

when the scrophulæ or Kings-evil is exulcerated./.

4 oyls of bayes, poudered Ceruse & Aqua vitæ each an ounce, Rock Alumen half an ounce, common salt two drams, mix them for an oyntment.

Alexis commends a playster made of Ceruse & oyle of olive.

The stibium paracelsi is an excellent playster.

279. The swelling of the cod, or ye outward skin, wch encompasse the stones of a man.

Y white bread, milke, white of Eggs oylle of Roses, a little opium & saffron, make a Cataplasme & apply it. —

To cause the after-birthy to 280
come forth or to be voided.

Let the patient sit in ye posture of
making water, & let her sneeze. —

 The Yexing or Hickup.

To cure this when it happens in a fever

4 Seeds of Dill, a dramis, seeds of white poppy two scruples, manus christi a drame let all these be bruised together in a mortar; then let them be tyed up in a knot and hanged steeping in some mild fresh beer or other convenient liquor: let it be squeezed out, as often as any of ye beer or liquor is drunk.

If there be no feaver, then take a glasse or cup of burnt Claret wth a little nutmegge and dill seeds added to it. ~~But if there~~ or Take a draught of Claret in wch some nutmegge & dill seeds have been boyled.

If ye disease will not be cured by any light remedyes, then you must prescribe some proper pilly, as pilulae Gliacae Rhasis, or pilulae de Sagapeno cum milli.

When a thorn or prick is stuck 282
in ye flesh.

Make a Cataplasm of the roots of water Lilys, of ye bran of Darnil, & of honey & it will powerfully draw out any thorn or prick in any part of ye Body, & will ease the pain & heal it perfectly.

A draught of white wine, in wch Agrimony hath bene boyled to the Quantity of six ounces, is a speedy cure of ye strangury.

The juice of limons or crabbe oranges drunk warme & mixed wth sugar candy is very profitable.

Horsemint boyled in white wine easis ye strangury.

Rhenish wine will afford an excellent Remedy against ye dropping of ye urine. Take ye Ashes of Egg-shells burnt, & make it ley with rhenish wine mixed, & it is a most excellent remedy.

Burning & heat of the Urine.

℞ of seeds of melon, white poppy, Lettice each two scruples, licorrs Gum Arabic, Gum Dragon, seeds of mallows, Berries of Alkekengy each two drams, Sugar of Roses & violets each two ounces. Make them to a powder. Drink after it some water of Mallows & parietary wth a little Rhenish wine. If the pain be exceeding violent, drink after it some sheeps milk mixed wth ye water of Nymphea, purslane or lettice.

Use Emulsions

285. Black & Blue marks

Cumin seeds poudered mixed wth Honey will take them away, if the part be anointed therewith.

Oyle of bayes is a plesant remedy.

A suppuration

Take seeds of Nettles poudered to a Quantity of a scruple, mix it wth Syrup of violets & let the patient lick now & then some of it.

This is a great secret found out by a Phisitian at Paris.

Wounding

℞ Bruised pepper, salt & vinegar, mix them together and rub ye soles of ye feet wth them, it is a pregnant remedy.

287. Tenesmus. Or a desire to go to stool but cannot avoid any ex-
-crement, except a little blood.

Ye a woman great wth child, if thy dis.ease be not curd, she will endan-
-ger to miscarry. You may cure it of barley water, sugar & ye yolke of an egg.

when ye testicles swell or grow hard.

Let a fomentation be made of Rue wth a double quantity of wormwood & some bay leaves. let the part be fomented two or three times a day wth some of it, & then anointed wth a convenient oyntment.

An excellent plaister ye hardness of the testicles found out by Bairus, & very often tryed by me.

♃ Bdellium Amoniacum Sagapenum, dissolved in vinegr, each three drams, ℞ Mucilage of linseed, fenugreek seed & ye roots of Marshmallows each a drame. the flowers of Chamomil melilote & dil each halfe a handfull, cumin halfe an ounce. Let those things yt are to be poudered, be poudered, & let them be boyled in a decoction of many figgs. And adde ℞ bran of beans halfe an ounce, let this be for a plaister to be applied to ye testicles.

It is a certain remedy & hath been found true by many undoubted experiments, yt water in wch Juniper Berrys hath been boyled, if it be taken will cure an inveterate cough, such as often happen to children & infants, in wch there is a glutinous & slimy humor, & sometimes a little bloody. Take three pintes of water & two ounces of Berrys & boyle them together till halfe be wasted

The bran of linesed tosted by ye fire & mixed wth honey will cure the cough in children.

The same may be made into a lohock yt honey being dispumated, & it is an approved remedy.

Vivirius comends for children to take, the grains of juniper boyled in wine, till halfe be consumed & it will cure their coughs.

The seeds of nettles is highly comended by Rondoletius.

Saffron boyled in strut wine & taken is an approved remedy.

The Lozenges or white Trochis in the dispensatory are very good.

They may be made after this way

℞ licoras & Bran in a very fine powder each three drams, saffron four scruples, mucilage of gume Dragon made wth Hyssop water, as much as will suffice, make these into little cakes or Lozenges, to ye weight of a scruple, let three or four of them be taken in four & twenty hours

A Decoction of turnips wth sugar candy, butter & oyle of sweet Almonds new drawn is very good.

Adde a drop of oyle of Anisseeds to correct the turnips

Oyle of sugar is excellent good

℞ syrup of jujubys two ounces, syrup of Maydenhair an ounce, syrup of Licorys half an ounce. Mix them for a lohock to be taken off a licora, stick now and then.

Aqua Vitæ is an approvid remedy against the Venemous bitings of flies or gnats, if the part be bathed wth some of it.

Against the stinging of Nettles, the juice of mallow fresh pressed out is very prevalent

Against ye stinging of bees, Honey is a certain remedy

Against ye poison by Ceruse, take London treacle, or Mithridate.

Against opium, Treacle or Mithridate.

Against hemlock or opium take treacle, Dittanny of crete, & Best sack mixed together.

Against Henbane, After vomiting & clysters used, Take ye Best sack mixed wth some Black pepper in it.

Garlick is a strong medicine against Malignant putrefactions vitious aier, & other unwholsome impurities of ye places where we live. so yt if we ever be forced to drink corrupt waters, or muddy, Before ye drinking of them take some garlick. The same is good in a time of plague or any other infection, for those yt go to infected places, for those yt take ill savours & ye like, for those yt are sea-sick, for all sort of poisons wch work by cold; for ye venemous bitings of spiders vipers, serpents or scorpions. It is so good against all poisons, as beasts yt have any infection, or yt have been stung or bitten venemously will flye to it naturally. Hence by Galen, it hath been called ye countrimans treacle.

Against Arsenicum or Sublimate Mercury, Take Chrystal a drame in fine powder wth oyle of Almonds new drawn. —

Against Quicksilver, Take good store of milk, & seeds of nettles.

Against wounds yt have been made wth poisoned weapons use this playster

℞ Asæ fœtidæ
Galbanum each an ounce let them be infused a night in Vinegar, then dissolved over a fire, then strained & incorporated wth two ounces of Basilicon ointment. This will first draw out ye poison, & then heal ye wound.

293 When ye stomach is over bur-
-thened with Phlegme

Michoacan is ye proper purgew
Diaphœnicon Electuary.
After ye wormwood takin any way
for several mornings together, or an
Electuary made wth ye Elicampane &
Honey & ye like. or
Use a vomit
Outwardly apply a stomach playstr.
Mirth taken any way is profitable.

295. Wind in ye Stomach

Syrup of wormwood is to be commended but above all an Electuary of Enula campane, honey, & other proper ingre-dients.

297. Swelling of ye stomach.

My Lady Philips cured a man whose stomach swelled so yt it hangd out a great way, onely by using parsly steped in beer, wch medicine she used frequently for ye worms of ye stomach.

Parnip seed or Carrot seed bruised & drunk in wine is comended. —

The milky juice of ye herb called sea lettice, or ~~white~~ milk thistle will destroy them by a caustic quality.

Hermodactylis & Savine powdered & mixed wth juice of Marigolds or wth Oxymel of squills will cure warts.

The juice of raddish dropt upon the place where the wart hath been newly cut off wth a penknife & often repeated will cure them.

Alexis comends ye juice of ye root of radish cut & salted, & then pressed out; if it be applyed after ye wart hath been burnt off wth a redhot iron.

If powdered Savin be applyed you will find a strong quality to destroy warts. The leaves of purslane are for ye same, if they be bruised & applyed, being frequently repeated.

The tallow off a candle repeated several times by way of ointment is comended. —

℞ water of lemons two ounces,
The Queens powder
Lapis Judaicus
Goats blood
Species Lithontribon each a scruple
Mix this for a potion.

℞ A whole redoish cut in peices
pour upon it ye juice of a limon in
a sufficient, let it be distilled & ye water
reserved for use.

℞ a whole radish, pour upon it,
when it is slice six ounces of Rhenish
wine, let it stand a night steeping
then let it be pressed out very hard
& let the liquor be for use.

Boyle in water or milk the leaves
of violets, mallows, Althaea, Meru-
-rial, linseeds, & flowers of Chamomil,
let this be for fomentation

℞ oyle of scorpion & anoint wth it all
about ye lower parts of ye belly down to
ye privities & so towards ye fundament.

Red coral burnt hath a peculier
virtue to break ye stone.

Ulceration of ye bladder

When ye bladder is ulcerated, you must use gentle & tender medicines as Emulsions of great sort of cold seeds, of poppy seeds &c —

Decoction of Mallows Althea &c

Trochis of Alkekengy

305 Watchings & want of sleep.

Flowers of poppys distilled is a gentle & harmless medicine. Also
A potion made of syrup of poppys or diacodium, & syrup of Nymphæa, wt water or juice of lettice.
Ointment of populeon for ye temples.

Claret wine in wch Mercury sublimate hath bien boyled.

Unguentum Apostolorũ is very good & if that be not strong enough, use unguentum Ægyptiacum.

Oyle is excellent for callous & malignant Ulcers, fistulas, cancers, & Gangrens.

℞ Crude Antimony three ounces
Mercury sublimate an ounce & half
Sulphur vivum an ounce
Honey six ounces, put these all into an Alembic & distill them according to Art.

Chymical oyl of Antimony is very excellent

Playster of paracelsus as it is described in ye London dispensatory.

Figgs are exceeding profitable.

Venereal Ulcers.

This principally belongs to ye chirurgion, but some propir drinkes may be prescribed.

Playster of paracelsus.

℞ sarcocolla mix it wth honey this is a great cleanser

Make Cataplasmas of ye Roots of daffidil & ye like adding honey.

But before you apply them, wash the plaw wt urie.

A playster of lapis calaminaris hath been bryed by woodal & found very powerfull.

309. The bursting of ye navel.

The falling down of the navel.

311. Vomiting

℞ Best Rubarb
Best Aloes
Species hiera picra each a scruple
Syrup of wormwood half an ounce
Mix them together.

℞ Water of mint &
Syrup of mint compound

℞ water of mint wth syrup of
red poppys.

Outwardly apply a stomach plaister
Anoint ye stomach outwardly wth stupis
moyst'ned in vineger.

℞ Balsom of peru & playster of paracelsus each an equall quantity, mix them & apply him & it is incredible how speedily it will cure.

℞ oyle of St Johns wort made wth infusing ye herb in oyl of Olives in a large quantity. Mix with it an equall quantity of venice Turpintine, melt it in a double vessel over a gentle fire. Then anoint ye wound wth it three or four times a day wth a feather.

Oyle of ye flowers of daffidil — Roots of daffidil will heal a dan-gerous wound wth speed.

The juice of Valerian applyed & some of ye leaves bruised in ye form of a cataplasm is very powerfull.

A recipt for a balsom

℞ oyle of olives half a pint
~~Gallbanum~~ Turpintine three ounces
~~Mirrh~~ Aloes half an ounce
White Vitriol half an ounce
Verdigreas two drammes
Oyle of juniper berries
Oyle of Bayes each two ounces.

Helmont says yt he hath oftentimes green wounds cured, & also venenated wounds wth spirit of wine in wch Amber hath been dissolved

Linimentum Arcei is highly com-mended by Woodal to cure all green wounds especially of ye head, per-forming all intention of healing merely of it self.

The flowers of Saffron reduced into a liniment wth fullers earth helps them. Pliny.

The meal of darnil mixed with Radish, salt & viniger, cures fetters ringworms & Shinglis.

Squills sodden in wine & applyed & not moved till ye fourth day cures the Shinglis

The juice of ye White vine mixed wth frankinsens cures the Shinglis fettar &c —

Wine-Lees sodden with figgs doth repress the ~~fetter~~ ringworm & shinglis & scours away scurfe.

Licopsis made into a linimt with barly meal cures ye shinglis

Anoint wth Bears-grease or with the green dung of calfe cow or Ox. Pliny

The Impposthum of ye
womb.

317 The rising up of ye womb.

When the womb is raised out of its place there is great vertue ascribed to Gume Copal; wch will restore it to the right place again.

Lapidambar hath a peculier vertue & quality against ye internall affects of the womb.

Fumes of Labdanum sprinkled upon coalis, & ye smoake being received up at ye privities is of great use.

Seeds of peony to ye number of about 12 taken in draught of meath or hydromel, is of great use. They will allso fix ye womb when it is subject to move from part to part.

the cancer of ye womb. 318

The advise of Doctor Mayer in this case was as followes.

Let a knot be made of Galbanum & Asafatida, let it be but small, & let it be anointed wth oyle of castor, let it be put up, but not very far, but let it remain as nere to ye entrance of ye privities as it can. Let dry cupping glasses be applyed to ye groin on each side a little above ye privities. And another large cupping glasse first above ye navel.

The use a strenghtning Electuary
A drying fume
An injection yt is cordiall
A Gentle purge
Quiet Rest, as much as can be.

Let the following plaister be applyed as nere ye private parts, as may be wthout any inconvenience

℞ gum: Tacamahacca halfe a dram
Gum Caranna six drams
Finest Ladanum three drams
Benzoin, Mastich each two drams

Mix them in a hot Mortar, adding a few drops of liquid Ambar. Let this be for a mixture to be spread upon a cloath in an oval forme.

Applye to ye loynes this following plaister

℞ Emplastrum Cerussa six drams
Roots of dryed comfry
Cypresse nuts
Cortex granatorum
Mirobalan: Indic: each halfe dramme.
Bone of an Ox calcined white
Crowns martis astringent
Pound Ambar each a dramme.

Let this be made into a plaister according to art, adding finest Gum Copal two drams, Venice Turpintine washed in Rose water & plantane water a dramme & halfe, new wax boyled in Red wine as much as will suffice. Let them be spread upon a cloath in ye figure of a triangle & so applyed to ye loines & bound on wth fillets yt it does not falle off.

Let a little pouder of red roses, Royall fern & myrtill berryes be ~~sprinkled~~ strewed on ye plaister.

But before all care must be taken, yt a clyster be put up if needs require: then when ye clyster hath done working let the patient be layd upon a bed with her face upward, let her thighes be lifted up, let her knees be bent downward by ye side, let her head be as low as she can endure it. Being in this posture, let her wth her own hand endeavor to raise it up into its place by gently lifting up the basis of ye swelling.

If she be not able to do it, let a skillfull midwife be called, & by putting her finger up gently, let her remove the womb by little & little into its right place.

But if this will not doe, then trye those experiments wch Sennertus used in this case.

℞ Galbanum and Amoniacum each equal Quantity. Let them be used for a fume to be received into ye privities. This is exceeding usefull.

A Fomentation of Vinegar will help much.

A cataplasme allso of nettles

Chaps or Clefts in ye womb. f. 320

There are Emrods of ye womb as wall as of ye fundament. They proceed from ye veins in ye neck of ye womb, wch being laden wth blood doe discharg themselfes, whereby ye patient receives ~~age~~ much advantage. The flowing of ye Emrods of ye womb doe prevent many dangerous diseases, as the Epilepsy & ye like. For wch reason, they must not be kindered but with care & judgement. These kind of Emrods are seldom seen & onely in women after hard labours. They are not propirly Emrods, but so called because they flow like unto the true Emrods.

For Clefts in ye neck of ye womb.

Take Oyle of sweet Almonds ℥j:
Wht wax ℥ß. Melt them together over a gentle fire.

Let some of this be spread on a fine peeces of raggs & applyed to the parts. The raggs are to be of that biggnesse as may be convenieut applyed to the part without hindring of the Urine. They may be cut into four or five several playsters to be all applyed at ye same time, as reason shall require, & as the complaint shall be more or lesse. The benefit of this playster is to prevent pain caused by the sharpnesse of urine, when the patient makes any. —

Before you lay on the playster, if the pain be very great anoint the part with this liniment, as follows

Take oyle of St Johns wort, oyle of Rosis, oyle of Chamemil, oyle of Lyges ointment of cream, sperma ceti, or some of these mixed together.

Use it warme. Use it as little in the inward part as you can, least you stop the purgation. —

leftes in ye neck of ye womb
mation, as in hard
re is a flowing of blood
sorenesse of ye parts.
is Oyntment.
et Almonds, oyle of Cha-
ly pericon each an equal
eti, oyle of cream &
h a convenient quantity.
together for a liniment,
rocribed wth it warm.
nt
ohn's wort, sperma
white wax, mixed
linnen cloathe be dipped
the part pained.
n's wort & oyle of Rosis,
whole eggs & use them.
thmallows each a handfull
dfull: red rosis & flowers
be each a handfull. let
ggs & boyled a good while
xed together. & applyed for
not so safe as ye former.
re to be applyed onely to
ye very first entrance of ye womb & to ye outward parts of ye passage, least they should hinder ye natural purgation.

The best remedy is this

℞ white wax halfe an ounce, oyle of sweet Almonds ℥j, let them be melted together.

Then let them be spread upon a cloath or little peeces of fine linnen & applyed to ye clefts or chaps. This is of exceeding advantage for it will prevent those paines wch are caused by ye saltnesse & sharpnesse of the Urine. You may anoint the part wth the formed liniments before you lay on these playsters.

The advise of Doctor Mayer in this case was as followes.

Let a knot be made of Galbanum & Asafœtida, let it be but small, & let it be anointed wth oyle of castor, let it be put up, but not very far, but let it remain as nere to ye entrance of ye privities as it can. Let dry cupping glasses be applyed to ye groin on each side a little above ye privities. And another large cupping glasse first above ye navel.

The use a s

A drying f

An injectio

A Gentle s

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℞ gumi

Gum l

Finist

Benzo

Mix them in a

few drops of

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cloath in an

Applye to

℞ Emplastru

Roots of a

Cypressi

Cortex g

Mirobala

Bonis of ash or

Crocus martis astringent

Sparcd Ambar each a drame.

Let this be made into a playster according to art, adding finist Gum Copal two drams, Venice Turpintini washed in Rosi water & plantani water a drams halfe, new wax boyled in Red wine as much as will suffice. Let them be spread upon a cloath in ye figure of a triangle & so applyed to ye loins & bound on wth fillets yt it does not falle off.

Let a little pouder of red roses, Royall fern & myrtil berryes be ~~sprinkled~~ strewed on ye playster.

But before all care must be taken, yt a clyster be put up if needs require: then when ye clyster hath done working let the patient be layd upon a bed with her face upward, let her thighes be lifted up, let her knees be bent downward by ye side, let her head be as low as she can endure it. Being in this posture, let her wth her own hand endeavor to raise it up into its place by gently lifting up the basis

This will be usefull at all times after hard labours

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There are Emrods of ye womb as well as of ye fundament. They proceed from ye veins in ye neck of ye womb, wch being laden wth blood doe discharg themselfes, whereby ye patient receives ~~age~~ much advantage. The flowing of ye Emrods of ye womb doe prevent many dangerous diseases, as the Epilepsy & ye like. For wch reason, they must not be hindered but with care & judgement. These kind of Emrods are seldom seen & onely in women after hard labours. They are not propirly Emrods, but so called because they flow like unto the true Emrods.

The Chaps or Clefts in ye neck of ye womb proceed from inflamation, as in hard labours, whereby there is a flowing of blood a hot swelling & a sorenesse of ye parts. To cure this use this Oyntment.

Take oyle of sweet Almonds, oyle of Chamemil & oyle of hypericon each an equal quantity, sperma Ceti, oyle of cream & oyle of myrtils each a convenient quantity. Let them be mixed together for a liniment, & let the parts be anointed wth it warm.

Or use this linimt

Take oyle of St John's wort, sperma Ceti & a very little white wax, mixed together, let a fine linnen cloath be dipped in it, & applyed to the part pained.

Take oyle of St John's wort & oyle of Roses, brat them up wth three whole eggs & use them.

Take Mallows, marshmallows each a handfull matricaria halfe a handfull: red roses & flowers of camemil & Melilote each a handfull. Let them be put into 2 baggs & boyled a good while in wine & water mixed together. & applyed for a fomentation. This is not so safe as ye former.

These medicines are to be applyed onely to ye very first entrance of ye womb & to ye outward parts of ye passage, least they should hinder ye natural purgation.

The best rimedy is this

℞ white wax halfe an ounce, oyle of sweet Almonds ℥j, let them be melted together. Then let them be spread upon a cloath or little peices of fine linnen & applyed to ye clefts or chaps. This is of exceeding advantage for it will prevent those paines wch are caused by ye saltnesse & sharpnesse of the Urine. You may anoint the part wth the formamed liniments before you lay on this playsters.

321. The inflation of ye womb.

When any pains are in ye womb wch are caused by wind, use the seeds of nettles with wine, & it will ease them & dispell ye wind.

Y ye dung of a cow a pound, seeds of Cumin two ounces, seeds of smallage & Daucus each three drams, Honey a little boyled in Tent wine as much as is convenient for a cataplasme, let it be applyed to ye lower part of ye belly.

The hardnesse of the womb

4 oyles of violetts
of Almonds
of linseed mix them wth ye
grease of capons
of Goose or
of Ducks. adde to this ye
mucilage of linseed
flea bane seed
Quince seed. And if there
be no hot distemper, adde a little saffron
let a bolster of fine linnen be anoint-
-ted wth this, & let it be used for a
necessary.

The suffocation of ye womb.

Give every morning a good draught of ye water of flower of beans, & it will help those yt are subject to fits of ye mother.

4 4 cloves of garlick bruise them & adde some vinegar to them, then adde a little syrup of red poppys or of Clovegilly flowes, let half a spoonfull of it be taken for a dose at the beginning of a fit, & it will help very much.

It hath been tryed by frequent experiments yt ye fumigation of sulphur or brimstone will cure this fits; in so much yt many women have hanged Brimstone in a lock of wooll about their necks, when they have been subject to this disease, & by frequent smelling on it have found much ease fit.

Cupping glasses applyed to ye inner part of the thighs are infallible — Virrius saith, yt it will cure even to a miracle, wch I have often tryed & found true by experience.

Take a peice of Camphire about ye quantity of a hazelnut & let it burn in a cup of water till it be consumed; then let the patient drinke yt water & it will be an immediate cure.

A scruple of pulvis Juli taken in wine is a singular remedy.

Let a past be made of castor, pitch & vinegar, & it will cure ye fits of ye womb.

Semen Pastinac: is a proper remedy

Use spirit of castor wth mugwort water or other convenient liquor & it will be beneficiall.

The fume of feathers of patridges burnt, hath been often tryed with good success

A playster of Galbanum to ye navel, as low as it can conveniently be worn.

Rickets.

℞ Liverwort
Hartstoung each two handfulls
Corinths ℔ pound boyle them
in ~~six~~ pints of water to four; & let
it be for ordinary drinke for a long
time together.

A woman in London, y^t used to per-
-form^e wonderfull cures in this
diseas^e, was wont to us^e onely
Liverwort, Agrimony, & Hartstoung
infused a night in water. By this
she hath done strang cures, & hath
often cured ye rickets in ye biginning
within ye space of eight dayes.

An oyntment for it

℞ leaves of cichory
Endive
fivefinger
Hous-leek
Liverwort
Plantane
Hartstoung each two handfulls.

Let them boyle on a gentle fire where
there is no flame in four pints of oyle
of Roses for 3 or 4 hours together,
then stre in them & dissolve in it
twenty ounces of Virgins Wax: when
it is taken off ye fire, adde two
ounces of camphor dissolved in water
of plantane: let it be continually
kept wth stirring (after it is taken
off ye fire) until it grows cold; then
when it begins to grow cold take two
ounces of red sanders well poudered
& strew it on little by little, stir-
-ring it untill it be all well
mixed.

Let this oyntment be used twice
a day, anointing ye place where y^e
liver lyes wth some of it warm.
Let the use of it be continued for
a long time, until ye swelling of
the liver be abated.

This oyntment is of great use
not onely in ye rickets but in all hot
distempers of ye spleen, as
well as of ye liver, or in
any other inward inflama-
-tion.

This receipt is of great
valdue.

Another usefull oyntm^t.

℞ ceratum santalinum
two ounces,
Unguentum Album
Camphorata an ounce.

Mix them & anoint the
right side unde ye ribs
with them.

Make Decoctions of
these Herbs.

Cichory
Liverwort
Hartstoung
Roots of Royal Fern
Polypody of ye Oak
Female brake
Leaves of fivefingers
Bark of Ash
Tops of Tamerisk
Roots of fenil.

Outward medicines.

An Issue in ye neck
Blistering playsters
Bleeding at ye ears
A playster for ye back of
Balsom of Tolu wch is
to lye there continually

Fomentation for ye back
℞ strong cinamon water a pint
Tops of St John's wort a
handfull. let them be infused
cold for 48 hours together
let the liquor be for use to
foment w^th.

Rubbings are good

To help ye narrowness of ye breast wth Unguentum pectorale described in ye London dispensatory

Inward Medicine.

To purge wth some gentle Electuary

To vomit wth the salt of vitriol & to repeat ye vomit once in six or eight weeks.

To use clysters of milk warm from ye cow, wth a little Anisseed powdered, some course sugar, & ye white of an Egge.

To use meat of an easy digestion

To use this broath

Take sanders a dram China roots sliced 2 ounces Sarsaparilla best bruised three ounces. Infuse them a night in 10 pints of waters. Boyl them in ye morning, adding an old cock, in the belly of wch let there be sown up

Maydenhair
Cetrarch
Liverwort
Hartstounge each a handfull

~~Stru~~ Mace a dramme. Let it be strained, & let it be taken eyther alone, or wth a little crumes of white bread wth some sugar.

scratch the Stringes others doe too much flatter them that is they play too gently mediocrity is the perfection in all thinges but if we must onclind to one side the gentle and soft playing is to be preferred before others sod that you play neatly and in a little roome or to please a small Company the Lute not being fitt to play in a hall before a multitude of people, there the Violin is most fitt some are sod precise as to condemne the Trillo or Shake in the Lute because it is too hash and too breaking and makes too much noise you must not allways strike alond but after you have tharmed yo Eares with a gentle touch, you must awake him with a rough and loud Stroake most fitt for the sobdrall Stringes and place of your Lesson

As it is naught to neglecte yo Lute sod it is not good to play too much, for that makes the hand weake for a learner it is good to practise vpon a great Lute and to vse himselfe to all kind of Lutes and to string his Lute with Stringes bigger then ordinary but for a man that hath gott the perfection am that professeth to play for the satisfaction of great persons he must neber vse but his owne Lute of a middle size and well Stringe, not too small nor too bigg that he may vse it with all conbeniency because one playeth better vppon a Lute that he vseth to play vppon not too high in Stringes that is where the Stringes are not too farre from the belly and the plat of the Neck

It is a disgrace for the Lute to play Country dances Songs or Corantes of Violins as likewise to play Tricks with one Lute to play behind the back &c

The Lute is a noble Instrument not made for Debaucheries Ranting or playing in the Streetes to give Serenadas to Signora Izabella

Tis a grave and serious Musicke for modest and sober persons and for the Cabinet rather then for a publique place

To play in Taberneis that neber happened but to a man in Paris who was paid for his abuse by some learned of the Lute that made Cinnamon beaten in breaking the Lute vpon his head To make people dance with the Lute it is improper it is true that

A young Lady may dance the Sarabande with her Lute and that is all it is neither proper to sing with the Lute, it being a perfect Consorte of it selfe for the voice is but a repetition of the Treble and if you sing the Treble or any other part (for you can sing but one) that part will drowne the others this Instrument requireth Silence and a serious attention it is vsed rationly at the goeing to bed of the Kings of ffrance and that tyme is the tyme of most rest and Silence

If you will play well of the Lute you must not play too many Lessons nor vse many seberall Tunings at ones if you will play vpon seberall Tunings you must habe seberall Lutes In Conclusion the greatest Errour that is in playing vpon the Lute is to play too fast, and not to keepe the tyme, and not to vse the right fingers, without that play never soe well you are but a Bringler and fit onely to amaze the ignorant Sorte of people and make a foole of yo^u^ selfe

ffinis