





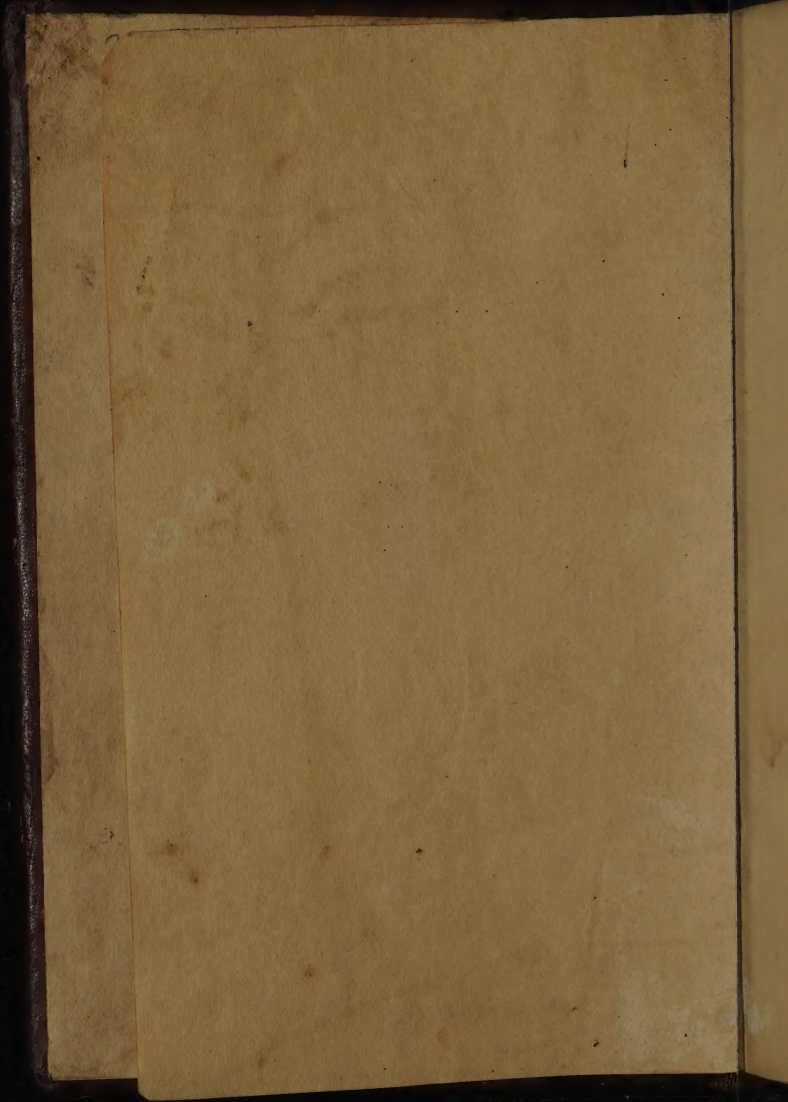


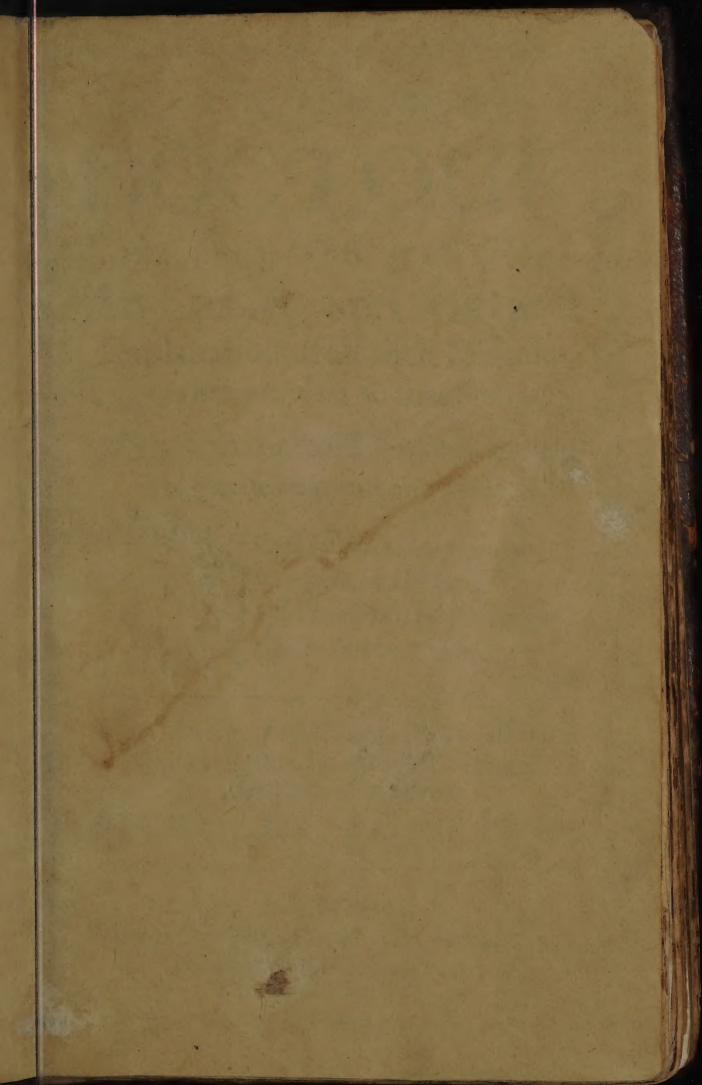
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DOCTOR.

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An exact and distinct

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With Choise and Experimentall Remedies against the same.

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Faithfully Translated out of the Works of that learned Philosopher, And Eminent Physitian

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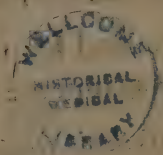
LONDON,

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THE
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The Proem by the Author.



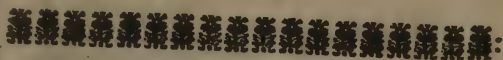
T is acknowledged by the most able Physitians, that it requires great diligence, and Judgement to contrive an exact Partition, or Explanation of Womens Diseases, and to oblige the World with a right Method, and Meanes to cure them: because sometimes a part is diseased by consent, and sometimes primarily,

The Proem.

ly, by it selfe, or without any communication of distemper either with, or without matter, from any other part. The Ancients, whose studious endeavours conspired the subduing of these Diseases, have left behinde them most honourable testimonies of their labours, in favour of that Sex. Modern men also have been stirred up to their defence, as *Mercurialis*, and *Mercatus*, the former indeed with sufficient elegance, but the latter with so much tediousness, and confusion; that you may sooner finde your Patient dead, then a remedy in his writings for her recovery; to correct this inconvenience, *Rodericus a Castro* engaged his pen in their quarrell, but with no great successe, for if my Judgement be any thing considerable, his writings are more learned, then usefull. When I had noted these deficiencies, I thought with my selfe, that if I culled out the choicest Medicines
(omitting

The Proem.

(omitting the superfluous) and digested them into a little worke by themselves, it might prove an undertaking worthy of a generall acceptation; This was the birth, and growth of my designe, warrantable enough, as I conceive, if not praise worthy, and if I flatter not my selfe in an opinion of my own paines, I have proceeded with so much perspicuity, and tender circumspection, as will make the event answerable.



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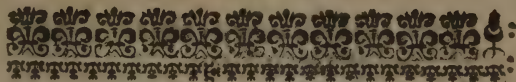
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F I N I S



Womens
DISEASES.

The first Chapter.

Of the consent between the Diseases of the Matrix, and those of the other parts.



WOMEN were made to stay at home, and to looke after Household employments, and because such business is accompanied with much ease, without any vehement stirrings of the body, therefore hath provident Nature assigned them their monethly Courses, that by the benefit of those evacuations, the feculent and corrupt blood might be purified, which otherwise,

as being the purest part of the bloud, would turne to ranke poyson, should it remaine in the body and putrifie; like the seed ejaculated out of its proper vessells. Hippocrates had a perfect understanding of these things, as may appeare by those words, in his booke *de locis in homine*, where he saith, that the *Matrix* is the cause of all those diseases which happen to women; and it is no strange thing which he speaketh; for the *Matrix* hath a Sympathie with all the parts of the body; as with the Braine by the *Nerves* and *Membranes* of the parts about the *spine*, from whence sometimes ariseth the paines, in the fore part, and the hinder part of the head, with Heart also, both by the *Spermatick*, and the *Epigastrick arteries*, or those that lie about the *Abdomen* at the bottome of the bellie, from hence cometh the paine of the heart, fainting, and swoounding fits, the passion of the Heart, anxietie of minde, dissolution of the spirits, insomuch as you cannot discern, whither a woman breaths or not, or that she hath any pulse; it hath likewise a consent with the breasts; and from hence proceed those swellings, that hardness, and those terrible *Cancers* that afflict those tender parts, that a humour doth flow
upwards

upwards, from the *Matrix* to the Breasts, and downwards again, from the Breasts to the *Matrix*, is the unanimous assertion of *Galen*, *Hippocrates*, *Laurentius*, *Duretus*, and others; moreover it hath a sympathy with the Liver; and thus the *sanguification* is perverted, and the body inclines to a Dropie, and with the stomach and the Kidneys also, as those paines which great bellied women doe feele, and the torments which some Virgins undergoe, when they have their Courses, sufficiently witnesse. And lastly, *Hippocrates* hath taught us, that this consent holdeth with the bladder, and the straight gut; for, saith he, when that part is inflamed, then the urine commeth away by drops, and the Patient hath frequent desires, and solicitations to goe to stoole, but but without any performance.

Womens diseases are divided into foure *Classes*, whereof the first containeth the diseases that are common to all women: the second comprehendeth such as are peculiar to Widowes, and Virgins; The third specifies those Affects that concern barren women, and such as are fruitfull; And the fourth treateth of such diseases, as befall Women with Childe, and Nurfes; of all which we shall now speak, one after another, in their order. Those

Those diseases that are common, both to widowes and wives, both to barren women, and women that are fruitfull, as also to young Maids, and Virgins, proceed from the retention, or stoppage of their Courses, as the most universall, and most usuall cause; when these come from them, in a due and regular manner, their bodies are preserved from most terrible diseases; but otherwise, they are immediately subject to the falling Sicknes, the Palsie, the Consumption, the Whites, the Mother, Melancholy, Burning Fevers, the Dropsey inward inflammations of all the principall parts, the suppression of the urine, nauseating, vomiting, loathing of meat, yexing, and a continuall paine in the Head, arising from ill vapours, communicated from the *Matrix* to the Braine.

Wives are more healthfull then Widowes, or Virgins, because they are refreshed with the mans seed, and ejaculate their own, which being excluded, the cause of the evill is taken away. This is evident from the words of *Hippocrates*, who adviseth young Maids to marrie, when they are thus troubled; that women have stones and seed, no true Anatomist will denie; the womans seed, I confess, in regard of the small
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quantity of heat, is more imperfect then the seed of the mans, yet is it most absolute in it selfe, and fit for Generation. Another cause also may be added, besides that which is alledged from *Hippocrates*, namely, that married women by lying with their husbands, doe loosen the passages of the seed, and so the Courses come down more easily thorow them; Now in Virgins it falls out otherwise, because the blood is stopped by the constipation and obstruction of the veines, and being stopped putrifies, from which putrifaction grosse vapours doe arise, and from thence heaviness of minde, and dulness of spirit, a benumbedness of the parts, timorousness, and an aptness to be frightened, with a sudden propensitie to fall into fits of the Mother, by reason of much blood, oppressing and burthening the heart, also continuall anxiety, sadness, and want of sleep, with idle talking, and an alienation of the minde, but that which most commonly afflicts them, is a difficulty, and paine to fetch their breath, for the chest by a continuall dialatation and compression, draweth the blood from the *Matrix* to it selfe, in a large proportion, and sometimes produceth *asthmaticall* effects. *For*
B what

what shall we say concerning Widowes, who lye fallow, and live sequestred from these *Venerous* Conjunctions? we must conclude, that if they be young, of a black complexion, and hairie, and are likewise somewhat discoloured in their cheeks, that they have a spirit of salacity, and feele within themselves a frequent titillation, their seed being hot and prurient, doth irritate and inflame them to *Venery*, neither is this concupiscence allaid and qualified, but by provoking the ejaculation of the seed, as *Galen* propounds the advice in the example of a widow, who was afflicted with intolerable symptomes, till the abundance of the spermatick humour was diminished by the hand of a skilfull Midwife, and a convenient oyntment, which passage will also furnish us with this argument, that the use of *Venery* is exceeding wholesome, if the woman will confine her selfe to the Lawes of moderation, so that she feele no wearisomnesse, nor weaknesse in her body, after those pleasing conflicts.

Most certaine it is, that barren women are more tormented with sicknesse, then those that are fruitfull, because, they who have children, live in a more healthfull condition, by reason of the opening of the
veines,

veines ; and the comming away of the superfluous blood ; which being of an earthy, and feculent substance, must needs introduce prodigious symptomes in the bodies of other women, who have no reasonable meanes to vent and purge it out, and daily experience doth witness it to the private consideration of such women, that very many obstructions breed in their *Livers*, *Mesenteries*, and *Matrices*. That women in Child-bed also, and such as nurse their owne children, are subject to most bitter, and vehement affects, *Galen* doth daily teach us by an undeniable reason ; for whereas the childe in the wombe is nourished by the sweetest, fattest, and most elaborate part of the *menstruous* Blood, in its own nature filthy, and dreggish, when the woman is delivered, that blood is forcibly evacuated by a criticall kinde of motion, and violent *ebullition*, whereupon the spirits are exhausted, and the feeble creature is precipitated into mortall infirmities, as fainting fits, incredible torments, and frequent soundings.

Many times also, besides that perticular fulnesse of the womb through the swelling, and strutting of the veines ; such women all the time that they be great with childe,

are oppressed with an abundance of ill humours, contracted, and heaped up together by a bad diet, after which the upper parts of their bodies are many times most wofully inflamed.

After the same manner also Nurses are tormented with sore breasts, painfull swellings, Ulcers, and Cancers, and the like cruell diseases, by reason that the *Menstruum* floweth in an unmeasurable quantitie to the breasts, and there settles. But now, by the permission of Heaven, we shall set down a particular Explanation of these Diseases.

CHAP. II.

The suppression of the Courses.

THe suppression of the *Courses*, is an interception, or stoppage of that usuall evacuation of blood, which is wont to flow from the *Matrix* every month.

There is a twofold cause hereof; one inward, the other outward; the inward cause is also manifold; for sometimes it is one kinde of distemper, sometimes another; and sometimes againe, a humour is the cause thereof, the distemper is
either

either hot, or cold, and concerning the former, this is controverted among the Doctors, how a hot distemper can stay the *Courses*: for if we will credit the best Authors, or submit our judgements to the generall Vote of Philosophy; it is the property of heat to open, to rarifie, to make thin, and to dilate: as on the contrary, it is the property of cold to obstruct, to thicken, to binde, and to condensate, the answer is easie and obvious; wherefore we say that heat properly doth not stay the *Courses*, but onely by accident, as namely by attenuation, dissipating, and consuming the thinner parts of the *Menstruum*, for any humour is reasonably conceived to become more drie and thick, when the thinner part thereof is wasted away; and againe, the thicker and dryer it is, it must needs be so much the more unapt to be expelled: and this is the reason that sturdie women in the Country, who are accustomed to labour, and take much paines, and such Virgins, as are of a hot constitution, have very little, or no evacuation this way, because the *Menstruum* is wasted, and vanisheth by their continuall exercise, and paines taking. Secondly, when the moisture is consumed away, the vessels are so much the more narrow

and bound up, so that there is almost no passage left for the exclusion of the *Courses*.

A cold *Distemper* stayeth the *Courses*, because it weakneth and cooleth the parts, breeds bad humors and obstructions, straightens the passages, obstructs the conduits, infirmes, and overcooleth the *Matrix*, and so retaines, suppresseth, and stoppeth the *Courses*.

Swellings, *Imposthumes*, scars, and the like, are all reducible to the inward causes; but the most usuall inward cause is a slow, tough and slimy humour, which glewing up, as it were, the vessells of the *Matrix*, and thickning the blood, retaineth the *Menstruum*, according to the opinion of *Galen*, delivered in severall places of his works.

The outward Causes are all those things, which any way increase a cold juice in the body, as a cold and moist Ayre, gluttony, crudities, cold *Baths*, and an unseasonable use of them, meates that yield a grosse nourishment, and are hard to digest, and such as constipate the humours, and thicken the blood; in which number are thick and sweet wines, pulse of all sorts, white meates made with milke, hard fish, and salt flesh, *potbearbs*, *Vineger*, *Olives*, *Rice*, and the like; also an unseasonable use of *Venery*, a disorderly motion of the body, presently after meates, cold drink,
ale,

ale, and other Pourtents, or liquors which breed slow, and thick juices.

You may know when the *Menstruum* is, or will soon be suppressed by the relation of the sick woman, who commonly will make these discoveries; that she hath no stomach to her meat, that for a long time together she hath felt a heaviness over all her body, with a paine in her back, her privities, and her *Matrix*: besides, you your self may discern a greenish paleness in her face; Sometimes she is troubled with loud belchings, and cruell paines in her belly; but frequently with the head-ach, especially in the forepart of her head, and when the bloud is stopped, & putrefies in her body, presently there ariseth a *Fever*, by reason of that *Sympathy, Communion*, or *consent* between the *Matrix* & the other parts.

Many, and irreparable are the inconveniences, and evils, which happen by this stoppage of the *Courses*, if we may beleve the great *Hippocrates*, who in one of his *Aphorismes* saith, if the *Menstruum* comes away without moderation, diseases follow; but if it comes not away at all, yet then diseases happen also from the *Matrix*: but if it comes away in a due, and naturall manner, it preserves the woman from all gowtie torments, from paines in her joints,

from the *Pleurisie*, and all other inflammations in her sides, from the *Apoplexy*, from the difficulty to fetch her breath, and from loosing her voyce; Women that have not their *Courses*, must seeke for remedies with speed and prudence; let them betake themselves to a temperate and moyst Ayre, for if the Ayre be too hot, it wasteth the blood, and drawes it upwards from the *Matrix*; it likewise exhausts the Spirits, and is thought to be a weakner of the body: on the contrary, when the Ayre is too cold, it compels the blood to retire, it weakens the *Matrix*, breeds grosse and thick humours, and locks up the passages, so that the *Menstruum* cannot descend, the most convenient drinke in this case is small *Rhenish* wine, if there be a *Fever*, or, which will be lesse dangerous, small beere boiled with a little *Cinamon*, *Anise*, *Maydenbaire*, or *Birthwort*.

Her diet should be such as will bee soon concocted, and easily distributed to all the parts; boiled meats are more wholesome for her then roasted, because these dry up the blood, but they soften the body, and keep it moist: let her also choose to feed upon tame creatures rather then wilde, because these are more hot and dry, but those are more moist and temperate; boyle them
with

with red fitches; for the broth that is thus made doth most powerfully bring down the Courses. What meats must be avoided hath been said above; but above all things, let her refrain the use of sowre things, because, as *Hippocrates* hath warned us, they bring paine to the *Matrix*; it will be good to rub the lower parts of her legs very often, and to tie straight ligatures about them, till they make her complaine of much paine.

Having thus prescribed her Diet, the next designe must be to evacuate the Cause; this may be done severall wayes, but especially by letting blood; and sometimes by purging her body; the Physitians have long contended; but very foolishly, which vein should be cut: but we omitting the frivolous alterations on both sides, conclude with *Galen*, that when the Courses are stop't, if the strength of the woman will beare it, and the nature of the Disease require it, the vein in the Ankle must alwayes be opened; not in the Arme as *Aetius* commands; who also is backt in that opinion by *Gradius*, *Mercurialis*, and *Amatus Lusitanus*, who was taught by *Ruffus* to open a vein in a womans arme, to advance the cure; but I cannot approve of that course, because rectitude

tude must ever be observed: *Galen* in his book *de Curandi ratione per sang. miss. chapt. 11.* instead of opening a vein, useth Scarification to the domesticall part, as having the greatest resemblance with *Plebotomy*, and if these things doe not overcome the Disease, apply *Leeches* to the *Hemorrhoids*, to take away the accumulation of melancholy blood; for they suck out the *feculent*, and dreggish humours, impacted in the *Matrix*, by reason that those parts are so neere the one to the other.

Zacutus Lusitanus applieth them to the inner part of the *Matrix*, and boasteth himselfe the Author of this kinde of remedy; but whether it be consonant to reason, I leave to considering persons to judge.

There is no doubt but the application of *Leeches* may be usefull, because the humour is slow, thick and earthy: but in regard that no part is evacuated, till the whole body be first purged, therefore I shall advise you to give her this Purge following, which will worke very gently.

Take three drams of *Sena*.

Three scruples of *Agarick*.

A dram of *Annise-seeds*.

Macerate them together, in a sufficient quantity of *Penniroyall* water, for the space

space of a night, to three ounces, in the morning allow them one or two bublings, and to the liquor which you presse out, add

Foure drams of *Diaphenicon.*

Mingle them, and give it her to drinke.

Or of the *Electuary* make a *Bolus.*

When the body is purged, and a vein hath been opened, let your Judgement keep company with *Galens* directions, and prepare the thick humour with this *Decocti-
on* following.

Take *Smallage*, *Fennell*, and *Sparagus* roots, of each halfe an ounce, the leaves of *Hysop*, *Pennyroyall*, and *Birthwort*, of each a handfull.

Two drams of *Carrotts* seeds.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of *Barley* water, to a quart; to the strained liquor add *Syr. de 5. radicibus*, and *Syr. lupulorum*, of each an ounce, mingle them, and make an *Apozem.* Or

Take the roots of *Acorns*, and *Elecampane*, of each two drams.

The leaves of *Pennyroyall*,

Motherwort,

Balme,

Betony, of each a handfull.

Two ounces of white *Agarick.*

An ounce and a halfe of *Anise* seeds.

Boile

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of *Fumitary* water to a pint : to the liquor which you presse out, add

Syrup of *Motherwort*,

Syrup of *Maydenbaire*, of each an ounce.

Mingle them, and make an *Apozem*.

Note that *Agarick* hath respect unto the nervous parts, and that the Syrup of the five roots with vinegar doth hurt the Nerves, because all sharp things are hurtfull to the *Matrix*, according to *Hippocrates*, whose Judgement winneth reverence with the best Physicians.

Fomentations must be applyed to the small guts, to the privie parts, and you must make them of opening simples, and such as will cut into, and make thin the grosse and thick humours.

Baths and halfetubs prepared of the like simples will be very usefull; and the best liniments you can choose are made of oyle of *Lillies*, *castor*, *dill*, and *capers*, and the most profitable oyntments are unguent. *Agrippe*, and *de Althea*, with gums.

After you have gone thus far, you must evacuate the blood, and provoke urine : to which purposes prescribe this *Decoction* following.

Take the roots of *Butchers broome*,

Sparagus,

Sparagus,
Smallage,
Fennill, of each an ounce.

The roots of *Aristolochy* the round.
Birthwort of each two drams.

The leaves of *Penniroyall,*
Snakeweed,
Motherwort, of each a handfull.

Foure drams of *Sena.*
 Two ounces of white *agarick,*
 Foure ounces of *Hermodactyls.*

An ounce and a halfe of *Epithymum.*
Anise and *fennill* seeds, of each an ounce.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of water, to a pint and a halfe, to the strained liquor being hard prest, add two ounces of the best *honey*, mingle them, and make an *Apozem.*

Every other morning let her drink foure ounces of this fasting, and in the meane time strengthen her belly, and her *Matrix*, with *fomentations* that are good to expell winde: you may make them of the Simples aforesaid, with the powders *Dianis*, *Diacumin*, *Diagalang.* and the like.

You must provoke the *Menstruum* with *Pessaries*, made of the juyce of *Mercury*, *Cucumbers*, *Restharrow*, unsalted *butter*, *Hogs-grease*, the gall of an *Oxe*, *Sagapenum*, *Ammoniacum*,

moniacum, *Castor*, *Assa-fetida*, and the like. *Pertumes* made with spices bring down the *Courses*, if the steame or vapour of them be conveighed into the *Matrix*; or you may appoint little *Trochisks* to be made with *rue*, *aristolochy*, *Castor*, *assa fetida*, *Sagapenum*, and *turpentine*, which being cast upon hot burning coles they will smoke, and that smoke will speedily bring down her *Courses*, if it be received up thorow a tunnell.

You must make an issue in hier leg, that the *Matrix* may exhale, and the thick humours may be purged out.

Such Compositions as have steele in them will be most effectuell, for it is manifest by experience, that steele is good to cut into, and make thin the thick and flow humours, to open obstructions, to bring down the *Courses*, to provoke urine, and to free the vessels from all matter that stop them: and all these things it performes by manifest qualities inherent in it, and not by the ponderosity, or heaviness thereof, as some have conjectured.

Severall Authors have devised severall preparations of it; but we alwayes used to prepare it after this manner following.

Take a pound of Steele filed into a most fine dust, wash it in *Pennyroyall* water distilled;

led, till the water look pure and cleare, then put it into a glasse Viol, pouring upon it a sufficient quantity of Vinegar, made with *Penniroyall* : set it in the Sun thirty dayes , stirring it about every seventh day, afterwards dry it, weare it to a most subtle powder in a Marble mortar, sift it, and keep it for your use ; the *Dose*, or quantity hereof to be taken, is a dram with *wormewood* wine , or *Rhenish* wine , or with *Hydromel*.

Note, that we advisedly make use of the vinegar aforesaid , because the use and vertue of *Steele* is to unlock obstructions ; and Vinegar hath a faculty to penetrate, make thin, and cut asunder the thickest humours , and therefore by the help thereof the *Steele* is with the more expedition transmitted to the remotest parts of the body.

Yet if the patient be troubled with a hot distemper in her *Liver* , *stomack* , or *spleen* ; or if you discern any weaknesse in her inward parts, then prepare the *steele* with *Rosewater* , or *whey* of *Goats milke*.

When she hath taken the *steele* , let her walke an houre after it ; for exercise opens the pores , and thereby the Medicine is the more easily distributed : when she hath observed

served this injunction, let her lie down till she begin to sweat, or if she finde in her selfe a disposednesse, let her sleep: afterwards give her to eat, but her meat should rather be roasted, then boyl'd, and for her drink, allow her small wine, or wine prepared with *steale*.

I doe not judge it meet to determine any time for the continuance of these Rules, and precepts, onely in generall, I hold it convenient to use them, till the Patient be more apt, and disposed for exercise, till she can waike without any lazy complaint of wearinesse, till her lips begin to look of a more lively colour, till no obstruction be perceivable by the touch, and in a word, till the urine, which was thin, pale, and discoloured, appeare reddishlike unto the urine of a healthfull woman.

The Spring time is the most convenient to undertake this Cure; for then the humours are most apt to flow, which in the Winter are congealed, and impacted in the severall parts; and in the Summer time it will not be altogether so proper to begin the Cure, for then thorough the immoderate heat of the season, the humours doe daily threaten to precipitate the sick woman into a fever. If

If the woman be weake in her body, let her refraine from exercise, and rest her selfe upon her bed, and after the space of a full houre, let her body be diligently rubbed, till it looke red, that the faculties of the *steele* may be actuated, and assisted in their operation; for *Galen* in his book *de Puerō Epileptico* and the fourth Chapter saith, that the rubbing of the body supplies the want of exercise, because it attenuateth and cutteth the humours, unlocks the obstructions, quickens, and kindles the naturall heat, and dissolves the peccant matter.

Many mingle *steele* prepared with *Conserues*, and *Syrups*; Some make *Lozenges* thereof, and so doe we also; especially when the Patient refuseth Wine, or *Conserues*, and the like: for in some cases we must allow pardon to the queaziness of the sick, and humour the *Palate* with a safe indulgence.

The powders *Diarhod. Abbat*, *Dialacca*, and *Diacucurma*, are very good to open the passages which are stop't, and therefore you may prudently mingle them among the ingredients for the *Lozenges* aforesaid.

Here perhaps you will start this question; if heat provokes to stoole, and brings down the urine, if it attenuates, cuts in-

to the humours, and open the obstructions; why doe Physicians unanimously command the staying of a loosenesse, or an Issue of blood, in what part of the body soever it happen, and to that intent prescribe water, or wine, or beer, wherein *steele* hath been quenched, thereby to make it more binding, and more apt to stay any *flux*? I answer, that *steele* is indued with those qualities I readily grant; but the Method which is observed in the use of *steele* doth cleerely demonstrate a diversity of faculties to be in it: wherefore if your aime and intention be to open the obstructions, drinke the wine when the *steele* hath been once, twice, or thrice quenched in it; but if you desire it should binde, then prescribe it to be taken after the sixth, or seventh quenching; for the first water or wine openeth, because in that lieth the fiery quality; but the other bindeth, because in that consists the earthy part: neither shall you need to wonder, that severall and contrary qualities should lie concealed in one, and the same minerrall, mettall, or simple, seeing that by daily experience we have a demonstrative certainty of the truth thereof; for thus *Aloes* hath an *Emplastick* and an opening quality:

ty: thus *Rubarb* both binds and purgeth.

Now you must note that these Simples are called hot and cold, as they have hot or cold parts predominant in them: thus we conclude *endive* to be cold, because the parts thereof are more moist then bitter, and we say *Rubarb* is hot, because it hath a *nitrous*, fiery, purging quality predominant in it, above the earthy, binding, and cold parts.

Christopherus a Vega, a man otherwise very learned, seemes to my understanding to forsake the offers of reason, in saying that *steele* is unprofitable, because he never saw any woman, who had not her *Courses*, or who was troubled with obstructions, cured by the meanes of this Remedy; but truly, if it doth not sometimes totally subdue the evill, yet the fault must not therefore consequently be charged upon the Medicine, because the *Matrix* is sometimes vitiated by an habituall distemper, or else the obstructions thereof are so many, or so stubborn, that sometimes they destroy the sick woman; and if it doe not fall out so, yet is it an undeniable truth which the Poet tells us,

*Non est in Medico semper relevetur ut Æger,
Interdum docta plus valet arte malum.*

That is,

The Doctour cannot still successfull be,
Sometimes the evill gets the victory.

CHAP. III.

The immoderate flowing of the Courses.

THis disease is contrary to the former ; for as in that the *Menstruum* is too long retained, so in this they run too long.

There is also this difference between them : the one proceedeth from a hot distemper, the other from a cold one.

This we now treat on, is produced by a twofold cause, the one inward, and the other outward.

The inward Cause is a hot distemper of the *Liver*, whereby the blood growes hot, thin, boyling in the vessells, and opening them, so that the *Menstruum* is purged out, before the usuall and due time.

The outward Cause is that which heateth and inflames the blood, and withall makes it thin, as vehement and sturdy exercises, pensiveness, and immoderate cares of the minde, excessive anger, and thoughts busied upon revenge: a custome of eating
meats

meats that are hot in their quality, namely, such as are full of pepper, and salt, bibing of wine, and strong drinks, too much bathing of the body, long watchings, sitting in the Sun overmuch, or by the fire side, &c.

You may easily make your self acquainted with the signes by conversing with, and questioning the sick woman, besides, you may of your self observe, that the Patient is much weakned, in regard that the parts are deprived of the purest portion, and the most laudable substance of the blood, by which the life of a Creature is prolonged; women thus affected are very sad, and melancholy, by reason that the blood faileth, which otherwise contains a spirit in it, that makes them cheerefull and lively, they grow leane and feeble, scarce able to stand upon their legs, they are apt to Nauseate, and forsake their meat, they are bound in their bodies, and grow puffed, and swel'd up; they are troubled with weaknesse in their stomacks, they cannot digest their meat, their eye-lids sink inwards, the calves of their legs swell, and their outward parts look pale, and discoloured: yea, by degrees the whole radicall moisture, and inborne preservative de-

cayeth and the Patient perisheth.

Wherefore make no delay, but immediately oppose all your helps of Art to the subduing of the Disease; let her be lodged in an ayre that is cold and dry, and let her not be exposed to any ayre by night: strew coole hearbs about her chamber, and let her avoid the ayre which is hot, because it rarifies the bloud, makes it thin and waterish, and also inflames, and overheats it.

She must forbear the use of hot meats, as *Leeks*, *Onyons*, *Watercresses*, *Origanum*, and the like; let her likewise refraine from feeding upon spiced meats, and such as breed a thin juyce; *Rice* boyled with *sheeps-foot* is good for her: and so are roasted *Quinces*, *Medlars*, and *Services*.

Three houres after Supper, let her take fine *flower*, or pure *Bisket* dissolved in *Plantane*, or *Rosewater*, and sweetned with *Sugar*.

Give her no wine, unlesse it be sowre, and binding *red* wine; but it will be more profitable to give her water, wherein *gum tragacanth* hath been boyled, and perfumed with *Mastick*, *beere* in which *steele* hath been intuted will be profitable for her, about the third, or fourth day, for this drink hath

hath a binding faculty without heating.

But the opening of a vein twice, or thrice in a day, obtaines the preheminance from all other remedies, according to the judgment of *Galen*, because it drawes back the humour more forcibly to the upper parts when it is often repeated, then when it is done all at once; heare him in his own words. *Quantiò majorem in numerum particulares auxeris detractiones, tantò efficaciorè revulsionem efficies*, that is, the oftner you open a vein, taking away a small quantity of blood at a time, so much more effectually will the Revulsion be; for when the blood is allured to the contrary part by these frequent iterations; Nature is accustomed to summon the blood to the upper parts; and thus that ordinary saying among the Doctors may properly be understood, that one flux cureth another.

Hippocrates commendeth a large Cupping-glass applied to the breasts; and very deservedly, because there is a great consent and *Sympathy* between the veins of the *Matrix*, and those of the Breasts.

Moreover, you must prescribe such things as are of tried, and known vertue, to thicken the blood, syrup of Poppy, *Quinces*, dried *Roses*, *Myrtles*, and the like.

We usually prescribe this Draught following for the sick, and we must add this to its commendation, that it seldome faileth in its operation.

Two scruples of boiled *Rubarb*.

A scruple of *Citron myrobalans*.

Halfe an ounce of syrups of *Quinces*.

Two ounces, and a halfe of *Plantane water*.

Mingle them, and let her drink it.

Divers Authors, as *Rondeletius*, *Hollerius*, *Amatus Lusitanus*, and others condemn the boiling of *Rubarb*; and the reason is this, as things say they, become more milde, and weake in their operations, when they have past the fire; so those things which are gentle, become more vehement, having acquired a new kinde of faculty by the force of the fire: this I grant most willingly, but in the meane time they purge lesse, and binde more, which we desire, and as for any corrupt quality, which the power of the fire may have contributed to it, that is easily washt away by the help of *Plantane water*, or the juice of *Quinces*, if you demand whither this humour should be prepared? I answer, evacuate it without any delay, for you must not expect, or wait the concoction thereof.

Binding

Binding *Glysters* will be very usefull; you may make them after this manner.

Take foure drams of the roots of *Consolida major*.

The leaves of *plantane* and *horsetayle*, of each a handfull.

Halfe a handfull of *red Rosés*.

Two drams of shaled *Pease*.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of *plantane* water, to nine ounces; to the strained liquor add a dram of the *Trochiscs de Carabe*, two ounces of syrups of *Rosés* made with dried *Rosés*.

The whites of two *Eggs*.

Mingle them, and make a *glyster*. Or

Take foure drams of the greater *Comphrey* roots.

The leaves of *knotgrasses*, and *plantane*, of each a handfull.

As many *red Rosés* as your thumb, and two fingers can take up.

Sumach and *Quince seeds*, of each two drams.

Three drams of *barley* parched, and beaten to a grosse powder.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of *plantane* water to nine ounces.

To the strained liquor add two ounces of syrups of *Myrtles*.

A dram of *terra sigillata*.

Mingle them, and make a *glyster*.

After these *glysters* are injected, anoint the *Matrix* with astringent oynments; Take as many *plantane* leaves as you can grasp between your thumb and two fingers at twice.

Red Roses.

Mulberry leaves.

Oake leaves, of each halfe the quantity aforesaid.

A dram of *Sumach* seeds.

Boile them gently in foure pints of oyle of *Quinces*.

Straine and presse the liquor hard, and then put in

True Bolearmanick,

Trochiscs de Carabe, of each a dram.

With a sufficient quantity of *white wax*, make a soft oynment, according to art, or

Take two ounces of *unguentum Comitisse*.

Oyle of *myrtles*, and oyle of *quinces*, of each two drams.

Mingle them, and make a *liniment*.

You must likewise bath the *Matrix* with *fomentations* made after this manner.

Take the leaves of *plantane*,

Knotgrasse,

Oake leaves.

Red *Roses*, of each a handfull.

The seeds of *plantane*, *Sumach*.

Quinces, of each three drams.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of red wine, or water wherein *steele* hath been quenched to three pints: use the strained liquor as was said above.

That which remains after the straining may be kept for a *Poultis*, unto which you may add oyle of *quinces*, and *unguentum Comitisse*, of each two ounces, and mingling them together, you have an excellent *Poultis*.

But if the disease yield not to these Remedies, you may exhibit half a dram of new *Treacle*, or *Philonium Persicum*, or a scruple of the masse of *Pils de Cynoglossa*; if the Patient incline to a *Consumption*, give her Cowes milk prepared rightly with *steele*, to drink in a morning fasting; if the evill still persevere, and you suspect the heat of the *Liver* to be the Cause of the disease, make an issue in her leg, that the *Liver* may exhale at that vent, and the other bowells may evaporate, or else let her goe into a Bath, the waters whereof run from an iron Mine; for these naturally binde and thicken.

CHAP. IV.

Of the coming away of the Courses by Drops, of the vehement Symptoms thereof, and of the Whites.

AS the urine irritates the *expulsive faculty*, so many times doth the *Menstruum*, for as that, when it is too hot, doth prick, burn, and is frequently piss out, so the *Menstruum* being vehemently hot, doth cause an itch, and an irritation, and produceth a *Disease*, which the Doctours call *Stillicidium Uterinum*, which we may english, to be a coming away of the *Courses* by drops.

The *Disease* proceeds from the same Causes, as doth the immoderate; flowing of the *Courses*: therefore the same Remedies will be also proper to overcome them; yet in this present cure you need not prescribe so many Remedies, nor so often.

When any notable Symptoms accompany this *Disease*, as a vehement burning, torments in the *Matrix*, a paine about the secret parts, it is called the *Stillicide*, or Dropping of the *Matrix*, from a sharp humour,

mour, arising through the hot distemper of the *Liver*, and the *Kidneys*; and whereas it takes beginning from a hot distemper, from whence sharpe, hot, and fiery humours are generated, your Method must be first to root out the Cause, and then to cure the distemper; wherefore her body must be cooled, her blood must be thickned, and the *Flux* must be drawn back to the upper parts; this is done by a coole Ayre, by giving her whey to drinke, wherein *steele* hath been often quenched; and lastly, you may prescribe for her the cold thickning Dyet, which we have set down above.

You may let her blood in both armes, and appoint the opening of the veine called *Salvatella*; *Leeches* must be applied to the *Hemorrhoids*, that the *adust* and *melancholly* blood may be drawn out. Purge her often with *Rubarb* and *Cassia*, Syrupe of *Violets*, *Citron Myrobalaus*, *Manna*, *Tamarinds*, *Dia-prun. simpl.* and the like *Simples* which gently bring away *choler*. Cooling and thickning *Juleps* will be very necessary, which you may make after this manner.

Take twelve ounces of *plantane water*.

Four ounces of *Rose water*.

Two ounces of Syrupe of the juice of *Quinces*.

Mingle

Mingle them, and make a *Julep*, or
 Take the waters of *Plantane*,
Purselane, of each eight ounces,
Syrup of Poppy,
Syrupe of restharrow, of each an ounce
 and a half.

Mingle them, and make a *Julep*.

If the chiefest fault lie in the *Kidneys*,
 Take ten ounces of *Bean water* distilled.
 The waters of *Plantane*.

Mallows, of each two ounces.

Syrup of Myrtles.

Syrup of Poppy, of each an ounce.

A scruple and a halfe of *Lapis Prunelle*.

Mingle them, and make a *Julep*.

But note, if the Patient have a hot *Liver*, and a cold stomach, it will be convenient to lessen the quantity of the distilled *mallow* water, or to prescribe an equall part of *Rose* water, the vertue whereof strengthens the inward parts.

Baths made with binding *Simples*, are highly profitable in this *Disease*; for they do not onely attemper the sharpnesse of the humours, but they drive the humours to the outward parts, and so defend and fortifie the *Matrix* from that annoyance, which they threatned unto it, and in a while the *Flux* is stayed.

Whey

Whey, although it be *Diureticall*, and provoke urine, yet when *steele* is quenched in it, it is wonderfull wholsome for her: as *Hippocrates* affirmeth concerning the Son of *Erotelans*, lying sick of a bloody *Flux*, for when he had drunk *whey*, in which red hot *flints* were quenched, his evacuations were more moderate, although they were bloody, and in a short time they ended; here is to be noted, that *whey* although upon a slight consideration, it may seeme to be *Diureticall*, and so to provoke rather then to stay the *flux*, yet if *steele* be frequently quenched in it, till the thin and fiery parts thereof be wasted away, it stayeth the *Flux*.

If these Remedies prevaile not to perfect the Cure, I shall counsell you to make an Issue upon the knee, for this being kept open, the corrupt humours are evacuated, without any decay of the spirits, which otherwise doe many times produce grievous and vehement Symptomes; we have spoken of the coming away of the *Menstruum* by Drops, with the terrible Symptome which accompanies it, namely, a vehement and insupportable paine, but because this paine proceeds from divers causes, the Cure must be also diversified.

Women therefore which are of a cold
Constitution,

Constitution, especially if they be young, prone to *Venery*, Black, and Hairy, must be purged, that the Cause may be taken away, and therefore their bodies must be first prepared before you can hope to appease the paine.

You may evacuate the humour with *Diapbenicon*, *Benedicta laxativa*, or with Pills of *Hiera*: and you may prepare the humour with *smalage*, and *fennill* roots, with *agrimony* and *Motherwort* leaves, boiled in water wherein *steele* hath been quenched with *Rhodomet.*

The paine must be appeased with *unguent. Populeum*, unto which you may add a few graines of *opium*; or else you may apply *fomentations* to the head.

A vein also must be opened, as we have shewed you above.

If a woman or Virgin have the *whites*, which come away of a thick and fattish substance, you must proceede as in the former Cure; but you must be exceeding cautious how you let blood, for such bodies are full of raw humours; by reason whereof the spirits are much exhausted, and her body is weake and infirme, according to the Judgement of *Galen*, in his book *de Sanguin. missione. chap. II.* wherefore in such cases,

cases, I counsell the Patient to goe to the *Spaw* waters, or some other of the like Nature ; for they purge away the thick humour both by siege and by urine, but especially the melancholy juice , which is the cause of this disease.

A *Decoction* of *China* and *Salzapavilla* cannot be improper , nor *Leeches* applied to the *Hemorrhoids*. Note that the *Caul* of a *Ram* or *Weather* newly killed, must be laid to the affected part , being first anointed with oyle of *Castor* ; for as the skull of a man is good against the *Falling Sicknesse*, and the *Lungs* of a *Fox* against the stoppage of the pipes, by a specificall vertue, or hidden similitude, so is this good for the stomach, and the Loynes.

The *Whites* are defined to be a lasting distillation from the *Matrix* , however it be affected ; for Nature indevoureth to expell that superfluous , moist , and excrementitious blood thorough the *Matrix*, and even at the same time disburtheneth the body from this unprofitable and offensive humour.

This evill is reckoned among the Symptoms of those things, which are immoderately expelled out of the body, the Causes whereof are divers ; for sometimes a pre-
D
dominancy

dominancy of *cholera*, sometimes a *phlegmatick* juice; many times *melancholy*, and very often blood is evacuated; this is easily known, because a snottie kinde of humour drops, and distills continually from the *Matrix*, which if it be red, it proceeds from blood; if white, from *phlegme*, if yellow, it takes beginning from *cholera*.

The sick woman complains of a general weaknesse over all the parts of the body, her legs and eyelids are swelled, she cannot digest her meat, her stomach failes her, she is lazie, and loves no exercise, and cares not to stir up and down; so that at length her strength decayeth, and her spirits faile, through the abundance of blood which hath come from her: wherefore this disease calls for early help, least it degenerate, as not seldome it doth, into a *Dropsey*, or a *Consumption*, or the like terrible Diseases.

If the body therefore abound with much blood, let a veine be opened in the arme, to draw back the course of the humour, which is hastening from all parts of the body to the *Matrix*. Thus we read that *Galen* cured the wife of *Boetius*, unto whom other Physitians had preposterously prescribed Medicines without opening a veine.

Afterwards

Afterwards you must prepare the *pheg-*
matick humour with a decoction of *worme-*
wood, unto which add *Syr. of Roses*, or *Syr.*
de artemisia, the *choleric* humour must be
prepared with a decoction of *endive*, *sorrell*,
unto which may be added *Oxysaccarum*, or
Syrup. de succo Cichorii; if it be a *Melancho-*
ly humour, prepare it with a decoction
of *Fumitory*, *Buglos*, unto which add *Syr.*
of *Fumitory*, and *Syr. Lupuli*.

Then expell the humour with some gen-
tle purge; if it be *phegmatick*,

Take three scruples of white *agarick Tro-*
chischet.

Two scruples of the root of *Mechoacha*.

A dram of *Annise* seeds.

Macerate them the space of a night, in a
sufficient quantitie of *fennill* water; in the
morning to two ounces and a halfe of the
liquor which you presse out, add

Three drams of *Diacarthamum*.

Halfe an ounce of *Diacnicum*.

Mingle them together for a *Potion*.

If *Choleric* humours abound in the body,

Take two drams and a halfe of the best

Rubarb.

Citron myrobalans.

Cinamon, of each a scruple.

Macerate them a whole night in a suffici-

ent quantity of *endive* water, presse them with all your might, and add

An ounce and a halfe of Syrupe of *roses laxative*.

Mingle them, and give it her to drinke in the morning.

If *Melancholey* humours be predominant.

Take two drams and a halfe of *Sena*.

A dram of *Annise* seeds.

Macerate them over night, in a sufficient quantity of *fumitory* water, in the morning presse out the liquor, and add

To two ounces and a halfe of the liquor strained and prest,

Two drams of *Confectio Hamech*.

Halfe an ounce of Syrup of *fumitory*.

Mingle them for a *Potion*.

If the Disease yield not to these Medicines, expell the humour by an *Epicrasis*, that is, by some *Decoction*, that by degrees will digest, open, and evacuate the humour, and also mightily provoke urine; this *Apozem* following hath all these vertues.

Take the roots of *Parfly*,

Fennell,

Euglos,

Polypody of the *Oake*, of each halfe an ounce.

The leaves of *Maidenbaire*.

Agrimony,

Motherwort,

Motherwort, of each a handfull.

Six drams of *Sena*.

Two drams of *rubarb*.

One dram of *agarick*.

As much *Epithymum* as you can graspe between your thumb and two fingers.

Two drams of *Annise* seed.

Macerate them together a whole night, in two pints of *barley* water, upon hot embers, in the morning allow them one or two gentle bubblings, and when you have strained them, add

Syrupe of *fumitary*.

Syrupe of *roses laxative*, of each an ounce.

Mingle them for an *Apozem*.

Every other morning let her have foure ounces of it fasting.

If all these things prove ineffectuall, infuse a whole night six graines of *Antimony* in wine, and let her drinke it, if her body be strong enough to abide the conflict of the medicine: for besides that, it draws back the humours from the *Matrix*, by provoking to Vomit, it likewise purgeth away by stool that tenacious, *phlegmatick*, and thick humour which is the cause of the Disease.

Wormewood beere is not unwholsome for her, or instead thereof, prescribe to her, beer wherein *China* roots have been infused,

for this disperſeth the humour to the ſkin, and dries up the ſuperfluous moiſture; for the ſame purpoſe, we adviſe, with *Galen*, that a Bath of hot ſand be prepared; that after the uſe thereof the body be well rubbed, and anointed with honey heated by the fire; then, as we preſcribed above, make an Iſſue in her knee.

CHAP. V.

Of the Complication of the Menſtruum, with other Diſeaſes.

THe *Complication* of the *Menſtruum* with other Diſeaſes is hard to be known, and not eaſie to be cured; for if any woman be ſick of any Diſeaſe, and if her *Courſes* be ſuppreſt, or appeare not, the *Phyſicians* are at a ſtand, what is moſt fit, during this Judication, to be done, for if we follow the motions of Nature, who worketh rightly, and open a vein in the ankle, this will not cure the Diſeaſe, which is rooted in the upper parts.

And if you draw blood from the arme, you pervert the courſe and order of Nature, to the great diſadvantage of the ſick woman.

woman. But you will say, in such a case as this, what is to be done? I shall tell you in few words.

The Disease is either vehement, or moderate, and of long continuance; if the *Courses* appeare, or come down, in a disease of long continuance, you may defer the opening of a vein till a more convenient season, be it either a vein in the arme, or in the ankle, which you intended to cut, for you can doe no hurt by omitting, or at least suspending this remedy.

But if the Disease be acute, and require a speedy evacuation; you must observe whether the *Menstruum* be answerable to the plentie of blood which abounds in the body; if her *Courses* come down, according to the prescription of *Hippocrates*, you must not be busie, but leave the whole matter to Nature; of the same opinion is *Galen* also, for, saith he, if at that time when you are letting blood, it should so fall out, that her *Courses* come down, or that she should on a suddeu have the *Piles*, you must desist from *phlebotomy*, and commit the whole businesse to Nature, if you are satisfied that the *Menstruum* commeth away in a sufficient quantity; but otherwise take from her so much blood, as may make

good the deficiency of her *Courses*.

But if a burning *Fever* be upon her, if she have not her *Courses* according to custom, and to the satisfaction of her own desires, then this defect must be supplied with medicines, by opening a veine in her ankle, applying *Cuppinglasses* with scarification to the calves of her legs, or *Leeches* to the *Hemorrhoids*, to take away the superfluity of the blood.

One thing must be considered, namely, if a woman after her delivery have a burning *Fever* upon her, her *Courses* actually flowing, whither it be lawfull, in regard of the vehemence of the *Fever*, to open the upper veines? *Fernelius*, *Valeriola*, *Amatus Lusitanus*, and divers others of good account, assent the lawfulness and expediency thereof; for although some have imagined, that if the upper veines be opened, the blood will ascend to the upper parts; yet if it be true which they imagine, more profit and advantage will accrew thereby to the sick woman, then hurt or danger; for when a veine in the ankle is cut, although it bring down the *Courses*, and supply the defective motion of Nature, in respect of the part particularly affected; yet is it not equally prevalent against a most vehement inflammation,

mation, nor altogether so profitable in a most acute disease; because the blood must be drawn out from some vessell, that is nearer to the part affected, that the conjunctive cause may be taken away, and although by cutting a vein in the ankle, we can draw the whole masse of blood out of the body, yet the blood is not so fitly taken from one part, as from another; for in a *Quinsey*, or a *Pleurisey*, 'tis more commodious to open the *Baslick* veine to temper the heat, then any other veine in the whole body.

CHAP. VI.

Of hard swellings in the Breasts.

THe Breasts are naturally thin, spongy, or fungous, and loose; for this reason they are apt to entertaine any crude, and *melancholy* humours, flowing to them either from the *Matrix*, or from any other parts; these, if they are not rightly, and duly expelled, they breed painefull, yea malignant and cankerd *Ulcers*: wherefore you must addresse your selfe to the Cure, without any truce or delay; and this consists

sifts in three things; in prescribing a Diet, in the manuell operations of *Surgery*, and in outward and inward Medicines.

Let her therefore make choise of a pure ayre, let her drink be small beer boiled with *annise* and *snakeweed*; let her meat be of good concoction, and easie distribution, as *Mutton broth*, *Cock broth*, and roasted *Chickens*; let her avoid meats that thicken the blood, as *milke*, *cheese*, *bacon*, *fish*, and the like; open a veine, if she have not her *Courses*, in her ankle, or cut the *Basilick* veine twice or thrice, to ease the *Liver*, the *Spleen*, and the *Kidneys*, as the multitude of blood shall require it.

Note that the humour must be prepared, and attempted with this *Apozem*.

Take the roots of *Succhory*,
Polipody, of each an ounce.

The barke of the root of the *Caper*, and
Tamarisk tree, of each halfe an ounce.

The leaves of *Buglos*,

Fumitary,

Balme, of each a handfull.

Two drams of *Fennill* seeds.

Boile them in a sufficient quantitie of
barley water to two pints, and to the strained
liquor add

Syrupe of Borage,

Syrupe

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Syrupe of *fumitary*, of each an ounce and a halfe.

Ten graines of Spirit of *Vitriol*.

Mingle them, and make an *Apozem*.

Because the humour is thick and dreggish, you must purge her body severall times, till it be perfectly cleansed, this may be done with this decoction following.

Take an ounce of *Polypody* of the oake.

The leaves *Fumitary*,

Hops,

Borage,

Endive, of each a handfull.

Epithymum,

Century the less, of each halfe

a handfull.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of *Barley* water, to two pints, and in the strained liquor infuse a whole night,

An ounce of *Sena*.

Foure drams of *Rubarb*.

Agarick Troch.

Creame of *Tartar*, of each two drams.

Epithymum, and

The flowers of *borage*, *buglos*, and *rosemary*, of each as many as you can grasp between your thumb and two fingers at twice.

Two drams of *annise* seeds.

In the morning give it one or two bubblings,

lings, straine and presse it, and to the liquor, add

Syrue of *violets*.

Syrue of *fumitary*, of each an ounce.

Make an *Apozem*, or

Take the leaves of *buglos*,

Fumitary, of each a handfull.

Balme,

Germander, of each halfe a handfull.

As much *Epithimum*, as you can containe between your thumb and two fingers.

Boile them in a sufficient quantitie of *whbey*, to a pint, and a halfe, infuse for a night in the strained liquor

Six drams of *Sena*.

Two drams of white *Agarick*.

A dram and a half of *annise* seeds.

In the morning presse out the liquor hard, and add

Syrue of *Violets*,

Syrue of *fumitary*, of each an ounce and a halfe.

Mingle them for an *Apozem*.

Confectio Hamech and *Diacricu* will be highly profitable; so also are *Pils de Lapid. Lazuli*.

Sometimes you may prescribe *glysters*, to temper the melancholy humour; as for example,

Take

Take the leaves of *Mallows*,

Marishmallows,

Violets, of each a handfull.

Halfe a handfull of *bran*.

Two drams of *fennill seeds*.

Boile them in a sufficient quantitie of
barley water to nine ounces: in the strained
liquor put in

Confectio Hamech,

Diacatholicon, of each an ounce.

An ounce and a halfe of oyle of *violets*.

Mingle them, and make a *glyster*, or

Take half an ounce of *Polypody roots*.

The leaves of *buglos*,

Fumitary,

Violets, of each a handfull.

Four ounces of *sena*.

As much *Epithymum* as you can take up,
between your thumb and two fingers.

Two drams of *fennill seeds*.

Boile them in a sufficient quantitie of
Cock broth to nine ounces, to the strained
liquor add

Diaprun. Laxativum,

Confectio Hamech, of each an ounce.

Half an ounce of Syrup of *Violets*.

A dram of *Sal gemme*.

Mingle them, and make a *glyster*.

Leeches applied to the *Fundament* may
much promote the Cure. The

The event may likewise gratifie your
 triall, if you prescribe *Cordials*, *Treacle*, *Mi-
 sbridate*, *Lozenges of Pearle*, *Alkermes*, and the
 like: which with their coldnesse, drynesse,
 and cordiall vertue, retaine the spirits, cor-
 rect the bloud, even when it is putrifying,
 and preserve the bowells in their due Sym-
 metry, and naturall constitution; Note,
 that you may not forget to wash her
 legs, with a decoction of *Hops*, *Violets*,
Fumitary, *Roses*, *Mallows*, and *Vine* leaves.

If by the advantage of time it prove a
 cankerd, and a creeping *Ulcer*, you must
 not vex, and discompose the Patient with
 many, or strong Medicines, but you must
 institute a palliative Cure; for *Galen*
 boasteth that he thus cured a woman,
 who had a *Cancer* in her breast, for when
 the thinner part was brought away, it
 became thicker, more full of putrefacti-
 on, and subject to exulcerate; for it is
 undenyable, as the same *Author* affirmeth,
 that the vehemence of the remedies inflame
 the humor, and set it on fire, by that *acrimo-
 nius* quality, which is naturally in them.

Almost all Authors agree that *Issues* are
 convenient, for they supply the stead of
Purges, and *Plebotomy*, as *Guido* a good writer
 witnesseth in his book *de Cauteriis*.

The end of the first Book of Womens Diseases.

THE
SECOND BOOK,

Written by
NICHOLAS FONTANUS:

OF

Womens Diseases.

The first Chapter.

OF the Mother.



That Disease which we commonly call the *Mother*, the Physicians terme the *Strangulation*, or *Suffocation* of the *Matrix*, and sometimes the *Ascend* of the *Matrix*. *Galen* took it to be a drawing back of the *Matrix*, to the upper parts. Hereupon some of the

the Ancients conceived the *Matrix*, to be some stragling Creature, wandering too and fro thorough severall parts, to which phantastick conceit, *Fernelius*, *Eugenius*, and *Laurentius*, contributed a credulous Assent; for though a woman be dead, yet can you not with an ordinary strength remove the *Matrix* from the naturall place; neither is that reason, which *Fernelius* alledgeth, of any moment, who saith, that in these diseases he hath toucht it upwards, seeing that this is not the true *Matrix*, but a grosse, windie swelling, of a roundish figure, and somewhat resembling the *Matrix*; you will say the *Matrix* doth remove, and slip from its proper place; I grant it, for by reason of the moisture, wherewith those parts abound, the *Matrix* is loosened, and exceedingly stretched: and this is the truth of the whole matter.

The Cause of this Disease is twofold: the Retention of the Seed, and the *Menstruum*, which are the materiall cause: and a cold and moist distemper of the *Matrix*, breeding *phlegmatick* and thick juices, which is the efficient cause; for when the Seed is retained, and the *Menstruum* hath not the custome, and usuall vent, they burthen the *Matrix*, and choak, and extinguish the

the heat thereof: then upon the diminishing of the naturall heat, windy humours are bred, especially in the *Matrix*, which by nature is a cold, *nervous*, and bloudlesse part; after the same manner, if the seed be kept too long, it disturbeth the Function of the spiritous parts, and the Midriffe, it oppresseth the heart, causeth fainting and sounding fits, bindeth as it were, and girteth about the parts, and seemes in such a manner to stop the breath, that the sick woman is in danger to be strangled: her puls is sometimes weake, various, and obscure: she hath inward discontents and anxieties, and is most commonly invaded by, at least very subject unto Convulsion fits: she lies, as if she were astonished and void of sense: and from her belly you may heare rumbling, and murmuring noises; she breatheth so weakly, that it is scarce discernable, and indeed she is so sad an object, that the by-standers may easily mistake her to be dead. The drowfie and sleepey disease called *Carus* differs from this, because they who are affected with it, have the use of their breath free, without any molestation: and it differs from a *Catalepsy* (another drowfie disease, casting the sick into a profound and dead sleep) be-

E

cause

cause they who are taken with that, lie without any motion, but they who have the mother, are tormented with *Convulsion* fits, their legs and their hands are stretched and wrythed into unusuall figures, and strange postures; and by this it is distinguished from an *Apoplexy*, unto which it is exceeding like.

Galen wondreth how these women can live, who are troubled with these cruell fits of the *Mother*, without any puls, or breathing, in as much as it is impossible for one that liveth not to breath, or for one that breatheth not, to live; for so long as we live, so long we breath. To this I answer, that although these women live without respiration, yet doe they not live without transpiration; for this being performed thorough the pores of the skin, by the motion of the *arteries*, conserves the symmetry of the vitall heat; for then that small heat retiring to the heart, as to a Castle, may be preserved by this benefit of transpiration alone.

Now to procure an assurance, whither the woman be living or dead, hold a feather, or a looking-glasse to her mouth, if the former stir, or the latter be spotted, it is an undoubted signe that she liveth.

This

This is a most acute Disease, and soone dispatcheth the sick woman, especially if it took beginning from some very contagious, and poisonous vapours; lecherous women, and lusty widowes that are prone, and apt to *Venery*, are most subject to it: but married women that enjoy the company of their husbands, and such as are with childe, are seldome invaded by it.

You must apply your Remedies in the fit, and after the fit: in the fit, the humour must be drawn back with rubbing the parts, tying painfull *Ligatures* about them, and applying *Cuppinglasses*, with *scarification* to the calves of her legs: have such *Glysters* in readinesse, as will take away the paine, dissolve, draw back, and purge out the thick humours: you may compound them by these formes following.

Take halfe an ounce of *Elecampane* roots.

The leaves of *rue*, *penniroyall*, *Motherwort*, and *pellitory* of the *wall*, of each a handfull.

Three drams of *sena*.

Bran, *Camomile* flowers, and the tops of *Dill*, of each halfe a handfull.

Bastard Saffron, and *Annise* seeds, of each two drams.

Boile them in a sufficient quantitie of

birthwort water to nine ounces, to the strained liquor being squeezed, and prest very hard, add

Diaphenicon, and *benedicta laxativa*, of each an ounce.

Oyle of *dill*, and oyle of *rue*, of each six drams.

Halfe an ounce of *butter*.

A dram and a halfe of *salt*.

Mingle them, and make a *Glyster*.

Carminative medicines must be laid upon the whole inward region, as fomentations made of the leaves of *Rue*, *Motherwort*, *Pennirovall*, the flowers of *Melilot*, and *Camomile*, or *unguent. de Althea*, with the oyles of *Camomile*, *Dill*, and *Rue*; for this looseth the passages by opening the pores, and expelling the winde; *pessaries* may be put up, made with *Civet*, *Musk*, and *Amber*; but you must affront her nose with stinking odours, as the steame of *brimstone*, the smoke ascending from old shoes burnt, *Partridge* feathers, *sagapenum galbanum*, *assa fetida*, and the like, cast into the fire; because the *Matrix* doth, as it were abhor, retreat, and flie from these things, whereas sweet things doe allure to them.

But some curious braine may here demand, why sweet things held to the nose,
doe

doe breed the fits of the *Mother*, and on the contrary, stinking things appease those fits? I answer; sweet things applyed to the *Matrix*, in regard that they are hot, doe expell the winde, cut into the slow and tenacious *phlegm*, and afterwards purge it out: but stinking things applyed to the Nose, consume the ascending vapours with their heat; but you may still demand, if hot stinking things be good to break the winde, why may they not be laid to the *Matrix*, as well as sweet things? I answer? the *Matrix* embraceth, and meeteth sweet odours and perfumes, but unsavory and stinking sentes it abhors, and flies from; for 'tis a most certaine truth, that every creature, even by naturall instinct, shunneth inconveniences, and affecteth things convenient.

If the evill still increase, and if the *Virgin* be of a good habit, fleshie, and for a long time hath not had her *Courses*, or for too long a time hath had them: the safest course, although upon the approach of the *Fit*, will be to open a veine in the ankle, without delay, especially, if any *excretion* of bloud appear, either at the nose, or at the mouth; for as *Hippocrates* hath excellently taught us; as the coming down

of the *Courses*, is a present Remedie for those who vomit bloud; so in a body that is *plethorick*, by reason that the *Menstruum* hath been long suppressed; you may help a woman who vomits bloud, if you cut one of her lower veins; the same opinion is favoured by *Galen* in his *Commentry*, saying, in this case we ought to endeavour an evacuation, namely, such an one as is correspondent to nature, when she is obedient to her own lawes.

After the *Plebotomy*, if her body be strong, and the Disease continue, apply *Cuppinglasses*, with *scarification* to her thighs, *Leeches* to the *Hemorrhoids*, and with iterated *Glysters*, and medicines given again and again into the body, purge out the *Melancholy* juices.

Many, who are more rash then learned, more bold, then skilfull, because of the cold and the winde, which are the causes of this Disease, at the beginning will unadvisedly be offering wine to the sick, which being *odoriferous*, is apt to allure the *Matrix* to the upper parts; therefore I counsell all those that value the health of their friends, to forbear this *temerity*: yet if she faint, and her spirits be so far spent, that she swoonds, or is ready to swoond, in such

an exigence you may allow her wine, yet in a small quantity.

When the Fit is over, let her live soberly, and feed upon hot meats. that yield a thin, and subtle nourishment, and be very carefull to preserve her self, least she fall into a Relaps; hearbs, and roots, and such thinge as thicken the blood, or are hard to digest, must be no part of her diet, *Wormewood* beer may be allowed her, or in her beer mingle *Cinamon* water, or boile *Annise* seeds, or *China* roots in it.

The humour must be prepared with cutting Syrups, as *Rhodomell*, Syrupe of *Wormewood*, Syrupe of *Mint*, or Syrupe of the five roots.

You may prescribe the Purge of *Mechoaca*, *Hiera Pira*, pills of *agarick*, of *Hiera*, with *Confectio Hamech*, or *Sena*.

You must open a veine in the ankle again, and because this thick and stubborne humour will not obey a single evacuation, you must also purge her body againe with *agarick*, *hellebore*, Pills of *Mastick*, or of *Rubarb*.

Steele taken in powder, or mingled among the other medicines, will much advance the Cure; so will an Issue, and an artificiall Bath made with *Sulphur*, or a de-

coction of *Salsa parilla*, *Guaiacum*, and *China*.

Lastly, if the Disease take beginning from the seed, because in Physick, no peculiar, or elective purging medicine is consecrated to it, you must lessen her diet, enjoyne her an abstinence from hot wine, and let her continually weare plates of lead upon her back; for it is most certaine, that these doe diminish the seed; if the Patient for twelve mornings together upon an empty stomach, drink three ounces of a decoction of *agnus castus* seeds, boiled with six graines of *Campfire*.

CHAP. II.

Of the Epilepsy in the Matrix, And the severall kindes thereof.

Physicians reckon up a twofold *Epilepsy* in the *Matrix*; one by Consent, the other by Propriety; the Cause of this is a thick, *viscous*, and slow humour, obstructing the hollow parts of the Nerves: the cause of that is a cold distemper of the *Matrix*, and a contagious vapour assaulting, and shaking the Braine, and the nervous parts:

parts: for when the *animall* faculty strives to expell that humour, or vapour from it selfe, the hollow parts of the *Nerves* are crused together, and the passages are stopt, and thus there happens a constipation, or an obstruction, the insides of the *Nerves* being, as it were straightned, bound, and closed up together.

That there is such a Disease, as an *Epilepsy* by Consent, we are warranted by *Galen* to beleeve, who in his book *de Locis*, propounds the example of a boy, who being lame in his legs, fell afterwards into an *Epilepsy*, and after the same manner Virgins, who are troubled with obstructions, winde, or a malignant vapour in their *Matrices*, doe frequently fall into the *Falling Sicknesse*.

This is easily known; for imminent windie humours, and rumblings in her belly doe presage it, her stomach swells, her mind is confused, her eyes are dim, and when she is ready to fall into a fit of the *Epilepsie*, or *Falling Sicknesse*, she may perceive a tingling noyse in her eares, a giddinesse, circumagitation, or turning round in her head: she is sad in her minde, disquieted in her body, troubled with the passion of the heart, and not seldome with sounding
fits;

fits; 'tis a sad spectacle to behold her in this condition, from which if she be not seasonably delivered, she is very likely to fall into an *Apoplexy*; this we have learn't from *Galen*, who in his third book *de Locis*, and 5. *chapt.* saith, *Epilepticks* doe often degenerate into a *melancholy* madnesse, and so on the contrary; for this *melancholy* mood turnes to the *Falling Sicknesse*, when the humour invades either the body, or the minde; or if that darke vapour becloud the minde, inducing a dimnesse, or gloominesse in the thoughts, with sadnesse, despaire, and deep *melancholy*; if the spirits, which are bright and cleare in their own nature, be obscured with the foggy commerce of black vapours, the very presence of them dismayeth, terrifies, and discomposeth the minde: or if a confluence of those vapours assault the body, that is, the braine and the *nerves*, they produce the *Falling Sicknesse*.

This requires a twofold cure: one in the *Fit*, the other after the *Fit*. In the *Fit* you must quicken and excite the *animall* faculty, and force back those poisonous vapours, that are stealing from the *Matrix* to invade the upper parts: then the winde must be expelled, the wayes kept open, and the

the thick humour must be got out of the body, by rubbing the parts, by tying straight ligatures about her legs, by fomentations, and baths, made with the leaves of penniroyall, motherwort, thyme, nip, camomile, salt, vinegar, and water; softning Glysters are so usefull, that you must not forget to inject them; you may make them thus.

Take the leaves of motherwort,

Penniroyall,

Birthwort, of each a handfull.

Rosemary,

Mint, of each a handfull.

Two drams of *fennill seeds.*

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of water, to nine ounces, straine and presse out the liquor, and then add

Hiera picra Galeni,

Diaphenicon, of each an ounce.

A dram of *sal gemme.*

Mingle them, and make a glyster, or

Take the roots of *Elecampane,*

Restharrow, of each foure drams.

The leaves of *Marjoram,*

Motherwort,

Birthwort, of each a handfull.

The tops of *Dill,*

Camomile Flowers, of each halfe a handfull.

Two

Two drams of *Annise* seeds.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of *Barley* water, to nine ounces, to the liquor which you presse out, add

An ounce and a halfe of *Diaphenicon*.

Maff. pill. fetidar.

De hiera cum Agarico, of each two scruples.

Oyle of *Dill*,

Camamile,

Butter, of each halfe an ounce.

Mingle them, and make a *glyster*.

If necessitie urge you, and the strength of the Patient will beare it, you may prescribe a sharper *glyster*, to draw the humours from the farthest distant parts, and to imitate the nature and effects of a Purge; be this for an example to you.

Take half an ounce of *Polypody* roots.

Two drams of *Mechoaca*.

The leaves of *Sage*,

Rosemary,

Betony, of each a handfull.

Halfe an ounce of *bastard Saffron* seeds.

Two drams of *Agarick*.

As much *Epithymum* as you can take up between your thumb, and two fingers.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of *honied* water to ten ounces, straine, and presse

presse out the liquor, and add

An ounce of *Hiera Logodii.*

A dram of the Masse of Pills of *Cochia.*

Ten graines of *Troch. Albandal.*

Half a dram of *sal gemme.*

Mingle them, and make a *glyster.*

For this being a most acute Disease, requires the utmost tryalls of art, that it may not degenerate (as it is very prone to doe) into a true *Apoplexy.*

To the *Matrix* (to make a sudden dispatch of the Cure) apply *Carminitive fomentations*, and bath the privie parts, to break, and expell the winde.

After the use of the *Fomentation*, apply oyle of *Castor*, oyle of *wormewood*, and inject *odoriferous Pessaries* of *musk*, *amber*, *Civet*, made up with *gallia Moschat*, and a piece of *Cotton*, according to the secret rules of Art; to the nose you must hold stinking things, as *sagapenum*, *galbanum*, *assa fetida*, *Castor*, *rue*, and the like.

When the *Fit* is approaching, *Hippocrates* adviseth to open a veine in the Ankle, and this advice is magnified, and applauded by *Galen* in his book *de Rigore* Chapt. 8. neither may you forget to apply *Leeches* to the *Hemorrhoids*, or the calves of her legs; for they will suck out the *feculent* and dreggish

dreggish humour, that is impacted in the *Matrix*.

Cordials must be administred, as *Treacle*, *Mithridate*, *Alkermes*, *Confection de Hyacintha*, and the like : or if you please compound them after this manner.

Take the hoofe of an *Elk*,

The wood of *Mistleoe* of the *Oake*, of each two drams.

The skull of a man newly dead of some violent death.

Hartsborne, of each two drams.

Pearle prepared,

Burnt Ivory,

Mastick, of each a dram and a half.

The powder of *Rosemary*,

Stechas,

Sage, of each a scruple.

The species *Diacastor*.

Diaccumin. of each a scruple.

With a sufficient quantitie of *honey*, of *roses*, and *Syrupe* of *Stechas*, make a mixture.

If the Disease become againe indigested and crude, prescribe another Purge, of *Aloes*, *Hiera Picra*, *Benedicta Laxativa*, or *Turbith*; but that the ignorant may not be rashly precipitated into some erroneous composition, we shall limit him to this prescription. Take

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Take two scruples of the *masse* of Pills
de Hieracum agarico.

Ten graines of *pill. fetida.*

Troch. Albandal,

Diagrydium, of each five graines.

With a sufficient quantity of Syrupe of
Stechas make nine Pills.

Sometimes the retention of the Seed is
the Cause of these Symptomes, which if
they be so vehement, that the former reme-
dies cannot tame them, proceed as fol-
loweth.

Take *Storax* in powder,

Aloes in powder,

White *agarick*, of each two drams.

The juice of the hearb *Mercury,*

The juice of the wild *Cucumber,* of each
three drams.

A sufficient quantity of *Turpentine.*

With a piece of *Cotton* make a *peffary,* ac-
cording to art, put it up, and move it up
and down, till the superfluous seed be eja-
culated.

If the sick woman have many Fits in a
day, certaine it is, that the disease is fixt,
and rooted in the Head: wherefore in
such cases I have known no better remedy,
then an actuall cauterizing in the hinder
part of the head, from whence as from an
Issue,

Issue, that *virulent* and *luxuriant* humour which is the cause of this most dangerous disease, may at last have a vent.

In the intermission of the Fits, you must open a vein in her Ankle; this is not my counsell onely, but *Galen* enjoynes the same remedy; for in his book *de Cur. ration. per sang. missionem*, he saith; if you will prevent the *Falling Sicknesse*, cut the *Scyrbena*; that is the veine in the Ankle; afterwards he commands the preparation of that cold, and thick humour, which may be effected by this *Apozem* following.

Take the roots of *fennill*,

Small *Aristolochy*,

Elecampane, of each foure drams.

The roots of *Dittany*,

Piony, of each two drams.

The leaves of *Nip*,

Penniroyall,

Calamint,

Sage, of each a handfull,

The flowers of *Stechas*,

Rosemary, of each as much as you can graspe between your thumb, and two fingers at twice.

A dram of *annise* seeds.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of water, wherein *steele* hath been intused, to two pints.

To

To the strained liquor add
 An ounce and a halt of Syrupe of *Stechas.*
 An ounce of *oxymell Scilliticum.*
 Mingle them, and make an *Apozem.*

After you have prepared the humour,
 purge the body with this composition fol-
 lowing.

Take two drams and a halfe of *Sena.*

Three scruples of white *agarick.*

A dram of *annise seeds.*

A scruple of *Ginger,*

Macerate them for a night in a sufficient
 quantity of *parsley water*; in the morning
 give them one or two burlings, and to the
 liquor which you presse out (I meane
 three ounces of it)

Add two scruples of *Mass. Pill. Fetid.*

Mingle them for a *Potion,* or

You may prescribe some other mixture
 to purge *phlegm*, and more valiantly to
 break and expell winde, or make ready
 this plaister following, to be applied to her
 Navell, and her secret parts.

Take three ounces of *bistort roots.*

Lign. Aloes.

Sautali moschatelin.

Nutmegs.

Barbaries.

Dill, of each two drams,

F

Cinamon;

Cinamon,

Cloves,

Scevanth,

Camamile flowers, of each a dram.

Male frankincense, or Olibanum,

Mastick,

Trochiscs de Gallia Moschata,

Storax calimata,

Red storax, of each a scruple.

Seven graines and a halfe of musk.

Three ounces and a halfe of yellow wax.

An ounce and an halfe of turpentine.

A pound of pure *ladanum*.

Nine ounces of ship Pitch.

Mingle them, and according to Art make a Plaister.

If the *contumacity* of the evill be such, as not to yield to all these remedies, make Issues in the legs, and if those also prove ineffectuall, my last recourse is to a decoction of *Guaiacum* wood, wherewith the learned *Jacbinus*, as he averreth in his Commentaries upon *Almansor*, hath cured many of this Disease.

CHAP. III.

Of Melancholy proceeding from the Matrix.

THis hath one and the same Cause with the *Epilepsy*, namely the retention of the Seed, and the suppression of the *Menstruum*, which being earthy, and not obtaining a vent, they putrifie, beget vapours, which doe not onely assault the braine, but they oppresse the heart also, and the *Midriffe*; for when a gloomy and black vapour ascends to the braine, the principall parts, and their instruments are depraved, and the animall spirit, which is the chiefest instrument of the soule, and in its own nature cleare and perspicuous, is rendred darke, and obscure.

The true signes of this disease are sadness, fearfulness, anxiety of minde, and severall figures or postures of unquietnesse appearing in the body.

They despaire, they doate, they talke idely, especially at that time when they expect their *Courses*; in these you may observe a depraved motion of the principall

Members, because the temperament of the braine is perverted by that cold and dry humour; moreover they are unwilling to dye, they cannot sleep, they have no stomack to their meat, and being taken with a strange loathing of aliment, their bodies waste and consume; sometimes they imagine that they undergoe the torments of damned soules in Hell; they weep without any cause, they groan, they lament, and againe they laugh, desire to goe into some by corners, and according to the inward discomposure of their mindes, they turne, vary, and alter their gestures, and countenances into severall figures; sometimes they have a conceit that they are talking with Angels, sometimes they murmur, sometimes they sing; certainly there is not a more strange and wonderfull disease, for in severall persons it bewrayeth a thousand, severall, ridiculous, and antick behaviours.

He sees the difficulty of this Cure, both in regard of the Symptomes, and the stubbornesse of the disease, who understands it to be a cold and dry affect (for there is no doubt, but the braine labours under a cold, and dry distemper,) and how much drieneffe resisteth the best medicines, is not
unknown

unknown to *Philosophers*; for as it is of a dull, and sluggish action, so are there many resistances: and from thence comes the danger, because it easily degenerates into raving, and raging madnesse, or into the *Falling Sicknesse*; or into an *Apoplexy*, and it is held incurable, if the braine be primarily affected, because in continuance of time, it takes so deep a root, that no Magazine of Remedies, no stratagems of Art can remove it.

Wherefore you must be very carefull, when you undertake the Cure; as for her Diet, let it incline to hot and moist, assigne her a gently breathing ayre; boile her drink with the roots of *buglos*, *angelica*, and *snake-weed*; with the leaves of *hops*, *buglos*, *balme*, and *fumitory*; allow her white Wine that is small, and well sented, let her be indulgent to her sleeps, avoiding cares, pensiveness, and troublesome thoughts; if her body be costive, make it, and keep it soluble. *Venery* is wholsome for *melancholy* persons, provided that it be acted seasonably, and with moderation. *Hippocrates* placed the whole hope of the Cure in the evacuation of that *excrement*, commanding, as we have said above, such Virgins to marry.

To facilitate the *Revulsion*, and the evacuation of the humour, loosen the belly with moistning *Suppositories*, and *Glysters*, observe their composition.

Take two scruples of the species *Hiera picra*.

Ten graines of *Troch. Albandal*.

Halfe a dram of common *Salt*.

With a sufficient quantity of *honey* boiled to a due thicknesse, make a *Suppository*, or

Take a scruple and a halfe of *Hiera Picra* in the species.

Trochisbs of *agarick*.

Troch. Albandall, of each a scruple.

Halfe a dram of *Sal gemme*.

With a sufficient quantity of *honey*, according to art make a *Suppository*.

Take the roots of *Elecampane*,

Polypody, of each foure drams.

The leaves of *mallowes*,

Violets,

Balne,

Pellitory on the wall.

Mercury, of each a handfull.

Ten good *prunes*.

Five drams of *Sena*.

As much *Epithymum* as your thumb, and two fingers can grasp.

Two drams of *annise* seeds.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of
fumitary

fumitary water to nine ounces, when you have strained and prest out the liquor, add,

Diaprun. Laxat.

Diaphenicon, of each an ounce.

An ounce and a halfe of oyle of *Violets*.

A dram of *Sal gemme*.

Mingle them, and make a glyster. Or,

Take the leaves of *Buglos*.

Borage,

Balme, of each a handfull.

Halte a handfull of *Violets*.

Foure drams of *Sena*.

Halte an ounce of the roots of black *Hellebore*.

As much *Epithymum* as you can take up between your thumb and two fingers.

A dram of *fennill seeds*.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of broth, made of a *sheepshead* and guts, soundly wash't before you put them into the pot, and to ten ounces of the liquor which you prest out, add

An ounce of *Diaprun. Laxat.*

Halfe an ounce of *Confectio Hamech*.

An ounce and a halfe of oyle of *Violets*.

Two drams of common salt.

Mingle them, and make a glyster.

But if the Disease arise from a suppression of the *Courses*, thinke upon that Oracle of

Hippocrates, and obey his words as a sacred Law, when he saith, the true way to provoke them, is by drawing blood from the ankle; provided that there be no reason to oppose this injunction; having so done, and laying *Leeches* to the *Hemorrhoids*, the use whereof is exceeding profitable in this disease; if the body be full, and the disease be found to be common to the whole body, open the *Basilick* veine on the right side: from whence, if an earthy and black blood flow away, *Galen* adviseth you to take out a large quantity.

If the Patient be young, leane, black and hairy, adventure upon deep scarifications made in her back, and fasten great *Cupping-glasses* to her *arteries*.

These universall administrations being premised, and the humour being rightly prepared, it will be convenient to prescribe a Purge to cleanse her body from *melancholy*: to this purpose

Take three drams of *Sena*.

A dram of the roots of black *Hellebore*.

Two scruples of *agarick Trochisct*.

Halfe a dram of *fennill seeds*.

Macerate them in a sufficient quantitie of *fumitary water* for a night, and when in the morning you have prest out the liquor, take

take three ounces of it, and add

Three drams of *Diacatholicon.*

Two drams of *Confectio Hamech.*

Halfe an ounce of Syrup of *Violets,*

Mingle them, and make a *Potion.*

She must not take any *Pills,* for they are too great driers, both in respect of their forme, and also in regard of the *ingredients* whereof they are compounded.

But by all meanes, let her have somewhat to dispose her to sleep; as this, or the like *emulsion.*

Take the seeds of *Gourds,*

Melons,

Citruls,

Cucumbers of each an ounce.

Six sweet *Almonds* blanch'd.

Two drams of white *Poppy* seeds.

With ten ounces of a *decoction* of *Lettuce,* and *Poppy* heads, and an ounce of *Syrup* of *Poppy,* make an *Emulsion,* to be taken about nine a clock at night, and at two a clock in the morning.

Embrochations also may be prepared for the head; you may make them of a *decoction* of *poppy* heads, *barley,* *roses,* *violets,* *watervilles,* *nightshade,* *lettuce,* *coriander,* and *mandrake* roots.

Anoynt her nose and her *Temples* with this oymntment following. Take

Take halfe an ounce of unguent. Populeum.

Two drams of unguent. rosarum.

Half a dram of Opium, dissolved in vinegar of roses.

Mingle them for the use aforesaid.

Let her have cooling Lotions, to bath the palmes of her hands, and the soles of her feet; if the cruelty of the disease be such, as to deprive her of all sleep, prescribe this draught following; yet suspend the use thereof till you have tried other meanes, to procure rest for the sick Creature.

Take a scruple of *Philonium Romanum*.

Three ounces of Lettuce water.

Mingle them, and let her drink it, when she goeth to bed, or

Take *Philonium Persicum*,

Requies Nicholai, of each a scruple.

Two ounces of a decoction of poppy.

Mingle them for a Draught.

Sometimes we use to exhibit two or three graines of *laudanum opiatum*: yet forbear this remedy, unlessse an urgent occasion prompt you to it.

Baths are most wholesome, if they be made of the decoction before prescribed; or else you may follow this example.

Take two ounces of Barley,

The leaves of *Violets*,

Vine

Vine leaves,

Lettuce,

Willow leaves.

Mallows, of each two handfulls.

The leaves of red roses, water lillies, of each a handfull.

Boile them altogether, in a sufficient quantity of broth made with a sheeps-head, and let her bath her selfe in the strained liquor.

A Bath prepared of oyles, and sweet waters is very effectuell; so also is a Bath of *Asses milke*; for these things temper the earthy humour, mitigate the acrimony thereof, correct the drynesse, and parchednesse of the skin, render the blood more apt to descend, provoke sleep, qualifie the furious motions of the spirits, and nourish and fatten such bodies as are dried up, and consumed. You must also comfort the heart with Cordials, and to the same purpose

Take the waters of *Borage,*

Balme, of each six ounces.

Syrupe of the juice of *Borage.*

Syrupe *Regis saporis,* of each an ounce.

Two drams of *Cinamon water.*

Mingle them, and make a *Julep,* or

Take Conserve of the flowers of *Violets,*

Borage,

Borage,

Oringes, of each an ounce.

Confectio Alkermes,

Confectio de Hyacyntha, of each a dram
and a halfe.

Species Diamargarit. frigid.

Species Diambre, of each a dram.

With a sufficient quantitie of Syrupe de
pomis Regis saporis, adding two leaves of
gold, make a mixture, or

Take the species Letificant. Galeni,

The species Diambre, of each halfe a dram.

Pearle prepared.

Bezoar stone, of each a scruple.

Two ounces of Sugar dissolved in Rose-
water.

Make them into Lozenges according to
Art.

If these remedies get not the victory, we
counsell you to make deep issues upon the
knee; and if the disease be inveterate, pre-
scribe an extract of black Hellebore, and
apply Causticks to the region of the spleen,
by the force and strength whereof, the black
and cloudy humour, which sticks so close
to the bowell, may by degrees be brought
away.

CHAP. IV.

Of a cold Distemper, or a swelling in the Matrix.

THe *Matrix* is sometimes swelled, either because the *Courses* are stopped, or else in regard of a continuall suppeditation of cold aliment, which generates a cold distemper in those parts: which because it cannot be simple, or solitary, therefore it presently consociates it selfe with moisture, and from thence arise thick, slow, and cloudy windes, in the very *cavernes*, or hollow parts of the *Matrix*, tormenting the woman with unspeakable paines.

The signes are a swelling below the *Navell*, neare the privie parts, slow windes, with rumbling, and murmuring of the guts, forsaking of meat, sadnesse, slothfulnesse, heavinesse in the head, and about her secret parts.

This is a grievous disease, because many times it turnes to a *Dropsey* in the *Matrix*: for, in regard that those windie humours are bread, and increased by the diminution of the naturall heat, as *Galen* hath observed

served in his book *de Sumprom. Causis*, it comes to passe, that the feeble heat, now generating winde, proceeding from a cold distemper in the *Matrix*, doth so weaken it, that instead of winde, water, or a waterish humour is produced.

This disease is cured by an extreame thin, and drying diet: wherefore let the ayre incline to hot and dry: but if the place be such as doth not naturally afford such an ayre, prepare it by art, sprinkling aromaticall things about her chamber, as *sage*, *nip*, *betony*, *rosemary*, *stechas*, *thyme*, *origanum*, and *lavender*.

Let her choise be of those dishes, which will be of good nourishment to the body, easie to digest, and soon distributed to all the parts, as *thrushes*, young *sparrowes*, *partridges*, *pheasants*, and *pigeons*: she may not eat the flesh, of *goats*, *Kids*, *hares*, *cowes*, *sheep*, nor *Deer*: meats made with milke are unwholsome for her: so are roots, *sal-lads*, and *potbearbs*: new laid *egs*, *raisins*, and *figs* may be allowed her: but command a forbearance of *chesnuts* and *almonds*; for they are thick and windy; let her eat the whitest bread baked with *annise*, or *fennill* seeds, or a little *honey*; course *barley* bread, and the like, is not good for her, but nothing is
more

more unwholsome for her then fruit ; you may grant her the use of some few hearbs, as *sparagus*, *parsley*, *alexanders*, *water pepper*, *borage*, and *buglos*.

For her drinke, give her Fountaine water, wherein *annise* seeds, or *cinanon*, or *china* roots, or the like have been boiled ; but the most wholsome drink for her is *wormewood* beer.

If the drink wine, let it be sparkling and pleasant, *claret* wine mingled with water, other artificiall drinks, as *cider*, *perry*, *metheglin*, *steopona*, *Nectarella*, *Medea*, and the like are hurtfull for her.

The humour must be prepared with *Rhodome*, Syrupe of *wormewood*, Syrupe of *mint*, and the like.

Her body must be purged by fits, for the crude, thick, and windie humour, will not be got out with one medicine ; this is taught us by our great Master *Hippocrates*, who in his fourth book *de Acutis*, saith, whosoever indeavours at the beginning of a disease to dissolve, or take away an inflammation by a purging medicine, he will finde himselfe much mistaken ; for whilest the part is intensively inflamed, and the affect yet crude, and unconcocted, the physick gets no victory, hath no laudable operation

ration at all : but rather it brings away such things, as would have made resistance against the disease, and so by this rashness, the body is weakned, and the disease gets strength : which when it hath once overcome the body, becomes uncurable : therefore whensoever you undertake to purge a body, you must not onely make the humours fluid, but you must also stay till they are concocted, especially in chronicall, and long-lasting diseases; this may be done by the help of this *Apozem* following.

Take the roots of *fennill*,
Elecampane, of each halfe an ounce.
 The leaves of *penniroyall*,
Wormewood,
Hops,
Motherwort, of each a handfull.

As many *Camamile* flowers, as you can take up, between your thumb and two fingers at twice.

Two drams of *agarick Trochiscated*.
 Half an ounce of *Mechoca* roots.
 The seeds of *fennill*,
Anuise, of each two drams.

Boile them according to art, in a sufficient quantitie of *barley* water, to two pints; when you have prest out the liquor with all your strength, add

Two

Two ounces of *Diacnycum*.

Mingle them, and make an *Apozem*, or

Take the roots of *Polipoay*.

Angelica.

Hermodactyls.

Of each halfe an ounce.

The leaves of *Hops*,

Motherwort,

Fumitory,

Balme,

Betony, of each a handfull.

Six drams of *fena*.

Agarick Trochiscated.

The roots of *Mechoaca*, of each two drams.

Halfe an ounce of *Bastard Saffron*, seeds.

Epithymum,

Camomile, of each as much as you can take up between your thumb and two fingers.

Two drams of *fennill* seeds.

Boile them according to art, in a sufficient quantity of *Cock broth*, to two pints; presse out the liquor with your utmost strength, and add

Two ounces of Syrupe of the juice of *fumitory*.

An ounce of *Diacnycum*.

Mingle them, and make an *Apozem*.

Let her every day drink three ounces of it.

For nothing cleanseth the *Matrix* from tenacious, and slimy humours, so effectually as *Agarick*; or which is a furer, and more intallible remedy against the *Mother*; if we may credit *Galen*, and *Mesur. Monardus*, *Costa*, *Clusius*, *Lobel*, and *Weckerus*, ascribe the same vertues to *Mechoaca*, which is hot, and dry.

Turpentine, although *Galen* in his booke *de sanitate tuenda*, saith, that it serves onely to loosen the belly, yet it purgeth, and cleanseth all the bowells, as the *Liver*, the *Spleen*, the *Kidneys*, the *Lungs*, and the *Matrix*, from those tough and slimy humours, which are strongly impacted in them.

There are severall wayes to prepare it: sometimes it is most easily taken with the yelk of an *Egg*, sometimes in powder, and sometimes being reduced into an oyle, the admirable efficacy hereof frequent experience doth more and more discover to me; so that I have often adventured to give it (and with blessed success) in many diseases, both of the *Chest*, the *Kidneys*, and the *bladder*; for this cleanseth the stomach from thick, and tough humours, from which part floweth the whole streame of *phlegmatick* humours, it wonderfully warmeth

eth the *Matrix*, wipeth away the clammy filth which sticks about the walls of it, expelleth winde, provokes the *Courses*, and brings down urine.

You may make an excellent *Fomentation* after this manner.

Take the leaves of *Motherwort*,

Penniroyall,

Birthwort,

Rue, of each a handfull and a halfe.

Rosemary,

Sage,

Betony, of each a handfull.

The flowers, of *Camomile*,

Stechas, of each halfe a handfull.

The tops of *Dill*,

Wormewood,

Of each as much as you can take up between your thumb and two fingers.

Boile them in white wine to foure pints; use the strained liquor for a *Fomentation*, and with sponges dipt in it, bath all about the bottome of her belly, her groiny and her privie parts.

After the *Fomentation*, apply this admirable oyntment.

Take oyle of laurel,

Wormewood, of each an ounce, and a half.

Oyle of *Castor*,

G 2

Earthwormes;

Earthwormes, of each an ounce.
 In these oyles boyle gently
 The powder of *aromaticum rosatum*,
 Wormewood,
 Sage,
 Lignum aloes, of each a dram and a halfe.
 A dram of red Corall:
 Straine, and presse out the unctious substance, and add

Three drams of yellow wax.

Mingle them, and make an oyntment.

If you augment the severall doses of the aforesaid hearbs prescribed, for the *Fomentation*, you may make a halfe Tub: or you may lay on the plaister *pro Matrice* ('tis sold in the shops) aromatized with *Diarrhodon Abbat.* and *Diamoschus dulcis*, or instead thereof apply the plaister *Tachamacha*, or *Catantua*. Antidotés may not be omitted, as *Treacle*, and *Mithridate*. Excellent *Lozenges* may be made for her of sugar, with the species *Diamoschus*, *Diagalanga*, *Diacinnamomum*, or *Diacuminum*, or if you please, prescribe this mixture following.

Take the roots of *Elecampane* candied,

Ginger candied, of each an ounce.

Conserve of the Flowers, of *Sage*,

Rosemary,

*Orenge*s, of each six drams.

Halfe

Halfe an ounce of conserve of *borage*.

The species aromaticum rosatum,
Diamoschus, of each a dram, and a halfe.

With a sufficient quantity of Syrupe of
Wormewood, mingle them for your use.

If these medicines doe not overcome the
disease, let her use *minerall, sulphureous* baths,
or the like.

Zacutus Lusitanus saith, if you take the
durt in the bottome of one of these baths,
and lay it upon the *Matrix*, it is as divine a
medicine against the cold affects of the *Ma-*
trix; but in these words of his, I conceive
there is more of ostentation, then of truth.

If the evill yet persevere, we used in the
next place to prescribe sweating remedies,
of *guaiacum*, *china* and *sassaparilla*, roots
to be administred, as we have already
shewed in the foregoing cures; and after-
wards we make issues that the *Matrix* may
exhale.

Now let us consider what must be de-
termined in this case concerning *Phlebotomy*;
some will say that in a bad habit of the
body, in a *Dropsy*, in the trembling *palsie*,
and the like, where there is a deficiencie of
naturall heat, no man will adventure to
let blood: seeing that when the blood
is diminished, the heat is also lessened, and

the crude humours become so much the more crude: this was *Avicens* feare, as is manifest by these words of his: beware least you precipitate your Patient into one of these extreams, either into an ebullition of *chollerick*, or an indigested abundance of cold humours; this we confesse to be true; yet not so, but that sometimes (all other administrations being rightly and duely premised) with *Galen* we may take away blood by fits, then exhibit *Mellicratum*, Then againe open a vein, either the same day, or the day following, as the disposition of the matter shall dictate to your reason; we leave much also to nature her selfe, who many times concocts the thick humours; the veine in the ankle must be opened, if women are thus affected; but when men are troubled with these windy humours, the *Basilick* vein is the most proper to be opened.

 CHAP. V.

A Schirrhus in the Matrix.

A *Schirrhus* in the *Matrix* is a hard, and stony swelling, bred of earthie humours.

mours, and of a thick and melancholy blood retained in the body.

This is either produced by a cold distemper in the *Matrix*, or else it proceeds from a weaknesse in the upper parts from whence thick humours doe arise.

This disease is very easie to be known, because in those who languish under it, the *Matrix* appeareth hard in the circumference, like unto some great bowle, or a round Spheare.

It differs from a swelling which is caused by winde; because in this winde is heard within, which yieldeth to the touch, and is moved from place to place: but a *Schirrus* is a hard unmoveable swelling, of a black colour, and sometimes of a palish, wan colour, if any phlegmatick humour be mixed with it.

It differs from an inflammation in the *Matrix*, because in this there is a burning Fever conjoyned, and other signes which manifest an inward fiery Disposition.

This is a *Chronicall* Disease, continuing many times beyond the space of a yeare; for the *Matrix*, not being numbred among the more noble parts, doth better endure these molestations; it is also a contumacious affect, despising ordinarie remedies, and

if you oppose such as are vehement, it degenerates into a *Cancer*.

After this sometimes followes a *Dropsey* in the *Matrix*, which when it is much hardened, becomes void of sense, incurable, drawing the neighbouring parts into consent with it, and so weakning them, that many times the Creature periseth for lack of warmth and cherishing heat.

She must forbear all those things, that yield a thick juice, and what these things be we have already in good part told you; for her drink, allow her a mixture of wine and water, in which *tamarisk* roots, or the barke of the *Caper* tree have been boiled.

The first *regions* of the body must be gently cleansed, and then that humour which nouriseth the swelling, must be rooted out with some peculiar and elective medicine; if it proceed from a suppression of the *Courses*, or *Hemorrhoids*, open a veine in her ankle, or open the *hemorrhoidall* veines with *leeches*: but if it arise from some fault in the *Liver*, or the *Spleen*, cut the *basalick* veine.

Having thus shewed your selfe carefull of the whole body, you must in the next place be solicitous of the affected part; first by applying such things as will gently mollifie it, as the fat of a *hen*, the marrow
of

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of a deare, or of a calfe, with ammoniack, Storax, or bdellium: or with discutient fomentations after this manner.

Take an ounce of the roots of Polypody of the Oake.

The barke of the root of the Caper tree.

The barke of the tamarisk tree, of each halfe an ounce.

The leaves of wormewood,

Sage,

Savine,

Penniroyall, of each two handfulls.

Balme,

Motherwort,

Hops, of each a handfull.

The seeds of broome,

Fennill, of each halfe an ounce.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of water wherein steele hath been quenched, to six pints and bath the affected part with the strained liquor; This oyntment following hath a like efficacy.

Take unguent. Agrippe.

Unguent. Martiatum, of each an ounce.

Halfe an ounce of unguent. de althea.

Oyle of wormewood,

Capers,

Dill, of each three drams.

Mingle them, and make an Oyntment.

Plaisters

Plaisters also are very profitable.

Take *Diachylon cum gummis*,

Emplastrum de meliloto, of each an ounce.

Mingle them for the use aforesaid, or

You may make ready this plaister following.

Take *ammoniack*,

Sagapenum, of each an ounce.

Opoponex,

Bdellium, of each halfe an ounce.

Dissolve them in strong wine vinegar, thicken them to the forme of a hard oyntment, and then add

The powder of *ireos*.

Ceterach,

Auripigmentum, of each a dram.

With oyle of *Capers* make a masse of plaistering stufte, and spread it upon a piece of leather, cut into a convenient forme.

If these medicines availe not, prescribe sweating drinks for her, made with *Guaiacum*, *China*, and *Salsaparilla*; for as *Fallopious*, an Author of good account, saith, *Salsaparilla* hath a soveraine faculty to dissolve a *skirrhus*, or any hard knotty swelling.

Sulphureous Baths are also most excellent in their operations.

Some commend a poultis made of *Goats dung*; for this draweth away the winde, strengthens,

strengthens, and mollifies the part afflicted, and consumes the thick matter, whereof the *schirrus* is bred. I usually made it after this manner.

Take three ounces of *Goats dung.*

Meale of *Lupines,*

Fitches, or *Vetches,* of each two ounces.

An ounce of *Bran.*

Half an ounce of *Sulphur* in powder.

With the sharpest and strongest vinegar, wherein *steele* hath been ten times infused, make a *Poultis.*

Steele is commended by all Authors, it mollifies and opens the *Matrix*; quickens the naturall heat of the upper parts, and brings down the *Courses*, the stoppage whereof is the undoubted cause of this disease; this, as hath already been declared at large, is taken many wayes, either in water, or in the forme of a *Bolus*, or in *Lozenges*, or in powder, or in some conserve, as it shall seeme good to the Physitian, and most acceptable to the sick womans palate.

Issues will be profitable; for whatsoever slimy, or clammy humour doth daily fall downe, more and more from the upper parts into the *Matrix*, findes a passage out of the body againe, so long as these are kept open.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Dropsey in the Matrix.

WE affirme with *Galen*, that an universall Dropsey can by no meanes be generated without the fault of the *Liver*, seeing that the first instrument of *sanguification* is the author of the blood, which if it faile in its action, 'tis no wonder if water and winde be generated in the body, instead of laudable and pure blood.

But we confesse with *Hippocrates*, that a particular Dropsey may be produced without any fault in the *Liver*; thus there is a Dropsey of the Chest, in the Foot, the Finger, the Arme, the *Matrix*, which we our selves have often seen; the Cause thereof is a waterish swelling, rising in the hollow parts of the *Matrix*, partly by reason of the suppressed *Menstruum*, and partly by some violent labour, or some vehement Abortiveneffe, or by some cold distemper, and winde in the *Matrix*.

The swelling is discernable by the touch: and if you lay your fingers upon her *Matrix*, the print of them remains: if the Patient

tient turne her selfe from one side to another, the waterish humour immediately falls down on that side; within you may perceive a rumbling noise of waters, her *Courses* are stopped; she falsly surmiseth that she is with Childe: the breasts grow lank, and there is no appearance of milke.

She feeles some difficulty to fetch her breath; she is troubled with passions of the minde, she is tormented with thirst, complaines of heat in all the parts of the body, is apt to nauseate, subject to a paine in her heart, and all other things molest her, that usually accompany a true *Dropsey*, and that in regard of a salt and waterish phlegme, retained in the hollow parts of the *Matrix*, and communicated thorough the common wayes to the upper provinces of the body.

It differs from an inflammation in the *Matrix*; because this is consociated with a *Fever*, continually burning all the parts of the body: but in a *Dropsey* of the *Matrix*, the heat is more gentle and temperate; all things are lockt up in the *Matrix*, that is, nothing worth the mentioning comes from thence in an inflammation: but in a *Dropsey* a waterish, slimy and stinking excrement floweth away.

This is a *Chronicall* Disease, and doth not quickly

quickly either destroy, or take leave of the Patient.

It differs also from the windiness which swells the *Matrix*, for in that the swelling is not so great, the flesh is not so pale and shining, neither is there so much winde, and it is easily differenced from a *Schirrhus*, for in this you may feele a great hardnesse, but in the *Dropsey*, the flesh is soft and lanke.

The *Dropsey* in the *Matrix* is a direfull disease, whereby the upper parts being viciated, sometimes the whole body is drawn into consent, and then the naturall heat of the *Matrix* is diminished, and indeed the oeconomy of this part onely is not disturbed, but the universall strength of the influent heat is by degrees extinguisht.

Wherefore you must begin the Cure without any procrastination, or carelesse delays, by a heating and drying diet; the forme, quantity, quality, and manner whereof, we have set down already at large, in the Chapter of a swelling in the *Matrix*.

Allow her pure wine for her drinke; that is sincere wine; or else wormewood wine; or if it seeme pleasant to her, boile china roots, with *Anise* seeds, *Cinamon*, and
Agrimony

Agrimony in water, for her to drink; or alter her beer with *China*, or *wormewood*, or *Century*.

All moist things must be avoided: and the ayre must be artificially heated, unlessse you can settle her in an ayre, which is naturally hot.

Among the univerversall remedies you must omit *Phlebotomy*, for this exhausts the hot substance, and weakens the naturall heat, cooleth the body, extinguisheth the inborne preservative; yet this rule is not so strict, or so generall, but that sometimes it may be lawfull, yea necessary to cut a veine, when her *Courses* are suppress, or when the *Piles* are stopt: yea, if she be young, and in the flower of her youth, it may be requisite to let her blood in the spring of the yeare, especially if the constitution of the weather be agreeable, and the constitution of her body temperate, and *sanguine*, but otherwise never, or at least very sparingly, and that in the Ankle.

Purge the first regions of her body with *Diasenna*, *Mechoaca*, or *Diaphenicon*, the thick, *viscous*, and waterish humours, neverthelesse, being first prepared, specially with such remedies as we have commended unto you above, and although the waterish humours may
be

be purged out, without staying for their concoction, because water neither concocts, nor waxeth thick, according to *Galen*, in his book *de purgand. Med. Facult.* yet to expell the winde, and to open the obstructions, wherewith the upper parts are infested, I praise those things which are good to break winde, to unlock the passages, and to purge out the humours; this is commodiously performed with *wormewood*, *agrimony*, *fennill*, *Maidenbaire*, the juice of the *Florentine Flowerdeluce*, *Sena*, the roots of *Parsly*, *Fennill*, *Sparagus*, *Butchersbroom*, and *Alexander*, boiled after this manner.

Take the last named five roots, of each half anounce.

Three drams of *danewort* roots.

The leaves of *wormewood*,

Water *agrimony*,

Maidenbaire, of each a handfull.

Six drams of *Sena*.

An ounce of the juice of *Ireos* roots.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of *Barley water*, to two pints, unto the strained liquor clarified with the white of an *Egg*, add

Two ounces, of *Syrupe Byzant. simpl.*

An ounce of *Syrupe of wormewood*.

Mingle them, and make an *Apozem*.

When

When the humor is prepared, exhibit pills *de Hiera cum agarico* to the quantity of a dram. *Antimony* warily administred, is a divine medicine, and so are the *Trochischs Albandal*; for these irresistably bring away those thick and clammy humours, which stick so fast to the *Matrix*; afterwards the *Matrix* must be strengthened, and the windy humours must be expelled, with *Lozenges* made according to this manner.

Take the Electuary *Diacinnamomum*,

Diagalanga,

Dialacca, of each halfe a dram.

Two ounces of *sugar* dissolved in *Cinnamon-water*.

According to Art, make them into *Lozenges*, or

Take an ounce of old *Treacle*.

Two drams of *aromaticum rosatum*.

With a sufficient quantity of *Syrup* of *wormewood* make a mixture.

The Oyntments, Plaisters, and Poulriffes, which are mentioned above, must be applyed to the secret parts: issues also and *scarifications* will be convenient, as we have already taught; *Pessaries* likewise may be made after this forme following.

Take *Troch. Albandal*,

Troch. de agarico,

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The

The best *Aloes* of each two drams.

A dram of *Elatarium*, which is the juice of the wilde *Cucumber* inspissated.

The yelke of an *Egg*,

Unsalted *Butter*,

The juice of *Mercury*, of each three drams.

With a sufficient quantity of *wax*, a piece of *Cotton*, and a piece of *tassata* make a pessary.

This being administred, apply the *Fomentation* following to her privie parts.

Take *danewort* roots newly gathered.

The roots of the *Florentine Flowerdeluce*,

The roots *Cucumber. ascerin.* of each six drams.

The flowers of *Camomile*,

Melilot, of each two handfulls.

A handfull of the tops of *Dill*,

Juniper berries,

Laurell berries, of each halfe an ounce.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of *wormewood* water distilled, to foure pints, to the strained liquor add

Oyle of *Lillies*,

Laurell berries, of each three ounces.

Use it as was said above.

CHAP. VII.

Of the falling down of the Matrix.

THe *Matrix* sometimes falleth down upon the lower parts, and this disease the Physicians call the Descent of the *Matrix*; this is resembled to a *pare*, or a *goose-egg*, as it is small or great; as there are many Causes of this disease, namely a hard labour, and a frequent bringing forth of children, miscarrying, a bringing away of the dead child, some fall from on high, hard riding, or immoderate dancing, yet there is one, in my judgement, more common then any of the rest, namely too much moisture in that part, whereby the *Matrix* becomes soft, and loose; 'tis needlesse to set down any signes whereby to know this disease: for of it selfe it is conspicuous.

Yet in the meane time you must not let passe any opportunity of help, because it is accompanied with a diuturnall *Fever*, many times with *Convulsion Fits*, and a trembling of the parts.

Wherefore if the disease proceed from an excessse of moisture, prescribe a drying diet;

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and open the *basalick* veine for *Revulsion* sake.

A purge must by no meanes be granted her, for 'tis exceeding hurtfull, because it precipitates the humours to the part affected, and there breeds an inflammation; but a *Vomit* is very proper in this case; because by drawing the humours to some other part, it doth derive them from the *Matrix*.

When you have done these things, labour to settle the *Matrix* in its former place, and to this purpose the woman must be laid upon her bed, with her legs stretched out, then the *Matrix* must be gently bathed with mollifying *fomentations*, afterwards to the end it may not fall down againe, rub the parts well, tye *ligatures* upon her armes: yea, apply stinking things to her *Matrix*, as *assa fetida*, *galbanum*, *Castor*, and stinking piss: but to the nose hold sweet things, as *musk*, *civet*, and *amber*.

When you have thus done, dry up the moisture, digest the slimy humour, and expell the winde with this *Fomentation*.

Take half an ounce of *tormentill*.

The leaves of *wormewood*,

Mint,

Sage,

Fenniroyall, of each two handfulls.

The

The flowers of *Camomile*,
Red roses, of each a handfull.

Burnt alum,

Live Sulphur, of each three drams.

Boile them in sowre red wine to three pints, and with the strained liquor bath her secret parts.

After the *fomentation*, lay on this plaister.

Take two ounces of *Emplastrum pro matrice*.

Pitch,

Gummi laranne, of each a dram.

Two drams of the *Trochischs de Gallia Moschata*.

The powder of red roses,

Red Corall,

Acornes, of each a dram and a halfe.

With a sufficient quantity of wax make a Masse and spread it upon a piece of leather cut into a convenient forme.

If it cannot be reduced to its naturall site and position, by the dexterity of the hand, but begins to mortifie by the inclemency of the ayre, cut it off, and afterwards fasten it by actuall *Cauterizing*, onely be carefull of some ligaments, and feare not the incision, because it is none of those principall parts, without which we can live no longer, but it is a part intended by

Nature for Conception onely and generation. *Avicen* reports of some women, who lived eighteen yeares without a *Matrix*; and the possibility hereof we affirme to be true upon our owne experience.

CHAP. VIII.

Of an Itch, Clefts, Chaps, and an Inflammation in the Matrix.

AN Inflammation in the *Matrix* is a preternaturall swelling, arising from a hot blood, or from the suppression of the *Menstruum*, in the hollow parts thereof.

The Causes of this swelling are either inward or outward; the inward Causes are a great plenitude or fulnesse of the whole body, begot by a hot distemper of the *Liver* and the veines.

By the vehemence of this distemper, the blood it selfe is compelled in a large proportion to the *Matrix*: and thus the retained blood, being no wayes able to get out, either putrifies, or else without putrifying, produceth an inflammation: sometimes also an *Ulcer* in the *Matrix*, or clefts, or chaps, or the *Piles*, doe most speedily

dily draw the blood unto them by reason of the paine and heat.

The outward Causes are a fall, a blow, a stroke, a hard labour, immoderate coition, and the like, which weakning the *Matrix*, the blood flowes unto it, and settles there without resistance; after this inflammation in the *Matrix*, there followes an acute *Fever*, bred of the putrifaction of the blood, which *Fever*, *Galen* saith, must be numbred among the continuall *Fevers*.

She complains of a great paine in her head, by reason of vapours ascending from her *Matrix*: also her eyes ake, and her neck is drawn to one side, her stomach is affected by consent with nauseating, vomiting, and a griping paine; and from hence many times proceeds a paine in her back, and idle talking; the excrements are suppressed by the compression of the straight gut, and from hence comes a difficulty to make water, or a pissing by drops.

Every one knoweth how dangerous, and mortall this disease is, by reason of the consent, which it hath with the parts aforesaid: wherefore you must presently addressse your selfe to the Cure; first prescribing a thin and cold Diet, which *Hippocrates* enjoynes to be observed in all *Fevers*,

and inflammations, and afterwards opening a veine.

Many Physicians have been puzzled to finde out *Galens* meaning, who first commands the *Basilick* veine to be cut; Secondly, the *Saphena*, or veine in the ankle, but the reason is obvious; for whereas in the beginning of the disease the body is full, he prescribed the opening of the *basilick* veine to expedite the *Revulsion*: otherwise he had drawn the humours by a precipitate motion, to the part affected, and so superinduced an inflammation.

When this is done, he proceeds to lessen the predominancy of the blood, by cutting a veine in the ankle, and not without sound reason: for by the proximity, or nearness of that part, the labouring parts are soonest disburthened.

A Purge is in this case inconvenient, by reason of the inflammation of the part, and the drawing faculty of the purging simples. *Glysters* may be profitable, both to bring away the antecedent cause, and also to free the afflicted part from the peccant matter; Make them by this example.

Take the leaves of *Violets*,
Mallows,
Beet, of each a handfull.

The

The flowers of *dwarfelder*,
Violets, of each a handfull.

Roses,

Prunes, ten in number.

The seeds of *Melons*,

Cucumbers,

Citrons,

Gourds, of each two drams.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of
whole *barley water*, to nine ounces, to the
strained liquor, add

Two ounces of *Electuarium lenitivum*.

Oyle of *Roses*,

Oyle of *Violets*, of each an ounce.

Mingle them, and make a *glyster*.

To appease the paine, you may mingle
Topicall remedies with the *Anodynall*, and
apply them.

Take the leaves of *Mallows*,

Violets, of each a handfull.

Boile them to softnesse, then set them in-
to an oven, and dry them, beat them to
powder, sift them, and to the sifted matter
add

The whites of two eggs beaten together.

The meale of *marish mallows*,

Unsalted *butter*,

Oyle of *Violets*, of each an ounce.

Two drams of *Opium* dissolved in wine
vinegar. Mingle

Mingle them, and make a Poultis, or
Take foure ounces of the crums of white
bread.

The whites of two egs.

Oyntment of *Roses*,

Oyntment of *Poplars*, of each an ounce.

Two scruples of *Saffron*.

Mingle them, and make a Poultis.

This Inflammation will either be dissolved, or hasten to suppuration; you may guesse by the vehemence of the fever, when it will dissolve; for seeing that the greatness of the fever doth accompany the greatness of the inflammation; if the fever remit, which depends upon the inflammation, 'tis a certaine signe, that the inflammation shortly will be dissolved; but if after the universall administrations, the fever still continue vehement, it is a true signe of suppuration, and the rather if the paine be increased, according to that Oracle of *Hippocrates*, whilest Matter or Corruption is ripening, the paines and the Fevers are more importunate then when it is full ripe.

The proper signe of suppuration is a most vehement paine upon the privie parts; and therefore to humour the evill, and to hasten the suppuration, prescribe this Poultis following.

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CHAP. 8. *Womens Diseases.* III

Take the heads of white *Lillies.*

The roots of *marish mallows*, of each two ounces.

The leaves of *mallows*,
Marish mallows, of each a handfull.

Bran,

Camomile flowers, of each half a handfull.

Twelve fat *figs*.

Boile them all to softnesse, pulp them thorough a haire sieve, and add to the pulp

Two ounces of the meale of *line seed*.

Unsalted *butter*,

The oyle of sweet *almonds*, of each halfe an ounce.

Hogsgrease,

The fat of a *hen*, of each half an ounce.

A dram of *Saffron*.

Mingle them, and make a *Cataplasm*.

A *Fomentation* made of these things, and with sponges applied to the secret parts, are of knowne vertue; but then note, that when you use it, it must be hot or lukewarme; for the *Matrix* being a part full of *Nerves* is easily offended with cold things.

When there is an itching in the *Matrix*, by reason of an *influx* of some cholerick, and biting humour, usually there follow chinks, chaps, and clefts, all which require one and the same manner of cure, with an inflammation.

If

If the Itching continue long, give her *wey*, or an infusion of *Rubarb* to drink, lay cooling *Epithems* upon her *Liver*, and then wash her *Matrix* with this Injection.

Take a dram of *Trochisch. All. Rhasis.*

Mallow water.

Breast *milk* of each three ounces.

Mingle them together for an injection.

From hence, if there be occasion proceed to issues.

CHAP. IX.

Of a Cancer, and an Ulcer in the Matrix.

A *Cancer* is an uneven, blewish swelling with paine, and filthy to behold, this is twofold, either with, or without an *Ulcer*; the one hath sordid lips, from whence issueth a black corruption, unsavory and stinking; but the other, namely, that without an *Ulcer*, is called almost by all Antiquity a hidden *Ulcer*.

The cause of this is the *menstruous* blood detained in great abundance, and afterwards dried, and burnt up to *adustion*: sometimes it is produced by a dry humour falling down from the upper parts upon the *Matrix*,

trix, from whence that accumulation of
 sordid, and blackish blood floweth away.

You may discern the signes by a paine
 about the groine, the *abdomen*, the bottome
 of the belly, and in the loines of her back :
 it is a stubborne disease : both in respect of
 the incommodiounesse of the place, which
 is the sinke of all the humours, and also in
 regard of her frequent desire, and indea-
 vour to make water, which render the me-
 dicines so moist, that they cannot stick to
 the part ; moreover light remedies it con-
 temnes, and vehement medicines make it
 worse : wherefore *Hippocrates* in one of his
Aphorismes most wisely adviseth us, not to
 cure a hidden *Cancer* ; because they who
 are cured quickly perish, they who are not
 cured live so much the longer ; and we say
 the same of a *Cancer*, which is *exulcerated*,
 the paines whereof are greater, and doe
 more torment the woman, when the Cure
 of the *Ulcer* is attempted.

We must therefore content our selves with
 a palliative Cure, that the Patient may live
 the longer (for in the midst of misery life
 is sweet) this may be done by appointing
 a good Diet, and forbidding the use of *Me-
 lancholy* meats.

Upon the approach of the Spring, and
 about

about the end of *Autumne*, let her bleed from the *basilick* veine; but if she have not her *Courses* open a veine in the ankle.

Prescribe such simples as are good to purge *Melancholy*, as *Sena*, *Hellebore*, *myrobalans*, *epithimum*, and *annise* seeds; Some of these must be infused a whole night in *whay*, and so strained and drank, but exhibit not stronger *Phyick*, because the humour is so apt to be outrageous.

Locall remedies which are moderately cold and binding, may be applyed to the privie parts, as *roses*, *myrrhe*, the juice of unripe grapes mingled with *rosewater*, *breast-milke*, and the white of an egg, or

Take *Cerus* wash't,

Tutia, of each an ounce and a halfe.

Burnt *Lead*,

Frankincense, of each two drams.

With foure ounces of *oleum Omphacinum* stirred much, and long in a marble mortar, and

Three drams of white *wax*, make an oyntment, or

Take foure ounces of *Litarge* of *silver* wash't in the juice of *Pomegranets*, and for two whole dayes worne to dust in a marble mortar.

Frankincense,

Burnt

Burnt Lead,
Auripigment, of each two drams.

Hoggrease,

The grease that is gathered from *sheeps*
wool,

New butter, of each halfe an ounce.

Four ounces of oyle of *roses*.

Four drams of *wax*.

According to the rules of Art make an
oyntment.

If any filthy matter, or bloody corrup-
tion run from the *Ulcer*, beat the shells of
Crab fishes to ashes (having first dried them
in an oven) and strow the ashes upon the
Ulcer, and anoynt it twice a day with
oyle.

If the paine increase, and grow insuffer-
able, inject this decoction into her *Matrix*
with a *Syringe*.

Take an ounce of the sperme of *Frogs*.

The leaves of *mallowes*.

Marish mallowes,

Violets,

Mercury, of each a handfull.

Coriander seeds,

Poppy seeds, of each two drams.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of
whole *barley water*, to eighteen ounces; to
three ounces of the strained liquor add

Syrupe

Syrup of the juice of *Pomegranets*,
Hony of roses strained, of each an ounce
 and a halfe.

Mingle them together, and make an injection for six times, to be injected twice every day.

Purge her body once a moneth with this Medicine following.

Take three drams of *Sena*.

A dram of *Agarick Trochischated*.

Halfe a dram of black *hellebore*.

A dram of *annise* seeds.

Macerate them a whole night in a sufficient quantity of *fumitary* water, to three ounces; in the morning set them upon the fire, and after one or two bubblings, add to the liquor which you presse out, halfe an ounce of Syrup of the juice of *fumitary*.

Two drams of *Confectio Hamech*.

Mingle them for a draught.

If her body be sufficiently strong, open a veine, yet be sparing of her blood; the Surgeons worke, which may be profitable, when the *breast*, or the other parts are infested with a *Cancer*, must in this case be omitted: first, because he cannot have a full view of it, and secondly, being irritated by his administrations, it would cast the Patient into *Convulsion Fits*, in regard of
 the

the consent which it hath with the braine, which by this meanes would presently perish.

Ulcers happen in the *Matrix* severall wayes, either upon the coming down of the *whites*, proceeding from an *acrimonious* and sharp humour, or else from clefts and chaps, which are not easily curable, because of the humour which insinuating it selfe, *corrodes*, and *exulcerates* the part.

The signes of an *Ulcer* in the *Matrix* are, a pricking paine about the privie parts, *fluxes* of a virulent and corrupt humour, a gentle *Fever*, idle talking, and sometimes founding Fits.

These *Ulcers* are very hard to cure, partly because of the distance of the place, the *virulency* and *malignity* of them, and partly also, because it is so full of *Nerves*, that they hinder the coalescence, and healing of it.

The most proper and convenient *diet* which in this case you can prescribe, is that which is moderate and temperate: let her surrender her whole desires to sleepe, not fearing any excesse; hot meats must be avoided, and exercise must be forborne; but above all things, let her refuse her husband in his loving offers of Benevolence; for by heat

I and

and motion the humours melt, and falling down upon the *Matrix*, they exasperate the *Ulcers*.

When you let blood open the black vein; a Vomit may be given with security, and safety, but the event of a Purge is doubtful: yet if you prescribe one, let it be very gentle for the reasons aforesaid.

Locall remedies are very proper and profitable: so are Baths, and the Injections which we have already commended to you; provided, that you add a dram and a half of the *Trochisch. alb. Rhasis*, with two ounces of *Hydromel*, and the whey of Goats milke.

If you can gather from the confession of the sick woman, that these *Ulcers* owe their beginning to the *French Pox*, having first made triall of all these remedies aforesaid, as well universall, as particular, prescribe compositions which receive *Mercury*, the severall formes whereof, if God permit, when we describe the Cure of the *French Pox*, we shall set down at large.

CHAP. X.

Of Wormes, the Stone in the Matrix, and the Hemorrhoids.

That wormes breed in all the parts of our bodies is a truth not to be denied.

The Cause of these wormes is a *viscous*, *phlegmatick*, raw, and cold humour, sticking by its clamminesse to the very *Matrix*, or to the neck thereof, and by degrees putrifying.

The signes of them are a dew, or moisture upon the lips of the *Matrix*, slendernesse, troublesome sleeps, an itching in the belly, and a slow *Fever*.

This is a disease full of molestation, in regard of the *Fever*, and the want of sleep, which waste and consume the sick *Creature*.

To facilitate the Cure, a dry regiment is necessary; meats that yield a thick, cold, and moist juice must be avoided; her beer should be boiled with *rubarbe*, *purjelane*, or *sorrell*, and you may purge her body with pills of *mastick*, or *de Hiera, cum agarico*, or

Take an ounce of *grasse roots*.

The leaves of *plantane*.

Tansie, of each a handfull.

Two drams of *citron* seeds.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of
balme water to a pint, in the strained liquor
infuse for the space of a night

Three drams of the choifest *Rubarb*,

A dram and a halfe of *agarick Troch.*

Coralline,

Hartshorne prepared, of each a dram.

In the moring set them upon a gentle fire,
allow them one or two bublins, straine
them, and presse out the liquor, and then add
Foure ounces of *Diacnicu*.

Mingle them for an *Apozem*.

Every other day let her drinke three
ounces of it.

You may make your injections after this
manner.

Take halfe an ounce of *Dittany* roots.

The leaves of *Tansie*,

Calamint, of each a handfull.

Halfe a handfull of *Century* the lesse.

Two drams of *citron* seeds.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of *bo-*
nied water to nine ounces, add

An ounce and a halfe of Syrup of *Worme-*
wood.

Two drams of *aloes* in powder.

Meale

Meale of *Lupines*.

Rubarb in powder, of each a dram.

Mingle them, and make an Injection to serve three times, or

Take the roots of *Costmary*,

Aristolochy, the long, of each two drams,

Coloquintida,

Aloes,

The gall of an *Ox*, of each three drams.

Two drams of *hartshorne* prepared.

Boil them in a sufficient quantity of *worm-wood water* to nine ounces, every morning inject three ounces of the strained liquor.

Or make a plaister of the things aforesaid, according to art, and lay it to the privie parts.

The same administrations will serve against the stone in the *Matrix*; provided that you are sure, that that is the Material and efficient Cause; that is a thick, slow and *viscous* humour, the other, namely the efficient, is an immoderate heat.

Stones many times also are generated of a corruption, or matter congealed in the *Matrix*, and grown dry; the Cause is twofold; one inward, the other outward; the inward hath already been declared; the outward is a thick, cold, and waterish meat, suppeditating matter to the *Concre-*

tion of the stone; as milke, fish, pulse, and other grosse aliments, as cheese and muddy ale.

The Stone in the Matrix is known by the paine in the part, and if you presse down the Matrix the paine is exasperated.

The woman conceives not, her Courses come down immoderately, and if she put her finger up her fundament, she may feele the Stone. Use your utmost speed and diligence to cure it; for whereas the Matrix is as the sinke, or common shore, into which Nature empties out all the grosse and superfluous blood, it may be feared that that corrupt matter will turne to a Stone, which in continuance of time growes sometimes to such a bignesse (as we of our own knowledge can testifie) that it fills the whole capacity of the Matrix, and totally suppresseth the Courses, breeding *Vlcers* full of corruption and *purulency*.

The Cure consists in a good regiment, in the preparation of the humours, and in the evacuation and expurgation of them, to prepare the humours, give her this *Apozem* following.

Take the roots of *parsly*.

Eryngos,

Fennill,

Alexander, of each halfe an ounce.

The

The leaves of *Germander*,

Violets, of each a handfull.

White *Maidenbaire*,

Century the lesse, of each halfe a handfull.

The seeds of *grummell*,

Nettles, of each two drams.

Six drams of *raisins* pickt and stoned.

Four drams of *licoras*,

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of

barley water, to two pints, to the strained

liquor add

Syrup of the five roots.

Syrup of *Lemons*, of each an ounce and a

halfe.

Mingle them, and make an *Apozem*.

When she hath drunk the *Apozem*, make

ready this *Potion*.

Take the roots of *Polypody*,

Marish mallowes,

The leaves of *Violets*,

Mallowes, of each a handfull.

The leaves of *Sena*,

Bastard saffron seeds, of each halfe an ounce,

Agarick Trochiscated,

Mechoacha, of each two drams.

Macerate them a whole night in a suffici-

ent quantity of *Rhenish wine* to eight ounces,

and boyle them gently in the morning,

straine and presse out the liquor with a

strong hand, and add to it

Halfe an ounce of *Electuary Diacarthamum.*

Mingle them together, and make a Poti-
on for two doses to be taken every other
day.

We have already furnisht you with *Fo-
mentations, Poulriffes, Oyntments, Plaisters,*
and halfe tubs to bath in, which are very
serviceable in this cure; but above all
things inject these *glysters* following very
often, throughout the whole progresse of
the Cure.

Take nine ounces of some *emollient de-
coction.*

Diacatholicon,

Benedicta Laxativa, of each an ounce.

Oyle of *Dill.*

Oyle of bitter *Almonds,* of each six drams.

A dram of *Sal gemme.*

Mingle them, and make your *glyster,* or

Take the roots of *restharrow,*

Marishmallowes, of each halfe an ounce.

The leaves of *mallowes.*

Violets,

Pellitory of the wall,

Mercury, of each a handfull.

The tops of *Dill,*

Camomile flowers, of each half a handfull.

Line seed.

Fenugreek,

Fenugreek, of each three drams.

Two drams of *nettle seeds*.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of water to nine ounces, to the strained liquor add

Diaphenicon.

Benedicta laxativa, of each an ounce.

Oyle of *Lillies*,

Unsalted *butter*, of each an ounce and a halfe.

Mingle them and make a *glyster*.

When these things are done, let the Midwife put her finger up into the Patients Fundament, and artificially presse downe the belly upon the bones, that joyne neer the privie parts, that the place where the stone lies, may be raised up: this being dried, put in a hooked instrument, and draw it out, as we have sometimes seen it done, but afterwards let issues made in her body be kept open.



Two of the most famous
Boys in the world
The first of them was
The second of them was

The third of them was
The fourth of them was
The fifth of them was

The sixth of them was
The seventh of them was
The eighth of them was
The ninth of them was
The tenth of them was
The eleventh of them was
The twelfth of them was
The thirteenth of them was
The fourteenth of them was
The fifteenth of them was
The sixteenth of them was
The seventeenth of them was
The eighteenth of them was
The nineteenth of them was
The twentieth of them was

The twenty-first of them was
The twenty-second of them was
The twenty-third of them was
The twenty-fourth of them was
The twenty-fifth of them was
The twenty-sixth of them was
The twenty-seventh of them was
The twenty-eighth of them was
The twenty-ninth of them was
The thirtieth of them was

THE
THIRD BOOK,
OF
Barrenesse, and such
Diseases, as befall Women
with Childe.

The first Chapter.

*OF Barrenesse, both Absolute and Re-
spective.*

Provident Nature that she might
contrive the continuation of
Mankinde for a long time, if
not in the Individuall, yet at
least in the *Species*, hath im-
printed in those parts dedicated to genera-
tion, a vehement, continuall, and inex-
pressible

pressible appetite to propagation : and thus by a due commixture of the womans blood with the seed of the man, she formeth and fashioneth a Creature in the *Matrix*, which at a certaine, and appointed time, she sends forth into the world compleat, and perfected in its Conformation.

Wherefore in my Judgement, Conception is nothing else then a receiving of the mans seed in the *Matrix*, being exquisitely and proportionably intermingled, aptly retained, and fully perfected, and therefore by the rule of Contraries, we may affirm Barrenesse to be a Depravation, or defect of these operations.

Barrenesse is either naturall, and acquired from the first Elements of the Conformation, or introduced by sicknesse; or lastly Respective, namely in reference to the Man, or the Woman, the first is incurable; for no Physitian can correct those errors, which Nature commits in the mysterious purpose of our generation; one of these errors is the straightnesse of those passages which lead to the *Matrix*, being sometimes so narrow that they hinder the right transmission of the seed into the vessells of Generation, or if it be injected, yet is it received with so much paine and labour,

labour, that the *Matrix* doth neither concoct
 or perfect it, another error is the wide-
 esse of those parts, into which although
 the seed be ducly ejaculated, yet it present-
 ly slips out againe, because the capacity
 of the *Matrix* is too wide; the crookednesse
 of the vessells also may be another impedi-
 ment; for we may many times meet with
 striking errors, as I may call them, in the
 workmanhips of Nature; thus in one bo-
 dy a double *Matrix* hath been seen, in an-
 other two hearts, in a third, the *Spleen*
 placed where the *Liver* should stand, and ma-
 ny other such like recreations of Nature,
 as *Realdus Columbus* hath discoursed of them
 at large in his *Anatomy*.

The second kinde of barrennesse is that
 which is contracted by some disease; for
 whereas the seed is a certaine spirituall
 substance, generated of the purest part of
 the blood, it is necessary that it should be
 concocted in a temperate wombe; but if
 the *Matrix* be too hot, it consumes the seed,
 as a little water thrown into a fire, is pre-
 sently dried up, and on the contrary, if
 it bee too moist and cold, the actions that
 are ordained for conception are weakned,
 and disabled, because cold is unprofitable,
 and uselesse for any function: it shuts up
 the

the mouthes of the veines in the *Matrix* it renders a woman averse from, and indisposed to the pleasure of the Lawfull sheets; for a waterish seed cooles the *Testicles*, and makes them unapt to elaborate the seed, and make it fit to unite and mix with the mans seed; unto these impediments *Hippocrates* hath also added another which in his *Aphorisms* he calls a thick *Matrix*.

From all which it is manifest, that the temperate *Matrix* is most fruitfull, namely that which obtaines a mediocrity, approaching to no excessse, either of an active or passive quality; by the universall Constitution of the whole body, you may best discern the temperature of the wombe, which is most fit for conception; for such women are fresh coloured, and of a rosie complexion, gentle of behaviour, affable in their cariage, merry and pleasant in their conversation, not dull and drowsie, and full of pensivenesse.

The third cause of barrenesse proceeds neither from the Nativity of the Patient, nor from any sicknes, but relates to the man, as for example; one and the same woman may have had Children by a former husband, and yet no children by a second husband, not because she is now barren, or unfruitfull,

fruitfull, but she is so called because of her husband, by whom she hath now no children, the case is likewise the same on the mans part, respectively to the woman; but perhaps you will demand a reason hereof, I answer; because the proportion and temperature of both the seeds, which ought to concur to generation, are contrary the one to the other; for the seed both of the man and the woman, if it be prolificall and fruitfull, will be of a white, and shining colour, not thin and waterish, but of a thick, and compacted substance, in sent like unto the flowers of the *Dwarfelder* tree, and being put into water, it will sinke to the bottome; but that which is unfit for generation will swim upon the top of the water, and is in all respects contrary to the former; the man ought to be of a strong constitution, well set, full of *muscles*, and neither too slender, nor too thick; for those that are slender, are usually too weak to get childreu, at least such as are healthfull, strong, and lively, and those who are too grosse, are commonly of a cold temper, have a thin and slippery seed, and are more desirous of *Venerie*, then able to performe it.

Barren men are commonly beardless, slow

in

in imagination, and dull in practise, because their seed is cold, and contains not any spirit to tickle, and warme their Phantasies, but they sit like images, and are sad, and insociable; on the contrary, hairy men, that have *Testicles* of an indifferent size, and a well concocted seed, are cheerefull, affable, ever frequenting the young company of Maids, and Virgins, being excited by the flagrancy of their eyes to *Venerous* dalliances, and lustfull speculations.

After the same manner we must give judgement concerning women, which besides the signes aforesaide, if they be bald, and harelesse in the privie parts, they are suspected to be barren; but if they be rough, and full of haire, it is a signe that they are fruitfull; the wiser sort of Physitians know, that much haire is an undeniable argument of much heat, and of the strength of that heat, which driveth out those fuliginous humours, whereof those haire is regenerated.

Those women that have black haire, are more apt for *Venery*, then any other complexion, because they are hotter, and have their *Courses* in a more plentifull manner: which *Courses*, how conducibile they are to
make

make her fruitfull, is manifest to any ordinary capacity, because the *menstruous* blood is one of the Principles of our generation.

Other sorts of barren women must be referred to this Catalogue, as those that are luxuriant, and the whorish crew; the former, because by frequent coition their bodies become empty of seed, and if any at that time be ejaculated, it is not fit for generation, because Nature is not allowed time enough to elaborate and concoct it: and the latter sort conceive not, partly by reason that many, and various seeds are mingled together, and partly also by reason of their frequent cohabitation with men, whereby the neck of the *Matrix* is made so slippery, that it cannot retain the mans seed.

It will not be impertinent to enquire at what time women begin to have their *Courses*? I answer, that for the most part, they begin when the Virgin is twelve years of age, and end when she hath attained to forty five: and in all that intercourse of time women are held capable of children; but if any Authors will affirme that women may conceive, before and after those fore-named periods of time; we also affirme, that this is not ordinary, but very rare;

Let the learned Reader consult *Marcellus Donatus*, and *Skenchius de menstruo sanguine*, in the chapter *de cita & sera Conceptione admiranda*, and he will straight demand, whether a woman can conceive without the *Menstruum*? I answer negatively; for when either Principle of Generation is defective, there can be no conception; if you still obtrude upon me, that many women have conceived without the *Menstruum*, I grant it to be true; if you speak of the outward *Menstruum*, namely that, which we call their monethly *Courses*: but if you meane it of the inward, that is of that, which runneth out of the vessells into the *Matrix* for conception sake, you are deceived; for no woman can conceive without this inward *menstruum*; you will ask againe peradventure, can a woman conceive without pleasure? and whither it be absolutely necessary that the seeds should be intermingled, and that the man and the woman should both spend at one, and the same point of time? to the first I answer, that they enjoy an unspeakable pleasure, although that conduceth little or nothing to conception; and to the second I affirme, that it is not necessary that they both spend at one time, although

CHAP. I. *Womens Diseases.* 135

I confesse that may facilitate, and much help conception, but that it is sufficient, if the seed be received into the *Matrix*, and rightly concocted; for there is in the womans seed, such an earnest, covetous, and greedie desire, to embrace, and be united with the seed of the man, that although the man spend after the woman, yet she sucks it in, and the conception is nevertheless perfect.

Thus we have declared unto you (with all possible observation of modest expressions) the Causes of barrennesse in generall; and the signes of such men and women that are unfruitfull, by which notes you may discern the particular constitution of either Sex.

It would be needlesse to set down any prognostick signes; because from a true consideration of the precedent notes, you may raise an unerring determination, whether the fault be in the man, or the woman.

Let us now advance to the cure; we have said that there is a threefold kinde of barrennesse, Naturall, Respective, and that which is contracted by some disease; that which comes from the Nativity of the Patient is incurable; but that which

is comparative in relation to the woman, or the man, may have help from artificial administrations; for if the man or the woman be unfruitfull through an excessse of the first qualities, that intemperance must be corrected; how to bring this to passe, now heare and understand; if any man thoroughly knoweth how to cure that barrenesse; which comes by sickness, the same man will be able to particularize every cause that introduceth unfruitfulness.

Now this barrenesse that happens by reason of some disease, must be cured by a distinct observation of the cause, whereupon it hath dependance; if it proceed from an *Ulcer*, that *Ulcer* must be cured; if it arise from frequent coition, the incontinent person must curb her, or his appetite; if the *Ayre* be a suspected cause, remove to another place; if any poyson hath got into the body, by the power and malignity whereof, the spirit which is in the seed is weakned, and dulled, you must prescribe remedies of *Bezar* stone, and apply such medicines to the privities, as have a faculty to resist poyson.

If the party be bewitched, as it often comes to passe, even by the malicious art

of the Devill, or his instruments, besides the ordinary helps, you must endeavour to subdue the evill with other meanes, as the learned *Fernelius* hath taught us in his booke *de abditis rerum causis*; for some diseases and remedies exceed the limits and boundaries of Nature.

If slenderesse be the cause of unfruitfullnesse; you must nourish and fatten the body with meats that yeild good juyce, and with moistning baths: and you must be carefull to avoid evacuations, and all other things, which weaken the strength, and exhaust the spirits.

If fatnesse hinder fruitfullnesse; the body must be extenuated, made lean, dried, and rub'd, and all other meanes must be used to dissolve and evacuate the thick juyces; the Patient must accustome her selfe to much exercise, refraine from anger, and all passions of the minde, and content her selfe with little spleen; for these things introduce leanness, bring down the body, and take away all grossenesse, and corpulency; for the same purpose also you may frequent the Bath, and hot houses, for sweating doth much extenuate a fat body. If the Affect be produced by an excessse of the first foure qualities, as we have

already intimated, that hot distemper must be corrected by a various administration of remedies, in contrariety to that excessive; first with a cold, and moist ayre, for in such cases, a hot ayre weakens our strength, and drawes out the naturall heat to the circumference, inflames, dissolves, and enervates the faculties of the *Matrix*, and because a hot distemper cannot long continue simple, and uncompounded, but in a short space associates to it selfe a dry distemper, therefore the aliments must be moyst to resist the increase of that drought, which is not cured without much trouble and difficulty, if it be once introduced into the *Matrix*, which by Nature is a dry and nervous part; wherefore let her drinke be potentially moist, as small beer, or a decoction of *barley*, but enjoyn her an abstinence from wine, and all such meats as are spiced with *cinamon*, and *Ginger*.

Let her meat be of easie concoction and distribution, potentially cold, and moist, that is, cold and moist in their qualities, and operation, though they be actually hot when she eats them, it would be superfluous to name them, having already sufficiently spoken of them in the precedent

dent chapters of a hot dihemper in the *Matrix*, and an inflammation in the *Matrix*.

It will be convenient to draw bloud from the *basilick* vein, in the right arme, and if the hot distemper be the cause, that the Patient hath not her *Courses*, cut a veine in her ankle.

Moreover you may prepare cooling, and moistning *Juleps* after this manner.

Take Syrup of *Violets* and water *lillies*, of each two ounces.

Twelve ounces of *Endive* water.

Six drops of Spirit of *vitrioll*, mingle them; or

Take Syrup of *borage*, and Syrupe of *purselane*, of each an ounce and a halfe.

A decoction of *lettuce*, with *cucumber*, *citrull*, *gourd*, and *melon* seeds, of each a dram and a halfe, take a pint and a halfe of the decoction mingled with the Syrups, and let her drink it at three *doses*.

Prescribe a Purge also to evacuate *choler*.

Take three drams of the best *rubarb*.

A scuple and a halfe of *citron* seeds.

Macerate them a night in a sufficient quantity of a decoction of *tamarinds*, to two ounces and a halfe, in the morning straine and presse them, and to the liquor

add three drams of the *Electuary Diaprun. laxative.* Halfe an ounce of Syrupe of *Violets* by infusion, mingle them, and give it in the morning.

Whey of it selfe is exceeding wholesome, or else you may thus compound it for your Patient.

Take an ounce of *borage roots.*

Two handfulls of *sorrell* leaves with the roots.

Endive and *borage leaves*, of each a handfull.

Six drams of *tamarinds.*

Boyle them in a sufficient quantity of *whey* to a quart, and in the strained liquor infuse for a whole night.

Halfe an ounce of choise *rubarb.*

Two scruples of *Cinamon.*

In the morning let them bubble a little over a gentle fire, and when you have prest them hard, add

Three ounces of Syrupe of *roses laxative.*

Mingle them together for an *Apozem.*

Which is of most excellent vertue to correct the heat, and distemper of all the veynes, and principall parts; this Bath also will be very effectuell to coole the body.

Take foure handfulls of *vine leaves.*

The leaves of *mallowes*, *violets*, and *endive,*

dive, of each two handfulls.

A handfull and a halfe of *bran*.

A handfull of *salt*.

Boyle them in a sufficient quantity of water to eight quarts, let her hold her feet in the strained water, two or three houres together.

You may likewise prepare *fomentations* of the hearbs aforesaid, and bath the privities, the *Liver* and the *Reynes* of the back; and afterwards you may make use of this oyntment.

Take two ounces of unguent. *infrigidan-*
tis Galeni.

An ounce of *Cerat. Sautalin*.

Oyle of *roses*, and oyle of *violets*, of each halfe an ounce.

Two drams of the powder of red *corall*.

Halfe an ounce of vinegar of *roses*.

With a sufficient quantity of white *wax*, make an oyntment according to Art.

Take the liquor which is distilled out of *Cockles*, *Snailes*, or *Frogs*, mingle it with *Saccharum perlatum*, and give it her to drink, as a most effectuall remedy against this Disease.

A decoction of young *Chickens* boiled with *prunes*, and *borage* leaves, and taken every morning upon an empty stomach,
doth

doth refresh the body, strengthen the spirits, moisten the *Matrix*, cleanseth away the foulness that groweth in those parts, and very powerfully resists the causes of barrenness.

When unfruitfulness proceedeth from a cold distemper, you must observe a contrary method of cure, as for example.

The ayre must incline to hot and dry, the meat must be also potentially hot and dry; and because this cold distemper is perpetually confociated with moisture, whereby cloudy and grosse vapours get into the *Matrix*, which is cold and nervous, therefore it will be requisite to correct this coldness, to take away the moisture, and to consume, and dissipate those windy vapours; from hence you may gather, that this is a very frequent cause of barrenness, and abortiveness; and so likewise are flatulent and windy humours; for they extremely swell the *Matrix*, so that the seed cannot be perfectly retained, neither can the child be held fast by the *Cotyledons*.

When you attempt the Cure, abstaine from *Phlebotomy*, unlessse it be preparative onely, to disburthen the oppressed vessels; when the Patient is in the spring of her yeares,

yeares, and at the Spring of the yeare, least by taking away the bloud, the spirits should be wasted, the humours should become more cold, and indigested, which otherwise, were not the bloud prodigally let out, might be seasonably concocted, and this you may observe with the learned *Fernelius*, to prescribe a Purge, before you open a veine in crude bodies, that the first region may be cleansed; if any man shall rashly proceed to a contrary course, doubtlesse with great disadvantage to the Patient, he shall pervert the right order of Nature: for when as he hath emptied the veines by *Phlebotomy*, he will fill them again with that filthy accumulation of corrupt humours, which they suck in with greedinesse from the first places, and so he shall not lessen, but double the disease; the Purge may be made as followeth.

Take a dram and a halfe of the whitest *agarick*.

Two drams of *bastard Saffron seeds*.

A scruple of *Ginger*.

Halfe a dram of *Anniseeds*.

Macerate them a whole night in a sufficient quantity of *marjoram water*, to three ounces; in the morning presse them hard, and add

Diaphenicon

Diaphenicon and *Diaenicum*, of each halfe
an ounce.

Mingle them, and let her drink it in the
morning.

If her body be not sufficiently open, give
the same potion every third day, or else
prescribe this *Glyster* following.

Take nine ounces of a mollifying deco-
ction made with *marjoram* and *groundpine*,
or *germander*, of each a handfull.

Diacarthamum and *Diaphenicon*, of each
an ounce.

An ounce and a halfe of *honey of roses*
strained.

Mingle them, and make a *Glyster*.

When you have thoroughly purged the
body, and taken away the cause, the parts
must be strengthened, and the distemper
must be corrected with these pills.

Take a dram of right *lign. aloes* beaten
to powder.

Two scruples of *aloes rosat.*

Musk and *amber*, of each a scruple.

With a sufficient quantity of *alkermes*,
make thirty five pills.

Let her swallow five of them, or fewer,
every morning; they are exceedingly pro-
vocative, and withall they strengthen the
braine, the heart, the *liver*, and the *Matrix*;
when

when the man and the woman intend conjunction, let him anoint his yard with oyle of *massick*, and *wormewood* mingled with a few graines of *musk* and *civet*; and let the woman also anoynt her privie parts therewith, as well within as without; for by this meanes there is raised a mutuall inclination to *Venery*, and the seed is received with a greater pleasure, and is more dutly retained and elaborated; reason it selfe will convince us, that sweating remedies made of *ebony*, and *Salsaparilla* will mightily help, and prepare the *Matrix*; for they expell the windy humours, strengthen the *Matrix*, and dissipate the fuliginous and grosse vapours; naturall Baths are excellent for the same purposes, and so are *Treacle*, *Mitridate*, *Alkermes*, *Aromaticum rosatum*, *Diarrhodon Abbatis*, *Diamargarit. calidum*, and *Diacinnamomum*; and lastly if you desire any satisfaction from our opinion concerning *Issues*, we answer, that they evacuate those cold and thick juyces which daily flow unto, and settle in the *Matrix*, and therefore, as we said almost every where, we affirme the use of them to be very expedient, and conducibile.

CHAP. II.

Of the shapeless lump of Flesh called a
Mola.

A *Mola* is an unprofitable and shapelesse lump of flesh, bred in the *Matrix* of the *menstruous* blood, as the *Materiall* cause thereof, according to the opinion of *Galen*, in sundry places of his works.

He saith of the *menstruous* blood, that is, such as is very thick and much hardned in the *Matrix*; but note, that he doth not here exclude the seed of the man, for every *Physitian* knowes that a *Mola* proceeds from a mixture of the *menstruum*, and a corrupted seed, which indeed doth somewhat indeavour Conception, but cannot perfect it: neither is there any cause of wonder that such a lump of deformity should be fashioned in the wombe; seeing that severall kindes of monsters are bred there, according to the variety of the humour, which floweth into the *Matrix*; he that would acquaint himselfe with the knowledge of these things, may read

Skenkius

Skenkius his Observations, and the wonderfull stories related by *Marcellus Donatus*; if also he would search into, and examine the true cause of these things, let him read *Laurentius* his book of *Anatomy*.

But why doth this breed in the *Matrix* onely of a woman, and not in some other part? I answer, because, although the blood may congeale, and become clotted in the other parts of the body, yet it happens so more frequently in the *Matrix* of a woman, then in any other part of her body, because the *Matrix* is as the common shoore of the body, where most of the excrements are exonerated.

But why doth a *Mola* breed in women onely? I answer, because women onely have an abundance of this *menstruum*, more then other Creatures, and that their bodies are full of grosse, thick, and tenacious humours, by reason that for the most part they use a moist diet, and abandon themselves to a reproveable, and disorderly course of life. This *Mola* is of severall kindes; for sometimes it is waterish, sometimes windy and humorall, and sometimes againe 'tis skinnie and bloody; this last is the most ordinary, and all Physicians have granted it, this is that which

is most usually presented to our observation ; and lastly, this is that which so often hath deceived women, who boasted themselves to be with childe, and were not, and their Physitians also who told them they were with child, when they were not.

Wherefore to avoid these common couzenages, let us be circumspect in the knowledge, and right understanding of the signes, which are a swelling, with a drawing back of the *Hypochondriacall* parts, the women grow leane, are full of paine, and very apt to long; the belly is burthened, her back aketh, her breasts swell, and her *Courses* are stopped, and that at the beginning of her conception: but afterwards in proesse of time, she seemes to have the *Dropsey*, her belly is so immoderately swelled; but you may know this from a *Dropsey*; for in that the belly sounds like a Drum: the woman feels within a kinde of fluctuation, or waving motion, and if a finger be laid hard upon her belly, the print of it remaines.

A *Mola* is distinguished from a perfect conception, by three most certain signes, that is, by the motion, by the milk, and by the time that a woman beareth her child;

childe; in the motion, because there is a great difference between the motion of a childe, and the motion or stirring of a *Mola*, because the childe kicks, and turneth about to all the parts of the bottome of the belly, but a *Mola* moveth like a Globe, now on the right side, and anon on the left; this also, if you presse down the womans belly with a gentle hand, removeth from the place, and returnes not suddenly into it againe; and from the milke you may gather a never-failing signe, because the breasts swell all the time a woman is with childe; but in the other it happeneth otherwise; the time likewise affords a never-failing signe; for if the swelling of the belly continue beyond the eleventh moneth (which is the most constant and certaine period of a womans Reckoning) and no signes of a *Dropsie* at that time appeare, you may warrant your owne confidence that she hath a *Mola*, but no childe in her belly.

This is a most dangerous disease; for many times a woman carrieth it in her wombe, the space of two or three yeares, and sometimes longer, insomuch that the naturall heat is suffocated therewith; moreover, in the expulsion of it, there is

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no small danger, for many times it groweth to such a bignesse, that it comes not away without extreame hazard of the womans life: for a great Issue of blood en-sueth, whereby the spirits being spent and exhausted, she waxeth feeble, wan and pale, and many times perisheth in the very act of expelling it.

This evill hath a twofold manner of Cure; one Preservative, to prevent the Generation or breeding of the *Mola*, and the other curative, to destroy and bring it away, when it is bred; and this last is also twofold; for the first designe must be to exclude it; and the second to save the woman in the very act of excluding it.

The Preservation consists in a due observation of these things following; the ayre she lives in must be hot and dry, and the place healthfull, being scituate towards the East: let her keep a good diet, feeding upon meats that yield a wholesome nourishment to the body, and such as are soone concocted, and distributed to all the parts: let her choice also be rather of hot, then cold meats, avoiding such as are fat, salt, and hardned with smoak, fish which breed thick, windy, and viscous juyces, are unwholsome for
her;

her; she cannot desire a more wholesome drink then *Wormewood* wine, or excellent generous *French* wine: her belly must be kept open and soluble; exercise must be used, and sleep refrained: angry chidings and cares of the minde must be moderated, and all such things forborne, as dry the blood, and diminish the naturall heat.

In the next place prepare the thick, and grosse humours with *Rhodomele*, Syrupe of *wormewood*, Syrupe of *mint*, and the like, mingled with some convenient water, afterwards prescribe this Purge.

Take three drams of *Sena*,
 A scruple of *Agarick Trochischt*.
 A dram of the root *Mechoaca*.
 A dram and a halfe of *anniseeds*.

Boile them a short space in a sufficient quantity of pure water to three ounces: then straine and presse them, and to the remaining liquor add three drams of *Dia-phenicon*. Mingle them, and let her drink it in the morning early.

If her *Courses* be stopped, cut a veine in her ankle; *Leeches* also may be applyed to the *Hemorrhoids*, but with caution and warinesse, least thereby you more and more weaken such women, whose bodies are full of raw and indigested humours,

afterwards you must purge her body again, with a scruple of *extract. Catholic.* and as much of *mass. pillul. fetidar.* and lastly, prescribe an *Apozem*, or *Decoction* to cut atunder, and evacuate the grosse and tough humours, to provoke urine, to open the obstructions of the *Matrix*, and to bring down the *Courses*: all which vertues meet together in this Composition following.

Take the roots of *smallage*,

Eryngos,

And *Fennill*, of each halfe an ounce.

The barke of the root of the *Caper*,

And *Tamarisk tree*, of each two drams.

The leaves of *pennirovall*, and *birthwort*, of each a handfull.

Germander, *Maidenbair*, *Balm*, of each halfe a handfull.

Ten drams of *Sena*.

Three drams of *agarick trochischt*.

A dram and a halfe, or two drams of *Epythymum*.

Boile them all according to art, in a sufficient quantity of water, wherein *steele* hath been infused to a quart: when you have strained, and with a strong hand prest out the liquor, add

Three ounces of *Syrup of roses*.

Mingle them, and make an *Apozem*, or
Take

Take the roots of *Butchers broome*,

Asparagus,

Polypody of the oak,

And *fennill*, of each halfe an ounce.

The leaves of *Penniroyall*,

And *motherwort*, of each a handfull.

A dram and a halfe of *annise seeds*.

The flowers of *Violets*, *Rosemary*, and
Borage, of each as many as you can take
up between your thumb and two fingers.

An ounce of *raisins of the Sun*.

Boyle them in a sufficient quantity of
barley water to a quart. In the strained li-
quor infuse for a night

Ten ounces of *Sena*.

Three drams of the whitest *agarick*.

Two drams of the best *rubarb*.

A dram of *Epithymum*.

In the morning let them buble once,
or twice, and then to the liquor which
you presse out, add

Syr. Byzantin.

And *Syr. de eupatorio*, of each an ounce.

Mingle them and make an *Apozem*.

Of this, or of the former let her take
twice in a day the quantity of three ounces
for a week together, once in the morn-
ing, and the second time at foure a clock
in the afternoon.

L 3

Excellent

Excellent *Lozenges* may be made of the *species Diamosch.* and *Diacinnamomum*, or you may compound them with *Treacle*, *Mithridate*, and *Bezoar stone*.

When the *Mola* hath obtained some growth, if it be waterish, it must be brought away with such simples, as have a faculty to purge out waterish humours; or if it be windy, you must prescribe such medicines, as are of a known, and approved vertue to strengthen the *Matrix*, and to expell winde; and *Carminative glysters* in such cases will be very convenient; so also will plaisters and *fomentations* applyed to her privie parts: but that which is humorall, skinny and bloody may be overcome with the same remedies as are set down at the beginning, against the stoppage of the *Courses*.

When Nature indeavours to expell this unprofitable burthen, and an issue of blood ensueth thereupon, with fainting and swoounding fits, then you must be diligent to strengthen the Patient with broths made of the flesh of *Capons*, and *Partridges*, and with such things as will stay the blood, and refresh the exhausted spirits; such as are *Chalybeated wine*, *Sugar of Pearle*, *Corall*, &c.

You

You will object that wine cannot be seasonable, because by the heat thereof it makes the blood thin, and makes it more apt to flow away in greater measure by opening the passages, rather then it can any way help to stay it. I answer, it is not guilty of this mischief, if it hath a reddish *Tincture*; for if good *Claret* wine be *chalybeated*, as hath bin said, besides that it nourisheth the body, it is also a binder; for it comforteth the spirits, and refresheth the whole body, which vertues must needs be profitable for, and welcome unto a Creature, who is hourly subject to faint and swoond, and although it might provoke the blood to flow, yet a greater good must be preferred before a small inconvenience, and therefore give her wine to refresh her spirits, which will be more to her advantage, then the issue of blood can be to her prejudice, for she may perish suddenly in one of those fits, but the *flux* of blood may be restrained by degrees.

Note that foure things require an abstinence from wine. First, an inflammation of the bowells. Secondly, a vehement paine in the head. Thirdly, a Phrensie. And fourthly, a burning *Fever* in a crude

disease; and of this opinion was *Galen*, as appears in his first book *ad Glauconem*, and the 14. chapter. Moreover the Patient should be refreshed with the choicest meats, and then the *Mola* should be disposed to come forth by softning and loosning fomentations, made of a decoction of *marshmallows*, *mallows*, *motherwort*, *Mercury*, *Birthwort*, *Sage*, *Hyssope*, *Calamint*, the seeds of *line*, *marshmallows*, *fenugreek*, *camomile*, *melilot*, and *rosmary*; in this you may dip a clout; and bath her privie parts.

But if the blood come not away, rub her legs, and apply drie *Cuppinglasses* to the calves of her legs, and binde most painfull ligatures about them; and in a word make tryall of all such remedies, as will draw'down Nature, the humours, and the *Mola* to the lower parts.

 CHAP. III.

Of Womens Longings.

Women are sometimes so extravagant and preposterous in their appetite, that they refuse wholesome meate, and long after coales, chalke, a piece of
an

an old wall, starch, earth, and the like trash, which they devour as ravenously, as a hungry Plowman will winde downe a good bag-pudding.

Now perhaps you may also long to know the cause hereof, which is no other then the *menstruous* blood, especially if it be retained about the middle of their time, and grow corrupt; for the child in the wombe is nourished with the sweetest part of the blood, and the other part remaining which is vitious, filthy, and dreggish, noisome exhalations, especially in the middle moneths arise from it, and in such a manner contaminate all the upper partts, that the worst things are vehemently desired, and the most wholesome refused; the signes are apparent from the depravation and irregular temper of their stomach.

This Disease is hard to cure; yet not so much in respect of the disease it selfe, as of the subject wherein it is generated, which is a woman with childe; now we know that such women must be warily, and religiously dealt withall, and unlesse it be in extreame necessity, their bodies ought not to be purged. By this unavoidable abstinence the disease is increased, and

and the bad humour, being long retained in the body, becomes daily more and more corrupt, by the tetrous exhalations which ascend up from the pollutions of the *Matrix*: therefore having first appointed a strengthening, and drying dyet, you must indeavour to rid away that humour, with Syrup of *roses solutive*, and afterwards when the body is cleansed, and free from the humour you may prescribe a gentle Purge of *Rubarb*, which hath both a purging and a strengthening faculty; for if we may adventure our believe to the assertions of the best Physitians, *Rubarb* may be safely given to old men, infants, and women with childe; and *Fallopins* in his booke of purging Simples, and in the chapter where he speaketh of *Rubarb*, saith, it dries up all superfluous moisture contained in the vessells of the *Matrix*, it is a gentle cleanser, it strengthneth the Heart, and the stomach by its astringent faculty, neither need you to entertaine the vaine feares of some, who suspect that the bitterness thereof may destroy the childe, for the taste of it is not horrible to nature, and besides the bitterness quickly vanisheth.

There remains another doubt to be answered;

swered; namely, whether it be more proper and advantagious to prescribe an infusion of *Rubarb*, or to give it in the substance? I answer, that it purgeth most in the substance, or body of it, expelling the humours by siege, which it doth not in an infusion, at least not so powerfully, because then it evacuates onely by the purgative vertue which is in it, and of the same opinion is the Author before named.

CHAP. IV.

Of a bad stomach, proceeding from Vomiting.

IT is a known truth, that most dangerous, direfull, and pernicious Symptoms invade women with childe, from which also forsaking of meat, and Vomiting doe afterwards follow, all which things proceed from those noysome and foggy exhalations, which are distributed into the severall parts, from the corruption of the blood; for whereas there is a sympathy, and consent between the stomach and the *Matrix*, when any poysonous, or malignant vapour ascendeth from
the

the latter, it immediately invades, and overcomes the stomach, which being weakened in the conflict, or endeavour to resist, and keep out those vapours, the functions of it are depraved, it refuseth all comfort or nourishment, or if at any time it admit any, 'tis no sooner swallowed, but vomited up againe; these are the signes of this disease, and to cure it, proceed according to the Method following. In the first place prescribe a cleansing potion.

Take three drams of *Elecampane* roots
The leaves of *wormewood*, and
Century the lesse, of each halfe a handfull.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of whole *barley* water to a pint, and a halfe, to the strained liquor add three ounces of *honey* of *roses* strained, mingle them for a *Potion*; against the next morning prepare this purge following.

Take three drams of *rubarb*.

Two scruples of *agarick Trochisch*.

A dram of *annise* seeds.

Macerate them a whole night in a sufficient quantity of *mint* water, to two ounces and a halfe; in the morning presse them hard with all your strength, and add
three

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three drams of the *Electuary Diaphenicon* ;
if she cannot take down a Purge, let her
swallow these Pills following.

Take a dram of the *mass. of Pills de Hi-*
era cum agarico.

Make nine pills, and guild them.

The next day following, give her this
strengthening mixture, which doth not
purge at all, and every morning let her
eat the quantity of a *Nutmeg.*

Take *Elecampane* roots candied,
Marmalade of Quinces, of each an ounce.

Halfe an ounce of *Conserve of red*
Roses.

Foure scruples of *aromat. rosat.* in powder.

Two scruples of *mastick* in powder.

With a sufficient quantity of *Syrup of*
mint make a *Confection.*

After the use of these things, make this
plaister following, and lay it to her sto-
mack.

Take *lignum aloes*,

Yellow Sanders,

And the round *Cyperus*, of each two
drams.

Galangale, *mace*, *cloves*,

And *calam. aromat.* of each a dram.

Common wormewood, *roman wormewood*,

Spikenard, *dried mint*,

Of

Of each as much as you can take up between your thumb and two fingers.

Mastick,

Storax calamitu.

Red Corall, of each two scruples.

Amber,

Musk, of each a scruple.

Pure ladanum,

Turpentine, of each an ounce.

Four ounces of white *wax.*

Make a *Masse*; whereof let him take a sufficient quantity, and spread it upon leather, and lay it to her stomach.

Bisket steeped in *muskadine* is excellent good for her: because it refresheth the spirits, and mightily strengthneth the stomach.

CHAP. V.

Of a Pain in the Belly, the Passion of the Heart, and of sounding Fits.

Women with Childe doe often feele a pain in their bellies, and this also proceeds from winde, and the malignant vapours aforesaid: neither are the swounding Fits, or the Passion of the heart produced

duced by any other causes, because the heart when it is shaken with this fuliginous, and grosse spirit, doth frequently stretch, and contract it selfe, and endeavouring to expell the evill which annoyes it, it falls into an inordinate and strange motion, like unto trembling.

Under these diseases the woman languisheth, is full of feares and frights, prone to despaire, subject to faint, can obtaine no sleep, but wasteth away daily, and waxeth leane and meager.

To take away her paine, you may administer such remedies, as will expell the winde, and strengthen the bowell; of which sort you may furnish your selfe with plenty above, in the chapter of a cold distemper, and windy humours in the *Matrix*.

You may likewise anoynt the stomack with this oyntment following.

Take an ounce of *unguent. Altheæ.*

Oyle of *wormewood,*

Oyle of *Camomile,*

And oyle of *rue,* of each three drams.

The powder of *lignum aloes,*

Mastick,

Wormewood,

And both sorts of *Corall,* of each a dram.

Halfe

Halfe a dram of *aromat. rosat.* in powder.
Six drops of oyle of *annise* seeds.

With a sufficient quantity of yellow
wax, according to art make an oyntment.

This, or the like *fomentation* may like-
wise be very usefull.

Take halfe a dram of *elecampane* roots.
Two drams of *lignum aloes*.

The leaves of *Rue*,

Motherwort,

Sage,

Wormewood,

Mint, of each a handfull.

Mastick,

Cloves, of each two drams.

Boile these Simples in a sufficient quan-
tity of water to three pints, and prescribe
the strained liquor for a *fomentation*.

After the use of the *fomentation*, clap to
the stomach the caul of a *sheep* newly kil-
led. In *Spaine* the greatest persons, and
those the wisest also, take hot bread from
the oven, afterwards they soake it in
Muskadine, and having sprinkled upon
it the powders of red and white *corall*,
and *aromat. rosatum*, they lay it to the
heart: others instead thereof use *Treacle*,
Alkermes, and *Confect. Hicbytorum*, to all
which may be added, if the evill yield not

to

to the remedies aforesaid, a little bag to be worne upon the left pap, and made after this manner following.

Take two drams of *lignum aloes.*

Bezoar stone,

Muske,

Red corall, of each a dram.

Red and yellow Sanders, of each two scuples.

The Specie Diamosch.

And *Diamb.* of each a scruple and a half.

With a piece of red *taffata* and *cotton* make a quilted bombast for the use aforesaid.

Mingle cordials with her drinke; and cordiall conserves, as for example.

Take two ounces of conserve of red *roses.*

Two drams of *alkermes.*

Macerate them a night in two pints of *plantane* water, and red *wine,* in the morning straine it thorough *Hippocrates* his sleeve, that is a woollen bag, and give her now and then the quantity of a small wine glasse.

If these remedies overcome not the disease, apply an exceeding great *Cuppinglasse* to the heart; by the force whereof the windy vapour will evaporate; for although *Glysters* doe draw back the humour from the affected part, yet in reference to great

M. bellied

bellied women you ought to suspect the event of them, because they raise too great a disturbance by provoking nature downwards, and many times cause abortiveness; yet if the pain be insupportable, then inject *carminative glysters*, and omit all bitter ingredients, as *Hiera, benedicta Laxativa*, or *Scammoniata*; but to prevent all error, prescribe this following.

Take a handfull of *mallow leaves*.

The flowers of *melilot*,

The tops of *Dill*, of each halfe a handfull.

Two drams of *fennill seeds*.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of *barley water* to nine pints, to the strained liquor add two ounces of *Syrup of roses Laxative*.

An ounce of red *Sugar*.

Mingle them, and make a *glyster*. Or

Take the flowers of *melilot*.

And *mallowes*, of each a handfull.

Annise and *Fennill seeds*,

Of each two drams.

Boyle them in a sufficient quantity of *broth*, made with an old *Cock* to nine ounces, to the inward liquor add

Calabrian Manna.

And red *Roses*, of each an ounce and a halfe.

An

An ounce of oyle of *rue*.

Mingle them, and make a *glyster*.

It might doe much good, if you gave her a draught of *balme* water in the morning, in which water you may sleep *lignum aloes* the space of a night, and afterwards put to the strained liquor a sufficient quantity of Syrup of *mint*; for this expells the winde, cleanseth away the phlegme, and powerfully strenghtens the stomach.

You must frequently and laboriously rub her lower parts, tye *ligatures* about them, and apply *Cuppinglasses* to them, if there be no imaginable caule to feare abortivenesse, but if there be the least suspicion of that, omit all such applications as may procure a revulsion of the bloud, nay, let me give you this caution absolutely to forbear them, unlesse she be taken with desperate trembling and fainting fits, or swoounding, in the spring time too, when her spirits require them.

You must cause her *Basilick* veine to be opened, if she be young, fleshy, and strong, for this Remedy, besides that it letteth out the thick, dreggish, and black blood, it refresheth the childe also, and the heart is sweetly, easily, and safely delivered from that burthensome humour, which did oppresse and almost overwhelm it. M 2 CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of a Cough in Women with Childe.

Most certaine it is, that great-bellied Women, by reason of their being with childe, have not sometimes a free vent for their crude and indigested aliments, either by Stooles, or by Urine, or by any other Emunctories of the body; these being unduly kept in the body putrifie, wax hot, and communicate noysome fumes, and vapours to the spiritous parts, which by their clamminesse, thicknesse and sharpnesse, together with the bad quality that is in them, gripe, and twitch the Woman, and force her to cough.

Some perhaps may demand, why doth this Coughing happen in the last months? the answer is obvious; namely, because in those months a greater plenty of excrements are lodged in the body, then were accumulated at the first.

The cause of the Cough, according to Hippocrates, is a viscos, thick, and tough humour, impacted in the Pipes of the Lungs; which humour sometimes also, thorough that

that consent which is between the *Matrix*, and the *Chest*, invadeth that part, and raiseth a Coughing: and these are set down as the true signes of this evill.

As for the *Prognosticks*, you must know that a Cough befalling a woman with childe is a bad Symptome: seeing that by the least stretching, and shrinking the *Cotyledons* or vessells of the wombe, are many times loosned, yea sometimes burst asunder, and from thence comes abortivenesse.

The Cure is perfected with sweet wine, mild beere, and the frequent use of a *Ptisane*. sharp, sowre, and cold things must be avoided; meats also must be forborne which breed a thick nourishment, and are hard to digest; vehement evacuations likewise are not good; wherefore having given order for the observation of a good Diet, prescribe some gentle, lenifying medicines to provoke her to spit, as *manna*, Syrup of *rose*, *laxative*, *Diacnicu*, and the like.

These things being administred, proceed to *Electuaries*, and *expectorating* medicines, and especially to this *Apozem* following.

Take an ounce of cleansed *Barley*.

The roots of *Aristolochy*,

Licoras scraped, of each two drams.

The leaves of *Asarabacca*.

M 3 *Nettles,*

Nettles,
 White Maidenbair, of each a handfull.
 Two drams of raisins pickt.
 The flesh of Dates.
 Fat Figs, of each three drams.

Boyle them in a sufficient quantity of water, to two pints, and to the strained liquor, add

Two ounces of *Diacodium*.

Mingle them, and make an *Apozem*, or

You may prescribe *Lozenges* after this manner.

Take a dram of the *species Diatragacanth. frigid.*

Diaireos,

Poppy seeds, of each a scruple.

Two ounces and a halfe of *Sugar* dissolved in rose water, according to art make them into *Lozenges*.

Then prescribe this *Conserve*.

Take *Conserve* of red *Roses*,

Elecampane candied, of each an ounce.

Conserve of *Violet* flowers,

Rosemary flowers, of each halfe an ounce.

Two drams of meale of *beanes*.

A dram of *Diaireos*.

Ten graines of *Sulphur*:

With *Syrup* of *Coltsfoot* make a *Conserve*.

Meale of *beanes*, according to *Galen*, doth
 cleanse

cleanse and mundifie the Chest, digests the crude spittle contained in the pipes, and makes it easie to be excerned; *bean-flower water* is exceeding good for the Lungs, especially if she drinke it with *Syrup of Maydenbair*, or *Oxymel Scilliticum*; the same faculties hath the distilled waters of red *Poppies*.

The yolke of an egg taken in the morning with *Sugar*, and the oyle of sweet *Almonds* is a most incomparable remedy, and hath done good to thousands.

Anoynt her Breast with this Oyntment, which is good to prepare the crude, and thick matter which stops her pipes.

Take an ounce of the oyntment of *marsh mallowes*.

The *axungia* of a *hen*

Of a *Duck*, of each halfe an ounce.

Oyle of sweet *Almonds*,

Oyle of *Violets*, of each two drams.

Ten graines of *Saffron*.

Mingle them, and according to art make an oyntment; heat it when you use it, and anoynt the whole region of her Chest therewith.

CHAP. VII.

Of the swelling of the Legs in Women with Childe.

FROM the same cause, namely from abundance of phlegme, and crude humours, especially in the last moneths, proceed the swelling of the legs, face, and eye-browes, and when I have told you that the flesh of the whole body groweth soft, and that she looketh white and wan in the face, I have discovered unto your consideration the signes of this disease.

Women in this condition cannot be restored to perfect health till she be delivered: yet may we not delay our helps, least a worse evill happen unto her; for whereas the legs and feet are outward parts, and at a great distance from the fountaine of heat, they are quickly affected with cold, and mortified through the abundance of crude humours, which many times settle in them.

You may securely, speedily, and gently accomplish the cure by strengthening and dissolving remedies.

In

In the first place therefore provide a bath with *chalybeated water*, *Saltpeter*, *Sulphur*, *Wormewood*, *Stechaz*, *Rosemary*, and *Camo-mile*: in this liquor let her wash her lips, her thighs, her legs, and her feet, and when she washeth them, let her also rub them soundly.

If her flesh grow very soft and lank, so that you feare a mortification, apply this Poultris following, which will exceedingly comfort her.

Take two handfulls of *Wormewood*,
Meale of *Vetches*,
Meale of *beanes*,
Meale of *barley* of each an ounce and a halfe.

An ounce of *Bran*.

With a sufficient quantity of *oxymel*, and a brine made with *lemon pills*, according to art make your Poultris.

If the coldnesse of the part be such, that you feare a gangreen, there is nothing will more certainly prevent it then Scarification: for by this meanes the part is ventilated, and preserved from putrifaction.

Strengthening remedies must sometimes be exhibited to expell the winde, yet you must administer them with a good diet, consisting of drying, and corroborating things,

things, as *Treacle*, *Mithridate*, and other drying confections and powders, *Diacinnamomum*, *aromaticum rosatum*, *Diarrhodon Abbatibus*, unto which we may well adjoyne a decoction of *China* and *Salsaparilla* with a little stick of *cinamon*, and a few *annise* seeds.

Note that these remedies may properly be accommodated to the cure of the disease, called the *Uterine Flux*, which happens sometimes to women when they are ready to lye down, by reason that there is an excessive abundance of humour in their bodies, or else because the childe in their bellies is very large and great.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Costiveness in Women with Childe.

THE inner part of the humour being spent upon the nourishment of the childe in the womans belly, the dregs grow hard, and when Nature striveth to cast them out by a strong and vehement endeavour, the *Matrix* suffers a compression, by which compression the childe is offended, the *Cotyledons* are loosened, and many times the woman miscarrieth, and the child proves abortive. The

The belly must be sollicitated, but not with *glysters*, because they hurt the childe, especially if it be grown to some bignesse, but with *Suppositaries* made with hogsgrease, and five or six grains of *Diagrydium*; for these will irritate.

Her meat should be of a moistening and mollifying quality, as *mallow*, and *borage* leaves eaten with *butter* and *Sugar*; fat pottage also is good for her, in which, if she complaine of no torments, you may boyle *polypoda*, *sena* and *prunes*.

Manna above all other things is in present case to be preferred: and next to it we commend Syrup of *roses laxative*, and Syrupe of *Violets* made with a frequently iterated infusion.

Sometimes you may prescribe this *Julep*.

Take the waters of *borage*,
Fumitory, of each eight ounces.

Three ounces of Syrup of *Violets*.

Mingle them, and make a *Julep*.

Forbeare the use of sharp medicines, for they worke with an unnecessary vehemence, and not seldome cause *Abortivenesse*.

Unto this disease we adjoyne a loosenes, which hapneth, when women are of a cold constitution, and full of crudities, or when they have a weake belly: Sometimes

times also it happens by their inordinate Longings, when they wish for a greater variety of dishes then they are able to concoct; for then many times what they have so greedily devoured passeth down into the guts without digestion, and causeth a loosenesse through the weaknesse of the retentive facultie.

We have learnt from *Hippocrates* to account this among the dangerous diseases; for in the fifth brok of his *Aphorismes* he hath these words: If a woman with childe be troubled with a great loosenesse, 'tis to be feared that she will miscarry, and not well the reason hereof: for when she is thus afflicted, the good and the bad goe away together, the childe is defrauded of its due nourishment, and so perisheth.

You must presently strive to stay the loosenesse with binding and thickning meats, as *quinces*, *rubarb*, *beer* wherein *steale* hath been often infused; or else you may prescribe this *Potion* following.

Take a handfull of *plantaue* leaves.

The seeds of *flux-wort*.

The seeds of *Sumach*, of each a dram.

Boyle them in a sufficient quantity of red wine, to a pint and a halfe, to the strained liquor add

Syrupe

Syrup of Comphrey.

Syrup of Quinces, of each an ounce.

Make a Potion.

Boile, or steep *annise* seeds in her drinke, and apply the same *fomentations*, oyntments, and plaisters, as we have already commended unto against Vomiting.

But if the *excrements* be slimy, putrified, and stinke, you must not neglect the use of *Rubarb* gently roasted, and of *myrobalans* slightly roasted; for these doe not onely purge, but they binde withall, and strengthen the parts. Sometimes you may exhibit *Philonium Persicum*, *Requiem Nicholai*, or *Pill. de Cynoglossa*, but with a sober caution; the quantity is a scruple, or at the most but two scruples, and that when the other things have proved unsuccessfull, and also when the strength of the Patient will allow the taking of them.

CHAP. IX.

Of the flowing away of Bloud from the Matrices of women with Child.

Although we made mention of this disease in the first booke, where we treated of

of the immoderate flowing of the *Courses*; yet we conceive it may be worth our labour, and the Readers thanks to add a few things, which in the Chapter aforesaid, were purposely omitted by us.

Bloud then floweth immoderately from the *Matrix*, either when the lips thereof are unlockt, or when the vessells are open, or lastly, by transeolation.

The inward cause of these symptoms is an extreame heat, or thinnesse in the blood; which either eats asunder the vessells, or rarefies the *tunicles* thereof; the outward causes are all those things which have a power to make thin, to heat, to open, to rarefie, and to subtilize the blood; as immoderate cares of the minde, long watchings, a continuall use of hot meats, as dishes pepperd and spiced: also drinking too much wine; yet you may exhibit a glasse of *Claret wine* in a moderate quantity, to refresh her spirits, provided that no *Fever* be suspected, and that her *Matrix* be not inflamed.

The signes of this evill are manifest; for the spirits are deficient, the heat is diminished, the face groweth pale, the feet swell, the strength decays, the meat is forsaken, and no sleep can be obtained.

The

The danger of this *Flux* is unknown, I suppose, to few women; for seeing that our naturall heat hath its chiefe, and sole perseverance in the blood, the losse of that blood in an immoderate quantity, must needs exhaust the spirits, weaken the body, and at length when the naturall heat is almost extinguisht, and the sanguification is depraved, there will undoubtedly supervene either a *Dropsey*, or a *Consumption*.

When you begin the Cure, keep the Patient in a darke roome, and let the ayre be cold and dry; or if naturally it be not so, make it so by art; her meat should be potentially cold, thick, and binding: as the flesh of *Partridges*, and *sheeps feet*, or *sheeps-heads*, or broths made of them; *pease beanes*, *quinces*, *Services*, and the like, are not unwholsome for her, and for her drinke, let it bee beere, or water wherein *steale* hath often been quenched.

Let her blood immediately to divert the humour, but in what part, there is indeed a great controversie among the Physitians about it; but to promote the Revulsion of the humour, if the Patient be strong enough, we tye *ligatures* about her legs, and boldly open a vein in her arme; or if she be very strong, we apply *Cuppinglasses* with

with scarification to her shoulders.

When the veine is opened, give her thickning Syrups, as Syrup of poppies, Myrtles, quinces, or Syrupe of restharrow; Juleps also made with the distilled waters of plantane and roses, and mixt with the Syrups aforesaid, will be convenient for her, or you may mingle Conserve of roses, or Conserve of acacia with Bolearmenick, and the Trochisch. de Carabe, which will be an excellent mixture to thicken, and stay the blood; but however forget not to prescribe this Purge.

Take two scruples of *Rubarb* gently boyled.

Ten grains of the *myrabolans* called *chebule*.

Syrup of dried roses, or

Syrupe of sowre *Pomegranets*, halfe an ounce.

Three ounces of *plantane* water, or a decoction of *tormentill* roots.

Mingle them, and make a *Potion*.

Procure some sleepe for her with *Opiates*, as *Athenasia*, *Requies*, *Nicholai*, *Philonium Persicum*, new *Treacle*, or *Philonium Romanum*; yea with pills de *Cynoglossa*, or foure or five graines of *Opium*: all these things doe wonderfully thicken the blood, straighten the passages, fatten the body,

concoct

concoct the bloud, provoke sleep, and therefore are very proper for women thus affected. Note that the *Opium* restraines, and stops all superfluous evacuations, sweat excepted, which it provokes; besides, by inviting sleepe it refresheth the body; for by sleep the aliment is soonest concocted, the naturall heat retiring to the inward parts, whereas when the Patient waketh, the heat is distributed and diffused all over the outward parts.

Lay this plaister which followes the oyntment to the reines of her back, and with the oyntment anoynt her privie parts, and the region of her Kidnies.

Take the powder of *Cyprus Nuts*,

The roots of *Comfrey*,

Bistort, of each two dram.

Red Sanders,

Red Corall,

Bolearmenick,

Mastic, of each a dram.

With foure ounces of *Unguentum Comitisse* make an oyntment.

After the oyntment apply this Plaister, as was said above.

Take a pound of loom, and beat it to powder, with ten dram of gum-arabick toasted by the fire, and the whites of foure Eggs,

N incorporate

incorporate them, and make a plaister.

CHAP. X.

Of water flowing away from the Matrices of women with Childe.

Most certaine it is, that Women with Childe, by reason of their depraved appetites, and continuall intemperance in their diet, abound with crude and uncocted juices, which nature not knowing how to digest, nor being able to expell them by her monethly Courses, are accumulated in a large measure, pollute the body, and introduce a cold distemper, from whence that water comes, which is the intended subject of our present discourse; they who live a sedentary and an idle life, are very obnoxious to this disease; in such women this waterish humour comes away at the *Matrix*, cold to the touch, slow in motion, slimy in substance, and white to the eye, and void of all manner of sharpnesse; these women look pale, their skin is lanke or loose, they are lazy, and loath to use any exercise, they are troubled with winde, and loud rumblings in their bellies.

Account

Account this a difficult Cure: especially when it happens in the last moneths, when we dare not administer convenient remedies, fearing to destroy, or hurt the childe; because such kinde of remedies dissolve, and exhaust the spirits, and when the body is extreamely weakned, they precipitate the Patient into a *Dropsey*, which is scarce curable; or else she miscarries by reason that the retentive faculty is too much weakned by excessse of moysture.

You must therefore indeavour the cure by a drying Diet, as *Bisket* made with *amisse* seeds, and with flesh meat rather roasted then boiled; forbid windy meats, salt meats, such as breed a thick juice, and yield too much moisture; *almonds*, *chestruts*, *pine kernells*, and boyled *rise* are very wholesome, all hearbs and fruit, beside *quinces* and *medlars*, are unwholsome.

For her drinke; give her binding red wine, or wine wherein *steele* hath been quenched: for this comforts the spirits; a decoction of *china* and *Salsaparilla* may be profitable, because it dries up the descending moisture, and cleanseth the body from it, this potion following will doe her much good.

Take two drams of *Cyprus nuts*.

N 2

The

The leaves of *wormewood*,
Mint,
Red roses, of each halfe a handfull.
The seeds of *quinces*,
Servises, of each two drams.
Parcht rise,
Mastick, of each a dram.
Halfe a dram of *gum dragon*.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of
water, wherein *steele* hath been quenched,
to two pints; to the strained liquor add
Syrup of dried roses,
Syrup of the juyce of quinces, of each
an ounce.

Halfe an ounce of *honey of roses*.
Mingle them, and make a *Potion*.

Let her take three ounces of it early in
the morning; it evacuates the waterish hu-
mour, and not onely strengthens, but also
bindes the parts, dryeth the *Cotyledons*, and
retaineth the childe in the *Matrix*, that it
come not into the world before its due
time; after the *Potion*, the next day lay
this *Plaister* to her privie parts.

Take two drams of *Loadstone* beaten to
powder,

Spikenard,
Mastick,
Red corall, of each a dram.

Two ounces of oyle of *quinces.*

Six drams of *white wax.*

Mingle them and make a *Plaster.*

A gentle *laxative Decoction* cannot be inconvenient, and therefore we shall here set down that which hath often purchased sweet ease to the Patient, and credit to our selves.

Take a handfull of *plantane leaves.*

A pugill of *red roses.*

Four drams of *rubarb.*

Two drams of *agarick trochisched.*

Mastick,

Spikenard, of each a scruple.

Macerate them together in two pints of water, wherein *steele* hath been infused upon hot coales, the space of six houres; afterwards set them upon the fire, and when they begin to bubble, presse out the liquor with a strong hand, and add to it

Two ounces of *Syrup of Fumitory.*

Mingle them according to Art.

Give her every other morning fasting three ounces of this decoction; for it gently strengthens the parts, diverts the waterish humour from the *Matrix*, and with much benignity evacuates it.

When the woman is almost ready to be in labour, a wheyish or waterish humour

floweth leasurely, and by degrees from the *Matrix*, either because of some dilatation of the *Membranes*, in which the childe is enwrapped, or else because those *membranes* are burst asunder; and although it descend leasurely, yet a large quantity comes from her; if this happen when she is in labour, suspend all helps of art, for it is a good omen that she will be safely delivered; but if it should fall out in the fifth, sixth, seventh, or eighth moneth, in which there is, or may be a feare of miscarrying, then may you properly and securely administer those things, which we even now prescribed.

If you demand from whence that abundance of waterish humours doth come, which floweth before she is in Labour? I answer from the *Membrane*, or skin called *Ammion*, which is fastned to the Childe, and from the other called *Chorion*, in which two skins, the urine of the Childe is so long reserved, till the fulnesse of time be accomplished, in which it should be borne; at which time seeking by instinct of nature, for a greater proportion of nourishment, it kicks, and teares these *membranes*, out of which when a large plenty of waters have run, it comes forth into the world.

CHAP. XI.

Of Acute Diseases, befalling Women with Childe.

Women are preserved both from the threatenings, and also from the Invasions of those Diseases whereunto they are subject by a threefold kinde of Remedies : by Diet, by *Phlebotomy*, and by Purg- ing, or to speake more properly, by being purged.

But the two latter are the more difficult, according to the opinion of *Galen*, who in this hath the concurrence of *Avicens* judgement also; you must know, saith he, that every disease of repletion, or the malice of a complexion is not cured by his contrary, but sometimes by a good regiment of health; wherefore if it be a slight disease, it will be cured of its own accord; for there is no kinde of disease so fierce, saith *Galen* in his book of Diet, which is not tamed by it; but yet a moderation must be observed; for they who are neere their time, and looke every day to be in labour, want a larger proportion of nourishment,

N 4

because

because the childe is big, and should they be defrauded of this mediocrity, they would perish by the cruelty of an acure disease; wherefore here lies all the difficulty to prescribe a convenient and fit Diet for such women; for should you allow them meat and drinke suitable to the condition of women who are not with childe, you should destroy the childe: and should you, out of a regard to the preservation of the childe, be more liberall and indulgent to their appetites, this condescension would etpouse you to another error, for hereby you might cherish the cause of the disease; let her therefore be fed with meats that are of easie concoction and distribution, and prohibit her the use of thick, sharp, sowre, bitter, and windy meats, that are hard to digest.

Having prescribed a good Diet, you must consider whether it be expedient she should be let blood. *Valesius* sets down the reasons on both sides, and for the Negative he alleadgeth an *Aphorisme* in *Hippocrates*, running to this sense; if a woman with childe be let blood, she miscarries, and the rather, if the childe in her wombe be big; because the childe is thereby defrauded of its aliment. Secondly *Galen* saith, Physi-

ans ought not to be busie in offering helps, or strong remedies to women with childe, nor any exquisite manner of Diet ; here you must understand *Phlebotomy* say they ; therefore it must from *Galens* words be concluded inexpedient. Thirdly, if any evacuation be a cause of abortivenesse , as a flux of the belly, or a looseness, as *Hippocrates* in another *Aphorisme* affirmeth, how much more will the opening of a veine be a cause, by means whereof the aliment is taken away from the childe. Fourthly, a Fever kills the childe, by wasting the spirits, and drying up the blood with the vehement heat thereof ; therefore so also will *phlebotomy* kill the childe by exhausting the spirits, and consuming the blood.

But all these reasons to my understanding are of no weight, no moment, no validity, seeing that it is most certaine, that the very impregnation, or being with child doth forbid *phlebotomy*, in respect of it self, yet not as one of those principall scopes which withstand it, but of those which indicate and advise to a sober and due celebration of it ; wherefore when a woman sick of an acute disease must be let blood, yet must she bleed lesse then the affect and the plenitude require, because of that indication,

tion, which is taken from the childe in her wombe; for her gravitation, or being with childe ought to be reputed as a Symptome which wafts the spirits, because her bringing forth the childe is a kinde of evacuation.

To the second I answer, that *Galen* in that place meanes nothing else, but that Physicians should counsell their Patients to avoid intemperance, because women with childe admit not of the least degree beyond a mediocritie.

To the third I answer, that it is not alwayes true that abortivenesse followeth upon any large evacuation; and therefore it should not onely have beene said, but proved by the Interpreters of *Hippocrates*; for wee see that it followes not upon hunger, or emptinesse, unlesse it be diuturnall; nor from a loosenesse, unlesse it be immoderate, nor lastly, from *phlebotomy*, if a veine be opened in the arme, wherefore, that I may conclude, I conceive *Hippocrates* did intend onely to prohibit the cutting of a veine in the ankle, but not in the arme: for I confesse, if a veine in the ankle be cut, the blood is drawn in abundance to the *Matrix*, and so may strangle, or choake the childe, and cause abortivenesse: the like also doth any vehement

vehement and exorbitant Purge.

Wherefore if an inflammation be present, we affirme that a woman with childe may be let blood without any danger of abortion: yet with this condition, that she be first well nourished with meats of good concoction and quick distribution, and that a small quantity onely be taken away, least the spirits should be empaired either for the present, or the future. Moreover I like not the cutting of the *Basilick* veine, because it much exhausts the blood, and may cheat the childe of his nourishment. Lastly, I counsell you to apply strengthning, and nourishing things to the navell before you cut the veine, as *unguentum Comitisse*, or *Emplastrum stomachicum*, or fomentations made of wormewood, roses, mastick, *lignum aloes*, quince seeds, and *Claret wine*: and whilest she is bleeding, let her hold cold water in her mouth, or cold beer, that if perhaps she begin to faint, she may swallow it, and preserve her selfe from swoounding.

But what shall be said concerning Purges, which consist of hot ingredients, and as *Galen* and *Averroes* contend, disturb and hurt the childe. I answer, all purging medicines are not of that quality; wherefore

we

we may safely prescribe *manna*, *sena*, *tamarinds*, *rubarb*, and *cassia*, omitting such simples as have any participation of vehemence; and we confidently aver, that *Hippocrates* must be understood in this sense, where he saith, women with childe must be physickt or purged, if the matter be turgid, in the fourth moneth unto the seventh; because the childe in the wombe is likened to the fruit upon a tree, which as at first they fall down by any slight motion, and afterwards stick faster to the tree, but when they are full ripe fall of their own accord; so the childe; wherefore if you will prescribe any physick, follow the directions of *Hippocrates*, and exhibit it between the fourth and the seventh moneth, because then there is a firme connexion between the *Membranes*, and the *Cotyledons*.

If you desire exactly to know these middle moneths? I answer, they are the fifth, the sixth, and part of the seventh.

If you object the words of *Galen*, who saith that a child three months old is strong, and able to resist the injuries of physick. I answer, that he reckons the end of the third to be compleat, not till the fourth moneth be begun, concerning which argument the learned may consult the Epistles of *Mainendus*.

THE



THE
FOURTH BOOK,
OF
VVomens Diseases.

The first Chapter.

OF a Naturall Eirth, and of Abortion.

Provident Nature at all times hath not a greater care of any thing, then of the propagation of mankinde, and this although it appeare not so much in the *species*, yet it is cleare and manifest in the individuall, and thus she hath framed women to a delight in *Venerous* conjunctions, that they might with greedinesse suck in the mans seed, and dispose

dispose and cherish it to Generation. So soone as the woman hath conceived, Nature hath an especiall care to fashion, augment, nourish, adorne, and perfect the childe, and at a determined time to send it out into the world, in all respects compleat and absolute.

This sending forth of the childe is twofold; either naturall, or preternaturall; the first is when Nature at a time prefixed, sends out into the Province of the world a perfect Citizen, with an exact dearticulation of all the parts, with a little paine, without any fever, or passions of the minde: this sometimes comes forth before its time, with great paine to the woman in her back and belly, as in the fifth, seventh, or eighth moneth: or else it stayes beyond the ordinary date of time.

There are severall opinions among the Physitians, why a childe that is borne in the eighth moneth should be weake, and not healthfull, whereas a childe borne in the seventh moneth is held to be both strong, and healthfull. *Laurentius* in his book *de re Anatom.* handles these things with much elegance, and thither we refer the Reader, and for our own opinion, we shall most readily declare it to be this; that I hold

hold it impossible, that the childe should be able to undergoe two afflictions, the one immediately following the other; namely, one in the seventh, and the other in the eighth moneth, in which it is very obnoxious to sufferance and danger, and therefore most commonly perisheth in the eighth moneth, for it comes to passe that the childe is doubly, or consequently afflicted; first with that affliction which befalls it in the wombe, and afterwards with that which happeneth in the birth; but this betalleth not the childe, which comes forth in the seventh moneth, because it comes into the world perfect, strong, and without the labour of the seventh and eighth moneth.

Galen describes Abortion to be an imperfect Emission of the Childe, or a violent Excretion of the Childe.

The Causes hereof are many and various; some inward, some outward; the outward cause, which for the most part is subjected to the arbitrement of sense, is a vehement fever, which kills the childe, especially if it continue long; for it is destructive, both to the Mother and the Childe; the fiery heat thereof devoures the whole substance of the moisture, wastes the
spirits,

spirits, consumes the flesh, and so weakens the body, and destroyes the childe by exhausting the spirits, and dissipating the aliment; to this we have already adjoyned an excessive, or lasting loosenesse, because as we have said, it looseneth the *Cotyledons*, and by the sharpnesse of the humours irritates the *Matrix*, shaking, agitating, and assaulting it, till provoked Nature excern the Childe: dancing, leaping, loud crying, long fasting, doe all presage that the woman will miscarry; so also are the relations of some unexpected events, anger, chiding, thunder, the sudden noise of some pistoll or musket, a fall, the denyall of some ardent request, and an innumerable company of other such things.

The inward are reduced to three Causes namely, to the weight or heaviness of the humour, whereby the suffocated childe is overwhelmed and perisheth; the second is the great bulke of the *Matrix*, by reason whereof the childe is scarce held fast, but slides away, and slips out; or the small and narrow capacity of the *Matrix*, wherein it neither groweth to any bignesse, or perfection, but perisheth for want of roome; the third is a skirrosity or hard swelling, which is an impediment to the childe, that

It cannot lye stretcht out to its full dimensions, but endures a compression, and dieth.

Galen reckons up those signes which goe before abortion; the first whereof is an extenuation of the nipples, the second a diminution of the milke; the third when the child is not perceived to stir in the belly; the fourth the slenderesse of the woman; the fifth, the loosenesse or lanknesse of the whole belly; the sixth, the depravation of the appetite: the seventh, which is a true signe that she is now ready to miscarry, is a paine in her back, in her privie parts, and torments all over her belly, with a thin humour distilling from her *Matrix*.

This is far more dangerous, then a lawfull and naturall birth, in regard of the perturbations and violence which is offered to nature.

As for the Cure, the woman having already miscarried, that consists in the point of preservation; namely, to prevent the supervening of a *Fever*, or the *Whites*; this may be done by the help of those things which we have noted above; sleep must be procured; then the belly and the *Matrix* must be strengthened with *fomentations*, little bags, and such like administrations as are good to expell winde.

To prevent abortion, and to preserve the woman from miscarrying, we approve (if the danger be threatned from an extreme fulnesse of humours, the cutting of the *Easilick* or the middle veine; for this counsell we have the Authority of *Fernelius*, who in his second book de *Metb. Med.* saith, unlesse many veines be unlockt about the mouth, in which the woman looketh, she will miscarry; for the childe is overwhelmed, and choak't with too much blood; but if it proceed from the amplitude and large capacity of the *Matrix*, apply astringent decoctions; if from the narrowness of the part, mollifying medicines will be most proper, yea, and such as resolve and consume away hard swellings, may be convenient for this cure.

CHAP. II.

Of a hard Labour.

WE call a womans Labour hard, and difficult for five conditions, or five reasons: the first whereof is an Anticipation of, or as we use to say, when she comes before her due time, in the fourth, fifth,

fifth, or sixth moneth, which because it is excerned by nature before the naturall time, it is imperfect, precipitating the woman into many straights and bitter pangs: the second is a transversall, or preposterous Egresse, as when one foot onely, or an arme appeareth, or when the breech cometh before the head, or when both the feet joyned together come out first, and afterwards the head; the third is, when the childe which comes forth of the wombe is mishapen, nature having erred in the conformation; the fourth is intolerable paine, fainting, swoounding fits, and bitter torments about the bottome of her belly, and the secret parts; the fifth is, an effusion or running out of water many dayes before the birth: which being run out, the passages which before were slippery to assist the emission of the childe, now remaine hard and dry, and become an impediment to the birth; this humour is of no small advantage, nay, it is of admirall concernment to facilitate the birth, if we may without procuring envie to the man, beleeve *Galen*, who saith in his book *de usu partium*; that that humour serves not onely to moisten the childe, and to make the wayes slippery, but it likewise subdues

the callosity and hardnesse of the *matrix*, almost to an incredible dilatation; to these we may adjoyne the weaknesse of the mother, and the imbecillity of the expulsive faculty, as also the strength of the Retentive.

The signes of an illegitimate birth succeeding, are vehement, but vaine indeavours and strivings, seeing that the childe for the reasons aforesaid is hindred from coming forth.

No man of understanding can deny, but this must be terrible to behold, and painefull to endure; for if the childe chance to dye, and lye dead in the *Matrix* some dayes, it is most certaine, that it will putrifie, infect the principall parts with noysome vapours, and poysonous exhalations, weaken their strength, and bring an unavoided death upon the woman.

We have often, and with the saddest apprehensions, beheld, how much diligence was necessary both to the reliefe of the Mother, and the preservation of the childe: wherefore having provided a skilfull Midwife, you must lay the woman in a darke place, least her minde should be distracted with too much light; all passions of the minde must be diverted by a pleasant, and

cheerfull

cheerefull conversation, and provide such meat for her as is easie of concoction. Let her drinke be small beere, or *barley water* boiled with *Maidenhaire*, and *cinamon*, unto which add a small quantity of *Rhenish wine*; for this brings down the urine, moves the *Courses*, and facilitates the birch; boiled meats are most wholsome for her, as *mutton* boiled with *Rosemary*; *chicken* broth also is good for her, and so are the *chickens*. Binding, and sharp things must be avoided; gentle, and moderate exercise is commendable; and afterwards the Midwife may rub her legs and her feet.

We have acquainted you with the Conditions of an ill birth; and now we shall furnish you with remedies to prevent, or oppose those conditions.

When the childe goeth out in a depraved figure, the Midwife must gently dilate the parts with her hand, or with some convenient instrument; certaine it is that this happens very often, if a monster be borne, in regard of the bad conformation of the body; if a foot, or an arme, or the shoulders, or the buttocks come out first, then the Midwife by the activity of her hand, anoynted with oyle of sweet *almonds*, must thrust back the childe, and dispose it to a

more regular egress: but if this cannot be done, the child's life is in danger; and if the child perish, it must either be expelled with medicines, or drawn out with an hooked instrument, as we shall shew you in the chapter next following.

If vehement Symptoms arise from hence, all which are wont to proceed from the weaknesse of the *Mother*, or else from clotted blood destilling from the *Matrix* before the birth, and that you feare a greater iniquation in regard of that putrified blood, then comfort the feeble and decayed spirits of the woman with the *Rhenish wine* and broths aforesaid; when this is done, provoke the clotted blood, and feculent humour by strong ligatures, by rubbing her body with a course cloath, and applying *Cuppinglasses* to her legs; and if the woman be fallen into an agony, if she be young, of a good habit, full of blood, or of a sanguine complexion, and if it be also the Spring time (if those about her have strong feares that she will dye) open a veine in her ankle; for thus Nature is disburthened, and the womb which was oppress'd with the weight of the blood feelles ease, and many times the woman recovers who was at deaths doore.

To

To witnesse the truth hereof, we have an authentick warrant from the writings of *Hippocrates*, who in his booke *de morbis mulier.* hath these words; if a woman with childe be a long time restrained, and cannot bring forth; if she be likewise in the vigour of her age, and full of blood, you must open a veine in her ankles, and draw away the blood, respect being had to the strength of her body. Note that he saith out of her ankles, that is, at one time from both ankles, as *Cordæus* his Commentatour hath observed unto us; but yet in our Climates, we conceive it sufficient to cut a veine in the left ankle onely; because our opinion is, that somewhat must be left to Nature, who is somewhat wearied, but yet able to make a further resistance.

After the *plebotomy*, curb the malice of the humours with *Bezoar stone*, *Treacle*, *Mithridate*, *Alkermes*, *Hyacyntha*, with *Lozenges* made of *Manus Christi*, *Diamargariton frigidum*, *Aromaticum rosatum*, and the like.

If great plenty of waters come away before the birth, if the *Matrix* and the *Scabard* thereof remaine dry, if the *Cotyledons* be contracted and straightned, so that no roome is left for the egress of the childe; then must it be your indeavour to soften,

to moisten, and make wide the passages, with oyle of sweet *almonds*, or with a warm cloath dipped in the oyle, or else fill a bladder full of this oyle, and lay it upon her privities; or lastly, you may mingle it with a decoction of *onyons*, *garlick*, *rue*, and *birthwort*.

Half Tubes are in this case very profitable, being made after this manner following.

Take the leaves of *mallowes*,
Marsh mallowes, of each foure handfulls.

Motherwort,

Rue,

Birthwort,

Penniroyall, of each three handfulls.

Camomile,

Melilot flowers,

The tops of *Dill*, of each two handfulls
and a halfe.

The seeds of *Fenugreek*,

Marsh mallowes,

Line, of each an ounce and a halfe.

An ounce and a halfe of *Laurel berries*.

Boyle them all in thirty pints of water, put them into a tub, and let the woman sit covered in it, till all things correspond with her expectations.

You cannot scandalize your judgement by an error, if you present her with an
opening,

opening, dilating, and provoking draught, as she is seated in the Tub ; the forme whereof may be this.

Take two scruples of the *Trochischs* of *Myrrhe*.

Ten graines of *Borace*.

Eight graines of *Saffron*.

Halfe an ounce of Syrup of *Motherwort*.

Three ounces of a decoction of *madder* roots and *rosmary*.

Mingle them for a draught.

Many commend this oyntment following, which they apply to the privie parts.

Take *unguentum de Albæa*,

Unguentum Resumptivum, of each an ounce.

Oyle of white lillies,

Oyle of *Dill*,

Hensgrease, of each halfe an ounce.

Saffron,

Dittany beaten to powder, of each two drams.

With a sufficient quantity of wax make an oyntment.

But if nature be culpable in both, name-ly in the weaknesse of the *Mother*, and the expulsive faculty, and also in the strength of the retentive; then against one you must administer corroborating medicines, as hath already been said, and to rectifie

rectifie the other fault , you must adhibit loosening remedies , such namely as are recited above.

 CHAP. III.

Of the Retained Secundine.

Galen in his book *de usu partium* hath reckoned up three *membranes*, which enwrap the childe in the wombe ; the first whereof is called *Ammios* , this on every side is spread over the whole childe , and receiveth the childs sweat , that it may swim in it ; The second is named *Allantooides* , or *Intestinalis* , or as others name it better , *Urinaculum* , whose use is , to receive the urine ; the third is called *Chorion* , our *Midwives* call it the *Secundine* , which is nothing else but a multitude and connexion of vessells and *membranes* , thorough which as by little springs or rivolets , the child draweth blood and ayre ; these *membranes* are burst when the childe begins to kick his way out into the world , from whence that liquor distilleth , as we have noted above , which makes the passages slippery ; after the nativity of the childe
these

these membranes are excerned, but if they chance to be retained, they introduce most outrageous Symptomes, and a disease of number, in the excesse.

The Causes of the retention are diverse, for many times the *Matrix* is confirmed after the childe is borne; many times the immoderate passions of the minde make nature forget her selfe in his duty; sometimes odoriferous things draw the *Matrix* upwards, and so nature is disturbed in her purposes of exclusion; an unseasonable drinking of cold water is a very frequent cause of it; and so are grosse meats that stiffe the body and thicken the blood.

You may know by the Midwives relation, that the *Secundine* is retained, unto whom (if she be skillfull) you ought at the command of *Hippocrates* yield up your beliefe, or you may conjecture it; if the woman be sad in minde, subject to faint and swoond, full of tossing, and unquietnesse, if she feele a heavinesse in her wombe, or a round substance, like unto a fixe and immoveable ball.

This is a most lamentable disease; for if the *Secundine* be retained for any considerable time it putrifies, and communicates poisonous exhalations to the principall parts,

as the heart, the brain, the liver; from whence arise swoounding fits, anxiety of minde, giddinesse in the head, and direfull torments.

Wherefore let it be the Midwives care with all speed to attempt the cure, bringing down the *Secundine* with her fingers besmeared with oyle, and let her hold fast the umbilicall vessells, till the *Secundine* follow; but what if it remaine behinde? then according to the Oracle of *Hippocrates* delivered in the fortieth *Aphorisme* of his fifth book; you may exhibit sneezing medicines to the nostrills; for these by that motion presse the upper parts, and the expulsive faculty being irritated, out comes the *Secundine*.

Take black pepper,

Mustard seed,

Sagapenum of each a dram and a halfe.

Tobacco,

Castor,

White *bellebore*, of each a dram.

A scruple of *Euphorbium*.

Make a fine powder of them, and upon the point of a knife, or thorow a quill let her sniffe up a litle of it at a time; or you may prescribe this *Potion* for two *Doses*; it hath often done the Cure.

Take

Take eight ounces of *penniroyall* water.
An ounce and a halfe of *aqua Hysterica*.
Two scruples of *Castor* in powder.
Mingle them for a *Potion*, to be taken
at twice, or thrice a day.

Take two scruples of the *Trochiscs de Ca-*
rabre.

A scruple of *Borace*.

Halfe an ounce of the *Syrup* of juice of
Setony.

Three ounces of a decoction of *Savine*.

Mingle them for a *Draught*.

Suffumigations are also very profitable to
bring away the *Secundine*.

Take *Storax*,

Benjamin,

Lign. aloes, of each two ounces.

Musk,

Civet, of each a scruple.

Make a *peffarie* of them, adding *Unguen-*
um Agrippæ and the juice of *Mercury*. *Lini-*
ments must not be omitted, made with *un-*
guentum de Alibæa, *de Agrippa*, oyle of *Al-*
monds, and oyle of *Dill*; *fomentations* and
halfe tubs are equally necessary; made of
a decoction of *camomile*, *pellitory of the wall*,
Motherwort, *Birthwort*, *Origanum*, *Sage Sa-*
vise, *annise*, *fennill*, and *Line seeds*, unto
all which may be added oyle of *Almonds*,
and

and oyle of *Dill*; *Glysters* must also be injected, and with good successe you may continually rub her hips and her thighes, tye *ligatures* about her legs, apply *Cupping-glasses*, and cut a veine in her ankle.

When the *Secundine* is ejected or drawn out, give the woman *Cordials*, as *Bezbar stone*, *Treacle*, *Confect. de hyacintha*, or *Alkermes*: all which things are of undoubted vertue to restrain the malignity of the vapours; sometimes a *Mole* remaineth in the *Matrix* after the birth, which by reason of the congealed blood, and the fleshie substance, whereof it is compounded, is as difficult to cure, as the retention of the *Secundine*: wherefore you must indeavour to expell that by the help of those remedies, which we have prescribed above in the chapter of a *Mola*, and here also a little above.

Note the difference betweene the *Secundine* and a *Mole*: this is fixt and unmoveable, but that is moveable from one place to another in a *Mole*, or when a woman is troubled with that halfe conception, so called, a black and clotted blood drops from the *Matrix*, which upon the retention of the *Secundine* appears not.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Dead Childe.

Certaine it is, that the Childe dyes in the Mothers wombe for many causes; the first of these is an inward cause, as a defect of aliment, or the corruption of it; the second is a most vehement burning Fever, which by the excessive heat thereof wastes the spirits, and destroyes the naturall heat; The third cause is an unseasonable evacuation of bloud at the nose, the mouth, the *Matrix*, or by *phlebotomy*; The fourth is an exuperance, or an immoderate predominancy of humours in the body; The fifth is a great quantity of moysture loosening the vessells; The sixth is some vehement medicine. The first outward cause is some blow; the second a Cough: the third vociferations, or loud and clamorous yawlings: the fourth sneezing; the fifth, sad tydings; the sixth, some horrible and dreadfull sights.

The Childe may be known to be dead by a coldnesse about the Mothers navell, and by a kinde of fixt and immoveable weight
in

in her belly : by a bad taste in her mouth, and by her stinking breath.

Use your utmost activity and cunning, to bring away the dead childe, both by inward administrations, and by outward applications, inwardly let her take this **Potion.**

Take a dram of the *Trochisks* of *myrrhe*.

Castor,

Storax,

Borace, of each ten graines.

Four ounces of a decoction of *Savine*.

Mingle them for a draught, or

Take the powder of *assa fetida*.

Trochisks of *myrrhe*, of each a scruple.

Troch. Albandal:

Borace of each ten graines.

Nutmeg,

Saffron, of each five graines.

Two ounces of a decoction of *Savine*,

Two ounces of *muscadine*,

Mingle them for a Draught, or

Take the powder of *Euphorbium*,

Dittany of *Creet*, of each a scruple.

Ten graines of *borace*.

Five graines of *Cantharides* prepared.

Three ounces of a decoction of *Savine*.

Mingle them for a Draught.

Glysters and *Suppositaries* are of great concernment,

cernment, and thus make you them.

Take a dram of *rest-harrow* roots.

The leaves of *Savine*,

Pennyroyall,

Birthwort,

Motherwort, of each a handfull.

Origanum,

Sage,

Dittany of Creet, of each halfe a handfull.

Fennill seeds,

Nettle seeds,

The pulp of *Coloquintida*, of each two
drams.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of
water to nine ounces, to the strained li-
quor add

Two ounces of *benedicta laxativa*.

Halfe an ounce of *hiera picra*.

Mingle them, and make a *Glyster*, or

Take *Troch. Allbandall*.

Scammony, of each a scruple.

A dram of common *salt*.

With a sufficient quantity of white *honey*
boiled according to Art, make your *Sup-
pository*.

Outwardly you may apply oyntments
made of oyle of *Castor*, oyle of *Foxes'*, oyle
of *Euphorbium*, with *unguentum Agrippe*, un-
to which may be added a little *coloquintida*,

P powder

powder of dittany, scammony, the gall of an Oxe.

Take two ounces of Unguentum Agrippæ.

Oyle of Castor,

Foxes,

Euphorbium, of each halfe an ounce.

The pulp of coloquintida,

Dittany of Creet,

Scammony, of each two drams.

The gall of an Oxe,

Euphorbium, of each a dram.

Mingle them, and make an oyntment.

Suffumigations may be prepared by this forme following.

Take halfe an ounce of live Sulphur.

Opoponax,

Galbanum,

Assa fatida, of each two drams.

The powder of rue,

Savine, of each a dram and a halfe.

The gall of an Oxe,

The juice of an onyon, of each a sufficient quantity.

Make them into Trochiscs for your use.

Pessaries must not be forgotten; therefore

Take three drams of Hiera picra in the species.

A dram and a halfe of myrrhe,

A sufficient quantity of unguentum Agrippæ.

With a piece of cotton according to Art,
make a Pessary. Or

Take

Take *Ammoniack,*

Asa fetida,

Black *bellebore,* of each two drams.

Troch. Alhandall,

Scammony, of each a dram.

The juice of *rue,*

Soldanella,

The gall of an *Oxe,* of each halfe a dram.

Two drams of *Turpentine.*

With *wooll* and *cotton* (according to Art)
make a long *Pessary.*

If these things will not bring away the childe, and if the Mother be sadly fallen into an agony, the safest method will be, to draw out the childe with instruments, if no contraindications appeare, as a bad pulse, and a difficulty of breathing, with anxiety and uncheerfulnesse of disposition in the woman.

CHAP. V.

Of the Torments, and the suppression of the Courses after the Birth.

Women in labour must be gently handled, and carefully lookt unto, both in respect of the roome where she is laid,

laid, and also in regard of the Diet which is most proper for her in that condition.

As for the place, it must be darke, far and free from noise, or any other disturbance that way; least she should be offended by any accidents of feare, or sadnesse, or by any sudden surprizalls of anger or griefe.

The Diet consists in meats of good juice, and easie concoction, and such as are not slow in their distribution to the severall parts, because they thicken the blood, and obstruct the passages.

Let her drinke be small *beer*, cleare, and well settled from dregs. *Barley water* in which *birthwort* and *borage* leaves have been boiled, is incomparably the best drinke you can devise for her: and next to it we prefer *Rhenish wine*, conditionally, that the presence of a *Fever* doth not forbid it.

The whole hope of preserving the Woman, yea, of curing the Diseases which happen after the birth, is placed in the evacuation of the feculent *menstruous* blood, and therefore 'tis the duty of our skill to provoke, and urge down that blood, least that evill befall her, which Physitians call *Torment*.

This is a paine in the whole lower region of the belly, felt upon the privie parts,
neere

neere the small guts ; the inward cause thereof is a multitude of thick *menstruous* blood retained in the body.

The outward cause, is the inclemency of the outward ayre , in regard of the coldnesse, and the passions of the minde : thick meats, as *creame, custards,* and the like, coarse bread, salt *flesh,* hard *fish,* and many other things which are hard to digest , and not kindly distributed to all the regions of the body.

You may most easily discover this affect by the signes ; for the *Courses* are retained, at least they come downe not so freely, nor in such plenty as at other times they were wont ; a wandring and unquiet paine is perceived beneath the navell , with gurgulations and rumbling in the guts ; the woman breaks winde , both upwards , and downwards ; and this winde is bread of a thick and feculent blood.

This affect must not be despised by neglect ; for the matter making way by degrees to the affected part , augmenteth the paine, yea, and introduceth inflammations with a *Fever* ; wherefore , when you have duely considered the age of the woman, the *Climate* in which she liveth , the time of the yeare , and the *menstruum* , you must with-

out delay open a veine in the ankle, and not once onely, but twice or thrice, as it shall seeme expedient; for by this administration the thick and feculent blood is drawn out; rub her legs, till by her complaints you know she feesle paine, and apply *Cuppinglasses* to the inward part; neither may you forget to lay *Leeches* to the Fundament, by reason of its neer nesse to the *Matrix* and the *spleen*.

A Purge be it strong, or be it gentle, must be exhibited the first dayes, because the belly is not sufficiently open, and inclined to evacuate the *menstruum*; for should you afterwards purge her body, it would take off Nature, and interrupt her in her duty, as *Avicen* sheweth in his fourth *Fen.* and and first chapter.

Therefore let the blood be made fluid, and the passages kept open: and then mitigate the paines with mollifying *fomentations* mixt with *Anodynalls*.

Take the Caul of a *weather* newly killed, and clap it upon the part; for by the actual and asswaging heat thereof, it takes away the paine: and the same vertue hath the bladder of an *Oxe*, if it be filled halfe full of this decoction following.

Take the leaves of *mallowes*,

Violets,

Vialets,

Pellitory of the wall,

Pennyroyall, of each a handfull and a half.

The flowers of *Camomile,*

The flowers of *melilot,* of each a handfull.

Line seeds,

Fennill seeds, of each halfe an ounce.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of water to three pints, unto which add

Three ounces of oyle of sweet *almonds.*

Oyle of *Dill,*

Oyle of *poppies,* of each an ounce and a halfe; use it as was said above.

Anoynt her belly with this oymtment following.

Take *unguentum de Althæa,*

Unguentum Agrippe, of each an ounce.

Oyle of *Lillies,*

Oyle of *camomile,* of each two drams.

A dram of *Opium* dissolved in burnt wine.

Mingle them for a *Liniment.*

Between the suppression of the *Courses,* and the staying of the *menstruum,* after a womans delivery, there is little or no difference; for there is one cause of both, and that accompanied with the same signes, and therefore we shall not diversifie the Cure, but direct the Reader to the second chap-

ter of our first book, where she may furnish her selfe with convenient remedies.

CHAP. VI.

Of the immoderate coming down of the Courses after the birth.

WE have sufficiently handled the Causes of the immoderate flowing of the *Courses* in our first book; we have also related unto the signes; wherefore now we shall tell you further from an *Aphorism* in *Hippocrates*, that if Fainting and Convulsion fits befall a woman in Child-bed, 'tis a bad signe, because they argue a great weaknesse, after which follow inexpressible tortures, with paine in the *Hypochondriacall* parts, by reason of the clotted bloud, a small, frequent, and swift pulse, yea, and death it selte; sometimes the woman is surprized with dotage, a *quinsey*, or a *Lethargie*; wherefore you must labour to stop the *Courses* with all your best premeditation, and caution: and the most expedite meanes you can use, are a thickning, binding, and cold diet, as broth made with *trotters*, in which you may also
boile

boile rise, quinces, or pease: but abstaine from wine; for it opens the parts, thins the humours, and provokes the *Courses*, as on the contrary cold things, bind, thicken, and stop up.

Rub her hands, and tie *Ligatures* about her upper parts; and according to the injunction of *Hippocrates*, in his *Aphorismes*, lay *Cuppinglasses* to her Breasts.

Finally, if the womans strength will bear it, there is not a surer remedie then letting blood; and you must open the *Basilick* vein twice, or thrice.

Thickning things are very necessary, and of great moment in this cure.

Take true *bolearmenick*,

The species *Diatragacanth*. frig. i. of each a scruple.

Halfe an ounce of Syrupe of *Quinces*.

Halfe an ounce of *plantane* water.

Mingle them for a Draught, or

Take *terra sigillata*,

Red *corall* prepared,

Troch. de carabe, of each a scruple.

Halfe an ounce of Syrup of *pomegranets*.

Three ounces of a decoction of red rose leaves.

Mingle them for a Draught, or

Take the leaves of *plantane*,

Knotgrasse,

Knotgrasse, of each a handfull.

Red roses,

Pomegranet flowers, of each half a handfull.

Myrtle seeds,

Sumach seeds, of each two drams.

A dram of the juice of *hypocystis*.

Boile them to six pints in a sufficient quantity of water, wherein *steele* hath been quenched, give the strained liquor for a *fomentation*, or

Take the powder of *Cyprus nuts*.

The roots of *Tormentill*,

Dragons blood, of each a dram and a half.

A dram of *mastick*,

Halfe a dram of right *bolearmenick*.

Two ounces of *unguentum Comitissæ*,

Oyle of *mastick*,

Oyle of *myrtles*, of each two drams.

With a sufficient quantity of *wax* make an oyntment.

If these get not the victory ;

Take a scruple of the *masse* of pills *de Cynoglossa*.

Make five pills, and guild them, or

Take halfe a dram of new *Treacle*.

Halfe a scruple of *Requies Nicholai*.

Two drams of *Syrup of poppy*.

Three ounces of *plantane water*.

Mingle them for a Draught.

If

If any fault in the *Liver*, as sometimes it hapneth, is the cause of this evill; apply cooling *Epithems* unto it, or instead thereof you may adhibit *Ceratum Santalinum*. mixt with the powders of *Corall*, *Roses*, and *Camphire*.

CHAP. VII.

Cures of such Diseases as usually befall a woman, after she is delivered.

WE are taught by *Hippocrates*, that those *Diseases* which happen after the *Birth*, are more dangerous and venomous then the rest, because they are produced by a grosse, impure, thick, and feculent blood; for the *Childe* in the wombe sucketh away the sweetest part of the blood for its own nourishment, which it purifies, and reserves, the *melancholy*, and thicker portion thereof being separated, and forsaken, which if the providence of Nature doe not duly evacuate, and purge away, the woman in *Childbed* will without all doubt be invaded by strong and vehement *Fevers*, by reason of the boyling and putrifying of the blood in the veins of the *Matrix*, which, according

cording to *Galen*, are very large ; in the first place therefore, let the Patient be carefully attended , and begin the Cure by opening a veine , by *Cuppinglasses* applyed to the calves of her legs , with *Scarification* , and laying *Leeches* to the *Hemorrhoids*.

But the Controversie will be what vein must be cut ; for if she bleed from the arme, you draw the blood upwards ; if from the ancle , you weaken the body , and contribute no ease ; but , if you will follow my direction , tie strong *Ligatures* about her thighs and legs , having first well rubbed them , and then open the *Cubit* veine without any discouragement ; for this cleanseth the very Minerall , sinke, and puddle of the putrified Humours. *Galen* indeed affirmeth , that if a veine be opened in any part of the body , it will exhaust and emptie all the Vessells ; but not equally , and in all respects alike : for we deliver it for an undoubted truth , that the whole masse of blood will soonest flow away , if the *Basilick* veine be opened , which is greater then any of the rest ; and of the same Judgement is *Fernelius* , who saith ; if the *menstruum* flow away from women in Childe-bed, thorough the vehemence

hemence of a *Fever*, you must cut the *Cu-
bit* veine.

At the beginning you must refraine the use of purging medicines; for although you should make choice of such as are most gentle in their operation, yet they stir the humours, and doe not expell them from convenient places. Again, should you prescribe strong purges, they would draw back the *menstruum* from the *Matrix* to the stomach, and disturb Nature, when she is labouring to expell it; and that this were no rationall, and well-grounded meanes of Cure, but rather a rash and preposterous adventure, any sober judgement will acknowledge, because the expedition, the Art, and the Mystery of the whole Cure consisteth in the provocation of the *Menstruum*.

If it be a violent burning *Fever*, prescribe such things as will qualifie and temper the heat of the blood; but avoide cold Simples, because they keep in the *menstruum* by binding up the parts; neither may you be too bold with hot things, for they inflame the blood.

These *Glysters* following will be of excellent use for the purpose aforesaid.

Take nine ounces of some softning *Decoction*.
An

An ounce and a halfe of the *Electuary* called *Diacatholicon*.

An ounce of *hony of roses*.

Butter, and oyle of sweet *Almonds*, of each halfe an ounce.

A dram of *salt*, mingle them, and make a *Glyster*, or

Take nine ounces of *mutton broth* well boiled.

The leaves of *Motherwort*, *Violets*, and *Pellitory of the wall*, of each a handfull.

Two ounces of *honey of roses*.

The yolkes of two eggs.

An ounce of oyle of *Violets*, mingle them, and make a *Glyster*.

You may make a *Ptisan* of *Raisins*, *Barley*, and *Licorish*, which will be very profitable for the sick; and of no lesse efficacie is this *Julep* following.

Take *Endive* and *Borage water*, of each six ounces.

Syrup of Betony, and *Pomegranets*, of each an ounce.

Mingle them together for a *Julep*, or

Take twenty graines of *Mithridate*.

Ten graines of *Alkermes* without *Musk*, or *Amber*.

Three ounces of *Buglar water*,

Mingle

Mingle them, and let her drinke it at one draught.

If the Disease yield not to these remedies, wee judge it expedient to let her bloud againe, but in the Ankle; if you suspect that Obstructions occasion the disease, as commonly indeed they are to be suspected, you may observe the same way of Cure, as is approved in a Fever, arising from Obstructions, and

Take halfe an ounce of *parsley* roots.

The leaves of *betony*, and *carduus Benedictus*, of each a handfull.

Halfe a handfull of white *Maidenhaire*.

The flowers of *Borage*, *Buglos*, *Violets*, or *Roses*, of each as many as you can take up between your thumb and two fingers at twice.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of *Barley* water, to a pint and a halfe; in the strained liquor infuse foure drams of the choicest *Rubarb*, the space of a night setting the vessell upon hot ashes, with foure scruples of *agarick Trechiscated*, and a scruple of *cinamon*, all put in together.

In the morning boile them a little, and when you have strongly prest out the liquor, add three ounces of Syrup of *roses laxative*, and make an *Apozem*, or a *Decoction*.
Let

Let her drinke three ounces of this Decoction every other morning.

Hereupon ensueth a Lask, or Loosenesse in the belly, but without any paine, acrimony, or griping: and so long as it continueth free from any of those bad qualities, you may by no meanes stay it; but if it last longer with the Fever, the most prudent course will be to open a veine in her Ankle, having alwayes a diligent regard to the strength of her body: for this evacuation is Symptomaticall (as Physitians speake) and according to the Prognostications of *Galen*, it is either mortall, or very difficult to be judged: his words are these; when any disease beginneth, if any thing be evacuated, it is not evacuated by any help or curtesie of Nature; but all such things happen by chance in regard of those dispositions, which are in the body besides nature; for it is impossible that any thing should be well purged out when Nature is oppressed (as then she is with the crudenesse of the humours) with those causes which did produce the disease; for that the *Crisis* and Judgement upon this disease may be found and good, it is requisite that those crudities must first be concocted, and afterwards duly purged

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purged out ; wherefore if the Loosenesse happen at the beginning , you must neglect that , and be intentive to cure the Fever , yet with an eye to the loosenesse by letting her blood ; but very sparingly , least the spirits should be wasted ; if the loosenesse continue so long , as to weaken the body , and bring the sick creature very low , then stay it , but with caution , and tender warinesse ; but above all things , avoid the use of such things , as will thicken the humours , for thus indeed you might stop the Loosenesse , but then withall you should stay the *menstruum* , which inconvenience you ought chiefly to feare .

Your safest way therefore will be to apply strengthning *Fomentations* and Plaisters , that will moderately binde ; and with such you may furnish your selves above .

It would not be unprofitable to purge away the cause of the Loosenesse , that so one *Flux* might be cured by another , therefore

Take halfe a dram of toasted *Rubarb* .

Ten graines of that sort of *Myrobalaus* called *Chebule* .

Halfe an ounce of Syrupe of dried *roses* .

Threc ounces of *plantane* water .

Mingle them , and make a *Potion* .

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Many

Many times this Loofeness turns to the *Blondy-Flux*, with cruell paines, want of sleep, a continuall *Fever*, and frequent going to stoole.

This must be helped with *Glysters* of a binding, qualifying, and cleansing faculty, as for example.

Take the roots of *Comphrey*, and *marsh-mallows* of each three drams.

A handfull of *plantane* leaves.

Halfe a handfull of red *roses*.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of *barley* water to nine ounces; and to the strained liquor put in

Two ounces of *honey* of *roses* strained,

An ounce of red *Sugar*.

The yolke of an egg.

Mingle them, and make a *Glyster*. Or

Take *violet* leaves, *plantane*, and *pellitory*, of the wall, of each a handfull.

Halfe a handfull of red *roses*.

Halfe an ounce of whole *barley*.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of broth made with *sheeps* feet, to nine ounces; to the strained liquor add

Two ounces of *honey* of *roses* strained.

The yolke of an egg.

Mingle them, and make a *Glyster*.

You must not neglect to open the *Basillick* veine,

veine, and the *Salvatella*; a veine which brancheth out of the *Cephalick* veine, on the outside of the elbow, for these administrations will be wonderfully helpfull to cure a *flux* of blood, arising from a distemper in the *Liver*; those astringent *fomentations* also, with the oyntments, and *Epithems*, whereof we have spoken at large in the precedent chapters, will be of singular use.

The next Disease, unto which women are subject after their delivery, is a *Lientery*, so called, because the meat passeth thorough the body, as it was chewed in the mouth, without any change or alteration; this is a most dangerous disease, and therefore all diligence imaginable must conspire to stop it: no lesse terrible, and perillous is that other, named by the Doctors *Iliaca Passio*, when the guts are so bound up, or inflamed, or enwrapped one about another, that whatsoever is swallowed down, is presently cast up againe by vomit, this also requires a seasonable and prudent use of remedies, least the Patient should pine away, and perish for want of sustenance: besides, it is so much the more dangerous, because by those frequent Vomiting Nature is inter-

Q 2

rupted,

rupted, and distracted, and that *menstruous* matter is driven upwards, which should have been purged out from beneath.

But note that these Vomiting's proceed from severall causes. First from a certaine contagious vapour, ascending from the *Matrix*, and with the noysome odour thereof, irritating and pricking the stomach, so that it suddenly parts with all the aliment that was contained in it.

You must be exceeding industrious with all convenient speed, to free the woman from this infirmity; the vapours must be opposed, and forced downwards, that so by the discreet helps of art, Nature may be assisted to expell those faulty, and offensive humours by the *Matrix*.

This may be accomplish't by tying *Ligatures* about the lower parts, and by rubbing of them till she complains you hurt her, by putting *Pessaries* up into the *Matrix*, and applying *Cuppinglasses* to her thighes, also by holding things of a strong, and unpleasant odour to her nose, and by opening a vein in her Ankle.

When her body is duely nourished, and well refresh't, give her this *Glyster*.

Take the leaves of *violets*, *pellitory* of the wall, and *beares-breech*, of each a handfull

Halfe

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Halfe a handfull of red rose leaves.

Two drams of fennill seeds.

Boile them to nine ounces in a sufficient quantity of a decoction of an old *hen*, and the strained liquor add

Two ounces of *boney of roses* strained.

An ounce of new *butter*.

Make a *Glyster*.

This being given ; you must strengthen the stomack with the stomachicall Plaster ready prescribed , and with these *Lounges*.

Take a dram of *aromaticum rosatum* in the *criet*.

Red corall and *pearl* prepared, of each half dram.

With two ounces and a halfe of white *ger* dissolved in a sufficient quantity of *se water*, make little *Lazages* according to *Art*, or

Take old *Conserve of red roses*.

Roman wormewood.

The *Conserve of Quince* , of each an ounce.

Halfe an ounce of the *Conserve of Acacia*.

A dram and a halfe of *aromaticum rosatum* in the *species*.

A dram of the *Trochichs de carabe*.

Two scruples of red corall prepared.

Q 3

With

With a sufficient quantity of Syrup of *Pomegranets* make a mixture.

Sometimes the Vomiting is accompanied with yexing, and they both proceed from the same causes, and therefore may both be cured with the same remedies: but if it be of long continuance, the most rationall and best grounded proceeding, is to apply a *Cuppinglasse* to the mouth of the stomach with a mighty flame.

After all these follow two more, namely spitting of Blood, and a Cough: the former whereof is cured by cutting a veine in the Ankle; which kinde of remedy is approved by *Hippocrates*, in the thirty two *Aphorisme* of his fifth book, saying, a woman is freed from spitting or vomiting blood, if the *menstruum* breake forth, and frequent experience justifies this truth; for divers women, by the omission hereof, as *Galen* hath observed in his booke of *Letting Blood*, fell into the *Tiffick*, and other most lamentable diseases.

But the Cough is twofold, either dry, or moist; the cause of the former is a certaine, contagious vapour communicated to the spiritous parts, provoking the *Midriff*, the *Lungs*, and the other instruments of breathing, to expell whatsoever is faultie,

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tie, and offensive; the cause of the latter is a crude, and raw humour, ascending up from the *Matrix* to the Chest, and sticking fast unto it.

This is cured by rubbing the parts, and tying straight *Ligatures* about them, by *Pessaries*, *Glysters*, *Cuppinglasses*, opening a veine in her ankle, by *Electuaries*, *Ptisans*, expectorating Potions to cleanse away the bad humour, by laying on *Emplastrum Resumptivum Pectorale*, or *Unguentum de Althea*; among which you must mingle *Cumin* seeds and *Saffron*.

After the same manner Women in Child-bed are troubled to fetch their breath, because by a mutuall, and frequent stretching, and compression of the Chest the vapours are transmitted to the *Lungs*, and they who feele themselves molested with such vapours do seldome escape that Cough we last mentioned.

Moreover to this Catalogue belongeth the *Pleurisie*, which is a most acute, and therefore a most dangerous disease; this you may discern by these signes following, an acute and burning *Fever*, a Cough, difficultie to fetch breath, a pricking paine, and a hard pulse.

Open a veine, and you overcome this
 Q4 disease,

disease, without any further remedy; but the question will be, in what part of the body? I answer, if it be a most violent *Pleurisie*, that torments the sick, if her *Courses* come down after a right manner, and yet the evill abates not, then cut a veine in her ankle; but if this availe not, so as the Patients life is now in danger, then open a veine in her arme, especially, if she be full of blood, that the vitious humour may be drawn away from the inflamed place, and seasonably evacuated; this advice of mine is justified by the approbation of *Mercurialis Mercatus*, *Alphonsus a Castro*, *Meschius*, *Valeriola*, and the leared *Zacutus Lusitanus*; neither will it be incovenient; if you interchange this administration of *phlebotomy*, namely, first to draw blood from the ankle, then from the arme, then from the ankle againe, and so keeping turnes, as need shall require; for thus you will give ease; both to the part inflamed, and likewise to the *Matrix*, which is the part mandant, or that from whence the evill is communicated and distributed to the other regions.

This being carefully performed, your next designe must be to mitigate, and take away the paine with *fomentations*; *liniments* *Electuaries*, and *Ptisans*. Take

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Take an ounce of the roots of *marsh mallows*.

The leaves of *mallows*, *marsh mallows*, and white *Maidenhaire*, of each a handfull.

Halfe a handfull of the flowers of *dwarf-elder*.

Annise and *Line* seeds, of each halfe an ounce.

Boyle them in water to a quart, and give her the strained liquor to drinke at severall times, then

Take a dram of *unguentum de Althæa*.

The *Axungia* of a *hen*, and new butter, of each halfe an ounce.

Two ounces of oyle of sweet *Almonds*.

Mingle them, and make an oyntment, then

Take Syrup of *Violets* compound, and Syrup of *Maidenhaire*, of each an ounce and a halfe.

Mingle them, and make a mixture to be licked from the point of a knife.

Afterwards.

Take two ounces of cleansed *barley*.

An ounce of *raisins* pickt, stoned and washt.

Two drams of the best *Licoras*.

Boyle them in raine water to a quart, and give

give her the strained liquor to drinke.

Note that in all diseases of the *Membranes*, the upper part of the throate, and the *Jawes*, yea, and in the *Falling-Sickness*, the *Apoplexy*, the *Palsie*, and the *Convulsions*, you must begin the Cure by letting blood, if plentie of blood give occasion to the Disease.

The swelling of the feet is the last of all those Symptoms, which invade a woman after her Delivery; and this proceeds from a disorderly, and negligent Diet, during the time of her being with Childe; for by that meanes raw humours are bread in her body, which after her Delivery settle in her legs; as being cold parts, full of nerves, and far distant from the *Liver*, which is the fountaine of blood, in which places you shall perceive soft kinde of swellings, which being cruht down, retaine the print of your fingers.

This must be cured with strengthening administrations, and such medicines as are good to expell the raw humours, and likewise with such as will moderately binde; for should you give her strong binders, you would thereby allure the humours towards the upper parts; therefore to avoide that error, prepare this Bath following.

Take

Take two ounces of *marish mallow* roots.

The leaves of *mallowes*,

Mint,

Wormewood,

Sage,

Rosemary, of each two handfulls.

The leaves of *red roses* and *camomile*,

Of each a handfull.

An ounce of *Laurell Berries*.

Saltpeter,

Sulphur, of each half an ounce.

Boile them to eight pints in a sufficient quantity of water, wherein *steele* hath been often quenched, and let her put her feet into the strained liquor.

Then take the dreggish substance which remaines, after the straining of the said liquor, and add to it

The meale of *Orobus*,

And *Lupines*, of each three ounces.

Foure ounces of *Oxymel*.

With a sufficient quantity of *brine*, made with the juice of *Lemmons*, reduce them into the forme of a *Poultis*, and lay it to the swelled feet.

But if the humour fall down againe into the legs, by reason of an habituall distemper in the upper parts, you must either make an issue upon the knee, or else provoke

voke her to sweat, with a decoction of *Salsaparilla*, and *China* roots; for by the vertue of these Simples the humour is made thin, and more apt for expulsion, and the lower parts wax more firme and strong.

CHAP. VIII.

Of an inflammation in the Matrix after a womans Delivery.

THe Cause of an Inflammation in the *Matrix* is a hot and boiling blood retained in the vessells, and putrifying.

The signes are a paine in her secret Parts, a vehement *Fever*, much heat, swelling, and a great itching about all the parts of the *Matrix*; hereupon the woman becomes very prone to fainting fits, to lye as if she were stupified, to taik idely, and the like, by reason of the consent between the *Matrix*, and the other parts, as we have already shewed. Lastly, she can neither goe to stoole, nor make water, without great difficulty, because the parts are so exceedingly swelled.

This is a most terrible disease, as well in regard

regard of the Symptomes, as of the Impo-
sthume, which, if it be broken, leaves be-
hinde it an incurable *Ulcer*, from whence
filthy and noysome exhalations are com-
municated to the principall parts, which
is an unerring signe of Death.

The Cure is Universall, and Particular:
the universall is the opening of a veine in
the ankle, regard being had onely to the
part inflamed, and the motion of nature;
but afterwards, we deny not, but it may
be expedient, and efficacious to draw blood
from the arme, in respect of the *Fever*.

The Particular is accomplisht by lenify-
ing medicines, and by washing the part,
the one is done by a *Cataplasme* made after
this manner.

Take two ounces of the crums of white
Bread.

The Pap of rosted *apples*.

The Pulp of *cassia* newly drawn out, of
each an ounce.

Half an ounce of the mucilage of *Fleabane*-
seeds.

Ten graines of *Saffron*.

Make a *Cataplasme* according to Art.

But if the Inflammation seeme to hasten
to suppuration, which you may perceive
by the *Fever*, and the vehemence of the paine,
then

then you must discreetly assist Nature, by an application of suppurating medicines, but by no meanes adventure to give her a purge: remedies of the former sort are as follow.

Take an ounce of *marsh mallow* roots.

The leaves of *mallowes*.

And *marsh mallowes*, of each a handfull and a halfe.

Line seed,

Fenugreek, of each halfe an ounce.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of *breast-milke* unto softnesse; pulp them thorough a Sieve, and add to the pulp

Two ounces of *Hogf-grease*.

An ounce of oyle of *roses*.

Make your *Cataplasm*.

When you have overcome the *Imposthume*, use this Injection with a Syringe.

Take six ounces of a decoction made with wole *barley*, and *rose* leaves.

An ounce and a halfe of *honey* of *roses* strained.

Make an Injection, and wash the ulcerated part very often every day, till the paine cease, and the *Ulcer* be healed, though the continue the use thereof for weeks, months, and yeares.

CHAP. IX.

Of too little, and too much Milke.

WAnt of milk ariseth from these three severall Causes. First, from the fault of the milk. Secondly, from some impediment which hinders the transmission of the milke to the breasts; or if it be transmitted, it is not retained. Thirdly, a penury, or lack of blood, either for want of necessary food, or by reason of some immoderate issue of blood from the *Matrix*, or from some other part.

The Signes of these things are the slenderesse of the breast, a sharp taste in the milke, and a bad smell; other signes you need none, because the disease is manifest of it selfe; in the meane time you must take heed, that this corrupt milke doe not settle in the Breasts, and exulcerate them; wherefore beginning with the first cause, you must correct and amend the faults of the milke by purging out the bad juice: if *phlegme* abound, give her hot things, not onely to purge her, but also to nourish her
body;

body; if *cholera* be predominant, prescribe cooling and moistning things.

But when the Breasts doe neither draw the blood nor retaine it, you must be solicitous to strengthen the Breasts by drawing blood unto them; to this purpose you must rub her body, apply *fomentations*, and *Cataplasmes*, that will moderately heat, and expell, made of *marish mallow* roots, the leaves of *Violets*, *mallows*, *melilot*, *fenugreek*, the crum of white *bread* and the yolks of *Eggs*.

Moreover, if the parts want nourishment, then let her feed upon the choicest dishes, or at least appoint such things for her, as are good to increase blood, and milke, as *eggs*, *butter*, *milke* boiled with *fennill*, *parsnips*, and the like.

Rock her to sleep, by peaceable and sweet admonitions, and exercise your wits to keep her from anger, melancholy, and all other perturbations of the minde.

It will not be hurtfull, but rather expedient to allow her the use of good wine, but then remember to put into it the powder of earth *wormes*.

Contrary to this is the immoderate plenty, and superfluitie of the milke, which you may easily discern by that which comes

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comes away, therefore if you suspect that the blood will congeale and grow clotted, then lessen the abundance of the mike, with a thin and spare diet; enjoyne her to be very abstemious and moderate in her drinke, and if her *Courses* be stopped, open a veine in her ankle; but otherwise in her arme, rub her legs, and use all other meanes to divert the blood from the Breasts; but above all things, let her use Exercise, which is the best remedie in this case.

Yet if the blood be congealed, and if by the exhalation of the thinner part, the rest wax thick, then you must administer attenuating and drying medicines to cut, make thin, and dissolve the clotted blood; of this sort are *Emplastrum de muciloginibus*, and *emplastrum de Meliloto*, among which you may mingle the juice of *Smallage*, and *Frankincense*.

CHAP. X.

Of the Inflammations of the Breasts.

Womens Breasts, those delicate and tender parts, are not only frequently

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ly afflicted with the congealing of the blood, but they are likewise very apt to be inflamed, by reason of a mixt plenty of blood and milke, whereby they swell exceedingly, looke of a high, red colour, and are full of paine and forenesse; This Inflammation is accompanied with a *Fever*, which the Physicians call *Lactaria*, that is by Interpretation, the *Fever of the milke*, or the *milky Fever*; and the learned Midwives call it *Pila*, because presently, unlesse the Breasts be well chafed and rubbed, there appeareth to the touch an exact resemblance of a *Ball*; This taketh not beginning from any venomous humour contained in the Breasts, but is rather to be accounted a *Symptome*, driven to the Breasts by the motion of Nature, and the blood; it is likewise very hardly distinguishable from a true *Fever*, in which all the signes are conspicuous and manifest, as appeare in this, the swelling in the Breasts onely being excepted, which is not some *Ball* accidently swallowed with the drinke, as many learned men have vainely, and irrationally surmised; for how is it possible, that a *Ball* should slip from the stomach thorough those slender passages of the *Messentery*, and the *Liver*,

the

the hollow veine, and the *Axillary* veines, to the region of the *Breasts*; therefore in my Judgment, it is a phlegmatick matter, ravelled as it were by the burning heat of the part into long threads, as it happeneth to the slow matter contained in the *Kidneys*, and the *Bladder*.

If the *Fever* and the *Inflammation* be urgent, you must immediately command a veine in her ankle to be opened, if it happen presently after her delivery: but if a moneth be overpast, let the *Basilick* vein on the same side be opened.

You must prescribe medicines to repell the humour, but be carefull that they be not extreame cold, least the humour should retire back to the principall parts; a *Glyster* also must be first injected; and you may afterwards prescribe this *Poultice* following, which will mollifie and dissolve the humour, and be very profitable.

Take an ounce of *marsh mallow* roots.

The leaves of *mallowes*,

Violets,

Plantane, of each a handfull and a halfe.

Boile them altogether in milke to softnesse, and pulp them thorough a *Sieve*, and to the pulp add

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Four

Four ounces of the crum of white Bread.

A scruple of *Saffron*.

Mingle them, and make a Poultis.

Many times the Breasts and the Nipples are full of chaps, which exceedingly torment and paine a woman: these are caused by a sharp waterish humour falling down upon them, and may be cured with *mal-lows* boiled in breast-milke, or with the white of an egg, or with *Lilly* leaves moistned in oyle, or with *Unguentum Pompholygos*, or which will exceed all the former with oyle of *Nutmegs*; among which you may mingle *bolearmenick* with *Cerus*, and some drops of oyle of *Lead*, or some other oyle by it self.

CHAP. XI.

Of wrinckles remaining in the Matrix after a Womans Delivery, and of the meanes to contract the Matrix.

When a woman is delivered, there appeare Chaps, or Wrinckles, by reason of the coming forth of the Childe, and the flux of the Menstruum: these we have often cured with gentle, astringent medicines, having first administred this Injection thorough a Syringe.

Take halfe an ounce of *Comphrey* roots.

Two drams of *Cyprus* nuts.

Pomegranet flowers,

Red roses, of each as many as you can containe between your thumb and two fingers at twice.

Myrtle seeds,

Shumach seeds, of each a dram.

Boile them in a sufficient quantity of red wine, to sixteen ounces, and reserve the strained liquor for an Injection; or

Take a dram of *Comphrey* roots.

Cyprus nuts, and the seeds of *rbois*,

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Of

Of each halie a dram.

As many red roses as your thumb and two fingers can grasp.

Beat them to a grosse powder, and with an ounce of unguent. *Pompholygos*, and a picce of *Corton*, make a *Pessary*.

With thesame medicines, intermingling some other things that are greater binders, you may help the loosenesse, and wide-nesse of the secret parts; which if they be not seasonably and prudently contracted, may possibly be a cause that the woman will have no more Children. Some Mid-wives use water wherein, *steale* hath been infused, which we dislike not, provided that when you boile the water, you put in a quantity of *Sumach* seeds, *Medlar* seeds, and red *Roses*.

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