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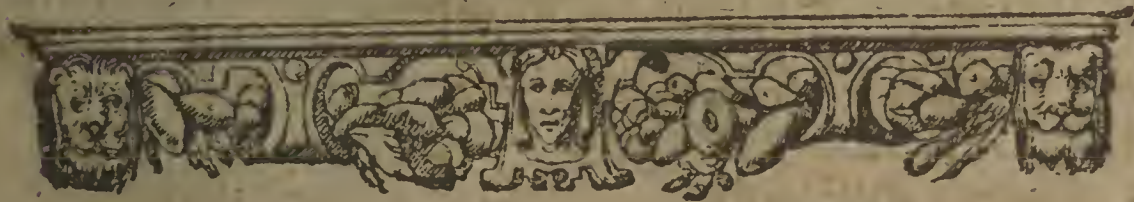
A new booke of destil-

latyon of waters, called the Treasure of
EVONYMVS, containing the wonderful hid
secrets of nature, touching the most apt formes to prepare
& destill Medicines, for the conseruation of helth: as Quint
essence. Aurum Potabile, Hyppocras, Aromaticall wynes,
Balmes, Dyles, Perfumes, garnishing waters, & other
manifold excellent confections. Whereunto are ioye
ned the forms of sondry apt Furnaces, and vessels
required in this art. Translated (with great dilli
gence, & labour) out of Latin, by Peter Mor
wyng felowe of Magdaline Colledge
in Oxforde.

Whereunto is added a profitable table or Index for the bet
ter finding of al such waters as serue aswel for medicines,
as also for the principal matters or other, conteyned in the
booke.

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Cum priuilegio Regiæ Maiestatis.





The pface of the author, to the Reader.

- i. Of the inuention of liquors and oyles destilled.
- ii. Of the scope and end of this booke. VVherof moie al
so shalbe spoken about the end of the Preface.
- iii. The prayse of them that can be content to make com-
mō the best & most effectuous medicines thei haue
- iiii. How much the dressing and maner of preparance auai-
leth in euery thing.



The art of destillatiō (which they call Chymia, Alchimia, Alkimia, Chemia, Suicas calleth it, and Alchemia) hath inuēted many profitable thinges soz mans lyfe, and in Physick also certain maruelous thinges, and prayse worthye, if a man prepare them right and diligentely. For the lacke of knowledge, Couetousnes, or negligence of Physitions and common Apothecaries is the cause why many such preparations are set little by: and worthely if you respect that which they prepare: or worthely, if ye marke the Arte it selfe, which certes is most excellent and most profitable: which semeth to be the cause why it lay hid so long, and began to come in bre very late. Some ascribe vnto Hierom of Brunsvvick, which about. lxx yeares past practised Physick at Argentyne, the original of getting out waters, as they cal them, & liquors and oyles out of simple medicines by the strength of fire: but they are much deceiued, soz this Art was not inuented by hym, but wozitten in our Dutch toung, and first set out by him. In myne opinion this inuencion is so auncient, as the inuencion of the very Chymia, whych I suppose was celebrated first, and put in woziting by men that vsed the Punicall, or
A. i. els

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elles the Arabicke tounge, a lyttle after the age of the Grecian Physicians. Of those I speake that write almoste the latestt, as Actius, Oribasus, Actuarius, Pselus. In certayne Libraries in Italy euen at this daye, are ther extant certayn wrytinges of Chymia by certayne late Grecians, namely a certain Philosopher called Stephan: also a booke intituled of the chaunging of mettals, which commonlye are called Chymia, or Arcymia. There is also a booke to be had of Alchymia made by Auicenna vnto Assis a Philosopher. Geber (the Nephew of, I can not tel what great Mahomet) who is celebrated as a captayne and prince of this science, what age he lyued in, I cannot easily saye. Althoughe I iudge him not to haue bene the first inuentor of this Arte, but one that brought it to lyght, and renoumed it. This man in his worke intituled Summa perfectionis, discoursing excellently, & disputing many things of destillation generallye, wryteth that diuers maners of destilling are knowen almost of all men, euen as an auncient inuencion, yea in bys tyme also, no new thing. Certayne late wryters declare the wrytinges of Alchymia, not onely of Albertus Magnus, S. Thomas, Rhaza, and Auicenna, Arabike Physicians, but also of Aristotle, Plato and Salomon, at the least wyse mencion to be made by them of it: to whom I geue small credence, not that I thyncke this studie to be the newer, but certesse that it was eyther vnkowen to these Philosophers, or mencioned in no place. Some there be that expound fearely and wyttely al the fayinges of the Poetes, and chiefly that of the golden seece, sought by the Argonautæ, vnto the multiplying of gold, or Arte of enterchaunging of mettals. Some also ascende higher, and make the first men by and by after the begynning of the world, authors therof. Some simplye make it most auncient, and affirme that no certaynty is to be had of the first inuenters. At Padway in Italy in our tyme was founde a most auncient monument, namelye an earthen pot, hauing wrytten vpon it this Hexasticon,

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Plutoni sacrum munus ne attingite fures,
Ignotum est vobis hoc quod in vrna latet,
Namque elementa graui clausit digesta labore,
Vase sub hoc modico, Maximus Olibius:
Adsit fecundo custos sibi copia cornu,
Ne pretium tanti depereat laticis.

This sacred to God Pluto (theues) ware that ye touch not,
Unknown is it to you all, this that is hid in a pot.
For the elements hath ibut by digested with much paine,
In this smal vessel the great Olibius certayne,
Plenty with thy frutefull horn as a gard be thou presente,
Least the price pearish, of this liquor most excellent.

Within this pot was an other litle pot with the
inscription of these verses.

Abite hinc pessimi fures,
Vos quid voltris cum vobris oculis emissit ista
Abite hic vobro cū Mercurio petasato caduceatoq;
Maximus maximo donam Plotoni hoc sacru facit,
A way fro hēce ye mighty theues, trudge els where e go by
What seek ye with your spying eyes, why do ye pore e pry,
Hence with your hatted Mercury, and with his rod also.
This gift is sacred by the greatst vnto the greatest Ploto.

Again, within this little pot was found a light yet bur-
ning betwene two Phials, the one of Golde, the other of
Siluer, ful of a certayne mosse pure liquor, by the vertue
wherof they beleue that this lighte hadde burnt manye a
yeare, as bys note in their collections and gatherings of
auncient inscriptions or Poesies, Petrus Appianus and
Bartholomeus, Amantius, Hermolaus, Barbarus also in bys

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Corallarium or addition vpon Dioscorides made mention
of this same thing, wheras he entreateth of waters in com-
mun. There is also (saith he) a heauenlye water, or rather
diuine of the Chymistes, whiche bothe Democritus and
Mercury Trimegistus knewe: calling it sometymes a di-
uine water, somtimes a Scythicall liqour, somtimes pneu-
ma, that is, spirit of the nature of the firmament, and of the
first essens or substance of things: wherof potable gold, and
that philosophers haue much spokē of, but not yet found,
consisteth. Here vpon also is the name geuen vnto the arte
calling it Psammurgicall, and mysticall, and Anmophysiall
and holy, and greatest: as though it had certayne secreete
letters, and suche as it shoulde be conuenient to keepe and
restrain the prophane common people from. This kinde of
liqour, as I suppose, doth the Epigramme signifie, of late
found within the field of Padua, ne vnto the village called
Atesta, made vpon earthen or brittle metall, and therefore
frail, and broken in waies by the handes of a man of the
country digging the ground in the same place. The remem-
brance wherof least it shoulde perishe, we haue added here vnto
the very words: This holy gift to the God, &c. as before.
Therefore it appeareth that the study of this art was of most
antiquity amongst the barbarous nations, but deriued vnto
the Romains and Grekes somewhat late, neither before
perauenture y the Romains obtained the dominion of a
great part of the world: or if sooner, yet couertlye & retay-
ned amongst a very few. Cicendulæ that shine in the night
(saith Cardane) teach vs y a liqour may be made that may
shine in the darke. It is made certesse by the putrifieng of
those thinges y haue most exceeding brightnes, light, and
perspicuitie. I doubt not but it is possible to be made, wher-
of & how, I am vncertayn. But these things are almost bes-
ides the matter, sauing that it might seme vnto that the
way to sublimate & destil, as they terme it, hath had his ori-
ginal

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ginal of the Chymists, & continued also alwaies with their art: was opened vnto the men of our part of the world the first, when as the world being made knowe by the empery of the Romains, sundry kindes of spices also & diuers medicines vnknoen before to the men of Europe, and to the Grekes & Latins also, began to be brought in: & afterward also more, what time as the Mauritans & me learned in the Arabik tong & doctrine, possessed a great part of Spayne, wherby certain bookes of learned men came vnto vs: and amongst the latter sort, as I thinke, the woꝝkes of Bulcasis Benaberazeris, who in the place wher he intreateth of y^e preparation of medicines, teacheth also of many things to be sublimated & destilled. About the age of y^e same mā almost, I thinke Iohānes Mesue was famous, whō we rede to haue lyued about the yere of our Lord. 1158. But he mencioneth none other destilled waters, then of Roses & Wormwood. When say Auicenna flourished the yere of our Lorde. 1149. who also spebeth of roswater destild. The vse of mettally things sublimated, is far more auncient, at the least wyse touching the tradition or treatises of authoꝝs, & likewise is the vse of oyles that are made by descension or downward as in Rasis & Aetius. A certayne man (whose name I spare to rehearse) writ of late y^e these maner of destilled liquoꝝs were not vnknoen to the latter Greke wꝝiters, vsing this argument, that destilled liquoꝝs are sometimes named in the wꝝitings & woꝝkes of Actuarius. And in dede he nameth in some places Rhodostagma, as in hys Iulep agaynst the cough: and a litle folowing in an other Iulep intyboostagma. But w^{ch} these woꝝds is signified nothing els then a simple syꝝup of roses or endiue. Rhodostactum doth Aegenita describe in his. 7. booke, the. 15. chap. w^{ch} these woꝝdes: Sieth. 2. sextars of the iuice of roses, the nailes wherof are taken away, one sextar of hony skimming it, til the. 4. part be consumed. Pea a litle before also he describeth Hydrosatū ro
sed.

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rosed water, that also far differing from a distilled liquor,
or water distilled, for it consisteth of. 4. poundes of roses, the
nailes take away. 5. sextaries of water, 2. sextaries of hony.
The Arabians also or their expositors, when they speake of
the water of any plant, they vnderstand the decoction of it
in water: and likewise Nicolas Myrepsus who write in Greeke
of the compositions of medicines, whom it appeareth to
be a very late wyter, by the barbarous wordes that he useth
very oft: wherein I maruell this, that no mencion is
made by him of waters or oyles prepared in Chymistricall
instrumentes. Surely the oyl Capnistum or snoked, that is
distilled by descension, doth he describe, as Aetius also.
Moreover, the thinges that the Chymistes make, may I com-
prehend in 2. kindes for the most part, that they be eyther li-
quors or massy thinges, the liquors again are either watry
or oily: and these either airy or fiery. The massy thinges,
are either such as rest in the bottom, or such as are carped
upward: and that 2. wayes, either as pure bodies & substa-
ces, as they which they call sublimated, quicke silver. &c. or
Sout for the remedies of the eyes with Physicions. There
be also other artificial maner of preparings, wherwith the
purest and most effectual part in medicines is drawn out,
and as it were the form is seperated from the matter.

And although I am not greatly troubled neither in the
Chymistricall, nor in the other maner of preparings, but by
the way haue got the knowledge of certayne thinges, partly
by myne own experience in somthinges, & partly of my
frendes: yet whatsoeuer, & how much soeuer this is, I wyl
communicate it with the studious of Physick: not as though
I entend to teach perfectly and absolutely the very arte of
distilling and preparing of other thinges, but as it were
writing vnto such as now already are not al boyde & with-
out knowledge of these thinges, hauing either experimen-
ted them selues, or read other mens writings. For I haue
nothing

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nothing so excellent or secreete, but I couet it might go a
broad to the publick and common profit, and although in
small wealth, yet haue I bene euer of nature redy to comu-
nicate and make any man pryue of anye cunning I had,
which some referre vnto simplicitie or childishnes, other
some better to the liberalitie of my disposition. There bee
some that do vtterly cloke and kepe secreete their thinges, &
that diuers kind of men: some for ambition, that they may
haue wherewith to excel and passe other men: some also for
couetousnes, to get gayne therby: other thozowe the igno-
rance of the auncient wryters, as though ther wer not put
in wryting either the same or far better by men of antiqui-
tie, which now are despised of many, and a folish & vnfaci-
able lust is ther alwayes to finde out newe thinges. There
wantes not such as thinke, great and effectuall medecines
shold be kept secret for this cause, least vncunning me, as
many practicioners be, wout al reaso almost, & al learning
might abuse them, and conuert those thinges which are in-
uented for the health of me to their destructio. To such wold
I answer: As no kinde of euil ought to be comitted for this
intent that any good thing might folow therof: so y which
is good, ought not to be left vndone, least some euil might
ensue, for the world shal neuer be without them that wil a-
buse good thinges & profitable inuencions. But good men
simply such good thinges as they haue, they make them ca-
mon, and wil not sticke nor cease to do so, because they fear
that certayn leud persons may do hurt therby. But I wyl
leau of this disputacion, this do I protest sincerely & as I
thinke withal my hart, y I couet by my example to stirre up
learned & good Physicions, that laying apart al ambition,
couetousnes, ignorace, enuy, if they can bring any excellēt
thing vnto our profession, y they wold do it gentlye & pub-
likely. As for the vnlearned, certes, they in ministring not
only these great & effectuall medecines, of which sorte be
that

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Thal put diuers in wrytyng here, but meates also and most common drinckes, out of tyme, do hasard and byng mens lyues manye tymes to diseases and death: and it is well knowen that Hippocrates wryt how our P̄cisan ministred not in due tyme, was the cause of death to a certayne man specke of the Plurisy. These therfore ought to be left partlye to their ignoraunce, partlye to their leud malapertnes. But they that haue neede of the Physicion, are to bee admonished to do that in Physicke, that all men are wont to doo in all other Artes: that is, to chuse good Physicions, and learned, and such as exercise and practise thys Arte by their profession, both with reason, as a part of Philosophie and also in the verry actions and doinges of cures. But I returne to the purpose. The preparing therfore (as I say) is of the greatest moment and weight in euery matter. In Rhetorik utterance, gesture, and pronounciation moze almost moue the myndes of the hearers, then the verry argument that is handled. Hereupon it cometh that thinges put in meter and in numbers, do delite so greatly: which if a man utter in prose, they shal be taken for colde, dull, and foolish. Hereof cometh it that one being asked the question what was the chiefest thing in an Orator, answered pronounciation: what was the next and the third, the same. Shoues and playes, that they delite the hearers and beholders so greatly, it is much moze long of the forme and maner of their furniture and preparance then of the matter played or shewed. In like maner in the verry thinges and workes, the forme, the fashon, figure, maner, as wel of nature as of Arte, finally a certain preparation is moze marked and commended, then the matter. Likewise in phisike, the cunning to prepare thinges aright, and the discreffion to minister them aptly, haue the greatest moment and skil most. Neyther is it of greater force what thou ministrest, then in what maner. And althoughe there bee manye circumstances

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circumstances to be considered, that thou maist exhibit the
medicin aright, yet the maner, and the preparyng is with
in the medicine, and is as it wer the forme therof, and part
the other circumstaunces are without it, as time, place,
and such things as are to be considred aboute the sickman.
Vnt letting pas other wayes of dressing and preparyng at
this present, we wil onli touch those, by the which al y ver-
tue and faculti oꝝ operation is separated from the substāce
of the medicins, so that the moze liquid & moyste, the moze
pure and subtil part of euerye remedye oꝝ medicin, may be
had, seuered and drawen out from the grosse and erthy part
whether it be gathered into a liquoꝝ drawen out of y same
remedy oꝝ medicin, oꝝ into an nother certayne external. &c.
whiche the barbarous wyter Arnolde calleth Eruirtuare
to outuerteuat, oꝝ Excorporare, to outcoꝝporate. Further-
moze, if sumthings shall seme to be wyten somewhat curi-
ously: oꝝ double diligently, ye must cōsider that suche per-
tayne not to the Phisicians of the commō people and pooze
foolke, but to such as abound moze with ryches and ease, &
haue plentye of seruants, oꝝ such as remain in Princes oꝝ
Kings courts: oꝝ also to Philosophers, that busily searche
out the meruelous mutacion & vertues of natural things,
and in them delyghte them selues. To conclude, let no man
maruell that so greate and longe commendacyons and
prayses are added to certayne medicines, as vnto the Quint
essences as they call them, to Aqua vitie, & made balmes,
and that vnto some maruelous vertues are attributed, as
to sharpen the wit and memoꝝy, to conserue the senses and
youth. &c. When as euen by the auncient Grekes & Latins
also we reade such effects and operacions to bee ascribed to
Triacle and other preseruatiues and compositions, speci-
ally by the Arabians vnto diuers things, yea euen of Ga-
len also vnto Triacle. There be som that I wyll not auow,
and whose credit I leaue to the authoꝝ, whose names I

The Authors alledged

wryte enery where. But it is sayd befoze alreadye, that we
wryte al these thynges for the learned and discreat menne,
whiche for the most part shal iudge moze easely how much
credit is to be geuen to enery thyng. Although in very ma-
ny it is not sufficient to be furnished wyth learning
and iudgement, excepte experience and prac-
tise be ioyned also therwith. But I make an
end here of my
Preface.

The authors alledged
in this Booke.



- Egidius booke of
ix. or. x. liquours
destilled, in the
whiche I fynde
many things, which are also
in the boke of Raimund Lul-
lus of waters.
- Aetius Amidenus.
Albertus Magnus.
Alexander Benedictus.
Andreas Furnerius booke in
French of the decking and
of mannes nature.
Antony Guainerius.
Arnolde de Villa Noua or
Pewton
Auicenna.
Barthol. Montaguana.
Bulcasis some call him Albu-
casis.
- Brudus Lusitanus.
Dioscorides.
Epiphanius Empericus booke
wryten, not prynted, of me-
dicines, a Physicion that
had traualled in Grekelād
whome I knewe when I
was a yong man.
Geber a Chymist.
Gualterus Ryffius Dutche
booke of destillacions.
Hermolaus Barbarus
Hieronymus of Brunswicke,
that wrot first in Dutch of
destilled waters.
Hieronymus Cardanus.
Iac. Holleri⁹ de materia Chi-
rurgica.
Iac. Syluius commētaries by
on Mesuen, and a booke of

in this booke

preparing and composinge of simple medicines.	Marianus Sanctus a Surgean. Gunkes commentaries vpon on Mesue.
Io. Almenar of the frenche disease oz pockes.	Nicander.
Io. Braselcus.	Nicolas Massa of the frenche pockes.
Io. Ganiuettus.	Nicolas Myropfus.
Io. de Rupe scissa booke in Raimund Lullus.	Peter Andro Mattheolus Sen- nensis booke of the frenche pockes, and Italian comen- taries vpon Dioscorides.
Io. Genrotus a frenche booke.	Petrus Aponensis.
Io Manardus.	Philip Vlstadius Celum phi- losophorum, that is heauen of Philosophers.
Io. Mesue.	
Io. Tagautius Metaphras vpon on the Surgery of Guido. de Cauliaco.	
Io. de Vignes Surgery.	

Raimund Lullius booke notable good and very learned,
of Quintessence which was printed once at Argentine, and
of late at Norenberge, but differing in manye thynges. I
haue .ij. witten copies, and other .ij. I saue with a friende
of myne, which all did differ amongst them selues, & from
the printed. I did see also the booke of Quintessence of Io-
annis de Rupe scissa, almost throughout woord for woord a-
greing with the same, that it might seeme that Lullus writ
out of his, or els that some man fathered it falsly vpon Lul-
lus, if so be it he writ afore Lullus, as we reade in the Dia-
loge of Iohannes Braselcus: Pet Symphorianus Camperius
noted that Lullus or Lullius flourished the yeare of our Lorde
1311. But Io. de Rupe scissa the yeare. 1340. Tite.

A booke of the same Lul- lus, of waters. Looke befoze Aegidius. Rasis.	Rogierus Bacho of the vert- ues of Aqua vitæ, accor- ding to the .xii. signes, whi- che booke som not truely as- cribe to Arnold de villa no, Serapio.
Remachus F. Lymburgensis, that write of those distilled waters y be in commo vse.	

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What Destillation is, and
of diuers formes and kyndes.



ESTILLATION
not distillatiō (as ler
ned doe write) is the
drawing forth of a
thinner and purer hu
mor out of a iuise, by
the force of heat: Sil
uius. Destillation by
ascentiō or going vp
warde, is when the
vapours or fume is

caried by and be there gathered together into wa
ter & so droppe downe: The same & without. Moist
thinges put into a body (for so do they cal the big- xx
ger vessel, from whence the vapour is lifted vp) by
the force of heate are extenuated into a vapour,
whiche gathered together by the coldenes of the
head or other thing into water, is receiued for the
most part, by a chanel or gutter made in y^e brinks
of the head, and so droppeth down & destilleth by
the nose (for so do they commonly terme that part
of the head, very nere resembling mans nose, both
in fashiō and in vse) into some vessel set vnder for
the purpose, men call it a receiuer or a bzinal: Sil
uius. Certaine like things nature hath wrought,
both in exhalatiōs aboue in the aire, specially the xxx
that be moist, and also in reumes distilling from
the head both of men & certain other beastes, vnto

B. i the

the lower partes . Therfoze of a plant oz any o-
 ther substance ordeined to be destilled: what part
 of it is most mete to be extenuated and finet (that
 is the purest parte, the lyghtest, the thynnest, the
 moistest, and the most superficial parte next unto
 the vttermost partes of the body) being first of all
 fined by the force of heat, is lyfted vp: nexte suche
 other partes as in purenes come nie to y first and
 laste suche a moysture of the thynges as is moze
 x grosse that held together the earthly partes, a cer-
 tain fatnes and oylines, by a stronger force of the
 fyre, is separated and take by wholly: whiche once
 clean drawn forth, the body remaineth dissolved
 and brought into ashes . Dute of all manner of
 plants therfoze and beastes, yea out of all partes
 of them both, a certain raw waterishnes, and as
 it were a flemmatick and excrementall part, is
 first drawn out: then cometh forth that whych
 is better digested and moze pure: last of all an
 oylines, which also euen out of the very bones
 xx may be gottē, and not only out of massy partes: sa-
 uing that certain partes are of so slender and thin
 substance, y they yelde by almost all their moister
 strength at the first. Mozeouer, al thys drawing
 out of humoys is done with heat. For that kynde
 of Destillation, that is done by a shred of wullen
 cloth, (they cal it a filter) oz by grauel, a raw ear-
 then vessel, a vessel of iuye tree (Plinie, I thinke,
 writes of the wood that is called Smilax, howe it
 xxx willet sye through water mixt with wyne, and
 kepe the wyne stil: which I once pꝛoued & founde

It true) but this is no Destillation in dede, excepte
 vnto suche as speake improperly. For that whiche
 is properly called Destillation is done by heate: &
 that from the sunne, or of fire, corruption and rot-
 tennes: By the sunne, as certain men haue inuen-
 ted, to draw of floures a kind of water very nere
 to themselves in smell and other pleasaunt qua-
 lities. By fyre, that is, by flame that come of ayre
 and of ayreall bodies: or elles by burning coales,
 that are made of earth or earthly bodies. enkind-
 led, destillation is made, either by no other thyng^x
 betwixt, or by the meanes of boate water, or also
 by the vapour and fume of the same, by fine sande
 or dyos of metal polished and made plaine.

Moreouer the flame it selfe as wel as the coale
 is diuers, not onely in respecte of that it is greate
 and little, but also of the woode whether it bee^{xx}
 rotten and doated, or sound, stinking, or wel smel-
 ling, grene or drie. Besides this it is a great mat-
 ter what bignes the furnace bee of, what fashon,^{xx}
 what ioyning together. After the coale of smoth
 red and half burnd wood, geueth a certain strong
 sauour, and a qualitee far vnylike to the thynges
 destilled: as we see it doth to thynges boyled and
 other wyse prepared ther wyth. Therefore let the
 coales be all fixed, and halfe bzent, that the ill sa-
 uour be expired before that the thyng to be destil-
 led be committed vnto them: specially if it be recei-
 ued into the body: for in such things as are to bee
 vbled without, it forceth lesse, al this saith Syluius.
 In the destillation of wyne the foure elementes^{xxx}

ascende by in their order: the lightest, subtilst, and
 hoatest first, that is, the fyze: secondarily the ayze,
 thirde water: the earth remaineth in the bottom:
 and lyke wyse I iudge in the Destillation of Vine-
 ger. In moze grosse & earthly thinges, yet moyst
 x also, whiche besydes the watery partes, haue also
 some grose and such as may be made thicke, as in
 the teares that run out of trees or gummes, in ioy
 ces, in rosin and in hony, that which is moze wa-
 tery is caried by first, the airy parts next, the fire
 last of al. y earthy partes remain in the bottome:
 and if the fyze be any thyng byg, they are burnt.
 In metallis, the same are resolued into vapours,
 and congeled together, styck to the Lembeck, the
 colour chaunged into whyte as quyck syluer, Ar-
 snike. &c. Saltpeter. &c.

xx The nature of fyze is to deminish (as Cardane
 sayth) eyther by breakyng dry thinges into peces,
 as when it byngeth grauell into dust: or by mel-
 tyng, as metallis, or by separatyng the subtil and
 pure partes, as in Destillations. It chaunceth in
 Destillations notwithstanding, that a thyng shal
 both be extenuated and mixt with an other, when
 as they are done with a moist heat, not with fyze.
 For a heate bothe extenuateth and mixteth wyth
 moysture. This is done sometyme by setting the
 xxx vessels in hoate water: which is called Balneum
 Mariae. The best kinde of destillation next vnto
 this, is in horse donge. Then by ashes: the beste in
 this kynd, is by the superfluous refuse of oliues,
 after the oile is prest forth, for it being a hoat and
 moyst

moyst matter, wil retayne his heat very long, yea
 a great manye of monethes: and so much the lon-
 ger then the kurnels of grapes, because the sub-
 stance of the Oliues is thicker & fatter. But none ^x
 of these wayes is able to melte mettalles, but they
 must needes haue fyre. Albeit as the most behe-
 ment and feruent destillation is done by fyre: so
 it is vnmete for mixture and true attenuation, or
 fyning: and the way by ashes is almost lyke vnto
 it. For if a man will put thinges distilled by fyre
 vnto their own dregges and mixt them together,
 he shall perceiue y^e quantity for quantity, heauier
 thē they were afore, and dryer also. Therfore fyre
 doth not truely attenuate and lessen in dede, but
 that nature which digesteth & mixeth the whole
 substāce. Wherfore through their puritie, al ioyne ^{xx}
 together in one, and the thing mixt, is made thic-
 ker: notwithstanding that is composed and made
 of the most subtil and the purest partes. Therfore
 in naturall digestion and siething, which to melt
 the hardest thinges, hath also the force of fyre, and
 the strength of soft and easy bath in extenuating
 and lesayng the same: the more grosse and massy
 partes on broken into pieces, which can not bee
 brought to passe with fyre.

The heate of the first degree, which is mode-
 rate, as of horse donge, & Balneum Mariæ, is called
 the heate of digestion, resolution, putrefaction,
 maceration, and of circulation, wherof we shall ^{xxx}
 speake more in place conuenient.

Of diuers wayes to destil by sublimation with
 water

B.iii

water and withoute water, looke within in Rose water, out Bulcasis.

Of destillation generallye Geber an Arabian wrote certayne things in. 1. 4. 50. chapter of hys booke called Summa perfectionis. Where he reasoneth excellently of many thinges chiefly of the difference and diuers affectes of Destillation by water and by ashes. In the same booke. 39. chap. he teacheth of sublimatiō, why it was inuented: and so forth in the. 40. chap. what sublimation is and of thye degrees, of fyze to be obserued in it: and in the. 41. chap. of the moderating of the fyze in sublimation: and how the reason of that thing is vnderstanded, by putting wull of wood, or bombice into the vpper hoole of the aludel. Of chusing of wood, the. 43. chapter.

Brunswike. Such cōmune thinges as are put into a rose still to be destilled, it is best not to put much in at once, least they that be nethermost be dzyed away and burnt, those that lie aboue remainyng yet almost whole, and as they were put in.

And chiefly if thou destil any pzyecious or odoriferous thinges, it shal be better to put in newe, the offer, and so shall the water flow moze plēteously

Suche herbes, flowzes and other plantes and growyng thinges as are to be destilled, oughte to be gathered when they are perfectly ripe, chieflye whyle the Mōne encreaseth: when the wether is faire, and in the day time to be laid in the shadow to be cut, and if nede require to be brused also, and by and by to be destilled.

¶ Of the vertues of licozes distilled generally.



Anarde in his Epistles. 15. booke. 15. chapter, saith thus: when I perceued in the commō waters that are distilled out of plantes by fire, neither the smell noz the taste remaine, but many times the contrary (foz the water of wormwoode I perceued to be^x sweete, of Mint and Basill, came water rather stinckynge, then wel smellyng: whereby I well perceued that the water alone had not the same vertues, that the whole herbe had) I began carefully to muse, and to consult also wyth those that of such waters are called cōmonly Chymici, by what devise both the smel and the taste might bee preserved in these waters, that is founde in the whole herbe. It were long to write al the waies, which I proued to fynde out these thynges: yet^{xx} one will I touche, which semeth to me to be the best and the easiest way. That is by the vapour and smoke of hoate water, in a double vessel. &c.

Syluius. Waters distilled, retayne and keepe still the vertues of the symples wherout they bee drawn: sauing that they are moze pure & strong, the oftener they be distilled, whiche wee proue in the water of wyne, foz the most part, very seldom in other thynges.

The vertues of liquoze distilled, some do alter^{xxx} and chaūge either by smering the head of the still with

8
 with some matter, as honye, Ladanum and suche like, or els by putting it in y^e nose of the stil, which serueth for the most part, to the grace of the smel:
 x for they binde muske, cloues, Caphura & such lyke in bundels, and put them in the toppe of the nose, that the licour passing thoro^e these matters, may get a swete sauour.

A doubt. If so be it that fyre maketh all things hoat and drye: all waters gotten by destillation, oughte to be hoat and dry. Neither dothe the watery substance disproue this, for when as brenning water is such, it doth bothe bren & mightely make hoat and dry mens bodies. Agayn, al waters be colde and moyste, as long as the substance hath the vpper hande. But neither of these is alwayes true: yea, some of these are moze like vnto those thinges wherout they be taken, as rose water both in smell, tast, and operation. A phiall of plantain water, is able to staunche bloud, wher so ever it runne forth. Water of Lettis can not do the same, although it be much colder. A certayn man of late endeavouring to encrease his memozy infused and steeped balm for the space of thye daies in whyte wyne, then lightly wyngyng oute the wyne, destilled a water, by the drinking wherof, he thought to recouer his memozy. But hauyng a hoat liuer, had almost destroyed hys healthe. And this maner is called of the Philosophers, to sette
 xxx Starres in the skye.

Therfore mē be wont to axe whether these waters retayne and kepe their own proper vertues
 and

and strength. We once saide, whyles wee entrea-
 ted of the euill manner of curing, that they are no
 strengthes noz vertues, because they ar destitute
 of sauour and taste. For water of worme woode,
 nether smelleth like worme wood noz is bitter: yea
 that is moze wonder, it is somewhat sweete. Yet
 burning water (to speake nothing of Rose water)
 wel Declareth that there is a certayne vertue and
 efficacie in waters. For if you will saye it is suche
 because of fyre: how commeth it to pas that none
 other water is like it: for this dothe maruelously
 make hoate, Dzyeth, pearceth, hath a sharp smell, &
 burneth. It is plaine therfoze now, that there is
 strength and vertues in waters: but not in al wa-
 ters, noz equal with that they be Drawne oute of.
 For what things so euer haue a thinne substance
 ioynd with colde, geue a water not vnlyke to the
 selues, as the Rose. They that haue a thinne and
 hoate substance, geue a lyke water, but burning
 withall, as wyne and certayn metals. Suche as
 haue a grosse and hoat substance, geue an vnlyke
 water and an euil, as worme wood. Such as haue
 grosse and colde, they geue vnlyke, but not euill,
 as the Gourde. According to thys reason, suche
 strengthes of waters as ar receiued with soft fyre
 are easy to be learned, for such as require a behe-
 ment fyre, do all vehemently Dzye, & for the mosse
 part also make hoate. This saith Cardan.

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But me thinkes these thinges would be moze
 diligently considered and weyed. First, where he
 saith that worme woode water is not bitter: it is

C. i

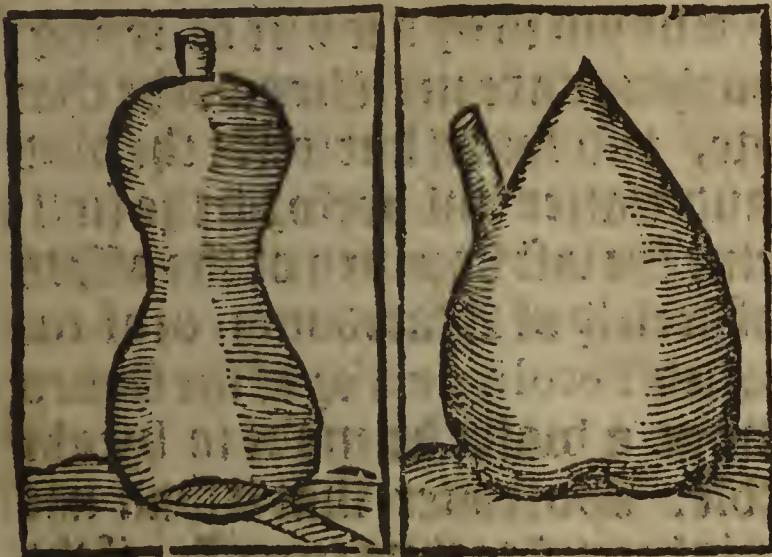
true

true, if a man destill it negligently as the comons
 apothecaries are wont in leaden limberkes, but
 destill it in Balneo Mariæ, and see whether it shal
 lacke his smel and taste, or no. Yea, it shal retaine
 both, and that effectually, not onely this herbe,
 but also any other plant whatsoeuer it be, hauing
 any sauoure or taste: if it be dried and weikte or
 steipt in wyne a few dayes, then destilled in Bal-
 neo Mariæ, or by asches gently, as I shall shewe
 x further within. Now when certain things haue
 great plenty of their smel, and that so strong that
 it vanissheth not of a long space, whiche cometh
 because the force of smelling is digested equallye
 into the whole substance of them: it is no wonder
 if in the same vesselles some waters bee destilled
 lyke vnto their plantes as of Roses, whiche as
 Theophrastus wyrteth, doo retaine theyr sauour
 very long: other some be vnlike to their plantes.
 For suche waters as haue their vertue and force
 in the vttermoost and superficial parts, they fume
 out easily, as of wormwood, whose smel may bee
 iudged to bee in the same place where hys bitter
 taste is contayned: which we fynde to be onely in
 the vtter and superficiall parte. For if thou sepa-
 rate the barke from the stalke or the braunches,
 thou shalt fynde that whiche is within to be vn-
 uery or vnswete. Therfore this difference is not
 to be required of the grossenes or puritie of þ par-
 tes, although I thinke it also to be of some force:
 xxx but rather of thys, that the strength of any thyng
 is ether distributed equally througþ þ whole plāt
 or els

or els more nite to the middest or vtter part of the same. I am surely of that mynde wyth Raimunde Lullus, that water of y^e same qualitie may be gotten out of anye plant whatsoeuer it bee, of colde plantes, colde water: of hoat, hoat: of dry, dry: & of moyst, moyst. But I will not graunte that the same vertue remaineth, except lyke sauour, or like taste or bothe (as in smelling thinges) be left.

The cause why the smell of certayn flowres as of Iasmin, of the floures of cloues, remayneth not in the waters. &c: reade within ouer of Cardane, wheras we intreat of Balneum Mariæ generally.

It were good if euery water once distilled, were powred again, yea or the thyrde tyme vpon his owne dregges beaten, and to be suffred to putrify two or thre dais, and so to be distilled again: or rather, not vpon his owne dregs that remain, but vpon other like herbes of the same kynd, and to putrifye in a circulatory or a blynde Limbeck;



& to be distilled: Brunswick as I remeber me, makes mention therof. In certaine, y^e first distillation is sufficient, as in Roses.

I sawe once an alchymist, that distilled not the beye herbes themselves, but onelye the iuise of herbes or bus-

x

xx.

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thes, renewyng certayn tymes the destillatiō, and
powring again y water vpon y Dregges, ground
vpon a marble moler, Gnaynerius.

x

Dates (wherof drinke may be made as Ale or
Beare of barley) do warme & make dronk no lesse
then wyne. Men say that in Tartaria, water of
mylke destilled maketh men dronke. But euerye
water, not an element (that is alone without any
mixture) but lyquor or iuyce mixt and compoun-
ded, beyng oft destilled may do the same: for it
waxeth hoat, is fyned and made moze pure, and
receyueth moze the force of fyre. Wheruppon bur-
ning water beyng oft destilled, is brought to such
sharpnes that it cannot bee dronke. Cardane.

xx

Also if a lyquor or other thyng be destilled, y thic-
ker it is, the moze it semeth to conceyue heat and
fyre, if it be oft destilled.

It is manifest (saith Cardane) y a water maye
be made which shall incontinent breake the stone
in the bladder, if it be put in by a squirt or syring.
for whan ast two things are necessary, bothe that
it breake the stone, and that it hurle not the blad-
dar, the maner and matter wil perfozm the first:
for we shall receiue the last vapours of the asches
of scorpiens, or of persely of Macedonia, or of the
precious stone called Tocolitius, or of the stones
of crabs, for so maye a water be made to breake
also the red marble. Moreover, that it shall not
hurt the bladder is broughte thus to passe, if the
matter out of which the water is taken be voyde
of al saltnes: A man must not take therfoze water
of

xxx

of any salt kind of thing, or alum, or coperous, or
of wyne lies, but some of them that we mentioned
ere whyle. But there is nede of diligent trial, in cō
firming a subtile meanes, that such things which
we haue searched out so subtilly, being surely con
firmed first by experience and pzoofe, we may then
Deduce and byyng them to the cōmoditie of man.
In dede I know that pigeōs dong and paritary
either thone or thother, destilled by this meanes,
is able to bzeake the hardest stone that euer was
in any bladder. But what that is, whiche shall
Doo it and withoute dammage, a man muste de
clare by experience. For both a hee goates blood
and a hares skin, and glas, ar much approued by
reason. Not withstandyng no one of these perad
uenture alone, but some of them ioyned together,
and in a certain quanttie. Suche a thing surely
must be of metall, or at least wyse chaunged to y
nature of metal. I heard once that it was found
of a certain man of Janua, but lost againe by hys
death, who would make no man priuie to it, nor
teach it to any man. But this is once sure, y it is
possible to synde it, and that thys is the arte and
science of the same. Hitherto Cardane. Peraduena
ture also Chryfocolla would helpe vnto this art,
being artificiously made, and without sharpnes,
suche as is also praised of the goldsmithes: wher
foze to make Borace som vse rain water destilled,
and milke destilled, some also hony, marow. &c.

I heard of late, a certain practiser cured the stone
of the bladder in certayn men, wyth Borace mixt

x

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xxx

xxx

with burnyng water, to the thickenes almoste of
 honny, mingling also Tartar, punned, or a stone cut
 out of a man or the groundes of pisse out of a piss-
 pot. He commaunded that a man shal vse thys me-
 dicine by the space of fourtene dayes, so that he
 should alway mixe some wyth his wine when he
 dronke, yea both at dinner and supper. I remēber
 I haue red of certain liquozes, in whiche if a man
 put a stone or flint, it should be resolued. The chy-
 mistes and destillers vse destilled vinegar, and
 destilled byrne to resolue metalles.

They dissolue with strong vinegar, chiefly de-
 stilled or with the iuice of lemons, pearles, egge
 shelles, stones of the raines, of the bladder, both
 the cozalles, and they afterward dzyed, are quick-
 ly & redily crōmed betwixt ones fingers. Syluius.

I can not let passe herte to speake of the water
 of Epiphanius the practicionar, which is such. Re.

Antalis & dentalis, boracis, sarcocollæ white cozal
 whyte chystal, clay, anessede, rys, meel of orobus
 purulā, of euery one half an ounce. Let them be
 made into trochiscos (little roules or balles) with
 water of beanes made with muske. The vse of it
 is for women to make their faces white and fair,
 but the face must be parfumed afoze wyth water
 of a decoction of barley & Dates: then let one baull
 be stcept and cōsumed in bean water, and anoine
 the face afoze you go to bed, but in the moznyng
 wash it a way with water of a decoctiō of beanes
 and byanne, and agayn with cold water. If the
 bauls be made with water of lemons they shal yet

more

more beautify the face: for lemons roasted and
 anoynted vpon the face, they alone do beautify y^e
 face. If a man drinke this water fasting, and a
 noint the place of his priuities where hear growe
 eth therewith, it breaketh y^e stone: which is proued
 by this, that if a mā lay Porcellanas in it the space
 of a night, the next daye he shall order them wyth
 his fingers like warmed ware (Porcellanas men
 call certain shelles, and also precious earthen ves-
 sels.) I haue vsed the mo wordes in thys, to geue
 some occasion to inuentiue phisitions to think the
 more diligently vpon this thyng.

**Of the manifold vse of lyquors,
 destilled, both in Phisicke, & other wyse.**



Do perceiue a manifold vse
 of destilled waters, but chief-
 ly and most of all for phisi-
 cions, whiche vse suche stil-
 led licors. Drest aright both
 within the body & without
 alone, or with other medi-
 cines. They mixte burning
 water and hoate oyles chy-

mistically drest and prepared with syntementes,
 ether that they may haue the better sauour, or els
 to make them hoater, and that they may pearse y^e
 sooner, they put moist linnen clothes in these wa-
 ters to coole and refreshe the partes of the bodye,
 specially the bowels, the forehead, the temples, the
 partes

partes about the armes, & hoat fyrie swellinges.
 Surgeons vse suche waters as dry mightely, to
 washe woundes withall. But the moſte commō
 vse, of long tyme hath bene in mixture of syrups
 to be dronke, and to zulapia, or iulebs, chiefly of ro
 ses & violets. There be that make diuers kyndes
 of liquors and oyles alonely for the good sauour.
 Glasiars also that paynt glasse in baking in their
 colours, thei do vse burning waters. Goldsmiths
 vse aqua fortis (as they call it) whiche signifieth a
 strong water. Of suche vse of lyquors, as is to
 chaunge metalles and to diuers colours & payn-
 tinges, also to popsoninges, to kil hurtful beastes,
 here is no place to speake. Raymund Lullus, wry-

teth of y maruaylous
 vse and comoditie of
 burning water euen
 in warres, a little be
 fore the toyning of ba
 taylor, to styr and en-
 courage y souldiours
 myndes. But of the
 vse of burning water
 I shall speake more
 in hys place. Yea also
 wher there is lack of
 good & wholsom wa
 ters, that a man can
 gette none other but
 such as be salt, fowl & vnwholsom to make these
 apt and mete to be drunke, the sciēce and art of
 Destil-



xxx

Distillation is necessary. Swete water may be separated from the salt, in a great caudron wyth a great and hie couer hauing a beake or nose.

A way to purge and make cleane troubled waters out of Bulcasis.



Fill a greate pot wyth the puddeled water A and puttyng a losse fyze vnder it, B lay two stickez or mo a crosse. C. vpon the pot bzyntes, and vpo the stickez lay cleane wol D wel washt: the whatsoeuer the woll drinketh of þ vaporz that ascend vp, wyng it out and kepe it, and xx

Do thus assoone as a-
ny vapor or fume wil ascend. There be some that fill troubled and pudly water, as though it were Rose water. Other clarify it putting some vynegar therin or els amilū or meel: for these thynges go downwarde, and drawe with them to the bottom of the vessel, the grosse matter of the water.

Of Balneum Mariæ generally, and of those Distillations that be done by vaporz of hoat water, and in hoise dong.

xxx

D.1

Hoat

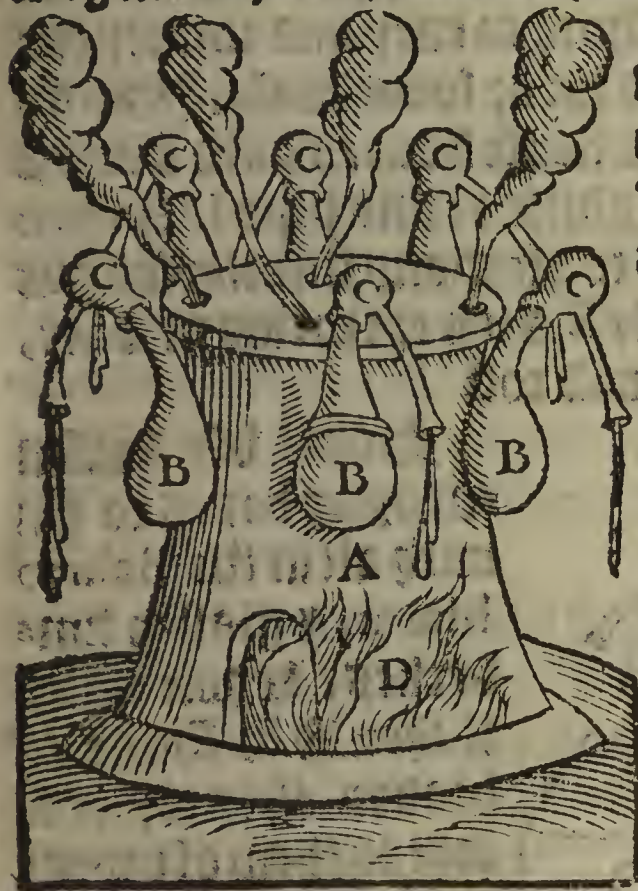
Hot water or els y vapour of the same, send les strength into the thing that is to be distilled, then other fyre alone or els such other dry meanes as are mentioned before, for y cause as Galen saith Diploma that is, a double vessell (the Apothecaries as the men that stilliquors also, cal it Balneum Mariae,) melteth, heateth, seetheth those thynges whose strengthes the violence of fyre wil not dispers nor separate: so, such thynges as be tender and gentle, yf we wyl have them whole, we must destil them in hoat water, or els in the vapour & fume therof. Which although men thinck they be not so durable, they be yet les altered from theyr nature, as is manifest by their former smel.

You must have a fornace A of this sort vpon the which you shall set a great brazen vessel B ful of water, in that brazen vessel set litle vessels c in a circle as many as it wil receiue, in the bottom, of the which vessels the thynges that you wil destil, must be put. Other bulde y fornace A otherwise as though it were a



...toure, and in the sydes thereof they put long earthen

The vessels: B in their broad bottoms stādyng in-
ward, they containe the thinges that they wil de-
still, the mouth without as though it wer a bottel:
being covered C, in the which y vapour caried by
by hys open belly gathered together, and by the
long mouth of the same droppeth down. Syluius.



But why remay-
neth not the smell of
certain floures in the
waters but in Iasmin^x
and y floures of Ca-
riophillum, and Ielis,
the water commeth
forthe woute sauour:
the reason is declared
other wher: bicause y
vnto so slender and
thinne substaunce, no
substantial and thicke
part is ioyned. Ther
foze in these it shal do ^{xxx}
wel, yf vnto the lea-

ues of herbes boyde of smel beyng put by course
vnto a thicker matter, but not such as wil burne,
a smel be ioyned and then distilled: and this is y
onely hope to get forthe the smell, when as suche
thinges as are infused and put in waters do not
geue again their smel, but putrify: Cardan. It ap-
peareth without doubt that those floures should
be distilled in Balneo Mariæ, or in vessels of glasse
in the vapoꝝ of hoat water. ^{xxx}

D.ii

balneum

Balneum Mariæ, may be handsomly made hoate with a great pype of copper A set in the mydst, in the bottom wherof is a grate for the B ashes to auoyde at: men call it commonly a slowe harrye. Vlstadius nameth it a furnace of sloth. Upon that pype do they make a couer of copper C w a smal pype comming out a thore, to cary and conuey the smoke out at a wyndowe oz some hoale. (So do they also make warme house floures now a daies to bathe in.) The comoditie of this pipe D is then chiefly when a mā list to vse many stillatozies putting thē in a round circle E, a ten oz twelue at once, to spare time, labcur, and cost



Some vse brasen cuppyng boxes to stil with all in the Balneo Mariæ, & glassen limbeckes, whose noses if they be to thorte oz broken, they idyne oz ther to them of copper with clay.

The herbes y be to be destilled in a bathe oz otherwise, some do pun them, and let thō remayne so a whyle, (perauenture for certain daies) befoze they

still them, thinking to haue moze plenty of water therby: if they woulde do it in closed vessels, specially

cially in a hoat place, it were wel: but the most apothecaries and other that seke most for lucre & gayne therby, leaue it in cold places in opē cofers till the herbes lose their smel, and be corrupted with a moyst and gros ayze.

Some there be that put some sande also in the water of Balneum Mariæ, to thintent þ̄ heate may be the greater and moze vehement: as Mathæol^o of Sena in þ̄ water that is called aqua philosophica against the french pockes. And he affirmeth that in such a kind of destillation there may be gotten a double water: the first, moze thin and waterye, the other moze red.

The water of Balneum Mariæ oughte to be no hoater, then that a man may suffer his finger in ic Brunsvicensis.

Wlstadius p̄scribeth the destillation of a certain kinde of aqua vitæ in Balneo Mariæ, to bee done with so slow a fire, that a man may tell one, two, thzee, vntill seauen, before a drop fall.

Of such things as pertain to the commun way of Balneum Mariæ, you shall reade moze wythin where we make mention of aqua Camphoræ, out of Bulcasis, and of Rose water out of the same.

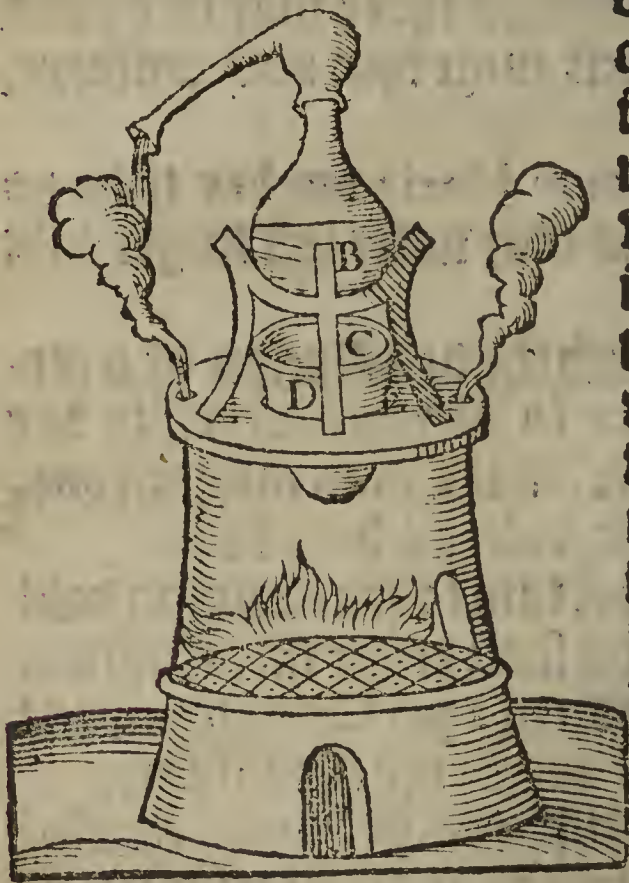
This waye of destillation in Balneo Mariæ, is vsed also to the rectifying (as they terme it) of oyles, to drawe and purge the steame from them, for onely the waters and nothing els may be lifted vp and drawn out by the heat of the bath, the oyle remayning stil in the bottom.

Whe as I perceiued that waters as they are

D.iii

accusio.

accustomed commonly to be distilled out of platts they kepe neither their taste noz the same smel: I began carefully to think vpon the matter and to try many wayes, that I might fynd a mean how to preserve and kepe in the waters the same qualities. It shold belog to reherse al the wayes y I proned. Onli one wil I touch, which semed to me to be the best and y easie it. That is this, to work on this wise in a double vessell, after the manner x that Galen woulde all oymntes to be made,



xx

but so that the bottom of that vessel A wherein the herbe is conteyned B, do not touch the water C that boyleth in the bigger D, but that it wax hoat with nothyng els then the fuming moysture lifted vp from the same: for by the meanes of y soft heate, vapors are drawn out of the hoal substance of the herb, which ar turned into such water that retai

neth and kepeth the strengths of euery part of the herbe, and that doth manifestly appeare, as well by the smel as by the taste. This saith Manardus.

xxx

Albe it things distilled in this wise, although they kepe moze perfectly the strengthes and qualities of

of

of the plantes (as the former sines) yet for asmuch
as they be corruptuous, they can not be long kept:
Syluius.

The chief vse of Dong, or as some terme it, a horse
belly, is such: that the matter which is to be destil-
led in a glazen vessell set in the Donge may be pre-
pared by the heat therof, as we shal declare more
at large in his place, wher we shal make mention
of putrifaction & rotting. It is possible not with-
standing for destillation to be brought to passe in the
same, if eyther pouertye or any other impediment
be so a man can not haue fyre. Of this kinde of de-
stillation see more within, wheras we entreate of
the preparatiō, to destill. The heat of horse donge
(because of the lyne that is mixt therewith) Brun-
wicke suppoeth to exceede in the middle degree,
the heate of balneum Mariæ.

If you desyre to haue a water destilled of the
flesh of any beast, you shal strangle the beast, that
it bleed not in any wyse, then take away al the fat xx
and shyred the flesh in small pieces, & so destill it in
horse donge (or with a softe fyre) least the waters
stinke, or sauour of bzentnes, which is wont ea-
sely to chaunce: wherfore it is best to destill them
twise. Brunwicke.

The parts of beast or excrementes, as blud, the
lyuer, the lightes, egges, gail, & ore Dong, oughte
to be destilled in hors dong, with vessels not very
close stoppt (but wth hony & milke a mā may stop the
close) least the water stinke. But if it chaunce to xxx
stinke euen thus or dyed, then let it bee destilled a-
gayne

gain in Balneo Maria, specially the water of excrements of oxen, whose first distillation is scarce found without stench: Brunsvick. It would frame better if a man put to a litle curry of salt in the putrifying or distilling of dong, that they maye corrupt the lesse.

Certain excellent simple waters distilled in Balneo Maria, first of plantes, then of beastes.

Absinthium.

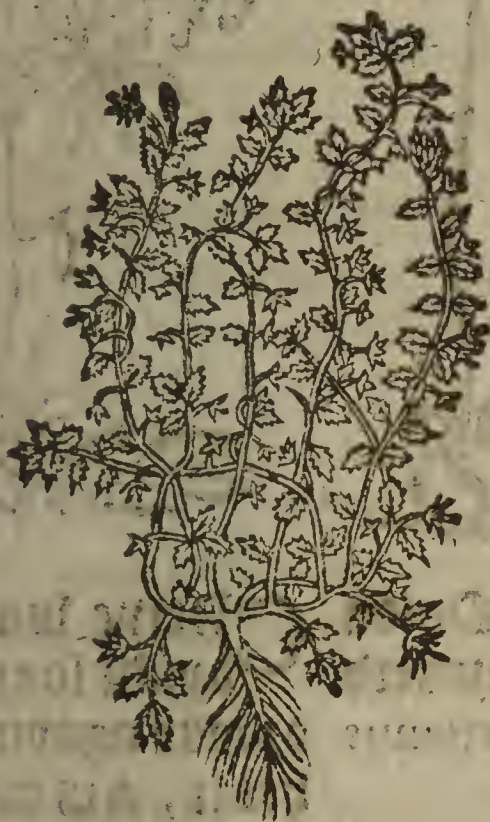


Of Wormwoode water Iohannes Mesuz, hath made mention: and of it and of Roses onelye, as the Monkes that write vpon Mesuz haue noted, y^t it is to be supposed, ther is a certain excellēt vertue aboue other in these. ii. distilled liquors, if they bee rightly prepared: but as common apothecaries maketh the wormwoode water lacketh al odour and taste, as

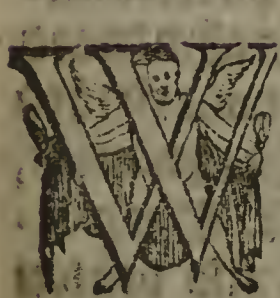
is said before. If so be y^t any man desyre to haue this liquor more strong, let him stiepe the wormwoode dry in wine, and distil it in Balneo Maria,

Or if yet stronger, in ashes. But such as be distilled first steeped in any liquor, the waters of these now are not simple, but compounde: of the which we shall write hereafter severally.

Alsine.



xx



Which commonly they call Morfus Gal-
len Hebain: the water distilled is ge-
uen to infantes & children diseased wth
p falling sicknes, either alone, or with
spring water. w^{ch}emē cōmend it great

ly, & some say they haue tryed it thē selues. I saw
it of late ministred in bayne. But p when I tasted
it, had like to haue made me vomit: peraduenture
because it was somewhat to olde, or els because it
was gathered in leaden limbeckes. xxx

E. j.

Cæpa.

Cæpa.

Cerasus.



The white Onion
destilled breketh
the stone. Martianus
xx Sanctus.

Cherye water of what
kynde so euer they be, is
dronke agaynste to muche
heate, & is ministred with
out y body: but particular-
ly of swete blacke cherries, which also is comended
of many agaynste the Pallye, if it be poured into
the mouth: and y mouth be well washt therwith,
that it restozeth the vse of the tong lost. They de-
still the fleshe of it alone, or y kernells also beaten
together, y the liquor destilled therof maye entye
out the stony matter of the reines and bladder.

The blacke & sowet are called Visula, they yelde
xxx a water wholesome in agues both ether, & also pe-
stilent

illent agues whiche couleth and confyrmeth the
 strengthes: it is profitable also against thyrd and
 blouddye fixe: Ryffius. The water distilled of
 the sweete blacke and freshe Cherries, is marue-
 lously comended of Remaclus F. of Rymburg: Als
 sone (sayth he) as it shalbe poured into the mouth
 of one sicke of the falling euill, already take with
 þ fyrt (the potion of it is .iiii. Drams or more) by and
 by he reuiueth refreshed, nryther is he anye more
 drawen together with anye cramp, till in the ordi-
 narie tyme, as it is the custome of it, after a fewe
 daies an other fit come vpon him: which when it
 chaunceth, it muste be poured in againe: for it let-
 teth, taketh away, and healeth the fit.

Camphora: water therof or oyle is thus made.
 Take one of the vessells for Rose water, that is
 called baten (that is a belly) & fyll it with þ sticke
 or chips of Dynappull tree which hath great and
 broad leaues, and let it be filled. Syluius taketh it
 so as though the Rose water shoulde be poured to
 the chips of the pynappull tree, but me thinkes þ
 the vessell of Rose water is simply named here for
 a Cucurbita or belly, þ it may be a certaine repeti-
 tion of the same which he had spoken befoze, and
 let it be couered with a vessell hauing a nose: then
 put þ belly into a brasen vessell full of water ouer
 the fyze, til it begin to boyle: for an oyle shall distill
 (and yet they Denye that oyle maye be lifted vp by
 the heate of water) subtile of a good odour, which
 is called water of Camphora. Or if ye list distill it
 in a furnace of Rose water, the same waye þ it is
 distilled

E. ij.

Distilled

Destilled. Bulcasis. But Belluensis saith þ water of Camphora according to the Arabians (sayth he) is a water that runneth out of þ tree, that byngeth the Camphora: whiche as hys tree also is of a hot nature in þ thyrde degree, so Camphora it self is colde: Monachi in Mesuæ. Put thye litle bies in the vessel of glasse wber the Camphora is, which shall so be turned into water.

Fragaria.

x



xx



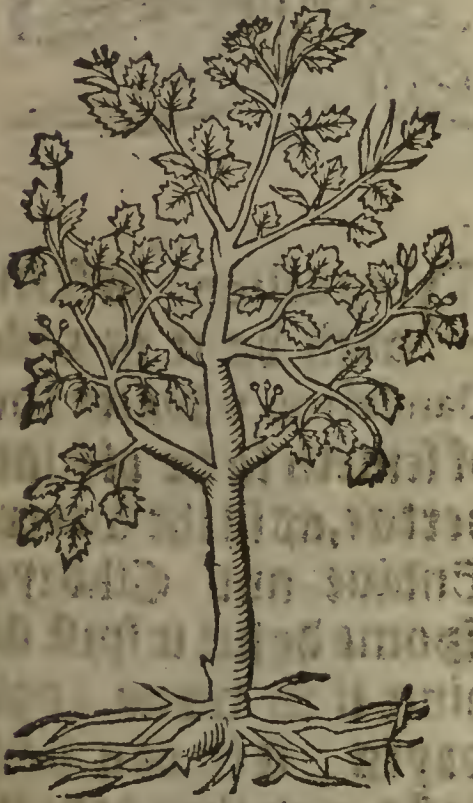
Crabwe
eyes shall þ
putrifye in
a vessel of

brasse (peradventure
salte may be put to it,
oz Sugar) and destil
thē. This water (say-
eth Lullus in hys se-
conde booke of Quint
essence) is wholesome
& diuine. It conforteth
nature, expelleth poi-
son, prouoketh we-
mens floures, allwa-

geth burning humors, strengthneth the concea-
uing. But chiefly it breaketh newe spottes of the
eyes comming of both the humors (heate oz cold)
if so be it thei excede not much. It drieth vp teares
of both causes (heat oz cold) it restozeth & cleareth
þ syght lost with eyther of the causes. And I saw
a woman

a woman hauing newly all ouer her face blisters,
 or wheales by the stroke of a stone to beate, with
 þ onely washing of this water was streight way
 healed with great admiratiõ. But the vertue ther
 of is a hundred fold more maruelous and stron-
 ger in operation wyth burnyng water, and much
 more with quintessence. **¶** Sea, this water mixte to
 quintessence or wyth burnynge water cureth the
Leprosy.

Fraxinus.



Three ounces of the
 liquoz distilled of the
 inner bark of ashe, with
 as manye ounces of
 whyte wyne, is drunke
 againste the pestilence,
 and the same drynke af- **xx**
 ter. iij. houres is repea-
 ted : so God wylling
 wythin. **xxiij.** houres
 shall the sycke bee deli-
 uered . A water of
 the kernelles of Hali-
 cacabus is commended
 of some against the stone
 of the rapnes and blad-

der, if it be drunke once or twice a weeke.

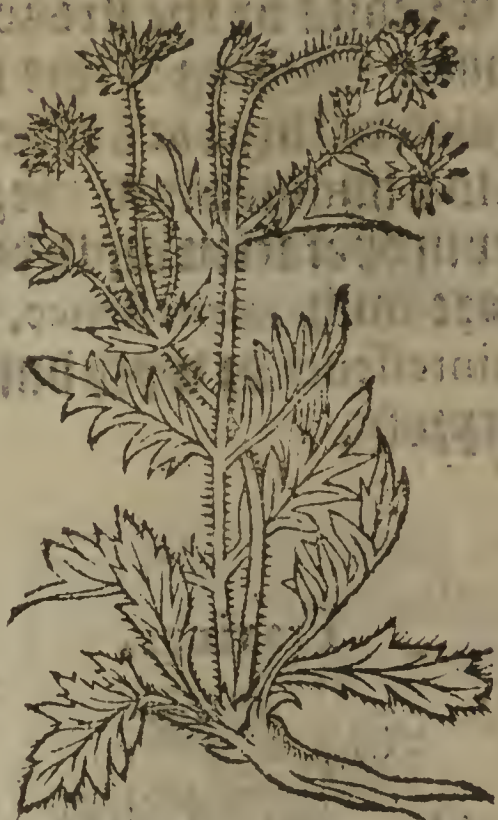
℞. iij.

Helxi.

xxx

Helxines.

Hieracium.



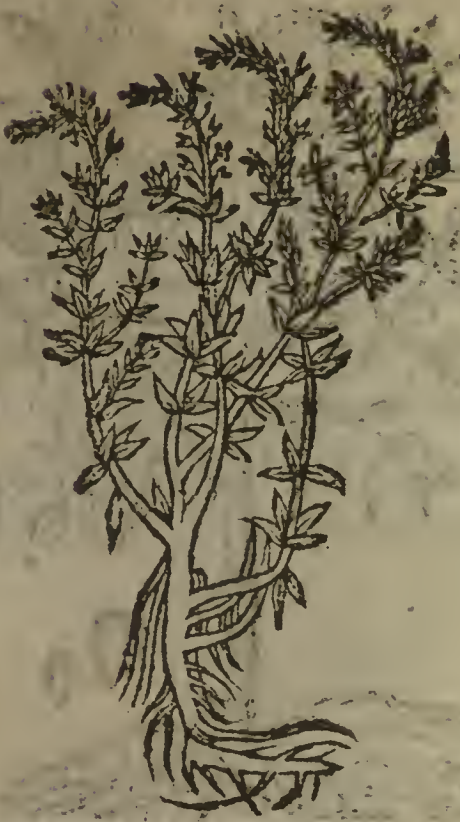
Whiche we call
 Parietarye or
 Pelitory, the
 water thereof is profy-
 table against the stone,
 read before in the ver-
 tues of waters destil-
 led generallye, oute of
 Cardanus.

Dentdelion, in french
 with vs it is called
 Dandelion, & water ther-
 of semeth to be of y same
 vertue, as is the water of
 Endiue and Cikoye.
 Some destil it fyrst stie-
 ping it in wyne eyghie
 dayes, it is of a lower
 taste, and they geue it to

Drinke agaynste the fittes of the falling sicknesse,
 with maruelous tryall (as they say)

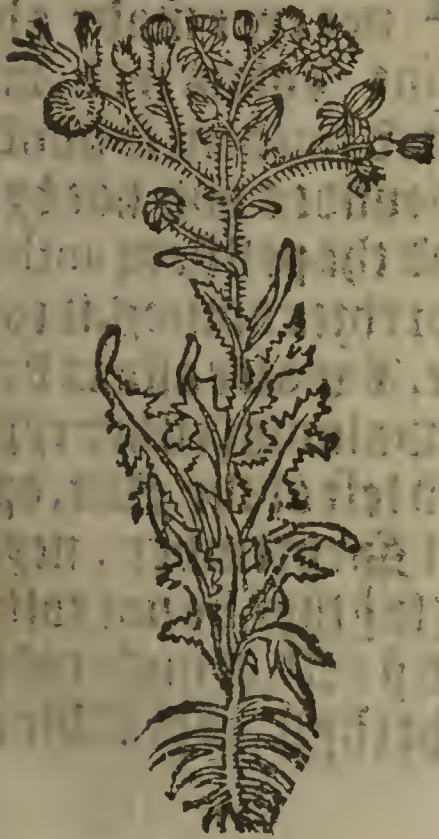
Hy Hopus

Hyslopuz.



Hyslop retay-
neth marue-
louflye bys
bertue in a
destilled liquoz, al-
though it bee destilled
in a comon earthē lim-
becke, onely vpo sand
put in a fyze pan: and x
likewise peny royall is
certayne other. They
ble water of Hysloppe
to asswage touthache,
for it is sharp and sub-
till, &c.

Intybum.



Indiue, the
water ther
of couleth xx
all hot dis-
eases, & all burning
of fyze oz water hot.
it healeth them if they
be washt ther with. It
is good also for quo-
tidian Agues, and
obstructions of the
bowels, both bye
and ministered oue xxx
ward. Lullius vpon
waters.

Lauendula.

Lauendula.



x

Iuglans.



Waters of the
floures of la-
uender, is
sweete smel-
ling. Remaclus.

xx

The water of walnuts
not rype made about
saint Johns tyde, mini-
stred without is good for
woundes and hot byles,
and the pestilent anthrax.

Also being dronke a two or thre ounces, it coleteth
and resisteth the pestilence. A water also is destil-
led of the bitter huskes of walnuts (either rype, so
that they be new brast and left of the Nut, or not
yet at all) in the moneth of September, neyther
skilleth it if they be black, (so y they be not rotten:)
yet the blacke are counted y best. A moderate po-
tion of this water, with the thyrd part of vinegar

xxx

if it

if it innade a man with heat) letting bloud first, is
 geuen to Drinke agaynste the pestilence, as a cer-
 tain experimete. It is prayesed also for y noyle in
 the eares and the difficultye of hearyng, & for the
 diseases in the throte called angine being gargild.
 A water destilled of y leues of walnut tree about
 the end of May, is maruelously comended for the
 drying and knitting of sores, and to bring them to
 a skar, if they be washd therewith morning and e-
 ueninge, and a linnen cloth moystened therein bee
 layd vpon: Bronswicens.

Orchis.

Perfica.



XX.

S Atyrion is destilled
 rootes and al, good
 for the falling euil (as
 men say.

SOME destill the floures
 also of Peches.

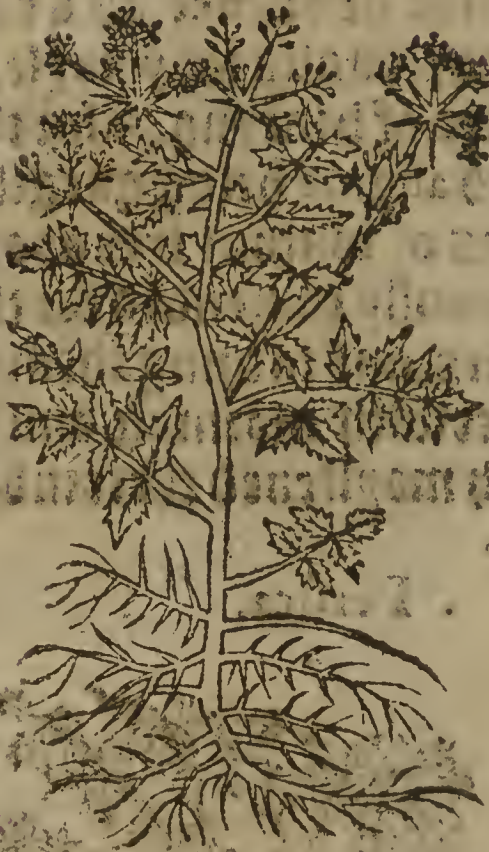
XXX

f. i.

A water

Petroselinum.

Plantago.



Water distilled
of Parsely (of y
garden) beaten
in a mortar, con
firmeth the appetite, & dis
solueth al wyndes of the
body and stomack, streng
theneth concoctyon, and
purgeth out the il humors
of the brest (reines rather)
Aegidius.

two ounces is good for the bloudy flux.

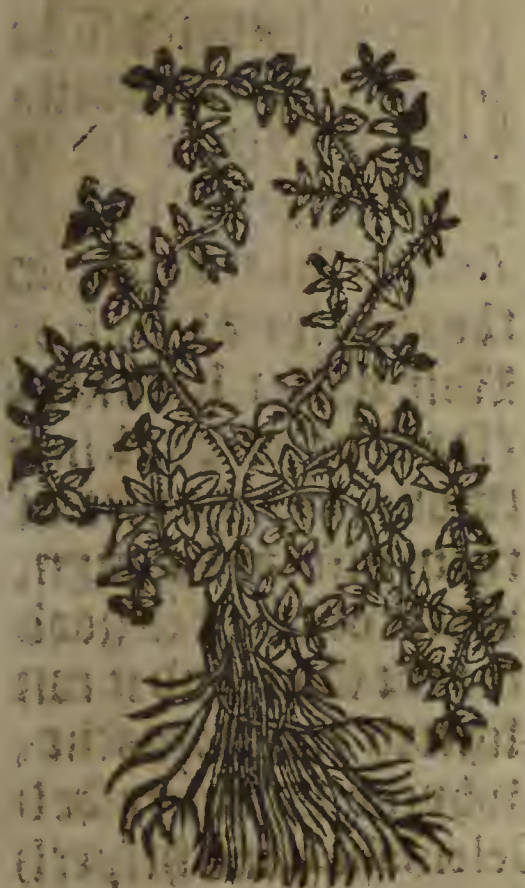


Uyol of Pla
tain water is
able to stau
the bloud fro whence
so euer it runne. Car
danus. Brunwicke
doth note many com
modities vpon plan
taye water, and spe
cially if it be Dronken
in the moorning and
euening, at eche time

Pulegium

Pulegium

Rapum



...the seed drye in
...the water maye
...the whole Rapes
...cut and also seue-
...rally of the barkeg, whyche are warper and hoar-
...ter, to prouoke vrin, and further sweate. The wa-
...ter of this Rapes sayeth Brunswick, is good a-
...gaynst the burninge, what cause soeuer it bee, if the
...place be washed with it, ther wil rise first a scurf,
...but washe the scurfke also, and it wyll heale the
...sayd burnng.

XX.

Pennyroyall looke
before in Hy-
lope.



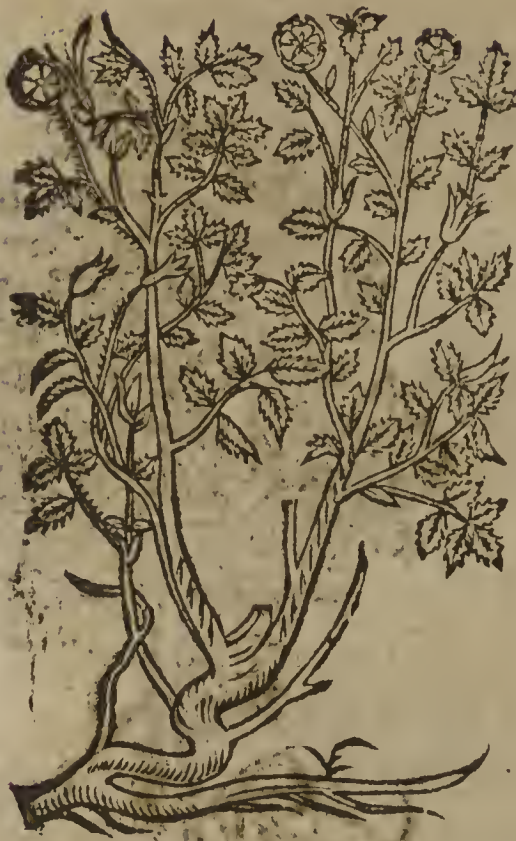
Rape water maye
bee made both of
the whole Rapes
cut and also seue-
rally of the barkeg, whyche are warper and hoar-
ter, to prouoke vrin, and further sweate. The wa-
ter of this Rapes sayeth Brunswick, is good a-
gaynst the burninge, what cause soeuer it bee, if the
place be washed with it, ther wil rise first a scurf,
but washe the scurfke also, and it wyll heale the
sayd burnng.

XXX

F.ii.

Rosa

Rosa.

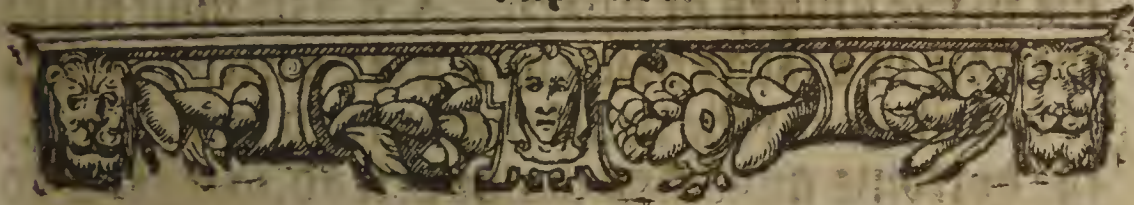


Rose water
 semeth to be
 first inuen-
 ted: for I
 finde mention of it in
 Auicen the.ii. booke, in
 the chapter of Roses:
 Rose water Drounke
 (sayth he) is good in a
 swoon, and the iuce of
 them also: and agayn,
 water of roses is good
 for the liuer: and it con-
 forteth the stomacke,
 whyche is nouryshed

of it wyth honye, and it is Gelenabin, and helpeth
 to digest. And the rose and his iuce are good for
 a stomak to much hot. And although the Arabians
 for the most part ar wont to say water for iuyce or
 decoction: yet in this place it can not bee taken, for
 then, when as he speaketh severally of the iuce, &
 of the decoction also, he made mention before. Rose
 water made by sublimacion doth very much com-
 forte, Mesue in the chapter of Roses. And agayn
 The Rose, and hys oyle and water sublimated
 comforyeth the harte. &c. The same speaketh of
 rose water destiled, in the. vi. Destination, wheras
 hee describeth the iuleb of roses, as the Munches
 his enterpreters do proue: of whom also this was
 obserued and noted, and two waters destylled,
 and

and no moe mentioned in Mesue, that is of roses
and wormwood. Thei make no epithē or outward
medicynē at thys dāye, but they put rose water in
it. In sharp vehement and great inflammations,
to strengthen the principall members, it maye be
commodiously v̄sēd. It is good for the fluxe of the
bowels and vomiting. It helpeth the inflamma-
tion of the eyes v̄erī much in the beginning. Som
are wōt to mixe with it a little thucia and sugercā
dy. It strengtheneth the eyes and sharpeneth the x
sight. It stauncheth blud running out of the nos-
thrilles being put in a linnē cloth. That whiche is
made of red roses is moze cordial as they terme it,
and strengthneth moze: but of whyte dooth moze
cool: Remaclus F. Of wyne mixt with ros water in
time of meat, see in Arnold in his booke of wyne.

Rosewater although it be made diuers waies,
yet the best is made by Balneo Mariae. Mattheo-
lus. If those roses which we call commonlye car-
nacion, d̄yed and moystened wyth the vapour
of water bee distilled, they yelde good rose-
water. Siluius. They may be holden
in a linen cloth ouer hot water, til
they haue drunkē inough of the
vapour.



THE TREASURE
Of Rose vwater out of
Bulcasis



The making of
Rose water is
known in most
countries. It is better
made with water the
without: better also by
fire of coales, then of
wood: wherfore of the
four wayes which be
without water with
flaming wood: with-
out water with coles
with water & flaming
wod: with water and
fire of coles: the firste
is the worst, and yel-

xx Deth a water of the least smell: the second is better
the it: the third then the seconde: but the fourth is
best of all. The second and the thirde are mosse v-
sed. And I will here describe the thyrde (which is
made with water and wood flaminge, as it is in
use to the kinges of Aharach. A. Thou shalt make
therfore in a large house by a wall a little berchile
B so doth he cal the vessel that is filled with water,
the bottome and sides shalbe of lead, so wel closed
that it leek not in anye place. Then make meete a
xxx coueryng vnto this vessel of glas or glased earth,
and

& make two or three round holes in it C C more
 or lesse, accordinge to the largenes of the vessels,
 and as you desire to haue either much or little wa-
 ter D, then make a pot of bras like to the pot made
 in Balneo Mariae, which thou shalt set vpon the for-
 nace, so that the Berchile aboue the furnace bee
 lower in situacion then the potte, (so that it maye
 conduite the heate of the fyre of the Berchyle,
 to the potte: but mee thynckes these woordes doo
 either redound or be depraued.) Thou shalt also x
 make a chimney by the whyche the smooke maye
 auoyde holly out of the house, that it hurt not the
 rose water. Afterward fil a pot with water, which
 may be in a well (a great vessell) made by the pot-
 lyke a well in a bathe. Then binding the fyre vn-
 der the pot, thou shalt conney the boylinge water
 by a pype retying from the pot into the berchile,
 and fyl the pot agayne of other cold water out of
 the well. In the berchile also shalt thou make a
 pype, by the which the water when it is ful, maye
 run out of the house. Thou shalt set the cucurbites
 or belyes (that is the stillatory vessells) in holes
 of the couering of the berchile, & shalt bynde them
 with linge linnen clothes about, that they may stand
 stedfast in their holes, and the vapour of the wa-
 ter go not out. Likewise the heads of them shalt
 thou binde with a linnen cloth. And let these ves-
 sels be of glas or of glased earth. Then put in the
 Roses, and sette vpon euery one hys couer: and
 set vnder the nose of euery one a phial to receaue
 the Rose water that runneth out: when the destil-
 lation

lation is finished, put away the firste roses, & put in freshe: thus sayth Bulcasis. Some man woulde maruell, that in suche a makynge of the fornace, where the fire is not put vnder the double vessell or berchile (as I coniecture, seyng he maketh the bottome and sydes of leade) but at the syde of the fornace, wherfore he should thinke it to skill anye thing, whether the fyre put vnder the pot be made of wood or coles. Moreover it is knowne (sayeth **x** Bulcasis in the same place) that rose water of wild roses whych grow by theyr own accorde withoute any watering, is sweter then that which is made of garden roses which are tilled and watered. There is a destilled water made of these wyth vs a shorter way then that befoze, in this wyse.



xx A A brasen pot suche as Diers vse, is set to a wall whereunto a couer B made mete wyth holes, wherin the bellies at put. The pot is filled with water, and a fire is putte vnder D it of the croppinges of bynes or suche lyke. But in processe of the destillation thou shalt close the mouth of the furnace til the hot destillation be fynished. In seeede of woode if **tyou**

If thou burne coales, the water shalbe the sweeter.
 (Here is more reason then in the former, because
 the fire here is made immediatly vnder the stilla-
 tozy vessels.) The second way of destillatiō with
 out water with fire of coales is such.



xx

Make a square or rounde foznace A with a co-
 uer wherin shall be set belies C made of gla-
 sed earth, so that they may abyde the fyre: And
 when the coales are kindled, & the water begin-
 neth to destill, shut the mouth of the foznace, and
 leaue holes open for the smoke to go out at. Ther
 is an other bydgement of the thyrde and fourth
 waye.

xxx

G.i.

A brasen

Salvia.



A Brazen pot Aful of water is set ouer a fornace, w^{ch} a couer bozred B through
 xx so that it maye receaue two or thzee bellyes of glasse, C more or les. Put vnder fire of the cropping of bynes or coales tyll the water seeth.

and often dronke, is good agaynst the pallye, and also to drinke two ounces in y^e morning & at night, is very good, and helpeth against the Crampe, be
 xxx sayeth further it is good agaynst the daling of the head. Looke in the same authour.

Sage water kee- peth & retayneth bys former smell.

Remaclus. F.

Brunswicke sayth, that y^e members be- ing rubbed with the water of Sage, and so dyed by it selfe,

Scabiosa

Scabiosa.

Sedum.



Scabiose water is profitable geuen to drinke to them that are diseased with any fistula, and the very herb pound is likewise put in.

The water of y^e least syngrien or house-licke, is vled of Surgeons to coule hoate partes. Remaclus. F.

Brunswicke reporteth, that y^e water of Scabiosa dronke twyse or thryse a daye an ounce & a halfe, helpeth the stiches in the syde, he sayeth further, it healeth woundes inwarde and outwarde, being dronke .ix. dayes together two ounces at once fasting. Loke in the same authour.

G.ij.

Solanum

xxx



The water of Solanum or Morrella is good a-
 gainst all agewes if the sicke the Day of hys
 fyfte abstaine from all meate and Dzincke:
 and when he is in great heate and Desireth much
 to Dzinke, that he can not refrayne hym selfe any
 longer, then let be geuen hym a glas of thys wa-
 ter. Afterward let him be Diligently covered and
 be kept in the heate by force: and he shall sweate a
 stincking sweat. But he must abstaine fro hys
 that is to cold, or to hot. This water also is good
 for inflammations, and concussions, if a linnen
 cloth be layd vpon it fourfold, and when it wareth
 Dry, to be wet again. Also to al strokes or woundes
 and other hot diseases, if they be washt therewith
 and

and a cloth dipt in it be layd byō. It helpeth also the liuer that is hot, and the lunges that are dried and greued with an Heticke feuer. Agaynst all these diseases it ought to be dronke with the third part of wine. Lullus in hys booke of waters.

Tilia.



If the floures of Tilia whose smell x is very pleasaunt and lyke to the floure of bynes in sauer, is destilled and muche vsed in Germany. It is supposed to be a little hote, drye and pertainig to plasters. It is good to drinke agaynst y falz xx ling sicknes, the trembling of the hart, the grieues of the bellye, y

stone of the reines, & bloud gathered together or festerd in the body by chaunce or by reason of any stroke, for y which medicine some also mixe with it the coales of Tilia beaten. The dosis or quantitie of ministracion is one or one and a halfe. It also swageth the grieues of the eyes: and healeth the places bzent with fyre or any hoate matter, & that xxx

S. iij.

in

in this water or in steede thereof the grains or kernels of quinces, or pplyllium, and the places be annoynted with the hozines or mouldines that breed there vpon: Ryffius.

Some vse against the pestilēce a liquor drawn by the force of fire out of the bloude of a graye or badger.

Also of the bloud of duckes against poyson. &c. wherof thou shalt read moze in the booke of distillations of Ryffius, wryten in Dutch.

Some mixt the bloud of a goat with medicines against the stone to be distilled.

A water composed of the bloud of a barrow hog and other diuers medicins wil we describe hereafter in some place.

Of the water of wormes, and of the kind of Catharides which is surnamed, as Meylander Kæser saith, of the month of May, read Brunsvick.

A water to take away wrynckles and spots of face & to cleere the skyn. Beat the whites of eggs, hard sod in water, y^e yolkes takē away, together in a mortar, & distill thē in a lymbbeck of glas or other vessel of glas. The vse of it is, that y^e face be annoynted therewith euery day thryse, for the space of iii. or.iiii. dayes.

I would adioyne here a table of waters distilled of plantes, which are described in the Dutche booke of distillations of Hierom of Brunsvick, & for the most part all that Gaulterus Ryffius hath borrowed of him: sauing that I studie to be short. And surely it is nothing necessary to resite al, whē

as liquors also may, and are wont to be distilled
 of all such plantes wherof there is any vse in phis-
 sicke. But to reckon by also y^e bertues and facul-
 ties of euery of thē as some doe, it is superfluous,
 when as none other for the mooste parte, but euen
 the very same also be attributed and ascribed to y^e
 waters whiche are vnto the plantes: so that these
 repetitions moue irkesomenesse to the reader, yea
 euen if it be but meanly learned, neuer a whit les
 then colewortes twyse sod. Yet because that some **x**
 waters chiefely and befoze other, are in vse with
 apothecaries, as those which Remaclus. F hath
 described. I will ad herether a rehearsall and table
 of them, in like order as he vseth and hath recited
 them him self.

Absinthium **wozm wood**. Apium. Artemisia. **Mug-**
wort, Agrimonia. Althea, **the holy hok**. Acetosa, **la**
kekengi. Auricula muris. **House eare**.

Basilicon. Buglossos. Balsamita, **that is mynte of**
Rome. Betonica. **Betonye**. Bursapastoris. **Shepe** **xx**
herdes pouche.

Chamomilum. **Cammomill**. Calendula. **Mart-**
goldes, Carduus benedictus, Centaurium, **Centory**.
 Chelidonium. Felandine. Chicorium. **Cikory**. Ca-
 pillus Veneris. **Maide hear**. Caprifolium, **that is**
Periclymenon. **Woodbinde**. Cucurbita. **Gourde**.
 Cuscuta.

Ebulus. **Malwozte**. Endiuia. Enula. Euphrasia,
Eiebright.

Foeniculum. **fennell**. Fumaria. **fumitory**. **xxx**

Gentiana. Genesta. Browme.

Hepatica

Hepatica, that is Lichen. Liuerwort. Hedera,
 Ivy. Hyssopus. Hippuris, that is hoisetatle.

Lactuca, Lettes. Lauendula. Lapathum. Sozel.
 Maiorana. Maioram. Melissa. Baulme. Marru-
 bium. Hooghound. Melilotus. Melilot. Millefoli-
 um. Milfoyl, oz Barowe. Menta. Mint. Malua.
 Malowes.

Nemiphar, both kindes with the flowers. Ni-
 gella.

x Origanum, Organy.

Pæonia, Pyonie. Papauer fatiuū, so wone Poppy.
 Parietaria. Pelitory. Pentaphyllon. Cinkfoyl. Pe-
 troselinum. Parsly. Pimpinella. Pimpernel. Pasti-
 naca Parsnip. Plantago. Plantaine, both kyndes.
 Portulaca Pursleine. Polygonos, that is Cētum-
 nodia. Pulegium. Penitoyall.

Roses white and red. Ruta. Rew, so wone oz set.
 Rosmarinus. Rosemary. Rubea tinctorū. Madder
 set oz lowen. Raphanus, Radish.

xx Salvia. Sage. Saxifragia. Satureia. Sauery. Sá-
 bucus. Elder, the barke, floures & leues. Scabiosa.
 Scolopendrium. Solanum, wherof seing there are
 many kindes. Remaclus wziteth þ̄ apothecaries
 draw water out of Halicacabus onely for the most
 part that is Alkekengi. Semperuiuum. Singrien.
 Serpillum. Salix, Willow. Senecio. Grounswell.

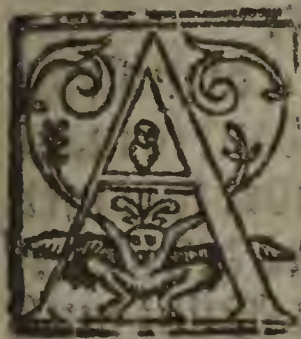
Thymus, Time. Berded Tapsus, that is, Ver-
 bastum. Tauacetum. Tormentilla.

xxx Viola. Violets. Valeriana. Valerian. Virga pa-
 storis, that is, Dipsacus, Casill, Verbena. Veruin,
 Vermicularis, þ̄ is the les syngrien, Vrtica, nettell.

Of wa-

Of waters destilled of Beastes

of their partes, or excrementes and
 fyrst of all of the whole beastes.



Water destilled of whelpes, will
 make that beare shall not growe a
 gayne. And, Furnerius. I geue
 litle credence to these curious & ex-
 quisite remedies, and although they
 be true, yet I doe not allowe them, x

Speciallye where other many, and easye to be got-
 ten are not lacking.

A young Stozke some bid strangle & destill it
 like Rose water, & therewith to annoynt the parts
 taken with palsey, or shronke together, and at cer-
 taine tymes to be washt a waye wth a decoction of
 sea Crabes without salt: they saye it helpeth mar-
 uelously, if a man continue it. Some bid put an
 ounce of camphora & a dram of Amber, in a young
 Stozkes bely & bowels taken out, but it must be xx
 one that neuer yet flew: then in destilling, to ga-
 ther severallye thzee waters, differing in colour.
 Of these they prayse the last best to make the face
 white and cleare.

They destill also a water of a Peye, wherof rede
 Brunswick & Ryffius, as also of them that folowe.
 Of a Capon, wherof wee will speake severallye
 within: for it is not made simply and singly on-
 ly, but also composed many wayes.

Of Frogges, Crabs, Snayles, Pilmiers or
 Emits. xxx

H. j.

Of the

Of the bloud of a Ducke, a he Goate, a Gray of a calfe, looke in Ryffius and Brunswick.

Of mans bloud, loke Brunswick, and within also, where we make mention of Quint essence.

Of the liuer and lightes of a Calfe.

The liquor of Milke destilled, the Chymistes & Destillers do vse: and some y^e goe about to make Borax or Crhyfocollam. It is a wonder that men saye, amongst the Tartarians, water destilled of Milke, doth make men dronke. The Milke must therfoze be somewhat thicker, & tarpe somewhat longe vpon the fyre. Which thing peraduenture chaunceth in Mares Milke. Albeit all water if it be oft destilled wil do y^e same: for it waxeth hot, is attenuated and is made more fine, & receaueth the force and nature of the fyre the more. Cardan. Some vse water destilled of wyne & Milke together against y^e feuer quartain: specially in England, as Brudus Lusitanus writeth: Some drinke it against y^e iaundies, as witnesseth Iohan. Gou-
 xx rotus. Also severallye of Goates Milke, water is destilled: Looke in Ryffius.

Water of an Ore hyde: see in the same author.

Of the whites of Egges, and of the yolke: In the same.

Of the spau of frogges founde in waters: Looke in Ryffius.

Of Cowes dunge, looke in the same.

Some say that water destilled of mans dung,
 xxx will heale fistulaes, also fretting sores, and such as are to bee cured, and cankers, & the disease cal-
 led

led Tinea or mattering of the head: that it wil also make skarres like vnto the other skin: and put away the spots or white webbcs of the eyes. If it be Dronke, it is good for them that haue the falling sicknes: it helpeth them that haue the gout, it driueth away the stone out of the reines & bladder, it is a preseruatiue agaynste the byting of a mad Dogge or other venemous beast. But y^e oyle of the same which destilleth after the water, with a greater fyre, is much better to fistulaes, & Cancers, & other euils aforesaid. Matthæolus of Sena, and other, you shall read certain maruelous things in Brunswick.

Whannes byrne destilled, the Chymistes do vse to resoluē certayne metals: Printers to make theyr printyng inke, but these destill it in Rose Stillatoyses.

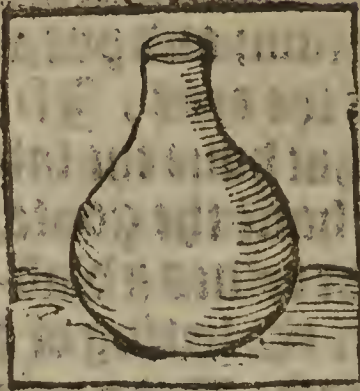
Of vessells and diuers instruments belonging to destillation. xx



When men name a stillatoyse vessel, they vnderstand the body of the still or the Cucurbita, which the Dutch mē in theyr language, because of the fashion of it, do cal clauam (ein kolben.) The body or grose vessel some cal the greater vessel or Cucurbita wherin they put that which is to be destilled. Syluius for thys vessel compared to y^e limbeck or head, is somewhat lyke vnto a body or a mans chest. The

H.ij.

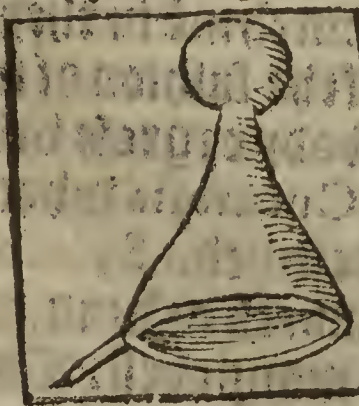
Arabians



Arabians name it, as Bulcasis
wytnesseth, Beten, Batan, that is,
a bellye. It appeareth also that
Atanor in y^e same Bulcasis, wher
he prescribeth the destillation of
vinegar signifieth a Cucurbita.
A furnace, Athanor or a fyred
instrument Geber describeth in
his booke of furnaces. The Cu-

x cucurbita some barbarously do call
bocciam a bore. Of the same fygure and fashyon
the greater vessells are meete to digest and putri-
fy: therupon whē they must be destilled, the mat-
ter digested is distributed into some les Cucurbit
or bores. The limbecke is taken, as I suppose,
both for the bodye and for the head, but more pro-
perlye for the head, as I sayd, in the vpper vessell,
that hath a certayne similitude of the head, in re-
specte of the neather, that is biggar and longer.

xx The same vessell late authozs cal a bell & a chap-
let (some name it a marke or boundes, in y^e which
by the meanes of the spyre the liquoz is gathered
by drops) other a cap: Dutch men (ein helm) a sa-
let or helmet. Tubus which cometh forth of y^e lim-



xxx

becke a lengthe turnyng do wn-
ward, is called a nose, a beake, &
simple as is a pype: because y^e
thorow y^e hollownes therof, the
droppes gather together in the
limbeck, which al come together
in the skirt, that is, in y^e neather
folde

solde about the lowest part of þ limbeck, running
 forth do drop downe into a vessel set vnderneath,
 which commonly is called a receauer & a vrinall.
 The nose & beake are termed of the lyke figure,
 because this part standeth out after the same ma-
 ner that beakes do out of the noses of foules, and
 noses of four footed beasts. The receauing vessel
 when as oyles are destilled oute of metallis, as of
 Vitrioloz Copozours, whereas there is neede of a
 great fyre, and continuall, must be very large: for
 els it is daunger least they breake, for the aboun-
 dance of vapours gathered together in the ves-
 sels. Men holde an opinion þ more pzealous oyles
 and waters are made in large heades, thē in smal
 and more strait.



A blinde limbeck is þ whiche
 hath no nose noz beake, noz lim-
 be oz hembe whiche serueth for
 preparation and rectification oz
 circulation, that is perfection. xx

Of the same kinde, there is an
 other fashyon w a limbus, which
 we vse whē we will drawe out the steame oute of
 any waters oz oyles in the sunne oz other place, as
 it shall be declared in oyle of vitriol.



Such heades as be put vpon
 bodyes, not standing by pyghte,
 but as though they were lying,
 they lacke the limbe folded skirt,
 and be lyke to common earthen xxx
 bottels.

Syluius,
 D. iij.

I haue



The same.

I have seene also two heades one vpon the other, that by the neather whiche was bozed through, parte of the matter myghte be carryed into the vpper, which was ioyned to the neather wth nailles, leass the neather his stopp with claye should be take away, whē as new matter is to be poured into the grole vessell or bodge.



XX

Sometimes the fashion of the head is lyke to a spyze ascending vpw^{ard} a lost, sometimes edged: sometime it w^{ar}eth broad in the highest parte of the head, that it may receave the moze of the vapours, and gather the moze water: but then for the mooste part it runneth agayne out of the top into the grole vessell. Syluius.

Sublimation is taken of many simple for distillation: other take it particularely to lift vp or cause to ascende vp into the limbecke by the force of fyre, the matter that is to be fixed in it: as many metally thinges are sublimated.

XXX

Some



Some ioyne glasse
oz earthen bottels to-
gether, which they
call horned pypes, the
one wherof is set and
cemented oz clayed in
the fyre contayning þ
thynges to bee destila-
led: the other is a pre-
ty way distaunt from x
the fire, receaving the
liquoz gathered toge-
ther in the neckes of
them both: Syllius.

These instruments
are called commonly
crooked: the frenchmen call them also horned.

This horned pipe is
a musical instrument,
whiche þ Germaines xx
commonly call a sacke
pype, Englishe men a
bag pipe. It is a croo-
ked vessell, apte to de-
stil such things as can
not be made to ascend
hys, oz go by far.

The receaving ves-
sel for þ most part is a
phial of glas w a long xxx
neck, in whose mouth
the nose of the lima-
becke



becke is put, and sometimes the bely therof is set in a pot or some other hollo we vessell that it maye stand the stedfaster in his place, or els for the comoditie of the thing, is set one way or other.

Vessels for circulation as they wherin the vapours ascend by course, & agayne turned into li- quor, descend & go downward as we shal declare within wher we shal make mencio of putrificatio. Of al these the most excellent vessel is that which is named Hermes vessel, because he was y inuen-
 x toz of it: and of y figure & fashon as I suppose, of a Pelecan. For like as paynters paint a Pelecan



xx

pecking his own brest with bys bill: euē so this vessell as though it were eared on both sides, hath pypes y beginning at the head, that is the vpper parte, descende in maner of a halfe circle, & are bowed agayne & fastened as it were into the beginning of the belly: which maner of vessell al-
 though it be hard to be gotten, &


deare, yet is it the best of all to circulation: but if it can not bee had, we shal take a Cucurbita with a blind limbeck without a folded skirt, or els a ves- sell of a hole glasse that is somewhat straiter in y midst, and out of the beginning of the bely it hath looking out a short pype, by the which liquor may be poured in and out. We shal put the figures of
 xxx both these within the Chapter of Quintessence: and certaine other of other maner of vessells and

furnaces

foznaces euery where in this worke.

The formes and fashions of vessels at diuers,
and almost withoute number, comonly vsed wyth
the chymistes and Destillers. Syluius. Who so De-
sireth the figures and names of diuers vessels,
let him loke in Brunsvvick, Ryffius, Andro, Loui-
cerus and other. A man maye cause to be made, of
what fashion he will in the glasse makers shops,
suche as be in Heluetianie vnto Scaphusia, and
not far from Basiland Solodeurn. But the best
are made of whyte glasse, as at Venice, such may
be made with vs of the pieces of spectacle glasses
& other scraps of whyte glas gathered together.

Of the vessell called aludeles, looke in Geber in
his boke of chiefe perfection. 1.4.44. chapter, and
again in his booke of foznaces. Albertus wyrteth
it a luttell, and expoundeth it a vessell appoynted
for sublimation: lyke wyse Bulcasis. The same
willeth arsnicke to bee sublimated in an earthen
dyshe glased, the fashion wherof he describeth in
the chapter of sublimation of abhichbar die. xx.
Aluthel (writtē with th) is a limbecke whiche the
Alchymistes vse in destillations Belluencis.

 Of the matter for vessels of destil-
lation, and first against leaden and
brassen vessels.

Waters distilled in Balneo Mariae, doo so
farre passe those that are made simply by
the fyre in leaden Limbeckes, as golde xxx
passeth yron. For they that be made in

Balneo Mariæ, with large chaplets, limbeckes or beades, & somewhat great and of glasse, Doe geue the natural saour and taste of the herbes & floures, wherout they be takē, withoute any noysome sinell of smoke or burning, which chaunceth not al in the common leaden stills. For the waters that are made in them, very fewe & seldome, speciallye whiles they be newe, are without notable lothfomnes of smoke and burntnes, which vnto sicke mē
 x that Drink it, it is not only greuous, but also hurt full: for the euill qualitie of the lead endamageth both the stomacke, and the breste, and all the extrailes, and lyke wyse the qualitie of brasse which the learned and excellent phisicians perceauyng, followed the auncient men and vsed onely decoctions. But waters destilled accoꝝdyngly as they ought to be, that is with the saour and tast of his plant, are not onely equal in strength with decoctions, but also passe them in thys that they moze
 xx Delite a man, being moze sweete in taste, and also clearet to the sight. It shal behoue both good phisicians & also Apothecaries, to lay a way leaden instrumentes, and prouyde them the foresayd Balneum Mariæ, and although it shal be a little moze chargeable vnto them and paynefull, yet so shall they satisfye and please both God and man. Matheolus.

Such thyngs as are destilled in lead, I iudge them altogether to be disallowed, because of y^e Ceu
 xxx ruse and other malicious qualities of the leade, when as water also that is conueyed by pypes of
 leade

leade, Galen condemneth because it breedeth diseases in the entrails. Syllius.

Moreover the vessel altereth muche, as wel in distillations as in thynges sodden. Wherefore a man must take great hede in these thinges, that the vessels be rather earthen or glasse, then of metal, and those that be of earth, they be of a very pure earth, and wel baked, such as be the earthen vessels of Paris, bellonaca, England and Spayne. But glasse vessels are the best, because they be more pure and thicker: but they be dearer & will breake sooner, except they be made hoat by little and litle, and cold likewise, and after the same sorte be also earthen vessels, for the which cause they daube both sortes of them by little and litle with clay of wisdom (as they cal it) and dry them, so far as the force of the fire shal touche, yea althoughe it be to be set first in ashes, sande or dross of metals. For those vessels that shal stand in water or in the vapour therof, nede no such defence. The cause why I condemne vessels of metals, leade, yron, brasse, tin, siluer and gold, is Galens reason in every one almost of these kynds of metals. For if he affirme that water onely conveyed in leaden pypes doth breed diseases of the bowels, howe muche more oughte we to feare waters distilled in a leaden limbecke or still? Besides that no small cerusse remaineth cleauynge to the inner syde of a leaden heade, as in distillynge of Vinegar is gathered, so by the force of the vehemente heate or brentnesse ascendyng vp with a vapour manye tymes

xxx

A.ii

also

also tarre, that is of sharpe and tart plantes, whiche infecteth the very waters, and for the moste part maketh them whyte like mylke, til that it be letled and suncke to the bottome. Vessels of other mettalles that breede eyther rust or canker, are so muche the more perilous, as ruste or canker is more hurtfull then cerusse. Vessels made of pure siluer or golde, as they bee leaste hurtfull, so are they more harde to be gotten because of the coste.

x Syluius.

The best vessels be of glasse: the next, earthen that be glased both wythin and wyth oute: then limbeckes of tinne, the bodyes (in destillyng of Roses) of leade. Thirdly, the Lymbeckes and the bodyes also of leade. For the strengthe of the fyze if it be moderate, it hurteth not the leade; but these bodyes of leade muste bee sette in sytted ashes, a handfull thicke, not in sande. Fourthly limbeckes of copper tinned within. Fifthly brassen. But copper and brasse haue two discommodities, but the brasse more then the other: the fyrste they make the waters for the moste parte somewhat red, and sauty wyth brentnesse: the other, there is euer a certayne venemous operation in them, more then in other metalles, therfore Christophorus de Honestis admonyseth to take hede and auoyde them: Brunsvick. Therfore seyng al the moste learned Philosophers, and experyence it selfe, Doe vtterly disallowe waters Destilled in
xxx vessels of leade, Brasse, and other vncleane met-
tals: some good man shoulde do well to moue the
matter

matter to the Magistrates, that it myght not bee lawfull for Apothecaries eyther to prepare any moze or sell such waters, partlye hurtfull, partlye vnprofitable. Bulcasis in dede, vseth leaden bodie in destilling of Dye Roses, which peradventure may be graunted for such waters as ought to be vsed only without the body. Some fynde no fault with vessells made of pure and best yron, because no euill qualitie (as they saye) can issue thereout into y^e matter or liquoz; and trowth it is, that cer-
x
tayne metallie thynges as requyre to be destilled with a greate and continuall fyre, seeme to haue nede of so stronge vessells. But of thys let other men iudge: I will leaue the matter to Chymistes and Destillers. Berchile, Bulcasis doth call a vessell in a furnace for Rosewater, which receaueth the boyling water deriued oute of an other standing by it, in the which vessell, the body of the still contayning the Roses, is set.

xx
Of Furnaces. &c.



Declared befoze and descrybed two maner of furnaces mete for destillation by ashes, and Balneum Mariæ, also out of Bulcasis.

Here wyll I trace oute and descrybe an other maner of founnace, the vse
xxx
whereof shall be diuers, but

I.iii.

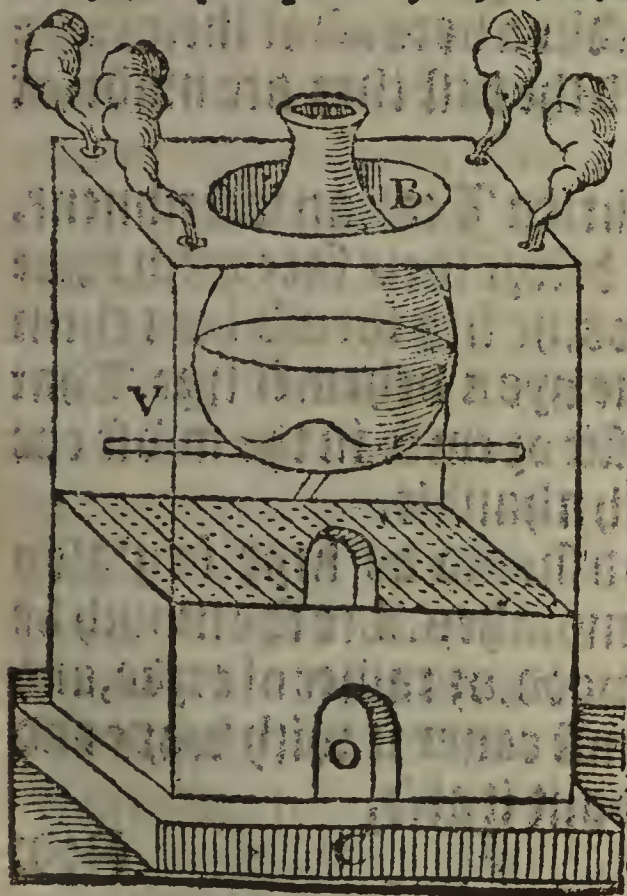
chiefly

chiefly when as any thing is to bee distilled by a
 great fyre, so that no meane be betwixt the fyre &
 the cucurbite or panne, wherein is contayned the
 matter that is to be distilled: after which manner
 oyles or certaine liquors that burne the skyn and
 fleshe are gotten out of metals, as aqua fortis. &c.
 The vse therof shal be also to sublimation: and if
 a man wil set a kettel in at the top vpon the yron
 cros, then fill it with ashes or water and put clay
 x about it, he shall begin what distillation he wil.
 But for aqua fortis or suche lyke, he shall set a cu-
 curbite or pan da woked with clay by and by, right
 vpon the cros. yea this fornaice may be made also
 vpon a strong boarde of wood, as I haue made my-
 selfe, that you may remoue it from one place to an-
 other at your pleasure. Therfore vpon a wooden
 table you shal build a four square fornaice, of such
 bignes, that it may be sufficient to set in a meane
 xx circubite. The walles you shall make of brycke,
 ioyned with morter very wel made, the hight shal
 not much passe two foote, the walles shall be a-
 bout a foote one from an other within. Whā you
 haue made the harth or bottom, you must make a
 doze, O. where as the ashes may bee taken oute,
 whiche fall from the coales from the grate buil-
 ded vpon it. If so be it that an other grate were
 made also for the ashes to fall thoro we (and that
 lowest space to be somewhat deper) a man shoulde
 not nede to take out the ashes so oft, and the fyre
 should be the moze vehement.

xxx

The letter. I. sheweth an other doze, straighte
 way

way aboue the grate, which I haue markte with certain priks set ouerthwart in order. That doze as the nether also, it is sufficiente if it be onely so big as a man may easely put in his hand at it. V. sheweth the yron cross, that is ii. barres of yron, y^e nether wherof must haue a bought downward in the midst to receiue the other in that is layd ouerthwart him. A. and E. declare the highest corners of the foynace, in which so many bzeathyng holes (oz bentes as they commonly call them) ought to^x be made, but if a man wil make a round furnace, then these bentes shalbe made som where beneth, namely about the crosse, oz by & by vnder the ket-
 tel, if ther be any put in, which I haue noted with B. the bozd vpo which the hole furnace is builded



is noted w. C. as ap-
 peareth in the fygure
 here pze sent. An other
 kynde of furnace, for
 oyle of bitriol oz coz^{xx}
 pozos, shal I describe
 with in. The furnace
 for Balneum Mariae, I
 haue already described
 afore, whereas we en-
 treat of Balneum Ma-
 riae generallye oute of
 Syluius. Also in y^e ma-
 kyng of Rose water
 out of Bulcasis. Of dy^{xxx}
 uers foynaces for ly-
 quozs

quozs and destillations, there is a booke of one called Geber. Concerning the making of a forname, looke in his booke intituled Summæ perfectionis. that is, of chiefe perfection. 1. 4. 43. Of commune Rose stilles in earthe pottars fornaces, although some make them also of bras, we shal speak with in, by and by after the destillation by ashes.

Of slow Harry, or the forname of slouth, that is a pipe wherwith the Balneo Mariæ is made hoat, we haue witten aboue, where as we haue entreated generally of the Balneo Mariæ,

The differences of coales shall we knowe in Theophrastus, but better of our own smithes, specially goldsmithes, and of the very experience it self. Such coales as are digged out of the ground are condemned & forbidden because of their foule smel. They are counted the best that are made of bieche or fir tree.

xx Dioptra or a little skrien I cal an instrument, which some men hold befoze their face with their hand, lest the nynges of the fire should hurt them when it is nede to come nye a behemēt fyze. That is a thin bozde with a slit or carfe in the midst cut out ouerthwarth, with a handle.

Lyquozs destilled should be kept in glasen phialles with narrow mouthes. Let the mouth be shit with a stopple of wood, or rather of cozke, and besides that, a man must couer it with ware and bynde a parchment about it also,

How

xxx

**How to close vessels and to
defende them, both with clay
and other wyse.**

Laying of a thing, men do commonly say
foz that which is to daube wyth claye, to
plaster, to pariet. To the intent we may
the better keepe the smell and qualtyes
of suche thynges as are distilled, wee muste
close diligentllye and ioyne together wyth claye,
the heade with the bodye, and the typ of the nose ^x
wyth the receiuer: they call it commonly claying.
Some vse pure clay littered with ox heare: some
also temper it with lyme, except I be deceiued.
Some mixt lyme and whytes of egges together,
when they haue need of haste: for then the morter
wilbe hard and dry by & by: some other wise make
clay of wisdom as they terme it. The receiuer
with the nose nedeth not so strong a kynd of clay.
It shalbe sufficient to ioyne them wyth a certain ^{xx}
quantity of wax and halfe so muche rosen. And
foz this purpose the commune vnpurified rosen of
fyr trees will serue, but you muste clarispe it your
selfe on this wyse: as sone as it is melted with the
fyer, by and by let it be sight and powred through
a bundell of strawe. Of the preparation of ware
by strawe, to clay withal. Reade Vlstadius chap. x
If the head be not meete inough for the body but
somewhat to big, you shall put paper round about
betwene it and the clay. Without also whereas a ^{xxx}
bout any ioyntes there must clay be layd, lay first
k.i. moyst

moyst paper about it, or els a linnen cloth, and after clay it.

The mortar to ioyne the cucurbita with the limbecke withall. &c. ought to be made with clay and heare, & to be dry before y^e fyre be put vnder, Bulcasis entreating of oyle of tylestones. The mortar shalbe the stronger if it be tempred not onely with heare or wolle, but also with goates bloude, & the more also to be made with that is drosse of yron, beaten as is found about smithes in fields. Morter for furnaces after what sort it should be drest, see within where we teach to destill by ashes.

Of Hermes seal, that is, of ioyning together the mouthes of glasse vessels with a paire of hot burning tonges softly thrusting them together, and how after they oughte to be opened agayn, reade Vlstadius. cap. 20.

Let the cucurbita also be fenced round about with clay, specially those that must abide the fire directly put vnder them, and nothing betwixt, and that twice or thise, and that the first crust be dried before the next be laide on, as when aqua fortis, and oyle of Vitriol are destilled. For the destillation in ashes, they nedes no such mortering nor claying: albeit if a man wil prouide for the worst considering the frailnes of the vessels, specially where manye vessels are sette together in one furnace, it shal be sufficient once or twice to pariet the. Those cucurbitas which they vse in balneo Mariae, specially when many are set together, some men vse to put vpon them wollen cloth made mete for them

lyke as it were hose or cases.

They say glazen vessells wil abide the fyre better and longer, if they be waxed, that is, if they be warmed & don ouer twise or thrise w moltē war.

Of the preparation for destillation.

FOr as much as in destillatiō we seeke
 y separation of y elementes eyther for
 one or mo of thē, or els to the entent y
 they once put cleane a waye, we maye
 get y quintessens: separatiō truely can
 not be done without heate. For heat vniteth & ga-
 thereth together such things as be of one kinde &
 nature, & they y doe differ & disagree it separateth
 to thintent this might duely be broughte to passe,
 both the Chymistes & Philitions haue inuented
 diuers meanes and wayes. They terme this pre-
 paration diuersly, and geue it sundrye names, di-
 gestion, leaueing, putrifaction or cotening. Di-
 gestion they cal it respecting, the concoction that
 is done in the mawe, by the natural heate therof,
 which bringeth to pas yal such things as are put
 into it, are turned into one humoz: for it is wel e-
 nough known y they which speake not very aptly
 nor latinly take these woordes to digest and to con-
 coct indifferently both in one sence. If so be it a dry
 matter ioyned w a liquoz be so prepared, we shal
 name it with a moze apte word, maceration, y is
 steeping or weking, or els infusiō, a waiting & moi-
 stening. But leaueing is properly spoken wher-
 k.ij. as a

x

xx

xxx

as a certaine inward vertue, but increased or sty-
 red by by an out ward heat, commeth vnto an hu-
 moꝝ or moisture, so that a certain comūne and ge-
 nerall quality be mixed and spꝛed thꝛoughout the
 whole body, with a hoat spirit, & one that moueth
 and bꝛeadeth bubbles, as it is in y^e mixture of true
 leauen in dede knodē with meale: also in vinegar
 powꝛed vpon the earth. And this affect is the be-
 ginning of rottennes in suche thinges as haue su-
 x perfluous humoꝝ. That which is called putrifac-
 tiō or rottēnes should differ nothing frō this, sa-
 uing that it is done by settinge the vessell contay-
 ninge the thinges to be destilled, in some corrup-
 tinge and rotteninge matter: and that for none o-
 ther cause, then that one and the selfe same heate
 continuallye for a certayne dayes and equallye,
 should be conserued with little labour and cost.
 The sauour or other quality of y^e putrifieng mat-
 ter in my minde, it is not possible it should infecte
 xx the mixture that is put in a glasen cucurbita with
 the mouth very diligently stopte, althoughe some
 thinke yes. For if the vessell be diligently stopte, it
 is not possible there should chaunce any defaulte.
 Notwithstanding it happeneth somtimes not be-
 cause of the dong or other outward cause, but bi-
 cause the matter in the vessell hath abundaunce of
 corrupt excrementall moysture, whiche with any
 outward heate doth easely rot. The glasen vessell
 it selfe howe longe time so euer it shall tarrye
 xxx in the donge, it wil bee not bynge defyled, neither
 darkened, specially if it be of good glas, as y^e Ve-

nice glasse is: for the common greene glasse will gather a certain duskinnes and as it were a skin.

Destillation that is done by rottennes, or with horse dong both alone and with lime be sprinkled and oft chaunged, or with barks watred or other rotting thinges, how so euer it is profitable to the Chymistes and destillers many wayes, a phisition notwithstanding ought not to receiue it, for a cause in rotten wood and euil smelling, thoro the rottennes or some other cause: specially if the thinges distilled be to be ministred within the body: for to be vsed without the bodye, it skilleth the lesse. Siluius.

Of this kind of destillation in horse dong reade befoze in the latter ende of those thinges whyche we wrot of Balneum Mariæ generally. At this present we should entreat rather of rotting, then of destillation. But because of rotting also in horse donge semeth to be disallowed, if destillation in it be reprobued, it is not altogether from our purpose and others that I haue declared my mynd of this matter in this place.

Purification or rotting in horse dong wth lime is otherwise done on this wyse, that the dong euery day or euery other day, or by longer distaunce, be sprinkled wth warm water: otherwise, without sprinkling, when as the dung of it self semeth to be hot inough. A pit or hole being digd in some corner of the house, they lai one course of horse dong about a fote thick, that is thre handbred: then an other cours of lime onely one hande thicke and so

℞.iii.

forth

forth by course. There is made of thze burden for the most part of donge, as muche as a porter is able to cary.

Some put the thynges that are to be destylled (speciallye suche as be stiepte in wyne) into a tin bottel, & that they do set in vnflaky lyme closed, which they quenche at certaine times nowe a litle and then a litle, with rayne water. Some mixe Oten strawe wyth the horse donge, and
 x sprinkling it with hoat water, set in their vessell, and then couer it cleane wyth towne harde, wyth clothes oz sackcloth in some parte of the house where colde can not come at it. Other in grape kernels in haruest. Other in the broken pieces of Oliues, that is, in the relickes of Oliues after they be prest, the best waye of all other, as Cardanus teacheth. If a manne couet but a lyght heat, it shall be sufficiente to putte it simplye in chopte strawe. Certaine of the Germaynes that lyue in stouffes, that is hot houses, the winter time make
 xx in them lowe furnaces. A. and in the vpper parte they set two oz thzee glafen pottes. C. vppon litle yron barres and par, iet and rubbe them ouer diligently with clay. In these filled full of fine sand oz ashes, bothe thynges maye be destilled whyche I woulde shoulde be tryed, and also certayne liquors maye be rectified oz prepared. &c. and by this meanes a man shall saue both labour and coste.
 xxx Some to digest the matter which they wil destill in the sunne, prouyde a hollowe lokyng glasse. D. for the same purpose, whyche returne agayn the
 beames



beams. B. which they
receaued : and direct
them into the vessell
C. wherein the mat-
ter is conteyned : for
thys purpose (as I
am informed) the fy-
gure of a halowe pa-
rabolæ shuld be more
apte and meete: a pa-
rabolæ is a deuisiõ of
a Geometricall fy-
gure , called conus.
Read Archimedes in
hys boke of burning

glasses.



The same also may
be don very wel with
balles of Chrystall. A.
hangd betwene þ ves-
sell of circulation and
the sun. B. so þ the bea-
mes of the sunne may
come vnto þ vessel. C.
by the balles. The on-
ly end of all these pre-
parations is, that the
liquor may be drawn
out more easely, more
aboundantly, and more
effectuously.

XX

XX

XXX

The

The time of this Digestiō Doth vary according to the matter, whiche the more massy it is, the longer time doth it require: new herbes nede the lesse tyme, when they are stiept or weekt in wine or other liquoz: for they bee the tenderer, and if they should be let stand longe, they woulde haue a certayne hoarinesse: the same dried must stand a little longer, then the seedes, laste of all the rootes: so that almost double time is necessarie for them
 x that follow to y which goeth afoze thē: as to new herbes. iiii. dayes: to dry, seuen, to seedes and most part of spices twelue or fourtene, to rootes: eyghte and twenty, or lesse if they be newe. There be certayn Philitions that bid let metals stande fortye dayes, the chymists and Destillers of liquozs yet longer. This is also to be considered, whether the things broosed are straight wayes put in: for they nede much shorter time peradventure by the halfe, then those that be put in hole. In goulding waters (as they call them) spices sometimes hole
 xx are wont to be stiepte a fewe dayes in wine, then taken out and brosed, to be poured in agayn and to stand yet a fewe dayes.

The putrifaction of herbes to bee distilled in horse Donge is wonte to bee done almoste by the space of xiiii. dayes, but in Balneo Mariae, two or three naturall dayes. Brunswick

Suche things require chieflye putrifaction, whole substance is somewhat dry, gros, thick: raw
 xxx haue les need which are contrary wise, and are digested and prepared by nature of the sun.

Putri-

Putrification is soner done in cloudy weather then in sayre. Vlstadius.

To the most parte of thinges that are prepared in hoys dong, some salt is cast, as vnto beastes bloud, to flesh, to fishe. Guainerius.

To digest, take a blynd lymbeck: if the matter be pure, as pure liquor, then take a vessell for circulation, of which sort the Delectan is the best: although it can scarcely be made, and not wythout great cost, &c. x

But in digestion or putrification, the whole vessel would be hid with hoys dong or wyth the refuse of grapes, &c. To circulation the halfe of the vessel, or at the least the thirde part, must loke out into the free and cold aire (as also to destillation) Vlstadius chap. viii. wher as he teacheth at large of putrification in hoys dong.

☞ Of the rectification of liquors destilled. xx.

Waters destilled in Balneo Mariae, oughte to be set in the sunne and to bee rectified, namely in a glazen vessell, (the mouthe wherof let it be bounde about and stoppe with leather) ful of the destilled water, so that the thirde part muste be leste empty: then set it in hoat sand by the space of forty daies, that al the fleame may be consumed, the thirde part of the vessell must be hid in the saude. xxx

℞. i. tue

tue, poured first into wyne or burnyng water, lest
 they should hurt a man by the meanes of theyr va-
 uer muche heat, let them stande for the space of a
 monthe or more yf the water be hotter, in moyst
 sand, in a cold place. Lyke wyse the third part of
 the vessel hid in the sand: or two partes of the ves-
 sel (two third partes) let them be digd in the earth
 in some wyne celler. Brunswick. Euery water yf it
 be destylled agayne, specially vpon the dregs and
 x grounds well pund and broken, it may so be recti-
 fyed: and the more, the oftter it is destilled agayn:
 but for the most part of waters: it is sufficiente to
 repete the destillation of them thryse or .4. tymes.
 But you must take heede that at euerye tyme the
 fleame be diligently remoued and separated, whi-
 che a man shall do yf he receyue by it selfe the fyrst
 lyquor, or yf burnyng water be destylled, the last
 lyquor, which is watry. &c. The fleame once sepe-
 rated, last of all rectification by circulation, wherof
 xx is spoken now last or all, and more shall be spoken
 in the title of quintessens must be added.

But yf the bzentnes y is in these may breathout,
 it shall be best to kepe open a while the phals wher
 in the lyquors stand: notwithstanding you must
 take hede that the grate of the smell in the meane
 season & wyth it much of the strength and vertue
 therof, do fume out. Syluius. Destylled lyquors of
 dyuers sortes yf a man myxt them together some
 tymes they become troubled and yudled lyke thin
 xxx mylke or whay, and for the most parte an olde ly-
 quor mixt wyth a new, troubleth it. But you shall
 make

make them cleare and pure a gayne, yf into three poundes, you cast six oz eight Drops of white vine gar very sharp: for they wyl driue down the pudzly matter to the bottom. Brunswick.

Destillation by a Filter or a list of Wollen cloth.



Destillation by a filter, is more in v're w^x the Chymistes and Destillers then wyth phisitions, inuented to try out the lygh^xter, purer and more subtil part from the grosser and the Dregges. Therfoze the iuyces of herbes may thus be destyiled, put in some vessell, wherein a piece of wollen clothe must be put, the broder end wherof onely must be in the vessell: the narrower part and that that is sharpe at the ende: ether w^x one poynt, oz deuided into, ii, oz, iii. muste hāg without the vessell, the vessell must lean a litle towarde that syde that the list hangeth on. Aman^{xx}, maye put in also aboute the bymme some lystes of clothe, euerye one of almoste a foote longe, by the whych the lyquoz shal be Deryued and conuey^xed into a vessell set vnderneath. If you wyl Destill the same iuyce oz lyquoz agayne, oz the thirde tyme, in the same manner: sette the vesselles vppon a payze of stayzes. The fy^xste wherem the lyquoz is hyghest, the seconde lower and so forthe, wyth lystes of clothe putte in euerye vessell and hangynge oute into the neather, ^{xxx}

the laste beffel onely and lowest shall haue no li-
stes, which muste onely receiue, not yelde forth.
The Destillation by a filter is Done also in two
croked bessels of glasse well clayed, the one wher-
of must stand higher then thother, when you wil
Draw precious and swete smelling lyquors from
the matter (digested firste in Balneo Mariæ,) as
Vlstadius maketh mention. Chap. 56

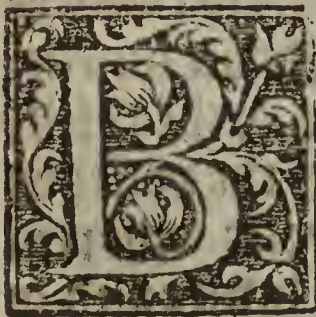
To the sirrup which is made of the sower iuyce
x of the citron, that iuyce muste a man destill by a
clothe, liste, or filter, or elles it wyll gather into a
croud when it wareth colde, and likewise y iuyce
of Lemons and Oranges.

By a lyfte some destill also the decoctions of
herbes sod wyth a softe fyre, whyche afterwarde
by lyttle and lyttle they seeth til it be as thicke as
hony, as of y rootes of black Elleborus or beares
foote. Other thynke it sufficient onely to seethe it
or strayne it.

xx

Of burning yvater or single

Aqua vitæ, and of the strength ther-
of, and manifold vse.



Burning water or Aqua vitæ is
drawne oute of wyne, but wyth vs
out of the wyne lies onely, specially
of them that sel it, and by this onely
almost get their liuyng. And pera-
nenture it is neuer a whit y worse

xxx that it is drawne oute of lees: for Lullus teacheth
that it may be wel destilled of corrupt wine: yea if
it be

if be distilled often, it shal be made the more effectuall (that is to say) hotter and drier: for dregs also or lees brente, are very hot, and geue the hottest oyle, which they cal oyle de Tartaro, but that burning water that is distilled out of wyne, me thinke it shal be the sweeter, and more pleasant both in smell and taste, and without all brente taste: besides that more apt also for quintessens. Burning water is called also water of Iapa, of which a oyle mingled together Sope is made, for it breneth y^e body. This water is made as lie, half or thre partes ashes, and one lyme: and that is the strongest water y^e wil make, an egge cast therein, to swim highest without or aboue the water. Therfore y^e first being so made, is stronger then the second, to the vse of searing or burnyng of woundes. Monachus in Mesuam.

Burning water oft distilled, is brought into such sharpnes y^e it can not be drunk. Cardan. But this is commonly known: they that sel it commonly are wont to distill it onely twice: but to y^e vse of glasters for the burning in of their colozs in theyz glasses, foure times, except I be deceiued. We declared afoze, how whē it is once or twice distilled in serpentins, or wythen, or crooked vessels, or in other accustomed vessels (with pipes of brasse as big as a mans arme) may after ward be perfected in ashes, vntill all the steame be put away: by the which meanes it is made not onely hoater & more subtil and fined, but also more pleasaunte both to the taste and smell. Neither do all men vse one

A.iti

forme

forme or fashion of the bodies and heades whiche they call limbeckes, to Destill all iuyces: for some draw the water out of wyne, put in a great brasē vessel, standing vpon the fire, the necke or mouth wherof is great and broad, vpon a thye fote, and vpon this necke standeth the head of brasē also wth a top lyke a spire steple, & a thing like a paille or bucket. D. compassing it, ful of cold water, that the large vapour may be thickened the sooner by
 x the head made cold, and least the water of y wyne should so resemble the fire, some vse in the steade of a necke or heade to receyue the vapoure with a pype of whyte plate or other mettall, verye long, wrythen into manye boughtes and tournynge, lyke vnto the maner of serpents, (wherupon they name them cōmonly serpentins) the greatest part therof standing in water. Some haue also yet another fashion, Syluius. We did see diuers fashy-
 xx ons of vessels set out in figures to Destill burning water or aqua vitæ in Gualter Ryffius & Andro Louicrus. Bulcasis saith, wyne may be Destilled after the same maner, as vineger, the destillation wherof he describes. Read within, straight after the title of destillation in ashes.

Some make a longe rounde pype. A. goynge vpryghte from the couer of the Caudron contaynyng the wyne or lees, whych pype is larger beneath after the fashion of a fygure in Geometrye called conus, whych they bowe at the top almoste
 xxx wyth a straight corner, and by a bucket ful of water set somewhat hie, they directe it, but a syngle,
 not



not a crooked nor w^ori
thē course: and so thei
say, shall a man haue
more plenty of water
Suche lyke lytle in-
strumēt^s certayn ap-
othecaries do make
and call them blad-
dars, for thys pur-
pose, that if they nede
anye certayne lyquor
to the Destillation of a
nye herbe, they maye
make it by and by .
yea they poure water

vpōn it that it be the more plenteous, which I cā
not commend.

Aqua vitæ is thought then to be stylled inough,
that is, after it be stylled foure tymes at the least,
and purged from all hys fleame, whan as yf a
manne sette it a fyze, it wyll consume euerye whit
w^oth the flame, that no token of moy^st^ure be left
in the bottome of the vessell : or elles, yf a lyn-
nen clothe dypte therein, and sette a fyze, it
burne not the clothe, whyche is a greater to-
ken of perfectyon, as that also, yf a droppe of
Oyle bee lette fall into it, it goeth to the bot-
tome . For Oyle is airy, wherefoze a fyze sub-
stance, whereunto Aqua vitæ soo ofte destyl-
led shouide attayne, oughte too bee lyghter
then it . But helydes the heate, of so destilled
xxx
it

it should also become thin and pure, moze & moze,
 and when every fire, the thicker and grosser it is,
 the moze it burneth: contrariwise, the thinner the
 lesse: that which is most thin should burn leaste of
 all. By the same cause it commeth to passe, that a
 drop of Aqua vitæ, poured in the palme of a mans
 hand, the better it is, the soner it vanissheth away
 and is consumed. I heare that this is a laudable
 note of this water, if succinum amber being set on
 x fire and put to it into a sponne do burn. Whā wine
 (saith Vlstadius. 10. chapter.) is destylled twyse or
 thrise you shall cut a fyne sponge into pieces, so
 great, that on every side they may touch the cucur
 bita or bodye within the vpper part (that is in the
 inner circuit) & spōge must be tied in thre or foure
 stringes hanging without, when you shall set on
 the limbeck, so that the sponge can not fal into the
 bottom of the still: let the sponge be dipt in oyle or
 xx liue, and crushed out a little again, least perauen-
 ture the oyle should fal into the pot or body of the
 still, and be mixt with the matter: then setting the
 limbeck vpon it, shut it close with wax as is afore
 said, or with purified rosen. By this sponge the spi
 rites shall be best destilled, and the steam shall not
 passe through, because of the oyle: & by this means
 shall a man do moze with once destilling, then o-
 therwise with thrise. Notwithstanding the lim-
 becke must be made without the gutter and circle
 wythin like to blynde limbecke, but it muste not
 xxx lacke a nose. Thus saith he. That which remay-
 neth of the lees and Dregs destilled in the bottom,
 the

the mē of our time cal it dead water: for it is vn-
 uery and stinking. Such, that is, y^e stinking wa-
 ter, whether it bee yelden of lees onely, or also of
 wyne, I haue not tryed.

For y^e destillation of Aqua vitæ or burning wa-
 ter, a man muste chuse the beste wyne, blacke, red,
 or whyte. Black & olde, yeldes moze plentye & al-
 so better water, then any other. The fire at y^e first
 muste be lyght & soft, & after moze behement: but
 you must take heede in any wyse y^e the wyne seeth ^x
 not. The water that is gotten thereout, is surna-
 med burning, or the soule and life of the wine, and
 when it is destilled twise or thrise, then they call it
 flaming water: Albertus as some alledge.

Of fyue partes of lees, whē it is twise destilled
 I heare, one remaineth or somwhat les. When y^e
 steame is once cleane cōsumed, nothing is lost af-
 ter in the destilling, but y^e whole is yelden againe.
 Of.iiii. measures of wyne, for the mooste parte one
 measure of burning water is gathered in the first ^{xx}
 destillation or there about accordyng to the good-
 nes of the wyne. Thē in the nexte destillation for
 one measure, there cōmeth the halfe. In the thyrde,
 one part of fyue is cōsumed. In y^e fourth, as much
 is yelden as you put in, for the most part if the de-
 stillation be done accordyngly. Notwithstanding
 if you continue destilling, the water shall be the
 moze perfect, in so mach that at the ninth or tenth
 destillation, it shal come out most perfect. But for
 as much as to the repeting of destilling so ofte, a ^{xxx}
 man must bestow both moze tyme and moze cost,

M. j.

for

for the most part we are content with the third or the fourth distillation, and call it perfecte. And surely it resteth much in the instrument, that the water should be perfected soner or slower. For the vapour is moze distilled and perfected in the first distillation in a serpentine (that is in a crooked & bowed pipe) then thise distilled by a straight pipe. Note further y there diuerse waters may be gathered in the first distillation, whereof the fyrst is perfect, that is, that which burneth and is consumed with the fire, and a linnen cloth dipt therein and set on fyre is not burnt. (You shal proue therfoze nowe and then, and when the water ceaseth burning, looke what remayneth in the still, you may cast it away as vnprofitable. The second is a meane betwene good and bad.) The thyrde is good for nothing, saue that it cleareth the eyes and the face, if thise a daye they be washt therein, moynng, noone, and euening, but thys vertue of the thyrde water, peraduenture is true, if y distillation be made with wyne: but if it be with leas, as they be wonte with vs, it is not true. Hozeouer the still must not be filled aboue. ii. partes, but that the thyrde part may remayne emptye, and that the vapours may haue their scoupe and romthe. Hitherto, Lullus.

¶ Of the strengthes and vertues
of Aqua vitæ, in the booke of Arnold,
De Villa noua, which is witten
of Aqua vitæ,

Arnold



Arnold in his booke of Aqua vitæ Describeth many qualities therof, both of it alone, & also mixt with other medicines after the destillation, obseruing the order of the .xii. signes, from the head to the feete, for as he saith, a man must minister much more effectuall remedies to the head, if a mā haue neede, at such time as the moone is in ♃ ram: and likewise in the other, which thyng how true I iudge it, I wil not say at this time: notwithstanding this will I say, the better learned any man is in our tyme, the lesse credit haue they geuen to suche perswasions, as the Arabians haue broughte into phisicke. Aqua vitæ simple & alone (sayth Arnold out of one Theoricus I cā not tel whom) breaketh an impostume or recourse of matter both within y body, if it be dronke, & without, as boitche, if it be annoyned therewith. It helpeth red & duskiſhe eyes. It stauncheth the running & watering of the eyes. It is good for them y haue the falling sicknes if they drinke it. It cureth the palsye if they be annoyned therewith. It sharpneth y wit, it restozeth memory. It maketh mē mery & preserueth youth. It putteth away fracions, ring wormes & all spots of the face. If it gargild it remedieth y disease in y throte called synanchen y squince, & the iuila salne Downe with humors, also y salt steame, the rose drop and the touth ache. It is maruelous profitable for franticke mē and such as be melancholy. It expelleth poyson. The smell therof burnt, killeth flies & colde creppng beastes. It doth seeth flesh & kepeth

M. ij.

fythes

fishes frō roating. It restozeth wyne that is tur-
 ned or putrified. It draweth forth the vertues of
 herbes & rootes, if they be layd in it, .iiii. Dayes (or
 therwyle .iiii. houres) except onely the Violet. It
 ought to be set by in a glazen or siluer vessell and
 to be well stopt. There is more of it & better made
 of old wyne pure and red. This be. He that desy-
 reth more concernyng the vertues of Aqua vitæ,
 let hym read þ which we wyte aboue of the ver-
 tues of certain liquors, which our mē cal golden,
 and waters of vertues. For they ascribe all those
 powers for the most part as wel to Aqua vitæ, as
 to the other, specially to simple Aqua vitæ, & much
 more to compound or Aqua composita, but chiefly
 to the quintessens therof. Read moreouer Lullus
 in the boke of waters. I haue sene also a certaine
 broken woꝝke ascribed to Albertus, of the vertues
 of Aqua vitæ. But practitioners, ignozant of thin-
 ges and tymes, or els of a purpose to deceaue mē,
 as many as they could, haue most impudently fa-
 thered many things vpon Galen, Hippocrates and
 Aristotle of the vertues of Aqua vitæ, or burnyng
 water, as wyitten by them. All kind of cold passi-
 ons or greues, that be curable, it helpeth in shor-
 tspace, speciallye Diseases of þ brayne, sinewes and
 ioyntes. Also woꝝmes in the belly, byles and all
 scabbines, if it be washt oft therwith it healeth it.
 It helpeth þ splene, it killeth al woꝝmes. It men-
 deth a stinking bzeth. It taketh away the disease
 of þ loynes. The hurt members if they be annoy-
 ned therwith, it will restoze them to theyꝝ former
 health

health. It preserveth fysh and flesh from corrup-
ting, but befoze they be eaten, they must be washt
wytth common water. Camphora put into it, will
dissolue. If comon water be poured into it, it go-
eth to the bottome: and lyke wyse oyle. This wyt-
teth Albertus as some alledge.

The tast of it exceedeth all other tastes, and the
smell all other smelles. Lullus, It comforteth the
naturall heat moze then any other remedye: it is
most holesome for the stomake, the hart and the li-
uer: it noyseth bloud, it agreeth maruelouflye &
most with mans nature, it openeth & purgeth the
mouthes and entrances of the members, baines,
and powers of the body every one, it auoydeth all
obstructions and comforteth them. Be it chaun-
geth the affections of the mynde, it taketh awaye
sadnes & pensiuenes, it maketh men merce, wit-
tye and encreaseth audacitie. Lullus. Anoynt the
head therewith and it helpeth it of the head ache: it
killeth the woymes Drunken fasting: it putteth a-
waye so wning: it healeth the biles in y^e priuie mem-
bers, if they be washt therewith: it easeth them that
be diseased in the stomacke, it stauncheth all run-
ninges: it preserueth bodyes from corrupting by
woymes: It auoydeth and kepeth a man fro gray
heares. It is not permitted to women with child.
It redresseth the fleame and reume of y^e head. It
encreaseth the abilitye of accompanyng with wo-
me. It is good against thicke hearing, poured in-
to the eares. Mixt with wine & Dronke, it healeth
the falling sicknes. If a man holde it longe, it ta-

M.iii.

beth

keth away diuerse kind of touth ache. It putteth
 away the blemishes & white spots in the eyes, if
 it be poured into them: and annoydeth the running
 and watering of the same, if a man do but holde it
 in hys mouth. It letteth the leprosy a space & hy-
 deth it. It helpeth rotten and mattering byles, if
 linnen cloutes be dipt therin and layd vpon them.
 With a little decoction of parslie, it driueth away
 the stones in y^e bladder. It maketh womē apt to
 x conceaue, but annoyeth them that bee greate with
 childe. It cureth diuerse greues, it is profitable to
 be layd vpon brokē bones hot, with towē or with
 some plaster. It slacketh y^e crampe in the legs, if a
 mā annoynt them therewith. He hath no name ex-
 press that sheweth these qualities. But the moste
 of them seme to be taken out of Lullus.

I knew an olde woman, that was rolde & Ca-
 thedrica, to bee restozed by a handkerchiefe made
 warme with Aqua vitæ set a fyze within it.

Some alledge the testimonye of Constantine,
 xx of the vertues of burning water.

Aqua vitæ besides other things is commodious
 and profitable for the strangurye and other disea-
 ses of the bladder, for the tertian ague and quar-
 tain also which are ioynd with colde humors: a-
 gainst the disease called the wulle: agaynst wo-
 mes: agaynst the sense or paynefull felyng of a
 mans bodye lyke vnto byles. It furthereth and
 prouoketh womens floures. It breaketh & put-
 teth away the stone in the reines, and expelleth a
 xxx dead childe without any great payne. The issues
 of the

of the belly & fluxes, it helpeth, what so euer they be. They say, that Aqua vitæ is perfect whē often measures is made one, (whiche I suppose will come to passe in the thyrde or fourth Destillation.) Anoynt y^e head therewith, & it healeth wormes, the scruines & scabbes, puscals & skailes. It putteth away the spots in the face & other where. B^y Dken eggcs or eggcs y^e lacke a shell, put them in Aqua vitæ & it will seeth them. It helpeth the numnesse of a mans senses called Apoplexia, swellings, x fleames, tenesmum or Delyze to the stoole & wearynes. It amendeth the moyphe w being dronken or annoynted thereupon. It maketh the skynne soft and pure. To conclude, it is good agaynst the byting of a mad dog. It wil heale any wound excellently, if it be washt therewith, and so that no euill effecte shall come thereafter by the meanes of the same wounde.

I perceauing Aqua vitæ to be hoate and to dry, x^{xx} dyd sometyme mixt with it honye, whereby it was both sweeter to drinke and gentler profitable for the colde stomacke, speciallye in winter. Some mixe it with water made with honye or rather with meede, called Apomeli, which with vs commonly they make of hony combes. &c. Some wet sygges therein and sette them on fyre, then eate thē hoat. A mā may also mixe any syrup therewith, one or other, accordyng as the disease shall requyre. To preserue wyne that it be not troubled nor puttrified, put to it the tenth parte x^{xx} of Aqua vitæ: in dede sulphur is farre better for the

the same purpose, but it be wozayeth the crafte and the smell thereof. The same will alum do, but being both hurtfull, they are very noysome to the health. Cardane.

If wyne by the meanes of the sauour of y^e vessels oz taste of the grapes be cozrupt and soured, poure Aqua vitæ into it, and it wil restore it. The same purgeth hangyng wyne y^e is new: also wyne that is putrified and soured also: for it conuertes
x vinegar. To conclude, it bryngeth a good smel & tast also to any wine be it neuer so euil oz cozrupt, & good wine also it makes it better, Albertus as some alledge. When the wine is to be drawē into an emptie vessel, must vse to put in a ball of brymstone set a fyze: other vse Aqua vitæ, dipping to w therein.

Wyne that is made to haue any taste oz smell, out of hand in a moment, is both a curious thyng for riche mē chiefly, which will aduaunt them of y^e sortes of wyne: and also profitable. For the quali-
xx ties of diuerse remedies may be cōmunicated by this meanes with the wine. Herbes, sedes, oz spices what so euer they be, let them be poured into Aqua vitæ for the space of .xxiiii. houres, for so the strength of them shall be drawen out. Then y^e waters so affected and dyed, shall be mixt with a litle wyne when ye will dzink. Arnoldus de villa noua.

How that wine is made which they cal cōmonly Hippocras, with Aqua vitæ and certayne spices stept therein, I will declare when I shall speake
xxx of wyne.

Of the quintessens of wine I shall speake within, in the title of quintessens.

☞ Of such thynges as be destilled
dry, put into any liquor.

The things that be dry can not be destilled, except they be stiept in some liquor. Of these wil I write in this place. Of those that whyles they be new, be stiept & wet in some liquor before they be destilled, I wil speake hereafter amongst waters compoundes in the beginning. Although y waters wherof we speake here, may be couēd among the compoundes. Dry things therfore first let them be broken and grounde: then let them be stiept in some liquor, wine, vinegar, rain water, or of the wel spring, & those eyther rawe or destilled. (Vineger and wine are destilled for this purpose somtimes once, somtimes offer) or in some other destilled liquor. They may be stiept also in the iuyce of some herbe or plant, & that likewise either rawe, or els (that is better) destilled, Aqua vitæ rectified semeth to agree beste to y stieping of spices, except we wil auoyd to much heat, wherwith the thynges destilled in them myghte be infected withall, when the liquor is drawne away.

Some still Cinnamon beaten with spring water poured to it, as we shall shewe amongst Oyles.

Sedes also and other spices, wherout oyle is taken, are stiept in some of y foresayd liquors. It is best accordyng to my iudgement to destill al these thyngs, dry thynges I meane infused and poured

R i.

into

into any thyng in ashes with a soft fyre. Of waters of vertues or golden waters, that are wonte to be made with saudge & other smellyng herbes & spyces, set in wine, I wil speak within amongst the compounded waters: and of them ȳ are put in burning water, amongst the composed waters of life. It is to be considered also how long they stād to soke in wine: for new thyngs, & they ȳ be thin or open not massye, nede les tyme thē dry, grosse & thicke, & beatē things, thē whole: the rootes thē ȳ sedes & spices: and they agayne lesse thē ȳ herbes. Read befoze whē we gaue rules of ȳ preparation of things to be distilled. The cōmon custome is to destil thē almost onely drye, set in wyne first a few dayes, as spices & smelling herbes. But all other things also whose smell or taste what maner so euer it be we wil haue kept in the liquoz distilled; they are ryghtly distilled by soking in wine, as I taughte afoze also, whereas I made mention of wormwood water, & of the preseruation of the vertues of remedies in ȳ waters distilled. And surely in those which when they are new & abound w much moisture & therfoze haue ȳ les smell, as gentian, astrantia, ȳ flour deluce, ȳ berries of iuniper & other: I would moze alow ȳ liquozs of dry things set in wine or other where: but if ȳ things be thin or slender, or of no sauoz, or ought to coul & moistē they should be distilled rather newe. Sometimes the tyme of the yeare causeth a man to take drye things because of the lacke or scarcitye of freshe.

Gentian water, Take.iiii.poundes of the fresh

and

and new rootes or rather dry cut in smal peces, of great Gentian or white Gentian, (whose rootes are most fat, and being set in wine, they neyther corrupte them selues nor suffer the wyne to corrupte, as I haue tried my self by the space of these ii. yerres) set in a couple of great glasses in a stouf nie the furnace, or hang them if you will, the glasses diligently stoppt, and put into them pure good wine, so much that y^e wyne be two fingers aboue the: and you shal euer put new wine vnto the stil, ^x till the rootes wil drinke no moze, and so the wine being aboue it a two fingers, as I sayd, let the glasses stand a moneth, and at length put them into two cucurbitas, y^e wine & the rootes distributed together, & destill them in Balneo Mariae, or els in ashes with a soft fyze. Of y^e water of Centorpe the lees and Gentian together destilled in wine, read within amongst composed waters.

Juniper beryes also dry set in wine, geue a very good liquoz & sweete smelling: but woym wood ^{xx} (soked a few daies,) geueth a water very effectually and most bitter, and the moze if it be destilled in ashes, which both wayes I haue tryed.

Helitorpe either fresh or dry is set in wine or vinegar destilled or vndestilled.

These thynges also soked in burnyng water (as I sayd) doe communicate theyr strength with it: but I heare it is done muche moze effectually, if the thynges bee beaten at the beginning and mixte wyth the lees of wyne readye to bee destilled (for of these rather then ^{xxx}

of wine, the mē of our countrey Drato Aqua vitæ.)
So also did one teache me in counsell as a greate
secret, that Moymwode water and other may be
best made. I haue not tryed it yet.

x Water of Roses with Dye Roses is so made.
Doure water to dry Roses, not moze thē is suffi-
cient to stiepe thē in: then put them from thence in-
to glazen cucurbitas oz leaden, and destill them by
litle and litle. Thys water shall be profitable in
medicines, and also to garnishyng & trimmyng,
oz to þ smell. There was a certaine mā put to one
pound of dry Roses, ten pound of water & destil-
led Rose water indifferent good. But this is not
Done saue whē a man hath not new to make Rose
water of, Bulcasis. If the Roses which we cal com-
monly incarnation Roses, dyled and moystned
with the vapour of hot water be destilled, they
will geue good Rose water. Syluius.

xx The water of the nux vomica oz spueing nut,
oz the iuyce gotten out with fyre, is like the water
in colour, not in smel oz tast: the chiefest remedy a-
gainst payso, Cardanus in his second boke de sub-
tilitate. And a litle after. If the payson newly ta-
ken remayne yet in þ stomake, the best kind of re-
medies be they þ prouoke much to vomit strong-
ly, milke, lie, ople, the water of the spueing nut, I
suppose he meaneth by the iuyce gotten out by the
fyre, nothyng els but the water destilled thereof.
xxx For he nameth water that is like it in colour, not
in smel noz tast, which agreeth with destilled wa-
ters. But when as the spueing nut euery whit is
most

most hard & drye, it appeareth that hys shell must be softe in some liquoz, as water, wine, vineger, Aqua vita. I woulde soke it rather in vineger, which by it selfe resisteth poyson, and is good to prouoke vomitting.

Waters distilled of new & fresh plantes (sayth Brunswicke) ought to be preferred, which if they can not be had, eyther for some other cause, or because they be brought oute of straunge countreyes onely dry, as spicknard, lauender, stichæ, scoenan-^xium, the hard tyme. &c. Thou shalt distill oute of them dry in thys manner. In the month of Maye every yeare befoze þ sunneryse, when it hath not reined the whole night, & the sky is faire, thou shalt gather dew out of som medow ful of diuers kynd of herbes & flowers, no watery ground nor wet, nor in a hollow place, but rather vpon some hill, if it be possible. Thou mayst gather it thus, draw a fayre linnen cloth spred abroad vpon the grasse, ^{xx} til it haue dronken much of the dewe, then wyng it out into some vessell: and drawe it againe, & fyll it, euer wynging it out againe till thou haue gathered inough. This dew thou shalt distil thise in Balneum Mariz, and rectifye it also in the sunne, (that is in hot sand, for the space of xl. dayes) and kepe it a yeare. Then what time of þ yeare so euer thou lackst liquoz of dry herbes, do thus. Take as many herbes as thou list dryed in the shadow (the leaues being taken away and kept a parte by the selues) put them in a glasse, and poure vpon them ^{xxx} thise so much water of Dewe: or at thre times, so

R. iij.

that

that first thou powder on so much, that the herbes be sufficiētly ouer couered with water: and again twice so much. Then set it in horse Dunge two or thzee daies, stil it, and putrifye it agayne, so that it be thise putrified and destilled by course in order. Thys water surely shall be much better, then if a man, as Bulcasis wryteth, to one pound of dry Roses (or other herbes or floures) shall put. x. pound of common water and destill it by and by. A certayne cunning phisition wryteth that if water be destilled out of dry things after this foresaid manner, soke in Dew, not thise only destilled, but nine tymes, it shall be better water thē if it were made of freshe and newe thynges, which haue muche steame in them. The same assyrmeth y Dewe nyne tymes destilled doth draw out the vertues oute of the herbes that be put in it no les then Aqua vitæ. Hetherto Brunswicke.

And in the Dewe it self also there is a certayne medicinall vertue as Brunswicke teacheth in another place to be in the water therof destilled. In the falling sickenes, if thou make a cake of meale knod with nighterly dew of saint John, and bake it vnder the ashes, then geue it to the sicke to eate, they say it wil make him hole. Alexāder benedi &.

Of quint essence of remedies.

Quint essence they name to be the chiefe & the beauelest power or vertue in any plant, metall, beast, or in the partes therof, which by y force and

and puritie of the whole substance, not by any essentiall or sensible qualitie (although it be not without qualities) conserueth the good health of mans body, p̄longeth a mans youth, differreth age, & putteth away al maner of diseases. Of this fyrst of all mē w̄rite Ray mundus Lullus, although it were vnknowē to al the phisicians of his time, neyther w̄ritten of in any boke, nor tryed or gone aboute in any vse. After hym followeth besides oth̄er Iohannes de Rupefciffa, (whom one certayne mā thinkes he flourished befoze Lullus, as I w̄rite afoze, I iudge they were both in one time) Hieronimus Brunsvick, Philippus Vlstadius, & peradventure a fewe oth̄er which w̄rite som what of the same. Some kinde therof is simple, as ȳ moste famous quint essens of wine or Aqua vitæ, of chelidony or selandin, of mans bloude, of strawberries, of Antimonii. &c. Oth̄er are compounde, ȳ is, when certain remedies are put to som quint essence now persited, ȳ it may draw out ȳ vertues of thē, wherunto gold ȳ may be dronkē, ought to be ascribed. xx

But here springeth a doubt, saith Cardane, whether a mā may make ȳ water tēperate, which thei call quint essence: It wil be, as I shal p̄oue, of the nature of the firmamēt, that is a most pure & thin substance moueable, & which by the mouyng retaineth a temperate heat, & very much therof. Thys therfoz is of power to cōserue al strēghts, & to prolong lyfe. For being most subtil, it mixeth it self w̄ the fyrst moysture, peareyng ȳ massy things, & separateth the extremēts, which be cōteined therein xxx

And

And because it hath much heate, it expelleth what
 so ever is uncleane, & therefore restozeth the na-
 turall heate. For age is nothing els then a lesse-
 ning and diminishing of naturall heate, which is
 therefore diminished, because the moving is hyn-
 dred: as I sayd of fyre: for there is lyke reason of
 this vnto that. Moving is hindered, because of the
 abundaunce of earthy matter, because the earth
 onely hath very much matter, and is destitute of
 al moving. Therefore that water being of so tem-
 perate a heate, it shall neyther bere the hearte, nor
 noysome to the liuer: wherfoze this only can per-
 form the things that we haue spoken. When bur-
 ning water therfoze or Aqua vitæ retaynyng hys
 purity and subtile mater: by the long mocyon of
 circulatiō, hath put of and rid away his heate and
 shapenes of taste and smel, it is becommed of the
 nature of the firmament: and then fyrste of all it
 smelleth swete and fragrantly. For a fragrant smel
 is nothing els then a sharp smell when it is mo-
 derate. Example of peper, whyche hath no fra-
 grante smell. &c. Therefore Aqua vitæ, if it come
 once to a temperatnes, the thinnes and purity re-
 maining stil, it must nedes be made fragrant and
 swete smelling: and if it be once fragrant, it muste
 necessariely be turned into the nature of the firmament.
 There is also a water made of the fleshe
 of a scorpion or an adder that restozeth yowthe: there is
 made also of Elleborus, whiche I sawe at my fa-
 thers. But these bere and vniquiet the body, and
 make disceitful ymage and likelines of yowthe: the
 firma-

firmamentall water doth it in deede, whiche restayneth long that which a man hathe and adoueth the same. But is the firmament more pure then the fire which is moste hote? It is surely so: for it is next vnto the heauen, and therfore moste lyght. For by hys circulation it moderateth the heat caused in it by the starres: and after y^e same manner thys water, broughte to the moste purite by the heate of the fire, by motion it selfe is cooled agayn and obtaineth a temper. Wherefore both thys and the firmamente are as it were in a meane betwene mortal thynges and immortall. For hauing a place and temper, and also substance next vnto the heauen, it cannot be corrupte. But whyles it is constryned and driuen beneath, it is couled, and so after a long time it is corrupt. Therefore it is in a meane betwixt mortal and immortal, (of which kind the Stoikes beleue mans soule to be.) All this writeth Cardane.

The vertue of euery thyng resteth in the quintessens therof, hot, cold, moyst and dry. ac. and the same operation it hath, which it had afore in hys mixture or wyth hys mater, but much more swiftly, & more marueilouslye manye wayes. After the destillation vpon the lyes certayn tymes repeated, letting the water haue euer a new Digestion, eueri water ought alwayes to be circulated so long in hys Dōg or otherwher, until it haue a most swete sauor. For such a fragrancie is required in euery quintessens. Som thinke it is sufficiēt to destil the once or twice, and then circulate them, & after a

xxx

D.i.

few

few dayes if any part of the earth or lees remain in the bottō of y^e circulating vessel, to put it away pouring it forth. The quintessens of wyne wyl no more burne the mouth, nether is it burning wyne any more, but more subtile, and is called heauen: wherunto we say hys starres is added, when as herbes of diuers qualities, and such as bee excellent against the diuers syckneses, are solte & stept therein, as we shall shewe hereafter in Aqua vitæ
 x compounded. To be solificate or made golden, is when we procure the vertue of the sunne, that is gold to be in it, as it is declared before, in the treatise of potable gold or golde that may be drunke. These things for the moste part are out of Lullus booke of quintessens.

The quintessens of any medicine hath a thousand times the greater vertue then it had before, whiles the thing had yet the element in it. Vltima.

xx **H**owv the quintessēs of all thyngs may be drayon out, to minister them or the vertue of them, to mens bodyes: out of the first booke of Lullus, intreatyng of quintessene.

The quintessence of anye thing may be drayoned out fro it, as of woode, frutes, floures, rootes, leaues, seedes, stones, metals, fleshe, and of what spices a man will, in this sort.

xxx Anye thyng that you wil separate the quintessence from, you shall put it into the quintessence of wyne (pure and perfect as is said before) and you shall

shal set it forth to be solified & sunned in y^e spryng,
 oz els in a vessel to a light fire, and within three
 houres you shall haue the quintessens of the thing
 mixt with the quintessence of the wine, which shal
 be conuerted into such a nature as is of the thyng
 that is put in, whether it be hote oz cold, moist oz
 dry, purge oz what other condicioⁿ oz sinell so euer
 it be of: and it shal not onely haue the same opera-
 tion, but also in the same degre, y^e is neither moze
 noz lesse. &c. After this he reherfeth remedies one
 by one which are hot in the first degre, the in the
 secōd, third & fourth, & likewise he maketh tables
 of cold, moist & dry thinges. Then he teacheth ge-
 nerally of y^e degrees of remedies & of y^e arte of mix-
 ting the same. Last of all he addeth also tables &
 rehersals according to y^e second qualities, as they
 terme the al which we let passe, bicause we write
 vnto the learned & phisitons, neither is it conue-
 nient to confound the partes of sciences one with
 an other. Then in y^e second booke for euery disease
 (those onely that be most greuous and couēted cō xx.
 monly almost vncurable) he teacheth what reme-
 dies oz medicines ought to be mixt with the quin-
 tessens. Rogerius Bacho also writ a little booke of
 the qualities & strengthes of Aqua vitæ, through-
 out the .xii. signes accordyng to the diseases from
 the head to the fete, adding waters and medicins
 according to the nature of euery part and disease,
 for one, one, for another, an other. Thys booke
 some ascribe to Arnold de villa neua. xxx

John Brasescus a man of our age moſte exercep-

D.ii.

sed

sed in the mysteries of the arte of liquors, as hys
 wrytinges do testify, in a certaine Dialogue, y^e spea-
 kers wherof be Raymund Lullus and Demorgor-
 gon, (wherof y^e authoz set forth in Italian, with an
 other also vpon the exposition of the bokes of Ge-
 ber. Iohn Petreius at Norinberg printed them
 both in Latin withoute the authozs name) affyr-
 myng that quintessens whiche serueth for the
 conseruyng and lengthenyng of mannes lyfe, is
 x not to be lokt for out of plantes, beastes oz preci-
 ous stones, but of onely metals: he wryteth thus.
 Raymund. Seing it is necessarpe that thys medi-
 cine should be vtterly vncorruptible, and in thys
 thyng it ought to passe and excede al thyngs that
 haue any part of the elementes in them: it muste
 nedes be drawn out of such a matter as is mooste
 far from all corruption, and least subiecte to the
 same. Demogorgo. Met thou saidst in y^e boke whi-
 che thou wrytst of the secrets of nature, y^e it should
 xx be drawn out of red wine, y^e same cōfirmeth Iohn
 de Rupescissa, other suppose it shuld be made of Ce-
 ledonie, other wold take mens bloud. Ray. Thou
 art not a litle deceiued, if thou thinke y^e wrytinges
 of philosophers ought to be takē & vnderstanded
 accordyng to y^e bare letter, chiefly in this science, y^e
 moze clerely & plainly they speak, so much y^e moze
 Darknes haue their wrytinges, for they haue spokē
 by similitudes & riddles in y^e darkest form of spech.
 Demo. In this thing what similitude haue they
 xxx vled? Ray. Senior the philosopher saith this medi-
 cyne is tourned and altered from coloure to co-
 lour

loure, and from taste to taste, and from nature to
 nature: and therfoze the names therof are multi-
 plyed. Also Minois a Philosopher, yf a man aske
 (sayth he) why is it made redde befoze it receyued
 whyte: Answer, that it was twyse made black,
 twyse turned into Oyrenge colour, and receyued
 twyse red colour. Seyng now we that it receyueth
 twyse red colour, as red wyne and mans bloud,
 that is to say, after the putrifaction and in the De-
 stillation: therefore the olde men speake by ^x
 similitudes called it red wyne, mans bloud, & Dra-
 gons bloud, and such lyke. &c. A lyttle after also
 he putteth those signes and tokens of quintessens,
 now perfitte, which Io. de Rupescissa doth: that is,
 that al men entring into the hous may be marue-
 lously allured vnto it set in a corner of the hous: &
 another, that all birdes that perceiue that swete-
 nes of saour, may flocke together vnto it set in
 the top of a toure: this is expounded allegozically,
 that by the toure, the foruace set in a corner of the ^{xx}
 house, may be vnderstanded, in the which foruace
 a glas cōtayning the matter to be decocted is put
 by them that enter into this hous, & by the byrdes
 that flye vnto it, maye be signified those spirites
 and vapoures whych by the vertue of heat are ca-
 ried vpwarde and ascende aloft by the neck of the
 vessell or bore: which when they are fastened and
 ascende no moze, it is a token (sayth he) that their
 watery moysture is now finished and the matter
 sweetened, and the medicine ended. And in thys ^{xxx}
 opinion Rasis also was. Thus saith he.

D.iii.

Of

**Of the drawing out of the quinte-
sence from wyne, out of Vlstadius
and Raymund Lullus.**

Thou shalt take the beste wyne thou canst get, what colour soeuer it be, let it be winy rather then swete, destill it .iiii. tymes in a linbeck, so as commonly burning water is made. If so be it, it be oster destilled, it shall be the better. To knowe
 * when it is sufficiently destilled, you shall consider, yf it be set on fyre in any vessell (of syluer or tyn) it will consume wholly, so that no moysture remain in the vessell. when it is therfore prepared in thys wyse, let it be put into a pellicane that is a vessell



xx

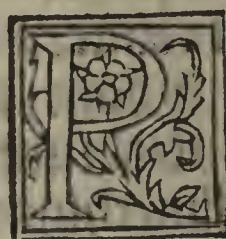
wyth eares or handles on either syde one, whiche also some cal the vessell of Mercurius, by the hoal wherof in the top, the matter that is to be circulated, may be put in and out. And when the vessell is diligently clayed, and cemented wyth stiffe clay, by the often goyng vp and downe, the water shall bee turned into true quint essence. Then the wine so distilled as wee haue sayde, when as it hath al the foure elemēts, yet by the oft mouing agitation and goinge vp & downe, it passeth and is turned from corruptible into almoste vncorruptible. If so be it that by the
 xxx often ascension and descension of destillation, the grosse from the subtyll, the impure from the pure
 is

is separated, how much more doth it come to pass
 in a still where it is tossed by a downe a thousand
 thousand tymes. By this mouing therfore it is to
 be supposed, that an elementall matter is turned
 into a substance boyde of all elementes and a bo-
 dy incorruptible, so that this quint essence is of so
 much the further from y corruption of a body that
 hath parte of the elementes in it, as the heauen it
 selfe is more vncorruptible the the foure elemēts.
 But when this circulation is many tymes done, ^x
 at lengthe let the whole y is in the top be opened:
 wheras you shal know by the most precious and
 sweete smell, whether any part of the .iiii. elementes
 remayne, not conuerted yet into quint essence. For
 if it be perfectly done, there wil issue forth a moste
 fragant and pleasaunt smel, so excellent that they
 that feele it, shal thinke them selues to be rapt fro
 the earth into heauen, and to haue the fruition of
 a certayne heauenly sauour. Thys vapour if it
 chaunce to insinuate it selfe into some close place ^{xx}
 of the house, it shal so fyl the house full, that thou
 shalt thinke thou neuer feltest anye thyng more
 sweete, more pleasaunt oz better smelling, a mar-
 uelous thing to be spoken and almost incredible.
 If it be let in the top of a toure, it will allure all
 kynde of byrdes vnto it, that be there aboute. But
 if that excellent grace of sauour appeare not yet,
 then thou shalt shutte it close agayne into the De-
 licane, & when it is diligētly clayed, set it in again
 to the circulatynge Destillation, vntyl the perfite ^{xxx}
 quint essence it selfe appeare, oz els as Raymundus

in his first booke the second chapter, calles it quick Mercury. And it hath not onely that most excellēt sauiour and tast, but also a certayne vncorruptible nature to be occupied about other medicines. And surely it hath no bzentnes in the mouthe as Aqua vitæ, nether any moysture or fleam, bicause all the earthy & elementall matter is settled down to the bottome.

x Hovv quintessence may be dravvne outmoze easely and with les coste, foz pooze mens sakes out of the same.

xx



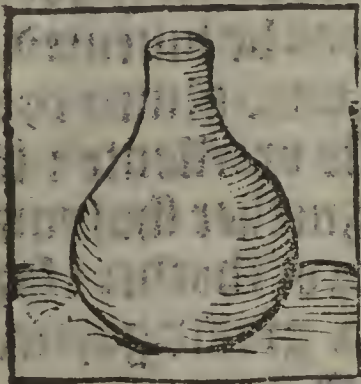
Take Horse Dunge A in a great and Depe vessel B

or in a pitte made foz this purpose: and in midst of the Dunge set the styll, C full vntyll two third parts of the matter to be distilled, so that the third parte remayne wythout the Dunge empty, that the matter may ascende & descende, and so to bee

turned into cleare water. But the dunge must be xxx remued once at the least euery weke. The same may be done in the Drose of bynes that remayne after

after they be prest in the wyne haruest: or elles in the dog dayes wyth the sunne. It is possible also to draw quintessence out of troubled, vnclean and corrupte wine, if it be not sower or lyke Vinegar: For we see euen of corrupt wine, if it grewe in a good place, althoughe it bee troubled and of an ill taste, yet verye good. Aqua vitæ maye bee distilled therout.

There is also an other waye to drawe it oute wythout fyre & labor. Take Aqua vitæ the best you



can find: put it in a glas wyth a lōg neck, in the top wherof must be a hole, which ought to be closed & stopped w̄ wax prepared accordingly (as Vlstadius teacheth after in the x. chapter) The let it be turned vpside down, & wyth the necke: let it be putte into the

Dung, so the grosser matter shall settle and lye in the bottō of the still, whiche when it shall be a longe time buried in the dung, at length shall be drawn out by it gently, in the forme, as it is put in. Then shalt thou see the separacion of the pure from the impure, & the subtil from the grosse: For all the grosser matter shall be about the necke of the glasse. Therefore with a fine pen-knife, and a sharp, thou shalt bore through the wax vnto the water, & when the pen knife is drawne out, the grosser matter shall run out which was settled in the necke. When thys is cleane run out vnto the subtil and pure matter,

D. i.

that is

that is, the very quintessence. Stoppe the hole wyth thy finger & turn the glas vpright. So hast thou quintessence, but les precious then thother afore. In like manner may burning water be putte in a glazen vessell, not turned, but buried vprighte in Donge for a certayne space. After by streyninge may you separate the groser matter which is settled to the bottome, from the pure that is aboue: but this is yet les precious. Notwithstanding it
 x Draweth out all the vertues of the herbes, and o- ther matters, wherefore it is not to be set lyghte by. There maye also other wayes be inuented, but I comend wyth all my hart, vnto al men the fyrste waye, as the beste and mooste excellent: it is no great labour, and light cost, nether that you repent your self ether of the one or of thother: for you shall fynde a treasure wyth a greate gayne. These wytes Vlstadius the. viii. chap.

xx. After thys he addeth the waye howe to drawe out quintessence out of newe wine, yet hotte in the vessell in harvest, whiche is done wythoute anye harm to the wyne, whych for shorrenes sake, and because it is not touched of other authoys (as far as I know (except peraduenture of Lullus) I wil let it passe.

In what places Vlstadius in his heauen, teacheth to drawe out

diners quintessences.

xxx

How

How the quint essence of wyne is drawne forth, wherein gold may be resolved to make potable Golde, or Golde to bee drunke. xi. chapter.

How the quint essence of hony is drawne forth, whiche is put into the confection of potable gold xii. chapter.

Quint essence of Chelidonia. xiii. chapter.

Of mans blud, egges, flesh, &c. xiiii. chapter.

Of apples, peares and other fruites. xv. chap.

Of flowers, herbs, and rotes. xvi. chapter.

Of antimonium. xvii. chapter.

And of the same euerye one thou shalt rede in Lullus, in his fyrst booke of quint essence.

Quint essence of wine som cal quick Mercury e som heauen, and the key of philosophers, this (as men say) doth extract and draw out wythin the space of.iiii. houres, the vertue and strength of euery thing that is sleipt therein.

John Bracefcus, by red wine, whereout quint essence should be drawne, suppoeth something els should be vnderstanded and some metally thing, as we mēcioned afore, whereas we entreated generally of quint essence.

A merueilous vwater that hath a contrary operation to Aqua vita which may be called cold quint essence.

The fleurs of samoncus elder, & floures of hoys house, which groweth byon waters hauinge great leues & the flout of giluy another wise

of nenuphar, which I thinke to be true, & so doth Rogeri⁹ interpretat it) of either of them a pound. Durlian sede, lettis sede, of either .iii. pound (other wise half a pound) of the leaues of salonum, nightshade. ii. scrv. (other wise as muche of nightshade as of al the other.) All these must be taken grene & distilled .vii. times, & kept deepe in the earth in a glas. This water when it waxeth hot in the sun about midday, it wil make glasses, or thin woodde vessels, the images or shell of eggs to flye in y^e airc (this place semeth to be corrupt and depraued, or els the thying to be false.) If a cloth be wet in it & cast into y^e fire, it wil leape out of the fire without harm, & what soeuer is dipt in it, it will not suffer the heat of the fire. Nether shal that cloth be hurt by fire, that is moystned in thys water. If Aqua vita be sprinkled vpon it, & the cast it into the fire or set it on fire with a candle: it wil burn, but not consume nor waste, nether leue any sign of burnnes in y^e cloth. If so be it part of this water when the sun shineth hot, be put in a Dishe or boale, and thron into the airc w a sprinkle, it will make a great cloude and thicke soden lye, and mitigateth the heate of the sunne for a great space. It stauncheth the floures of women: it kepeth a man from sweating: it stretch by the appetite: it putteth away the head ache, specially that cometh of a hot cause, or by the heate of the sunne. It vtterly stauncheth and putteth away cleane the Canker. To conclude, it hath many and great vertues: for it is medicinable in hot causes, as Aqua vita in cold

M herz

Wherfoze the vse therof is good in all agues, as
 wel hoate as burning agues: in al hoate diseases,
 and grieues of the eyen and head, that cometh of
 heate: also against the irkesomnes and lothsom-
 nes of the stomack, for the diseases called Lupus
 and the fistula, and the payne of the syde, and the
 heate of the priuy members throughe the act of
 generacion, and all diseases aboute these priuy
 parts, what hot causes so euer they come of. And
 after the deliuerance of women, it is very profy-
 table, if a cloth bee dipt in it, and layde vpon the
 wombe or mother (the priuy place) and vpon the
 place wher the grief is, if the grieue be outward:
 if it be inward, then take some of it, and minister
 it by the way of a glister. If there be any fault in
 the stomacke, take of it moznyng and euening
 halfe an egge shell full. If a mans yarde bee soze
 within, let therof be conueied in by a pipe for that
 purpose. Against the obstructions and stoppings
 of the liuer & splene, and other diseases of hoate
 causes, wet a linnen cloth therin, and lay it to the
 diseased syde thrise a day, for it purgeth the blood
 very greatly. But you must take good hede y^e the
 cloth that is moystened therwyth, role not vpon
 the stomacke, noz come nye it.

A certayn water in Raymund Lullus booke of
 waters, semeth to be of the lyke operacion, which
 he describeth in this wyle. A water compounded
 according to the contrarpe of Aqua vitæ: Take
 whyte Camphora, roses, whyte pople and blacke,
 lettis, cichory, parslane, violets, Solanū or nyght xxx

℞.iii.

℥.i.ij.

Chade, maidē hear, cymbalaris, singren, vermicularis, rostrum porcinum, cardiacellum. The leues that be to be punned, let them be punned and distilled.

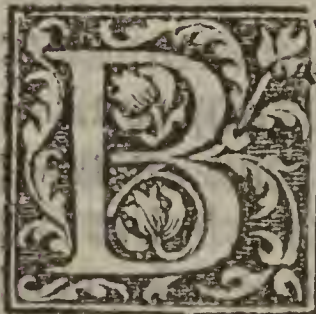
Of the extracting and dravvyng forth of all the vertues of Chelidonia or

Selandine: by the whyche example euery

man of any vnderstanding, may

use to draw out the vertues

also of other planets.



In the quintessence of Selādin, Ioan.

Brasescus thinkes somewhat els to

be allegozically vnderstāded, as I

declared befoze wher we entreted

of quint essence generally.

Chelidonia, Selādin, (saith Vlst.)

hath innumerable vertues: and the quint essence

therof, which we wil teach here to get out, goeth

to the making of potable gold or gold that mai be

drunke. Selandine when it is mooste rype, take it

with the herbe, rootes and floures, cut it small &

beate it in a moxter, then putte it in a cucurbita or

body of a stil of earth glased: when the body is ful

shut it close, and clay it round about, then set it in

new horse dung, for the space of .iii. weekes. After

put it in a limbecke and destill it in Balneo Mariae,

wyth a slow fyze, and the steame shall auoyde out

of it. Then shall you drawe out the dregges, and

when they are very fine ground vppon a marble

stone

Stone put the again in a cucurbita wyth a blynde
 lymbeck, and let them stand in Balneo Mariae a se-
 uen night, or in hors dung mo Dayes. Afterward
 the matter by little and little being couled put on
 a noled limbeck, and destil it in ashes, accoꝝdinge
 as in the x. chap. of the separation of oyl from the
 earth, we haue spoken: and there shall issue out a
 clear water conteyning in it selfe ayze and water.
 Thou shalt separate the water from the aire in a
 new cucurbita by Balneo Mariae, with an easy fire: *
 for the fleame shall ascende and the oyl remayne,
 whych thou shalt reserue and keepe. Then shalt
 thou grynde the Dregges agayne vpon a marble
 stone, and powder. iiii. parts of the fleam to one of
 the Dregges, mixt them and incorporate the, and
 let them stand in Balneo Mariae seuen Dayes, at the
 last thou shalt destil the in sand with a great fire,
 and the fleame shall issue out first, then a radische
 water or rather an oyle, whiche is the element of
 fyze, from the whyche thou shalt separate the
 fleame in Balneo Mariae as is befoze sayde. But
 the Dregges that is left, whych contayne nothyng
 els but earth, muste bee bzged wyth a strong fyze
 and brought vnto lyme, by the space of ten daies.
 (that is in a furnace of calcination or reuerbera-
 tion, or a very lyme kiln, as I haue taught in the
 tenth chap.) Then grind them again vpon a mar-
 ble stone and soke them in the fleame, and lette
 them be destilled in a limbeck, vntill you see in the
 matter lyttle whyte stones lyke salte. And this
 salte muste agayne bee dissolved wyth water,
 out of ***

out of whiche you haue distilled it, and after you shall distill it agayn, and agayn so ofte, vntill the earth chaunge and put away from it all vncleane and earthy colour, & be broughte to a verye white (to the whyteneſſe of wax) & ſo it ſhal be rectified earth. The other elementes alſo ought to be rectified, ſo that euerye one bee distilled ſeuē tymes, powring euery time the ſteam to the ayre and fire and after ſeparating them as is afozeſayd.

x as thou wilt do this an eaſier way, diſſolue euery element with his own water by equall porciōs, &c. whych I let paſſe, becauſe they are declared ſomewhat obſcurely. Ther is alſo an other way moze ſubtil, to reduce euery element to hys perfection or quinteſſence, but it muſt be preſuppoſed that euery element be firſt iuſtified. Then let it be put in a veſſel of circulation in hozs dong or in Balneo Mariae. xxx. dayes, and then diſtill it agayne. So ſhall the very body as a groſſe matter be changed

xx into ſpिरite or moſte ſubtil and pure ſubſtance. Som do it wyth moze eaſe, takinge foure parties of earth, and one part of one of the four elementes whiche a man wyl, and by digeſting, after the fozeſayd manner and circulating. xxx. dayes, they do chaunge any element into quinteſſence. The matter is iudged to be ſufficiently circulated, when the quinteſſence ſwimmeth aboue the other matter.

Of the vertues of euerye one of the liquors of Selandine. The element of the water is good for al

xxx. the diſeaſes of the body, both hoat & cold. It tempereth alſo al the veynes about the hart, and di-

ueth all venome frō the hart: it cureth all the diseases that chaunce vnto the lunges. It purgeth the bloude, and p̄serueth a man from all cozruption of the naturall strength and power. At once, it is good for all sicke men in what disease so euer they be.

The element of ayze, lyke vnto oyle, cōfyrmeth and encreaseh the strength and beauty of younge persons, if they vse it sometimes with meate, for it letteth the bloud from cozrupting by any meanes. x
It burneth by, consumeth and expelleth all salte steame: it taketh away melancholy and all bzentnesse of choloz.

The element of fyze, if so much as a wheat corne in quantitie be mixt with the best wine ye cā get, and poured into a sicke mans mout h, yea if he be halfe dead, it restozeth & refresheth all the strengthes of the body: for it pearceth vnto the hart, and maketh it warme: and expelleth all popsons and moyst superfluities from the hart. Lullus with the xx
quint essence of wyne mixeth a little drop of thys oyle, to restore thē that are about to dye, and paste all hope, in that within the xx. part of an houre.

Some draw out the quint essence frō Selandine an other way and shorter. They cut Selandine together with ȳ roote and flower in smal peces, they wey it, & pouring wel water vpon it, they seeth it till it be brought to the same weight. Then they pun it in a stone mortar, and when the iuyce is strayned out through a linnen cloth and purged xxx
from the dregges, they decoct & seeth the rest, till

Q. s.

it be

It be ad consistenciam mellis as thicke as hony. After, they put it in a cucurbita so that it be halfe full, & by destillation in Balneo Mariae, they gather the water or fleame. Then translating the vessell into ashes, they receaue the aiery oyle, wherupon whē they see an other kind of oyle swym aboue (y^e fyze being encreased) they set vnder an other receauing vessell, wherin the element of fyze is gathered. E^uery one of these liquors muste be rectified, that it may be meete for the medicines of mans body, y^e is, by the repeting the destillation. vii. tymes: of the water of fleame in Balneo Mariae, so y^e at euery tyme the cucurbita be diligentl^ye washed, (made cleane) from the dregges which remayne, which ought to be mixt wth the element of the earth, which remayneth in y^e bottome of the cucurbita after the destillation of y^e fyre liquor. Like w^{ys}e thou shalt rectify y^e ayze, destilling it in ashes. vii. times, mixing the dreggs with the earth. Afterward y^e liquor of fyze like w^{ys}e. The earthy matter, in such manner as is sayd afoze in the other fashon. To these things thus dressed, they attribute the same vertues y^e we rehearsed afoze, to euery one of them, which it nedeth not to repeate: onely those things wherin they differ, we will reherse. The water^ye liquor of Selandine putteth away al heats & poysons out of the brest. It is good for the stoppings of the liuer and longes: for it consumeth y^e superfluous humors & fleame: To cōclude, it Deliuereth a mā within the space of. ix. dayes, free from al infirmities. The ayze liquor suffreth no blacke cholet,

choleric, no bitter, noz steame in þ body to get þ moy-
 sture. It encreaseth blud. & distributeth it into al
 the partes of the body by his pearcyng. Wherfoze
 they that vse this oyle, do let bloud the offer. If a
 mā be in teoperdy of losing of an eye, let him drop
 in a drop or two therof euey daye by the space of
 xxx. daies, & it shal do him meruelous much good.
 The fyrre lyquor is muche moze effectudous then
 the watry or ayrye, & helpeth where thy sayle. It
 conserueth the youthe, it maketh age liuelye and ^x
 youtiful, it refresheth þ hart, & beyng receyued w
 water of a kynd of wheat, it is sayd to be elipir of
 lyfe. Mozeouer þ earthy mater rectified by disso-
 lutiōs, coagulations & ielyngs: calinatiōs & sub-
 til salt of þ earth, wherwith al metals may be tur-
 ned into stone, & all spirites may be fyrred: hauyng
 radicable & natural moysture. It nourisheth lepre
 mē. Of this þ auncient philosophers made a stone
 whiche they called þ philosophers stone. The ma-
 ner to receyue the foresaid liquors w in the bodi is ^{xx}
 thus. Three drops of the fire of Selādine, 3. spones-
 ful of rose water, put to it a litle sponeful of the sā-
 guine air (þ is the liquoz of the air) & geue it to be
 dronken fastyng, if the disease be hot with wyne:
 and yf the man be past 24. yeares of age geue it
 him w aqua vita. In hot agues it ought not to be
 taken in no wyse. All thys wyrteth Vlstadius.

Of drawing out the foure elements from Se-
 landine and bay leaues, reade also Io. Ganiuetus
 booke whych is entituled Amicus medicorum, ^{xxx}
 friend and a louer of phisitions. 4. chap. 7.

D.ii.

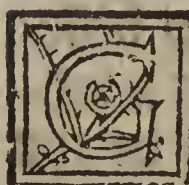
How

How quint essence is drawn out
of fruites, as Apples, Pears, Plummes,
Cheries, Chestnuts. &c. out of Vltadius.



When the fruit is small cut & stampte in a
stone mortar, mixe it with the .x. part of
common salt. Then put it in a cucurbita
with a blind limbecke, and set it in horse
dung, as is sayd aloze of mans bloude. &c.

Out of floures, herbes, and rootes.



After the plantes, whē they be wel ripe-
ned, in sayze wether, in the sprynge of the
moone: and tohen it is almost at the full,
wash thē & cut them very smal: beate thē in a mor-
ter of marble with the tenth part of salt, and thou
shalt sower them in a circulating vessell or blinde
limbecke, in horse Dunge for the space of a month.

Then shalt thou destil them in a nosed limbecke in
Balneo Mariae, encreasing the fyrst fyze to y^e thyrd
degree. Thē take the dregges out of the cucurbita,
and grineding them very smal poure the destilled
water vpon them agayne, and when they are pu-
trified in dung againe as befoze, at y^e length thou
shalt destil them, Diminishing the fyze by the halfe
degree. Then grynde the dregges agayne, &c. as
befoze, and when thou destillest them agayne, de-
minishe and lessen the fyze, yet also by the halfe
degree. The putrifaction also muste alwayes de-
crease by the halfe degree: that is to say, lyke as in
the

the second digestiō, it may be putrified by y^e space of. xxi. Dayes, in the thyrd. xliii. Dayes, in y^e fourth viii. Dayes. When the fourth Destillation is Done, put it in a circulating vessell (close aboue and beneath, and large, narrowe in the midst, with a short byll hollowe comming out of the vpper parte of the neather bellye, loking vppwarde) and let it be digested in Dunge or a bathe with a fyze of y^e x^o first degree, or els in the sunne, or



in the drosse of grapes, by the space of a moneth. The water shal be so much the more precious, the oftener it is destilled. And so hast y^e quint essence: which notwithstanding shall be y^e more effectuell if thou shalt destill the water of the herbes, sedes, or rootes: and poure it agayn vpon hys own dregges, then digest it by the space of seuen Dayes, and afterward destill it by ashes, the very same waye as it is sayd afoze of Selandine that euery element may be had seuerally, and that rectified. xx

Of quint essence of mans bloud, egges, fleshe, and honye.

The quint essence is gottē out of mans bloud, egges, and fleshe, read Vlstadius the. xliii. chap. They put vnto them the x. part of salt, wherwith they are well mingled, putrified and destilled, and that four times, by course, first the one, then the other: and at length xxx

Q. iii.

length they are perfited by long circulation, vntill they come to the most sweetenes of savour, & pure synes of sustaunce: Lullus also in his fyrst booke the.iiii.chap.mentioneth of quint essence, but the printed bookes left out that, that salte must be added vnto it. It semeth that salt may rightly be added to the destilling of moyste thynges, specialllye those that woulde easely coxrrupt, such as chiefllye the partes of beastes are.

x A most pzeious water of Albertus Magnus, as I found it in a certaine wozitten booke. Destill the bloud of a healthfull man, by a glasse, as men doe Rose water. With this, any disease of y bodye, if it be annoynted therewith, is made whole, and al inward diseases by the drinking thereof. A small quantitie therof receaved, restozeth thē that haue losse all theyz strength: it cureth the palsy effectuously, and preserueth the body from all sickenes. To be shorthe it healeth all kindes of diseases. Albeit, I cā neither allow the making of medicines xx for men of mang bloude, which although reason and experience would moue vs vnto it, yet religio semeth to forbid it, namely when there is so many other medicines. Ac. Neither yet do I like the preparation of this Albertus water, if it be his, when as he willes it to be destilled onely once and simply. The composition that followeth hath moze reason with it, which I founde also in the same wozitten booke.

xxx Holy oyle oz lyfe oyle (because it preserueth the lyfe of man) of Hewe Gordones, wherewith he

he cured manye moſte greuous diſeaſes: Three pound of red bloud of a healthfull man oz helthful men of .xxv. oz thyrtye yeare olde, Spermaceri, the mary of neet of eyther a pound: Let the be deſtilled in a limbecke wel clayed and closed, & a water ſhall iſſue out fyrſt white, the next pale, the thyrd yellowe, the fourth red, and ſome what thicke. An oyle ſo deſtilled, when the moone increaſeth & decreaſeth, therfore they name it holy. If ſo be it the geue a ſicke man y^e hath loſte both al his ſtrength x and ſpeech, three drops with a litle wine, he ſhall both ſpeake by and by and be ſtronger. If a man euery day drinke a drop of this oyle with a ſponey full of wyne, he ſhall become luſtye in mynde and ſtronger in body throughout al his members, and ſhall prozoge and put of age hery long, and ſhall be hurt with no poyſon. It cureth alſo fiſtulas, olde bzeaches and temporal byles, if they become ſome what drye before with the waſhing of wyne. Annoynt freſh woundes therewith and it healeth xx them in thre daies. It cureth the ſyges oz blaines of the fundament without and within.

It healeth diuerſe diſeaſes, the Leproſye, the Morpew, the Pallye and other, if a man faſting drinke a droppe of it with whyte wyne. Many boarde muche of mannes bloudz ſublimated, as a certayne man Bartholomewe de Montaguana, made at Padua, but ſurely he was ignorant how to prepare it, which if thou wilte vſe, make it on thys wyſe.

Take xxx

Take the bloud of sanguin yong mē vling a good Diet whyles it is newly letten, and let it stande a whyle, and put a waye the water that stoymmeth aboue, thē with a litle salt punned chauf it a good and put it in a vessell well closed and clayed, after set it in horse dunge forty daies. At the length Destill it certayn tymes, euer powring the water againe vpon the dzegs. At the last thou shalt haue a marueilous water, which being mixt with sum
 x zulapio, (ielup as we call it) is wonderfull profytable to them that haue the hectical feuer. It shal be y better if after it be destilled you put it to stiep agayn in horse dung forty daies. A man may also mixt other holsome medicines for the hectical persons together with the bloud. Gnaynerius.

To Draw out the foure elementes from mans bloud, read the boke of Ioh. Geniuetus called the frend of Philitions. 4.7.

Of mans bloud destilled symplye, reade Brun-
 svvick, in the dutch booke of destillatiōs. He wri-
 xx teth that this water, and the water of mans excre-
 mentes and ordure, yf they be mixte together, wil bring to passe certayne maruelous thynges. My hart ryseth against such medicines and abhozreth them.

Io. Bracefcus, is of thys opinton that the olde
 wryters woulde signifie allegorically some other
 thing, & that of metal, when they speake of mans
 bloud: as I recited befoze, where I wryte of quint
 essence generally. Vlstadius in y tenth chap. of hys
 xxx booke called the heauen of philosophers, wher he
 teacheth

teacheth how quint essence of wine is made, euery element Drawn out apart by hymselfe: And thys (sayth he) which is destilled in the twuenth tyme, is called mannes bloude, whyche the destillers chiefly searche, and it is verye ayze. Thys sayth he. In deede the liquor of the ayze, whyche in the mooste parte of destilled thynges is oylve, seemeth to be called by the name of mans bloud, for as muche as our bodye consisteth of foure humours as elements, wherof the blud is compared to air, hot, moyst, & somewhat fatty. ac. But Iohn Brasescus mans bloud is a certayn metally thyng so called of the colour.

For the extractyng and drawyng out of quint essence from hony, which goeth to y^e making of potable gold, read Vlstadius the xii. chap. and. xxi. whereas he prescribeth also dyuers wayes to gather thre maner of waters, and reherfeth the vertues, wherof he spake nothyng in the. xii. chap. & Declared to get out onely two diuers waters.

Of quint essence of mettals.

XX.



Hon Brasesc⁹ in the dialoge of Raymūd and Demorgorgon, when he had affirmed that quint essence whiche is profitable to the preservation and lengthenyng of mannes lyfe, cannot be had of anye other thyng then of mettals onely, he addeth at length. When as accordyng to the opinion of the auncient philosophers, euery metall after theyr similitude, vertue, name, colour, and proprietye are com-

XXX

R. i.

prehen-

prehended in euery metall, as it is plainly declared in the booke of the expositiō of Gebrus bookes: therfore this our medicine also although it be extracted & drawen out of some one metall only, yet neuertheles it shall haue the vertue of all metalls and plantes, and the vertue ouer the whole body of mā to heale many infyrmities that be curable. Iohannes de Rupescissa, speaking of our radicall & naturall moysture, and of quint essence vnder the name of Aqua vitæ, would signifie the same, for he sayth that burning water doth conteyne in it selfe the good vertue of all metalls, and that it is not the water of the vyne, but of life, because it geueth lyfe vnto men. He that will knowe moze of thys thing and moze plainly, let him read the Dialogue of the same Braselcus, wherein he expoundeth Gebrus.

Of the dravving out of quint essence

xx from Antimonia, lead, white lead out of Vlstadius.

Q Vint essence of antimonio is thus made. Incorporate and mingle the powder of antimonii most finely beaten, with most sharpe vineger distilled, and let it stande till the vineger be turned into a very red colour. Then driue the vineger out, and in a cleane vessell put other distilled vineger vpon the antimonium, and set ouer a litle fyre tyll the vineger be coloured. This shall xxx you repete so ofte, tyll the vineger wil be coloured no moze. So much of the vineger as is coloured, thou

thou shalt destyl it in a limbecke in ashes. fyrste
 the vineger it selfe wyll run oute, after thys thou
 shalt see a matter issue forth of a thousande cou-
 loures, and thys is that quint essence whiche is
 called of the Philosophers, Philosophers leade,
 and of some, virgines milk (it differeth not wyth-
 standyng from it, whereof shall be spoken here-
 after, sayth Vlstadius) & it is almoste lyke blessed
 oyle in coloure. But thys in a Pellican to bee cir-
 culated for the space of fortye dayes. It dryeth
 by woundes, and is profytable for all woundes
 in steede of Balme, for it cureth all woundes ea-
 selye and quicklye: it is maruelous good for all
 impostumes.

Bea also quint essence is extracted and drawne
 oute of leade or whyte leade after the same man-
 uer, as out of antimonio, pourynge Destilled vine-
 ger vpon it, that the vineger be ouer it foure fyn-
 gers deepe: after let it be digested in dunge, as it
 is sayde of quint essence of hearbes and flowres.
 Then let it bee destylied, and fyrste ye shall see the
 vineger it selfe ascende by: after that a certayne
 liquoz lyke to oyle. And thys also is called oyle of
 lead or quint essence of leade: and it hathe in it a
 certayn sweetenesse, lyke as the oyle of antimoni.
 It is good agaynste all burnynges wyth fyre
 and hote water, as also agaynste itches, as ring-
 wormes and cholericke bladders.

But a manne must note that the whyte leade
 oughte fyrste to bee washed often wyth water
 of Rooses, dreinyng it by a linnen clothe,

R.ii.

vntil

untill none of þe powder of the white lead remaine in it. The when it is dzyed, reserve it to your vse. So doth Bulcasis & Ioan of Sanct Amandus vpon the Andidotarie of Io. Mesur, will to be done.

Of the drawing forth of quint essence out of diuers metalls, as golde, siluer, lead, tyn, vitriol, oz coprous, yron, coper, brimstone, read oymment, yellow ocker, antimonio and marchasita leaden, who so listeth, let him reade in Lullius in hys booke of
x quint essence.

The spirit oz quint essence of vitriol is commended of certayn men agaynst the fallynge sicknesse, and Apoplexia oz the benumynge of the senses. The spirite of golde agaynst the diseases of the lyuer. The spirite of birall agaynst the stone of the raynes and bladder. But of these and certayne o-ther we shall speake hereafter amongst the oyles of metalls and other where.

xx

*Of dyuers kindes of Aqua
vitæ composed.*



Waters of lyfe composed are properly called, when as certayne medicines are steeped in þe verye Aqua vitæ and destilled together, improperly when as they are put to assest & not destilled together. There be also waters of vertue oz golden (as they eal them) when as þe medicines steep first not in Aqua vitæ
xxx but in wyne, but of which we wil write hereafter: & certayne of these haue many things comon with
those

those that we describe here: saying that they are
 les vehement and les hoat and dry.

Some sortes of aqua vitæ are commaunded to be
 made simply, puttyng the medicines into y^e Aqua
 vitæ: other into Aqua vitæ thryse oz foure tymes de
 stilled. Some there bee also to whome a certayne
 tyme of infusion oz digestiõ is prescribed, as. viii.
 dayes. &c. Some are put in punned in the begyn-
 nyng, other hoale, & broken after a certayn dayes
 fermentation and stieping. Som are destilled on^x
 ly once: other twyse oz thryse. And some onely in
 Balneo Mariæ, other in Balneo Mariæ once oz twice
 & thirdly in ashes, as that which Vlst. Describeth
 xlv. chap. although there is nothyng elles done
 but infusiõ in wyne. In the same authour. xliii.
 chap. Aqua vitæ is described to be destilled thryse,
 the first water wherof is called Blessed, the secõd
 Aqua vitæ, the third, the mother of balm. Agayne
 y^e Destillatiõ of certayne is repeted twyse oz thryse
 that the water first destilled, be alwayes powred^{xx}
 again vpon his groundes oz dzegges, as Vlstad.
 teacheth in the. xlix. and. lvi. chap. Also some are
 commaunded to be drawne out wyth a flow fyze
 in Balneo Mariæ. Other in the same with a strong
 fyze, as the water described in Vlstadius. xlv.
 chap: Many tymes in the first destillation, onely
 freshe herbes, and freshe seedes are put with the
 Aqua vitæ, and dry swete smelling thyngs, spyces
 and other, also hony is added after to the water
 drawne out of the herbes oz seedes, and then are^{xxx}
 they destilled again: after ward amber, muske and

R.iii

cam.

camphora put vnto it: thirdly, folding the limbeck
 euery sote wyth moyst clothes wyth the whytes
 of eggs and bran together. Reade Vlstad. li. chap.
 and lvi. Concernyng the matter, none almoste is
 composed without spices: vnto diuers also swete
 smelling herbes are added, vnto some, bothe the
 flowers and the seedes, sometymes also other de-
 stilled waters: Also malmeley, hony, sugar, figs.
 To conclude, vnto some hoale pieces of golde: **X**
 suppose it to be added in bain except it be quēched
 in the liquor. But all these thynges shall appere
 moze plain by examples. Vlstadius described. xiiii.
 kyndes of aqua vitæ composed, which we let passe
 because of bzruitie & thoztnes. We reade in Vlsta.
 the. 53. chap. of aqua vitæ, wyth spices and hony. &c
 to be destilled in Balneo Maria, and an other lyke-
 wyse, but wythout hony, the. 54. chap.

Vlstadius describeth a certain marueilous aqua
XX vitæ in the 56. chap. first he bids to digest dyuers
 freshe and newe medicines in Balneo Maria. xiii.
 Dayes in aqua vitæ poured vnto them: then to bee
 destilled in ashes with a slow fyre: after he addeth
 spyces and other dry thyngs: and byds digest the
 14. dayes: and destill them agayne in Balneo Ma-
 ria. Afterward he added camphoram, rhabarb, safe-
 fron, amber, and musch. If so be it (sayth he) thou
 wilt haue the water yet better, put vnto it certain
 precious and costlye powders or spyces of confec-
XXX tions made of amber, made of musch, made of pre-
 cious stones. &c. and a fewe ducates of the fynest
 gold, wyth halfe a pound of sugar: and thou shalt
 digest

digest it thzee dayes in warme water of Balneo Mariae, afterward destill it by a Filtrum oz liste of wollen cloth in croked glasses wellclayed, so that the one glasse stand higher thē the other. And this (saith he) is the most excellent Aqua vitæ amongst all other.

An Aqua vitæ, which may be a remedie against y^e most part of diseases: put Rosemary, Cinamon, Celoflowers, Ginger, and Maces, & two oz thzee peeces of golde, (which will be neuer a whit the worse for being thus bled) into Aqua vitæ, foure tymes destilled. Use this water. iiii. tymes destilled, moynng and euenng before sleepe. It driueth away diuerse kyndes of diseases, and restoreth youth.

What Aqua vitæ can do, wherein Rosemary is steeped, see hereafter where we make mention of oyle of Rosemarpe.

Take thzee ounces of Dianthos made with Sugar, put it in thzee poundes of wyne, thzee dayes, xx oz in water of wyne, destilled once for olde men, (that is, that which commeth forth fyrst, not that which runneth laste,) mozeouer let it bee destilled by a Filtrum. Some destill it in a limbecke, and kepe it vnto they^r vse. Some mixe the thyzd part of Rosata nouella, that they may allwage the heat and dryth of the Dianthos.

An Aqua vitæ against pestilence. Take Rewe, Sage, the flowers of Lauendula, Maiorā, Wormwood, Rosemary, red Roses, blessed thistle, Dim^{xxx} pernell, Tormentill valerian, y^e berries of Juniper, berries

beries of baies, terræ sigil. (that is ground sill) bole
 armoniack prepared, of euery one two drammes.
 Dictamni, angelica, bistorta the bark of citron, me-
 lissa commonly called baulm, zeduaria, inulæ cam,
 gentian, rhaponticum or centory, of euery one thre
 drames. Coriander prepared, flowres of bozage,
 buglose, sandali or saunders whyte and red, the sede
 of sozrel, basill, reubarbe, ben whyte and red, the
 graines of paradisi, peper, of euery one a dram and
 x a halfe: ginger two drammes. Cinamon, saffron,
 spyces of confections agaynst pestilence, electuarii
 liberatis, lectuarii of precious stones, diamoschi y
 is swete, diacameron diamber, diarhodon abbatis,
 latificantis Almanforis, of euery one a dram. Cala-
 mi arom, egloflowers, maces, nutmegges, cubeba-
 rum, cardamomi galingall, agallochi, of euery two
 scrup. The bone of y hart of a hart, spiknard, cam-
 phora, of euery one halfe a dram, eyght leaues of
 xx gold, halfe a scrup of mosch, chosen triacle. iiii. vn-
 ces, Mithridati two vnces. Sublimated and rec-
 tified wyne two quartes. Destill the in a limbeck.

Aqua vite against pestilence, proued
 and bled wyth great and marueilous succes by a
 certayn physition of our tyme Solodurn in Heluetia
 the yere of our Lord. 1547. In so much that
 scarcely euery tenth of them that
 receyued it, dyed.

xxx Take the best pearles, Hyacinth of the east, mo-
 ther of pearles, cozall whyte and red, of euery
 one

one two ounces, halfe an ounce of the hozne of an Unicorn, saffron, mirche, Boli armon, terra sigillata, zedoria, Veneta, woode of aloes, euozp, Mithridati, triacle of Alexandria, chosen cinnamon, ben wyte and red, the barke of a citron and the sedes of euery one two ounces, all sortes of saunders of euery one an ounce & a half. The little bones of the barke of a harte. xii. of them, the kirneis of peony, beries of iuniper, of either. xl. Conserue of buglog ii. ounces. The rotes of tormentil, comon dictani, x inulz, astantia, selandine, comon Lybistici, morsus diaboli, ari, Valeriane, that kind of Saxifrage whiche the Germans call bibinel, anglica, of the rootes of euerye one of these hearbes. ii. ounces. Sage, Scabious, Rew, wild mint, peny royall, the les centaury, Worme woode, white Roses and Red, of euerye one a handefull. Liquors distilled of Rosemary, Gentian, Melissa or hauke. Betayn wilde Roses, sonchos or cicerbita, called southistle, or gorse thistle of the dutchemene, or blessed xx thistle, byssope, floures of Burrage, bigger plantaine, floute Deluice, of euerye one five ounces. These thus gathered together, take the liquors of them distilled in Balneo Mariae accordynglye, & myngle them with the best old Elseter wyne, or rather with foure poundes of Aqua vicia, six times distilled, put them in a stronge cucurbita of glasse, that will hold four good ale quartes, which thou shalte claye well and let it stande in Balneo Mariae xxx foure dayes. Afterwarde, then thou shalte burn the Pyacynetes, Coralles, Pearles and mo-

S. i.

ther of

ther of peels into powder, as men do lime, & grind them vpon marble diligently, till thou canst feele no roughnes in the powder. Put this powder into some vessel, and make it with Rose water into a liquor, & whatsoeuer remayneth sharpe or rough, which is not mixt with the water, grind it again and wash it the second time. A man may resolue the coralles into water when they are once pound or ground, setting them in the iuice of Barberies, which way is better the y other. After this beate
 x the rotes meamy, and likewise the sedes of the iuniper and p^{ro}ny the herbes thou shalt cut. Afterward put the herbes, rotes, and precious stones, moystened and made liquid with the Rose water, into a strong glasse cucurbita, that wil holde sixe greas ale quartes, there about. ℥. g^{ra}s. vi. Dutche mooses to be (whych I thinke he meaneth by M^e sutas) and pour vpon them the Aqua vitæ whych is digested wyth the destylled liquors in Balneo
 xx Mariae, and when the cucurbita is defended & closed round about with clay of wisedō, put it into a pit digged in a moist place, as in some seller vnder the arty. ii. cubits: Depe. iiii. cubites or there about wyde and lōg, which thou shalt fil with hors dūg & lime strawed and laid by courses, now one laier of the one, now an other of the other, till it be. ii. fote aboue the pit. In the midst hereof thou shalt let the cucurbita stand for a monthe, then take the dung awaye by little and little: and the matter
 xxx which it contayneth to be destilled, thou shalt distribute it into. vi. les cucurbitas, and destil them,

In Balneo Mariæ, with so slow a fire, that from the falling of one drop, til the falling of an other, thou maist tel one, two. iii. iiii. til thou come at ten. For thou must in any wise, take hede that the bath be not to hot: when the distillatiõ is once ended, stir the Dregs that be left in euery one of the cucurbitas with a Sticke moderately, and poure the water that is drawne out of them in agayne, and destill them again with a slow fire as befoze. When this destillation is once ended, poure out al the Dregs, and distribute the liquors, gathered in. vi. cucurbits, into. ii. cucurbits of. iii. greate ale quartes a peece and destill them in Balneo Mariæ gentlelye. So hast thou a treasure and an incomparable remedy agaynste the pestilence. The vse thereof is bothe to pzeferue, and also to cure, pzoouokynge a sweate after the Drinking thereof. So sone as any manne perceiueth himself infected with the pestilence (so that it be within. 24. houres that it infecteth hym, for after that tyme there is no hope or verrye lyttle of anye remeadye) lette hym Dryncke halfe an ounce of thys lyquor, and lyinge vppon a bedde couered moderatelye wyth clothes, and tarye for sweate: the chamber muste be close from anye ayre entrynge in. Wythin an houre and a halfe or thereabout, the sweate will beginne, whych a manne muste suffer and abyde iii. houres at the leaste, it shall bee better if they slepe a lyttle moze, or foure houres, absteynyng from Dryncke all the while, and wyppynge hys face euery foote wyth a linnen clothe.

S. ii

After

After removing the clothes by litle and litle, and
 wiping the bodye, when the sicke is risen, let him
 eat sodden Barlye, or a little meale of Dates
 broyled, mixte with Vineger and Rose water or
 Vineger onelye, whych shall be myxt alway with
 his meate, also for the space of a seuen night. For
 his Dryncke he shall take a decoctiō of Barly with
 raysons and Licoris, when it is well couled, let
 hym Dryncke as muche thereof as hee lyst. Let
 x hym abstain from wine. iiii. or iii. daies: after let
 him put water to his wine. Therefoze when he
 hath taken meate after sweat, let a new bedde be
 prepared for the sicke man, or suffer him if he be so
 disposed, to lye in a chamber, but without ayre
 for the space of thre or foure dayes. If so be it he
 perceiue yet anye inwarde heate by the meanes
 of the sweate, let hym Dryncke the liquor distilled
 of coulinge thinges, as wyld Poppe, Mulbe-
 ries, or Blacke berries, Endiue and Cikorpe, the
 xx floures of sambucus, Eldar or Acetola. And if so
 be it, while he sweateth, the botch caled Authrax or
 bubo doo ryle, as it chaunceth oftentimes, then
 thou shalt vse these medecines. Cut an Onyon
 on the one side, make it hollowe and put triacle
 into it, toz mentil, Dictamni Diligently broken and
 punde, in equal partes, and put the cappe that
 you cut of the Onyon on agayne, sold it in moyst
 towe, then roast it vnder the ashes by the space
 of. vi. houres, then punne it in a moztar, and
 xxx wringe it throughe a linnen clothe, puttynge
 Vinegar made wyth Rose water vnto it.

They

Then lay the moist cloth to the place, & as oft as it dryeth, moysten it again. If a man drinke once a moneth, halfe an ounce of this liquoz and sweat vpon it, he shalbe preserued. It is bety good also, if a man hold a drop or two thereof every day in his mouth in the morning.

Vlstadius in the .xvi. chap. Describeth an other aqua vitæ commended both for the pestilence and for other diseases.

An aqua vitæ or quintessence, whose effect is redy and present against poyson, specially lest by the byting or stinging of beasts, described by Matheolus Senensis, in his sixte booke of hys commentaries vpon Dioscorides A pound of our antidotum nobis described (the description wherof we let pas for briefenes sake: a man may vse good triacle in the place of it, or Mithridatū, or an other effectual antidotum) and a pound of syrup of the barks of citron, mixt them with fiue poundes of aqua vitæ so oft distilled, till it come to quintessence. and put them in a cucurbita of glas as bigge agayn as the thinges do occupye (that is of .iiii. poundes,) and when it is wel clayed, moue it moderately & softly so long til the antidotus be wholly resolved & mixt with the liquoz. So let it stand a moneth mouing and chafing it in like manner twice a weke. The month being ended, powze out softly by little and little the clear water which is ascended aboue the antidotus which is satled in the bottome, into an other vessel of glas, and reserue it verye well closed. This liquoz is so effectual, whych I haue

proved by innumerable tryalles, that if halfe an ounce thereof be Drunken wth wyne, or with any convenient water distilled, or els alone, it restozeth a mā infected with the byting or stinging of any beast, although he haue lost both his voice and his senses, and calleth him again to the great wondering of all men. For the moſte parte also the humors nowe infected are auoyded by vomite. The same vertue hath it agaynst poisons whych a mā hath receiued in meats or Drinkes. For y^e strength of this liquoz is so subtile and effectual, that euen in a moment & furthwith it perceth al the vaines of the bodye. It healeth lyke wyse also other manye and diuers Deseases, as euerye learned Physicion may consider by hym self, chiesly it resisteth the pestilēce, both by preserving, & also curyng the that be infected. This writeth Matheolus.

Aqua vitæ for the diseases of the colike. Take a great ale quarte of Aqua vitæ rectified, put therein halfe an ounce of cinamon. ii. oz. iii. nutmegs, cloves. ii. scruples, all punde, and let them stande a whole day: when a water is distilled thereof in a limbeck of glas, geue the sicke man a sponful thereof. Andro Furnerius.

Aqua vitæ Devised by George Alapide. Take cinamon cubeborum, ginger, nutmegges, cloves, galangal, of euery one an ounce, freshe sage. 4. ounces, wyne that is sublimated six tymes, made of the best of the wine, not of the lees, as muche in weyght as all the rest, that is ten ounces. Take so much euery day of this water distilled in a limbeck, as

beck, as a filbert nutte wil holde. They saye that
M. Gallus the phisition of the Emperour Charles
vled this, and liued. Cxxiii. yeares.

A moste noble water of vertues, worthe to be
preferred befoze siluer and gold, out of a certayne
wrytten boke. Cloues, cinamon, maces, galagal,
zedoaria, bay berie, graynes of paradise, of eueri
one halfe an ounce. Deny royall, sage, hyslop, rue
betony, ceri folii, camphora, serpentin oz dragons,
of eueri one halfe an ounce. Juniper berie, fenel
seede, persely seede, the seede of aquilegia, withy of
the mountaynes, the flowers of costi, the seede of
apii of the herbe called paralysis castorei, of eueri
one two Drams. Destill all these in wyne for the
space of xiiii. Dayes, then dreyn the wyne out, and
grynd the spyces, then mixed agayn woth wyne,
and let them stand eyght Dayes, then destyl them,
and at length cast in a few sage leaues fresh

They ascrybe the same vertues eueri one vnto it,
whych we mencyned befoze in waters of ver- xx
tues, and .xx. seuerall vertues oz therabout ar a-
scribbed to som one of them. The conseruatyon of
health, the restoryng of youthe, and other, whych
also ar ascribed for y most part to simple Aqua vita

A certain kynd of aqua vita is commended in a
certayn boke wrytten against the leper and peste-
lence: in the composycō wherof Fumereira, the
les netle, the leaues of bedegnar, let them bee stee-
ped in wyne in Balneo Maria, a monethe: then let
them be destylled, castynge into them also a dram
of gold beaten to powder, xxx

After ward

Afterward put to distilled wine decocted and sodden with pepper, that there may be equal portions of both liquors, whiche ioyned together and steept eight dayes together in Balneo Maris, must be distilled agayne. He willet a sponesfull of this water to be drunke euery daye for the space of a moneth, & the leproous places to be annointed therewith. They say it purgeth bloude, and dissoluethe the congeled bloud, & chaungeth the hole temperature of the body: and if a man may beleue it, it cureth wel nye al diseases.

An aqua vitæ of a certayn practitioner, composed after a singular and excellent preparation, for diuers diseases. Take crow fote, iue moschate, sage, the tender crop of ebulus, betenye, sainte Johns wurtte, Germander maioram, chamepityos organy penitroyal, hislop, re w, caryophyllata, gentiã, roūd aristolochia, of euery one halfe a handfull. Polypody, squinatū or schœnoanthū, spike, cassia lignea
 xx folii, of euery one a dram, halfe a dram of bay berries, twoe drams of Chamxmal. The kernelles of peaches, Balhamitæ, pimpernel, selandin, agrimony, of euery one two ounces. Rosemary an ounce. Dictamni, tormentil, scabiosus whyte, of euery one four ounces: an ounce & a half of the great burfied Anissede, fenel, serpyllum or sauery, alkekengi, iuniper berries, persely, of euery one halfe an ounce. Sauin, cresses, of either halfe a handfull. Carui, cumin, water withy, of euery one half a dram. Cine
 xxx ris yespertilionis, tamatriscus, the roote of y flour
 Deluice with y flowers, of euery on half anounce.

Make

Make a powder of al these, which shal be deuided
 into vi. partes, wherof thou shalt put one parte in
 Aqua vitæ thise distilled, and let it stand to sober
 or to be seasoned a naturall day, then destil it, af-
 terward stiepe an other part of the powder in this
 distilled water, and destil it likewise. And so forth
 euery one of the other partes when they are all
 stiepte, destill them lykewyse, and keepe the laste
 lyquor. Then take Nutmegges, Mace, cardamo-
 nium, folium, cinnamon, zedoarie, of euery one ^x
 iii. ounces. Agallochu, Saunders white and red,
 of euery one two ounces, one ounce of the bones
 of hartes harte, one ounce of olde Tryacle, gin-
 ger, amomum, cubebe, and the graynes of Para-
 dise, Galangal, pepper, of euery one. 4. ounces,
 one ounce or more of chosen Muscke, at the leaste
 not les then half an ounce. Put all these and put
 them in the foresayd water. iii. dayes, then destyll
 the again with a slow fire in Balneo Mariæ thise,
 alwayes pouring the water down forth vpon ^{xx}
 Dregs. At length ad vnto this lyquor half a pynte
 of mozte cleare Oyle of Olyues, and as much of
 the best honye clarified, and when they haue stan-
 ded quietlye, destill them as aforesayde. This ly-
 quor is good for the headache, fallyng syckenes,
 frensy, swindle or turnesicknes, duskishnes of the
 sight, lack of hearing, stuffing of the brest, the dis-
 ease of the hart, called cardiaca: also against poiso,
 gout of the handys or fete, gutta, arthritis. It pur-
 geth blud, it taketh away al agues of cold causes: ^{xxx}
 it strengthneth the stomack. It cureth the collike

C. i.

the

the Debility of holdyng the vyne, the obstruction & stopping of the spleene and liuer, the swellynge and watry droppe and all diseases bred of cold causes.

To conclude it is a most chole remedy for the conservation of y^e body. They geue me to drinke there of half a philberd full in a cup of pure white wine.

x An other. A pounce of clarified honye: halfe a pound of aqua vitæ, iii. ounces of ligni aloes ii. ounces of gum Arabick, Nutmegs, Galengal, cubebæ, cinnamon, mastick, cloves, spicknard, musk of every one. iii. drams. ii. drams of amber: beate all these together, & when they are mixt wyth y^e moyses stures, destil the. This water helpeth the stinking breath, maketh y^e teeth white: it cureth y^e deafenes and tinea capitis: it healeth al woundes if you dip a linnen cloth therein & lay it vpon the wound. To conclude it conserveth youth & renoketh y^e beauty lost.

xx A water of great vertue in the palsey, whych a certayn frend let me haue the knowledge of, as a thing known by trials and profe. Cloues, galangal, zedoaria, nutmegs, both kindes of pepper, iuniper berries and bay berries, the bark of the Citron and arantii, white ginger, sage leaues, basill, rosemary, maiozã, mint, peny royal, gentiã, y^e floures of sambucus, red Roses and white, spyke, ligni aloes, cardamomum, cubebæ, calamus, aromaticus, stichas, Arabica, germãder, chama pytis, matres, Mercury, the seede of mugwozt or motherwozt, carikes passulæ, dates wythout the stones, almonds swete and sour, pinapples, of every one a dram, both the kinds of camfrey, casil, ben white & red, of every one

one

one.ii. drams, Scolopendra a dram & a halfe, half a dram of Laureola, v. drams of white hony. iiii. pounds of triacle, sugar, Mithridatū, of epyther. iiii. ounces. Six pounds of Aqua vitæ, destilled. iiii. times. Let them be destilled in a double vessell, with a slowe and continual fyre, til the colour be chaunged, the change the receauer, and do that thise.

Two compositions of Aqua vitæ out

of the booke of Raymundus Lullus,
of waters.



P the composed waters of life following, although Raymundus doe not expresse whether wine or burning water ought to be put to þ medicines, that they may be destilled together, yet we haue thought good to rehearse the in thys place, because Raymundus semeth utterly to will these medicines to be destilled in burning water, the in wine, as one þ alloweth euery where the more perfect liquors and the oftest destilled. Take þ rootes of fenell, rusci, maidenheare, sperage, Rapes, parsley, cryngii, mill of the sunne, scariola of euery one lyke much, mire them and destil them with a slow fyre. (It appeareth that thys liquoz is good to prouoke bzyne, and agaynst the stone.) An other.

Take cloves, nutmegs, masticke, daronicū, zedoaria, galingal, long peper, þ bark of citron, sage, sambucus that is elder (peraduenture it should be samsuchus, that is Maioram) dill, spiknard, wood

C.ii.

of

of Aloes, cubebe, cardamouum, Lauendula, Rhine
 Penroyal, organy, calamus aromaticus, both kin-
 des of sticas, germander, chamepytis, of every one
 like much, and a litle muske. Pun them and destil
 them. The vertues be all one with simple Aqua
 vitæ, but farre moze effectuall. Or the same that
 are attributed befoze to other waters of lyfe com-
 posed of many medicines. Then followeth a wa-
 ter composed of many colde medicines, not in hys
 place (as it semeth) which I made mention of be-
 foze in the colde quint essence. Afterward is placed
 a mozte perfect Aqua vitæ (as he calleth it, that is,
 because it is composed of very many thinges, and
 y most hot.) Take Euphorbium, Serapinū, Opopa-
 nax, Pyretrum, Capers, Squinanthū, Spodiū, bdel-
 lium, long Peper, & white or blacke, cubebe, casto-
 reum, Zedoaria, of every one equall portions, to
 the which thou shalt put good Masticke, and a li-
 tle Amber, Saffron, and of the bone of a Hartes
 hart. Also take all the thinges afozesayd in y com-
 posed waters, & let them be destilled with a slowe
 fyze. For it is a maruelous water, and the mother
 and chief of al medicines, whose vertues are mer-
 uelous and innumerable against al cold diseases.
 It is made in thys wyse. &c. he describeth streight
 waye the manner of destilling by serpentines (as
 they call them) he addeth also other thinges which
 all do agree with the simple Aqua vitæ, in so much
 that I suppose the booke to be corrupted by the
 fault of the Printer.

What

What medicines be mixt vwith

Aqua vitæ, without any Destillation, first
within the bodye, then without.

Many tymes instrumentes, time or cost fayleth
a man, that those medicines, whose strength
he would haue in his Aqua vitæ (as though it were
by a certayne metempsychosin, & is a transposing
of the soules or principall vertues) he can not mixe
them with it by Destillation, which onely waye is
the chiefe and best of al other to mixe things toge-
ther, for both by Digestiõ, as though it were a pre-
paration in a moderate heate, fyrst one mixture is
made, then in Destillation twyse as much, fyrst of
the vapours by the leaste and moste pure partes
of the spirites, then by Dropes when they gather
together into water: but circulatiõ is it that bryn-
geth a perfectnes and absolutnes to all mixtures:
and without doubt, no mixture that men deuise or
inuent, can moze properly and nie imitate the na-
tural mixtures: which is playn by this argument
taken of the ende and effect: for thynges prepared
in this wise and mixed, do les corrupt then by any
other meanes, and hauing gotten a certayn most
simple and moste pure substaunce that they seme
to the sence, to bee simple, and of an airtz or a fitte
substance, they atteine vnto a certain incorruptiõ
as nie as may be. This is euident, loke how much
any thyng shall haue the partes whereof it consi-
steth lesse exactly & thoroughly mixte, so much the
nearer it is to corruption: which fyrst and chiefly

C.iiij.

in

in those bodies which are called meteora, which is, things bred on hie in the firmament, moreover in many other things mixed either by nature or by arte, is easy to be understood. But for so much as in so diuers states of men, some for one hinderance, some for another, they can not alwaies follow that which is best, quint essence can not be made, at the least the second or the third, or as many as may be: let the distillations be repeated with a slowe fyre: for any mixture is done better by litle & litle, and slowly, then suddenly & violently. And if a man can not destil together with the Aqua vitæ, the medicines whose strength he desireth to mixe with it: yet at the least wyse let them be broken and kept a while in it: for it draweth vnto it the vertues of all things that are put in it. There is a booke of Arnoldus de villa noua, or rather of Rogerius, which I haue written, wherein is declared particularly, to what diseases and sicknesses, what medicines ought to be put to soke into Aqua vitæ, for euery part of the body, which he doth attribute to the twelue signes of the zodiak.

It is well knowen in many ages hitherto, that Gentian is the best preseruatiue agaynst certayne most greuous diseases and poysons: but some vse to poure the powder of the same with burning water, as much more effectually, into the throtes of beastes, whom they knowe or thinke to be hurt with poyson in their meate or drinke, or els by biting or stinging: and if gentian can not be gotten, the burning water by it selfe. To the remedye of certayne

certayn sickeneses of man, specially of the bulke
oz brest apomeli may be put: for both certayn men
count it otherwise for Daity, to haue apomeli mixt
with burnyng water, & also a toast of bread mixt
therwith, many take for a breakfast. A mā may al
so agaynst dyuers syckneses, geue men to drinke
þ water of gentiā, artificially destilled with wine
mixt after with apomeli oz swete hypocras.

Wormwood wine most excellēt, some make on
this wyse, they poure to the leaues of wormwood x
specially when it is dried, the best burnyng water
and so muche Malmsey. Of this they take a little
sponeful and mixt with a litle draught of wyne, &
so geue it to drinke, So is it made by and by and
effectually and is long preserued. I my self gaue
it once to drinke for the colick, and had good suc-
ces. The same meanes a man may vse also in o-
ther as wel herbes as spices. &c. for both the ver-
tue is drawen out so in a short space, & the drinke
is also the moze pleasant, and besides that it may xx
be kept long inough.

Greene aqua vitæ: Take Melissa called baulm, &
ballamita dried both in the shadowe of the first. iii
ounces, of þ other two ounces, put them into. iiii.
pounds of Aqua vitæ destylled foure tymes in
Balneo Mariæ eyght dayes: then vse it either alone
oz mixing with it other kyndes of aqua vitæ, com-
posed to comfort the stomake.

The herbes must bee dzyed in the shade, that
the colour may bee made greene and most beauti- xxx
full. For yf a man vyz them in the sun, the water
shall

shall proue darke as the iuyce of any other herbe, Vistad. lvi. chap. A man may also dy it with other colours, which may encrease both the grace of y colour and the strength of the medicyne, as with saffron, with red or yellow parsnipes dried. Some put to it in summer black lower cherries, whereby also the tast is made moze pleasant, and y heate is les (perauenture moze) asswaged.

x Some put into burnyng water, mint cut & beaten, and set it in the sun foure dayes or fyue, then seeth it and set in the sun agayne. With this they weete the tip of theyr nose, agaynst corrupte and pestilent ayze.

Hereafter wyl I put the vse of burning water, with other medicines without the body.

Many mixt a litle burning water with hoate oynmentes, as Martiatum, Arragon, dialthæa, at such tyme as they should vse them, and will them so to be annoynted vpon the griefes.

xx A water that noyssheth and restozeth the heate of the brayn, wher wyth the head is to be rubbed. Two ounces of aqua vitæ, Moschocarium, Cloues, maioram, cubebe, long peper, of euery one halfe a Dram. When they are pund, mixte them, and rub them vpon the head a certayn space. Some put to it a scruple of euphorbium. Epiphanius a practicioner: other put to other sinellyng and hoat thyngs, as sage six ounces: rew, ginger, graynes of paradise, cinnamō, flowers of rosemary, y bark of a citron, of euery one half an ounce: an ounce of oyle

De bay

De bay: a Dram of spike: a Dram & a halfe of castoreum. And in a destilled liquoz they hang musch & amber of either of them a graine. This they say is good to annoynt the head, and also with the smel it putteth away the palsy, and apoplexia.

A maruelous water of the same mannes, for the impostumes or botches of the priuie members. Thzee yolkes of egges hard rosted and cut small, pun them in a moztter, poure into them ten ounces of Aqua vitæ, with a scruple of Alam two x Drams of Camphora, and a halfe of rust, all pund together when they are stiept a wbole, streine the with strength through a linnē cloth, wet a linnen cloth in thys liquoz and laye it vpon the swelling three or foure tymes a Day, thou shalt maruell at the working of it.

A water to washe the partes taken with the Palsey.

Myrba, aloes, ladanum, right turpentin, casto-^{xx.} reum, of euery one. ii. Drams: zedoria, Galan- gall, cubabæ, Nutmegs, long peper, py retrum, of euery one. iii. Drams. The litle white Dalsey with the red tops, iua, Arthritica, stichas, Arabica, sage, Maioram, Mint, penye royall, the lcs Centaurye, Rosemary, of euery one halfe an ounce, when they are all punde, poure them into. xii. poundes of destilled Aqua vitæ. iii. dayes. As I found in a ^{xxx} certayne wozitten booke: but peraduenture ther is

to much Aqua vitæ. For to euery pound therof. be
 Drams onely (with a scruple peradventure) of the
 spices are put.

In the Disease called the French pockes, some-
 tymes the iawes and throte are eaten with euill
 destillations, which vnlesse a man fynde remedye
 for, oftentymes the gargil is wasted, oftentymes
 the cozruption passeth to the very bones. There-
 fore a man must purge them, & turne thē aside. &c.

* There is a maruelous water made for the same
 purpose. They destill triacle in Aqua vitæ and vi-
 negar in a limbecke a moste cleare water issueth
 out of many vertues, but chiefly it helpeth where
 the strength of y medicine ought to bee conducted
 somwhat deepe, if therfore thou dissolue in it bole
 armoniak or sphragida, and couche the partes that
 be fretten, thou shalt both kyl the cause of that con-
 tagion, and heale all the fretting. Fracastorius, in
 his thyrd booke of contagions.

xx

Of destilled vvaters composcd, but with other, then with Aqua vitæ,



Such waters as are destilled of two or
 moe. medicines mixte together, I
 call them composcd. Of thys sorte some
 are bled for medicine, some for smel-
 ling, some are inuented for garnishing, tryin-
 myng and decking. There bee some that wyll
 do

xxx

do two of these or all. Notwithstanding we wyl
 referre euerye one to one kynde: that is, wherein
 it excelleth moſte . Agayne, of them that bee v-
 ſed in medicine, ſome are receyued into the bo-
 dye, other ſome are miniſtred onelye wythoute,
 other ſome bothe wayes . We wyl make onely
 two Chapters, for althoughe ſome bee vſed
 bothe wayes, yet they are moore vſed either
 wythin and wythoute. Agayne, of them that be
 receyued into the bodye, ſome are moze ſymple, x
 whyche wee ſhall fyrſt Deſcrybe: Secundarilye
 thoſe that bee compoſed of moe. Of the kyndes of
 Aqua vitæ compoſed, where the ſpyces are ſooked
 in pure and onely aqua vitæ, we haue wytten ſe-
 uerallye by themſelues. Here wyl we put the
 other (as I ſayde,) and thoſe which they call wa-
 ters of caponum, and one wyth certain medicines
 put into ſwynes bloud.

To bee ſoked in wyne, and after to bee deſtil-
 led, it ſeemeth to be ordayned, chieflye for thoſe
 herbes and medicines, whyche haue little iuyce xx,
 of themſelues: as Sage, Betanye, Meliſſa cal-
 led Baulme, Wormewood. &c. whyche mozeouer
 by that meanes, doo retayne moze firmelye theyr
 owne ſauour, the wyne drawyng it and drinkyng
 it by, that it cannot be diſperſed for the thynneſſe,
 we ſhall ſpeake here of certayne thynges to bee
 ſteped in wyne, but whyle they be newe, for we
 haue entreated of. iiii. Dry things ſteped in wyne
 or other liquoz, and ſo deſtilled.

Betany, commonly called bet any, and in dutch

xxx

U.ii

eetem.

cerembrysz, is stiept in wine a few dayes, & likewise melissa. They shall haue the same vertues, & strengthes, but moze effectually and moze subtil, then the herbes by them selues alone.

Melissa, that is citraria (saith Lullus) let it be put in wine to be destylled. Let a man dzyne a sponne full of thys wyne fastyng. It sharpneth þe vnderstanding and the wit, encreaseh the memozy. To a man that stutteth, lay a linnen cloth wet in this
 x wyne vppon thys tonge, and he shall speak ryght, excepte he stut by nature. He that is sycke of the palsey, let hym dzyne it fastyng wyth a litle triacle, and he shall be cured perfectly. It cureth the stynkyng breath, and putteth away tooth ache. Flethe oz fysh layde therin cozrupt not, and may be kepte as longe as a man wyll. Beyng put into turned wine, it restozeth it. It breaketh the stone. It prouoketh vyne and womens floures. It is good agaynst the fretting of the guttes, and pain
 xx of the raynes. It oughte to be dzyne agaynst kernels vnder the chin, and a plaster to bee made of the herbe. If it be dzyne fastyng, it breaketh all inwarde and hyd impostumes. It healeth all stiches, whyche tende towarde the hart oz sydes. It is repugnāt agaynst all kinds of worms with in the body. It taketh a waye all corruption of the body quick oz dead. It healeth al that it toucheth, and prserueth it in good health, & in good quart. It cheareth the spirites, it is good for al the mem
 xxx bers, and healeth the kyndes of cold droppies. Aboue all thynges it comfozteth the synnewes.

It

It is most profytable agaynst scabbednes com-
 myng of cold. It sharpneth the syght of hym that
 drinketh it. It taketh away duskyhnes, teares of
 and superfluous humours of the eyes. It is hol-
 some for the brest, profitable for cōcoction against
 euill humours that letteth it. Drunken with good
 wyne, it stirreth appetit. It putteth away spots
 and frakenes of the face that is washt therwyth,
 if so be it a litle baulme be put to it & then the face
 washt therwyth, it maketh also good colour. It^x
 healeth the iawe bones. The smell of it killeth al
 gnattes and woymes. It cureth the droply com-
 myng of a colde cause: and superfluous choler
 wyth drynkyng and washing. All maner of wou-
 des may be washt wel wyth it, and so they shalbe
 preserued from all putryfyng. It healeth all
 kyndes of agues, but mooste of all quartaynes.
 The drynkyng of this wyne letteth the Disease of
 saint Lazarus from encreasing. It is good also for
 them whose brain is perished, and for the frantik. xx
 Also if a man eat a spyder by chaunce, and drynke
 thys wyne streight way vpon it, he cannot be hurt
 of the poplō. These wyrteth Lullus. Melissa bea-
 ten is stiept in wine a night. When say this water
 distilled and drunkē euery day and holden in the
 mouth, it cureth the benumbing of the senses: al-
 so the fallyng sicknes, the droply, the quartaine a-
 gue, and other diuers diseases of blacke choler or
 fleame. It is ministred also to the stranglyng of
 the wombe, and tothache, Remaclus. F. xxx

A water of the les centory, worthy to be compa

U.iii

red

red into gold.

Take one part of gentian, & two partes of cētoꝝ
 when they are pund and lokte in wyne fine daies
 destill them. This water drunke moꝝnyng and e-
 uenyng pꝛeserueth the bodye from all kyndes of
 diseases. It putteth away all impostumes: it ma-
 keth good colour: It resisteth the pestilēce, it hea-
 leth the sick of the pthysik, it auoydeth the stuffed
 stomack: it breaketh the stone in yꝛaynes, it sepa-
 x rateth and putteth away the watery humoꝝs of
 the splene: it helpeth foꝝwarde the floures, yf it be
 drunke nyne daies together in the moꝝning, and
 purgeth the bely. Also it purgeth al choler and coꝝ-
 rupt bloud. It healeth al woundes within the be-
 ly: it cleareth yꝛ syght: it cureth poysoned byttings:
 to the healyng of woundes, the pouder of centoꝝy
 also ought to be put vnto thē. Lullij in his boke of
 waters. Certain at this day stiep dry roots of gen-
 xx tia in wyne, & destil a most effectual water therout
 The sage and peniroyal of either lyke much, &
 whē they are beaten in a moꝝter destil thē. Thys
 water heateth a man that is ouermuch cold. Whē
 it is sodden with castorium, as oft as a mā drinks
 it, so many dayes it pꝛolongeth his lyfe vntyll the
 tyme oꝝdayned of god. Neither is it possible foꝝ a-
 ny man to be so greatly couled, but yf he drink it
 with castoriū nine daies, he shalbe perfectly made
 hoale. Drunke fasting, it remoueth the disease of
 the bely, & al gutta & scabbednes, it maketh good
 xxx bloud & the best coloz in the face: It is profitable
 to many other thiꝝngs drunk, iij. a day, Aegidius.

A water of iuniper berries steipt in wine whiles they be new, is destilled. I sokin dzy berries in wine, whereupon I had very good and stoeete liquoz when they were destilled.

The roots of the floure deluice beaten, are steipt in white wine. ii. or. iii. dayes, and then destilled.

But the rootes of any herbes a mā will, which are vled in phisicke or may be vled: if they be cut small & steipt certayne dayes in wyne, they yeld a water of y same vertue & force, but more pure & subtil. &c. A mā must put les wine to new rootes then to dzy: and peradventure, les also to thē which ought to refrigerate & coule, or els moderatlye to heat: wherfoze we shal destil the same rather new & freshe, then dzyed, to the intent they maye neede the les wyne: or els if newe can not be gotten, we shall steip the dzyed rather in water, or in some othet conuenient liquoz, sometimes vinegar, specially if it be to be vled without the body.

Gaulterus Riffius rehearseth the rootes that be steipt in wyne to be destilled, as hereafter followeth. Garlike, Angelica (which some thinke to be our Alexanders) that is sowen, and the other that is called water angelica, arū, hollowe aristolochia, as they cal it cōmonly in Germany, asarū or asarabaccha, bistorta, bryonia, carlina, dragones, eryngiū, hibiscus, hirundinaria, floure deluice, inula, Sorrell, Lillies, Men or yellowe caret, Piony, Parsnippe, Petasita, Pencedanum, Dimpernell, or rather Saxifrage, Polygonaton, Pyretum, commō radyshe and wylder rapes, rubia, or rubea, satyricū, scofularia

Scrofularia the bigger, Symphytum the bigger, Valerian. Here whyles he ascribeth to every one his vertues, he makes a whole booke. When as notwithstanding he bynges none other vertues then such as be attributed to the medicines them selues alone, and that befoze distillation, whiche if he had toucht with one woꝝd at the beginning, it had bene sufficient. And truely I maruell, seing he writt forth hys bookes with suche earnestnes, ^x and endeuoured by all meanes, to augment hys thynges vnto a huge greatnes, why he left out oꝝther many rootes, yea rather why he reherfed not all that be not in any vse of phisick, euery one with hys vertues repeted: and that he dyd it not, I suppose he lackt no will, but remembraunce hindzed, with hast.

^{xx} The wyld radyshe, which commonly they call the byggar, cut small and stiept in wine a certayne daies, I would thinke it would geue an effectuall stilled liquor, for it wil lose easely hys byting tartnes & leaue it of in the liquors wherin it is stiept, in so much that euē certayne swete roots as Parsnipes soked together with them in vinegar, become moze tart, & the slices of Radishe leue theyz tartnes. Against the stone, it may be stiept in vinegar, together with the roote of percely, and anyse seede. &c. and to be distilled in ashes.

^{xxx} The root of Pyretrum fresh (oz also dry) beaten and stiept in wine is distilled, oz also for toothach and to cause one vomit by steame, in vinegar, other new oz distilled, as Ryffius teacheth.

A profitable water againste rottennes of the
teeth. Mixte the rootes of Pyretrum beaten smal,
wity the best wyne ye maye get, and make a mix-
ture that may be like Aqua vitæ composed. When
ye wyll vse it, taste a sponefull (holde it in your
mouthe) in the moznyng or whan ye will, for ye
shal perceaue remedy shortly. It healeth weake
teeth, coxrputed, holow: it pourgeth also and clea-
reth them. It is good also for the puttyng awaye
of al kynd of rottennes or vncleennes, & to auoyde x
it by spitting: one nameles.

A water agaynst the falling sicknes, whereof
ii. or. iiii. sponefuls ought to bee geuen in the ve-
rye fitte, communicate vnto me verye latelye of
a frend. The water of Angelica which a man may
stiepe first in good wine a iiii. daies, and the water
of Lauendula, in equal portions, mixte them and
geue vnto the patient.

Of wyne and mylcke destilled together, it is
wrytten befoze amongste the symple waters of xx
beastes.

*Certayne composed waters, to be
destilled either of the medicines by them
selues, or wyth well spryng water: oute of
the treatise of Rogerius. 4. chap. 6.*



Water drawn oute of the leaues of hy-
sop, leuisticus, sauery, Horhound, inula,
the flowres of floure deluice, and that xxx
trifolium whych beareth many flours,
℞.i. about

about the bignes of a gaule nut, whose floures if they be suckt, they giue a sweet iuice. It dissolueth steamatick humoꝝ of the breste oz cheste, it fineth the spettle, furthers it, and breakes it.

A water distilled of gum Arabick, white traga canthum, lycoris, violets, Malows, put in water and the distilled. It represseth the heat of y brest, and correcteth the dꝛines.

A water of Plantaine, quinqueruia Tormentil
x and Roses, if it be dzoncke wyth hot wine, it closeth the wounds of the brest of a hot cause, and altereth any hot distemperance.

A water drawn out of y leaues oz flours of whit oz black Iacea verbasum Roses, sauin the hooked burre, it amendeth the cold intemperature of the chest, and consumeth the steamaticke humoꝝ, and the wounds of y chest coming of a cold cause it healeth them and closeth them.

A water distilled of Mint, Betayne, Melissa,
xx Balsamita, Sauery, Sage, Serpillum, Polium, Penye royall, halsta regia, of the leaues of euerye one: it healeth the infirmities of the heade and stomacke coming of a cold cause, it stauncheth the fire of the belly, coming of the same cause, it helpeth concoction.

A water of the flours of Violets and Malows altereth and loseth.

xxx

Of waters

Of waters of vertues or golden waters and certayne other composed of many medicines, destilled with wyne.



Vaters of vertues, which the Germans name golden, all are destilled with spices and odoriferous herbes (speciallye sage, which semeth to be a foundation in these waters composed) put fyrst a fewe dayes into wyne: & they are in moze vse to bee ministred without, then receaved within the body, speciallye to the comfortyng of the spirites with theyr odour, and against the head aches. &c. Some byd simplely put the in wyne: either in a vessel wel stopt (some in a tin bottle) set in a wine seller, in horse dunge, in Balneo Maria, in the sun, in chaf or chopt strawe in tyme wherunto raine water must be sprinckled in a bottell.

Waters of vertue. Guatlerius Riffius in his booke of destillations, describeth verye many with burning water composed, but very few with spices & other medicines steeped in wine, which notwithstanding they seme to be preferred, where the diseases be lesse grevous, and the bodies moze drye, and neede lesse heate. They are also made with lesse coste and sooner.

And a manne maye in these also gather foure kyndes of waters differyng in vertue, of the which I would most chiefly allowe the middle. For thys is truth, Aqua viva commeth
 F.ij. xxx

out more pure at the beginning of the distillation, about the last end, it runneth somewhat watery. Of spices and gummes, the partes that are more moistned ascend first, the hotter and the drier follow, which euen the colour commyng nre more & more vnto red, declareth. Moreover they smell of burntnes, & in tast they are les swete & pleasaunt. But without the body they are ministred effectually. &c. But a.iii. kinds of water is gathered better of drye spices & medicines onely rectified, not in wyne, but burning water which hath no maner of steame more, in the which like wyse, I woulde chose the midst.

With waters of vertues, some also mixe well smelling sedes, prouoking vyne, & fenell, violets, partly, sarifrage, mastick, pomum arantiu: besides spices & odoriferous herbes, sage, custome, rewe, sothernwood, serpillum, the Lillie of y bally. This is ascribed to one Arnold à Parisian.

xx There is without all doubt a diuersitie both in the kindes of spyces, and also in the number and weight. Some vnto diuerse spices, as cloues, nutmegs, cinamō of euery one halfe an ounce: (wherunto other ad zedoaria, galingal, lōg peper, grains of paradise, of euery one two drams) put as much sage, & Lauendula, that the weight of them ioyntlye may counterpoys the weight of the spyces. &c. Thzee or foure Droppes of thys water, they counsell to mixe with the wyne that men drinke at meales, or els moornyng & euening to be dronk seuerally w a litle wyne. Thys water cleareth the
lyght

lyght (as they say) confyrmeth the brayne & goodnes of the wit: putteth a waye palsey: maketh the face white and bryght, clenseth the skin, and doth many other things.

Some in the moneth of May or June, when sage and lauender bee in theyr force, take halfe of this (six ounces) of the other twyse as much, and cut it small. They put to it Cloues, Ginger, nutmeg, mace, graines of paradylse, cinamō, zedōaria, galingall, Rosemary, of euery one halfe an ounce, x they beat them, and when they are put in wyne, they destill them. Thys water (they say) is better at the thirde yeres end, then at the fyrst. It hath al the same vertues whiche we rehearsed befoze one by one, to the number of the .xx. in an other water of vertues. They say a certayne Jew was the author of thys description, who attributeth all these vertues vnto it.

A maruelous water and of much vertue. Carriophyllata, Ginger, rosemary, in equal portions, xx put them in good wyne eyght daies, and after destill them in Aqua vitæ. It is good for the aking of the brest, for a weake stomacke, for the griefes and gnawings of the belly. It kylleth wormes in the bodye and bowells. If a man that is somewhat grosse, desyreth to be made slender, let him drinke this: & if any leane mā desire to be in better plyte, let him drinke it with sugar.

A water of vertues. Sage, Lauender, Rosemary, carui, and diuers spyces, when they are cut xxx or pund, thou shalt steep them in very good wyne.

F.iii.

put

put in a bottell of tyn, which thou shalt hyde al o^ruer it vnlect lyme. xiii. daies and sprinckle vpon y^e lyme rayne water, afterward thou shalt destil ic lyke rose water. In the head ache, thou shalt laye a linnen cloth wet in thys water, to the browes and fozehead.

An other good & notable water. Sage a pound & a halfe, Nutmegs, Ginger, Cloues, Graynes of paradise, Cinnamon, of euery one an ounce and a
x half, let them be putrified in most excellent wine, after the accustomed maner. Then let the spyces be beaten, and then destilled hole together.

Some ad mozeouer, the floures of bozage, red roles, the barcke of citron, wo^o of aloes, of euery one half an ounce, & in y^e best wyne (whose weight shal be sixe times as much as the other) let the be so^lt. xiii. dayes, then when the wyne is Dreynd out, they beat the spices diligently in a stone mozter, and mire it agayn with the wyne, and they either destill it by and by, oz let it stande yet a fewes
xx dayes. Other put also halfe an ounce of new and fresh sage, I like better dry, into the vessell that receaued the destilled water. These vertues are sayd to be in it, fyrst. It keepeth all kynde of flesch, fysh and other meates, that it is sprinckled vpon, sounde and swete from all manner of corruption, with hys owne sauour and taste. ii. It amendeth all faultes in wynes, as when they be troubled, are hanging, oz smel foyly, oz be otherwise corrup
ted, if a litle of it be dropt into it. By thys meanes
they recouer their taste & colour, some within se-
uen

uen dayes other within one: neither cozrupt they
 afterwarde any moze, noz yet in the remedy any
 thing perceiued.iii. beyng sprinkled vpon spices,
 it conserueth theyz foze and smel.iiii. It breaketh
 inward impostumes, & purgeth them down ward
 befoze they come to matter.v. Likewise outward
 impostumes if it be anoynted vpon them, it ope-
 neth and breaketh them, maketh them to run out
 and at length healeth them.vi. It cureth the ble-
 mishes oz faultes of the eyes, as blerednes both x
 running and dry, and wheales & spottes, oz wbye
 skines oz the web, if it be stilled and dropt in mo-
 derately with a fether. vii. What soeuer growe
 eth in the face besides nature, and maketh suspi-
 cion of the beginning of the leper, anoynte it wyth
 thys water with a fether it is made hole.viii. Be-
 yng dronke it cureth al inward Diseases.ix. Also y
 faults of the liuer, splen, bowels, belly. It taketh
 away all il humoys bred of rawnes in the stomak
 x. It separteth quicke siluer from true siluer.xi. xx
 It healeth al maner of woundes througely that it
 is annoynted vpon, also dry strokes, & beatings, &
 the smellings that come therupō.xii. It driueth a
 way the dropsy being dronke & annoynted vpon the
 grief: also the yelow jaundis xiii. Being annoynted
 vpo the brain pan, it remedieth y Destillatiō sprin-
 ging of y reum of y brayn: being annoynted & drōk,
 it taketh away y griefs & aches of y head.xiiii. It
 redresseth y thinges amis in the mouthe, if a man
 cā hold it in his mouth on y night.xv. it helpeth y
 il smel & stink of the nose, & the reum if a man hold
 it a

it a whyle in his nose. xvi. It helpeth the diseases of the teeth. xvii. It cureth the maladies of the hart and brest when it is dryer or moyster then it should bee, or is sycke with the coughe or short fetching of breath. &c. 18. It encreaseth the memorye, and taketh away forgetfulness in a man, that receyueth it oftentimes by times: no, but one drop therof. xix. Scruines, skailes, scabbednes, buyles, wheales, and what so euer vncleannes elles bereth ehe skyn, or elles the inward partes of the body, it putteth it awaye, and driueth out poyson being annoynted and dronken. xx. Being annoynted vpon the face, any wyse it conserueth moderately the colour and byghtnes of youth, that a man of. iiii. scoze yeres olde shall scarce seme aboue. 30. xxi. It turneth awaye all leprosy that is a breeding. These I had out of a certain written booke in the dutch tong, the author wherof was not named. It maketh a man mery & asswageth anger: it is also commended against the pestilence. The same and like affectes are attributed of other, to other waters of vertues also: or rather to dyuers kyndes of Aqua vitæ composed, whiche are destilled of spyces and odoriferous herbes, &c. Steped in burning water of the best, yea and almost vnto simple Aqua vitæ,

xx An other water of vertues. Ten ounces of sage noble, & flowres of lauēder. ii. ounces, rewo, ginger, cloves, grains of paradise, nutmegs, of euery one an ounce: half an ounce of cinamon. Galingal, longe peper, of eyther of them. ii. drams, Spike, Citriū, castorium

castorium, wode of Aloes, graines of paradysse, of every one a Dram. when all these are beaten together, let them be kepte in a tinnen vessell with a pound of oyle of Laurell, an ale quart and a halfe of good wyne. ix. dayes or. xiii. and in y^e meane season let them be. iii. or. iiii. tymes chafed and mixte together: at the length destil them. Other put to it not oyle of Laurell, but an ounce of the berries of Laurell, and as much Rew, and a Dram of maces. They attribute vnto it y^e same vertues every one x which we ascribed to the next going befoze, about xx. Some prepare the same or one lyke, not with wyne, but with burning water.

A certayne Aqua vita, such as is made at Constantinople in the Emperours court, as the same wrytten booke hath. Cloues, Nutmegs, Ginger, Coxander, Galingall, long peper, iuniper berries Arantia, Sage, Basilicus, Rosemarrye, Amarcus, Mint, Lettis, bay leues, penny royal, Gentian, the floures of Sambucus or elder, whyte Roses, Spiknard, wood of Aloes, cardomum, Mugwort, of e. ^{xx.} uery like much. A Pomgranate. ii. fygs, Passulæ, Almonds, Dates, of every one a little. whē these are pund, mixe a parte of hony & Sugar. Stiep thē all in good wine. v. daies, & destil thē. That is the best liquoz y^e runs out first, the next is weaker, y^e 3. weakest. That which remaineth in y^e bottō like to an oyntmēt, is profitable to many cold diseases. The fyrst liquoz is good for all blemishes & spots of y^e eyes, rednes or blud (congeled.) It cōfirmeth ^{xxx} the stomack, cheareth y^e mind, reinedieth y^e disease

B. j.

called

called gutta, the drop, the agewe, the coughe, the wombe, and the woymes in the head, to conclude it maketh good colour.

Vlftadius Describeth certayn waters of life, the most of them composed with burning waters, the with wine, in the chapters. xlv. xlix. and. lv.

Peter Andrewe, Matthæolus Senensis, teacheth to cure the frenche disease þ is sanguin and cholericke, and but newly gotten, with water which
 * he calleth philosophicall (the. lxx. leafe of the booke in tyme past pꝛinted at Basil) composed of diuers medicines, iuyces, syrups, and wine, for the space of. viii. daies stiept together) & destilled in a vessel of glasse in a bath of hot water, wherw a quãtitie of sand is mixte together. He receaueth. ii. maner of waters, the fyrst cleere, the seconde more red. Afterward, for þ fleumaticke or melancholye disease of fraunce, he putteth an other composition like wise to be destilled. If so be it saith he, thou de-
 xx syze a more effectual remedie against melancholy thou mayst ad vnto it ii. or. iiii. snakes, long ones, blacke ones, flaine, and the bowels takē out, well chafed both with a good deale of salt a good space & also with vinegar, that they may melt together, for this is most chiefly profitable, not onely to the french disease, but to the leper & many other diseases, which at this present we thoughte good to omit. But the composition of this water & the vñe who so listeth shal read in the authoz him selfe. He
 xxx sayth he hath cured certayne him self at the tenth tyme Drinking of it, either in longer space, in whō
 the

the disease was more greuous.

Io. Almenar, in the. liii. chapter of his booke of the way to cure the french pockes: When the humors (sayth he) are once euacuated and purged, a man muste procure an alteration of the members for the whiche entente, lette a bathe or a stufte be made with swete water wherein must be boyled Malloves, Bismalua, Melilot, Chamamel, Roses, Sozell, Fumaria, the thyrd Day after the purgacion. And when the sick begynneth to sweat, let him take this water hereafter described. ℞. the rootes of greate Malloves or holy Hokes, Fumisterre, Sozell, Inula, of euerye one of them halfe a pound: when they are cut smal, put them in foure poundes of Malmsley a day & a night: then put to it an ounce and halfe of triacle. ꝑ. yere old or more. Let the take thre vneces of this water distilled, to ii. vneces of Buglos in the beginning, as it is said And thys stuf let it be vsed agayne euery Day, tyll vi. or vii. dayes be finished, drinkyng thys water, xx. whych is the beste, and singular, and in thys disease a great secreat, and the last remedye and extreme refuge.

A water of certayn remedies for
thortnes of bzyeth, and hard fetching of a
mans wynde.

CAlamint, Hyssop, Adiantum, Horbound, Scabious, Tussilago, of euerye one an handefull: round Aristolochia an ounce: an ounce and a half of flour deluce: as much of the seede of nettles
℞. ii Fenell

Fenel rotes, perly rotes, of ether 2. ounces, iiii. ounces of the heauenly lily: half a pound of inula campana: musterd seede and cresses, of ether of them an ounce and a halfe: fiue drames of costus, x. of spyke, iiii. ounces of bay berries: an ounce and a halfe of nigella: when they are beaten smal, let them stand vi. dayes in vi. ale quartes of white wine: then let them be destilled with a soft fire. Thou shalt geue the pacient to drink therof in the morning. iiii. ounces. Epiphanius Empericus.

A water for the stone of the raines and bladder. Sperage, Ruscum, Apium, Fenel, Perlye, rubia of euery one halfe an ounce: siue of the sedes of diuretica, ligusticum, lithospermon ammi, Radish, scelis Massiliensis, dauc⁹, Saxifrage, of euery one. iiii. Drams: adianthum, matricaria, ceterach, scolopendrum, trifolium, gramen, senecion (I vnderstande cardaminam) liuerwort, the seede of pucedanum, of euery one a handfull: halfe an ounce of the floure
 xx Deluice, vi. drammes of Xilobalsanum, two ounces of Licoris. iiii. of Cummyne sedes colde, greater, cleasled, of euery one halfe an ounce, grounde Juy, Dimpernel, of euery one a handfull & a halfe, kirnels of Cherries stones an ounce: spiknard. iiii. dramms: the gum of Juy. vi. dramms: Goates bloud prepared an ounce: as much of Cinnamon, when they are beatē let them be put in x. pouūd of white wine, or as much as shal suffice destil them. A like water for the same purpose is described of Roge
 xxx rius in his fourth treatise, and vi. chapter, but destilled wyth vineger, not wyth wyne.

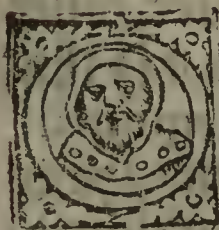
A water for the stone, described by

Epiphanius a practitioner,



Saine Johns wurt, Chamædrios, Chame-
pyteos, senecionis (not crigerontem but si-
lymbrium, cardamine, doth he vnderstand)
the gras of sinkfoyl, scolopendrium, helxines, vera-
benæ, cupatorium: peny royall, rew, of euery one a
handfull, fyue rootes of diuretica. Acorus, inula,
rubea, alarus, tamarix, of euery one .iii. Drammes. ^x
Fiue of the seedes of diuretica, saxifrage, lithosper-
mon, daucus, radish, persely of Macedonia, ammiū
marathrum, carus, libisticus, of euery one ii. Drams:
peache kernels half a Dram: four of the cōmon see-
des, cold greater, clenfed, of euery one a Dram and
a halfe. Lycoris ii. ounces: Juniper berries halfe an
ounce. When these are beaten, let them stande in-
fused in fyue poundes of wyne, then destyll them
wyth a slow fyre. Geue the sick to drink thereof af-
ter bathyng earlye in the moznyng warme, from ^{xx}
halfe an ounce to two ounces.

*¶ Certayne waters composed
destilled with vinegar.*



If vinegar it selfe destilled read before,
wher we entreated of waters destilled
in Balneo Mariæ.

A water that breaketh the stone in þ
bladder, described by Epiphanius a practitioner, ii ^{xxx}
poundes of the iuyce of saxifrage, the iuyce of mi-
¶.iii **lium**

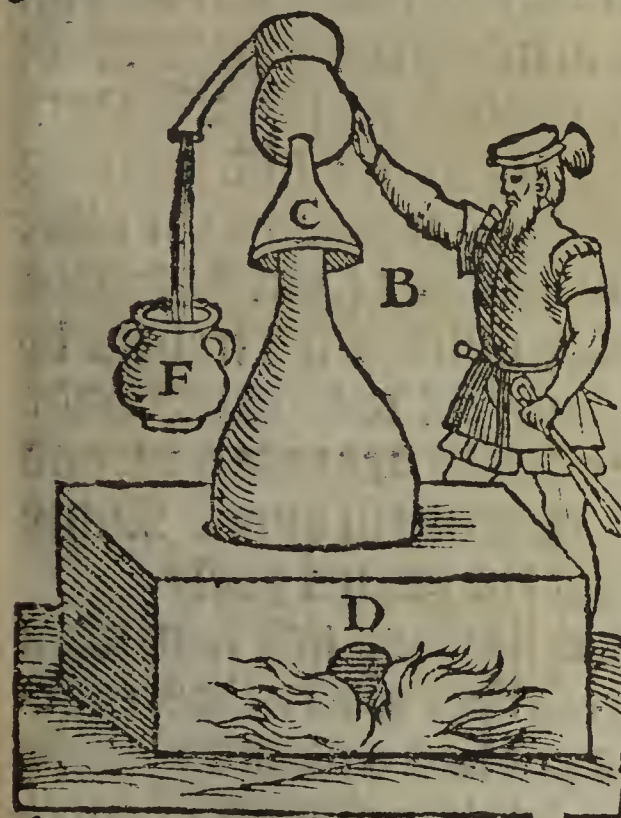
lium of the Sun, Persely, Anise, of euery halfe a pound: white vinegar eight vneces: de still a water therof and gene it to drinke fasting.

A water of Swalowes is thus made. **B**onge Swalowes when they ar beatē to powder, mixt them with Castorio, & a little good vinegar and destil them this water drunke of one fastinge, is a trew medecine of the falling sicknes, what cause soeuer it come of. And although a man haue had
 x that disease. v. yeaeres, he shalbe healed, if he drinke of this water a little, for the space of four daies: & he shalbe healed perfectlye: The phrenesey also of it bee druncken fasting, is cured by it with in nine dayes. It maketh a good brain more then al other medecines. It purgeth the stomake, it mollesieth the brest, it comforteth the sinues, it taketh the palset away by the rotes: it encreaseeth nature: it heateth them that be couled. Also sodde with Hyssop (wyth a decoction of Hyssop do I allow rather) and druncken, it cureth the dropsey sprong of colde and agues cotidians. But let women with child abstayn from it, least their fruite be destroyed therewith. Drunke with Hyssop, it driueth awaye the head ache: it maketh a man slepe easely: and it furthereth concoction and the auoyding of the vrin, (otherwise y bely.) It putteth away heare, wher soeuer it is anoynted vpon the pure skin, & so that they neuer grow agayne. Lullius and Aegidius.

A water of Rogerius, the fourth treatise, the. vi.
 xxx chap. againste the obstruction, and stuffings of the liuer, splene and the mother, cūming of a cold cause: it bryaketh the stones of y reynes & bladder

It may be drinke alone or with sugar. Take the
 rootes of Ruscus, Sperage, Dianthos, Hartes tung,
 Ceterach, Polytrichi, ✕ Pentilidion, Liuerwozte,
 Lumwozte, Gramen, Senecion, Cretani, ✕ simpli-
 cis, Centory, Plylii: the sedes of Citrulli, melones,
 Gourdes, Cucummers, Rusci, Sperage, Smalage,
 Persely of Macedo. Fenel, Linistici, Ammeos, St-
 leris montani, Damei, Saxifrage, Milii solis, Xilo-
 balsami, Pencedani or floure deluite, Jui of y tree
 & of the ground, y gum of Jui, kernels of cherries,
 Cantharidum or cariarborum, Lapidis Spongis, ✕
 Plumbum, he goates bloud, white vinegar (Arti-
 chogh) the sedes of the les Tesill (peradventure
 the les seedes of Tesill) Cinnamon, Spicknard,
 y seide of Acorus burned, Retels, Trifolii, Bzem-
 bles of y sea, also land

Bzemles, of euerpe
 one as muche as ye
 liste. Let these be put
 in a greate pot with a ^{xx}
 large bostom & a nar-
 rowe mouth, which
 shal be couered aboue
 with clay. Also nie vnto
 to the mouth, let a hole
 bee made where the
 head of the pipe called
 Emborum, may be set
 also let them be tied, &



then make a slow fyze vnder the fyzt pot, so that ^{xxx}
 the matter seething maye not touche the heade
 of the

head of y^e Embotū so y^e vapour passing by y^e Embotū to an other pot, in the bypermer shal be gathered together, & shalbe turned into a very clere liquoz & subfill, which is receaned in the nether pot. This Rogerius writeth: such wordes as I suppose to be corrupted of the writers oz printers, I thought good to note it with this signe. †

Waters of Capons.

x



Waters of Capons, as men cal them, are geuen to drinke to restore the strength, to women in childbed oz old sickmen, in diseases of great weaknesse, oz through to much euacuation. They are wont to seeth the Capon very long in water, y^e all the fleshe may fall from the bones, and be distilled together with the liquoz, eyther by it selfe, oz other precious waters put vnto it, and spices, golde, siluer and precious stones. Some allow the capon the more the elder he is: neither do they cut his throte, but strangle & choke hym: neither do they pluck of his fethers by hot water, oz scalding him, but with their hands (dry) and so when his bowells are taken out and he is cut in small peces, they distill hym. Other do not take away all, but the guttes onely.

A water of a Capon restorative and somewhat bynding. Thou shalt seeth the capon in water according vnto the arte, & put to it a pound of Rose-water: cōserue of roses, bozage, buglos, of euery xxx one an ounce. Of both kynds of corai: of either of them two Drams: of the spices diarhodon abb. a Dram.

Dram. Small rasins without ꝑ curnels an ounce:
Coriander prepared halfe an ounce: the fregmētis
of al (precious stones) pearles, of euerye one an
ounce and a halfe. Let them be destilled.

An other. Let the Capon be sod with a pounce
of biese till it be sufficiently sodde: whereunto thou
shalt ad Malmesey, Rose water, of eyther halfe a
pound: whyte breade, that it may be sokt. iiii oun-
ces: thou shalt beate these without the beefe, and
put to these spices following. Spices electu. of pre^x
cious stones, Diarhodon Abbatis. Diamoschu that
is sweet of euery a dram. Diamargariton, spyces of
confection agaynst the Pestylence, of cither two
scrup. viii. leaues of pure golde. Mixte them all
wyth the iuyce oz broth and let them be destylled
wyth a slow fyre.

Some dresse this water wyth saffrō and cinna-
mon. ꝙc. for women in childe bed whiche be bothe
weake, and theyꝝ flowers oz loosenes of theyꝝ bo-
dy cometh not forward. It is ministred either a^{xx}
lone oz with suger.

Some also dres it wythoute destillation thus.
They seeth very long an eld capon boyled & drest
accordingly: then they beate small the guts and ꝑ
bones, and in a tinnen oz glasen vessel wel stoppt &
set in a caudron ful of seething water, they seeth it
for the space of vi. howres. Som cast gold into it,
as rynges oz coynes of golde.

A certayn water wyth a Capon oz cock oz a hen
soden together with diuerse cōfortable medicines^{xxx}
is described in Gnainerius in the chapter of curing

þ bectical or cōsuming feuer: not to be distilled, but
sodē only in a glasē vessel, put in a kettle of water.

V Waters composed for diuers disea-
ses, within þ body chiefly, wherof some are made
of medicines and iuyces, whyles they be yet newe, or
ther are infused and put into the iuyces of plants
or waters distilled, whay, or blond.

A water causing slepe. ii. ounces of Henbane: an
ounce of the rotes of Mādragora. vi. Drams of
* Poppy: Gith, Amber of ether of them. ii. Drams: fe-
dum the bigger and the lesse, the water Lily, Let-
tes, of eueri one an handful, when they are pund,
let them be put in ii. pouūd of water of poppy, with
an ounce and an half of the seede of Darnell for the
space of. ii. dayes, let them be distilled.

Another causing slepe. Take the seede of Dar-
nell a pound: half a pound of the seede of Henbane:
ii. pounds of the seede of Purlan. iii. ounces of the
seede or rote of Mandrag: as much of Alkekengi,
** whē they ar pūd, pour to thē a pouūd of the iuice of
benes turned bpsēt down, as much of the rotes or
leues of Herbans: halfe a pound of the iuice of the
leaves of black poppy, or if it be lacking, or red, mi-
nister an ounce of this water when it is distilled.
It is belement, and of great vertue.

A water called stony, the third of Aegidi⁹ because
it breaketh the ston. The seede of Pimpernel, Petro-
selini, Apii, Ari (other wise Caryophill, Musterd
seede, leuing out Aro & the bur: also Apii, both the
herb & the rote for the seede is named befoze) burs,
Mastiches, of eueri one like much, whē they ar wel
pund

pound, let the be mixt wth the bloud of a linx, (other-
 wise a he goate & better) & a litle vinegar poured
 to it, let the stand a few daies in a vessell wel clo-
 sed: and the at y^e last let the be destilled. It is good
 for them y^e be troubled with y^e stone, what maner
 of stone so euer it be, red, white, sharpe, or plane: if
 so be if the stone be consyrmed & gathered to some
 strength, let y^e pacient drink of this water euery day
 for so shal it be brokē & brought into sad. It so be
 scabbed heads be washt once a day wth this water,
 they shalbe made hole, & new heares shall spring,
 & the scabs shalbe cured within .ix. dayes (other-
 wyse any kinde of scabs washt therwith, is made
 hole within .iii. or .iiii. dayes.) If it be dronke fa-
 sting, it maketh good bloud & good colour (more
 the any other medicine) maruelously, it strength-
 neth the sinewes, & taketh away the falling sick-
 nesse, if it be dronke twice a day. Other wise is ad-
 ded. It healeth cleane the Balsye, if it be not dead
 in the members. Aegidius and Lullus. xx

An approued water for the sores of
 the raines and bladder, by the Cardinal of Tutellis.

CAuda equina, plantain, red roses, y^e graynes
 of Alkekengi, the rootes of holy hok, shauē or
 seraped licoris, of euery one an ounce: Iuiubarū
 Sebestē, of either of the .vi. Drās: bol armoniak halfe
 an ounce. .iiii. cummen sedes, could, great, clēsed, of
 euery one .iii. Drās: the sede of white poppy. .vi. Drās
 half an ounce of cytoniorum, of y^e thinnest of goa-
 tes milke. .vi. pound. Let the stand. .ii. dayes in the
 infusion
 Ra. ij. xxx

infusion or soaking, and after let them be distilled. Geue the sicke to Drinke.iiii. ounces warm, so long as the Disease continueth. Epiphanius Empiricus.

An other water composed, the second amongst the waters of Aegidius: it is red of also in y^e booke of Lullus of water. Rue, Satyrion with the hauds & stones, Selandine, (other wyse Rue, Agrimony, Saryrion, Chelidoni) Suger (other wyse Tutia) & the stone called Calaminaris, al of like weight pūd. x must be distilled with a slow fyre. This water excelleth in many vertues. No disease of the eyes is so obstinate & great, but it wil banyshe awaye and geue place to this medicine. Being dronke, it driueth awaye all poyson, either taken with meates: for so it auoydeth the poyson by vomit. It cureth y^e droopse, it purgeth the stomacke frō al ill humors: it quencheth y^e holy fire in one day, if flax dypt in it be laid vpon y^e soze. It is good also against y^e fyre of a black dispositiō & white without (or as a certain xx Dutch booke hath, against y^e inward heat of y^e fyre: for if it appeare red wout, it shal in no wise be convenient to lay on a plaster. It healeth the canker if aloes be mixte with it, and a litle tow of hемpe dypt in it be laid like a plaster vpon it twyse a daye.

A water composed, the fyrst amongst

Aegidius waters.

xxx **H**op, peny royal, Charyo. Cikery, of every one a Dram: let the be pūd & distilled. After take tutia, persey of Alexan. Rue, Zedoaria, aloes, & the stone called Calaminaris, of every one a Dram, when they are pūd

pund, seeth thē in þ̄ foresayd water til þ̄ thyrz̄d part
 be wasted, & the liquoz streyned with a cloth, thou
 shalt kepe it in a glasse diligētly closed nine daies
 (otherwise. xl.) Afterward let it be geuē in drinke
 euery day in the morning befoze daye (other wyse
 by the space of. x. daies) to the sicke fastyng. It is
 profitable agaynst the fallyng sicknes if he that
 takes it continue fasting after it six houres. And
 truely it is a most effectuell remedy. It healeth al
 resolution of the sinewes, and the members are ^x
 strengthened therby. If it be dronke with Casto-
 rium, it is good agaynst all goutes, which hath
 not takē roote yet in the members. If it be dronk
 ix. dayes together fastyng, it puttēs away al ma-
 ner of agues, what matter soeuer it come of (if it
 be dronke. ix. dayes euery morning early. This
 water is also most profitable to wash wounds in
 which the sinues are cut.)

An other of Aegidius, the. ix. in number, other-
 wise they call it double. The seede of Apii, the seede ^{xx}
 of white Popy, Apii, ginger (otherwise. The seede
 Apii, white Popy, sugar, Carioph,) of euery one
 equall weight. Pund in a morter, put to it conser-
 uatiue water, (that is destilled of persely) and de-
 still it. Thys is the chiefest remedye for the cough
 and brest ill at ease. If a man drinke it colde fa-
 sting, and in the euening as hoate as he can. If it
 be dronken hoat with Castorio, it is good agaynst
 the disease called Apoplexia, it healeth also þ̄ mē-
 bers sicke of the Palsye, if so be the Palsye be not ^{xxx}
 dead in þ̄ mēbers. It byngeth slepe & rest easlye.

℞.iij.

it

it chereth all the members, it driueth away ill humours, & strengtheneth the head and the brayne,

An other, the .vi. in number amongst Aegidius waters. Gladiolus, Hissop, Sauin, Sothernwood, (otherwyle þ̄ sede of Sothernwood, leauyng out Sauin, I like it not) of euery one lyke much, beate thē together, and let it stand a certayne dayes, thē distill it. This water is of great strenght. It withstandeth all agues both hot and colde. It prouoketh weimens floures if it be dronke thysse, but it is hurtfull to women with child, & wil destroy it. It stauncheth the bloudy fyre & other fire; (I would saye rather þ̄ it styreth bloude rather euery where, then to stop: an other booke speaketh of nothing but stoppyng the fire of þ̄ belly.) It purgeth þ̄ stomacke frō il humours. It killeth worms being dronken fasting, it cureth al the grief, with Castorio, it healeth the pally (if it be dronke dayly very hot) within .iii. dayes. The same description fynde I in the booke of Lullus of waters.

xx

A water agaynst the pestilence, &c,
of the bloud of a wether or gelded Ram, out
of a certayne Dutche witten booke.

Take a wether that is all whyte and in good plyte & well lykynge: cut his throte, receaue the bloud and stir it whyle it is fresh and new to a good space with a sicke of red iuniper: and euer in the stirring, cast away the clotes that is gathered of the bloud or lopperd bloud. Then caste in the sauinges

winges of the same Juniper & the berries of Juniper that be red likewise, to the number of .xxv.

And vnto these a little of Agrimony, Rew, Pheu Scabious, Veronica, commonly so called Imperuell, Cicory, Penny royall, of euery one a handfull. Also be it the mesure of the bloud excied thre Sextares, then put to it. ii. ounces of Triacle, but if it be les, according the portion of the bloud, thou shalt lessen the mesure of Triacle. They must al be prepared redy at hand that they maye be put into the x bloud whyle it is yet warme. When they are all mixt, draw out a skiled liquoz, whych thou shalt kepe diligently in a glas and set it in the sun eight Dayes: for it wil endure for .xx. yeares, it is knowen by experience that this liquoz is excellent good against the pestilence, the impostumes of the head & the sides or ribbes, or against the diseases of the liuer and lightes, the inflation of the splene, corrupt bloud, ague, swellinges, trebling of the hart, the dzepsy, unnatural heates, il humors, and chief xx ly against poysons and the pestilent ague. The sick that is taken with any of the foresaid diseases shall drinke a sponesful, or. iiii. oz. v. Dropes, and procure himself to sweat.

*Of purging medicines,
composed & distilled.*

They also are to be called composed waters, that are distilled of medicines composed, & steep in xxx wyne

wyne, burning water or other liquors. Certain compositions of spices to restore the strengths of the hart and the spirites, are mixt with waters of capons, drest by distillations as is sayd before: also with burninge waters, or rather quint essence of wyne, agaynst the pestelence and poysons, as we declared before. But also purging medicens, Electuaria chiefly in the which Dacrydium and other behement thinges hurtful to the stomack are received mixt wyth the liquors, specially wyth burning water rectified, or wyth wyne (perauenture also with mylke and wine, or wyth milck or whei alone, in hote natures and diseases, it should doo well and sometymes let stande in infusion or soaking, they are arteficiously distilled, that they may be geuen to drink to them that are deynly or rich or exceeding weake, or haue theyr stomack abhorring agaynst other medicines: which Lullius also prayseth greatly, and certayn particioners of any acquaintance haue vled it with prayse. I knowe
 xx a certayn man, that distilled chiefly an electuary named Hamech, & that whiche is of y^e iuice of Roses, and gaue to drink vnto the weaker sort the liquor that he receiued by it selfe: to them that were stronger, he mixt some of the electuary with it: & so he sayd he purged syck men wythout any grief.

With Helleborum is a water made, that restoreth youth: such one saw I my father haue. But such waters bere the bodyes, and make a fallible image of youth. Cardanus

xxx

Gold

Gold potable or that may be dronkē.



If potable gold, who so list he may read much in the booke of Vlstadius which he nameth the heauen of philosophers: & in the boke of Lullus of quint essence.

That there is vertue in golde, which commeth of it made hot and quenched in water, that maye be an argument, that the water wherein a wedge of yron or golde is flekt, is commended of Nicander ^x agaynst the poyson called Aconitum: for it semeth to be vnderstanded of water, wherein these metalles shoulde bee quenched, when as he nameth none other liquoz. Quench (saith he) red hot yron or the drosse of yron, or red hot golde or siluer dip it in a troubled potion or drinke. Where y^e expoliter sayth. Quench yron in water & drinke it, and a litle after: quench y^e drosse of yron in honye & drinke the intinction, so calling the liquoz wherein any thyng is quenched. Dioscorides bids to quench ^{xx.} in wine (as Auicenna also hath, and Aegineta, and also Actius, who sayeth y^e a milne stone so flekt is wholesome, and y^e the wine should be dronke hot) with these wordes: and y^e drosse of yron, or yron it self or gold, or siluer red hot quēched in wyne, if y^e liquoz be dronke. And truely it semeth y^e wyne is more apt to receaue y^e vertue of gold, then water. When as I on a time tasted water, wherein golde was oftē quenched, I could perceaue no qualitey of y^e sauour or the tast to be altered in it. Againe, it ^{xxx} is credible y^e burning water, specialllye suche as is

Bb. j.

brought

brought vnto quint-essēce doth draw more strength of the gold thē wine: & the more if the gold be beaten into most thin plates, & most of al if it be beatē into powder. But the oyle ꝑ comes of gold shal pass al these. As for gold simply sod, as in the brothe of capons, there is no strength in it all, except a mā's opinion cā do any thing, as I beleue with al learned men for ꝑ most part. Of the vertues of golde, read Auicenna in his second booke. 78. chap. But
 * because ꝑ purest is to be chosē for medicines, I wil bring in here Plinies words out of his 33. boke about ꝑ end of the. iiii. chap. of the purging of gold. Let gold be roasted & boyled with thrise as much in weight of ꝑ clots or lūps of salt: and againe with ii. portions of salt & one of ꝑ stone called schiston: so it yeldeth his strength to ꝑ things burnt with it in an earthen vessel, it self remaining pure & uncorrupted. I coniecture ꝑ Plini in this place dyd mistake schistū the stone, for schistū an alum: for in
 ** an other place (the. 35. boke. 15. chap.) he writeth ꝑ gold is purged with blacke alum. That kind of alum is most excellent of all other, ꝑ is called schistum, yea & the reason takē of the vertues, makes more for alum: for he sayth gold is purged wth salt onely & schistum put vnto it: but alum hath more like effect vnto salt then the stone Schistos, wherunto the olde writers ascribe none other vertue, but ꝑ which it hath common with the Hæmatic (of which kind it is) that is to stop bloud. But Alum
 *** is taken and bled in the purging of metals: also in Aqua Forti (as they call it.) Notwithstanding
 Plini

Plini may be excused, because the woorde stone is moze common and of moze signification with him for he nameth both quick siluer and manye other metally things, stones, wherfoze he might cal the Alum Schiston by the name of Schiston. Albeit he should not haue so done, for the difference of that which is properly called a stone Schistus. In the same place of Plini, after the words now rehearsed is put: The rest of the ashes (that is to saye of the salt with the which being burnt together, y^e golde x is purged: or with .ii. parts of the salte, and one of Schistum) kept in an earthen pot, and tempered with water, annoynted vpon the face, it healeth the disease beginning in the chin called Lichenes, or lyke foule breakings: which shalbe conueniently washte awaye with Beane meale. It healeth also Fistulaes, and they that be called Hemerods. Also be it when it is beaten Spuma be put to it, it amendeth corrupt and stinkinge biles and sores. Decocted with hony and Melanthio, and annoynted vpon the nauell, it lightly looseth the bellye xx. M. Varro sayth it healeth wartes. Here in the first woordes, the ashes kepte and annoynted no man can doubt, but he spekethe of ashes but that which foloweth of Decoction and annoynting, seme to be long to the golde it selfe. But in my iudgemente, ought to be red so that those woordes decocted and annoynted bee referred vnto the ashes, as bothe the consequence of the text, & also the maner of the medicins do require. For salt is bled of phisicians xxx Dialcorides & other) against Lichines, ringworms Bb.ii or itches

itches, agaynſt al maner of vncomſred inflāma-
 cions, & tetterſ: and bzoyled oz parched wyth ho-
 ny, agaynſt running cankers. &c. The men of our
 country rubbe childzens warts wyth ſalt & ſout.
 And alum, as Plini ſayth, alwageth rotten ſozes
 and biles: with fat: the frettinge cankers of byles
 with vineger oz burnt with as much in weyghte
 of gals, with. ii. partes of ſalt (in which maner of
 proportiō alſo it is mixt for to purge gold) ȳ disea-
 x ſes that ſprede abzode. Moreover by the name of
 Spuma which ſignifieth ſome. Plini vnderſtādeth
 Halofachnē, as alſo the. 31. of ȳ 7. I find nothinge
 noted Hermolans oz Gelenius vpon thys place.
 But as gold is purged w̄ alum, ſo is alſo Miſy, as
 the ſame Plini witneſſeth. 34. 12, & by an other me-
 nes, w̄ quick ſiluer, read Plini. 33. 6. That it may
 be purged, it is ſod with lead: the ſame, 33. 3. An oz
 ther way to purge the ſame. Cardanus Deſcribeth
 in his. vi. booke of ſubtelty.

xx Potable golde. Take the hunye & combes of a
 ſwarm of yōg bees, wherewith thou ſhalt mix am-
 brā grifeā, Sperma ceti. Agallochū, lōg peper, Cari-
 phyllos nuce moſchata, ſaūders & pure golde. Let
 theſe ſtād in hozs dūg. 30. daies. After deſtil thē in
 a timbeck in ȳ bath: thē grind ȳ mater ȳ is remay-
 ning v̄pō a ſtone, & pour agayn v̄pō it ȳ water de-
 ſtilled, & deſtil it agayn in a ſhez: Thys water diſ-
 ſolueth gold. If the potable gold be hardned, take
 of it the bignes of a piece, & put into an egge hard
 xxx rolled, ȳ yelk takē out: ſo ſhal it be reſolued: geue
 the ſicke thys to dzinke: it ſtrengtheneth by it ſelfe
 an authoz whole name is not expreſt. The

The chymistes make a liquoz of massy goulde, which drinke, as they say chereth the body.

George Agricola.

It liketh wise men, that to eate meate dresse in vessels of gold, or with the decoction wherof plaites of golde were adioyned: and to drinke wine wherein plaites or mony of golde were quenched oftentimes, procureth vnto the hart good state & hath great force. Arnold of conseruing youth.

In the quintessence of wyne, gold, silver, perles, and precious stones, also other metalles may be dissolved, to make potable golde. But this resolution of golde belongeth more to Chymistes, then to physitions. Philip. Vlstad. the. ix. chapter. and further moze. whereas who so list shall reade moze of potable gold.

Wine wherein plates of golde haue bene quenched. xl. or. l. times, is bled of certayn in the steede of potable gold. Arnold de villa noua.

The same boke of wyne. Wyne that hath gold quenched therein (saith hee) hath a greate propriety in many condicions: it is made by quenshyng the plaites of golde in good wine foure or fiue times: let it stande to cleare, and when it is dilygently strayned let it be kept, for it hath vertue to comfort the hart, & it dryeth by the superfluities of al other dregges from the bloude. And it is able to lighten the substance of the hart and the spirite with his brightnes, to comfort it with his massynes: and with the temperatenes therof to temper and preserue it, to purge the blood, and wyth the

℞. iii.

ponde

ponderosity and weyght thereof to incline the superfluities to the partes of expulsion, and to conserue youth. It conserueth the vertues of the principall partes in his actions, and by his temperatnes it looseth the vaine restrayned. It healeth the falling sicknes and them that haue lost theyr senses, it is hollosom also for lepers. Many at this time ryche men and Princes will haue certayne parcelles of golde to be sodde with theyr dishes: other
 x vse thē in Panellis with electuaries, other in powders for in the confection of Diacameron the fyling both of golde and of siluer is vled. Some are wont to hold a piece of gold in their mouth and to swallow the spettle. It is plain that siluer kept in a mans mouthe quenched the thirste: and corall comfirteth the stomack, both holdē in the mouth and hāged about the neck, so that it hang toward the stomacke: for I haue tried that it letteth the troubling therof. Other conuert golde in to a water
 xx that may be drunk, which way without dout is the best and other vse it other wise, accordinge to the diuers condicions of men & temperaments. Surely gold is a secret thing, most perfect composed of an equal temperature & inuicible proportion of the elementall vertues, whereunto no mixt body may be compared. A wouid made wyth it is neuer inflamed: in electuaries it comfirteth the sight, and maketh pure aboue all thinges, the substance of the hart and the beginning of life: it
 xxx cloketh the leprosy and refrayneth it. But these vertues oughte to bee attributed true golde in
 dedde

bede and natural, not to chymisticall gold.

Elixir vitæ which a certain friend of late communicated vnto me by his letters with these words. The Descriptiō of this medicin was sent vnto me frō Rome, which whether it is able to do so much as it promiseth I haue not yet tryed. Quēch gold. iiii. oz. iiii. tymes in wyne oz offer according to the quantitie of y^e wyne. Then destill it in Balneo Mariae foure times, and thou shalt vse it in diuers diseases, as well hot as colde, adding hot oz cold medicines, and sometimes some good tryacle, as the disease shall requyre.

Some extol & prayse highly the spirit oz Quintessence of golde, for to heale the defaues of y^e liuer.

Certayne waters composed agaynst the diseases of the eyes.



Marvelous water to cōserue y^e sight, & agaynst the blemish oz spot of y^e eyes. The leues of Reme, Mint, red roses, Sage, Maidē heare (other leaue out Mint & Sage, & for them ad Fenell.

Uerain, Cybright, Betony, water wythy of the mountaine, & Endiue) of euery one. vi. handfull, let thē be put in whyte wyne for the space of a naturall day, that is. xxiii. houres, then let them be stilled in a limbecke. The water y^e shall fyrste run out, is cōpared vnto siluer, the second vnto golde, the thyrd vnto balme, and this must be diligently kept in a glasse. Lullius.

A water

A water for all the diseases of the eyes that be curable, out of Aegidius and Lullius, we haue described it befoze amongst the waters composed for diuerse inward diseases.

A water composed for the eyes. About y^e beginning of May gather Selandine, Ueruin, Rewe, Fenell, pun them seuerally, and take .iii. ounces of the iuyce of euery one of them, the mixe them, put to a little of the greene braunches (as the Frenche men call them the Pampes) of Roses. .iii. ounces of sugat candye. .iiii. ounces of the best Tutia, and as much of Dragons bloud. When al these are pund thou shalt mixt them together & destill them in a limbeck of glasse. The liquoz y^e runneth forth, thou shalt let stande .ii. or .iii. dayes in a receauer, and then vse it. It is of greate vertue for eyes that be ill at ease, red, or haue the web in the eye.

The water of y^e vyne together with honye sublimated by the fyze, cureth the blearednes of the eyes specially. The Monkes in Mesuen. That is, the water of the vyne (say they) which in vere the spring tyme, when the vynes are cut, destilleth very cleere, out of the places that are cut, for certain daies. This water without any destillation, putteth away the prickings, and heat of the eye, and clarifyeth the sight hindred by a hot cause, if a man put in both the corners of the eye one drop, Rogerius.

A water or an oyle made of Sponsa solis sharpneth the sight, and cureth any disease of the eyes within fyue daies. &c. read after amongst the dec-
king

king waters, amongste them that be ordeyned to the dying of the heare. A water for eyes in some to preserve the sight, described by Io. Maynardus in his Epistles the. vi.iiii. Thye partes of Roses the herbes of Fenell and Rue, of either one parte and let them be well mixte together: and after.iii. Dayes let a water be distilled, other in onelye vapour of seething water, or in the sun, or in Balneo Mariae, as they cal it, so that a handful of the same herbes (better if they be dried, in mine opinion) be put into the receiuing vessell, that the Drops maye fall vpon them: and the mouth of the receiuer and the nose of the vpper vessell must be diligētly ioyned together and closed, that the vapors may not get oute.

Certayn waters for the eyes out of Rogerius

Fill a still full of the leaues of Aegrimony, xx Meruin, Fenell, rue, Memitha, and Leuisticus cutte: sprinkle vpon it a little white and cleare wyne, and distyll it in clayed vessels. Thys liquoz represseth the smellynge of the eye liddes of a colde cause: it dryeth vpper the blearednes: it stoppeth the flowyng of teares: it cleareth the syght: breaketh blemishes or spottes (I suppose he meaneth cornes or Pearles.) If thou wilt haue it stronger to breake spots or pearls: ad vnto it Gallitricum, and Morsum Gallinae (anagal-
lis) with red floures. xxx

Cc. i.

A man

A man maye get a water jout of Fenell also for the same causes. For a liquoz gathered of y^e rotes and leaves of Fenel sodde in water, with a basen layd vpon the water while it yet seetheth, is kepte in a phyal, and one drop is put in the corner of the eye every day morning and euening for y^e foresaid causes by cominune experience.

To breake the spot or perle, mixt with the foresaid waters, myzh, and Aloes pund: & put a drop of the liquoz streyned in eyther corner of the eye early and late.

A water destilled of flowers of white thorne & wyllowe, putteth a way prickinges, heates or rednes of the eyes: it stoppeth teares comming of a hot cause, and breaketh the spottes or pearles of the same cause.

A water of the leaves (flours) of Eufragia stoppeth teares comming of a cold cause, and maketh slender the eye lids that swell of the same cause: it breaketh spottes or pearles of the same cause, and restozeth the sight that hath any impedimente. (I would say that Enphrag did not heat but were temperate, or els doth coule moderately in the first degree, and drieth in the second.

An excellent water for the Debility of the sight. Described by Cordonius. Take Scleudin, Fenell, Rue, water withy of the mountayn, Eufrage, Ueruin, red roses chofen, of euery one a halfe pounce, lib. i. Cloues, Long Peper, of either two ounces. When they are brused together destill them in a
 xxx limbecke of glasse wyth a slowe fire, and putte of
 is

It euery daye in the eyes.

An other of the same mans for Fistulaes, which it is certayne, it will heale. Two pounde of good white wine destilled in the same vessell that Aqua vitæ is: the water of Rosemarie, Sage, of euery one. v. poundes: Sugar. ii. pound: when they are destilled againe, put to them an ounce of Sage, and as much of Rosemarie. When they are steept together eyghte dayes, thou shalt strayne it and vse it.

A water for the Cancar in what part of the bodye so euer it be. The herbe called Cancar, which is also called Doue foote, the floures of Quinces, the floures of Cerifolium, the bowes or leaues of the Bzeer Idæa (which y frenchmen call Frambofia) and a fewe white Roses, honye & white wine, and the Alum whiche the frenchmen name of glasse. Let all these be destilled together: Andreas Furnerius.

A water of a Holdwarpe, &c. for all kynde of Gutta or Drop, noli me tangere, scalles of the head, the roose Drop and the Wolfe: read afterwarde amongst the trymmyng or decking waters, where the waters inuented for the dying of heare are rehearsed. We will referre amongst the trymmyng waters also, those waters toher with wheelkes and little pushes or byles in the face, are made whole.

Of waters of svvete sauour. xxx

Cc. ij,

Diuerse



Quers waters are made for y^e onely delectation of smell, to sprinckle vpon the hands, the face and heare both of they^r head and beard: also vpon their linnen, napkins or handkerchiefes, garments, as well y^e they were, as also they^r bed clothes: wherunto it comunicateth the pleasantnes of sauour, not onely by sprinckling, but also when it is hot by the vapour. Rose water also comes in vze to sauces of
 x meates: and onely it, as I thinke of all these kind of waters, for it is receaued both to seaso meates, & is poured vpoⁿ roasted flesh whiles it is yet hot. &c. But of smelling waters some are moze simple, some composed of manye thinges. Unto both of them waters of vertue, which our countrey men call golden, may be ioyned & reckened: for of these some are moze simple, other composed. But goldē waters for the most parte all are receaued within
 xx the bodye, and all are made with herbes or spices infused in wine or burning water. Smelling waters as we call them simple, otherwise as it shal be plaine by the example following. Agayn, smelling waters are either destilled hole, or els after the destillation, certaine precious smelling thinges are added vnto them. Some are made without any destillation at all.

The pouder of the floure deluice, mixte with hot water, maketh it to smell, and is vled of Barbers. The floures of Lauendula or Lauender, and
 xxx much rather of y^e which is comonly called Spike,
 both

both grene & dzye are put into water, oz boyne, oz burning water in a vessell well stoppt & set in the sunne, that they may infect it with their smel. But if they be yet fresh & moyst, they turne y^e boyne almost into vinegar, which if they be dzy they do not so. The liquoz shal be made the moze smellyng if the flowers be dzyed in y^e sunne in a glasse closed, & afterward white boyne be put to it. If so be it a man desyre to haue a swete water forthwith by & by, let him put a drop oz two of oyle of Spicke vn^x to a good deale of pure water, and chafe it together in a glasse with a narrowe mouth. All these although they be made without destillation, the same notwithstanding being ryght destilled, specially if certaine other things be mixt with them, oz other pzeious, as Muske, Ambza, Ziuet, Caphura, Agallochū, oz meaner things as Assadubis, styrap, and Stracte, Myrh, oz any other spices, chiefly cloues: oz els things of lesse estimation as Roses, the barkes of flowers oz leaues of Orenge, Ap^{xx} mong, Arentii, Bay leaues, cōmon sweete herbes, Rosemary, Amaracus, Basill. &c. they shalbe made much the sweeter. Saffron is to strong, and stuffeth the head.

Rose water vvith Muske, Saffron,

Cloues, Caphura, out of Bulcasis.



With Muske. Put a crown of good Muske, beaten in two poudes of Rose water, in y^e belly of a glasse stil. And destil it by litle & litle, the put it in a glasse wel stoppt. It is a water ^{xxx}

C. iij.

marus.

maruelous swete, and conuentent for a king, that their clothes may be sprinckled therewith.

With Saffron. Put half an ounce of good Saffron in two poundes of Rose water (for the space of one day) & destill it. This water is wholesome to be mixt wth medicins, also for smel & garnishing.

With Cloues. Put half an ounce of Cloues (beaten) in a pounce and a halfe of Rose water. xliii. houres and destill it.

x With Caphura. Destil an ounce of Caphura wth a pound of Rosewater & vse it in medicines for kings.

After y^e same maner is Rose water made with Saunders, and other spices (swete smellnig) what so euer a man will. Some destill all these in pure water in stead of Rosewater.

A threeloued herbe they cal it Tribulū at Rome, an herbe most swete of sauour, which they destill for perfumes and to make diuers other wanton swete sauours. The Monkes in Mefuen.

xx A water of swete sauour, wherewith y^e strengthes of the head, hart and stomacke are reuiued. Foure handfuls of y^e flowers of Lauendula. Roses whyte and red of eyther two handfuls. Rosemarye, Caryophyllata, newe and freshe Cyperus, the barke of Citranguli, of euery one a handful. Mint Sage, Tyme, Bay leaues or Deny royall, of euery one halfe a handfull. iiii. ounces of Cloues. Galingall, Nucis mosch. Calamus. Aromaticus, Ginger, Cinnamon, the flowers (I thinke better the rootes) of flower Deluice, of euery halfe an ounce.

xxx Sixe poundes of whyte wyne (oz q. l. that is as much as shall suffyse.) When they are pund let the

be put into a glas wel closed for the space of eight dayes afterward vse them. It is excellēt to wash the handes, if thou mixt a little of it with a greate dele of pure water. A mā may vse it also distilled.

Put a scruple of Muske Epiphanius Empericus, An other of the same mannes, delectable with a meruellous sweteness of saour. *ziuet*, Muske of either a dram, let it be tyed in a fine linnen cloth & let it be set to soke in twoo poundes of rose water a few dayes in the sun. x

An other of the same mans of a very sweete saour. Basill, Mint, Samsuchum or Maioram, flower deluice, Hyssop, Balsamita. (I take it to be *Silymbrium*) Sauery, Sage, Melissa, Lauender, Rosemary, of euery one halfe a handfull. Cloues, Cinamon, Nutmegges, of euery one an ounce. The pome Citrangua (of the kinde of *Citriorū*, y^e fygure of an egg, of a yello waxe colour) thre or foure, let them be beaten and set thre dayes in rose water, then let them be distilled with a slow fyre. xx When the distillation is fynished, put to a scruple of Muske, and set it in the sun.

An other of the same mans of most excellent saour. Thre poundes of Rose water, cloues, Cinamō, Saunders, Citrinorū, of euery one, vi. Dra. ii. handfull of the flowers of Lauender. vi. Drams of Affa dulcis, Malmsey, Aqua vita, of either. ii. ounces let it stand a moneth to soke in y^e sun, well closed in a glas, or vpo the top of a furnace of a stouf. Then destil it Balneo Mariæ, and at halfe a dram xxx of Muske to the distillation. Then let it stand. *x.* Dayes.

dayes in the sun or aboue the fornaice, & so vse it.
It is marueylous pleasaunt in sauaour.

VVaters of swiet sauaour of Andreas

Furnerius, in his frenche booke of the
garnishing of mans nature.



A Water of wonderous swetnes, for the
perfuming of y shietes of a bed, wher
by the hole place shal haue a most ple-
sant set. Put into a little Chiall of glas
18. or 20. grains of Muske & ziuet, & a
litle of Ambza. After filled ful of Rose water, set it
ouer the fire, and when it is hot take it away, the
let it stand to coule well closed: after you haue let
it stande so a two dayes, you maye vse it from
thence for ward. It is as good as though it were
destilled. When thou wilt perfume thy shirt or o-
ther linnen, put it in a vessel with a wyde mouth,
and spred the clothes vpon it boylinge that they
may drinke by the vapour and bzeeth of it.

XX An other maner of swete water, whiche menne
cal Cassoleptam, that is Capsula. Pouer into sum
litle vessel of laton, a litle Rose water made with
muske and a litle ziuet and Cloues, Agallochum
styrac calamita, when they are all pund agaynst a
fyre mixt them, and perfume any clothes that yee
will with the vapour ascending there from. It is
a merueillous swete sauaour, whiche if thou wilt
keepe close the vessel diligentlpe, and when thou
thinkest good, put moze Rose water vnto it that it
may be renued.

An other

Another. Thou shalt put into.iiii. poundes of Rosewater, Assa dulcis, somewhat grosse beaten, Strax, and Cloues, Camphora, Agallocum, of euery one an ounce, Muske, Ziuet, of eyther of the .xx. graines. Put these together in a glasse shutte wth a parchmente, prickt throughe with .x. or .xii. small holes, & let the vessell boyle .iiii. houres in a kettle full wth water, as though it were in Balneo Mariæ. After whē it is cold, strayne it through a fyne linnen cloth, & kepe it in a glasse, in y^e which .v. grains^x of Muske shall be put, which once moystened and stieped wth the water, thou shalt stop the glasse & set it in the sunne .v. dayes. So shalt thou haue a wonderfull well smelling water.

A swete water & vnknown, wherof one parte mixte wth .x. partes of pure water, maketh the hole moste swete .xx. graines or there aboute of Muske (as the smell therof pleasech thee moze or lesse) Nutmegs, Cloues, Galingal, Spicknard, graines of paradylle, Mace, Cinamō, of euery one^{xx.} an ounce. All these pund, let the be put into a glasse mete to destill in, with a pound an a halfe or there about of Rose water poured vnto it. Let it stand so for the space of .iiii. or .v. dayes: afterwarde put to it thysle as much Rosewater, and destill al this in a limbecke in a kettle full of water, sethings as in Balneo Mariæ. Thou shalt kepe y^e water gathered thereof diligentlye stoppt, for the same vse that the former serueth for.

Another excellent water. Two pound of the^{xxx} water of the flowers of Citri. One pound of the
 D.D.1. water

water of red Roses: of Myrtus halfe a pounce. Of muske Roses a good quantitie, & like wyle of Iasmin (that is to say of the floures). Of cloues halfe an ounce. iiii. ounces of Assa dulcis wel beaten, one ounce of Vernicis. Styrax calamita & red Styrax of either half an ounce. All these pund & mixt w water thou shalt Destill them in a glasen limbecke, & head and the receauer diligently closed with clay, with a soft fyze, or in a Balneo Mariae, or in a kettle full of seething water.

A water of most swete sauoz, with y which oyle is destilled also. The last being mixt with a hundredeth tymes as much of pure water, doth sauour it al with the sweteness therof: but this with a. M. tymes as much. A pound of Myrre chosen, pure, new & fat beaten into small peeces: halfe a pound of the iuice of Roses: whē they are mixt together in a limbecke, let thē be destilled in ashes, where fyrst thou shalt separate y water with a slow fire: then make y fyze bigger & separate y oyle: at laste deuyde the water from the oyle. That water maketh the face bygght. It closeth woundes, effectually, as well olde as new. The oyle is most precious, & doth the same thyngs that the water doth, but much soner, as for example, it doth that in an houre that y water is about a hole day. An ounce of thys water destilled, mixte with certayne hundreded tymes as much of pure water, maketh them all notably wel smelling: but an ounce of the oyle, if it be put to certayne hundred poundes of pure water, doth the same.

A cero

A certayne Rose water made wyth Muske,
 which is required and vsed also in other compo-
 sitions. Put a .xii. graines oz more of Muske in a
 glas that is wide beneth: and narrow aboue: & so
 closed with a parchemente, set it in the sun a four
 oz five dayes. Afterward, take an other glas like
 vnto it full of Roses dried and beaten, stoppe the
 mouth of it wth a fine & thin cloth, other linnen oz of
 hear. Thē put y^e mouth of y^e vessel y^e containeth the
 roses into y^e mouth of thother, wherein the musk is
 contained, and stop it about diligently with clay, x
 and set it in the sun, so that the glas with roses be
 the vppermost, the other beneath in a window oz
 other where, where the heate of the sunne is vbehe-
 ment. Thou mayste also sprinkle the Roses mo-
 derately dyed and beaten with good Rose water
 and so put them into a still. &c. Thys water mooste
 swiet, thou mayst vse when thou wylt both alum,
 and also mixt with other compositions.

xx

Waters destilled called Cosme-
 ticall, that is pertayning to garnishyng
 and deckinge,

Destilled waters for garnishyng, are
 deuided also into certayne dyfferences,
 for soome are for the face, to make the
 colouce of it white, ruddye, bryghte,
 to put a waye wth inckles, to preserue and keepe it
 from Sunne burning, oz to abolysh the spots and
 rusty roughnes in it. Other pertayn to the bearg xxx
 and

Dd. ii.

and to the chaunginge of the coloure in them. **D**-
ther make the tieth white.

Al the vse of Cosmetical and garnishing thyn-
ges, oughte not to be taken for honeste and vnde-
cente for a man that is well instituted and godly
mynded, for Galen also the mooste famous of all
phisicians, prescribeth cosmeticall medicines not
a few in his woorkbe of composition accordinge to
places: and he declareth that the vse of the is ma-
xny times profitable and honest. For the leudenesse
of certayn married men is suche, that for smal and
light faultes of their wiues, they are turned from
the loue of them vnto harlots & whores, and cer-
tayn faults or blemishes are such, that a man of a
bashful nature wold be ashamed not to be sene a-
broad wth the: some also bring vexation, or grief, or
itch, as certain wheelks in the face. &c. I write not
this vnto women, or other men, but vnto phisici-
ons onely, who should be good and describe me: y
xx both other wyse they may vse these honest remea-
dies and medicines and chiesly whē such as these
be, are required of the wifes of tried honestye of
Kinges, Princes, and noble men. More of these
things, and what the art of garnishinge, wherein
honeste garnishinge is soughte for, differs for the
commeticall and deceitfull, thou shalt read in Ga-
len of composi medic. sec. locos, the first boke. 2. ch
Such Cosmeticall waters as bee simple, we will
not declare hear, as be y waters of Bean floures
xxx Strawberies, Dew, Gotes milke: Reade before
of the water of Strawberies, and of the same
and

and other in Brunſwick oz Riffius. **Bea** Aqua vitæ hath a certayn cosmetical and garniſhing vertue, as we reherſed in his place.

Waters Deſtilled of the leaues of the peach tre and Willow, of like weight mixt together, Do heal the red wheelkes in the face, (the Frenche men cal them rubiz) being moyſtened therewith.

A ſpiced wyne for the garniſhing of women, whyche maketh the ſkin whyte, fyne, pure, & well coloured. Put Ginger and Cinnamon in wyne & x Deſtill them as Roſewater. It is holſome alſo agaynſt all colde complexionſ and moſte agaynſt pally. Arnold in his boke of wyne.

A garniſhing water wherwith women amend their thick groſe ſkin, black and ſkaly oz ſkuruye, wyth quick ſiluer ſod in a rawe eg, &c. thou maiſte fynd in Nicolas Maſſa vpon the frenche diſeaſe, in his. vi. boke. ii. chapter.

A water for the bewetiſyenge of the face. The ſpume of ſyluer halfe a pounce: when it is beaten ſift it, and in two poundes of white vinegar ſeeth it till the thyrd part be conſumed ſturring it with a ſticke, when it is ſod deſtyle it. At length ad to it half an ounce of Caphura, Aphronitrum, oile of Tartaro, clouen Alum, of euery one an ounce. Strein it through a courſe cloth, anoynt the face and necke. Epiphanius Empericus.

An other of the ſame manſ, for the brightnes of the face. Take Lily rootes, Arus, Dragons, of euery one whyles they be freſh, half a pounce, halfe a pound of the flowerſ of Beans. Eight ounces of

D.D. iii.

Roſe

Rose water, destill them, put to it Moschocarii, Cinamon, of either two Drames. Washe the face therewith twice a daye.

A very good water of the same mannes for the same vse. Take flowers of Beanes, bitter Almonds, the leaues of Beche trees, of euery one three ounces, Gotes milke as muche as of all the reste. When they are destilled put six or eight wyntes of egges sad, which must be mixt with the water destilled, by & by destil it again and mixe with it. ii. Drains of Caphura.

A french water for little moules, all scalines & frecknes of the face. A pounce of Tartarū, or lyes of wine burnd til they be white: Mastick, Tragacācha, of either half an ounce. Six Drains of Camphora, four whites of eggs: When they are pund & mixt in Rosewater, let the be destilled. They cure meruelously. Epiphanius Empericus.

A water procurynge vnto the face a Roselyke and fayre colour. Take a pynt of Aqua vitæ thise
xx destilled: an ounce of Prasiliū: Cloues to the nūber
often, & as many grayns of Parady's. siue Cubebas
when they are all pund & sifted, heate them a litle
with Aqua vitæ in a vessel diligently couered, that
nothyng breath out by any meanes. Afterwarde
when this mixture is colde againe destill it in a
limbeck of glas, with a veri slow fire, & thou shalt
haue a good water & a cleer. When thou wilt vse
it, wet the face & skin of the person with a sponge
moistened therewith, for it maketh without all
xxx double a Rose colour fayre and be wetifull. And
this

thys dyng will continue a long tyme, for .ii. oz. .iii. yeares. If thou canst not haue Aquavita, take red wyne of Rupella the best thou canst fynde, aboute the measure of Semiloti, a Dutch word for halfe an ounce, for they call an ounce a loot, for there must be moze measure of wyne, then Aqua vita. But Aqua vita is much better to the preparing of thys water. Thys water garnisheth a mans skin subtilly & maruelously. Out of the written booke, y^e author wherof is not declared. A lyke vnto this shal be declared by and by out of Gordonius. An other that taketh away the wrinckles and spots of the face, and clarifyeth the skinne, of whites of egges distilled: Read befoze amongst the simple waters distilled in Balneo Mariae.

A maruelous water y^e putteth away Napas (little wheikes or puches or little teetes, some call them Napas, I thinke the Italians) Lupinas acornes, kurnells, Porros, that is, wartes, and what euill so euer groweth in any place of y^e body it taketh it awaye. .ii. poundes of oyle de bay, whyte frankensence, Mastick elect, Gum Arabick, cleere Turpentine, of euery one. .iii. drams: When they are beate mixt altogether & destill them in a limbecke. And in thys water thus distilled put halfe a pound of Cineris terrae & destill it againe: and kepe this water as a treasure. The author is nameles. But it semeth y^e thys liquor will be rather an oyle then a water, & saue onely that ashes is added vnto it, it might haue bene well ascribed vnto Balnes.

A cosmeticall water that beautifieth the face & breaketh

breaketh the stone, is described befoze aboute the end of the title where we entreated generally of þe vertues of liquors distilled. Read also Rogerius, in hys fourth treatyse, the syft chapter.

Certayne Cosmeticall waters for the face, shalt thou fynd also by and by, in the waters þe folow ascribed to þe heates. There be also amongst the Balmes hereafter which serue to garnishing.

x Certain vvaters distilled for the garnishing of the face, out of Andreas Furnerius in his French booke of the beautifying mankynde.



A Water for the byghtnes & whitenes of the face. The floures of whyte Roses, of water Lilly, Elder, Lilys the chides take out, of Venes of þe flourres of every one of these a pound. Halfe a pound of þe water of Strawberies. Crums of whit
xx bread as much as you shal thinke good. xii. whites of eggs. ii. ounces of white Frankensence. Into all these let Cerussa pund be put for a nightes space. Let them all be distilled in a limbecke of glasse: when the water is drawen out let it bee set in the sunne, and washe the face ther with mozning and euenyng, so that ye wype it not.

An ether, that the face and the other partes of the body may retayne a fayre & youtful forme. ii. ounces of Aqua vitæ: the water of þe bene floures,
xxx Rosewater, of either. iiii. offices, of Lily water. vi. ounces

ouces, when they are all mixt, put to them a Dram
of the whitest Tragacantha. After this water bath
stand in the sunne vi. dayes, streine it throughe a
fayze linnen cloth. The vse of it is in the morning
so that it be not wipte of.

An other for the brightnesse and beautye of the
face. A water of the whites of egges newe layde,
made by a sponge wyth lyke measure of the iuice
of Limons, destill it as rose water. Put vnto this
water afterward, about. ii. ounces of comun Ly,
and the limō beaten hole (the skin putd of rather)
put it into the rest: after. viii. dayes wyng out the
iuice from it and mixt it with water. Let the face
be washt first with pure water and wipt, let it be
washt with this water destilled. It procureth an
hansome beauty, conserueth the skin, and is better
ly the best.

An other which Isabella of Aragonia Duches of
Millen vled, knede the flour of whet meale wyth
a Sextarium almoste a pint xx. ounces of Goates
milke: then bake the bread thereof gently in an
ouen, and draw it out afoze it be to muche baked.
The crums of this bread cut in small peces, or els
crumd betwixt ones fingers & put in other newe
goates milke, let it stand so. vi. houres. Thou shalt
mixt with it the water of xii. whites of eggs made
with the sponge: lime made of egshels an ounce:
Camphora, Sugar, Alum, white corall, of euerye
ii. Drammes. When all these are pund, let them be
mixte wyth the moyste thinges, and destilled in a
limbeck of glasse. A notable good water shal com
therof

Ce. i.

therof

therof, and most profitable to put away all bery-
tions growing in the face, It maketh the beauty
of the face as excellent as is possible to be made.

An other to beautifye the face. The leaues of
Rosmary, white Tartary, mixt them with white
wyne, and vse the water drawne oute of it by a
limbecke, as ye woulde do the former medicynes
for the same effect.

An other for the same. Set the flowers of bea-
x nes in good whyte wine a day or ii. in a glas bot-
tell, then destill them with a soft fire. The vse of
it to wash the face therewith morninge and eve-
ning, but you must washe it first with a decoction
of Cerussa. And you shal see it shortly work.

An other that taketh away al maner of spots.
Put into a glas like muche of Cristall and Corall
with water of Limones so muche that it couer
them and be a fingers breadth aboue them.

Stop this vessell and put it in some colde place in
xx the earth as in a wine seller a fewe dayes. Then
cast away the Shelles and washe the snailles with
water somewhat salte so oft, till all their slimines
be washt away. Then destill them and keepe the
water. Afterward thou shalt draw out a water of
rapes cut small by a limbeck. When thou wilt vse
it take a sponefull of the first water four of the se-
cond & foure of the third, mixe them and wash y
face, which notwithstanding must first be washt
with water and wipte.

xxx An other maruelous for the same purpose.
Take snailles without theyr Shelles: and washe
them

them as is befoze rehearsed, the sprinckle an oure
of salte (otherwoyse salte Gemma) beaten, in a
glasse and put the Snailles therupon: then sprin-
ckle other salte vppon them agayne, and Snailles
vppon that, and so shall you doe continuallye lay-
ing salte vppon Snailles, and Snailles vppon
salte, tyll the thyrde parte of the vessell be filled.
Then poure vnto them so muche of the iuyce of
Snailles, that it stand aboue the salt & Snailles,
two fyngers thicke, and destill them: vse this wa-
ter as is aboue rehearsed. If so be it thou canst
not comodiously destill them, set the all mixt toge-
ther in a close vessell, till they receaue the forme of
an oynment, and that shall you vse at euenyng,
as the other aboue wrytten oynmentes (the face
fyrst washt and wypte) and the second daye after
washe the face with water of beane floures. This
also dyd I read in the Antidotarye of Gordonius.

An other not destilled. Twelue Snailles, cut
euery one in. iiii. partes, put in good white wyne. xx
Thys liqnoz shall thou vse as the afozesayd. It
shall come to good successe.

After this foloweth a destilled water of a yong
Stozke of the same effecte and operation, which
I described amongst the simple medicinal wa-
ters.

An other manner berye good and secrete, (oz
vnbrownen.) Syre newe layde Egges, halfe a
pounde of Malmsy, a yong Pigeon not yet who-
ly feathered, These new from the presse þ is made. xxi
Ce. ii. of vn

of unskimmed milke. viii. Arantia Poma: oyle of Tarraro. iiii. ounces, an ounce of Cerussa. Let them be beaten & may be beaten, and mixt altogether, that they may be distilled with a slowe fyze. The vse of this water is like the other before. It maketh a fayre skin, fyne, tender as is possible.

A washing or Kinges water which abolisheth all spottes. Take water of cleere Turpentine, as much as can be gotten out of. ii. pounds of it: put
 x therein halfe an ounce of Masticke. iiii. ounces of white Frankensence, halfe an ounce of Tragacantha. When they are pund mixt them with the water, and distill them, kepe the water. Then melte swynes grease of a male hog, unsalted, and strayne it through a double linnen cloth. Then take whyte Ginger, Cloues, Cinnamon, Euphorbium, Spickharde, Camphora, of euery one two ounces, three Nutmegs, when all these are pund, mixt with the strayned Swynes grease: put
 x x to these two ounces of quicke siluer oftentimes washt wyth salte and Vinegar and worunge through a peece of leather, and with this mixt the Drosse (la feuille ou de lauerre, as it is written in French) of quicke siluer (de couppelle.) When all is mixte together, distill them, and kepe the water. Afterward take. vi. ounces of the water of the foresayd Turpentine, & of the latter water twofold so much, mixte them: and when you will vse them washe the face fyrst with a decoction of Cerussa
 xxx and wipe it.

Then poure aboute. vi. droppes of this water
 mixt

Mixt together into the palme of the hand, & where thou wilt annoynt, couering y^e place annoynted or wet with a linnen cloth till it be dzyed. A maruelous effect and operation shall follow therupon.

Another of Snailles. xxx. white Snailles, two pound of goates milke. iiii. ounces of swines grese, ozels of a young kid: a dram of Camphora pund, let them be destilled in a limbecke of glasse.

Another. Take. vi. ounces of the crums of the whytest bread, and washe it. ii. poundes of milke, * mixt it diligentely and destill it, as is aboue sayd, and washe with it.

The water also of the whytes of eggs destilled is thought good.

Another that purifieth the face, two ounces of Mirh, white Frankensence, Bastich, of eyther halfe an ounce. Ginger white. ii. Drams: one dram of Camphora: a pound or a pound and a halfe of whites of eggs. Whē al is diligentely mixt, let them be put in the belly of a younge hen & well lykng, xx. the bowells taken out. If thou wilt, put to a hen simply, but sleine & cut in small peeces. Put to also Milles milke or Goates milke aboute. iiii. Sextates (that is. ii. pynthes and a halfe. lx. ounces.) Destill these in a limbecke of glasse.

That the face may thyne elegantly. xxx. newe layd eggs, stiep thē in vinegar the sharpest you can get for y^e space of. iiii. daies & night: thē boze them through with a pyn, that the humoz within them may runne all out. Destill all thys in a Rose still, xxx. that the face may be washt therwith.

Ce. iij.

A water

A water clarifying the face. Take the roote of Dragons made cleane & cut into thin roundles, steep them .ix. dayes in whyte wyne, so that every day halfe a pound or moze freshe wyne be poured vnto them, then take the call of fat that is aboute the guttes in a Kyds bellye, taken in May, to the number of sixe: ryce beaten and sod in .iij. pounds of black nightshad: and a pound of y meale of ryce: half a pound of the water of wylde plums or bul-
 x lies, blaūshed beanes to seeth in the same water: Put vnto thys .xii. rotten Apples and ten egges, two handfulls of the rootes of common floure de- luice, or els the floure deluice of florence: a pound of hony: halfe a pound of bitter Almondes, Gum Arabick, Sarcocolla, Tragacantha, Bozage, Camphora, of every one two Drams: sheepes milke sixe pound: Venice Turpentine .ii. ounces: water of y floures of water Lilly. Let these be distilled toge-
 x x ther in a limbecke with a small fyze. The water distilled thereof, let it be set in the sunne, and mo- ued oftentimes.

An other that taketh away the spots of the skin and whiteneth it. An ounce of Bozage, halfe a Dram of Camphora, three Drams of comon alum, Gum Arabick, and Tragacantha, of eyther of them halfe an ounce: Sarcocolla, Assa dulcis, of eyther .ii. Drams. iiii. ounces of Cerussa. Put all these mixte them and put them into half a pound of Dragons water and as much of water of floures of Lillye:
 xxx together with water of the floures of broume, of Rightshad, of water Lillyes, of euery one four
 ounces

ounces. When they are mixt, destyll them in a limbeck of glas.

To make the face cleare and youthlike, that it seme lyke to the age of almost .xv. yeares. Take we layd hens egges. .xii. without the shelles: an ounce of Cinamon, a pound of Asses milk, wash the face with that water destilled by a Limbeck.

Certain cosmeticall thinges, out of

the Antidotorium of Gordonius

x

Take the rootes of Lily, the rootes of Dragōs Arum blanched Cicer, Rys, Amylum. Cerusa washed, frenche Sope, of euery one, ii. ounces. Let them be put in a new pot couered. then sod or decocted in a furnace, and beten. Then take Tragacantha, Gum Arabick, of euery one an ounce, put them in water of floures of Beanes. Then temper Porcellanas in water of Limons, til they may be mollefied: put to half an ounce of Borax. All these with a very little of Swines grese, must be mixt with water of Beanes. With that whyche is made of thys, muche lyke an oyntement, anoynt the whole face morning and eueninge, and walsh it a waye with warm water strayned through bzan. Thys medicine scoureth, purgeth, maketh white: to bee hozt it maketh the face notable and marueylous fayre, playn equal gracions.

xx

An other, Lemons cut into thre or mo partes, let them be sod in whyte wine, where with let the face be washd.

xxx

An other to make y^e apple of the chieck ruddy (y^e lyke

like also we describe before. Take Alum Brassil, the graynes where woth the peache is made red. let them be punde woth the water of wyne distilled. Therwith let the place be very well annointed, whiche ye list to make red. If so be it ye adde a little water of salt, Ammoniack distilled the colour should be the faster and abide the longer. Yet take heede of thys water (Ammoniack) bicause it fretteth euery body, and if ye list to vse it, take but
 x a very little lest it cozrupt the medicine.

Whoso requireth moe liquors, specialllye distilled, for the purity of the face & brightenes, let hym read Rogerius in his.iiii. treatise the. v. cha. wher he describeth the water of Beanes and Limons, whose vse is either by it self or with a certain composition. &c. Also the water composed woth Bryonia and Dragons: a simple of the herbe of Strawberies, of hasta regia, of herba Muscata, of the flowres of Nigella. &c.

xx

Water for the dying of heares of the head and other.



Sonfa folis beaten (otherwoyse the sedes of Solsofium beaten) put it in milke of a woman that nurceth a boy, ten (otherwoyse. xl.) dayes, and then make an oyle. This oyle sod with leued gold, sething it gently by the space of one day, is maruellous: for if a man
 xxx wash his heares therewith, they shall becum like gold: If the face be wet and rubbed with the same
 it shalbe

It shalbe playne and cleere, that it shall seme an-
gellyke continuing for the space of fyve dayes. It
cleareth the syght also, and cureth any disease of the
eyes within .x. (other wyse .iiii.) daies: and al kind
of tothache within .iii. dayes: and if the taue bee
well rubbed with it, the woymes fall out and die.

Aegidius, amongst whose waters this is y fourth.

If a man drinke of this water .ix. daies, he is hea-
led of the Dalsy, what cause so ever it come of, al-
though it haue endured the space of .iiii. yeares. x

Lullius in his booke of waters. It appeareth that
this water is not made by destillation but by ex-
pression, that is, wynging out onely, as I shal de-
clare amongst oyles of sedes.

A water destilled of large, that the heares may
be made long and yellowe and shyning, & the face
more elegant. Scrape larde as much as ye will
and shawe it very small: then beate it in a marble
moxter, till it be lyke paste knoden. Of thys destil-
led in a limbecke, thou shalt gather a white liquoz xx
wherwith thou shalt anoynt thy heares and face
for it will make them very sayze and bzight.

A water destilled of honye maketh the heares
sayze and long. Read hereafter where we shall
speake of simple quint essences: and amongst wa-
ters that be destilled in Rosestilles.

A whitenyng water, &c. of a Mouldwarpe: the
vi. amongst Aegidius waters. Byng a Moule
into powder with bymstone, and the iuice of Ses-
landine put to it, let it stande a certaine dayes, af- xxx
terward destill it. With this water washe a place

ff. j.

of any

of any beast what so ever it be, and it shal be made white. If thou mixe water, other wise (y^e word water is left out) aloes and waxe, annoynt the place diseased & thou shalt heale al maner of Gutta: and as they cal it noli me tangere, if thou lay a plaister made thereof vpon the soze. Like wyse it healeth the skalles of the head annoynted therewith, and cureth the guttam rosaceam layde vpon it in maner of a plaister. But mixt with the stone called
 x Calaminaris and Aloes, it healeth y^e Lupum perfectly, laying a plaister of it therupon twice a day, if also the superfluities bee washt with the same mixture. It must in no wyse be taken inwardlye within the body.

A water that dieth a greene colour. A pound of coperous (that is to say Vitriolum.) Half a peid of Smerillum. Destil them & annoynt. Epiphanius Empericus. The water of Capparorum, Capers destilled, maketh greene heares. Cardanus.

xx A water commodious for purgynge the teeth. Take salte Ammoniak, salte Gemme of euery one three ounces: Sugar, Alum an ounce and a half. Let them be destilled, or soaked. viii. dayes in two pound of water, and strayned, rubbe and washe the teeth therewith. Epiphanius Empericus. Other ii. like, for the same purpose shalt thou finde after, next to the description of Aqua fortis.

xxx **C**how waters of herbes, floures, and rotes be destilled by discention, that is downward. A way

A way to destill sweet waters.

and effectually, out of flowers and

Herbes by descension or goinge

downewarde.

Take an earthen vessel, vpon the whyche strayne or spreade a thin and fine linnen cloth and vpon it sprinckle Roses (for so the Rosecake will proue meruellous sweete) or cowslips, or other floures or Herbes. Then muste yee haue a lidde to couer the vessel: and aboue the bottome putte the fire. So shalte thou destill not onely a most sweete water, but also moste effectual and most strong. The Rosecake is wont to be layd in the sunne closed, that it maye be purged from the smoky smel, when not withstanding it retayneth the smell of the Rose. Cardanus.

Freshe Roses layde vpon a linnen cloth strayed vpon a Basin, if they take a vessel full of hoat coales, they destill muche water and sweete into the Basin. In like manner other flowers. xx

Sylvius. In my mynd this kynde of destillation is commodious for al suche thynges as bee colde, or ought to coule, chiefly if they lacke smell, as the moste parte of byndinge thynges, and moze also such as be cold & moyst to. Wea also we shal haue much water & in shortertime, and with les cost by this way, neither is there any leoperdy that they should fume out. But a man muste geue diligent heede least the vessel layde vpon be to litle hoate, and least it be left vpon longer then it shoulde be. xxx

ff. ii.

least

least the water tast of buruing.

¶ If. ii. brinals be set together, the upper full of Roses and set in the sunne (with a linnen clothe betwixte,) a most sweet water destilletb into the nether. Syluius

Rose water, Moschata, howe it is made by the sun by discention, we prescribed afoze in the chapter of swete waters.

x The liquoz of yellovo violet floures, that destilletb by it selfe into bial of glas, amendeth the eye liddes that be turned inside outward. A vessell is filled with the floures whiche are soked a good manye dayes continuallye in the sunne, whereupon a certayne liquoz is gathered in the bottom whyche is very holsome to be putte into the eyes. Alexander Benedictus.

xx Take the tender buddes of Fenel befoze they flozish or go abrode, full of iuyce with the leaues. Put these in a Bial of glasse, but fil it not vpper: turne it by side downe, and put the mouth of it in to an other Bial vnder it, and close it with dow, that the spirites breath not out. Put the Bials in some hole in a wall towarde the hoatest southe sunne. So with in. vi. houres or there about, thou shalt haue a moste profitable water to Charpen the sight, and for blearednesse, whose goodnesse a stende of myne tryinge vpon himselfe, who also made the water his selfe, shewed me & made me priuy vnto it.

xxx Scilla whiles they be fresh and newe, the bitter barke pulled of, cutte wyth a knife, are putte into
a vessell

a beſſellful of holes in the bottome, covered a-
boue & well closed with clay. The bottome of thys
pot is put into another, put vnder it in a pit of the
earth and the ioyning of the pots is compaſſed w
clay cloſe. Then make they a fire aboute the v
per part of the pot by the ſpace of one nighte (.x.
houres or more. So the water runneth into the
nether pot, whych myxt with meal or bread, it kil
leth mys quickely that taſt of it: the ſooner if thou
myxt a litle Licharge or whit Lead. Bulcaſis in his
ſecond booke, and Syluius out of him

Somtimes certain waters and Oyles are made
by diſcention, like as of Roſeney trees whē they are
burnte pytche. Syluius. But of Oyles whyche are
made by diſcention we wil ſpeake hereafter. Cer-
tain are made by a middle way betwene a diſcen-
tion and aſcention, as Oyle of Coperos, by a Cuc-
curbita layd a long ouerthwart vpon the ſide.

Deſtillation in Aſhes, or Sand

xx

or Ores of metall beaten.



Aſhes are bothe waters and oyles
deſtilled. Waters wyth a moſt gentle &
ſoft heate, whyche thou ſhalt diſcern by
touching with thy hand both the aſhes
and alſo the veſſels of deſtillation. And peradue-
ſure there is no difference, for the deſtillation of a-
ny kynde of waters, in Balneo Mariae or in Aſhes,
if ſo be it thou obſerue the meaſure of the fire. For
in Balneo Mariae, the water that y^e ſtillato^ry is put

ff. iii.

in, naye

in, may be skalding hot: the ashes maye not bee too
 hoat, that is when herbes, rootes, flowers oz any
 liquors are distilled to deriue a water of the. Men
 thinke them to be made so much the sweeter & less
 smelling of any syzines and brenninge, beinge de-
 stilled in suche ashes, because the thinge is doone
 moze softly and with moze leisure, so that the head
 oz lid be not hoat, and somtimes betwene the fal-
 ling of the drops, a mā may tel swiftly tyl he come
 x at fifty. But the Oyles haue nede of a greater fire
 and a moze vehement heat (that is) a dryer: there-
 fore although it may bee ryghtly doone in ashes,
 whatsoeuer is done in water, yet not contrary. For
 oyles may be made in ashes, but none in seething
 water. But this thinge shalbe moze euident heraf-
 ter where we shall teache of Quintessence.

The distillation by ashes is easy and readye, if
 an earthen oz brasen vessell, depe inough, and able
 to receiue the Cucurbita oz body of the still be fil-
 xx led with fyne ashes and sifted oz fyned sand, so full
 that the matter to be distilled which is in the ves-
 sel, may be cleane within the ashes, and no part of
 it aboue. This vessell full of ashes shalte thou set
 vpon five oz sixe iron bars, which are layde ouer-
 shwart fro one side to another, that is to saye. iii.
 sydes of the fornace beinge layd, they shall occupy
 two of them: the further syde it shall not nede, if it
 be done agaynst a wall. The fore part of this four
 cornered buildinge shalbe lefte open, that the fyre
 xxx may be made and put vnder thereat. The length
 of euery

of every syde is sufficient to be one foote long, the height sixe fyngars or there about. All these shall we strengthen euery where with clay (and peeces of shels mixt together) that the heate may the better be kepte in. ii. breathing holes lefte in the corners. But thys maner is for vpon a sodein, & onely mete for one vessell. I builded once a moze laborous furnace on thys sorte. In a corner of the house I rayled a foundation of brycke and lyme, a foote and a halfe hie. Upon the foundation or ^x harth, a rounde furnace, with one narrowe doze, long and broad like a little brycke (so that a hande may be put in) which is set vp when I lyste to shut the furnace. There were. iii. ventes or breathyng holes, & height of þe furnace was about. x. inches. Aboue this furnace there was an yron plate layd of þe same cōpasse, of. ii. foote or moze broad, throughe the midst, aboute this was an edge rayled of burnt brycke (for vnto the furnace I tooke burnt brycke) in a cōpasse wise, & height of. ii. handbred. ^{xx.} This round place aboue the plate was filled with ashes, in the ashes round aboute was there set about. v. stilles of glasse, & at one time and with one fyre many waters or oyles myght be destilled together. Round aboute the furnace was well fenced with wrought claye with verrye salte water, wherwith some horse dung was mixte. Thys kinde of furnace is surely verry cōmodious, because it nedeth litle fyre, whiche also it selfe in thys forme endureth verry longe: that it is almost ^{xxx} inough

inough to see to the fyre moꝛnyng and euening.
 But it muste be made onely of coales, which are
 put into the furnace with a litle fyre shouell, onely
 ꝑ they may be gotten in at ꝑ litle dooze handsom-
 ly: the edges of this fyre shouell must be a litle tur-
 ned vp, ꝑ it may holde the coales the better. There
 is nede also of long yron fyre shouel (as ꝑ furnace
 shall requyre) turned in at the end accordyng to a
 streight corner, & there in the end to be some what
 x made broder, wherewith the coales within may be
 moued and layd as a mā will haue them, and put
 down fro the other fyre shouell. But these thyngs
 are better knowen by experience. In this kind of
 furnaces, and how soeuer they bee in ashes, both
 other kyndes of waters and oyles, as I sayd, are
 rightly prepared: and chiefly such dye thinges as
 are infused in wyne, & sometimes stieped, the ves-
 sell being very wel shut that they may render the
 very same sauour and taste, as wormewood, lyke
 as I shewed before, Gentian, Juniper berries, and
 xx spices, the waters destilled wherof our countrye
 men name golden. &c. Then the destillation of
 Aqua vitæ is sometimes repeted, in which I haue
 obserued this, that the better parte alwates & the
 purest issueth out fyrst, & what so euer is flegma-
 tick (oz dead water, as som cal it, which is vnpro-
 fitable, hurtfull, and almoste stinkyng) followeth
 laste: which is well perceaued and knowen in a
 glasse head for the still: For while the purer mat-
 ter, that is, the sirye & ayre substance issueth, no
 xxx signe appeareth in ꝑ head of the stil: but when the
 steame

Beume comes once, and tokens of the water following by strakes appeare manifestlye, as ye see them, remoue the receiuing vessell, and what so euer remaineth in the Cucurbita or belly of the still, pour it out as good for nothing: and begin a newe destillation of fresh, and that must be repeted, vntill no beume appeare any more, which chaunceth lightlye in the fourth or fift destillation. Afterward ther nedeth no more destillation, but circulation, that the liquor be rectified, as they terme it, x and turned into heauen or Quintessence.

Things distilled in the vapour of hot water, retaine more perfectly the vertues and qualities of plants, but because they haue some corruption in them, they canne not be kept longe. Those things longer whiche by the heate of ashes or drosse of metall beaten to powder are distilled in vessels of stone or glas, how many so euer they bee, vpon a long or round furnace covered with slates or tiles whych may hold the hve sandes compassed with hve lead. But these vessels muste be made hot by little and little not sodenly, and couled likewise before they bee opened to the colde aire, or elles they breake straight way Syluius.

Vlstadius prescribeth a certayne destillation in ashes wyth so softe a fyre, that thou maist number one, two, thze, betwene one drop and an other.

Any kind of fruite thou wilt, when it is well ripe cut small and beaten, thou shalt destill it in sand with a slow fyre. Vlstadius xxx

A certayne way to make water by and by.

Gg. i.

Water



After is made also vpon a sadelne, wher
 les the iuice is made hot or skaldinge, a
 glazen cup is set vpon it, in the whiche
 the fume passeth into droppes: and the
 droppes gathered thereupon are dyuen together
 into water. By this meanes Veneger is easelye
 tourned into water. This is holosome for spottes
 and blemishes in the eyes, and for the web, so put
 them away: specially if Rue be sod in white Vine
 gar. Cardanus.

Som are put resinam larigenam in a trene ves-
 sell, whose bottom must be made by a tourner as
 thin as is possible, so that a man maye see through
 it, so in a hot place the purer parte and the thinner
 destilleth.

Of rosaries, that is to say instruments
 wherewith a distilled liquor maye be gotten oute

of Roses and other medicines, fire beinge put vn-
 der (for the moste part without any meane

xx

betwixt) either of cooles, or of

chippes.



Are in destillation dooth moze procure
 the sauoure of adustion and bzentenesse
 vnto the water that is to bee destilled,
 then do cooles or water, whiche thinge
 to auoyd, put sand in the pan in commune Rosa-
 ries: or rather see that sande be betwixte the fyre
 and the panne, and also about the pan, and that it
 be glased (or oyled as some call it) if it bee an ear-
 then

xxx

then panne, for it is made also of brasse. The ioyning together of the panne and the limbecke thou shalt fence with clay, that is to saye, with a linnen cloute perieted or closed with claye & handsomlye layd about it: and the receauing vessell with the nose of the limbecke lyke wyse. Brunswick. Some now a dayes make these Rosarye pans of brasse, and vpon the sand they laye the herbes that be to be distilled: and round about the pan (and within is also, except I be deceaued) they fill a boide space with water, a pype being made for the purpose to poure them in at. They put fyre vnder it either of coales or of very short chips, because the flame of the fyre may seme to be able to do les hurt, for the water that compasseth. But without all doubt, all these shall be much better distilled in glasses, or in Balneo Mariae, or in ashes.

Vinegar is made white with distillation, as well for other vses of Chymistes and Physicions, as also to bee mixte with Syrup of Vinegar, whereupon I will rehearse Bulcasis wordes. Builde an Altan or lyke vnto that wherewith Rosewater is distilled, and euer take a stillatorye vessell of glasse or of earth glased: fill three partes of it with good Vinegar, that the fourth parte of the vessell aboue maye be emptye, least when it doth seeth, the Vinegar bee spilt and runne ouer. Then couer the vessell with some vessell vpon it, as ye knowe, hauyng a lycht fyre, not great nor stronge: for if it be vehement

Eg. is.

ment

xxx

ment, the vinegar shal not become so whyte. The vinegar that is distilled muste be of white wine, and very sharpe. So shalt thou gather a whyte and pure liquoz, which thou shalt keepe in stoze. After þ same maner may wyne be distilled. This writeth Bulcasis. I distilled it once in glasen vessels in ashes, which I keepe yet hitherto certayne yeares, lyke to Vinegar not distilled both in savour and taste, differing onely in the colour and
 x substance, wherein it is lyke to pure water to see to. Bulcasis seemeth to be of this opinion, that Vinegar shoulde be distilled with fyre oz water, not in a Balneo Mariæ, but in that maner that he maketh the fyyste and seconde in distilling of Roses, that is, withoute water with fyre of woode oz rather of coales. I have distilled verye excellently in ashes, pearles, egshells, stone of the raines and bladder are dissolved with strong vinegar, specially when it is distilled oz wth the iuice of Limons:
 xx so is also both kind of cozals, and they after ward dzyed, are readily crumled: præcipitatum and sublimatum and cinabrium, & they returne into quicke silver. Syluius. The Chymistes say metallis are resolved with vinegar distilled: also with mans vzyne distilled.

The leaues of hemye turned into meale, because they pearse þ head, make drinke which will make a man pleasauntly dzonke. Cardan. It seemeth water shoulde be poured to it, and when they are
 xxx made do we together, then to bee distilled: lyke as burnyng water in a Rosarye oz Rosestill, oz
 like

like instrument where the fyze is put vnder without any men, and peradventure the Destillation should be t wyle or thysse repeted. I would say the same of Dtes water, wherof lykewyse Cardanus wryteth: The Moscouites (sayeth he) because they lacke wine, vse water destilled of Dtes which inflameth and maketh a man Dronken no lesse then wine. For Dtes being of a moze grosse substance, it must nedes when it is destilled make hoate become moze subtill and sharpe. Thys sayth he. x


The like may be done of any drinke that maketh Dronken, as Ale, Beer, Curmus and Meed, specially when it is olde, and that whiche is sod with Mill.

Hony whiles it is a destilling is wonte to ryle by & run ouer, when it is made hoate. But thys is auoyded, when a man destilleth in a comon Rose Still, by putting vpon it within the pan a woden siue (made with horse heare) so that it touche y honny. If ye wil destil in a cucurbita or body of glasse, xx. mixt with it pure and wel washed Sand, & make a flow fyze. The fyrst water is cast away, but the second is kepte whiche hath a golden colour, and a litle befoze the ende red. The vse of thys water is for women to their heare, that they may grow, be softe & yelowre being moystened therwith specially in the sunne. It amendeth y shedding of the heare. It healeth swelled and bleared eyes, & putteth away their watery cootes and theyr dusky shewes: it healeth the corners of the eyes that be hurt xxx

Gg. iij

and

and full of wheales. It healeth notably þ places that be burned, specially them þ be soft & tender, so that no skar oz blemishe shal remayne. The latter water that is reddish, purgeth corrupt mattier in rotten byles, if they be washed therewith, and linnen clothes moystned therein be layd vpon them, and when it hath purged them, it rayseth the flesh also. Ryffius. Read Vlstadius.

x  Of oyles destilled, and fyrst generally, then particularly.

Of oyles of Plantes, Flowers, Herbes, Gums, Rosines, Seedes, Barkes, Woods.

Of those oyles composed which they call Balsama.

Of oyles of Beastes.

Of oyles of Metalls.



Bals which are made in Chymistricall vessells eyther by Descentiō oz by ascension, some be simple, some compound: of these some are cōposed of many, as certayne balmes, which they call artificiall: some of fewe. There be some þ may seme to be in a meane betwene simple and compounde, as they were to some medicine beatē, some liquoz is added, wherewith it is soaked and destilled together, that it may ascende being carped by it, afterwarde it is separated.

Also certain are made of plantes oz their parts, Flowers, Rootes, Seedes, Barkes, Rosines, Gums, Drops. Some of beastes, oz of some parts of them oz of their excrementes. Other of metallie things

things or such like as Antimonium, Lead, Amber. We will speake of euery of them by these three latter places. Of other kindes of Oyles whych are made by an other manner, as by expzeſſion, infuſion, &c. we ſhal entreat after.

Like as oyl Benedict is Deſtilled by ſublimaciō of hot burninge till ſtones quenched in oyle, euen ſo of Ladanū, waxe, liquors, gums, roſins bones, marowes, and other abounding with fat humors may oyle be gotten by ſublimating. Syluius. x

An oily nature ſeemeth to be all mixte thynges or compounded by nature whatſoever they be, whā as it is ſalte alſo the moſt drye bodye that may be, as Cardanus writeth. (There is alſo a ſalt in fatnes, whiche they may matuell at, Plin.) but in ſome moze in ſome leſ. For it is an oily and fat humor that is in myrt thinges, not that watery and eaſy to be dryed, but an aery whiche alſo is heat. Both kynd of elements haue the moyſture in them that belongeth to theyr kinde. Thys liquor in certayn xx thinges nature it ſelfe ſeparateth, not in plantes onely by iuices and liquors, the Greekes call them opous: teeres, gums, roſins, Elæomell.: but alſo in dead bodyes, as in fat metally thinges, brimſton, quickſiluer, alſo in diuerſ kindes of pitch, Naphtha, gumber, ambra, & Petreleon, whiche hath hys name becauſe it floweth & runneth out of ſtones. But manifeſtly in beaſtes, both by other parts of the, and alſo chiefly the fat marow, bloud & in the y haue no blud, ſom fat humor of y nature of blud. xxx. The ſame is not lacking vnto the excrementes, of the belly, the bladder, ſweet, hony egges, &c.

in the massy partes both of beastes and plantes, in all suche chieffye seemeth it to be whyche haue threedes oz baynes manifestly, by the which they draw nourishment. For vnto nourishment sweete thinges are most of all ordeyned, whych by a moderate heat are turned easely into a fatnes, yea the very fat thinges them self are somewhat sweete.

And the aboundaunce of fat iuice is tried & found most in those thinges whiche are nourished wyth
 x many sweete thinges. Notwithstanding fat thinges of them selues nouryshe not, because they swime aboue, neither can they be brought into an vnitye of a lump or humoz in the stomacke. Nowe that iuice whiche is somewhat fat, conteyneth so much the more oyle, as it is in the more massy or dry nature, as that which is more pure and les watery. Guaiacum because it sinketh in water, aboundeth therewyth. Thynner and lyghter woodes conuerte and turne the fat iuice into Gum or Rosen,
 xx wherfoze they haue lesse plenty thereof: such as be more massy and thicker & heauier retein the same as Guaiacum, the walnut tree, the Ash.

Moreouer the very ashes shew that Oyl is in al woodes: for the ashes of euery one haue theyz fatnes, which it leaueth in lye. So durable is the very fatnes, and yet more the fyery, as when erth is burned the water goeth out into vapour, the other remain, part in the ashes, part in the Sout: although in both those also some substance of erth
 xxx remayneth, But these thinges pertain to Philo-
 sopers.

Howe

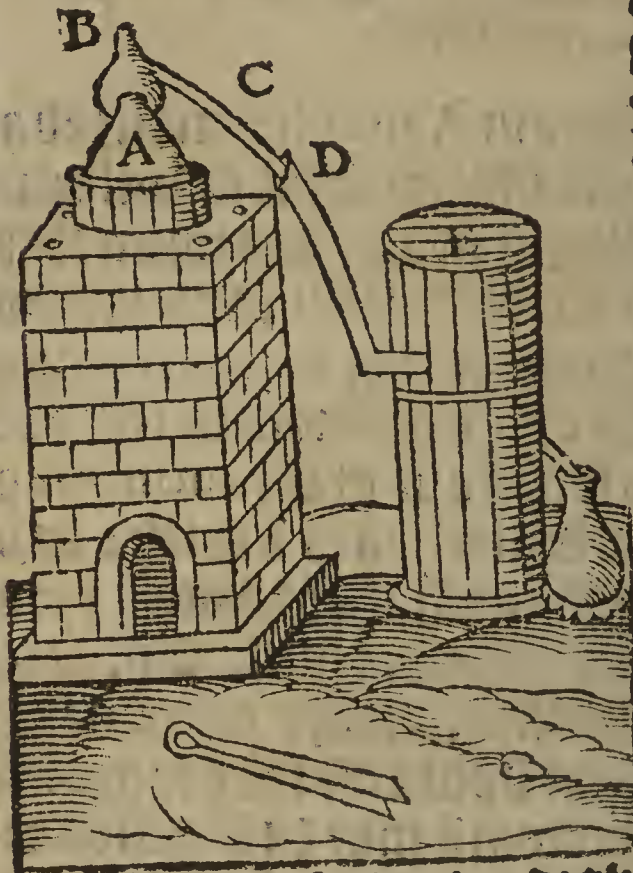
Howe oyle must be drawen out of
spices, as Cloues, Nutmegs, Saffron,
Mace, and other.

Mysting mesurablye in Aqua vitæ rectified &
circulated, any kind of spice what ye will bea-
ten and broken somewhat grosse, and when they
are stiept together, at the last destill them with a
very slowe fyre. And when as the Aqua vitæ once
drawen out cleane, the oyle beginneth to still, the
take the matter of the spices out of the cucurbita &
put it in a litle bag wel knit & tied wth a thred: and
in a presse for the purpose presse it out, both y^e yron
plates of the presse well made hot fyrst. The oyle
pressed out, so must ye destill, rectifye & circulate:
that the pure oyle may be separated frō the grosser
matter. The dregs after ward may be digested or
putrified againe with the Aqua vitæ fyrst separa-
ted frō the (and be destilled agayn.) And this way
semeth to be the most commodious & most profita- xx
ble among other, Ryffius: but we haue translated
it as wel as we might, somewhat darcker then it
should be.

Howe oyle is drawen out of vvods
and other lyke, as Cloues by destillation
out of Cardan.

The things beaten are put in a vessel of glasse
A, and are destilled wth as easpe a fire as maye xxx
be: and if it maye be, to get out the oyle, with hot
Hh. J. water

water put rounde about the vessell; it shall bee



x

xx

muche the better. A heade of glasse. B. is set vpon the top of the vessell, and is closed with clay least it brethe out, whereunto a pype. C. is adioyned as þe fashiõ is: to that an other pipe of glas D. is ioyned, so compassed with clay that nothyng can breathe oute. Thys pype passeth throug a treene vessell. E. whiche ye muste haue alwayes ful of very cold water, drawing out by the spigot so much water as hath gottē any heate & puttynge in other water againe late & new drawn oute of the well: for so. D. is made cold, and the fumes are not brent: but passe into water or into oyle, & being turned by that crooked parte of the pipe which stretcheth beyond the vessell with water, fall drop- ping into the vessell.

xxx

Therefore as I did once see it, at the first a troubled matter runneth oute, carrying forth the more subtill substaunce of the thyng: after that a more cleare water commeth out, at the laste oyle, whiche declareth the sauoure rather of a thyng burnt

burnt, then of that thinge whereout it ranne. In this manner the Destillation of waters also (of herbes and floures) may be doone: but that waye is farre better which is by discention downward &c. Some put Muske aboute. F. and other precious smelling things, and the water that retaineth the smells not onely of the owne proper matter, but also of the Husk and of other things that be put to it.

Of Destillation by discention or goinge downward. Vlstadius in his. xix. Chapter teacheth of this waye of destillinge vniuersallye: and speciallye of severallye of oyles of Juniper styckes, of the pelkes of Egges, Nutmegges, and Benedicte: where through I wyll go aboute to declare the matter more clearlye and shortlye. He teacheth to make a furnace meete for this destillation, lyke to suche a chimney as is vsed to make a mongste the Germaines, of bricke vnbrente of a Cubit and a halfe hie, on euerye syde, xx saue the former syde (whiche maye bee somewhat lower, and covered with thinne tyles to lay any thing vpon, as the iron instrumentes where with the fire is gouerned) in bredth. iiii. cubites euery waye. In the middle of this furnace let there be a hole so great that a mannes foote maye be put in at it.

This furnace shall be meete also for an other vse, that is to seale with the seale of Hermes, as they call it: when the mouthe of a glasse Cucurbita
 Hh.ii. xxx
bita

bita being putte into the hole of the furnace, the length a hande bredth, that is .iiii. fingers, and if any more about it be open, that being stopt wyth claye, as sone as it is red hotte, it is nipt together with a payre of tonges likewise red hotte. When thou wilt destyll therefore in this fornace, take a Cucurbita of the beste earthe: or if not, of Coper or Latyn: fill it vnto the thirde parte with the matter that is to bee destilled, and lhytte it wyth a
 x verrye thynne iron liddle of iron plate full of little holes, Then tourne it vpside downe and put the mouth of y^e Vessel into the hole of y^e furnace thre syngers Depe, & what so euer is open on any syde, fil it with clay diligētly round about, so that nothing may fal into this hole. Beneath in the next part of the hole thou shalt set vnder a Cucurbita of glasse (for the putting in and taking out wherof, and that thou mayst see when the whole matter is destilled, the soore part of the furnace must be open:) wher vnto the mouth of y^e vpper Cucurbita
 xx must be ioyned, (but not with clay.) Then let a fire be made aboue about the vessell that conterneth the matter on euery syde. But the fyre at the first must be little, and as farre of from the vessell as is possible: after ward by little & little to make it bigger and neter the vessell.

We must vnderstand that of eueri matter, at the first water destilleth, more or lesse accordinge to the difference of the matter.

When

When it hath left running, and now the oyle hath begun to destill, thou shalt empty the Cucurbita of glas that standeth vnderneath, and set it vnder again: and continue in encreasing the fire, and to make it ever nerer and nerer the vessell, vntill no moze oyle destill. For then by and by the fyze must be remoued far of that the vpper Cucurbita maye be couled. Then take away the nether that is the receiuer, and kepe the oyle, But as I sayd, a little fier is required at the firste, and is to be encreased x by little and litle vntil the fourth degree, for two causes. First least by the sodain exces of too much heate al the moysture, yea the oyle moysture also be consumed, which chiefly must be taken heed of, when we couet to hane oyl of the yolkes of egges and nutmegs: for in certayn other, as of Juniper sticke, a man shall offend nothinge to make a sodain and great fyre. Then because the woode set on fire peraduenture would hurt the Cucurbita, burn it, bzeake it oz infect the oyle wyth some vn-^{xx} pleasaunt sauour. Moze ouer in simple oyle Benedict, thou shalt encrease the fire onely at the end of the destillation: and thou maiste prepare suche a place for the destillation: Dig a pitte in the earth, long, brode and deepe, accordinge to the measure of the pot that is to be put into it. Let the pot bee glased, washt with water, and vpon the mouth of it let a thin iron plate be put, bozed thzough wyth many holes, so that the plate be a finger thiknes with the bzim of the potte: vppon this set an other^{xxx} pot that containeth the matter to be destilled, so y

Hh.iii.

the

the mouthes of them bee iorned together, and all wel clayed, then let a fyze be made aboute the upper pot, which shalbe hole withoutt he pit saue þ mouth. But this second way is not so comodious as the fyrst: because the water cannot bee separated from the oyl: noz easely knowē when the hole matter is destilled, except it be known by vse and custome. The furnace may also be made in a Steep hill: as the same Vlstadius sheweth: ¶ let that pag x that I be not to long.

Oyl of the leaues of Citrum, oz Orenge, Arancia, oz Limous when it is destilled, first the water is gotten out (then the oyle) and both ought to be kept seuerally: the oyl is very swete and good. It is made on thys wyse. Take the leaues of any of the aforesayd trees which so ever ye wil, whē they are cutte beat them in a moztar, and as you destil them receaue the water: and when ye see any drop of diuers colour swym vpon the water, the receiuer being chaunged, encrease the fyze and gather xx the oyle. It shal smell a little of the fyze, whyche fault shalbe amended, if ye let it stand long set in the sun. Sum dnye the foresayd leaues betweene two linnen clothes and beate them: they putte to also many odoriferous & swete smellyng thyngs, as ziuet, Muske, Ambra, hoat Styrax, Ladanum, Cinamon. Benzoum: not the substance of them but the fume oz smoke only: for they put these into Rosewater vpon the fyre, and with the vapour of them they season the leaues. When these are so diligentlly seasoned, they take Rosewater wherein certain

certayne spices are Slept, as Cloues, Galangall, Nutmegs, &c. for the space of one daye, & the powder of the leaues moystned therwith, they destil it in ashes with a slow fyre, till the watery liquoz be separated: then they encrease the fyre and receaue the oyle, which is of a wonderfull pleasaunt and sweete sauour. Furnerius.

A certayne practitioner shewed me, & the oyle is separated comodiously from herbes and rootes in this maner. Put & herbes and rootes in Tur. x pintine oz Larigna, rosin washd (viii. oz. ix. tymes) till it waxe white, & let it stand in hoate sand. q. l. Then destil them with a slowe fyre, and the Tur. pintine shall run out fyrst, by and by at the beginning: oz if it moue but a litle, being shakē together it shall thē run out wholly, fyrst in a colour white as milke, after ward yellow. Thou shalt perceaue by the tast whan the liquoz & thou desyrest beginneth to run out: whē the colour is chaunged, thou shalt chaunge also the receauer, that thou mayest xx receaue it severally, for & last liquoz is not so good, and is to be vsed without the bodye, but the fyrste within the body. These sayth he, I my selfe as I thinke, saw once oyle of the berries of Juniper prepared in thys wyse.

Such destilled oyles as be to be ministred with in & body, almost be mixt with some liquoz, wine, Meed, oz Syrup with some destilled water, oz other medicine: As wee shall declare also here, after amonge the balsamelesse. And thys xxx is it that practitioners Doe saye. That vnto Oyles

oyles as vnto spirites oz soules, some body ought to be added.

Of oyles of flowers.



x

Oyle of Saffron is prepared thus: Thy matter is digested by sprinkling Aqua vitæ vpon it, & when the Aqua vitæ is drawē out by distillation, the other liquor is wrought out with a presse, as it is writtē afoze of the general distillation of spices, out of Ryffius.

Oyle of Spicke, out of the french booke of Furnerius. Set y herbe (the floures rather) of Spicke oz Lauender a while in the sunne, then draw out y water in a limbeck. Thys set in the sun in sommer in a very hot place byngeth forth an oyle in the superficiall oz vpper part of it, which being separated now & then from the water, thou shalt reserve. For it both smelleth moste sweetely, and is xx holesome against diuerse diseases, speciallye such as be colde: and taketh away painefull greues.

An other waye of the same mans. Thou shalt stiepe in a glas the floures of Spicke wel rypened in as much as thou thinkest good of oyle of swete Almondes, in horse dung. xl. dayes. Then distill them with a slow fyre: at laste rectifye them in the sunne, y vessel diligently stoppt. But if there be any smell of adustion oz brentnes, make. ii. oz. iii. litle holes in the couer. So shal it remayne purged in the sunne, good and odoriferous.

xxx

The

The thirde waye of the same mannes. Fyll a glasse with the flowers of Spike well rypered, hit it, and every day put as much to it as you can. Do this continually or the space of. viii. dayes: then stop the vessell and putrifye it in hors donge iiii. monthes. At the length distill it a limbeck with great diligence, and when the oyle is drawne out set it in the sunne, so that thou seperat alway that is clearer & reserue it. Some as soone as the matter is drawne soothe from the fire (so is it in the frenche booke, but I thinke it should be from the donge, that is the horse dong wherein it is stepte iiii. monethes) sette it in the Sunne, and the oyle that swimmeth aboue they remoue it away every soote. But when the flowers haue leste nowe yelding of oyl, wzing it as hard as ye can, and the iuyce that is prest out, let it stand in the sunne in a vessell set on the one side lening that the oyle swimming aboue maye the more easely separated. So shall yee haue a wonderfull well smelling oyle ~~xx~~ without all discomodity of adustion or brennesse: Thus far Furnerius.

The same oyle Ryffius saith is made, as oyle of Rosemarye, the floures beinge cutte and stepte in olde wine, then distilled, so that the spirites of the lembecke be couled &c. Reade before in oyle of Rosemary. Some sel thys oyle of Spike commonlye and name it Balme, with tables wherein the vertues of it are described. It is very hot and drye. I knew a woman whiche receyued into her body not past a drop or ii. & yet it put her in greate

It.

leopard.

leopardy: but therewith she auoyded many woormes. It is mixt with manye thinges, chieflye for the smell'es sake. One droppe of it chased wyth a greate quantite of water, maketh it all sweete smellinginge. Physicians also mixte it with Oyles and hotte opntementes, bothe because of the sauoure, that it maye encrease the pleasauntnesse of thinges that be somewhat sweete of themselves, and to conserue them, or els to hide and cloke an
 x euill smel: so; it ouercometh all smels, and peraduenture a man shall not finde anye liquor both so strong and so sweete smellinginge. It semeth that far sweeter is made of Spike, then of Lauender

Oyle of Rosemary that is in Neede of Balme.
 Take a Bhiall full of the floures of Rosemarpe: burpe it in sande (hitte with a double cere clothe, or with ware, and a couer, so that it may breathe Arnold: with a double linnen, and then also wyth ware to be closed, Hollerius:) til the middle of the
 xx bessel: and let it stand so a month or moze until the flowers be turned into water. This water separated and set in the Sunne ten or twenty dayes (otherwise .xl.) it wil become thicke like Oyle. It strengtheneth the harte, the brayne, the sinnewes and the whole body. It putteth away the ragges of the eies, and spottes of the face: it conserueth youth. A droppe of it put into balme water, goeth to the bottome lyke Balme. It is good for webs and teares, (otherwise spots and other diseases)
 xxx of the eien if one be droppe put into the eien, twice or thise at the most. Members sicke of the palsye
 it bea

It heateth them for the most part, & healeth them
 sometimes. It resisteth salt steame. Fistulaes and
 cankers that geue not place to other medicines, it
 healeth them throughly. Aqua vitæ distilled of
 wine, wherein Rosemary is decocted and sod, doth
 the same things. Lullius. I would not seeth the
 Rosemarie, for the strength of the wyne & quint
 essence doth fume out in vapours: but I woulde
 stiepe them in a vessell closed, or putrifie them: then
 first in Balneo Mariæ, after ward in ashes pouring
 the water agayne vnto the dregs, would I destil
 them. And of my minde is Arnold de villa noua,
 which in his booke of wyne, (where he writeth of
 the oyle also of Rosemary the very same thyngs,
 which we rehearsed nowe out of Lullius: if so be
 they be Lullius wordes.) Oftentymes (sayth he)
 haue I tryed þ Aqua vitæ, made of wine wherein
 Rosemary hath bene mollified, cureth salt steame,
 scabs, cankar, and the fistula, which can not be
 healed otherwyse. But thys oyle of Rosemarie is ^{xx.}
 made none otherwyse then the oyle of the floures
 of Verbascum not by distillation.

Oyle of Rosemary shoulde be made of floures
 cropt of with the toppes of the tender buddees or
 bowes wherein they are spronge, pund & stiept or
 putrified in very good old wine. They ought to
 be distilled with a slow fire, so þ the spirites of the
 limbecke be nowe & then couled, afterwarde to be
 circulated, till þ all the grosse matter be separated
 from the subtil as much as is possible: Gualte- ^{xxx.}
 rius Ryffius. It may be distilled, as I coniecture,
 III. cythes

eyther in a Cucurbita, specially somewhat choise,
with a limbecke: or in a croked still with a recea-
uer of a diuerse fygure and fashyon, or rather in
two croked stilles, wherof the one may be the re-
ceauer, or els in brasen vessells which the Apothe-
caries call bladders as water of Cinnamon, or
burning water.

In like manner be oyles distilled, as the same
man teacheth of Vernix or Gum of Juniper: of
* the floures of Spike or Lauender, of Anes seedes
and many other seedes.

The fourth essence or fyze, of Selandin, which
is like a liquor of oyle, &c. how it is prepared & to
what vse, read before, where we haue entreated of
quint essences. It is possible also to drawe out two
maner of oyles, an ayrle & a fiery, out of the most
herbe and other medicines, after the same maner
it is prescribed there in Selandine.

Oyle of Rew. Cardanus in his second booke of
xx subtiltie, writeth that there be certayne poysons
which slee with the onely touching. Agaynst these
(sayth he) the remedye is, not to larye in any place
but till the hand waxe hot: often washing of y par-
tes with warme water: also the annoynting with
oyle of Rew, not with the comon oyle, but that is
made after the same maner y oyle of Spicke and
oyle of Cloues is wont to be made of the y make
painting colours. These writeth he. Of oyle of y
seedes of Rewe, shortly hereafter we shall write
xxx out of Lullius: but that wherof Cardanus maketh
mention here, I suppose it is to be made of Rewe
it selfe

it selfe, that is of the extreme toppes of the bowes
therof which flozyshe.

Of oyles of seedes and fruites.

Oyle of Cloues dyd I taste once in Italye
wonderfull sweete and strong: howe it
shoulde be drawen out, we declared afore
with Cardanus wordes, wherz we write general-
lye of drawing out of oyles: also an other way out
of Ryffius (that is) the same way that ye may out
of what spice a man will, which stiept in burning
water, they destill them till the burning water be
separated, and as soone as the oyle beginneth to
ruine, the matter taken out of the Cucurbita is
prest, ac. as before it is written oute of Ryffius,
who describeth also particularlye the vertues of
thys oyle.

Oyle of Nutmegs how it maye be gotten out,
see before where as we entreated generally of the
Destillation of oyles by discention or Downward. xx
Oyle of Nutmegs & of hys huske mace, is draw-
en oute after the same manner as out of Cloues:
Ryffius, who describeth the vertues of eyther of
them seuerally.

Oyle of Anis seede is drawe out (as out of other
dry thynges which be in the kinde of plantes) the
seedes well beaten stieped in the best wyne, then
destilled by litle and litle by ascention, so that the xxx
spirites in the limbecke be continuallye refrige-
rated and couled, ac. and the liquoz afterward cir-
culated.

It. iij.

culated. The vertues of it Ryffius reckoneth, we leaue the out as also of other for y most part, wher no peculiare effecte oz working is attributed to the waters and oyles, yea y same are agreeable to these medicines also where out they be dza we, oz euer they be distilled, sauing y by destilling they are made moze subtile and moze effectuell oz stronger of operation.

x Oyles of the beryes of Juniper & of the berries of Bayes, are made one waye: that is pund, stiept in wyne oz rayne water, they are distilled y same way y burning water is, either in a brasē bladder as the Apothecaries name it, oz in suche wyle as we described oyle out of Cardanus, to be gottē out of woodes and cloues: oz els as out of spices, by Ryffius description. I thinke it makes no great matter, if so be that the spirits which be carryed about the limbecke, may be couled commodiouslye in it, and in the nose.

xx The vertues of these oyles Ryffius reckoneth by. Agyrta oz iuglers also are wont with vs to sel oyle of iunipers, w tables imprinted contelning the rehearfall of y vertues therof. This amongst other healeth them that be sicke of a tertian as I am infourmed.

xxx Some make oyle of wheate pressing it out betwene two yron plates red hoate: other thynke it to be nothyng worth that is made thus, and that it should be made as oyle of Juniper, that is of the sticke of Juniper by discention oz downwarde. Melue sayeth y wheate after it be husked is distilled

led

led in a vessel of sublimatiō, as the Philosophers
 oyle. It cureth ringe wormes, and ruggednes of
 the skin which springeth of dyynes, it mollefieth
 and moysteneth them, and of her infectious, also
 of the skin it remedieth. It is described also by Ra-
 sus in his Antidotarium. Like within amōg the
 oyles not distilled. There might be made also of
 Barly and sucbe both by sublimatiō, and also by
 Descention. Monachi with Mesue.

Oyles of Muske bene, (that is Balanus myrep. x
 sica,) which Furnerius calleth Retraban oz retrahā,
 of mosse precious smell. Like as of Almondes, so
 shalt thou presse out an oyle of the frutes of Ben
 (which ar found about Genua plēteously inough,
 of the same prise almost that Almondes be) thou
 shalt let it stand, and put a good quantity of musk
 into it, and so in a glas well stoppt, thou shalt set it
 in a kettle that it may seeth a while, then receiue
 the oyle by distillation, which shalbe most sweete
 and most oderiferous. x

Certain oyles of seedes whych

I founde in a booke of Waters
 of Raimund Lullius.

These oyls I thought good to write seuerally,
 because I doubt whether the author woulde
 haue them made by distillatiō, oz simplye by pres-
 sing out in every one, he addeth these words: and xxx
 let an oyl be drawn out after the manner of the
 laye people: wyth whiche wordes he seemeth
 to signify

to signify, simple by the pressinge out of the sides in a ptes, as the commune people is wont to do, so is oyle to be gathered, specially when as he would haue it drawen out of the same dried in the sunne. Notwithstanding it is out of al doubtte, that the same thinges destilled accordingly, shoulde be far more effectuall: But for destillinge, the liquoz wherein the seedes pund or stiept ought to be left with them and putrifaction to go before. &c.

x Stiept in the water of Sponsa solis in womans milke forty dayes and then make an oyl after the vse (maner) of the lay people. Loke before among the cosmetical and garnishing liquozs.

Oyle of the sedes of Rewe. Mixt the seedes of Rewe pund with leued golde, and putte it in vinegar a daye. Then dry it lightly by the sun & drawe out an oyle after the manner of the lay men. It is precious and resisteth poysons, so that they that auoyde by vomit, if so be it a man drinke of it the second tyme, the other humozs also that bee infected therewith shalbe aboyded out: if the third time he shalbe cured perfectly, within. iij. or. iiii. dayes. All greues of the eyes it healeth them, what cause so euer it cum of, so be that the apple of the eye bee unhurte: if the eyes twyse a daye be washt with this oyle & one drop be poured into the eye: for the eye shalbe made hole wythin. iij. or. iiii. dayes. If it be druncke fastinge, it suffereth no venim to approche vnto a man that daye. If so be also a man wounded very sore and deadly, drinke therof fastinge he shal escape, so be that the other care of the wound

wound and cure be had accordyngly. Also bring
 Dronke fasting it putteth away the Gutta or Drop
 and all scabbednes: and the dropsye spronge of a
 colde cause, if it be taken but two dayes. To con-
 clude it stirreth by and restozeth all slepye and be-
 nummed members. (takē with the Balsie, being
 annoynted vpon.)

Ruberta (if it be right wrytten, peradventure of
 the colour he so calleth it: I woulde rather read
 Sperma,) that is oyle of Nasturtium (I would ra-
 ther the seedes of Nasturtium, as in other in y same
 place, before & after the oyle) moystned in sharpe
 vinegar, dry it in the sunne, and draw out the oyle
 after the maner of the lay people.

This mixt with Aloes & oyle of bayes, cureth
 all scabbednes & the drop, the places being annoynt-
 ed. Dronken with Aloes and coales of an elme, it
 healeth the tertian and quartain, and al breaches
 in the body. Sodden with a ptisan and Dronken,
 it stauncheth the bloudy fire and byndeth the bel-
 lye. Sod with bran and Dronken, it dryueth away
 all droppes.

Oyle of the seedes of Dimpennell. Put seedes
 in red wyne a fewe dayes, drye them, punne them
 and make an oyle after the laye maner. This
 oyle Dronke fasting, Dissolueth, breaketh and ex-
 pelleth the sande (and anye stone of the bladder)
 yea if it be smished (gathered to y forme of a stone)
 what matter so euer it be of. It lyghteneth the
 wearyed members of a mannes bodye. These
 wryteth he.

Of oyle of the berries of Iuniper,
 destilling fyrst by ascention, then by
 discention as I learned of my
 frendes.

Take a pynthe or a quarte full of the Beryes of
 Iuniper, when they are beaten stiep them
 two dayes in well sprynge water: then put those
 berries together with the water wherin they were
 soaked in a Cucurbita or bladder, as they call it,
 of Copper, which thou shalt fylle till there bee but
 ii.oz.iii. syngars thicke emptye: then puttyng a
 measurable syze vnder, thou shalt destill it in all
 poyntes lyke burning water, that is by a pype
 whiche maye passe through a vessell full of colde
 water. It will yelde plentye of water, so that one
 receauer shall not be inough. At length the oyle
 followeth, which muste be suffered to runne in
 to the water, wherupon it will swimme: thou
 shalt separate it, turnyng the vessell whererein
 it is, with a narrowe necke vpsyde downe, so that
 the water be let runne oute, vntyll a litle be left,
 whiche shall bee separated afterwarde by pou-
 ryng the oyle into another vessell. A sextarpe or
 pinte of berries, as they call it in Alfacia, aboute
 iiii. ounces of oyle. Other to separate the oyle
 from the water, put it into a drinking glasse that
 hath the foote taken awaye eyther by commyng
 with a wyer of yron redde hot, or els by chaunce
 so that a litle hole in the bottome bee lefte for the
 water to passe through, and when it comes to the
 oyle

oyle the hole is stopte, and then the oyle maye bee poured out into y^e vessel wher it shalbe kept. Some destil it in like manner, but they moue the matter oftentimes in the stil, least it be burned. And they saye spices beaten, as Cloues and cinamon maye be rightly destilled likewise. Some, as I heare saye, Destill in a crooked vessel, not of glas, but of Copper, tinned in the in side, whiche is put into a long pipe of copper, as they do for burning water

An other waye of preparinge the same by descension downeward, communicated and shew-
ed vnto me as a secreete thing, by a certayn friend who prepared and made it so bymselfe. Gather Juniper berries wel rypened and dry in harvest, or a little before Harvest, betwen the two Martie Dayes as they be appoynted in the Kalender, in the morning at eight or nine of the clocke, in great plentye, as manye as will fill a couple of bagges, whyles it is sayre weather.

Then being well beaten, thou shalt putte them
vpon a heare cloth, such as bakers doo vse, and presse them vnder a presse, and leaue them so a daye and a nighte in the presse, that the waterye iuice in the meane season may drop oute: whych thou shalt keepe by it selfe in some vessel, that thou maiest vse it both to certayn medicines both in the bodye, and also wythoute for the prickinge of partes (with some oyntement and Aquavita,) specialllye the arthriticall partes and ioyntes: this iuice is easely conserued, neither is it corrupted

kk.ii.

light.

xxx

lightlpe, it is also swete and effectuali or stronge.
 Some get out the watery humor not by a presse,
 but separate it in a commune fornace, (Balneo Ma-
 ria.) The reste of the matter well dried and bea-
 ten, put it in a Cucurbita that is able to receiue a
 gallon, but thou shalt not fill it vp. In it (hit with
 the clay of wisdom least any thinge breath oute)
 shalt thou putrify the matter, about xxiii. dayes
 in hozs Dong: or if it bee winter (in Germany) nie
 x vnto the furnace, for to putrify it in hozs donge a
 pit must be made. ii. foot depe, and dong and lime
 to be layd in it by course: and thou shalt sprinckle
 it with hot water euery dape or euery other dape.
 At lengthe when the matter is putrified inoughe,
 and appeareth to bee indifferentlpe liquide, thou
 shalt distill it. The vessell that receiueth it let it
 be of the same bignesse almost that the other is,
 and lette it stande vppon a rounde weathe of
 strawe. Bothe of them oughte to be of glasse and
 cutte with an iron wier redde hotte. Thou shalt
 xx ioyne them together with a plate betwxt of me-
 tall (the best of Siluer) boared through with ma-
 ny little holes, whiche shall be no bigger then
 if they were made with a commune needle. The
 circumference or bttter compasse of the plate must
 haue as though is it wer a skirt or a hoope, to com-
 ouer, bothe vppwarde and downewarde, that the
 vesselles maye bee letten in those skirtes: there-
 for the fyrste Vessel, that is the vpper wherein
 the matter is, shalt thou ioyne with the Plate,
 xxx and

& make it sure with clay (and the hole also of the
 bottome shalte thou fill euery where with claye)
 then let down that parte of the vessell by the hole
 in the middle of the furnace so farre, that the neither
 vessel also (that is) the receiuer, may be put with
 in the neather skirt of the plate, & fēsed with clay.
 The clay ought to be tempered with salt water &
 flor: this some cal clay of wisdom. The maner of
 the furnace is this: In the midst must a flower or
 chamber be made with a hole, as I sayde: aboue x
 this flour about the Cucurbita is sād laid almost
 till the third part of the Cucurbita: aboue the sand
 coales burninge, moze then the thirde parte of the
 Cucurbita, neither nedeth it to put a wai the ashes
 the rest of the Cucurbita, the fourth part peraduen
 ture, or little les then the third part must be aboue
 empty and at libertye. If so be thou feare that the
 vpper Cucurbita peraduenure shall not be able to
 abide the force of the fyze, thou shalt pariet it with
 clay, at the least wise in that parte that the coales xx
 are layd about: but if the fyze be encreased by litle
 and litle and not on a sodayn, this crusting or pa
 rieting shall not nede. The bottom or flooze in the
 midst of y furnace shalbe builded of slating tiles,
 which shal rest and be sustained of long barres of
 iron, there as the round hole ought to be lefte, the
 tiles must be cut and hewed compasse, when the
 foynace is so builded, desill the matter, and firste
 shal run out a watery liquoz, wherein as sone as
 a drop of oyl appeareth, thou shalt chaunge the re
 ceiuert: and kepe that fyrst liquoz by it selte. Thys xxx

oyle certaynly drawne out by descretion in a glas,
seemeth to me to be lesse infected with the fault of a-
dustion or bzenenes. Hitherto although me thinks
I haue described the matter plain inough as my
frend rehersted vnto me, yet wil I ad some figure,
that I maye laye the thinge befoze the eyes mooste



clerelye: A. is the Cu-
curbita conteining the
beries: B. the cooles:
C. the sand: D. y^e plate
full of hooles: E. the
floure wherebpon the
sand lyeth. F. the Cu-
curbita, that receiueth
G. the rounde wreath
of straw whereuppon
the receiuer is set.

Oyle of the nuttes,
kernels of the pine tre
for the polishing & put-
ting awai of wrinkles
in womēs skinner, is

made by destillacio downward, as oyle of y^e wod
of Juniper, Syluius.

Of oyles of gums, teeres or liquors,
thickened or congeled, and rosins.

XXX



M of Mirh. Like befoze amongst the
swete waters of Furnerius, where wee
haue described one whiche is made w
one part of Mirh, and the half part of y^e
Iuyce

juice of Roses, most odoriferous.

Liquors thickned by nature, & gums as they call them, of a hot and dry temperature, that they may be prepared vnto Destillation, when they are pund, put the in a vessell well stopt (wine also, except it be deceaued, may be a litle syrinckled vpon it) and dig it in a colde and moyst place so depe as a man is hie, without puttyng to it anye hot matter, and it must be left a good long space: notwithstanding it should soner be resolued if thou put to it some yolkes of hard rosted eggs. The gums so resolued, yelded an oyle troubled & pudly, whiche being destilled in a croked stil (as they call it) shall be made moze cleere & pure. For al gums, and Casphura also, seing they conteine a fat liquoz & white, & which by destillation is drawē frō the, do easlye sauer of & iniury of the syze & fault of bryntnes, & although they be destilled in vessels very meanly, yet issueth forth a liquoz ful of Dregs, grosse, brynt, & of an vnpleasaunt smell, & vse whereof doth not please me, no not without & body, much les within the body: the strengthes & vertues of the is not a lyke. When the matter is so resolued thou shalt straine it through a wollen cloth or a hear cloth, & what soeuer earthines is in it, maye be separated frō the sand & drosse. After, & which is strayned, thou shalt leaue it again in an indifferent warme place as many dayes as thou wilt, last of al destil it. These maner of oyles are very subtill & of great strength (when as nature it selfe fyrste hath as it were gathered the chiefe vertues of trees, such

as poure forth any gums or teares.) These for the most parte writeth Ryffius in hys fyrste booke of destillation.

The same Ryffius in the treatyse of the same worke of oyles prescribeth no peculiare waye to drawe out oyle of gums: but sendeth me vnto his first booke. He describeth seuerally the vertues of oyles of Ammoniacū, Belzoum, Camphora, Cloues, Euphorbium, Galbanum, Ladanum, Myrh,
 x Opopanax, Sarcocolla, Sagapenū, Styra, liquid & Calamita. In the onely oyle of Mastick he willethe the Masticke when it is pund, to be resolued with old wine (and to be digested) then destilled. And the gum of Juniper likewise to be resolued & stiept in wyne, because of the Dzynges of the substance therof, and after ward to be destilled.

Oyle of Belzoum. Thou shalt water a pound of Belzoum or moze grose beaten, with burnyng water: and in a croked still with a receauer set vnder, thou shalt destil it in ashes, with a slowe fyre
 xx fyrst, and after ward with a great fyre. This oyle hath an excellent and most swete smell. The water liquor that runneth out ought to be kept seuerally. Furnerius.

Oyle of Styra out of y same. Thou shalt beate somewhat grose Styra Calamita that whiche is full of icice and fat, & water it with the best Aqua vitæ: the destil it in a croked still as y oyle before, and kepe the water by it selfe. This oyle excelleth
 xxx with a maruelous fragrant and swete sauour.

Oyle of Camphora. Looke before in the water of

water of camphora, amongst the simple waters
Destilled.

Of oyle of Turpentine or

larigna resina.



Rtt. iiii. pound of Turpentine, Rosen oz
of larix in a larg croked still oz cucurbita
of glas. and Destilling it, get out an oyl,
so that y cucurbita oz croked still be put
in sand, first of all with the water shal an oyl issue ^x
a thin and clere oyl, secondly of the colour of gold,
last a duskye and thicke: take euery one of these
by themselves and reserue them. Valerius Cordus
Doze of oyl of Turpentine, and of the preparing
of it, and of the vertues thereof writeth Ryffius,
which I for shortnes sake let passe. This is chiefly
to be taken hede of, that in the Destillinge, it sieth
not, as in hony also: for thei rise and swel quickly,
these liquors whē they ar made hote: wherfore at ^{xx}
the first the fire must be made very light & sclēder
and encreased by little and little, and the lymbek
according as the arte requireth, must be refrigera
ted & couled. Some put vnto it slate tiles grosslye
beaten, oz white flints, oz sand washt and dryed a
gain, oz the leaues of Tuy, and a little glas grosse
beaten, (such certayn things ar added also in the
Destilling of hony, that they may let this risinge &
kepe it frō seething ouer.) I would ad litle peeces ^{xxx}
of slates oz flints wet w old oyl oz some medicina-
ble thing, as in oil Benedict, y by the same meanes
both the seething inyght be letted, and the vertue

Al. i.

of the

of the oyle encreased. The Descriptiō following ma-
 keth with me, which I found in a certayn writtē
 booke. Take pure sande, or little white or cleare
 flintes and putte them ouer the fyre in a vessel till
 they wax red hot, then quench them in turpentin,
 that they may drinke wel, & that sande quenched,
 Destill it in a lymbek. Some commend oyl of tur-
 pentine for the grese of the stone. Also these, oyl of
 Turpentine, of a pound of Turpentine, an ounce
 x of old tiles flates, (or as Albucasis sayth, new tile
 flates because they may drinke the moze oyle) and
 Mastik and Styraz of either an ounce. The tiles
 made red hot are slect in oyle: when they are que-
 ched and punde, they are mixte with the other in a
 lymbek of glas. Three liquors run out, wherof the
 third is the best. Iac. Hollerius amongst oyls with
 out smell for cold greues.

Otherwise out of a written boke. In a cucurbi-
 ra half full of Turpentine, put a handfull of glasse
 xx pund. and. ii. sponges of the quantity of. ii. fingers
 (the number is left out) and put acozdinge to the
 art of Alchymy stes fire about the cucurbita, & let
 the fyre be continued. xxiii. houres: when the first
 destillation is finished, destil it again, reuuing the
 glas, the cucurbita and the sponges. To put awai
 skars, or rather to assuage and mollesy them, oyl
 of Turpentin doth chiefly profite, except those that
 remain after warts. For they that commend this
 oyle for the putting awaye the markes of wartes,
 xxx they are deceiued. Brasalonus.

Oyl of Tartarum sublimated. Put Tartarum bea-
 ten in

ten in a vessel (a Cucurbita of glasse parieted with
claye, or an earthen Cucurbita) & whē it is put in
a limbecke of glasse, destil it. first of al water wil
run forth, thē oyle, which thou shalt receave by it
self, encreasing the fyze by little & little till it leane
running. The dutch writtē boke. Certain pzacti-
cioners cōmend the spirit or quint essence of Tarta-
rum against inward impostumes & kinges euill.

Oyles of Barkes. x

Oyle of Cinamon is made, as we declared be-
foze out of Cardanus, how oyles be drawn out
of woodes & like things, as Cloues: to here is also
described the instruments. Or els as we described
out of Ryffius of y drawing out of oyles of all kin-
des of spices. Cinamon may be stept aboute. viii.
daies in burning water. vi. times destilled, & thē
be destilled, as I was informed of a friend. Here
wit I rehearse also y way to make water (as they xx
call it) of Cinamon: for in y destillatiō also here of
oyle followeth at length, although but little, & be-
cause of y discōmoditie of adustio, & bzentnes, un-
profitable to be vled within y body: but the water
is most noble & most profitable, y descriptiō wher-
of a certaine friend of late sente vnto me, on thys
wyse. The furnace & instrumentes must be in all
pointes such as are vled for burning water: with
a pype passing through a vessel full of colde wa-
ter, whiche excepte I be deceaued, shall bee bet-
ter, if it bee somewhat longe, that is of the xxx
length of fīue Romaine foote, what maner a one

or rather longer, as other shewed by he had seene
 in þe distillation of this water: but peradventure it
 shalbe les neede of such a long one, when no great
 plenty of water is distilled. It may also be distil-
 led in a Cucurbita of glasse parieted with clay, af-
 ter the maner of Aqua fortis, and peradventure it
 would be best þe way. Put a pound of þe best Cin-
 namō, pund, not sifted, in þe bottome of a stil ware-
 ly, least the pouder stirre abroad or cleave to the
 sides, & by and by poure to it a.iii. pyntes of freshe
 water, & the couer laid vpon it, & a receauer set vnder-
 derneath, make a litle fyre of coales. The water þe
 runneth out fyrst is somwhat thick like oyle: but
 there must be diligent hede takē þe assone as it shal
 chaunge þe colour, & the receauer also be chaūged.
 The second water runnes somwhat whiter: then
 chaūge it again & take an other receauer, & so forth
 till þe dregs issue out. The water of þe fourth chaū-
 ging is most cleere, which whē it begins to waxe
 xx yellow, streightway the couer & the pype must be
 takē away because the busines is now ended, & at
 þe vertue of þe Cinamon is drawn out. This whole
 matter may be Done in.iii. or.iiii. houres, but there
 must be a couple of mē about this distillation: the
 one to marke þe alteration of the liquors, and see
 þe the fyre be no bigger then it ought, & that the li-
 quor run not to faste out: The other shal see that þe
 vessell with colde water, where throughe one part
 of the pype passeth, be according as it should be, &
 xxx that the pype be not to hot: wherfore nowe & then
 chaūging the water, he shal poure in colder out
 of some

of some bellill by, & put linnen clothes dipt in cold water about the pype, & about the coner like toyle if it be to hot. For it skilleth much þ these partes be couied, þ both moze plentie of water & also better may run out. This water of Cinamon I haue sene my self & tasted, very pleasaunt & swete in sa- noure & tast. The liquoz which I saw was sharpe, almost of the colour of milke & troubled: wherup- on certain somewhat red drops of oyle did swim, which were les swete then the water, and smelled of adustion. The same almost Cardanus wyrteth generally, of liquozs of swete wodden things, as Cloues, &c. This liquoz restozeth the strength ex- cellently, the other vertues therof Ryffius descri- beth: but euery man may know them manifestlye by the nature of Cinnamon it selfe.

In lyke maner is the oyle of the huske of Nut- megs which they call Nace, prepared, which also is described by Ryffius.

An oyle maruelous swete smellyng, wherwith ^{xx.} gloues and other certayne thynges are anoynted out of Furnerius. Thou shalt take in the month of May the .iii. partes of the second barkes of the tree of Almon (so is it red sayeth Furnerius in the booke out of which he wrote it, but doubted whe- ther it ought to be vnderstāded an Elme or a Le- mon, a kind of Oranges) and the fatter partes of the flowers of the same tree (Les espis de la fleur qui sont grasses,) in lyke weight, Dye them in the sunne. That kind of this tree is thought best that ^{xxx.} groweth not in watery places. To these þ shalt ad

the third part of the beryes of Juniper newe, and
 destill them downwarde, with a litle fyre at the
 fyrst, then greater and greater, encreasing it til all
 the oyle be come downe into the receaiver, which
 shoulde be of glasse & closed with clay. Afterward
 thou shalt set it in the sunne, with y^e mouth of the
 vessel open a while, or shut with a parchmēt prickt
 througħ with a fewe holes, til the smell of adusti-
 on and bzentnes breath out. Some to encrease
 the smell, put to it Belzoum, Spicknard, Agallo-
 chum, the Chawinges of Cypres, Styra, Ambra,
 Musch and destil altogether, repeting also the de-
 stillation the second tyme.

Of oyles that are drawn out of woodes.



xx

Bles of wood are al destilled by dis-
 cention (as they cal it) downward.
 Of the preparing of oyle of y^e wood
 of Juniper, we shewed befoze oute
 of Vlstadius, where we entreated
 of destillatiō downward general-
 ly. He y^e desyzeth moze, specially pectayning to the
 bertues, let him search in y^e dutch boke of Ryffius,
 who writeth that oyle is gotten out of Guaiacum
 also after the same maner viterly: and also out of
 the wood of Rosemarye. I will ad here that I
 found in a certaine dutch booke.

xxx The wood of Juniper to make oyle therof ought
 to be cutte in the beginning of Maye, or harvest,
 which

which is grene or fresh, the bark being red. whē
 y bark is take of, thou shalt dry it diligently in an
 ouen straight after the bread is taken out, the cut
 in peeces with an axe. put it in a pot that hath the
 botom ful of holes, & set handsomly in a pot vnder
 neth it. The vpper pot thou shalt fil with y chips
 of Juniper, and also of that white Popler which
 they call rebling, wyth a part of the white stones
 whereof lyme is made: after whē thou hast tenced
 the couer wel with clay, put it into y hearth and
 make a fyre round about it. This oyle also made
 of onely Juniper, for the most parte, is ministred
 without the body, for it is very vehement, and sa
 uoureth very much of bzentnesse. It defileth the
 skin that it cannot be easely washed away. I haue
 tryed the vertue of it against Scabbednes and it
 ches to be excellent. Brasauolus commendeth the
 same agaynst the pestilēce. It putteth away cold
 causes, and represteth the ty pum of the quartain.
 Beyng annointed from the navel of wemē to pri. xx.
 ny places and reynes, it strengtheneth the matrix
 or mother, and dryeth vp the moystnes therof, and
 prepareth it to conception. Rogerius.

Oyle distilled of the stiches of Juniper mooste
 drye, in two earthen vessels with the mouthes
 toyued together, or also in a limbecke of glas, if it
 be holdē in y mouth, it taketh away maruelously
 the teuthach spronge of a cold reum, and likewise
 it is good agaynst all other greues commyng of
 colde humors, as the griefes of the synewes, the
 conuulsion

conuulsion or cramp of the ioynts, y^e paulsy, & such
 lyke, Matthæolus. Oyl of Juniper (sayth Mesues)
 helpeth the infection of the skin, creping diseases,
 the canker, angry byles, suche as in some mennes
 legges the late wyrters cal the deade euyl. Fill a
 glased vessel wyth a narrowe mouthe, wyth the
 smal chippes of Juniper: ioyne a thin plate of iron
 bozed ful of holes after the manner of a meal siue,
 to the hole mouthe: Daube the same wyth the
 x mouthe both of the sayde vessel, and of the lesser,
 whiche must be glased or oyled also to receiue the
 oyle, which when thou hast digged in the ground,
 compasse the other biggar whyche hath the pieces
 of Juniper with a clere syer two howzes: so the
 oyl shal destil into the lesse vessel: These wyrteth
 Mesues as Siluius enterpreteth him. In the same
 place Siluius in the commentaries. By thys arte
 (sayth he) oyle is made of the kurnels of Dyna-
 ples to put away the wirtales of wemens skins,
 xx of the woode Gnaiacum, and stronger of Lignum
 sanctum for the greues of the Spanishe disease, as
 byles (vnto whiche oyle of Juniper also and of
 Broume, and of ashe and of like, is holson) and of
 other woods, specialy that be fat and ful of iuyce,
 as frutes beries and seedes. The bigger vessel
 also may be of metal, or if it be of glas or itone, let
 it be wel fensed al ouer with claye of wisdom: an
 earthen vessel because it is spongye & not so close,
 when the oyle seeketh to breath out, it would geue
 xxx it way: therfore let it be glased within, the netter
 vessel and receiuer maye bee of glasse, not clayed
 onely

onely in þ circuit, but somewhat more thick, it may be also of metall: it may be at length of earth, if so be þ it be glased and oyled as they call it: els that moist thin oyle would run out here and there by þ pourses of the vessel: much les may þ oyle be receaued safe in the pit within þ ground hauing þ sides walled with potters earth, (which notwithstanding Melues comanded.) Take this withal, þ it shal not be needful to dig the lesser vessel within the ground, if thou can fynde a meanes to beare ^x vp þ coales & wood, with some floore as it were, to compass the bigger vessel about with. These writeth Syluius.

Oyle of ashe tree helpeth thē þ be sick of þ splene, besydes þ it can doe all that oyle of Juniper can, & is made after the same maner. Melues. In here againe Syluius saith. That oyle anointed vpon the left side vnder the short ribs, and Drunken, deliuereth mightely the obstructions and stoppyngs of the splene: it mollifyeth also and digesteth. ^{xx}

This oyle (sayth Rogerius) represteth the calde greues of þ ioynts: it healeth a wound & bringeth skin where it lacketh: it deliuereth from the whyte morphew, and blackneth it.

Ia. Marcodus in his epistles. 16. 4. geuing coun- cel for þ health of þ Cardinal Campegius sick of þ gout: I praise (saith he) both the maner & the vse of the some of the decoction of lignum sanctum or of Iudicum to þ place where the grieue is. But I thinke þ oyle of the same wood, distilled after þ ma- ^{xxx} ner þ the Chymistes call by discention, to be farre

more

more effectuall, anoynting the places therewith & swell & where the grieve is. They be wont also of the shavings of raw wood, sodden in some noble wine, putting vnto it old oyle, to prepare an oyntment which is very good to be annoynted vppon the places where the grieve is.

Take y wood cut like bozdes, therw fill a new earthe vessel, with a couer of y same matter, bozd through w litle holes: y diligētly claid let another empty earthe pot digd in y earth vp to the mouth, receiue it, ioyned w clay vnto the vpper, standing aboue vpo it by the couer, the force of the flames blasing round about it, the oyle shal run down into the empty within y space of .4. houres or .5. whē it hath left boiling open it & thou shalt find oyl swimming vpo the water: where with if thou annoynt wheelks, pushes, exulceratiōs, y swellings of ioyntes & greues of sine wes, y shalt procure ease, and y not a litle. That water also is drunkē morning & evening, by it self or with the sirup following. &c. Andreas Mat. in his booke of the french disease.

A mā may also, as I herd of a frend, destil guaiacū after the same way that Aqua fortis is destilled, best in an earthe vessel glased, y wil abide the fyre, such as they make at Haganoa. This oyle is good for y faultes of y ioyntes through the french pocks, if it be annoynted vpo the places w the best burning water. Oyle of the wood guaiacū, & more mighty of lignū sanctum, is hole some for the spanish diseases & viles. Sylu. A certaine practicioner told me once, y this wood is not to be cast away, although it be decocted & soddē twice or thrise: for

even so also yet is the best oyl distilled of.

Take the wood of iuy dried, & the berries & gum also if y^e maist haue it. When they are cut in peces let the be put in an erthen vessel bozed through in the bottom in .ii. or .iii. places: & then let an other pot be set vnder it. Set the in the erth, & ioyne the bottō of the vpper vnto the mouth of the neather wth clay or past: & the vpper pot must stand wholly a- boue the ground. At length make a fyre on euery side, and the oyl shal destill black into the neather vessel. Thys oyle before at Oyles healeth the

greues in the ioynts of a cold cause Rogerius

The preparing of oyl of capuistū that is smoked,

because it is made by discention, like as the oyl of

woods, I haue reherfed it in this place out of the

first boke of Actius, where he entreateth of oyles:

from whence Nicholas Alexandrin^o also borrowed

it in his treatise of oyls. Vngues aromatici that be

black (melanchō, Fuchsius the expositer of Nicolas

readeth Megaleō, that is great) thus Maseulū, sty^{ax} xx

rax the best, bdellium pure Costus, of euery one .v. xx

Drās (of euery one .ii. ounces & a halfe saith Nicolas

which I like better). v. sectaries that is about .iiii

pints of the best swete oyl. (ii. & a half saith Nigh)

Hypni as much as nede requireth. The costus cut

in peces sō what gros, & likewise y^e styrax & bdellium

mixt together, put the into an erthē vessel (a new

one: Nycolas) wth out eres, y^e mouth wherof y^e shalt

stop wth the hypnē, & without y^e shalt defēce it wth the

slips of aspalath^o or sōe odoriferus thing hāsomly, xxx

lest any thing fal out of y^e pot. Then seke an other

erthē vessel wth out ears wth a lōg nek, which may re

Reim. ii,

ceiue the mouth of

of the other vessel that containeth the spices agree-
 ing aptly with the mouth, into which thou shalt
 put .v. sextaries of sweete oyl. Afterward digge the
 ground and bury the earthen pot that holdeth the
 oyl vnto the necke, lest it wax red hot after with
 fyre that shall be made about it: then turne
 the other vessel with spices & the mouth downward
 vpon the head of it, & so ioyn the mouths of the
 both, & that may be closed together most
 exactly. Then close the hole
 of the vessel round about with clay, on euery
 side wher the mouths are ioined together, by
 and by thou shalt kindle a fyre passing
 vnder coles about the earthen vessel, &
 blowing. When the fyre is kindled let the
 spices being consumed, & being set on fire
 they may be sent out the vapor by the mouth
 of the earthen vessel into the oyl set vnder:
 For which cause it is called capuistō
 & is smoked. The second day after remove
 away the oyle, and put it in a glas to kepe
 vntill thou vse it. Whose hurts are stopt,
 anointing the head & that part of the
 belly & loines therewith. It is conuenient
 for them after they be deliuered are ent
 (to litle) purged, being likewise anointed
 vpon the said parts. Moreover it is
 holsum for a cold chest & healeth
 the disease called Drenesimus, if it be
 receiued in wolle hote as Nicolas adueth
 folded together and laid to the lower
 part of the belly & loines. The same
 is called capuistō or smoked oyle: but
 the author of Karaidum expoundeth it
 naphtha in his first booke wher he maketh
 mention of the white Drenes of Remosa.
 I haue sent also of paper dried together
 in a manner of a hood, & set on fire
 ouer a dish of tin holden

XX
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 XXX
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at the very extreme top wyth a payre of theres (or
tonges) certayn drops of black oyl run out, which
ar praised for the spots of whitenesses of the eyes.

Of trew Balm, and antibalm, that
is Oyles composed by arte, which ar vsed
in steed of the true Balm, both within
and without the body,



Balsamum is a word vsed almost in
all tonges, a Syrian worde without
dout: for only in Syria & in one only
garden did it once growe. Panag y
hebrew worde in the xxvii. of Eze-
chiel, Dauid Kimhi after certayne
doth expounde it a proper place of Iudæa: other As-
pharlamon, that is Balsamum. The latter writers
of the Jewes write Palsamon: Mycander Balsamō
bicause of the vers. Opobalsamon is a liquoz: Car-
pobalsamon a seed, whych som cal also Calamum: xx
and they say it is sweter smellyng then the liquoz
it self, Xylobalsamum, bowes of the wood. I ima-
gined once that it was called Balsamum of the ex-
cellencye, bycause it was moſte precious & moſte
noble of all spices: for Boal signifieth Worde and
maſter with the Hebrewes, and Sam spyce. Balsa-
mon, is an aromatical flower, Varinus. And in
dede it is reason, that as the thing it self is proper
to Syria, so the Etimology & Interpretacion of the
worde should be taken of the same tong. Peranē: xxx
tute Beluain also (other wrytte it Beniun, other
Bm. iii. Belzoum)

belzoum) a liquoz of most sweete sauour hath the same Origen of his name. Not the same onli wth the Hebrewes, but also ^{Bossem} signifieth a sweete smelling spyce, whereupon the Germaines may seme to haue called **Musch Bisem**.

Balsamum oz Balm, som in our age thinke it is lost, the iuice of it was of the colour of gold, it healed wounds, and toke away wrinkles and kepte the faces of dead men from corruptiō: it brake also ^x the stone in the reines, it did put awai the spots of the eyes, resisti^{ng} popson, speciall^ye Aconitum, Hemloke, and the shaking of very feuers, and in all these thinges the vertues of Balm excelled. But now ther is another kynd of Balm brought out of Spain, of a red color tēding toward blak, weighty, sauouring sumwhat of adustid oz brennes, and by and by it striketh & perceth the head, and the toungue also sharpely, but somwhat longe first as peper. And it also healeth newe woundes more quickly then any other thing: and taketh ^{xx} away wrinkles. I could wel beleue that this kynd of oyle is effectual and good, though not for al that the true Balme is, yet surely to the moste parte. The tree that bringeth this oyle is called **Goacomax**, of the forme of a Pomgranat tree and in bignes almoste like, but it hath a leafe a little biggar and a thinner barke, as though it were Dye, the wood of it burneth like a torche, the fruit is as the clusters of grapes, but the kernels are somewhat bygger, of a wyny coloure, whych together with the flippes oz bzaunches sodden long in wa-
ter, do

ter, do yeld that kynde of oyle. Cardanus.

Certayne marchauntes affyyme that the gardens of Balme were destroyed, what tyme as Zelimus the Turke, the predecessor of Solyman, wan Chayrum, whā the Turkes killing the gardeners, did not forthwith put other in their places the yeare of our Lord. 1516. Moreover they say there is a balme tree of an indifferēt bignes, layd to kepe to be compared vnto many thousandes of Ducates, with the most famous man of our time, & an other Lucullus, Maist. Antony Fuggerus: Ioan. Agricola in hys commentaries vpon Galen, of the diseased places. iiii. ix.

Antibalsama. Dioscorides prescribeth certaine notes and tokens of the true Balme. In the collection and table of those medicines that maye be vsed one in steede of another, which is ioyned with Galenus woorkes, and in the end also of Aeginetas booke, we read: In the steed of y^e liquor or balme, Myrh that destilleth, that is liquid and runnyng xx. Myrh which is called Staete. In the same place is read also: In the steed of Opobalsamū the liquor of Myrti: but it seemeth it should be more rightly y^e liquor of Myrh. Auicenna in hys second booke in the chap. of oyle. In steed of balme (saith he) is liquid Myrh vsed, or els like weight of the oyle Adhui, or Aldadi or Dadi as Bellunensis translated it. Rasis in the latter end of his Antidotarie separated, in oile Benedict or of tile stones: it is of like force (saith he) y^e oyle of balm: but it is more subtil & hotter & more xxx. profitable in cold diseases, Monaci vpon Mesuen.

And

And a little after, in þe treatise quid pro quo, what
 for what, which is impzinted with the booke of
 the sunne of Mesue, it is red. In þe stead of Balme,
 Turpentine destilled, or oyle of bayes, or the gum
 of Iuy is put. But what Dadi is, I can not easely
 say: it is described of Auicen the. 213. chapt. Bellu-
 nensis neyther there noz in the gloses expoundeth
 what it is. It is a grain (sayth Auicenna) like vnto
 to barley, longer, more straiter and close together,
 x more mallice, bitter, cold, Declyning to heat, & drye
 in þe second degree: it bindeth the belly, withstan-
 deth poyson, it is good for the grieues of the fun-
 dament and hemrodes. It resolueth hardnesse, &c.
 I coniecture it to be CiTum or Ladanum, for it is
 colde also, so measurably þe it hath a warme heate,
 according to Galenus mynd: it bindeth, stoppeth þe
 belly, and dryeth in the second degree: that is hot-
 ter that groweth in hotter places, & the same mol-
 lifieth meanly and dissolued, and concocteth or di-
 gesterh. Furthermore in Antibalomenis Græcis,
 xx we read Propolis to be vled in þe stead of Trago-
 pogona, that is Ladanum: and Auicenna, in the res-
 solving (sayth he) of hardnesse, ii. third partes in
 weight of kur, that is Propolis, and the half of the
 weight of abhel. Dioscorides sayth that Ladanum
 is mixt with medicines without smell: Auicenna,
 that it is good for the grieues of the fundament &
 hemrodes. Now that Auicenna hath, that Dadi is
 like vnto barley, but longer, straiter, &c. I plainly
 xxx suppose it to be corrupted out of Dioscorides, who
 maketh Ladon þe bush of Ladanum, lyke vnto
 Cisthum,

Cisthum, with longer leaues only and moze blak.
Last of al the names Ladon & Dadi do not muche
Disagree noz be far vnlike.

Oyl made of the flours of Rosemary (after the
same maner as it is made of the floures of Verbas-
cus) may be vsed in stede of balm, and a drop of it
put into water, doth like wise go to the bottō: Ar-
nold de Villanoua. They put this also amongst o-
ther to be a tokē of true balm, & it wil gather milk
into crouds: I going about to try on a time, w^he
ther the same could be done with the made balme
cōposed of Turpentin & hot gums, I found that it
did not croud it, no the milk was not once broken
w^ho it. The cōmun people with vs, call oil distilled
of spike, simply by the name of balm, & is because
of the excellēt sweetenes of the sauoz. Ther be som
& cal certain other odoriferus things bi the name
of balm, yea they thinke thē to com berie to the
vertues therof, as Ryff^o oil of cloues. In y^e greke
Antiballominis it is red & the rootes of white bio-
lets may be substituted in y^e place of Xylobalsanū.
The Antiballomena oz rehearsal of thinges & maye
be vsed one for an other, which was once impzin-
ted w^ho Mesucs works declare in this wise. In stede
of Xylobalsam, the wod of iuy oz Leucoradix. For
carpobalsā, the fruit of iuy oz Xylobalsamū in lyke
weight. The same & for blame it selfe, the gum of
iuy. But perauēture in al these & expositer oz tran-
slater was deceiued, when as no w^riter euer com-
pared iuy in any wise w^ho balm: therfore I thought
ether that the translator that translated it out of y^e

An. i.

Arabik

Arabik tong to haue erred, or rather the Arabians themselves, confounding Cisson, that is iuyve and Cisthum together: for Ladanum is the iuyce of Cisthum, which Auicenna did put in steede of Balm.

In the Antibalomenis ascribed vnto Galen I find these also: for the liquoz of balme, y liquoz of Carpasus: and for the liquoz of Carpas, the liquoz of Myrtus: and for the liquoz of willow, the liquoz of blacke iuy, which the Arabians leauing certayn
 x things or chaunging them, translated them into their woorks as I coiecture. There is also a certayn Cassia called Balsamodes because of the smel. Silymbrium a kind of wild mint, growing nie waters, & for the most part so what red, y late writers many of the cal it Balsamita. There is an other Balsamina as the Ligueres about y riuer of Poo cal it. The Thuscans or Florentins cal it the aple of Ierusalem, with the leaues of the white vine, y flour of the Cucumer, the frute at both ends round & sharp
 xx like to a little cucumer. &c. the aple with ripenes a sunder, & when it is broken it appeareth empty, conteining within it a few seedes in the figure of chit or Lentil, mosste red, whereout oyle is pressed chief for wounds. Som season the aple fyrste in oyl & set it in the sun a few days, then they bury it in horse Dong or in the earth so long till it be clean putrifid: so they affirme it will get the vertue of balm in closing of wounds, and therupon hath it gotten the name of Balsamina Ruellius out of Her
 xxx molaus. Brasauolus calleth this oil of Cochiis: and the herbe, that beareth those frutes in a rugged
 and

And sharpe huske, Cochia or Momordica. The oyle (sayth he) is prepared diuers waies, both by infusion & being digd vnder the earth manye yeares, and by seething: and it is made of Echinus, of the leaues seuerally and of the sedes. That which is hid in the earth, helpeth the greues of Hemrodes. Generally, that oyle asswageth al greues, who so desyret to know moe & very maruelous effectes of this oyle & herbe, let hym read Mattheolus Senensis commentaries on Dioscorides the. iiii. boke **x** C. lxxiii. chapt. so many and so great, that if they be true, the true balme may be set light by in comparison of them.

Ballamelxon, that is, y oyle of balme, of a plant a cubit high or. ii. cubites, like vnto wilde Rew, by the barke wherof toward the East, being scarified rased and wounded, fat teares destill, that is the fatnes of y balme. Other do beate in a moztar the slips of this plante in the beginning of Vere, seeth **xx** it in water, presse them in a presse, and call it oyle of Balme. There be some y when they haue pund the slips, they put them in old oyle and set them in the sunne. xl. daies, seeth it in a double vessel, presse it, put new slips beaten into it, strayne it twayne or thryse and so keepe it: Mesues, Syluius translating him. Where Syluius also in his scholes sayeth: let Xylobalsamū & Carpobalsamū most new be stiept one Day in old oyle: after let y oyle be drawen out by y art of Chymists, it shall be of no smal estimation: or set Xylobalsamū new be put in olde oyle & **xxx** set in the sunne. xl. daies, & sod in a double vessell.

An. ij.

The

The vertues of this oyle so much praised of al mē
 & nothing spokē of Mesue, it is maruell, for it hea-
 teth, moystneth, extenuateth & maketh slender, di-
 gesteth, scoureth, & closeth. This vertue of closing
 the wed vnto the olde woziters, maketh it at thys
 Day precious. Opobalsamum is most rare and ge-
 sen: and therfore most precious. Wherfore Petrus
 of Abanus, Guilielmus Placectinus, Bartolemaus
 Montaguanus, cōposed an oyle of balme, nothing
 x inferiour in vertues to balme. Other put þ leaues
 & seede, and wood of thys plant in oyle, and set it
 in the sunne. xl. daies, thē presse it out and kepe it,
 but in vertues it is far inferioz to Opobalsamum:
 This sayth Syluius.

The Egyptians make a countersayte kinde of
 Opobalsamū, of þ bark new most swete smelling,
 heating it in oyle of Almondes, of a singular smel
 when it is freshe mixt: Alexan. Benedictus.

The oyle þ they call cōmonly Balsaminum raze
 xx seth vp sodainly thē þ be fallen of the falling sick-
 nesse, being held to their nose that they may smell
 it: The same. He semeth to meane oyle of Spicke
 Destilled: for þ many do call now a daies Balsamū.

Of Balmes made by Arte.

The common intent & purpose of all Balsams or
 balmes, to speake of their vertue, semeth to be,
 to close & heale wounds & biles, and þ in a shorte
 space, & to auoyde & turne away the euil Sympto-
 xxx mata or diseases whiche the sozes woulde other-
 wyse cause: that they may heat, dry, & be of slender
 partes

partes: hereupon it is that all of them haue Turpentine Rosin, some also other rosins, as the rosin of Pyne tree, Masticke: hereupon also gums are added, frankensence, Elemi, gum of Fuy, Bdelliū, Sarcocolla, Mumy, &c. Unto some diuerse spices are put to smel þ̄ sweeter: wherupon they are made apte for the moe v̄ses, & meete for diuerse diseases even within the bodye also, as to those also, vnto which mozeouer diuerse plantes or theyr partes are added. They are distilled the most part of the few except, which are ministred only without the bodye, as vnto woundes. They are distilled in athes chiefly: all fyrst with a slowe fyre, þ̄ the clearest matter and moze thin or watery may be gotten out, then encreasing the fyre by litle and litle, that the oyle whiche is of a somewhat red colour may be receaued, afterward the fyre is made biggar, that the oyle may be very red, and at length inclyne to blacke. The liquoz that issueth in the midst, is moze allowed to the v̄ses within the bodye: the last is somewhat too hot, to behement and vnpleasaunt, moze meete to be ministred without, where there is nede of moze force: as þ̄ fyrst wher there is nede of litle. The first liquoz seemeth to be yelded chieflye of the Turpentine, for the whiche least it seeth, litle peeces of flates or flintes may be mixt with it, &c. as we sayd of þ̄ distilling of Turpentine. All of them takē within the body, because of the Turpentine and gums, they make men beleche, and many tymes not without grief, and yet moze the middle and laste liquoz being receaued:

An. ii.

They

They do al season the Urin with theyr smel. They must all be receaued within the bodye mixt with some liquoz, chiefly wine, so that to a sponful of liquoz, one drop of the oyle oz. ii. at the most be put. The dregs remayning in the bottome are good for nothing, sauing that they may be vsed in stede of Colophonia or Scammonium. I sawe of late a practitioner destilling, I can not tel what kind of Balsam in a pan, with ashes layd bypon flates, as

x I described befoze in the mencion of destillation by ashes: a Cucurbita of glasse so depe set in the ashes, that they were not aboue the matter contained in the vessell. The vessell was full to the middle, able to receaue, if it had bene fild by peradventure.iiii. poundes, he continued thys labour.iiii. oz. v. daies & nightes also, neuer abatynge the fire. He separated onely.ii. liquozs, y first white, which was moze plentifulfull and in greater abundaunce: then a reddish, which was yelded lesser by the.iii. part. The clay wherwith the Cucurbita, the limbecke, & the receauer are closed, when it chaungeth or chinketh, must be by and by closed againe with clay, least y matter issue out on any syde: therefore must it be watched also on the night, and least the fyre should go out. All the liquozs also may be receiued in one vessell without chaunging the receiuer, and after be separated. For the latter swimmeth aboue the firste as the lighter. Thys oyle he vsed vnto diuers diseases, geuing them euery day

xxx one drop to drynke, and containge it a certayne dayes (as fourtene somtimes) together: so he sayd

it was

it was good to chronicall agues: for the molle part he mixed with it som spices, as Ginger and Sugar with wyne & the drop of the oyl, that the sick should les perceiue that he drōk onely a drop of the oyl: sometimes he would mixe nothing els with the wyne but one drop of this oyle, specially to amend the default of a stinking breath. Some times hee gaue it in water, other times he dropte it into a shiue of bread: sometimes to flegmaticke and gros men, with a sawce made of musterd and peper, bidding the sweat after it: he said it chaunced many tymes that they shoulde auoyde muche fleume therupon. He commended it to be good for al suche thynges, as triacle is bled for, and better also againste poysons: also to al woundes, & swellings what soeuer they were, saue onely the drop sy: to the Crampe, to purge the teeth: to stenthen the iswes, agaynst the falling sickenes, and poysons. He affirmed if a Serpente were folded in a cloth wet therein, it would kil it. The other liquor that was redysh, to be a remedy for the Leprosy, if the disease had not yet gotten the vpper hand, and the men haue not yet theyr breath corrupted. Both the liquors in taste haue a Charpnes, a Rosiny saour and smoky in a manner, but the latter moze. Hee solde halfe an ounce to riche men for seuen or eight grotes.

An oyle Deuised by V Villiam de Saliceto, a Placentin, which is in the fiftte booke of his Practise, in the chapter of Oyles, and supplyeth the place
 of Balme

of balme as he sayeth. Carpobalsamum, Myrh, the nut of Inde, of every one half an ounce .ii. Drams of Hypericon or Saint Johns wurt. When they are all beaten somewhat grosse, let them stande in .iiii. ounces of old oyl sixe monethes, and be distilled.

An other moze noble of the same mans whych is put in stede of Balme. A pounce and a halfe of oyl, Myrh, Xylobalsamum, Opopona x, Bdellium Aloes, Carpobalsamum, Ammoniack, Serapinum, & the nut of Inde, Hypericon, Mace, gum, Arabick, Frankensence, Tragacantha, of every one an ounce, broken to shreds, that neuer touched water, red hotte and quenched in thre ounces of comune oyle, vii. ounces of cleane and clear Turpentin, all pound and knoden together in a moztel, destil them like Rose water. This water is profitable against the Stone, being mixt w medicines agaynst the same. Hardeneses and skars it maketh them even, and is vled in every thing in stede of Balme.

xx Another of the same mans moze noble. Myrh Carpobalsamum, the nut of Inde, of every one half an ounce. Hypericon or saynt Johns wurt a dram (otherwoyse two Drammes.) When they are pound somewhat grosse, let them be mixt with v. ounces of oyle, & an ounce and an halfe of Turpentine. In the end put to. v. graines of Muske, and three of Ambra, & an ounce of oyle of tyle stones, and let them be distilled as befoze. It hath the same vertues that balme hath, & may be vled in all thyngs **xxx** in stede of it. This Nic. Stokker also an excellent Physician in Germanye vled, but wythout Turpentine

pentin, if my friend sent me y^e Descriptio of it right when it was readye prest, he addeth at length the Muske and Ambra, with oyle of tylestones, & distilled them not as I thinke. He hath the former Description in Luminari Maiore, as also the nexte following of Montaguana.

A balme composed of Bartolomeus Montaguana out of hys Antidotarie the fyrst chapter, which is of oyntmentes. Turpentine a pound: white frankensence. iiii. ounces: as much of bay berries: gum Elemi. vi. ounces: Mastike: Galangal, Cloues, Cinamon, Zedoaria, Nutmeg, Cubebæ, Lignum, Aloes well beaten, of every one an ounce. Let al be distilled together, fyrst wth a slow fire: and fyrst shall runne out a water called of Balme. Then w^{hē} the fyre is increased, thou shalt gather another water by it self. And do so y^e thirde time. The shall distill forth Balme in all trialls. It shall be the stronger the oftener it is distilled.

Balme of Peter Aponensis in hys addition vⁿ: xx to the booke of Mesues in the treatyse of oyntinges (for the diseases of the harte.) Mirrh elect, Aloes Hepaticæ, Spicæ nardi, Sanguis Draconis, Frankensence, Mumia, Opopanax, Scrapinū, Crocus, Mastike, Gum Arabick, liquid Styrax, of every one two ounces, two ounces and a halfe of Ladanum elect, or Castoreum: halfe a dramme of Muske. Turpentine as muche as the weighte of all the rest b^reake them that be to be broken and when they are all mixte wth the Turpentyne, distill them wth a limbecke: the arte is lyke as of
xxx

Do. j.

water

water of Roses. These sayth Peter, as þe Monkes
 that write bypon Mesuen, sayd they write it out of
 written bookes, farre truer then in the Printed
 bookes, and it is had in Luminare maiore. Aponen-
 sis sayth, we fynde no mencion made by the olde
 wyrters of the annoynting of the backe bone, per-
 aduventure not because they were ignoraunt in so
 profitable and commendable a thing, but because
 they would kepe it secret. For this is an excellent
 x helpe, preserving the subiecte of lyfe or that which
 conteyneth the same. For the originall and begin-
 ning of bones & sinewes is Nucha, and it spring-
 eth of the brayne, &c. Therefore thynges annoynt-
 ed with thys shalt thou comfort the clokyng sub-
 stance (that is the caules and cotes of the brayne)
 and the spirituall substance & sinewes, & all the
 bones helping also the Pallye & al the diseases of
 the sinewes, also the panting & tremblyng of the
 hart, & manifest werines, & it is the chiefest medi-
 cine of all other in the swifte comfortyng of the
 xx hart. (After this, describing the thing he addeth.)
 Thys oyle is verye nye vnto Balme: and accor-
 dyng to thys waye, the moste subtyll of Sophis-
 ters doe counterfaite Balme: for amongst all o-
 ther wayes thys is moste noble. If dead carcases
 be annoynted with thys oyl, they putrifye not.
 When thou wilt comfort bodyes that be extenu-
 ated and brought lowe, thou shalt mixe Rose
 water with it, and annoynte it bypon the lower
 xxx mansions, and from the Nucha vnto the raynes.
 If the backe bone be annoynted therewith being
 somewhat

Some what warme an hour before the fit, leaueing
 vpon it the token of it with Picia, thou shalt put
 awaye the shaking of wandering Agues, and of
 any simple agues. But quartaines and wande-
 ringe Agues it helpeth at the begynninge of the
 course (this place and they whych folow seme in
 to some to be corrupted in the printed booke) in
 the swooundinge or debility, annoyntinge the ex-
 treame partes of the backe bone: that the instru-
 mente for the purpose maye speake with voyce, x
 put vnder the tonge of the sicke a little of it, and af-
 ter in his eares and noshylls if neede require.
 Thou shalt geue of the same when neede requy-
 reth in the Strangulion and Suffocation of the
 Matrix or mother, and in the fallinge sickenesse &
 manye other diseases. It is ministred in weight
 tree (I thinke he meaneth one grain) with wyne
 that hath a good smell. So it comforteth y^e mind,
 and nature, and healeth manye diseases. But xx
 chieflie, it is good for them that be Melancho-
 lye, sadde, and whose strengthes and members
 be feeble as though they wer beaten and weake-
 ned by force. For consuminge Feuers, thou shalt
 mixte wyth Oyle of Roses or of Mastike, and
 annoynt the backe bone of them in a bath or with
 oute a bathe. Hetherto writeth Aponensis.
 The same manne willethe to mixte thys composi-
 tion in the steede of true Opobalsamum, wyth
 Triacle, Mithridatium, Diacurcuma, Aurea Alex-
 andrina. This Oyle (sayth hee) Epiphanius Empe-
 ricus vseth as the Mother of all remeadyes, xxx
 Do.ii to all

to all diseases of the sine wyes, annoynting twice a day therewith the Nucha, the back and ioynts, for it is playn by manifest pꝛoues, specially in a cold matter. The same man commaundeth to still this oyle in Balneo Mariæ, which I like not.

There is an other composition of Viliam Placentinus, whiche I finde in the bigger Luminarie in Diacurcuma or Diacrocu, in this wise: Take Turpentin. ii. pouuds: commun oyl. iii. pound oyl of bayes. xvi. ounces, Cinnamon. iii. ounces: Euphorbium, Cloues, Bay beries, Gum of Juy, Scrapinum, Galbanum Aromatic, Opopanax, of euery one an ounce, Frankensence, Mastike of ether ii. ounces. Let such be betē as shuld: & thē destilled.

These and certayne other diuers balmes Dothe Ryffius also in his boke of destillation describe.

A quickeninge water and one that procureth youth vnto an old man, out of the boke of Lullius of waters. Turpentine a pounce: honye halfe a pounce: Aqua vitæ thꝛyse or foure times destilled iii. ounces. Lignum Aloes well beaten, Sādali mustatelli, of ether. iii. Drams, gumme Arabick (peraventure a Dram): Nutmegs, Ambra, of eyther. ii. Drams. When they are all pund, destil them with a slow fyre, till ye haue the first water cleare. And when the second beginneth to run out, which shalbe like to a burnynge cole, encrease the fyre by and by and kepe that by it self. Thē encrease the fire again, & gather the third, which shalbe blacke and thicke like hony, til al the liquoz be run out. Of these waters y last is hoter then y firste & seconde.

The

The first is called mother of Balm, the second oyle of Balm, the third Balme artificial. The fyrste is ministred in drinke, with warme wyne. The second and the third are good to remoue maladies which newly gnaw the flesh of mans body. The fyrste dronke with warme white wine, purgeth the stomack from all humors; and withholdeth the water that it come not at the hart or principal parts; as it is plain by often experiment: A fyne linnen cloth moystened in thys water and thrust into the nostryles with the little finger when the sick goeth to bed, and left there within, cureth the renne. Being drunke morning and eneninge, it cureth a stinking bryeth what cause soeuer it come of. The teeth washte therewith, are strengthened & made whyte, and are deliuered from ach, whether it come of a humor, or of putrified bloud. Whatsoeuer shall be put into it, it wyl kepe it sound and vncorrupt. A linnē cloth moystned in it, and layd vpon wounds (first washed therewith) or vpon a fistula & xx other (angrye and ill byles) cureth them. It resisteth the quartayn ague, if the back bone be rubbed therewith a fewe dayes. Scabednes washte therewith is made hole. A linnen cloth moystened therein is very good to be layde to the hemroids. Mol that groweth on trees or Bombase, dypt lightly in thys water, is very good to put in the eares agaynst any kynd of deafnes. Being anoynted it cureth the rednes of the face, the pally of the tong and all cold diseases. The second and thyrde water xxx are of strength agaynst the dysease called Noli me

D.iii.

cangera

cangere: against the kynnes ill, and also the diseases of the necke and throte. Also against the fistula and the ill disease called Malus morbus, speciallye if it be yet but new: for by washing it and wetting and oft laying a linnē cloth moystned therein vpon it, it is made hole. They help also if a man be betē with stones, or clubs or a staf. No poyson can approache nye vnto them, a spyder touched there with dyeth. They be anoynted vpon most profitably
 x agaynst all Palsyes. They strengthen all the parts of the body beyng washt therewith. It is to be noted that the fyrst water of these three, as generall containeth all the vertues (of the other.) But to fret the second and the thirde are better, & this moze then the other. To be shote, they heal all diseases that come of bloud or putrified fleume.

In the same Lullius a maruelous water is made in this wyse. Cloues, Nutmegges, Ginger, Zedoaria, Galangall, bothe sortes of Peper, Juniper berries, the pilles or bark of Citri or Oranges Sage, Basilicum, Rosemarye, Maioram, rounde Minte, Bayberyes, Penye royall, Gentian, Calamint, y flowers of Elder, Roses, Ammens, Spike nard, wood of Aloes, Cubebæ, (here semeth somewhat to be left out) as wel wyld as domestical or growen in gardens, Cardamomum, Cinnamon, Calami aromatici, Stichados, Chamædryos, Chamæpityos, Melissæ, Mastick, Olibani, Aloes hepaticæ, Anis seedes and flowers, the sedes of Mugwort, of euery one an ounce. But vnto these dye figges, Rasyns that come from beyond sea. Date stones

stones, fat swete Almondes, of euery one an ounce. White old hony half a pound. After, twyse as much Sugar, as al y foresaid be. All these shalt y put into Aqua vitæ, v. oz. vi. tymes Destilled in a limbeck of glasse, y Aqua vitæ shalbe as much as thysle the weight of al y spices besides. After thou hast leste the stand. ii. dayes, thou shalt destil them w a slow fyre. The fyrst water is most cleere and precious. The second differeth in colour, & must be receaued in an other vessell: it is white, good to whiten the faces of women, it taketh al the spots oz fracknes frō them out of hand, if they be once washt therewith thre dayes: and maketh the swete smellyng & cleere. This is called the water of Balm oz mother of balm: It ought to be destilled in a limbeck, in a bath with a slowe fyre, with Aqua vitæ of the same weight. And the fyrst water shal run forth odoriferous and maruelous, to which thou shalt receaue by it self: then an other of y colour of Saffron, the third at length lyke bloud.

The vertues of y fyrst and of the second water are these. If y one of the be poured into a wound whyles it is new, there needeth none other remedye: But within a naturall day and a halfe at the most it shall be made hole, if so be y it be no dead wound. All ill sores oz byles, olde, rotten, cankered, Fistula, Lupus, Noli me tangere, and lyke to them, let the be washt with either of these waters, and they shall be healed within a few dayes. One drop only dropped byon a Carbuncle, quen-
meth it within thre houres. If an eye be diseased
with

with blednes, or the web, or y^e naile or any swelling carnosite bred vpon it, Drop one drop of these waters vpon it euery thyrde day, & within .ix. daies it shall be hole, excepte it be vtterly destroyed. A drop of them dronke with a litle good wine breake the stone in the reines or in y^e bladder, or in y^e yard stopped, and y^e within two houres, & deliuereth fro the griefe. If dead fleshe be washt away therewith, y^e place is shortly made hole. If a woman be sicke of her wombe or bellye, let her drinke a litle of the with some iuice. If a man haue any griefe of a stroke or by chaunce, without any byle or head, let y^e place be bathed & washed with a litle of the, & the griefe shall go away within .iii. houres. By y^e like helpe a sinew shronke, woren hard or otherwise ill at ease, is restored. The rest of their vertues a learned phisition shall imagine by him self.

The thyrde and bloody water, which is surnamed holy and blessed, is so excellent in vertues, that if one vse halfe a sponefull of it. xv. dayes, he shall be cured of y^e leprosie, pthisick or consumptio, Astma or Disease of shorthe wynde, the dropsye, palsy, Ischia or Sciatica, the swoounding, the falling sicknes, the drop in the ioyntes called y^e goutte, the consuming feuer, the strangury, and many other diseases, and that within two monethes. It reco- uereth youth vnto olde men: a man that lyeth a dying, oute of all hope of the Physicions, it restoreth him, if one droppe of it let fal into his mouthe, be swallowed, so that it may com to the hart. If so be a man drinke it a yeare together (euerye daye) the

quantity

quantity of a wheate corne of this liquor with a
 sponful of water of bozage, distilled lyke Rose
 water, after the yeare is ended, hee shall seeme as
 though he were made new, in his flesh, bloud and
 hole body, both in forme and strength.

An other Artificial balm, out of the same booke
 of Lullius of waters: Turpentine a pound and a
 halfe: Galbani two ounces, Aloes Cicotina, Mas
 sik, Cloves, Galangall, Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
 Cubeharum, of euery one an ounce: gum of Iupe ^x
 halfe an ounce. When all is wel beatē, mixt them
 and destil them in a lumbcke of glas with a slow
 fire first, and gather the first water by it self seue
 rally: then encreasing the fyre, a water somewhat
 reddysh: and afterwarde encreasinge it moze, an
 oyle of a redde coloure, tyl nothyng runne anye
 moze: chaungyng the receiuer thysle. Thys oyle
 hathe all the vertues of true Balme: For it bur
 neth in the water, and croudeth milk by and by ^{xx}
 for if one droppe it warme be put into a pint of
 Milcke, it shall forthwith become crouded. The
 firste liquor is called water of Balme, the seconde
 oyl of Balme: the third Balme artificiall. The
 fyre is prosytable agaynste the runnyng of the
 eares, if two or thre dropes morninge and eue
 ning be put into them. Dropte into the eyes, it a
 mendeth the blearednesse, and consumeth the tea
 res. It dooth marvelously restrayne superfluous
 humors in anye parte of the bodye. It taketh a
 way the toothache, if they be washt therewith, and ^{xxx}
 killeth the wormes if there be any in them.

Py. i. Ther

The thirde liquor will suffer no venom: is an better enemy and destruction to spiders and Serpentes. Two or.iii. Drops let droppe into any venomous biting, do make it hole streighte. If thou draw a circle with this liquor & hit a venomous beaste therein, it shall dye there rather then goe out offe. To be shorte, it doth the same thinges all that Triacle dothe, but more effectually all thynges. Being poured or put vpon anye impostume, within .ix. dayes it healeth them, and lyke wise a fistula, be it neuer so ill: and also a Noli me tangere. All diseases bred of fleume and cold humors, it healeth them, if a linnē cloth dipped in it be layd vpon the place where the greef is. It putteth away viterly the Palsy, and all trembling of members: it strengtheneth meruetously the synewes. It is hotter then the first and second. If a mā put a drop of it in his hand, it percteth streighte wythout grefe. To cōclude, it doth many other thinges and all diseases risen of a cold cause it healeth the if they vse it right.

xx A water strengthening the memoire. floures of Rosemarye, Bozage, Camomell; Violettes, Roses, of euerye one an ounce: Stichadis, Baye leaues Samfuchi, Sage, of euerye one .ii. ounces, When they are al cut small, thou shalt soke them in the best wyne, and destill them by a lymbecke. After the liquor is destilled, thou shalt mixte with it a pound of Turpentyne. viii. ounces of Olibanum, Mastike, Bdelli, Anacardorum, of euerye one an ounce: when they are all beaten mixte them
with

With the other and destil them agayn. Then adde
vnto them agayne, Nutmegs, Mace, Galangal,
Cubebaram, Cardomomi, of euery one an ounce
Agallochi, Amber, Muske, of euery one .ii. ounces
(if the written booke be true,) when they are bea-
ten and mixt, let them stand .v. dayes, and destill
them the thyrd tyme, encreasynge the fyre till the
oyle cease droppynge.

Certayne waters of life, to be reckned amongst
Balmes, shalt thou finde in Vlstadius booke called ^x
Cælum Philosophorum, the .xliii. and .lii. chapt.

A Balm of an vncertaine authoz. Turpentyne,
halfe a pound, Frankensence .ii. ounces: wood of
Aloes, Saffron, of either of the an ounce, Mastick,
Cloues, Mace, Galangall, Cinnamon, Zedoarie,
Cubebara, Nutmegs, of euery one half an ounce:
Gumme of Turyoz Elemi .vi. ounces, flating tyles
quenched in oyle accordinglye, such as neuer wa-
ter touched .iii. ounces. In those that ought to be
pund: fyrst wil water issue forth, secondlye oyle of ^{xx}
Balme: thyrdly Balme artificiall.

Balme artificiall (saith Matthæolus Senensis, in
his cōmentaries vpon Dioscorides, which I tried
& found of maruelous strength against very many
diseases) haue I made & composed in this wyse.
Take rosin Larigne, the teeres of fyrtree, pure & li-
quid (some cal it oyle of fyre, by Germans Bulhartz)
of either a pound: Manue Thurus, Ladani, of either
of them .viii. ounces: Spike a dramme, Mastick,
Galangall, Cloues, casie odorare, Zedoarie, Nut- ^{xxi}
megs, Cubebaram, Agallochi, of euery one three
pp. ij. ounces

ounces, Gum Elemi. vi. ounces: Aloes, Hepaticz, Castorei, Date Stones, Storacis Calamitæ, Myrrha, Belzoi, of euery one an ounce. Beat such as be to be pound & when they are mixt with the liquors, distill them artificially. first wil a most subtil cleere water run out, which burneth maruelously, called the water of Balm. Then wil follow a yelow oyle, subtil, which they cal oyle of balme, at y laste Balm artificiall red. The fyrst water which as I haue tried, helpeth cold stomackes maruelously, & cōsumeth fleame. The second liquoz doth excellently cure wounds, fistulaes, paines of y sinewes & ioynts. The third is not only wholesome & good for the sayd thynges, but besides to manye other thynges which for breuities sake I ouer passe.

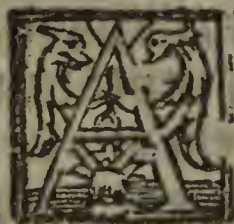
xx An other. Take Turpentine. ii. pound. Galbani, gum of Iuy, of either halfe a pouñd, Roses, Bedegar, Rosemary y is grene. iiii. ounces. Take the gums & beat them grose poure thē into y water of Roses. After take the Turpentine & pour them together & sprinkle vpo thē Rose water: after put the floures vnto them & seeth them together, and whē the water shall be almost consumed, let them be put in a limbecke, and cast out the water that distilleth fyrst, then shall the oyle followe.

xxx An other called the mother of Balme. Take Turpentine a pounce, Oyle of bayes. vi. ounces, Galbani, Gum Elemi, of either. vi. ounces, gum of Iuy. ii. ounces, Olibani. ii. ounces, wood of Aloes one dram: Mastice, Myrrh, Aloes, Laudani, Castorei, Rax (Rasina) of y pyne tree, of euery one. ii. Drams

Drams, the gum of Olive trees a pound. Cloues, Galangal, Cumin, Cinnamon, Nutmegges, Zedoaria, Cubeborum, of every one iii. Drams. Tormentilla, Dictamnialbi, of every one sixe Drams. When they are all mixt, let them be distilled by a limbecke of glasse.

An other of Dorustetterus an excellent phisicid amōgst y Germanes. Take Xilobalsami an ounce. Opopanacis, Kolin of the Pyne tree, Bdellii, Galbani, Ammoniacci, Masticke, Sarcocolla, Gummi, x Elemi, Olibani, Mirrh, Benzoi, of every one halfe an ounce. Oyle Benedict, of Bayes, Ladani puri, of an ounce & a halfe. Carpobalsami, (oz in the seeds of it, Balm of the descriptio of V William Placentinus) of eyther of the half an ounce. Sanguinis Draconis. ii. Drams. Castorei, Spicknard, Galangal, Cubeborum, Cinnamon, Cardomomi, Graines of Paradise, the barks oz piles of Citri, Oranges, of every one a dra. Oyle of Turpentyne as much as the weight of all the rest. When they are kept together a few dayes, let them be distilled in Balneo Mariae. (I would thinke better in ashes.) xx.

Of Balms that be vsed without the bodye.



All they before are vsed both within and without the body: but they that follow, are vsed without onely, oz chieflie.

Balm is shortly thus made. Turpentine a pound, Mastick, new wax, of either an ounce, xxx.
 pp. iii. Safa

Saffron. ii. Drams. Whē they are mixt destil the.

Balm oz oyle Benedict for woundes, pallsye, &c.
 Oyle of Turpentine a pound. Oyle of bayes two
 ounces. Galbani, Gummi Elemi, of either. vi. Drams.
 Gum of Iuy, Frankensence, Masticke, wood of
 Aloes, Olibani, of euery one two Drams. Aloes
 Myrrha, Landani, Castorei, of euery one. iii. Drams.
 Let al be beaten & poured into the Turpentine &
 oyle & so stand. iiii. daies. Afterward take Galan-
 x gal, Cinamon, Nutmegs, Zedoaria, Cubebarium,
 of euery one half an ounce. Dictāri, Consolidā mi-
 noris, of either. iii. Drams. Whē these are pund, put
 the in. iiii. ounces of Aqua vitæ for. iiii. daies. Mixt
 all & destill them in ashes, continuing y fyze with-
 out ceassing day and nyght tyll it be fynished: and
 chaunge the receauer according to the chaunging
 of the colour of that which is destilled.

A Balme for skars, &c. If by the meanes of a
 stroke (sayth Lullius about the end of the seconde
 boke of Quint-essence) any great sign remain in y
 xx face oz other partes of the body, by this medicine
 thou mayst remoue that signe oz skar, not vtterly,
 but y it appeare much lesse. Masticke. iiii. ounces.
 The bark of swete Pomegranates, Gummi, Cy-
 peri Carpobalsami, of euery one. ii. ounces. Saffro
 an ounce. Turpentin. ii. pound. Oyle of Olyues of
 the eldest. iiii. ounces. Pūn them y be to be pund,
 and siste them, & mixt them with the Turpentine
 and Carpobalsamo, and together with the oile de-
 xxx still them with a slowe fyze. The destilled liquoz
 shall thou put in horse Dunge: oz in the refuse of
 prest

press bynes. Afterward thou shalt vse it, as trewo
Balm, whose tokens and properties to knowe it
by it hath every one, & may be solde in stede of it.

A maruelous water or oyle for strumes and
swellings of the throte, wherbyon men are said
to haue swollen throtes. Oyle of Bayes, vi. ounce
res. Olibani, Masticke, Gummi Arabici, pure and
cleere Turpentin, of every one thre ounces. Mixe
them in a mortar and Destill them in a Lynbeck.
Afterwarde, putte to ashes to the water drawne
out (De la cendre Gallice) excepte it shoulde be red
De la cedre, that we maye vnderstande the Cedre
tree. Then Destill it agayn. and this second liquoz
kepe it like Balm. The swelling being annointed
therewith oftentimes in the daye, allwage it by
little and little.

An arteficiall Balm, not to be Destilled, but sod
ouely, out of the French booke of Andreas Furne
rius. Olibani, Galban, oyle of whyte Poppy, oyl of
bitter Almonds, cleare Turpentine, of every one xx
an ounce. Greene Bras made in powder. iiii. ounces.
(Vng quarteron, Gallicè: but this quantity seemeth
to muche.) Oyle of Oliues. ii. poundes. Thou
shalt heat the Oyl in a leaden kettle vpon the fire
and when it shall begin to seeth put in the Galbas
num peece mzal, and ouer a slow fyre stir it soft
ly now and then: then put to the Mastick and the
Olibanum, and stir it till they bee melted by little
and litle. Afterward the Pitch and Turpentine,
(but he left out the Pitch before) with a slow fyre
so that they seeth not ouer. Then take the fro
fyre

fyre, and put to the other two oyles, and mixt the
 by stirryng, and agayn set them to the fire a litle.
 At length putte in the greynes of the brasse, mixte
 them througely and strayn them through a newe
 cloth into an other vessell leaded also. When thou
 wilt vse the foresayd oyle, thou must se before that
 no sinew, oz bayne almost be cut. Then purgynge
 the soze diligently and makynge it clean, thou shalt
 make warme a litle of thys oyl in a vessell oz spoone
 x of bras, and lay it vppon so hot as the sicke may
 abyde it in such plenty, that the whole wound be suf-
 ficiently moistened. Then shalt thou lay vpon it
 black vnwasht wol of the members of a wether;
 oz a hempen cloth, .iii. oz .iiii. times folded, and let
 it abyde bound vnto it, .iiii. houres. If so be it the
 greif cease not the power vpon it again as is said
 afore: and euer take hede that the byle oz soze bee
 clen: so in a few daies it waxeth hole meruelousli.

Some mixt Turpentine and certayn gums to-
 xx gether in a Cucurbita of glass, and let it seeth soft-
 ly, let it in sand and closed with clay: the they let it
 stand a while till the Dregges settle to the bottom
 and wax hard: then they straine it.

Oyle also of Hypericō is compared of some vnto
 to Balm: whych because it is not distilled, I wyl
 describe it hereafter.

A water that bringeth out bones, and preser-
 ueth that the woundes chaunce not to rot. Tur-
 pentine pure and whyte, but vnwasht, Zopissa ho
 xxx ny, of euery one a pound: Halfe a pounce of Rosen
 of the pine tree that is whyte. Let the be distilled.

A water of Epiphanius composed for fistulaes with Turpentine, certaine Gums and spices, &c. It is rehearsed befoze, in y^e second order amongst the waters composed for certayne outward bilve diseases. And agayne an other lyke vnto it in the thyr^d order.

Of oyles of the partes of beastes, or excrementes.



If y^e bones & marrowes may an oyle be gotten by sublimation. Syluius. Oyle of y^e yolkes of eggs maye be destilled in a limbeck, like as y^e oyle of Philosophers, Mesuæ, Syluius. Loke befoze where we entreated of the destillation of oyles by discention downward generally out of Vlstadius.

Oyle of mans ordure or dunge: looke befoze in the order of mans dunge. Of the liquoz of mans bloud, looke befoze in Quint essence.

Of the destilling of hony, we haue written befoze amongst the waters that be destilled in Rose stilles, &c. The last liquoz that runneth here oute, is somewhat thicke, (that I iudge,) it may be called an oyle.

Oyles destilled maye also bee mixte together one with an other, as in thys medicine of Epiphanius Empericus, praised for frakens and all kinde of ruggednesse and spottes of the face. An ounce and a halfe of virgins milke. Water of Roses
 ℞j. with

with a litle brimstone, an ounce. Oyles of Tartaro, of wheate, of yolkes of eggs, of euery one halfe an ounce: a scrupul of Caphura. Although these oyles are not wout to be made by destillation: yet oyle of wheat and of the yolkes of eggs, are better made Destilled.

Of oyles of metalls, tyle stones, Gagate, Amber.



Alters and oyles, secrete by the singular industrie and wit of Chymists, are of moſte great vertues, and of ſo thin a ſubſtaunce & ſo ſubrill, that a drop of a certayne oyle by chaunce, falling vpon a bed, pearced in a moment y manifold clothes & coveringes thereof and burned the bordes in the bottome of the bed. Sylius. Thys vertue of pearſyng ſeemeth to pertayne chieflye vnto oyles drawen out of metalls, in the which alſo is a greate force of burnyng.

I vnderſtande that vinegar is chieflye vſed to be deſtilled, for the drawing out of oyles out of metalls, as Antimoni, Lead, Ceruſſa. Other vſe other ſharpe & moſte hot liquors for that purpoſe, as ſharpe lie, burning water, vigne deſtilled, Aqua fortis.

Lullius in the fiſt Canon of hys fyrſt booke of quinteſſence, when he had taught to drawe oute the .iiii. elementes out of plantes, he added. And ſo ſhalt thou do alſo with metalls: fyrſt thou ſhalt
make

make them to resolve with our Menstrue (I suppose he meaneth our Urine) vnder dung for the space of a weeke: the Menstruum muste be sharpe with some Vegetable and strong quickeninge thynges whiche we shall declare hereafter in the Questionary. After the metallis shall be dissolved, set them to be distilled in a fire of the fyrst degree, and the Menstruum shall issue forth, and the lyne or powder of y^e metall shall remayne in the bottom. After this reiterate & repeate it again vpon the dregs^x of the metall with new Menstruum as muche as the weight of the metall, and set it to putrefyenge for the space of a month and a half: and after thys distill it as thou didst of the Vegetable or quickening thynges, but euery time put new Menstruum vpon the dregs. Other diuers opinions of Philosophers in the drawing out of y^e elements out of minerall thynges, wee shall declare in the thirde booke. This sayth he. xx

I suppose it to bee a common thyng vnto all^{xx} oyles of metalls to be heauier then other oyles, as Cardanus sygnifyeth and an other certayn author wyrteth y^e drops of oyl of Vitriol or Copercous to be ponderous and weighty. xxx

Oyle distilled of Oypment or Mysh (or Vitriol of Rom.) annoynted vpon y^e arteries & region of the hart, I suppose is able to saue a man infected with payson, be it neuer so sharp and strong, & do kill a manne onely with touching: Cardanus. xxx

And a little after, but since wee are fallen into this communication, I think it shuld not be so vn

profitable, noz far frō the purpose to enquire thys
 how oyle may be made, whych being annoynted
 vpon the Arteries, maketh the venome to breake
 out by vomit or purgation, or sweate, or vaine. It
 is sure, it must be of metall which muste be moſte
 ſtronge. I ſawe ſuche once and by the wayghte
 onely I coniectured that it was without al doubt
 of metall. It muſte alſo bee of the nature of Ven-
 ome for by the immoderate heate, as it is ſayde,
 x it vanquiſheth fyrſte the euil infection conceiued,
 and naturallye attracteth vnto the bitter par-
 tes, that is hurtefull, and by the contrariety dry-
 ueth it away. It muſte alſo haue no ſmal ſtrength
 to diſcuſſe & expel: and again, ſome contrariety a-
 gaynſt the poiſons them ſelues, which ii. thinges
 agree to the iuice of Laſer or Aſſa Fœtida. There-
 fore thoſe thinges that muſt dryue out the poiſon,
 ought to be metalli poiſous, but not moſt bitter:
 and moſt hot and diſcuſſion or expelling, alſo in a
 xx maner contrary to the poiſons. The matter ther-
 fore of theſe thinges may conſiſt of theſe thyngeſ,
 Myſi & Orpment, and the iuice of Laſer or Aſſa fœ-
 tida, and Gentian, and of the fat of venemous ſer-
 pentes, and Aconitum. It ſo be it that in any land
 moſt of theſe fozeſayde vertues as to diſcuſſe, ex-
 pell, and reſiſte poiſons, it bee to bee gotten, the
 oyle extracted by the ſozte of fyre ſhall bee beſte
 of all. And a little after. But oyle that onely by a
 annoyntinge of the Arteries dothe thruſte oute the
 xxx poiſone, I woulde not call it the beſt in this ſence
 that alſo beſydes it thou ſhouldeſt miniſter in
 Drinke

Dryncke, Triacle or Milke or some other excellent
 medicine yea also it should be the moze available.
 That dare I be bold to say; that the anoynting of
 the arteries and the things ministred outwardly
 are better and of moze strength then those things
 that are drunke, saue onely for this that the poyson
 remaineth yet in the stomack. For vnto such (poy-
 sons newly takē, that they be not yet gone out of
 the stomack) they that prouoke stronge vomities
 are mozte excellent, as Milke, Aye, Oyl, water of x
 Nucis vomicae or spewing nut. Therefore in vene-
 mous bytings, in stingings in oyntementes that
 be venemous, in the drinkyng of venom whereby is
 now alredy perced to the midrife or neyther partes
 of the chest, the helpes that be ministred outward-
 ly are moze available and of greater strength. &c.
 These out of Cardane haue I writtē the moze at
 larg that therby also the reaso might be the moze
 euident of that marueilous cyle of Scorpions. &c.
 Whyche because it is made without destillation, xx
 I will describe it hereafter seuerally.
 Oyle of Antimonium is mozte profytable to all
 ill sores and byles, as I myself did try with good
 succes. But the Antimonium is purged first often
 tymes melted and made liquid with the fyre. far
 from this doth the oyl of Antimonium which chy-
 mistes vse, wherewithal they endeuour to set the
 colour of gold vpon siluer Matthæolus vpd Diosc.
 Oyle of Antimonium howe it is made for sore
 byles and fistulaes, I writ afoze out of Vlstadius, xxx
 in the tretise of Quintessence. But certayn practi-
 cioners

cioners also make oyle of Antmonium to dyuers
 diseases within the body, whych they extoll wyth
 maruellous and great prayles. They make it af-
 ter this sort, as I heare, Antimonii half a pound,
 whyte Tartari Calcionated as much: let the be bea-
 ten and melted or dissolued in a golde smithes Ti-
 gillo (crucibulo) vpon coales: when they are mel-
 ted let them be powred out into sun earthen pot,
 where they shalbe sturred and mixt together; and
 x when they are become into a hard lump, let them
 be pund again, and strained by a colender (that is
 a sack of that form that they vse for Hypocras, as
 they call it) in a moyst place (in a boat and moyst
 place) as in a wine cellar, the colender hangynge;
 for so shal the oyle distill out by little & little, whych
 of some because of the bloody colour is called Rus-
 bedo Antimonii, and lyke wyse it is made of cer-
 tain Goldsmithes for a certayne painting I can
 not tel what. But for the remedies of mans body
 xx it ought to be prepared with Quintessence of wyne
 or with burning water, so that twyse as muche as
 most of it be powred to the foresayd rednes of the
 Antimonium; and let them be sturd, diligently in
 body, and mixt, and then distilled in ashes thre or
 iiii. times, tyl the hzeth lose all the euell smell. The
 Dregs must alwaies be mixt & sturd about whē þ
 powrest in again the distilled water vpon them,
 or whē thou powrest to the new Quintessence, for
 I am not sure whyche way it ought to be doone.
 xxx Sum in the beginning do streight waye mixe red
 vineger most sharp (distilled w the Antimonii)
 & Tartarū calcionated to be melted together, But

I write al these not as certain: but as I noted the
 by þ way as I heard the recited certain yerres a go
 of a certain practicioner. I know þ certaine Chy-
 mistes & goldsmithes search for the Oyle or Quint
 essence of þ Antimoniū as a most perfect treasure.
 These destil first, sharp lie composed of ynfler lime
 & aches Clauellatas by a Filtrū: and in this lie they
 seeth þ Antimoniū subtilly & finely beaten, for the
 space of .v. houres, & againe destil thys lye whē it
 is cold, by a Filtrū: and þ of the Antimoniū þ pas- x
 seth through w it, that is a powder of yelow colour
 they reserue. After they poure in vpon þ Antimoniū
 put in a Cucurbita or body, most sharpe red vine-
 gar destilled, so þ it be aboue it iiii. oz. iiii. syngars
 thicke: they set it in a hot place a few daies, & eue-
 ry daye they shake & mixe it. x. oz. xx. tymes: then
 they poure þ vinegar lightly into an other glasse,
 so þ nothyng be troubled. This do they repeate. v.
 oz. vi. times (euer pouring new vinegar vpon the
 Antimoniū remayning in þ Cucurbita or body) at xx.
 length they put all the vinegar together, & destil it
 by a limbecke with a slow fyre, till þ oyle begin to
 run out. This oyle or quint essence of Antimoniū,
 is of a colour of bloud. With this they die Mercu-
 rie, & saye it is an incomparable treasure, a chiefe
 mystery of þ chymistical art: as we translated out
 of a certain writtē Dutch booke. A red oyle is got-
 ten out of Antimoniū, very sharpe, smelling lyke
 brimstone, & it retaineth þ vertue of þ Antimoniū,
 because of the grosenesse of the substance profita- xxx
 ble to few thinges, Cardanus.

Hole

Hole Lyme vnbroken, let it be flekt in cōmon oyle, & destil it in a limbeck of glas, there shal issue forth an oyle good for a bone ȳ is cozrupt: Syluius. But a hot peece of quicke lime into cōmon oyle, til ȳ Lyme become powder, then let it be destilled in a limbecke of glasse, and oyle of Lyme shall issue, which is the fyrst that was described by Leonard of Prædapalea Patauinus, Ion; Iacobus de Manliis.

Oyle of Cerussa: Loke befoze where we entreated of Quint essence out of Vlstadius.

Oyle of Gagates oz ieret, called Sacratum oz holy, most wholesome for them ȳ be possessed of spirits, that haue the falling sicknes, the pallsye, ȳ cramp, the stifnesse of liue wes, the goute, oz be choked in their wombe, it helpeth also cōceiuing. It is made of Ieret stones after ȳ manner of oyle of Juniper (by discention) oz els by sublimation (as oyle of tyle stones) Mesues of Iac. Syluius interpretation: out of whole notes we haue subscribed these wordes: Seing Bitumen is far lighter coste thē Ieret, xx and of the same vertues, oz stronger, a man myght proue to get an oyle out of it, which shal run more abundauntly, specially if it be new Bitumen, for as much as it is as it were the fatte of the earth, and is burned in steele of oyle of thē that dwell about the place of Asphaltita oz dead sea, oz els in other places where Bitumen is. Furthermore he doubteth whether it can heale ȳ falling sicknes, seing ȳ falling sicknes doth ȳ more appeare with ȳ foule stinking smell of the Bitumen. But me thinkes it xxx semeth probable ȳ that sicknes shoulde be helped with

with it by attenuatynge, digestynge, Drying whych
 vertues bothe it hath them befoze, and that not
 feablelpe: and also muche moze the liquor distilled
 thereof perfourmeth these thynges. **Re-**
 ther doth it not help this Disease therfoze, because
 it is likely that the same should be vitred and ap-
 pere with the perfume of that bituminous smell,
 as with the perfume of Myrre, Galbanum, and
 horns, houns, and the skins of a she or the Cote. For
 Physicians vse the horns & houns of dyuers beasts
 agaynste this sicknes, ministringe the chaunges
 of them within the body: neither is it a like reason
 in the perfuminge of a thinge and receiuinge of it
 simply. But of these matters, Physicians shoulde
 teach not somuch by reasons & coniectures, as by
 experiment & trial. I my self saw once a perfume
 of beaten Amber (whych also is ascribed vnto
 y^e kind of Bitumen) specially whyte, holden to the
 nostrils of one syk of the falling euell, with coles
 in a spone and the amber vpon them, and by & by
 the fit ceased: whych thing appels or bals as they
 call them made wyth Muske or Ambra wyl do al-
 so. But that Mesue writeth of men possessed with
 Devils (sayth Siluius) is superstitious, & agaynste
 the fayth of a chrysten man. Bismton and iet are
 molten at the fyze as all other liquors. The same.

Oyl of philosophers (whiche some haue named
 oil of wisdom, and of perfect mastership, & diuine
 and holy) by al the old wyters consent is most ef-
 fectuous to secreat diseases, and that not to a few
 of them for it heateth, dryeth, perseth depe by the

Rr. i.

meanes

meanes of the subtelnes of the substance, it dige-
 steth and consumeth al excremental and superfluo-
 us expelled matter. Therfore it is very holtsome
 for the falling sickenes, palsey, turning sicknes, for-
 getfulness, and for the colde diseases of the splene,
 rayns bladder, womb, sinewes, al ioynts, & other
 sinewy parts. But one sozte is natural or mineral
 and an other of the sea, that runneth out of Fles
 & rockes (called Naphtha) of the whych kind, that
 x which is some what white is counted the best: the
 redish of a mean goodnes: but that whych is some
 what black & thick, is the worst. Notwithstanding
 it is made by art in thys wyle. Tiles made of red
 earth very old, must be beaten into peeces, & set on
 fire with vns smoking coles, till they be red hot, the
 flek the in a bole ful of oil of Rosemary (alchichil)
 or old claret, & as muthe as is possible let the soke
 in the oyl. Dry them by theselues in cases (caczo-
 bis. The Sunkes vpon Mesuen: where also is red
 xx shortly after, Caczoila for a Cucurbita or body of a
 still. Afterward beat them moste smal, and put the
 in a vessel that be distilled by sublimacion, toyn y
 vessel to the hed with claye that chymists do vse.
 seth them with coles set a fyze in a furnace, til an
 oyl destil into a phial of glas glued to y lower end
 of the nose of the head (with clay, Bulcalis) whiche
 stopt very exactly, set it by & kepe it: for the elder it
 is, the stronger: Mesue as Syluius traslateth him,
 whose wordes also I haue writte here out of hys
 xxx annotations. Oyle (saith he) of tiles is so subtile, y
 in a momēt it spredeth most broad: if it be poured
 into a mas had it pearceth it forthw. It is much
 more

more subtil, more hot and more effectuous in cold
 Diseases, the is oyl of balm. It prouoketh vyne, it
 breaketh y^e stone, killeth worms: it is hole some for
 y^e singing of y^e eares coming of a grole wind for y^e
 palsy, y^e cramp (spasmo cynico) the sciatica or ache
 in the huckle bones, the gout in the knees, feete, &
 the greues of y^e other ioyntes, being dronke or an-
 noynted vpon y^e place: but let it be dronke mixt wth
 a little porcion of some water conuenient for y^e dis-
 ease. The making of this oyle is described also by ^x
 Rasis in his Antidotary or preseruatue & by Bulca-
 sis in his booke intitled Seruitor: whereas Bulcasis
 preferreth new tiles, y^e neuer yet toucht water, be-
 cause they drinke in y^e oyle better: and he bids de-
 uide the into peeces of an inche bignes, & putteth
 the so in a vessel of glas, or glased, wel clayed y^e the
 third part therof remain empty. The fire must be
 made soft at y^e first, but so y^e it touch y^e bottom, & in-
 creased by litle & litle. First shal a water issue forth,
 afterward an oyl (read Bulcasis) which must be ga ^{xx}
 thered by it self. In y^e same wise do we destill tur-
 pentyn, guaiacū & many other things. Oyle also of
 Chamxmcl, & Nard also, which is called Benet or
 blessed of Mesux: but this (of tiles) is y^e chiefe, & of
 soe is called petroleū or oyl of stones. These Sylu.
 This is a stinking oyle, but it pearceth passingly.
 Io. Iac. de Māliis. ¶ Read certaine things befoze,
 wher we haue entreated generally of y^e destillatiō
 of oyles by discentiō, out of Vlst. ¶ Bul. biddeth to
 dip in y^e peeces euery one of an inch bignes (a dia, ^{xxx}
 Rasis) made red hot, in moste olde oyle, and when
 they are quenched, to take them oute of the oyle

Rt. ij.

and

and whē they are all somewhat grose beatē, to put
thē into one or moe stillatozpe vessells: which he
calleth bellies, so y two partes of y vessel or moze
be filled. He biddeth also to take heede y the fyze
come not nie to this oyle (while it is destilled) be-
cause it wil easely be set on fyze, and hardly be put
out. Afterward again new peces of tyles, dressed
as befoze, to be destilled, til oyle inough be gathe-
red: which he biddeth to be kept in a vessel with a
x narrow mouth: most diligently stopt w waxe (and
earth:) for it bzeatheth out easly because of y sub-
tiltie and thinnes of the substance. Use thys oyle
(sayth he) in cold sicknesses as the falling euil, the
benumbing of the senses or Apoplexia, the heau-
nesse of hearing, and cold goute: other diseases al-
so haue I expressed in the booke of oyles, for it is a
secret thing of philolophers. The very same way
of making it, doth Rasis describe.

The oyle y they call commonlye Balsamyn (of
xx Spike) rayseth vp sodainly thē y lie in the falling
sicknes, being held vnder their noses to be smield,
or els that which they get out of tilestones, & hath
the name of the stone: Alexander Benet.

This oyle is made also w certaine other things
mixt with it, as I found in a certain wrighte boke,
the words wherof I wil rehearse here. Take and
bzeake into litle peces red tiles very old or newe,
but y neuer touched water, & they being made red
hot, quence thē in oyl of oliues, or els, y is better,
xxx in oyle of baies, by & by, make thē red hot again, &
fleke thē as befoze vntil they waxe black. Thē put
these peces into a limbecke with the oyle also
wherin

wherin they were quenched, if any of it be lesse, if
 not, put new vnto it to y^e measure of a finger. Af-
 terward put to it Castorei, & Spicknard, or in the
 steed of it Kew, of either of the one part: Costi two
 partes. When these are punned, mixe the with the
 tyles in a Cucurbita or belly, which y^e shalt dig in
 horse dung about .xx. daies. At length thou shalt
 destill it, encreasing the fyze by litle and litle. The
 fyrst liquoz is good, the second better, but the third
 of a red colour is best. Thys oyle is good agaynst x
 all colde diseases, as balme, but this is moze sub-
 till then Balme and moze profytable in colde dis-
 eases, for it pearceth through the hand quicklye &
 spreadeth abroad a great way. It cureth the stone
 of the bladder, and the colde diseases of the same.
 It prouoketh bryne. It helpeth the colde diseases
 of the eares, and killeth the wormes of the same.
 It is most profitable for them that be sicke of the
 palsy, and of the Cynical cramp, being anoynted
 thereupon or Drunken, also the Sciatica, and the xx
 griefes of y^e ioyntes & backe. A plaster made with
 thys oyle & salte Ammoniack, dissolueth in shorte
 space y^e impostumes & hardneses of the splene. It
 is of force against the falling sickenes and the ob-
 struction or stopping of the nose, being put into y^e
 nosthylls. It heateth the braine, confyrmeth the
 memozye, asswageth touchache. Being put into y^e
 wombe, it prouoketh y^e flowers. It bryngeth out
 the child newly conceaued either dead or alie. It
 openeth the mouth of the vaines, & dissolueth the xxx
 bloud that is lopperd or curded. It purgeth the
 Rr. iij. lungen

lunges from grosse humours. A few drops of it
 Drunken with Syrup of Roses, helpeth them that
 Drato they breath paynfully. It consumeth mar-
 uelously the water descendyng down to the eyes,
 that is to saye, the Disease called Suffusion. If fy-
 shers annoynt their nettes therewith, they shall en-
 clyse innumerable fyshes. Iron moysted therein
 and put to the fyre shall burne strayght waye. It
 killeth wormes whersoever they be. Being made
 hot in an egge shell or other vessell, maye be dropt
 * holesomely into y^e place where the griefe is, vntill
 the griefe asswage. It resisteth colde poysons, as
 the sting of a Scorpton, & also blacke Popy, and
 Henbane, if a man haue receaued them by hys
 mouth. It putteth awaye y^e stone of the bladder,
 being mixt with the barke of Persely, and Fenell,
 (the barkes of the rootes being sodde in water, &
 a litle quantitie of this decoction receaued with a
 drop or. ii. in drinke) but all these thynge for the
 mooste part doth Rasis in Antidotary attribute and
 xx ascribe to the simple oyle Benet, that is, that which
 is destilled of onely tyles & oyle. That is coun-
 ted y^e best (sayth Rasis) that is very red, of a strong
 smell, and of a subtyll substance.

Oyle of lead: Loke befoze, wheras we haue re-
 hearded Vlstadius wordes of Quint essence.
 Amber by an artificial meanes of seething is tur-
 ned into an oyle of hys own colour. Ge. Agricola.
 In dede it is possible to make oyl of Amber, after
 y^e same maner as of Teet, wherof we haue writtē
 xxx befoze. For they seme, not to be of much vnlke na-
 ture,

ture. The Germans call them by a comon name Agstein, geuing only the difference of blacke vnto Jet. Cardanus suppoeth þ Camphora also is of þ same kind, only because þ of thys, þ the perfume of Amber receiued in a moist cloth, giueth after ward þ smel of Camphora in it: which notwithstanding did not appere so to me as I did proue it for a trial

Brimston ancinted & dronke taketh away scabbednes, leprosy & the french pockes. But with a moze vehement force, the oyl therof, which how it x should be made, we haue declared in our bokes of þ french diseases. Card. But his bokes of þ french disease, I suppose are not yet come forth in print. Salt conteineth an oyle in it if it be mixte with the lime or clay called Bitumen. Wherupon Arrianus declareth, amongst þ Ichthiophagi, the men þ liue onely by fysh, in his bistory of Ind, how they make an oyle of salt. That may be an argumēt also that the Oliue trees delyte in þ Seabankes, for a salt ground is also not a litle fat. But as I sayd, all xx things do so conteine oyle, that it may be drawn out by the force of fire, but it cā not conteine much, except it haue Bitumen mixt with it. Cardanus.

For the making of oyle of Brimstone, a mā must chose out þ which is pure & neuer touched the fire, chiefly aliue & of an ashy colour. This oyl is made many waies at Rome, by sublimatiō & discencion, &c. It is good for many things, & chiefly for fistulas, & for þ healing of the wheales of þ mouthes þ mē call gangrenes (I suppose it to be þ which we xxx call in Englyshe cankers) in the curing wherof it excelleth

excellerh moſte of all. For take and wet the end of a fether oz other like thing, as ſome young and tender ſpryng of a tree oz herbe, and touch the wheales once oz twayne only therewyth, and by & by they ſhalbe killed & healed. The Wunkes. bpō Meſue.

x Take a veſſell of glaſſe, as Matthæolus Senen. writeth in his boke of the Frenche euill, not much vnlyke to a little bel, daubed wyth potters claye hang it the ſpace of a cubit from the grounde, by a wyer of bras oz yron, vnder y^e which thou ſhalt ſet a baſe of glaſſe of a great copas wyth a pot turnde byſyde downe. Moreouer the bottom of the pottle ſhal hold by an yron plate of four ſingars broade, made redhoat, wherupon the Wymſtone may be bzent. Whyles this is bzēt, new ſhalbe added bpō it. Therupon it ſhal com to paſſ that by the ſmoke aſcending, the hanging veſſell in ſhort ſpace ſhall deſtill drop down into the baſe, that ſtandes vnder, an oyl whych gathered diligently thou ſhalte ſerue in a Phyal of glaſſe.

xx Wymſtone that neuer came ny the ſyer, oz moſt yelow, whyles it is bzent, geueth a thicke ſmoke to be receiued in a bell of glaſſe oz of ſtone. Wherein thozowe the gros vapour an oyle gathered together deſtill into a large playne veſſel, in y^e midſ wherof the Wymſtone builded byon a litle veſſel is b^eente. Other beaſinge the Wymſtone conſume the ſyzy ſubſtaūce of it, wyth Aqua vitæ ſet on ſyze and after deſtill that whiche remayneth, lyke vnto oyle of Philoſophers. Other ſeeth yelow Wymſtone, Turpentine, of ether an ounce, oyl of Roſes a pound

pound, with a slow fyre, with .ii. ounces of odoriferous wyne, till the wyne be consumed, (as it is red in Luminari maiore.) Syluius.

But one part of quicke brimstone into .ii. partes of oyle of Lynsede, beate them wel and diligently together, & let them stand in horse dunge .ii. daies in a vessell well shut, and it shall be cleere & fayre.

But al these oyles seme to be prepared onely for this purpose & they may be ministred without the body: I heare say & there be certain practitioners now a dayes, which geue men to drinke to theyr body, a certayne oyle of brimstone, chiefly against falling sicknesses, & peradventure & kynde, whose fiery substance, as Syluius maketh mencio, is first consumed by Aqua vitæ set on fire, then distilled by sublimation, it may be moze safely ministred with in the body then the other.

Oyle of Vitriol or coperos is desyred of chymists & like wise of phisicians, & as a most secret matter is hid, I will put here some descriptions thereof, xx. which I receaued of my friends, or found in wyttē booke, & after other I wil declare one way of this oyle most effectual and approued, which I know my selfe, which a certayne practitioner w^o vs bled to the curing almoste of all kinde of diseases, and in many luckely, &c.

Make the Vitriol into lime, as thou knowest, the poure burning water vnto it, so & it excede the Vitriol a litle: then separate the burning water by distillation in a phial, or in a crooked still, or a belly xxx (layd on & one syde.) When & is drawen out, Urge
S.l. the

the spirits of the Vitriol by litle & litle, encreasing the fire more and more, til al the spirits be ouerpassed. This liquoz destilled put it agayne into some one of the, iii. maner of vessels aforesaid, & destill it in a kettle ful of water, vntil whatsoeuer watery thing is in it, be separated, which thou shalt endeuor to bring to pas by al the witt thou hast, that y^e wattrines be clean gotten out, either by a lymbek (wth a nose) or a blind lymbek, whose nether skirte
 x haue a hollow gutter or circle like vnto a limbeck (that is say wth a nose). Endeuo^r that the water in the kettle sethe lightly (if so be it ought to seeth at al y^e dutch woord (siedē) semeth to be equiuocal, and may signify as wel sething as boyling) to the entent y^e the wattrines alone maye ascende, & the oyl always remain in the bottom of the belly, the which thing to bring to pas, you shall haue neede of two days at the lest. Then after ward that oil y^e is left in the belly, put it into a bely or other of the
 xx foresaid vessels. Defensed with claye and destil it: & mark whether any water pas before the spirits. For if there be any wattrines yet mixte wyth it, it shalbe nedefull to set it after ward in y^e sun or hot place in a blind lymbek, y^e the wattrines being elevated & caried vp may remain in y^e hem & skirt of the limbek. This if y^e repeat ofter the^e onte, this in solaciō I mean the oil shal becomeuer the sweeter & better. Nea also a mā may repeat the Destillatiō the secōd or third for by y^e means the oil is rectified
 xxx more and more. Thou mayst minister two or. iiii. Drops of this oyl agaynst all manner of diseases,
 either

ether by it self, or with waters convenient for euer
eye disease. Thys oyle I haue tasted my selfe, it is
swete, pleasant, and strong, in colour (if I remem-
ber well) somewhat white.

An other way. Take foure poundes of Vitrol
of Rome, Dry it in an earthen vessel til it wax red,
after when it is beaten put it into a belye of glasse
diligently defenced with clay (as the maner is for
Aqua fortis) & fyrst destil it with a soft fire, encrea-
sing y^e degree of the fyre by litle & litle, vntil white^x
fumes begin to issue out at y^e nose of the bely: then
set a great receauing vessell fenced with clay and
make a fyre with wood continuing for the space
of. xii. houres, & at length shall issue out red drops
and heauye. When the receauer beginneth to be
cleere, the matter is finished, wherefoze then cease
that the vessels may be couled. Afterward y^e shall
put it in a litle limbecke to separate & auoyde the
fleam, and reserue the rest, setting it in the sun a
ix. dayes. When thou wilt vse it, minister it with^{xx.}
white wyne, or Malmsye. vi. or. vii. Drops, so that
nothyng after be eaten by y^e space of thzee or foure
houres, it may be receiued also befoze sleepe, if a mā
Drinke not vpo it. Thys liquoz is profytable for a
sicke stomacke, for lepers, for thē y^e be sicke of the
stone, for the retention & keepyng of vryn, for thē
that be sicke of the Ague, and in tyme of the pesti-
lence with water of Acetosa, somewhat warm, put-
ting vnto it half a dram of spices Diamargariton,
whych is cold if it may be gotten. An other^{xxx}
waye to make oyle of Vitrioll agaynste innume-

S.ii.

rable

rable diseases. But as much Vitriol of Rom as ye
will in a bely to wax red, wth such a fire as is vsed
to Aqua fortis, for ʒ space of .xxiii. hours, as longe
as the water commeth forth without spirites, &
more if it be not made red, euer keepinge the same
fire. Whē as it is now becomed red, take away ʒ
hed (lymbek) and the receyner, and kepe the water
for secret vles to be spoken of. After beate ʒ Vitriol
& put it in a bely with .v. parts of Quintessēce,
x of wine, that the Vitriol may be soked: The belly
ought to be layed ouerthwart in a furnace, to the
which thou shalt set an other contrary without ʒ
bottom, wherof let it be put in a vessel of cold wa-
ter. Then make a fyze in the furnace, no lesse v^{er}he-
ment thē such as for Aqua fortis is made. So shalt
run out first the Aqua vitæ, and at length the fyze
encreased oyl of Vitriol shall followe. Then thou
shalt separate the Aqua vitæ from the oyl, putting
a hed to the belly wherin both are conteyned, & set
xx ting a receiuer without, with a fire of Aqua fortis
But that the matter may be the more euident, we
haue drawn a fygure suche as it is, of the fornace,
wherein the oyl ought to be distilled, with a situa-
tion ouerthwart to the bely, and a fyze made round
about that the oyle issuing forth may find no cole-
nes saue onely in the receiuer. ¶ The vertues of
this oyl ar innumerable, wherof s^{ome} we will recite
here, ʒ a learned phisiciō may coniecture ʒ rest by
hymself. To such as haue any hot or cold disease,
xxx but more cold, he shall geue four drops with good
wine, or burninge water, fastynge earely in the
morning



morninge, and forbyd
them to receiue anye
meat before .iiii. hours
be past. Against a cō-
tiuall ague geue .viii.
drops, wyth halfe an
ounce of Rose water, in
the morning as is said
and lyke wyle also a-
gainst other deseases, *
w^{ch} distilled liquours
oz decoctiōs mete for
the purpose. As cōcer-
ninge y^e Dofin, that is
the quantity of the re-

cept, vnto strōg men thou wayst geue .viii. drops
to men of mean strength fiue, to such as be weake
.iiii. &c. In thys oyle if thou dissolve Marchasit, it
shal chaunge siluer, and ting it in al degrees. xx

An other way for the same, that it maye be the
better made and purer. Put in an earthen potte of
earth of Crucibulorum glased wythin as muche
Vitrioll of Rome as thou wilt: and destill it in a
foynace, as is before said, with a fyze of Aqua fortis
and there shall run out a whyte water of Vitriol:
After when it ceaseth thou shalt encrease the fyze,
and a grene water shall folow, whych whē it hath
left thou shalt make a moſte strong and behemēt
fyze, both aboue and beneath, and a red oyl shall if
sue out. Chaunge euer the receiuer accordynge to xxx

Or else take those .iii.
S.iii. liquors

liquors in one vessel, & separate the waters afterwards from the oyl by destillyng them, and the oyl shall remain in the bely. This separatiō is made by bely stāding byrighthe (with a head and a receiuer) the fyrst destillation of the oil, the bely lying ouerthwart, as it is said. If thou dip a litle dry wol or bombase in water of Vitriol of Rome, & therewith touch any kind of diseases of the mouth, thou shalt easily heal them: Out of a wryttē of boke a certain
 x frend: he seemeth here to meane that water by runneth out fyrst: whych is to be vled onely wythout the body, not the very oil of Vitriol, which is more precyous & pure. & is kept to be mynystrēd & geuē to drynke agaynst inward dysseases.

Of the vertues of oil of Vitriol, out of the same wrytten boke. Drinck Malmsy wyth a lytle oyl of Vitriol, cōtinually for the space of v. or viii. dayes it riddeyth a man from al obstructyons, it purgeth the blood, and dryueth away the stone. It healeth
 xx the il scab if it be drunke wyth water of sumytorry, and Myrobalana condite. It reneweth a mā wyth water of Endyue. It healeth al manner of greles of the heade, wyth water of Maioram, or Buglos, or Melissa: also the turn sickenes, if it be conteyned any space. Wyth water of Agresta it healeth al manner of dysseases, the body beyng fyrst purged. It restozeth the memory wyth the water of Acorus or Fenel. It moueth a man to slepe, wyth the sede of Lettys or Popy. It is good for Melancolyk persons
 xxx wyth water of Buglos or Borage. It cureth mad mē wyth water of the water lily, cōtynuyng by vled of yt: also hot impostums & the slepyng euyl

with a water of wild rebo. It purgeth the body w
 Aqua vitæ. It healeth y palsy with water of wild
 mint, oz sage, & Hyssop, the crampe with water of
 Sage: the sicknes of quaking with water of Basi
 licus, & diuers inward diseases with water of Tri
 folium, all feblenes of the eyes with water of ffe
 nel: the reum from the head with water of Lilly, y
 catar w water of Adiantū & Hyssop, & the coughe,
 also the disease of the syde with water of Plantain
 the Pleurysie w water of maiden hear, the feble
 nes & wekenes of the stomack, w water of mint. x
 With water of Quinces, it stancheth vomittynge:
 if the sick be of a moyst temperature oz cōplexion
 let it be geue him with water of plantain oz shep
 hardes purs with a litle Diarhodon. It stineth y
 flux of the beli with the water of Plantain, the co
 like with water of Rewe. With water of worme
 wood it resisteth venemous bytings. It healeth all
 manner of impostumes and Dropsy, continuing it xx.
 It is good for the lims that bee resolued, if it bee
 chased vpo with an Or gaul. It helpeth the splen
 with Tamarindis: with water of Radish & sea brē
 ble, it expelleth the stone, & openeth the stoppings
 of y veines. It belet al agues w water of Agresta
 & certain kynds of leprosy, cōtinuing the vse of it.
 This is the true potable gold, & the true Selan
 dine oz chelidonia, & moze also in weight it geueth
 not place to gold, & it hath the same & as many ver
 tues as potable gold. A litle of it with a litle wa
 ter of Roses dronk, restozeth the speche y is lost: it xxx.
 stineth the bleding at the nose with Roses.

An other maner of oyle of Vitriol, which a certaine old mā a practitioner in Heluetia vled, mixing .ii.oz. .iii. Drops with Triacle, & bydding them to sweat after they haue dronke it, in a bed .iiii.oz. v. houres, so þ they put not out so muche as a syn-
 gar, by the which medicine I knowe manye to be cured of hym frō diseases hard to be cured, &c. when he died I sawe the oyle which me thought was of somewhat a white colour oz duskish, perad-
 x uenture because of the little peeces of siluer that were put into it. The taste of it was most sharpe passing al vinegar be it neuer so strong, in so much that one drop pearced the tonge like any hot marking yron sodely, yet hurt it not: yea it neither hurt the throte when it was swallowed: otherwyle of no vnpleasaut tast, almost of no smel, oz els somewhat sentpng of adustion oz bzentnes. But it is made in thys wyle. Put .iii.oz. .iiii. pounde of Vi-
 xx triol, oz as much as ye list in a large earthen bes- sell glazed, & fenced without euery where rounde about with clay diligently and dyed againe, and setting the bes- sel in a chimney vpc quicke coales, procure diligentlye all the smoke of it (from the which as from the popson thou shalt beware thou kepe thy self) the vapour and bzeath out, styring it with a staf, and mouing euery foote that which is beneath vpward, seing likewise that in boyling it run not ouer, and continue so doing tyll it cease boyling, and that all the vapour and smoke seeme
 xxx to be cleane consumed. Then shalt thou put in burning coales of Vitriol many inough frō above
 in the

in the very vessel, and leave it so til the Vitriol be
 clean brought to lime, that no moisture or vapour
 at all remain in it, and that now it have gotten a
 reddish or yelowish colour, nor anye vapour or spi-
 rits seme to ascend from it any more. For except y
 Vitriol be very dry, oyl effectual & strong inough
 should not be drawn out of it, but mixt with a cer-
 tain whyte skime. when as therefore it is suffi-
 cientlye brought into lime, put away the fire, and
 wbe the vessel is couled by little and litle, take it
 out softly least peradventure it breake. Then get
 out the Vitriol aswel as ye can with a buyse or o-
 therwise: although it is no harde matter to get it
 out of a glased vessel. The Vitriol take out, break
 it smal, & put the peces into an erthen hely, whych
 the potter, as he spokē, hath made of the best erth,



and wonderfully wel
 baked, so stronge y it
 may be able to abide a
 behemēt fyre in a fur- xx
 nace. iij. dayes, & three
 nights, cōtinually: for
 if it should breake thou
 shouldest lose both oyl
 & labour; bee it neuer
 so little a cracke or
 chyncke y should hap-
 pen vnto it. Therefore
 that it maye the easier
 withstand & abyde the xxx
 fyre, it must be fenced
 with

with clay, & that .ii.oz. .iii. fold, & is, fyrst Dried & par-
 rieted again, & again. The forme of y^e furnace shal
 be in this sort. This furnace shalbe builded foure
 square, & in the top a litle imboled & valted round,
 in the midst of y^e top of y^e arch shal be made a hole
 oz smoking vent, so larg, y^e every hour oz as oft as
 nede shal require, coales may be put cōueniently
 into y^e furnace by it, wth a lōg yron fireshouel, to put
 in the coales gentlyly & charilye wth all, y^e they may
 x slide down about the belly in such wise y^e it be not
 hurt. In the .4. corners also aboue must be leste
 holes oz vents, in every corner one, & so many sto-
 ples of clay must be made meete for thē. When the
 coales ar now put in & the fire burneth, y^e hole of y^e
 valt must be shut wth a lyd of yron oz wth the fire sho-
 uel, & the holes of y^e corners must be left open, y^e the
 ayre may haue entraūce. The bely ought to be pla-
 ced in the middle of the furnace vpoⁿ such an yron
 which shall rest at both ends in the walls on both
 xx sydes of y^e furnace: in y^e middle bought of this yron
 shal the bely be layd. The mouth of the bely ought
 to looke out without the furnace a litle by a hole
 which must straight way be shut & stopt wth claye,
 y^e the ayre may haue no entraunce ther about. Thē
 must y^e mouth of the bely be ioynded with y^e mouth
 of y^e receauer, so y^e the one be put into y^e other. It is
 requisite y^e the receauer be of glas & good & great,
 peraduentur: least whē it is stuffed with y^e spirits
 it should chaūce to breake, oz els to y^e intent it may
 xxx be the further frō the furnace. And where they are
 ioynded together, y^e shalt cōpasse the ioyntes round
 about diligently wth very good clay tempered with
 the

the whites of eggs & linnē clouts about it, least the
 spirits shuld breath out. This clay must be suffred
 to be dryed, before ye begin y^e busines. Moreover
 there must yet.ii. holes be made in y^e two contrary
 sydes of y^e furnace (not in y^e side y^e the belly looketh
 out at, neither in y^e contrary, but in the other two.)
 These also must haue their stopples to shut them
 withall, that the heate may be kept in. The vse of
 these holes, that the coales which are put in at the
 top of the halt may be handsomely disposed with
 some yron prong for the purpose put in at y^e holes,
 & ordred in such wyse y^e they beneath, aboue & on
 euery syde of the belly, and it in the very midst of
 the fyre, by the same holes, shall it be taken heede,
 that the floze of the grate be not stopt with coales
 or ashes to muche, and that the entraunce of the
 ayre be not shut out, by mouyng them with y^e yron
 prong: that being done, by and by the holes must
 be shut agayne wth they^r stopples. In the neather
 part also of y^e furnace must be left a doze indifferēt
 large, that the ayre may haue entraunce beneath,
 least y^e fire be smothered. A litle aboue this doze
 shalbe laid one crosse ouerthwart an other in order
 vpon which must be a floze and pauement made,
 an inch thicke, ful of holes as big as a mā may put
 in hys thombe at thē, to y^e entent y^e ayre may haue
 accesse: it must be sene vnto moste diligently y^e the
 fire may be continued great inough, for y^e space of
 3. dayes & nights, as it is sayd, & neuer leste or let
 flake: for so also the oyle & the labor should be lost.
 Thus whē euery thing is appointed, & the furnace
 and the belly dryed, thou shalt begin y^e distillatiō

continuing a strong fire with coales as it is said. At
 length whē .3. daies are ended the receiuer begin-
 neth to become cleere & white, the fire burning yet
 in his full strength, & this is a token of perfection.
 Therfore þ shalt let the fire to go out & the furnace
 once couled, take away the receauer, & turnyng it
 in thy hands & inclining it now to one syde, now
 to an other, gather all the drops together þ cleave
 vnto þ sydes, & the oyle oz liquor so gathered, pour
 it into a vessel of the best Venice glas: for it is dan-
 ger least the comon glasse should be eaten through
 of it, for it consumeth and eateth lyke Aqua fortis.
 This liquor that practicioner to cloke the thyng,
 called it oyle of philosophers, y philosophers stone,
 & the leper: he sayd siluer would be dissolued in it,
 if it were put into it pure & thin made in a plate, &
 like wise copnes of siluer: not withstanding I found
 after hys death hole peeces of siluer. I heare y it
 chanced him that an earthen bely clane a sunder
 once: wherfore a man must provide, that one may
 be had of the best earth, from Haganow peraduen-
 ture, oz Colen oz Acon: for there men say the best &
 strongest earthen pots of al are made. He affirmed
 moreouer that this liquor did graue in the vessel
 it was kept in. He had gotten the waye how to
 make it fyrst of a certaine goldsmith.
 Of the burning oz boyling of Chalcantum,
 that is, Vitriol, & his kindes. Bulcasis writeth in a
 maner the same things in his third boke of þ pre-
 paration of medicines, which we haue declared
 afore in hys preparation for þ making of Vitriol
 Zimor,

Zimor, also he teacheth to prepare after the same maner. But among diuerse wayes of thys oyle of Vitriol, I lyke y^e best which I described laste. For the liquoz that is destilled that way is the sharpest of all, & also the tartest, in so much y^e it may be called vinegar of metall, as me thinketh: Wherefoze of certain it is highly comended for the quenching of thyrst in sommer time, one drop of it put into a draught of wine, like as I found in a certain dutch wozitten boke, where as this also is added: Vitriolum is destilled in a bely laid ouerthwart, fenced with clay, in the flames of the fyze, it runneth out skant the thyrd day, and fyrst water.

An other way out of the same boke. Steep Vitriol in Aqua fortis, which may draw out al y^e fatnesse thereof, fro the which if y^e separate the Aqua fortis by destillation, an oyle shall remayne. But peradventure thys waye is to daungerous y^e a liquoz so destilled shoulde be receiued within the bodye. But without the bodye and to the wheales of canker of the mouth it may well be ministred.

I remeber I haue red in some place in Lullius in his wozke of quintessence, wher he maketh mencio of oyle or quintessence of Vitriol. But in what sort it shoulde be made, I could neuer yet fynde in any boke that went abroad: so greatlye haue they al kept secret this thing as a maruelous mystery. For the description which I will declare hereafter out of the booke of Nicolas Massa ypon the disease of Naples, caⁿ not be receaued within y^e bodye.

When the Chalcanthum, that is, the Vitriol, or

Et. iii.

Mytis,

My sis, that is, Vitriol of Rome is brente, an oyle most sharpe & hoate is drawn out of it by þe force of the fyre, in vessels of glasse, wherwith if a man touch watteres whē they are cut oz wounded, they wil go away. The same if a mā taste it, it stryketh the tonge lyke as it were a hot yron. But þe vse of it is to dye byles within, þe out of hope of recovery, wheras they be not much filthy, as it chaunceth in certayne þe diseased of Phthoe corruption & matter without griefe. It serueth also to cut of ^x cankers & corrupt members, with þe wood Oliue anoynted with it, Cardanus. The same coniecture we write before, that oyle of My sis oz arsnicke anoynted without, may seme to deliuer frō popson. The spirit of Quintessence of Vitriol is praysed of certayne practitioners against the falling sickness and Apoplexia oz benumbing of senses.

^{xx} Shomakers inck loseth the belly, both in hony and meed dronk to the weight of a dram, & also in wyne, specially the oyle therof. George Agricola, in his. iii. boke of þe nature of things digd out of þe ground. Oyle of Vitriol doth kil not only mē, but trees: wherfoze it muste be made in some out syde oz place where no mā dwelleth. Albucasis & other shew the way of making it, Brassauolus (In mine opiniō not the oyle, but þe smoke of vitriol whiles it is brent with fire & prepared vnto destillatiō is so hurtful.) And again, of chalcanchū, þis, vitriol oyle is made so burning, þe we vse it for potentiall fire: for it is of a caustical, þis a burning nature, & ^{xxx} with litle grief it cutteth members, if they be touched

shed with a knife anointed with Oliues. While þ
oyle is preparyng ye must take hede of þ smoke:
because it doth not onely kil men, but also þ trees
that be nye, it dzyeth thē vp. The trial wherof Frā
ciscus de Mōte þ notable bone letter whose trees
of his orchard euey one died w the smoke of Vis
triol whyles he prepared the oyle therof.

The oyl of Vitriol is maruelous, burning lyke
a hoat irō without grief, & is made in this maner,
30. ounces of Vitriol of Rome oz of Cypres, Salni x
trum, roche Alum, of ether. 4. ounces. When they
are all beatē let them be calcionated with fire ac
cording to art. Afterward put this calcionated in
a croked Bocia clayed for the fire of an alchymists
fornace, and by the syze thou shalt haue the oyl in
crested in the receiuer: whych is a meruelous Cau
terium oz burning thing, and hath no pere in any
operation, and chiefly in taking away of wens &
great wartes. But the receiuer muste be greate, if
thou wilt make the foresayd oyl: Nicolas Massa in ^{xx}
his boke of the Disease Naples, and Thomas Philo
logus, who taketh. xx. Drammes of Vitriol, but of
Alum and salt of ether. xiiii. ¶ A water of diuers
metals (out of a certayn dutch boke) for the lepro
sy, spots and dunnes of þ eies. The filling of siluer
coper, Steele, golde, of euey one as muche as ye
can get: the firste daye put it in vryn whyles it is
warne made by a boy oz wenche that is a maid,
the next day in the crums of hoat bread: the third
in a whyte of an egge: the fourth in the milke of a ^{xxx}
woman þ nurseth a wenche: the fift in red wyne.
Then

Then put all these into a still and destill the with a little fyre & kepe it. For the vertue of it is incomparable. It is good agaynst the leprosy, & all the spots in the face, and it procureth unto the face a youthfull brightnes, it maketh also clerenesse of the sight, these shalt thou read other wise in the additions vpon the Breuiarium or Bridgmen of Arnold de Villa Noua, l. 18.

x  Of Aqua fortis and such lyke.



I described a little befoze a certain water lyke Aqua fortis, destilled of Vitriol, Sal Nitrum, & Alum against great waters, &c. But the common Aqua fortis also, and the symple oyle of Vitriol, if a man put a drop of them into a wen or warte fyrst cut, they take it away: of the which thyng I made a tryall in my self vpon a sied warte on my spongers end, wherinto when I had fyrst cut it with a razer. I put a drop of Aqua fortis, & although it went not away by and by, yet within a fewe wekes it was gone. Aqua fortis or to separate metalles is thus made. One parte of Sal Nitrum, liquid or molten Alum (that they cal roche three parts: sand half a part, whē they ar dzied diligently & purgeth with the fyre, let them be destilled in a vessell of glasse. It is gathered by it selfe, that which issueth out fyrst, at length whē y glasse loketh lyke a Saffro colour, encrease the fyre and an other followeth: which is receaued in the fyrst for the moste parte: and

and yet if thou take it in water of the fountain or well, it is yet so sharpe that neuertheles it dissolueth siluer, and separateth it from golde. It is separated in thys wyse. Take a little quantitie of water drawn out, & put into it the weight of .xii. graynes of very pure siluer, & set it vpon ashes till the siluer be dissolved. This shal send downe into the bottome of the vessel, groundes lyke vnto fyne lyme, which taken away the pure water that remaineth, put it to the hole water from the which thou drawest it, which in lyke maner shal it selfe also let down into the bottome groundes lyke the other, which taken away, thou shalt haue the hole water most pure and moſte strong to dissolve siluer and other metallis excepte golde (golde also I suppose is dissolved of Chymists with Aqua fortis but of another maner of making) But seing it vanissheth away easely and consumeth, it shal be kept in a glas diligentely shut. To a man that imagineth how great strengthes it hath, whiche takyng water (as I sayd) of the well, yea without fyre in .xxiii. hours doth bringe siluer vnto water; but wth a litle heat of ashes, in two or three hours, there is no man but he wil graunt those laste vapors, and water wher vnto they be turned to haue merue- lous strength, or rather incredible. Of the same kind is water that is made of the salts Ammoniak and Nitrum, with Chalcantum (this copious) and Alum molten in equall porcions, putting vnto them at last one fourth part of roull: this made after the same maner, spareth not very stones.

U. i.

Fire

If yet a man adde & put to a litle of the obstracite
 Stone, called Smiris toherwith the polythe pze-
 cious stones, thou shalt haue more plenty of water
 and better, because it will not be burned. These
 things therefore receaued & found true by trials,
 let vs see what shoulde be y cause that thys water
 becommeth so strong: for manifest experience tea-
 cheth, that the Drier part attenuated and fined by
 the force of the fyre, receaueth a fire and a fret-
 x ting or gnawing strength. But why burneth not
 the water of separating, as burnyng water doth?
 Because that the burnyng water is hotter and
 thinner, and lesse dype, therefore it maye bren, and
 excellentlye heaten, but not create. But the o-
 ther can create, not burne, and also heaten a litle.
 By like reason therfore the oyl that is take out of
 Chalcantum by the force of the fyre, for as much
 as it turneth y driest part into humors, it is mosse
 sharpe, and striketh the tounge lyke fire. Cardan.
 xx Let no manne thinke that this liqnoz petteyneth
 only to Chymists and goldsmithes. for it is pro-
 fitable also for medicines vnto mans bodye. It is
 dropped into warts that be cut and slit, as I sayd
 afoze. Some dip the end of a litle band in it and
 put it into a hollow tooth, from whych they would
 take the sence & feelinge of the greif and mortify
 it. I haue hard the suffasio or web of the eye to be
 cured in certain with the vertue of this liqnoz, by
 the same quicksilver is precipitated, as wee shall
 xxx now declare: and the oyle of Chalcantum or Co-
 prous is drawn out by it, as we said. Take halfe
 an ounce

An ounce of Aqua fortis: mixt it with an ounce and a halfe of Rosewater, sores of the throte, palate, iawes and lips, let the be touched twyle a daye with a little Cotton tide to the top of a sticke, and moistned in thys liquoz: Thom. Philologus.

Certayn diuers manners of Aqua fortis, mayst thou read after, where we shall write of Mercury sublimated. ¶ Burnyng water, that a candle may burne in the very water: put a sextar oz. xx. ounces of the eldest wine, in a potte wide above and x narrow beneth, wherunto thou shalt ad two ounces of both kindes of Sulphur oz brimstone, that is of the quik and dead. ii. ounces: and as much alum, & as much of gros salt. Let them be sod together til the thirde part be consumed. A tallow oz waxe candle annoynted with this shall burne in the water, as well as in the aire. If so be it thou sprynkle a heare oz cloth ther wyth, light it at the flame and it shall burne moste manifestely wythoute hurte. Out of a written booke. It would appeare xx, that a liquoz distilled of this matter by the force of the fyre, would be much moze effectuous to the same conclusion.

A water to whiten the teeth whych the Isabella of Arragonia, the Duches of Milen did vse. A pound of Salt purged and beaten: an ounce of Glassye oz Fly Alum, let them bee distilled in a lymbeck, Mixte an ounce of thys water wyth an ounce of Plantayne water, and wyth a little wode woole dypte therein, rub the teeth, and they shall become xxx most bright. Furnerius.

Ab. ii.

Another

An other like out of the same booke. Sal Ammoniak, Sal Gemma, of eyther. iiii. ounces. Sugar Alum an ounce and a halfe, commune Salte an ounce. When they are beaten destil them in a limbecke of glasse and wyth the liquoz Dracone oute therof, rub the teeth with a stone, and after washe the mouth with a litle white wine. Read before in the ende of the Cosmeticall waters, the same description, but wythout common salt, the vse wherof is declared wythout destillation.

Aqua Angelical of a maruelous vertue agaynst blearednesse, Cankar, and burnyng wyth fyre.

Thzee ounces of bnslekt lyme and halfe a pound of rayne water, let them stande together in a vessel of glasse or tynne a. iiii. dayes. Then mixtyng them stur them together, and let the settle againe four & twenty hours or more in a vessel wel covered. After ward strayn them tenderly throughe a linnen cloth til it be cleare. Then put to it tenne **xx** drammes of Sal Ammoniak the whitest thou caste fynde and finest beaten and molten wyth longe mouing in the sayd water. After when it is settled thou shalt strayn certayn tymes the clear water that standeth aboue or els destil it by a Filtrum. This water healeth the cloth or spotte (La Toile in frenche, that is the webbe) of the eyes, three drops thise a daye drypte into them continuinge til the eye be made hoale. It taketh away also the teares of the eyes, the reddenesse and blearednesse, also the Cankar and burnyng if it be ryghtlye ministered. It taketh awaye all spottes and **xxx** starnes

Reines of cloth both silk & wollen, if they be washed
in it a little warmed. Furnerius.

Man's Urin distilled, chymistes vse it to resol-
ue gold: Printers for theyr incke that they vse to
print bokes withal.

Diuers waters, wonderfully drying, sharp scet-
ting, for healing of the whelkes of frenche pockes
without annoynting, maist thou read in Nicolas
Maffa, in his vi. booke, the.ii. chapt. of the French
pockes. x

A certayn burnyng water with horpmente .ac.
distilled, is described of Rogerius a Surgion.

Of the lyquors of precious stones



Ardan in his second booke of subtel
tye, serchyng a water whych put in
by a Springe or Spoute myghte
bryake the stones of the bladder. xx

supposeth suche a one mighte be re-
ceyued of the stone called Tecolis-
thos, or the stones of creuisses. ac as wee haue re-
herced befoze, in y^e tretise of y^e vertues of distilled
liquors generally. If I may ad cōiecture to con-
iectur, I would distill ether these or other stones
or glas, with the iuice of Parietary.

Certayn chymistes do prayse highly the spirite
or Quintessēce of beril, againste the stone of the
reines or bladder. xxx

Of certain massy thinges, as quicksil-

u.iii.

uer pte

uer precipitated or killed, and the same
and arsnick sublimated.

Et b̄s ad here certain massy & whole me-
dicines, whiche also be sublimated or sod
in glasse vessels at the fire, although it be
almost besides our matter, when as we purposed
to entreat onely in this boke, of liquors separated
frō a grosser substance, Yet because they be a few
medicines & sublimated (that is they are prepared
& made with like instrumēt̄s as ȳ forsaide liquors)
& hether to for the moste part secret, ȳ is known &
used of few, & maruelous effectuous, I thought
not good to let thē pas. Quike siluer precipitated
is thus made, as Car. writeth in his fift booke of
Subtiltie. Take Alum, Calcanthum (that is co-
prous) of either like much: put therto salt as much
as one of thē & halfe as much, Destill this together
in glas vessels. Put a pound of this water (ȳ is of
Aqua fortis cōmūly called).iii. pouūd of quick siluer
into a glas, Destill therout, & encreasing ȳ fier cōti-
nue till the smoke & the vessel wax red, & no water
at al remain. At length breake the vessel, & gather
the quick siluer, which thou shalt se now gathered
together like a stone, grind thys very small byō a
table of red marble, & sieth it again & destil it till it
be dried in a glasen vessel. Again breake ȳ vessel &
gather the matter ȳ remaineth, & grind the same
again vpon ȳ moler very fine & subtil. Afterward
put it in a vessell of bras, & a gret fier made vnder
it mixt it & stir it about by the space of .ii. houres,
till it get almost a brightnes & rednes les, thē take
it and

It and kepe it in vessels of glas. Thys amongst al
 other y eat the flesh without grieffe, & dry by putri-
 fying sores, if it be rightly made is the best, nether
 serueth it to any other purpose y I knowe: These
 things writeth he. Pearles are dissolved in strong
 vinegar, specially being distilled, or with the iuice
 of Lemons, &c. precipitated, & sublimated, & Cin-
 nabriu, and they retorne into quicksiluer. Syluius.

A way to make red powder, y is quicksiluer cal-
 cionated & precipitated, out of Marianus y surged. x

Six ounces of Aqua fortis. iiii. ounces of quicksiluer,
 mix the together in a bely or cucurbita of glas wel
 claid, & with a hed vpo it, y nose end wherof shall
 be put within a receiuer, let the be distilled both
 a moderat fyre (encreasing it by litle & litle.) But
 Aqua fortis y separateth gold from siluer is made
 thus. Sal nitrum, roch alu, Vitriol of Rome, of eue-
 ry one. ii. pounds: let them be mixt in a mester, euer
 beating & grinding wpth the pestil til they be wel xx
 mixt. Then put the powder som what grosse into a
 bely unclayed, & all the mouthes stopt, let it be de-
 stilled. The tokē of his goodnes is this, if y ground
 wherupō a litle of it falleth, do boyl straightway
 The vertue of this red powder is marueilous.

Take out of the barbers shop. iii. ounces of lye, of
 Precipitatu an ounce & a half, rosed hony. ii. ounces,
 mixt them diligētly. With this medicine without
 doubt thou shalt dry & clēse a filthy sore and rotten
 (wherupō the flesh shall after begin to brede) wher xxx
 as other clensing things, as thosē made of y iuice
 of Apiū, or of y iuice of Cynoglos shall do no good.

Nicolaus

Nicolas Massa in hys booke of the frenche dys-
 ease, calleth Mercurium precipitarum, Angelical
 powder, because of the marueylous & as it were a
 diuine operation of it in the french pockes, which
 he his self hath not seldom tryed. Thys medycine
 (sayth he) dryeth wyth a certayn gentle eating of
 the soft and superfluous fleshe, and that without
 greffe, remouing also the euell secret quality of the
 sores, and chiefly of the disease of Naples. It dige-
 x steth anye matter, and purgeth it, and letteth the
 disease called Corrosio of gnawing & the canker:
 it dissolueth grosse matter, hard and raw, after
 opening of gummes. And no medicine is to be co-
 pared with this in this disease. For if thou conti-
 new in the vse of it, it leadeth vnto the perfect bre-
 ding of the skinne, I haue oftentimes tried: and it
 is excellent in the euill sores of the yarde. It is
 made in this wise. But a pound of quick siluer in
 a litle bely of glas, and powder as much Aqua fortis
 x vnto it. Then put the bely in a potte and ashes in
 space betwene the bely and the pot sydes, that the
 pot breake not assone as it toucheth the fire. The
 put vnder syer, flow at the fyrst, and let it be encre-
 sed by litle and litle, yet after a certayn mean: and
 so wyth a strong fyre let it be left, tyl al the water
 be consumed, whyche is perceiued when no more
 vapours ascend out of y bely. So shalt thou haue
 Mercurium calcionated red. Grind this, & if anye
 parte of the quicksiluer remaine with it, put the
 xxx sayd powder in a clean vessel of bras at the fyre &
 so myxt it, let it stande tyll all the part of quicksil-
 uer be

uer be consumed. This powder maiest thou vse to
all the foresayd diseases & speciallye to the sores of
the yard, & of other places, wher rottennes & much
ill matter letteth the knitting or healyng by: and
in fistulaes Dissolue it with wine, and cast it in by
a brasen pype, for it worketh maruelously.

Howeouer water to separate golde from siluer
is thus made. Two poundes of Vitriol of Rome,
Roche Alum. xvi. ounces: Sal Nitrum a pound: let
them be put in a crooked bely (withen backward) x
clayed, or in a strayght, with hys head & receauer.
Destill them as Alchymists do. Thys water is
maruelous to put away wartes, in what parte of
the body so euer they be, and specially in the funda-
ment and wombe: it brenneth and searreth also
euil sores, eating them out euery where, yea euen
in the throte, & letteth the sores from creping and
spreading, namely of the yard and the wombe. If
it be to vehement, mixe it with Rose water. And I
my selfe haue healed ill sores & byles of the throte, xx
touching them twyse a daye with the sayd water,
mixing with it halfe so muche of Rose water: and
it is one of our secretes (see more in the same, the
vi. booke and. ii. chapter.)

But this angelicall powder had I of a certaine
olde Alchymist, and I made it before Iohannes de
Vigo euer made any mencion of it. Thus farre
Massa: and part Thom. Philologus out of him.

Of the makynge and commodities of thys red
powder, read Iohannes de Vigo in his fift booke of xxx
Additionum: where he biddeth that the vessels re-

Et. j.

ceauer

reauer shalbe thryfe as bygge as the bellye, the
xxxiii. leafe. b. And that white sounde with thys
pouder, is siluer sublimated from the redde: lyke
as is what so euer is yellowe or of a Saffron co-
lour. And also in hys booke entituled Capicola, the
Clxiii. leafe. a.

Pouder of Mercury (sayth Matthaolus Senensis,
in hys booke of the way to heale the french disease)
is made in thys maner. Take foure poundes of
x water, wherewith golde is separated from siluer:
a pounde and a halfe of quicke siluer. Put these
in a vessell of glasse, with a narrow mouth, with a
croked necke, round about fenced w. claye, which
shalbe receaued of an other: then stop y ioyntes of
the vessels with potters clay diligently. Then put
vnder fire made of coles, so that it may euer waxe
bigger and bigger, so longe till al the water haue
run out. After this break y phial, & take out light-
ly the red cake, that settleth in the bottome, & what
xx white soeuer sticks in it cast it away, but y redde
make it in pouder. But for as much as throughe
this pouder much harm might hapē to thē which
shuld receiue it, except it be duely prepared: Take
ii. ounces of the said pouder, and let them stand to
soke in water of plantayne and Acetosæ, of either
it. ounces, the next morrow early take the waters
from thence and putte new w. to it, and set it to the
fyre in a vessell of bras or earth: when they are hot,
cease not to stir them about with an iron or woo-
xxx Den spattle or Rife vntill al become pouder & that
without anye difficulty: of the which thou mayst
when

When thou wilt make such a receipt against y^e french
 disease, as wel y^e is flegmaticke as Melancholye.
 Take electuarii Conciliatoris (this is made of di-
 verse cordial medicines, & spices, precious stones,
 pearles, golde, silver, Camphora, Ambra, Musch:
 and is described of hym, Differentia. 196. halfe a
 scruple, pearles, hyacinths, of either. v. grains: the
 powder of Precipitatu. v. graynes: powder of Dia-
 muscum, Diamargariton, of either halfe a scrupull:
 Make .v. pills (let the be gilded, Thom. Philolog⁹, x
 who addeth Terra Sigillata and Boli Armenia of
 every thre graynes,) let these be take of y^e patient
 an houre before day: & let him kepe his bed. v. hou-
 res. Shortly, beleue me, shal the french pockes be
 auoyded with this receite. For the steame & black
 choler also shal banyshe away both by vomit and
 downwardes. Besides this there are very many
 kinds of diseases that we haue cured with such a
 powder. For it puts not a waye onely matter and
 rotten fleshe being strabwed vppon, but also with xx
 out any difficultie it bringeth sores & byles vnto a
 skar: the pestilence also with a litle Triacle, and
 with the iuyce of the herbe called Tunecj, which
 they cal Cardium Benedictum, or with an electua-
 ry of precious stones, if it be not yet confirmed &
 stablised in the bodye, it driueth it away marue-
 louslye. Many also that bee Lymphatici, that is,
 mad, or Melancholike, whom they beleued com-
 monly to be resorted vnto of deuills, we haue cu-
 red the with y^e same. What make I many words? xxx
 we haue deliuered with this powder, these y^e wer
 almost

almost dead of the quartayn, puttinge vnto it Saccharum Buglossatum or tetacle, or Mthridarium, som digestion made, an hour before the fit. in. v. or vii. grayns weight, according to y^e age & strength of the body of the diseased. Beas also it is holesome to be ministred amongst the griefes of the yard & great guts: for we haue cured some that annoyded their dunge by theyr mouth, leaning to the monuments & sayinges of Paulus Aegineta, that sayth, **x** how certayn phisicians haue ministred in that disease of the great guttes, quicke siluer killed. The same resisteth the taking as they call it, or inchament: It hath besides this many notable vertues which when I haue more leysure, I wil rehearse vnto thee (he speaketh to him y^e talketh with him) one by one: peraduenture the it shall delite me to expresse in what sorte thou maist make powder wth golde and quicke siluer, or els the water declared before. These be. I heare of late y^e a certayne phisician or chymist at Athesin, did prepare Mercurium precipitatum wth golde, and sold it lyke gold, which had suche vertue, to eate oute gnawing or griefe. See those that we shall declare aboute the end of those that followe next after.

How Precipitatum is made, which is a remedy againste all diseases growing of the rottennes of humors, out of a certain w^{ritten} booke. Make a water of equal portions of Vitriol of Rome & Sal Nitrum, with a head and receauer, in the whiche **xxx** thou shalt put the sixt part of the weight of rawe Mercury, y^e is to saye, if there be thye poundes of

Vitriol

Vitriol & Sal Nitrum, put. vi. ounces of Mercury. Afterward suffer y^e water with his spirits to descend into the receauer. Then auoyde all that is in the receauer into a cleane bely and y^e is clayed: vnder the which put a head with a receauer, & destill it agayne: and when the water is in the receauer, put it againe in the bely in the which the Mercury remained. Thou shalt repete this till the Mercury waxe red. Then whē it is red, washe it with Cordiall waters, as Bozage & Balme and such lyke. **x**

But first wash it often times in fountaine water or well water destilled. Mercury so prepared shalt thou geue to sicke mē within they^r bodies, in this maner. If y^e body be very strong, geue .x. graines, if it be meane, viii. weaker, fiue: if it be a child: consider diligently what is necessary to be done. But betterly mixe it with triacle: so shalt thou geue it to hym y^e is infected with poyson, dropsie, pestilence, or taken with other infirmitie. If a sounde man once a yeare, or euery thy^rd yeare, as it shall seme **xx** him good, vse this Precipitatum with a due digestion of the humors, that is with a preparation of purgation, he shall p^reuent many diseases. Note that in the stede of Mercury thou maist vse Amalgama made of .vi. parts of quicksiluer, and of one part of golde, & so shalt thou worke greater wonders. (Thys Amalgama must be made red like as Mercury alone with Aqua fortis: although Mathaeolus Senensis, as we declared a litle before, writeth that the powder Mercurial maye be made of **xxx** suche a mixture, yea & that without Aqua fortis.)

Fr. iij.

Aud

And marke that thou maist heale woundes with the fyre oz seconde Precipitatum, which thou shalt vse thus: Put of it about the wounde and within. And this is a great secret. And know that in.iiii. Distillations thou shalt bring this to passe: which done, put it in a cleane bellye in the fyre, y^e the spirites (that is of the Hydrargyri, that is the quicke siluer sublimated mixt with the Precipitatum) as much as is possible may departe, then make as is aboue specified.

x Of the sublimation of quicke siluer, thou shalt read Bulcasis in his thirde booke of his worke that he calleth Seruitor. But of y^e vse of it in burninges and searringes, and for the french disease, read Nicolas Massa the sixt booke, the seconde chapter, & of the same booke the fourth, how it is to be ordeed to searringes, both other wyse, and y^e the searring oz burning be done with none oz litle grief. Certayn vse it at this day for the ill & angry scabs, and rying wormes oz tetteras, &c. as well in men as in hozles.

xx Quicke siluer (sayeth Cardan) is sublimated in this maner. Put quicke siluer and Shoemakers tyncke of either like weight, and with most sharpe wyhte Vineger mixe it so longe, til the quicke siluer be sene no moze: then in a vessel of glas parieted with clay, seeth it till it grow together. If any do run abroad & come not together, break it again in a mortar with vinegar put to it, and seeth it yet again. Thei vse quicke siluer so excoct for painting
xxx For it whiteneth and addeth a bryghnesse to wemens

mens faces. But it maketh the teeth fall oute and breedeth a stinking breath. But for the vse of syluer and for the arte of Goldsmithes, it is profitable not in fewe thinges of the sublimation of Mercury, Marchasyt, Magnesia, & Tutia, looke in Geber Summa perfectionis. 1. 4. 45. and so forth. Also of the sublimacion of Bizmstone and arsnick. 43. chapter. Sublimatum, Precipitatum, and Cinabrium are dissolved with strong vinegar, specially distilled, and returne into quick siluer. Sylvius. x

Auicenna maketh mencion of Arsnike sublimated. Arsnicke or Orpiment (saith Albertus Magnus in hys booke of metallis) is of the kynd of stones, of a Citrine colour and redde, the whiche stone the Chymici call one of the spirites. It hath the nature of Bizmstone in heatyng and drying. Being calcinated with the fyre, it waxeth blacke, and by and by wyth sublimation it becommeth moste whyte. If it be sublimated thre or foure tymes, it purchaseth suche strength, that it wyll xx pearse through Brasse, and burne vehemently all metalles excepte golde. Being set in the ayre it altereth and chaungeth the same Brasse into a white colour. Wherfore falsifiers vse it, to make Brasse lyke Siluer: in which thyng it is able to do very much.

The medicines that ought to be vsed to a caker exulcerated, ought to be of a very strong operation. Among other the best & safest help in thys disease Guido à Cauliaco saith, is arsnick sublimated, xxx
whose

whose notable vertues we haue alreadye made mention of oftentimes befoze, & hereafter will be celebrate & byring it into renoune yet moze. This killeth (sayth Theodoricus) the cankar, the wolfe, Esthiomenum, (that is, Sphacelum, or Syderatio, blasting) noli me tangere, the fistula and all such soze and woꝛst diseases, it killeth the and rooteth them out the fyrst daye. But a man must haue a great consideration and take diligent hede to the places nye about, whyles it is ministred and layd to, least that they them selues chaunce to be beryd and assayled with any inflammation or swelling, and concurs of the humoꝛs. Which discommoditie thou shalt easely auoyde, if so be it thou anoynt those partes that be nye, & compasse the Carcynoma or eating cankar, with Bol Armena, and other like. But also the Arsmik sublimatum must be ministred in dew manner or iuste quantitie (which a ratiounall phisicion defineth onely by an artificiall coniecture,) &c. Io. Tagautius in his institutions of Surgery. 3. 19.

Zenzifar, that is, Zinabrium, how it is made by sublimation, loke in Bulcasis & Cardanus, the fift boke De subtillitate. The calcionating of oxymient that it may get a red colour: in Iohannes de Vigo in his Antidotary, the 163. leafe.

Tartarum, that is, the dried lyes of wine, how it is sharpned, that it may haue maruelous vertues for certayne medicines (by the destillation of burning water) Lullius teacheth in hys second booke of Quint essence.

A certayne

A certayn practicioner told me that he did Dyes and prepare the stone called Cyanence, that is, Lazulus in such wise, that it might bring by moze Stronglye and moze safely blacke choler from melancholie mē and those that were mad. And first if I remember me wel he sayd it must be calcionated, then sublimated, or firste that the beste Aqua vitæ, should be destiled vpon it. putte it in a Cucurbita or belye then sublimated, and bee sprinkled or watered with Aqua vitæ. vi. times destilled, x and dyed agayn.

Salt that it may be moze pure to be put to medicines or meates, after it is mixte with water let it be destilled by a Filtrum and agayn let it be sod till the water be consumed. The same purged in a golde smythes Crucibulo wyth a greate fyre is molten and fused. When it is so molten, lette it be mixt wyth Salt Alcalis (or in stead of it with the whyte gall of glas (foz there is black also) whych some call the nourishment of glas, other Zoza as xx. I heare, and with Sal Gemmæ. When these are beaten they vse them for Chrisocolla, or also they put a little of Cryfocolla vnto it. But this mixtur hath to muche sharpenes, and consumeth some of y gold. Wherfoze they vse it only to courser woorkes, but to fyner they vse only Borax Ther be some that mixt Borax, commun salt molten and salt Alcalis together in equall porcions, and in secrete matters count it for Borax. But these are besides the matters pertaining to phisicke. xxx

Soot how it is gathered of pitche and butter,
By. i. thou

thou shalt read in Dioscorides and Bulcasis,

Of certayne other not Alchymist-
icall or not destilled or sublimated me-
dicines, but cunninglye and wittely
prepared by other and diuers
wayes

The medicins that we haue hether to described
x are all comprehended vnder the name of li-
quors because they haue no earthy matter mixte
with them, but they are either of a watry, or ayry,
or fyry nature, whether so euer they be waters or
oyles, or any thirde kind of liquor. All are prepared
in certayne Alchymistical vessels & by the force of
the fyre. But for as much as they scope and ende
(that is to the entent that the best and chiefe in e-
uery medicin, might be had Drawn out, pure and
liquide from the earthy, grosse and more impure
xx matter) semeth to be more large, and to be exten-
ded also to manye other preparations, makinges
and compositions of medicines: I thincke it good
to ioyn certayn thinges hereunto in manner of a
Corollarium or addicion whyche are not verye
common, nor to be met with euery where. But no
man ought to looke heare for a full or exacte and
generall way of composition at our hands: when
as we shall teach onely a fewe, and suche as shall
come to mynde by the waye, and all these as it
xxx were by waters besides our necessarye purpose:
But if anye manne desyre more and more fullye of
Diuers

diuers kyndes and wayes of makinge and prepar-
ing of medicines, let him go to the bookes of Iac.
Syluius and other of these matters.

Of diuers Oyles.



See the moſte parte of odoriferous and
precio^s oyls to be ſod in a double beſſel
It is an eaſy matter to preſſ out an^x
oyle that ſhalbe like the plant in ſauor &
vertues, in thoſe that contain oyle aboundantly: (oz
out of the fruities of them ſod in water it is gathe-
red.) But in ſuch as haue no greate plenty of oyle
we are wont to preſſe out the ſauor and ſtrengthe
woyth the oyle. iiii. wayes. In the moze common &
moze aunciente waye of Dioſcorides the flowers
were poured into pure oyle. iiii. dayes, & wer ſet out
in the ſun, then the oyle being preſt oute, moſte dili-
gently, as much moze of the newe flours was ad-
ded, and agayne it was ſet out in the hot Sunne,^{xx.}
& ſo oft might a man do ſo, til the oyle did drink vp
the ſauour. They did ad alſo thickenings for oync-
mentes, as of hony and odoriferous thinges.

The ſecond way it ſtandeth in preſſinge oute, in
ſom thinges without any helpe of Art, as Myroba-
lano, in other that be dry and odoriferous by their
own accord, as the Nutmeg, that is light ſtept in
wine and preſſe out with a preſſe. So may a man
draw oyle out of ſpices. But they that be odorife-^{xxx.}
rous, and lacke the ſubſtance of oyles, as floures,
they geue oyle in thys ſorte: Sprinkle flowers

By. ii.

vpon

vppon Almonds and vnder them, and laye in order the leaues of Almonds and of the floures by course, and kepe them so longe prest together, till the smell of the floures may bee vanished awaye, then put them away and in theyr steele lay other flours after the same sorte, and do thys so ofte (for there is not one way in all) til the Almonds haue gotten a verie great smell, then haue them to the pres. A man must first blaunche them and parche them a little at the fire. By this meanes the oyle getteth the moze strength and vertue, and is lesse in daunger of cozzruption, because no (waterye) iuice is left in it.

The third way is by Destyllation (whereof it is sayd afore.) Cardan.

vnto the most part of oyles that be to be sodde & made by fyre, they put some wyne, by the which meanes they smel lesse of adustion and bzentnes, & they be sod til the wine be consumed. But flow-
 xx ers and suche as bee of a slender substance, it is better they shoulde not bee sodde in oyle, or at the leaste not to boyle in it. &c. A man muste adde the moze wyne, if ther be many speses that be mixte with the wine and to be sod som what long: so that sometimes the wyne be almost double vnto the oyl. Some be stiepte firste in wine, and then the iuice prest out is added to the oyle, & is sod together, either by it self, or with a part of Turpentin: as they do in oyl of Hypericō or S. Johns wurt.

xxx Jasminum is made of ii. ounces of flours of Iasmin sette in the Sunne. v. dayes in a pounce of oyle

oyle, which after ward is sod with a slow fyze.

Oyle of sweete Almondcs, hole Cloues being added therunto, let it be set in the sun. viii. daies, it shalbe maruelous swete smelling. But thou shalt read diuers waies in Mesue, and in the annotations of Syluius vpon the same, of the pressing out of oyle of Almondcs, which also maye be applyed to diuerse other fruite and seede from the which oyle is prest out. ¶ We vse the oyle of Almondcs am. (that is better) in stede of oyle of the kernels of Peaches, but it dryeth vp more then the other. Brassauolus.

I am wont to make an oyle of seedes and the reed codes of Capsicum, or Cardamomū Arabicū: other of the codes therof alone, put in oyle, which is wont to be vsed in place of oyle of Peper, or also of Euphorbium, if it be putte in more aboundance for it is far more vehement then Peper. Whych vs they call it red Peper, some of the comune people call it Siliquastrum (but not rightlye) but fewe of those silique or codes do wax ripe, because of the hasty cold of harvest, But vnrype codes also, hanged in stones a fewe dayes and dried maye well be put vnto oyle. For they haue sharpenes inough: whych is not to be found in the whole plant besides when as the least heares or strings are withoute any tast, and the leaues and stem are vnsauerye: but in the cods is so excellēt at tast, that it is woorthy to be wondered at. Sum because of the vehement heat therof reckon it almost emōg^{xxx} poysons,

as Cardan: whych I praise not, Neither was ther

By.iii.

gure

euere any man said that fyre was benemous, burnt it neuer so much: when it hath no benemous qualitye beydes. I haue my selfe vled both the sides of this Caplicum and the codes, wythout harme, in potage, but in a smal quantity.

An oyl of the kernels of cherie's clenseth þ face, taketh away spottes and frackenes: it is good also for the gout, and the stone of the reynes and bladder. It is made as oyl of swete Almondcs. Furne.

x Oyl of hay is thus made. Let the haye be set on fire and quenched: and after let it bee layd vpon coles, and whē it is resolved in smoke, lay an iron plate vpon it and a certayn vnctuositye or fatnes shal cleaue vnto it; whiche is called oyle of haye. This oyl with a feather is annoynted vpon ringewormes and tetterg. Rogerius.

Oyl of whete is made betwene two iron plates moderately made hoat (or as Rasis hath, betwene a marble and a thicke plate of iron,) but much better xx as I heare, by destillation: it is commended agaynst the ruggednes of the skin and ringeworms. Furnerius and other. Som say also that it is good for fistulas, & the chames or chinckes of the skin. Mar. Read before amongst the oyls Destilled.

Oyl of Juyberies, or a bone out lyke as oute of Bayberies, is good agaynst þ gout of a cold cause or of obstructiō or stoppinge: & it restozeth the astonied members, and taken with the palsy. Roger.

xxx A meruelous oyl of Hypericon or saynt Johns wurt. Thre ouces of the tops of Hypericon are infused. iij. daies in odoriferous wine as much as is sufficient,

sufficient, after wards seeth it in a double vessel well
 stoppt and presse it out stronglpe. Lyke wyse stiep
 new Hypericon, seeth it & presse it, put to it thre
 ounces of Turpentine. vi. ounces of old oyl, a scru-
 pull of Saffron. Seeth it till the toyne be consu-
 med. Thys oyle (sayth Syluius) no man knoweth
 who was the authoz of it: Met Galen writeth that
 tarte oz harsch wine, wherin the leaues of Andro-
 fanni oz Alcyri (which are kindes of Hypericon)
 are sold, doth close greate woundes: and as some *
 thinke, Hypericon hot, drye and of subtile partes,
 is wholesome for them to drinke yf be diseased with
 ach in the hyppes oz Sciatica. Of the which, & the
 vertues of other mixt heer, thou maiest gather, yf
 which oyle strengtheneth, digesteth and stende-
 reth. For it is composed of contrarpe substances
 Sylui, vpon Mesuen, Brassauo, putteth the same de-
 scriptiō in Examine simplice. 519. chap. Som (say-
 eth he) put simply yf flowers into a glased vessel, yf xx
 the oyl may be gottē out by it self wth the strength
 of yf sun: other dig it vnder yf grounde, other make
 it by infusing, either of the flowers alone, oz other
 mo things mixt with it, (as we haue declared al-
 ready out of the words of Syl.) Thus prepared in
 a glased oz glas vessel, they keepe it. But these
 thyngs are clerely expounded of Mesue, & newer
 authozs. These Brassauo. Some put to it woymes
 oz botwels of the earth, and let it stande a moneth
 oz moze in a winecellar in a pot stoppt with clay, oz xxx
 paste, thē thei seeth it by litle & litle in yf sam about
 x. houres, they straine it through a bag & presse it.

That

That is the best that is strained firste. The colour of the oyl is almost red, the tast is som what sour. The vse of it is for woundes, pꝛyckynge and all kindes of offenses and the swellings that come thereupon. Some vse them to the greuous sores of the legges.

An other composition of oyl of Hypericon, which healeth any wound greate or small within .xxiii. houres, out of a certayn booke impꝛinted in french without an author. A handfull of Hypericon: Comūne oyl two poundes, a pound of Axungia, that is swynes gres, clarified & strained. Turpentine of Venice the thirde part of a pound. A Drā of saffron, Cutte al small and fyne and mixe them in a great phial of glas, which when thou haste stoppe diligently with wax and other wise, set it in dong two fote depe or moze, in a place that the morning sun beams and euenyng may come to it. At the length when the yeare is gone about, take out the
 x x phial, in the whyche thou shalt fynde an oyle like unto Balme. That must ye vse as hoate as maye be suffered.

An oyle is made also of Juniper berries, by expression, as of other sedes. Brassauo.

An oyle of the berries of Bayes and Juniper, kept in wyne, is beaten out with a mill, very profitable for thē that haue grieffe in the hysle bone, and cold dysleases of the ioynts: Iac. Hollerius:

Oyle of Bayes. The berries of Bayes greene & beaten, let them be sod in oyl & strayned. An other way, Beat the rype beryes of Bayes with y leues
 xxx lieth them

leeth the & straine them. Other wise, let the berries
beatē in wine, & when they are stiept. iiii. daies, let
the be prest out in a presse. Or els fresh & rype bea-
ten, let the be put in a sacke, & the oyl drawn out.
It is wholesome agaynst the colycke, the disease
of the great guts, and the Sciatica: Rogerius.

Oyle out of the Myropical Nutte, prest with an
Anuill and a redde hot yron is gotten oute. Iac.
Hollerius.

Oyles to asswage griefes are made of certaine x
herbes bzused together & sod in oyle, as of Calen-
dula (Mary goldes) Rosemarye, Maioram and o-
ther. Iac. Hollerius.

Oyle of Nutmegs. Cut them in small peeces, &
whē they haue stand. iiii. daies infused in Malm-
sey, dry them in the shadow. ii. daies, then warme
them moderately in a frying pan: and thou shalt
sprinckle them in the meane seasō with Rose wa-
ter, and presse them out in a presse. Cardanus.

I heare say some do not stiepe the in wyne, but xx
presse the very nuts alone beaten & heated. I my
self made of late very good in thys wyse, being
taught of a certayne Frenchman. I put in a glas
about. v. ounces of Nutmegs somewhat grosse bea-
ten, for the space of one nighte in wine, so that the
wyne was higher by a finger bredth. The nexte
day I shut y matter in a sacke of linnen, bound at
the end, that they could not fall out: The I bound
euery where with thred y they should not come al-
together on a heape. But the matter must fyrst be xxx
warmed in a skellet, not to much, but as much as

AA.

a fine

a finger may suffer, and so put in a little bag, they must by and by tyed, and pressed in a litle presse of wood, with a little lake or gutter of wood, hauing a spout enclining down ward, the litle bag put therein. &c. They yeld for the most part the eyght parte of the weight of the nuts, so that one ounce of the nuts geue a Dram of oyl, if the nuts be sufficiently moyshy. A man may warme y same matter again & pres it as before: but the second time yeldeth very litle oil and not so good. It is better therefore to leaue this matter and to dry it in the bag, whych when need shalbe may be laid to the stomak, or to the mouth thereof. This oyle lately presse oute is som what thicke, and separated, as though it werc by Hilloks, all which must be diligently gathered out of the wine, and the wine streined from them with a linnē cloth, they be brought into one mass and lump, pressing and wringing it with your fingers to the dish side wherinto the matter is crushed out, that all the wine may be most diligently separated. The substance and the couloure appeareth like ware. The mountenaunce of a pease annointed vpon the mouth of the stomake, doth merueilously strengthē it. I here say som vse the annointing of it to the stirring vp of their luste. Beinge swallowed, it heateth moderately the stomak, and maketh swete bzeeth. ¶ I here mozeouer that som seeth the nuts beaten a while (I can not tel whether in wine or in water) and gather the fattines that swimmeth aboue. I remember also y I saw once an iron instrument like a payze of tongs, the

two extreme irons or ends wherof, consisted of.ii. hollow half spheres, so that when they wer pressed together they might hold a Nutmegge or a little les, as occasion of the pressing serued. The one of the halfe spheres was bozred thzough with.iiii. or v. little holes, that the oyl might run out, whē the ends of the tonges moderately made hot wer prest together. I found also this description in a certayn witten boke. Take .ii. pounds of Nutmings. Thze ounces of Malmelye, wherewith the Nutmegs (somewhat gros beaten) may be sprinckled. Put to half a pounde of common oyle elect: when they are al mixte together, let them be preste cunninglye in a presse. But my way, whychē I described afore and tried my selfe, liketh mee more then the other.

There be many wayes to make oyle of Roses. It is made either with oyle & ripe Roses, or both of them vnrype, or the one rype, the other vnrype, and so ther is four diuers wayes. Som in stede of commune oyl take oyl of Almondēs. Rasis in hys Antidotario seperato putteth.iii. wayes. Iyz. Take a pound of cōmun oil washed, wherin thou halte put the fourth parte of Greene Roses in a glased vessel (of glas rather) which thou halte set in the sun for the space of.iii. Days (yea. xl. as Aegina hath.) Then strayne it and put it in a glasse. This waye is better then the other. The seconde: Take oyl and Roses as before, and hang the vessel in a wel so that it maye bee touched of the water: and after.ii. monethes take it oute. Strain it
 A.A.ii. and

XXX

and kepe it. The third: Oyl and Roses as before, put them in a glas anoynted within with honye, which stoppt thou shalt set it Depe in y^e earth, wher it shal not bee touched nether with water noz other moisture. ii. monthes. This oyl wilbe better smel- ling then the other. These writeth Rasis oute of Aegineta as it appeareth. Aegineta biddeth in the xx. chap. of the seventh booke vnto a Sextarium oz wint pint of oyl Omphacinum (made of oliues not fully ripe) to put. iiii. ounces of red Roses the nails taken awai, and for the space of. xxxiii. hours layd out in the ayre, then the oyl to be set. xl. Daies w^out doyes in the sun, not vpon the ground, but vpon a boarde. ¶ Mesue in the. 4. i. chapt. Describeth foure wayes. First that fresh and new red Roses be set in the sun seue daies, the let the be sod in a double vessell thre houres: then (the Rose leaues w^oronge oute) let other be put in, and let them be set in the sun and sod as before. Which when thou hast don thise, put to the oyle water of infusion of Roses, y^e is wherein Roses likewise haue staded (whyche he sayth, we haue prescribed in the chapter of syrups,) as it were the fourth of the oyl (that is, the fourth part as the Munkes haue it. Syluius tranlateth it, as much as the oyle is, which I like not so well.) So when it is set in the sun forty dayes, straine it and sette it longe againe in the Sunne. The second, mixing with the oyl washe the iuyce of Roses and the water of their infusion, and the leaves beaten together: then settinge it in the sun and chaunginge it as before, &c. The thirde, that

wyth

with swete Almondes blaunched, & exactly beatē
 in a mortar, leaues of Roses be beatē again, then
 make them in litle lumpes or cakes, & kepe them
 in a hot ayre. *xxiii.* houres. Then beate them a-
 gaine and knede them in the mortar very exactly,
 pouryng vnto it a litle hotte water of infusion of
 Roses. At length presse out the oyle with a presse,
 & put in a glas couered, set it to sun. The fourth, y
 it be made with Sefamum blaunched after y same
 maner as with Almondes. But Almondes are x
 moze meete for vnyue Roses: Sefama for rype.

These hath Mesuc, wher Syluius had it. The first
 composicio (sayth he) of the. *iiii.* now rehearsed, is
 vled of many: but of the Parisians, the composition
 of Nicolas, whiche shalbe declared in hys Antido-
 tary. And agayne, I heare that oyle of Roses is
 made most odoriferous, by putrifying the Roses
 one moneth in dunge in a vessell well stoppt. After
 the same maner of common Masticke, and Roses
 incarnate, and Muske Roses, and suche lyke, I *xx*
 doubt not but it maye be made mozte odoriferous
 without the mixture of any oyle. ¶ Seeth Roses,
 Rosewood, or any other odoriferous herb in wa-
 ter with the fourth part of oyl, til all the water be
 consumed, and the oyle shall haue the strengthes
 and vertues of the herbes. So shalt thou make
 oyl out of band of any thing, Cardanus out of Sy-
 meon. ¶ There be some that when the Roses are
 beatē, and sod in only water, say there swimmeth
 a certayne fat some, which may be strained or ga- *xxx*
 thered w a sether. ¶ An other certayne man tolde

me, that the leaues of Roses new, shuld be sod in water til they be thik as hony almost, then crush it with a spon, that the oyle or some maye enter in to it: but som water wilbe mixt also with it, wherfore when it is gathered in a glasse, it is set in the sun & y^e oyl swimming aboue in y^e top is separated.

Oyl of the flowers of Elder purgeth and maketh smooth the skin, strengthueth the sinewes, and helpeth the greiues of them. Furnerius.

x Oyl of Spick most holsum for them that haue the gout in they^r fete, which a certain physiciō of late did cōmunicate. Fyl a glas with the flowers of Spicknards dzyed in the sun, and powder vpon the oyl of Oliues so that it be higher by a fynger bredth. When it hath stande .iii. dayes in the sun, make it boyle in a kettle sixe or seuen waues and streine it with might: then putte in other flowers dzyed, set them in the sun .xvi. dayes or more. So shalt thou haue (sayth he) an oyl to put away pain
 xx or grief worth golde, as I haue tryed wyth often experience. Laye linnen clothes moystened in it vnto the grief, it misseth very seldō, yea although a man do not consyder the humoz offendyng. See more in the Antidotary of Arnold de Villa noua.

Oyle of the flowers of Verbascum is made, by setting them in the sun in a glas (as also of the flowers of Rosemary) most cōmended & prayled for the gout of the fete & of other grefes, specially hot

xxx Oyl of Violets is made as oyl of Roses, but of grene oyl, or oyle of Almondēs or Safamin: Mesue Paulus Aegineta maketh this oyle of purple Violets or

lets of Leucoio that is yelow: or he setteth them in the sun couering the vessel exactly that it breth not through, onely ten dayes, the violettes in the meane season thise chaunged, and at lengthe he addeth dry byolets.

Of oyl of Tartarum, that
is the dry Lees of wyne.



Bl of Tartarum deuysed by Peter Argil^x
lata, serueth to clense the face and to
smouth it. Tartarum cleauynge to the
sydes of the vessel, whyte rather the red
made into powder, is steeped in vinegar, after it is
folded in a linnen cloth, then let it be put in Tobo
moystned with water vnder the ashes: after that
let it be layde in a dishe hieldinge towarde the one
syde thre dayes: then shal a certayn humoz some-
what red destil. xx

Nicolas way to make oyl of Tartarum cleauing
to the sides of the vessels: Take that Tartarū that
is of good wyne beaten, folded in a linnen cloth
moysten it wel with strong whyte vynesgar: seeth
it vnder hoat ashes (burn it) til it wax black, beat
it agayne, kepe it in a vessell lying on the one syde
enclined eight dayes, in a colde place, til it be resol-
ued into oyle, whiche if it doo not, pres it out and
kepe it. The same wayes doth Mesues make oyls
of eggs. It wer better, whē Tartarū is calcinated xxx
and put it in a Hippocras bagge, as they call it, &
let it be put in a dry place, till the oyle runne out
into a

into a vessell set vnder it. Syluius. I find an other certain maner in Furnerius in a frenche booke of decking, wheras he biddeth to take Tartarū burned & calcinated, as much as can be taken at two handfuls & tyed strait in a linnē clout to be burnt & calcinated in a furnace of glas, Lyme oz bricke: then to be poured into a good quantitie of water with as much Alum as a nut, & to be much sturred about: then when þ hast let rest. xiiii. houres, straine this water (casting þ away that remaineth in the linnen cloth) and seeth it in a skellet, till nothing els then a certayne white crust remaine, &c. (thys place semeth to be mangled, which hanged in a litle bag) nye to the earth, within thre dayes thou shalt se it turned into liquor: which must bee a certayne tymes strayned till it become cleere.

Some put Tartarum to be calcinated in a new pot in a potters ouen, & when the vessels are all baked then take it out. But I thinke it shoulde be calcinated better and moze purely in hot ashes oz coales, as Apples oz Wardens are wont to be roasted, happing thē also w coales. It shalbe inough burnt, when it shal appeare nowe white nor any moze blacke, whē it is so burnt, they hange it in a litle bag with a sharp end like a spyre steple turned vpsyde down, the mouth oz wyde end put in a closuen stick wherby it shal hang & be prest together, with a phiall of glasse set vnder with a tunnill.

Another way. Take equall portions of Tartarum and Sal Nitrum pund, burne thē in a large pot

pot: then grinde or bzeake them with a hotte iron and put them in a litle bagge in a boine celer, that they may destill.

An other. Beat Tartarum and Nitrum in equal partes, mixt the and burne them that the Nitrum maye bee consumed. The Tartarum that remaineth, put in a bladder (that is a glas lyke a bladder) hang it in hot water, and it shalbe streyghte resolved into oyle. ¶ An other. Tartarum well washte from the dregs and very well dzyed shalt thou calcinat till it waxe white: Then when it is beaten and sifted, dissolue it with rayne water destilled and made warme: when it is molten destyl it by a Filtrum: then lette it gather into a Jellye: when it is so, calcinat it agayne that it may waxe moze white. So at length shalt thou hange it in a litle bagge, as an Hippocras bagge in a moyst place: laye on some brode thyng for a couer, that no vncleane thyng fall into it, and setting a glassed pot vnder it.

Some destill it in a lymbecke of glas (that is to say in ashes) from whence a water runneth firste, then, the fire encreased by little and little, the oyle.

The vse. It is good for all scabbes and Ring-wormes, it maketh the skin white, cleare & youth-lyke. I haue seene it bled to runninge sores of the head: to the which I thinck that is better wherw Nitrum is burned together. It maketh copes also and siluer white, and putteth away spots & stains in linnē clothes. It is put to colours to make the moze bright, as I thinke, as they put to wytyng

BB.

inke of

inke, of the coloure of the brasil woode and other, Rogorius also. 4. 9. teacheth to make oyl of Tartarum. This (sayth he) clenseth cloths and spots remaining after birth of a melancolye cause, & purgeth the face.

Of oyls of the yolks of egges, wormes, and Scorpions.



X Of eggs, out of Rasis. Put the yolks of eggs in an iron kettel upon the coles till they be burnt, and the oyl that drippeth out kepe it in a glas. It is good for the grieues of the fuel or fundament, and of the eares and teeth. ¶ This oyle (sayth Melues) is proued with much experience to purge the skin, to heale thozoboly tetteres, ring wormes and other faultes of the skin, to brede hear, to cure sores, boyls, & fistulaes. Thirty eg yolkes or thereabout hard roasted, crummed with the handes, let them be parched in an earthen fryng pan or skellet leaden to a moderat fyze, styrring them with a wode sponne or erthen, til they waxe red, and let the oyle be resolved from them, wbych being pressed yeld more then a sponeful. Or the same yolkes harde roasted let them be broken vpon a moler, then let them be beaten into lumps and prest out in a presse as we haue declared in oyle of Almondes, and an Oyle shal destil from them. Or the same yolkes put into a belye with a lymbecke let them be destilled by the force of the fyze, as it shalbe sayd of oyl of Philosophers. ¶ These sayth Melues, **Other as** Syluius in his

In his annotacions sayth. It taketh away merue-
lously the foulness of the skin, and scars, specially
that be left in burnt places, for the moste parte it
smelleth somewhat strong, yet at the last distilled
by sublimation, les. It encreaseth heere, as Serapio-
on, sayth in his Antidotary.

Oyle of egges of Nicolas fashion. Frye sodden
yolkes of egges with a slow fyre made of coles in
an iron skellet, continuallye sturringe them wyth
an iron rodde, til they be wel roasted, presse them ^x
oute in a strong linnen clothe moystened in oyle
of Almondess. But it is better (sayth Syluius) to
fry the yolkes rawe, and moue them continually
wyth a sponne, til they bringe roasted, & prest with a
sponne, geue an oyle in a vessel yelding, which put
in a glas is reserued good a great while. Oute of
xx. yolkes thou shalt drawe out in. ii. houres foure
ounces or thereabout.

Mattheolus writinge vpon Dioscorides, pray- ^{xx}
seth this oyl for the roughnes of the skin, for ring
wozmes, for cleftes of the lippes, handes, fete,
and tuel: also for the griefes of sores, ioynts, and
all sinewye places: to conclude for the grefes and
sores of the eares. Moreover it is good (saith he)
for places burnt with fyre, & in the thin skins of
the brayn, it separateth the impaired partes from
shole meruelously, whych not without my great
honor and commendacion and profit of the sick,
I haue often tried in Surgery.

In a wounde vpon the brayn panne, poure in ^{xxx}
the oyl of egg, and it wil take away the greefe, as

BB. ii.

Abhome

Abhomeron, AbyNZoar teacheth, whych we haue also tryed wyth good succes: Marianus Sāctus.

An oyle for the sores or byles of children. xvi. yolkes of eggs od: an ounce of Birch. iiii. grayns of black Helleborus, let them be mixt together wth a iron sponne in an iron skellet set vpon a febre coles, then pres the yolkes, and get out the oyl, til it begin to be clear without skin: put y^e oyl in a glas and kepe it for thine vse: anoynt the sores twice aⁿ Day, and the scabs shal fall way by they^r owne accorde. Alexander Benedictus in his. xxx. boke of experimentes.

I haue sene this oyl made two wayes: first fryng the yolkes in a fryeng pan til they waere red & yeld an oyl: secondly, seething them much longer, til they appear black, & al the moisture gone oute of them: for at length they yelde an oyle sodenly: which is seperated with a sponne remouing the fryng pan from the fire streight way, and pressing y^e yolkes wyth the sponne: this some men think to be of greater vertue for places burnt with fire: it seemeth in dede to Dye moze.

This oyl maketh skars subtyll, dissolueth Tetters and ring wormes: Rogerius. But Brassauol⁹ writeth that the Apothecaries do falslye attribute vnto this oyl the vertue to put away skars, to the entente they maye get egges from folysh people. Thou shalt reade moze of the vertues thereof in the Antidotarie of Arnold. Some tye the yolkes so fryed in a linnen cloth, and pres them in a pres

xxx

Oyl of

Oyl of wormes or bowels of the earth is com-
mended for the asswaging of griefes, speciallye of
the sine wes & ioynts, also if they com. of the fresh
diseases. It is made, the worms purged fro their
earthly excrementes, ether by slyping these excre-
mentes through the fyngars, or rather by letting
them stand alyue in sum vessel where haye is, so
crepe: then sod with a little wine in oyl and stray-
ned: or set in the sun before they be sod. Some seth
them in water and gather the fatnes that swim-
meth aboue.

Som get out the pyth of bigger elder pipes, &
sombwhat strong, and put the worms into the, pou-
ring in alse oyl: and so stopt, they let them stande
in a furnace for the space of halfe an houre: then
they take away the oyle and kepe it.

Oyle of Scorpions (sayth Melues) breketh the
stone of the reynes and bladder, and expelleth it
being annoynted vpon the loines, the priuy parts
where here is, and betwen tuet beneath & the be-
ginning of y^e yarde, oz els spouted in by the yarde, xx.
It is made of .xx. Scorpions or a litle moe, or fe-
wer, set in the sun in oyle of bitter Almondess for
the space of a month in a glas well stopt. Or roūd
Aristolochia gentian, Cyperi, the barkes of the ro-
tes of Capers, of euerye an ounce, let them be set
fo sun in a Sextar of oyl of bitter Almondess, .xx.
Dayes in a glas stopt: then put in the Scorpions
from ten tyl .xx. into the oyl: stoppe the glasse and
set them in the sunne agayne a moneth. He that is xxx.
diseased wyth the stone shalbe annoynted wyth it

As he commeth out of the bath, in the thre foresaid partes, and let a little portion of it be put in at the yard every hour. It is maruelous. Some had rather vse the first, some the latter as more effectually and better working. These Mesues. But Siluius in his annotations sayth, it is prepared also now worth old oyl puttinge to symple medicynes good agaynst poyson: and it becommeth an oyl of maruelous vertues agaynst al poysons and pestilence

x I know a man with the help of this, that setteth light by any be it neuer so cruell and strong a poyson, but both he and his seruautes are preserved safe goyng with him to visite the sick of the pestilence: and with the only anoynting, diuers to haue bene deliuered from most cruel poysons drunken. The first, because of the Scorpius is colde, the latter because of the spices is hot and more strongly working, not because of the heat of these and subtilnes of the substance (wherwith it openeth, pearceth, sclendzeth, clenseth, & breaketh thoro w) but also by the property of the hole substance of Scorpius, and (as they speake) specificall sozin, wherwith it breaketh both the kind of stone of the raynes and bladder, anoynted only vpon the loynes, if it be in the raynes, but if in the bladder, vpon the priny place wher the beare is, betwene the tuel and the yard, and then also a little putte in at the yard: Hitherto Siluius.

xxx In the secrets of Variguanus, we rede that certain rayn haue bene presently and out of hande deliuered from a cotidia ague being anoynted with the
oyl of

Oyle of Scorpions.

Oyle of Scorpions whose operation is mar-
 nelous agaynst porsons, specially of Serpentes
 and other beasts, and peculiarly agaynst Napel-
 lum, is written by Mattheolus enensis in his sixt
 booke of his cōmentaries vpon Dioscorides im-
 printed in Italian, from whence wee haue tran-
 slated it into Latin. This oyle (sayth he) anointed
 vpon the pulsyngs beynges, where they appeare
 moſte, as of the temples, handes and fete, and in
 the place of the hart, so that euery third houre the
 anoynting be repeated, beliuereſh safely from all
 porsons within the body receyued, that haue no
 gnawing nor frettinge operation: and lyke wyse
 from the bytings of Coddars, Aspes, and anye o-
 ther venemous beasts. The composition therof is
 thus, whiche I let be knowne abroade, that the
 hole worlde may know and confesse my lyberall
 and good hart. In the beginninge of Maye take
 thre pound of commune oyle of a hundreth yere ^{xx.}
 old, or certenly the eldest of al that may be found.
 Thre handfull of Hypericon or saint Johns wurt
 fresh, (with the herbe and flowers.) Put the oyle
 into a bely of glas, twyse as big as for the measure
 therof, and when the Hypericon is a little beateu
 put it in vpon it. Then the vessell beinge stopte, set
 it in moſte fyne sand vnto the midst where it may
 be made hoat the hole day of the sun, for the space
 of ten or twelue daies. After thou shalt putte it in ^{xxx}
 Balneo Mariz four and twenty howres.

Then

Then pres out the oyll from the herbe and put to Hyparici, Chamedryos, Calamintha, Cardui sancti, of every one a handfull moderately beaten: and put them again into the bath for .iii. dayes. Afterward thou shalt streine them and pres them: and putting to them .iii. handfulls of flowers of Hypericon wel pickt from the stalkes, and wel beaten, set it agayne .iii. dayes in Balneo Mariae, and pres it out as before. Thys shalt thou repete .iii. or .iiii. **x** tymes, till the oyll have gotten a colour as red as blood. Afterward take the sedes of y tender partes of Hypericon, or the hulkes lyke to the cornes of barley wherin the sedes lye hid, in such plenty that it may be equal with the thre handfulls: beate these, sprinkling vpon them a litle whyte wyne, & powder it into the sayd oyll. Then bery it in sand in the sun eight dayes, and straight after in the bath for .iii. dayes. Streine and pres it as before. And do this thre or .iiii. tymes putting in new tender **xx** lynes of Hypericon, till a very sad or darke red colour remaine in it. After thys, take freshe Scordium, Calamint, the les Centaury, Carduum sanctum, Veruin, Dictamnium Creticum, of every one halfe a handfull. When they are beaten, put them into oyll: and put them in a bath for twoo dayes. Strain them and pres them as before. The take Zedoaria, the roote of whyte Dictamni, Gentian, Tormentilla, Aristolochia roote, of every one thre **xxx** dzams: of freshe Scordium a handfull. When they are beaten together, powder them in and let them stand thre dayes in the bath, strein and pres. And agayne,

againe, put into the oyl *Styracis Calamita*, *Belzoi*,
 or *Laserpitii*, of either. *vi. Drams*: the berries of *Ju-*
niper. iiii. Drams: *Nigella. iiii. Drams*: odoriferous
Casia. ix. Drams, white *Saunders. iiii. Drams*:
Scœnanthi, *Cyperis* of eyther a dram and a halfe,
 when they are beaten poure them in, and put
 them into the bath three dayes, strayne and presse.
 After, take. *xxx. liue Scorpions*, gathered in the
Caniculer daies, and put them into a belly of glas
 vpon hot ashes, and when thou seest them sweate
 for heate, and to send out an humor, poure vpon
 the al the foresaid oyle hot (but not so hot, that the
 vessel breaketh with,) & sodenly stop the mouth
 of the vessel, and put it in a bath. *iii. dayes*. Then
 straine it & presse it, and cast away the scorpions
 now sod: and put into the oyle *Rhabarbi Electissi-*
mi, common *Myrh*, *Aloes*, *Hepaticæ*, of every one
iii. Drams, *Spicknard. ii. Drams*, one dram of *saf-*
ron: *Triacle electe*, *Mithridati perfecti*, of eyther
 halfe an ounce. when they are beaten pour them
 in and put it in a bath. *iii. dayes*, and strayne it no
 moze after that, but set it vp, & kepe it as a balme.
 For it is a remedye of greate admiration against
 the foresayde poysons, and speciall ye agaynst the
Napellum, where with those. *ii. theues* of *Corfica*
 wer infected, whose history we recited in y fourth
 boke, wher we made mencio of *aconitū*, to which
 place I send the reader. These writeth *Matt.*

Cardanus thinketh that the oyl which should be
 anoynted without the body against poysons, vpon
 the pulles and region of the hart, oughte to be of
 metall

metall, as of oypment oz drawn out of Myssi:es before in the beginning of the treatise of oyles distilled of metally thinges.

Of oyle of Serpentes oz blacke Adders, also of oyle of Frogs, read Mesua, &c.

Oyle of Castoreum is composed with many other spices, and hot gums, &c. as Syluius describeth vpon Mesuen: it may also be made simple and single, & for the hard and Massy parte of Castorei, the fattines cleauing to it to bee added, oz rather both, as I counsell.

Brimstone is made hot in cenostagmate (I vnderstand burnyng water) til a certain skum swim aboue (they call it an Oyle) which a mā must take in a shet, sometimes the water must be chaunged, till oyle inough bee gathered, where with they saye Hydaigiron, that is, quickesiluer sunken in a bodye is entyled out, if it be annoynted straght waye when a man commeth out of the bathes.

xxi Lac Holleptis. See before amongst the distilled oyles.

Of fomentacions and perfumes.

Fomenta are called of the Greekes Pyriamata, all thynges that be layde hotte to the bodye wythoute, eyther to asswage the grieffe, oz to drawe oute the matter, both othervyse, and also to dissolue swellynge: thys perauenture is done by dry fomentacions rather, the other by moyste. Sometymes I woulde vse

now

Now the one, now the other, both dry & moist by
 course, as in gouty greues either in the feete or o-
 ther ioynts, wher as it is ieopardy least the more
 subtil parte of the matter drawne oute, the gros-
 ser be left behind and made more hard. Moist
 fomentacions seme to prepare the matter for the
 drye, to extenuate and make slender, to mollesye,
 to digest, to make them vapoꝝ out: some per aduen-
 ture doe none of these, according to the diuersitie
 of the matter. But dry fomentacions do drye and ^x
 draw outward, and beate more. Moist be eyther
 liquid or running as simple water or salt. Oyle,
 milk by it self, or with hony: herbs and flours sod
 in water or wine, or other liquoꝝ, and laid vpon a
 linnen cloth or bag, or put into a bladder, or a spūg
 moistned therein, or a linnen cloth, or wel, or a Fil-
 trum, that is a shied of wollen cloth. Bladders or
 like thinges full of hot water or oyle. Cataplasma-
 ta also maye be numbꝝed amongst these, whiche
 are ministꝝed hot, that is to saye hearbes sod, and ^{xx}
 beaten layd vpon a linnen cloth. Dye are suche,
 as Milium, Salte, Sande, bran, Dies made hot
 in a kettle, and sturred aboute, are put into a lyn-
 nen clothe or bagge. Celsus in some places com-
 mendeth the iuice of hotte Salt, and in an other
 place he sayth it is most wholsome to make fomen-
 tacions wyth moyste Salt. You shall, as hee ex-
 poundeth, putte a lyttle bagge into hotte water,
 and lay it hotte to the place diseased: puttynge in-
 to the bagge nowe and then an ypon lyse hotte, ^{xxx}
 whylest it lyeth vppon the place that is greued,

and sprinckling water lightye vpon it: therefore you shall haue .ii. slices ready, y^e while the one slice is put into y^e bag, the other maye be heated in the fyre. In the disease of the necke called Tetanus, which is the stifnes of the sinewes (saith Celsus) it is necessarye to haue a moyste & warme fomentacion. Therefore the most part of men doe poure often vpon the neckes much hot thynges. That procureth presently ease, but it maketh y^e sinewes moze apt to receaue cold: which ought to be auoyded. Therefore it were better to annoynt the necke with some wared moysture, then to lay Dre bleda ders, or lyke thynges filled with hot oyle, or some hot plaster of brian, or rounde Pepper with figs beaten. But the best of al is to make fomentacion with moyst salte. In y^e same we red a maruelous fomentacion for the touth. To put wilde Minte in a Basin, and water to it, some what aboue it: then to put in hotte burnyng flintes, the diseased gapping with bys mouth receaueth the vapour. I heard of late of a woman deliuered from a longe payne of the touth ache, which receaued gapping the vapour of a blacke flint, (wherwith y^e streets are paved) be sprinckled with wyne. The same Celsus biddeth to vse fomentacions vnto soze noses, onely with the vapour of water, oute of a vessell with a narrowe mouth. Thys vapour also is ministered to hotte and greuous Hemrodes.

A certayne woman y^e had beene long sicke of a Paronychia or whitflow, or il gnawing soze vpon her toes, nie the nayle, whē now certayne litle bones were

were taken out, & many medicines bled in baine, she layd vnto it a fomentacion of y^e mos of a walnut tree sod in wyne, so y^e she helde the soze place a pretze while in that vapour: then bound part of y^e mos hot thereupon, and was by & by made hole. A fyze brand also bzent, folded in a moyst cloth is in steepe of a hot fomentacion in Celsus. I haue put Caret oz Cumin sede beaten in a bag moystened with burning water hot, vnto the nauell of them that were sicke of the cholick, & haue had oft x good successe thzough the same: burning water set on fyze, in a bath stouf, oz sweating house, narrow & close euery where, the ayze waxeth hot, wherin the sinewes, ioyntes, and other partes couled, are profitablye fomentated, and if it be possible to be done they sweat also. To moue sweat & to warme the bathing place with the vapour of hot water, the common people set greate caudrons with hot water in their sweating places, with chaf together (to keepe the heate longer) and sometimes sweete xx herbes. Other haue a potte hot without the bath, with water and other herbes oz medicines put in it, from whence the vapour entreteth into the bath by a pype beneath. This other do with other instruments and vessells, as they in Italye in the old time heated hot houses. When the bathyng place is already made hot, a burning coale might be put into the pot, and oze medicines be strowed in, the perfume wherof is despyzed oz miste, both otherwise & also chiefly for wemens vse, to diuerse xxx diseases of the wombe, receauing the perfume by
 CC.iiij. a pyps

a pype. Hyppocrates describeth a peculiar beſſell
 for thys purpoſe. Let them put out their head the
 while, which are to weakes for to abyde it, or ſuch
 as it is to be feared leaſt they ſwound or chaunce
 into cuer great thyrſt, &c. Some in bathes poure
 water or wyne, ſimple or mixte with medicines
 vpon red hot tyle ſtones or droſſe of yron, or ſtones.
 Sweate in bed is prouoked with hot tyle ſtones
 folden in moyſt linnen clothes & put into the bed,
 or with tinnen bottells fylled with hot water: or
 x with litle bagges wherein herbes ſod are put yet
 hot, and the better if a hot tyle ſtone alſo be put in
 withall. Woll vnſcourd ſuppled in wine or vine-
 gar, whereunto oyle is put, Dates beaten, Bran
 ſod in ſalt water or vinegar, doe both repreſſe and
 mollifie together. Wine & vinegar, do repreſſe and
 coule, & moze yet eyther bread or meal, or a ſpong,
 or aſhes, or woll vnwaſht, or a linnen cloth, wet
 it in either of theſe. Celfus. Some put hot aſhes,
 or burning coales rather in a beſſell of wood, fil-
 x ling it to the halfe, the reſt they fill wth what herbes
 they liſt, as worme wood, mints, to comfort the ſto-
 macke, either by them ſelues or ſprinckled with a
 litle wyne: then bynding vpon it a linnen cloth,
 they laye it to the part diſeaſed, ſpecially where it
 is nedeful to heaten, to dry, to diſcuſſe and to draw
 ſome what ſtronglye. It is conuenient for partes
 couled and to them that haue goutye aches to vſe
 it with Mugwozt onely, or alſo Chamemell, and
 vnto the diſeaſes of the wombe, with Matricaria.
 xxx This fomentatiō may be made with .ii. beſſels to
 be

be layd vnto by cours. Celsus willethe me in some place to lay about the places diseased, woll perfumed with y^e smoke of Brymstone. Hereunto may be referred all such things as Fuchsius and other write of fomentacions, appositions, embroches, litle bags & infusions. The greeke word *aconcin* signifieth y^e water vpon, & poure vpon, whether it be done because of fomentacion, y^e is, with heat, or other cause. Galen doth prayse y^e perfume of y^e fyre stone or miln stone, sprinckled wth vinegar, for y^e taking away of hardnes of y^e flethe, as kicnells. Diuers perfumes for y^e frenche diseases which are all made with cinabrio y^e is made of quicksiluer, some also wth ozpment & Marchasita, &c. shalt thou find in Nic. Mas. & certain other which haue taught y^e healing of this disease. The leaues drye of Tusilago made in perfumes, so y^e smoke may be drawe in at y^e mouth vpon, do helpe y^e cough & Orthopnæu, and breaketh y^e impostumes in the brest. The same operation also bath y^e roote perfumed. Dioscorides. xx

Of certayne iuyces.

The iuyces of certayne herbes wrong and prest out, are sod with fyre or dryed in the sunne, as Balcalis teacheth severally of the iuice of Hamfig, Blantain, Lettis, Singrien, Purseian, Rostrum, Purcinum, or hoggs snout, Scariola, Fenell, Smalage, Volubili, Sorrell, and other.

A maruelous way to draw out the iuice out of blacke Elleborum, whiche some vse as a secreete xxx mysterye, the commoditie whereof I also tryng, would

would not hyde, lest I should seme to be soꝝy that
our posteritie shuld haue any excellēt knowle dge.
who found thys way fyrst, I can not say I lear-
ned it of certayn my most secret frends, I meane
that blacke Elleborum which commonlye all men
in Germany name in like maner, lyke vnto Con-
filigo, very many keepe it in theyꝝ gardens: but þ
which groweth vpo the mountaines, to be found
in our countrey Heluetia is best. A man may trye
þ same waye in Colocynthida Esula, Laureola, &c.

x Seeth lightly in water þ rootes of blacke Ellebo-
rum cleane & washt, set infused in the same fyrst a
nyght or moze, small cut. Thou shalt take heede
both in thys & in the other decoctions that thou
skin away diligently al the some that swimmeth
aboue, as venemous. This water shalt thou kepe
and again poure other vnto it warme, and heat it
a while moderately, chaunging þ water so oft till
þ rootes retayne none or very litle bitternes anye
moze: which shall come to passe when thou haste

xx chaunged the water seuen or nyne tymes. But in
the meane space whyle thou chaūgest þ waters,
destill the first euer wyth a Filtrum or thzough a
brush: and at length seeth all wyth a slow fyze, or
wyth burnt coales rather, so that they boill not, yet
let them be alwayes at the poynt of boyling, vntill
they be as thicke as honny in an earthen pot glased
or of byas tinned, þ pot couered or litle opē. Whē
as now a litle water remayneth, about the end of
the seething, stir it about gently now and then w
xxx a sticke, that the iuice be not burnt to, and at the
same

same time for a pound of rotes of Elleborum, thou
 shalt put two drams of Mastik punde, and cease
 not to sturre it, either continuallye, or by little dis-
 tances, til the iuice seme out and out sufficient-
 ly thickned, whiche will chaunce sodenlye for the
 mooste parte: and that the matter may be the lesse
 burnt, the nere vnto the ende and to the thickning
 the iuice is, so much byge it with lesse fyre: nor bee
 not weary of the time: for thou shalt haue a most
 excellent and exquisite medicine agaynst diuers^x
 diseases, speciallye melancholik diseases. It shall
 become of a darke red coloure, of most bitter sa-
 uour, with a pearcing sharpnes, like as is in Alas-
 rum or Asarabaccha, and Cloues, but stroger, ye a
 burning as it semeth to the taster: yet is not bur-
 ning in deede, that is because of the tenuitye and
 sclendernes of the partes, as I would haue tried.
 It is ministred an houre after supper, in the mou-
 tenance of a pease, in all diseases whereunto Elle-
 borus is conueniente, and wher it is good to lose^{xx,}
 the belly. One pil of that quantite that I sayde,
 wil make a man to haue four stools. But I hear
 that certain when they hadde taken to muche, as
 much peraduenture as a bean, they haue ben emp-
 tied to ofte by the bealy and vomitinge, and haue
 bene verye muche weakened: whiche I to take
 heede of vlynge the counsel of a certayne learned
 Physicon I would bringe to iuice, not the Elle-
 borum alone, but infused and decocted with other^{xxx}
 diuers medicines, as I shall declare by and by.
 I perceiue it skilleth little whether the rootes be

DD.

taken

taken grene dry . But a man must take a pounde
 at the leaste of the rootes. Lullius and other (Car-
 dan) haue made mention of the quintessence of El-
 leborum, whereunto I thyncke thys iuyce to bee
 nothyng enferiour. Thys truelye is worthy to be
 wondred at, that the iuyce so long decocted is not
 onely nothyng weaker, but alio muche stronger:
 for it seemeth, (that I maye speake of coniecture)
 that one parte of thys iuyce to bee tenne tymes
 x more stronger then Elleboius it selfe, and yet no-
 thyng more daungerous or hurtful: but the streng-
 the wythout harme is encreased . And although
 I my selfe woulde haue remitted and asswaged
 hys strengthe, puttyng to manye medycynes, yet
 I can commend more thys simple waye alre-
 descrybed, where as nothyng but a lyttle Mastik
 is added at the laste, specyally for more hard and
 greuous dysseases, where necessyter requyret ex-
 treame medycynes: and for frantycke personnes
 xx and otherwoyse madde and dotyng, whych when
 they can not be compelled to take any medycynes,
 they are the easer deceyued wyth so lyttle a dosy
 in quantyty. Bes also for wythout the body of be-
 nemous bityngs and synewes hurt, I can beleue
 that the vertue of it shoulde be most excellent. I
 fynde no iuyce made in thys sorte in any autho-
 rs, the iuyce of Acatia and of Barberyes, in Bulcalis.
 For the straynyng of it only is decocted, not that
 xxx whych is depressed oute: also the iuyce of Galba-
 nus and Licozis, but the water in them is not cha-
 ged.

Other

Other iuices are made all by expreffion, and are sod til they gather into a Jellie, as of Selandine, Poppy, wormwood, night shade, Vinæ Aceris, Memithæ, Agrimonie, Hypocisthidis, the barks of the rotes of Mandrag. The same Bulcasis also willet to put to a little gum to certayne iuices that be prest out which are sod by themselves at the fire, that the partes of the may better cleave together, as the iuice of wormewood & galed, & is Eupatorium or nightshade: also of Centaurie, and Gentian: (which is made of a decoction strained) But Mastik is mixt with y^e iuice of Elleborus, not onelye for this cause, but also to amende the venemous vertu therof and contrarie to the stomake. Moreover in certain other medicines, wher a man list to encrease the strength and vertue of any medicin which is to be left and layd away in some liquoꝝ, we chaunge not the liquoꝝ, but the medicin: that is euer when the first is strayned, putting in new medicin into the same liquoꝝ, as in many decoctions and oyles: but here in the iuice of Elleborus we do contrary: for keeping the same rotes of the Elleborus, we chaunge ofte the liquoꝝ. I maye tel the cause, because y^e rote of Elleborus aboue al other things, hath most strong vertues, not in the superficial & other parts only, but in y^e hole substance imprinted vehemently & fastly: wherfoze it may be also kept most long of al other. I my selfe vsed it, when it was .x. yeares olde, in his ful strengthe. And certayne common Practitioners bidde men drinke, for the loosng of the belly, the wine wher

DD. ii.

in a parte

in a parte of it hath soked a nighte, and the nexte day is strayned, and the rotes to be Dried agayne: for they ar nothing or veri litle weaker therwith, although they be somwhat often repeated to the same vse and dried agayn. But of Elleborus it self and what we haue tried and experimented there- of. perauenture we shal once haue an other place and occasion to write of.

x Pills of blak Elleborus, or rather of his iuice, is to be taken euery seventh day in the curing of the French disease that is Melancholy, as Mattheo- lus counselleth. Three drams of the rootes of black Veratrum or Elleborus fresh and new: Dauci or yel- low Carot, Anisi, Peper, of euery one a dram .vi. graines of Musch. ii. scrupuls of Epithymii or the harder time: let all these bee lightye beaten: then when they haue stand to soke a day and a nighte, v. poundes of Malmsey (heare semeth to be some fault of the printer, for it is to great a measure of **xx** wine) let them be mightely presse oute. Take .iii. drams of this expression: of the powder of pills of fumitory, Cochiarum, Aurcarum, of euery one .ii. drams and a half, knede them together, and then let them be dyled. Hozeouer when they are dyle & made agayn in powder, thou shalt stiepe them a- gayn in the same Malmsey, as befoze .iiii. tymes. The pilles thereof, muste be taken at one time, to **xxx** the weyght of one dram.

xxx Our iuice composed and made of Elleborus. Two poundes of Blacke Elleborus newe cutte: Liguoris scraped and bzused with a pestil a pound
Keepe

Kepe them a night in a good quantitie of water.
 The next day after seeth them an hower & a halfe
 with a slow fyre, oz. ii. houres, power it out straying
 ning it, and put into it other water warm (whych
 Chalbe redi in a chaser by y^e fire for this purpose.)
 Repeat this seuen times oz moze. Then castinge
 away the rootes. take the hole water streined oz
 distilled by a Filtrum, and seth it by litle and litle,
 and when as yet a little of shal remayn, power bn
 to it this decoction: Seven handeful of Betayne, ^x
 Agrymony two hadful, Anisi. iii. ounces, stiey the
 in water and seeth them till the consumption and
 wasting of the thirde parte: pres it oute, strayne it
 thwyle oz thrise, at the length put to fiue ounces of
 Agaricum elect cut smal; floure Deluice two ounces
 and a half; Cinamon sixe Drams, Ginger halfe an
 ounce: seth them to the halfe, pres the out & strain
 the water as befoze. Then power this decoctio to
 the decoction of the Elleborus boyling moderatly: ^{xx}
 and let them be sod together to the thicknes of ho
 nye. A little befoze the ende put. iiii. Drams of the
 powder of Mastick. ii. Drammes of Scammonium:
 these dissolurd together in a little of the decoction
 of Elleborus, that it may be like the substance of
 hony, not muche befoze the end of the decoction po
 wer it in, (when the iuice shalbe moderatly thick,
 oz beginneth to be thick) and thou shalte sic it a
 bouete til the iuice bee consumed. Thou shalte trye
 nowe and then a drop of the iuice, let it fall vpon a
 tinnen trencher, and when it shalbe so thick that it ^{xxx}
 wil almost run no moze abroad when thou lenest
 the trencher on the one side, oz lift it vppe, then is

the iuice perfecte. But by the space of an houre or moze before the end thou shalt now and then stir it about with a slow fyre, least it burne to. Of this decoctiō I had almost .xi. offices of iuice: I thincke I shoulde haue had skarsly y fourth parte, if I had had Elleborum alone. This iuice haue I vsed al- redy sometimes, for I ministred it vnto a younge man sick of the falling euil, with good succes, who now of longe time God bee thancked, is well: but
 * with many other medicines also therewith, as let- ting of bloud and sweating. &c. And an other cer- tayne person molested for .iii. yeares with the Asca rides or little round woymes breeding in the long gut many medicines tried in vaine, was resto- red with this iuice once receiued, and a few daies after taking hartes horn burnt. Pilles of the big- nes of a pease, from .ii. to fyue may be ministred af- ter supper, that is from halfe a scrupul or there a- bout to a hole. But a man may trye these better in
 x x proces of tyme. This do I admouische Physicions that be litle exercised, that they vse it not rashelye but with diligēt consyderatiō: for it is a vehement medicine. It semeth to be cōuenient and good for the quartayn ague, that is no moze rawe, and for other diuers great and long diseases, & speciallye for the scab romning of blacke choler. I gaue of late to one sicke of a quartayn fyue pylls of the bignes of a pease, whereupon he perceyued great anguish, and was purged only by vomit voyding
 xxx nothing downwarde, neither was eased of the dis- eases. I imputed the cause to the distemperaunce of the man. I my selfe takinge two pylls lyke pea-
 sen

sen after supper, y next day I felt no smal grieffe about my stomak, I auoyded sōtimes downward. but I vomited not. A man may moze safely geue it to thē y be sufficiently ful of flesh or fat, of a moyst stomack, and a stomack of mo exquisite sence.

Again of the iuice of black Elleborus and of the drawing out of the vertues out of purging medicines and certayn other, as I learned of a certayn friend.

Thys drawing oute was inuented for delicate persons and such as be of a weake stomacke, for thē that can not abyde nor bear a great portiō of any loosing medicine, but ar loosed w the leaste weyght. The extractiō of black Ellebor^o.iiii. pouūd of blak tru Ellebo. new & fresh, let thē be streyght waies washt: thē cut smal power vpo thē this manner of streining, y iuice of Buglos, Borage, of eyther.ii. pounds: let thē be purified strained most diligētly, y they may be as pure as gold, & let thē be layd or set vp for a time. Thē take fenel rootes Cichori, sperage, persely, of euery.iiii. vnc. Iuiubarū, sebesten, of ether.ii. oūces. Melon sedes, cucumber seedes, gourde seedes, citrul seedes, of euerye an oūce, seth thē accordig to art in.16. pouūd of rayn water. Vnto this strayingn power y forsaide four pouūdes of iuice: let thē boyl a litle at y fyre: afterward put in y rootes of y cut & beatē Ellebo. & seth thē lightly by litle & litle til y the rootes appeare aboue, thē pres thē out again, strayn thē through a filtrū, seth this strayingn to y thicknes of honny w a slow fyre, taking continually heed lest it be burnt to. Afterward take it of the fyre & vse it, tryinge & experimēting in the Dosi or quanty of ministratiō

from half a scruple to a hole oz further. It is ministred to lose y bely folded oz moulded in a little moystned Dow vnleuened, mixt with a Drop oz. ii. of oyl of Anis.

The extraction of Rhabarbari. Cut a pound of the peeces of Rhabarbarum elect smal, and beat it somewhat gros, and powder to it y clarified iuices of Borage and Buglos, of ether two pounds, let them stand. xxiii. howres. Afterward seeth them
 x at a slow fyre, till the Rhabarbarum appeare and be higher then the rest. Then pres it out strongly and put the decoction prest out thzough a wollen syght, and presse it out, that the substance may remain in the sight, Sieth this sighting to the thiknes of hony, putting to it an ounce of y best sugar Som seeth in Balneo Mariae til it be thick, least it shoulde put to whyche is better, as like wyse in a double vessel. In purging geue it to be swallowed down mixt with a Drop of oyl of Cinamon and A
 xx nis, & folded in vnleuened Dowe, makynge a trial in the quantity of ministracion, from a scrupull to ii. Som bycause Rhabarbarum, by it self doth not purge gretly, do sharpen the whole extraction w a litle of the best Dacrydium, whyche hurteth not

An extractiō of pilles. Take any lump oz mass that you wyl of pils composed moſte diligently, & of the best medicines: when it is broken into litle peeces, steep it eighte dayes in rayne water, iuice of Borage, iuice of Fenell, in equal portions, as
 xxx muche as sufficeth. Then seeth it in a glazen double vessel a hole Day, then presse it out thzoughe a
 moſte

most cleane wollen cloth, that wil lose none of his
 heares, & seeth it againe in a bath and double ves-
 sell diligentlve to a convenient thicknes, & frame
 little pills whereof þ shalt geue.ii. scruples oz there
 about. A matter drawen out in thys wyse is most
 pure, verve tender and melteth easelve in a mans
 hand. In lyke maner may also þ vertues of other
 purging medicines be drawen out. But hede must
 be taken, that ever softening and slippery iuices
 be mixt therwith in the decoction, such as they be-
 foze are: and it shal be much the better if all be sod^x
 in a double vessell.

A description of a purging Electuari extracted,
 which a certayne excellent Physition at Norin-
 berg dyd vse. xiii. Drams of Colocynthidis, blacke
 Elleborus, senæ Alexandrinæ, of either an ounce, of
 mooste white Agaricum an ounce: R habarbarum
 Electum halfe an ounce, oz if the R habarbarum be
 not very good, an ounce. xiiii. Drams of Dacrydi-
 um: Turbirh, (if I read right) Stichas Ara, of either^{xx}
 ii. ounces & a halfe: ii. Drams of Cinamon: red Roes
 Lignum Aloes, Mastick, red Birch, Asarum, spik-
 nard, Styrax liquid, of euery. v. scrupuls. Pour all
 together & Digest oz putrifye them, as they cal it. x
 daies oz. xiiii. in warme Aqua vitæ thzise Destilled.
 The iuice prest out therof shall be ioyned & mixte
 with. iii. ounces of prepared Aloes. But the Aloes
 did he prepare in this wise. About a pound of Aloes
 is put into a basen, caudron oz pot, putting thereto
 vinegar made with Rose water, and Rose water^{xxx}
 as much as shalbe sufficient, but so þ ther be moze
 of the
 CC. i.

of the vinegar of Roses, then of y^e water of Roses. Let them boyle together with a slow fyre. ii. or. iiii. boylings: then strayne them, pressing the stronge. When it is strayned, let it boyle agayne with a slow fyre to the thicknes of Aloes stirring it continually with a stile. When it is cold, let it be kept for vse. The spices or particulars rehearsed are fyrst cut small, then beaten, infused in Aqua vitæ, as much as is sufficient, they are let stande in the
 x infusion warme in Balneo Mariæ or sande. xiiii. dayes, stirring and chafing them in y^e meane season oftentimes euery day, then are they prest out strongly through a grosse linnen cloth. Then are they put in a limbecke, and with the fyre, is the waterye moysture drawen out, till the consistence or thicknes of Diacydonion of the sayde medicine. If there remayne yet anye moysture, let it be put vpon burning coales in some vessel as much as is sufficient.

xx

Of the iuice of the Floure Deluice and Kape, &c.



Our flower deluice is moze strong in operation in the Dropsye, as seemeth me, then the Florentines: of the which opinion a frend of myne also a very well learned Physicion is, who of late sent me these his experimentes and trialls of the iuice of the roote
 xxx of flower deluice and Kape. Take a hens egge, and pouring oute the white, put the iuice of the
 Flower

Flower deliuce in place, and mixe it Diligentlie with the yolke: and whē thou hast a litle warmed it in the ashes, geue it for a moynnynges draught, which shall auoyd downward aboue measure the Dropsye water.

This also (sayth he) haue I amongst my secrets for them y^e be sicke of the Dropsye & can not sweate: take the iuice of a round Rape beaten in a moztar and prest out, seasoned with Sugar or Cinamon, that it taste somthing els then the Rape, geue this ^x in the moynning to the sicke well couered, and he shall sweate.

The iuice of Purslean, Sangrien, or Houslike, Cotyledonis, and of other like wise that be stynye and Clammye, because of the clammines can not be prest out alone: The herbe well punde with Omphacium is prest out. Other when they are pund heat thē at a slowe fyze. Other beat them & let them stand in a cold place, as a wine celler, put in a basket of wikars, to destill down into a dishe ^{xx} set vnder: Syluius, in whom thou shalt read more of the preparing and preseruing of iuices, in hys booke of the preparation of simples.

Of Lignum sanctum and anye other, we drawe out teares, which is more pzeious thē the wood it self, in thys wyse. The Lignum is cut in peeces, the thicknes of a fingar, which are put in the fyze: thereby is gathered what teare so euer is in the Ligno, Cardanus.

Milke is gathered of Esula & Selandine, cutting ^{xxx}
 CC. ij. the

the highest bowes, and layd biolding in a beffel, preſſing (milking or ſlipping) the one by one. The liquoz ſo gathered ſhalt thou dry in y^e ſunne. But the iuice is gathered when the herbes are punde and preſt out: Bulcaſis.

Gummes that be purging and other, (if any reſuſe to ſwallowe in the forme of pilles) put the in boyling water, let the be diſſolued, ſtraine them: and put in oyle of ſwete Almondz, and geue it in
x drinke with rob.

But any ſtrong purging medicine in water or wine. Then in y^e ſame liquoz ſteep drye prunes, or dry figs, or Raſins til they ſwell, then waſh them in wine. Theſe fruites receaued within the body do maruelouſly and without grieſe loſe the belly: Arnold in hyſ booke of wine. Seeth. iiii. ounces of Paſſulariū with water of Violets half an hour, ſift them thzough a ſiue: then ſyzinckle in. ii. Drams of Scammonium, let them be dzyed. Then when
xx thou wilt geue. xxx. or. xl. and no moe with Panatella. Epiphanius Empericus.

Some ſtuſſe a fat Goole with medicines, with well likking Kirlinges chopt ſmall, with ſalte, and roſting it ſoftly bypon a broche, gather the liquoz that droppes therout, to anoynt goutie members therwith. Io. Goenrotus. I heard ſaye how a certaine practitioner roſted a Goole ſtuſt with myſe, chopt ſmall, and miniſtered the liquoz gathered therof to the anoynting of the croked bunche
xxx on the backe.

Of de

Of decocted thynges.



Ve call decoctions liquors, water, wine, or vinegar: in the which any medicines be sod at the fyre, and then strayned, &c. of the whiche for shortnes sake at thys present we will speake nothing, sauyng that we will admonish, that whē they are beaten or chopt they ought to be fyrst stiept whiche shoulde be sod and decocted in a vessell diligently stopt & closed. **x**

Of grene plantes, the Decortion is moze pleasaunt then of dry, wherfore dry thinges beaten & stiept longer tyme then fresh, may be strained and prest out, then alone, or with sugar or hony to be decocted and sod, &c.

A decoction in vinegar agaynst the pestilence. Seeth two handfull of the biggar Salandin, the herbe and roote together, in .iiii. pound and a half of the best vinegar, upon coales in a glased pot wth a couer, the mouth wherof shalbe fensed with clay **xx** for an houre and a halfe, till the thyrd part be consumed. Then straine the vinegar and set it by in a glasse. Geue thre sponesfuls of this to a mā taken with the pestilence, and if he vomit it again, geue him againe, & will hym to sweate: One vnamed in the dutch w^{ritten} booke. Other which Selandine, take as much Rewe, and dresse it as before, & to one taken with the pestilence they geue one sponesfull to drinke with a litle triacle, by whose helpe both I my selfe haue holesome & heilthfull experience, and also I haue heard it much commen- **xxx**

ded of other. And of late I red almost y^e very same medicine in a certayne booke of a certayne practitioner, w^ritten in french, and a fewe yeares paste when the pestilence was here, a certayne friend of mine sent vnto me a like descriptiō. Many would haue the Selandine sod in y^e vinegar, but other put other things to: some, as I said, Rewe onely: other also Sage noble, Rosemary, the leaues of floure deluce, not the roote, Zedoaria and seeth it in a pot well couered: therof they geue a fewe drops for preservation: but to them that be alreadye infected, a sponesful with triacle, & bid them to sweate. Some steepe the same thing almost in wine in a phial well closed, they stur and chafe it sometimes, then they destill it: they geue it for preservation or to the infected as befoze is specified, and when that is receaued, they bid them not to sweate, but to walke as farre as is possible, and if it be nedeful to be led of two men.

Otherwoyse. R. Wormwood, Rewe, the younglings or thoutes of b^ramble, of euery one one part, Selandine. iiii. partes. Seeth thē in white vinegar, q. s. that is, as much as is sufficient in a pot clayed, till the thyr^d parte be consumed, let it be geuen as sone as a man is infected, & after let hym sweate.

Otherwoyse. R. A pound of the rootes of Selandine, B^rimstone, Saffron, Turmentill, an ounce, Triacle. ii. ounces: pimpernel, Gentian, of euery an ounce & a halfe: Pilosella or Mous eare, with the roote and all. Rewe, of either an handfull, Sage a handfull. Seeth them in a new pot well clayed,
with

with .ii. quartes of white vinegar, till þe thirde part
be consumed. In this decoction dissolve electuary
of an eg (oz triacle) to the quantitie of a bean let it
be geuen to the pacient as thou knowest.

Of made vvine, and mixt with medicines.

All of all we will teach and declare here
certayne thinges of made & counterfeite
wynes, yet not of all of purpose, whiche^x
should be to long. Who so desyret hie kyndes of
made wines, and theyr compositions and bertues
let him go to Dioscorides, Aetius in his last booke,
and to the booke of Arnold Villa nouani of wynes.
Wynes mixt with medicines are made diuerse
wayes: fyrst seethyng the medicines with þe wine
whyle it is muste and newe, for the most parte to
the consumption of the thyrde parte, skimming in
the meane season & strayning after ward. Some^{xx}
seeth the wyne alone: other till the thyrde parte be
consumed, other much lesse: after ward they hang
within the wyne in a litle bag the medicines some
what grosse beaten. And bitter medicines special-
ly ought to be put in decocted (and sod wine (for so
it wareth swete) in a litle bag, or els to bee sod to-
gether, or both. So are wynes made with worme
wood, with Zedoaria, with Inula, also wth Borage
and Melissa, in Arnold. Some seeth a litle newe
miste and when it is couled, they poure it vppon^{xxx}
the herbes in the vessell. Secondlye putting the
herbes them selues or the medicines dry in þe newe
wyne,

wyne, before it be hot, that by the heat of it in the
 vessell, y^e vertue of the medicine may be mixt with
 it: So the moste men with vs prepare wyne of
 woꝝmwood, and they let it stand a whole winter
 in the vessels, ever filling the vessel againe, if they
 draw any thing out of it, in the beginning of here
 they take y^e herbes out: some leaue them in al som-
 mer also, but yet it is easely cozrupted, waxeth
 hoꝝ & mouldy, and so wer, specially if the vessel be
 not full. Some set a plate of yꝝon, tinned & boꝝed
 through with manye holes, within the vessell a-
 bout the tap or spigot, that it be not stopt with the
 medicines that are put in. A man may any time
 of the yeare put woꝝmwood or other herbes in old
 wyne in a litle vessell, speciallye in cellers that be
 some what colde, or in a great glas well stopt: if so
 be it y^e roote called Cariophyllata dry be put to, the
 wyne shalbe preserved y^e longer. Other seeth sim-
 plye with wyne the medicine whose vertue they
 would haue to passe in y^e wyne, at any tyme of the
 yeare: but sod wynes for the moste parte, breath
 out and become almost so wer: therefore I allow
 rather the medicines beaten to bee stiept in wyne
 together wth clarified hony or sugar a few houres,
 and then after to be strained sometymes through
 an Hypocras bag. So haue I made sometymes
 wyne good for them that were sicke of y^e Dropsye,
 of the roote of flower deluice and for them y^e were
 short winded of Inula, &c. wyne may also be mixte
 and strained with the iuices of herbes clarified: or
 els the iuice of them which dry beaten, haue bene
 hanged

hanged in a little bag in it a few dayes, to be prest
out, and when it is strayned to be mixte with the
wine, and new medicynes to be put into the bag,
Ac. for if the matter be prest oute often and new
put to, the wine shall be the stronger, and we shall
fyl the vessel now and then for that that is drawn
oute: for if not, the wyne wyll become everye foote
weaker.

Wines medicined (as we have sayd) maye be
made, leuvinge the medicynes put in a bagges or
simply in Husk or new wine, that they maye stay
together, or in wine seethinge at the fyre. But the
fyrst waye is preferred, because by it the vertue of
the medicines is not resolued, nor altered or weake-
ned. The hole of the conseruative vessel ought to
be covered with a little couer, that the heat maye
brysh out moderately, and yet the odour fewe not
out to much. Yet if ye thinke good to seeth them in
wine at the fyre, let the fyre be made moste slowe,
and continued without smoke, with the vessel co-
nected, lest it brysh out, and let it be sod a certayne
space (with a bigger or les fyre) accordinge as the
substance of euery thing requireth. As old in by
boke of wyne. Such as a ma list to seeth, it shoulde
be best to seeth it in a double vessel or in Baln. Mar.

Aromaticall made wynes or wyth spytes may
be kept for .iii. or four dayes clere, afterward they
are troubled. Plinius teacheth the confectyons of
wyne of dyuers simple medycynes. 14. 16. 20. 21. 22.
Wyne of Rosmwood howe it is made, I haue
alreadye sayde before. Some make it with onelye
solon.

xx

xx

xxx

Wormwoode: other mixe wyth it other diuers her-
 bes, speciall ye hotte: as Hyssop, Rue Sage, Car-
 dūs Benedictus, Densē royall, Costus, Horrensīs,
 Phyllides, the floures of Eldar, the Barkes of
 Alhe. I make sometimes in a glas forthwyth, put-
 ting the leaues of Wormwoode dry, into Malmsy,
 and burning water, thise distilled of ether lyke,
 much. This may be long kept: a litle of it put to a
 great deale of wyne both season is holly wyth the
 quality of Wormwoode. It is good for a colde stom-
 ache, it discusseth wynde, it healeth the Rheuma-
 tis, colik, and that is bred of wind: it healeth scab-
 bednes beyng annoynted vpon; Arnoldus in his
 booke of wyne. A better way of making it, saith
 he, that the Wormwoode grene or dry be beate, and
 that the wyne be strayned vpon it certayne
 times, till it receyue the sauoure and vertue of it, &
 to season it wyth Sugar or Honye: this waye to
 make this wyne is better then other, because all
 the strength of the Wormwoode is in the superficial
 and outwarde partes of it, which by this meanes
 is best drawn out: the is he long in retaininge ver-
 tue of it. Galangal or Anise maye also be added,
 or anye other thinge, as a manne thynckes good.
 Wine of Mugwozte is made in the same man-
 ner that wormwoode wine is. all in the same
 Wine of the kernels of Alkekengi or Haliacacas-
 bus, is made the same way, straining the wine vpon
 them beaten, for one Dosis, of it thou shalt take
 from .v. to .x. it bringeth out stoupe matter fro the
 rayns and bladder manifestlye, and gupdeth oute
 the water that is reteined and kept in (se Arnoldus

In his booke of wyne) wherof I my self also made
a trial of late, straining together Anise, the rotes of
carlina, the kernels of Peches, & the little stones
of crabs, wherupon the brine holden now of long
space, followed with in an houre. Some put the
graynes of Haliacacabus hole into new wyne in a
little vessel, that they may seeke together, and kepe
it for their vse.

Wyne of Betayn is good for the griefes of the
stomake: Alexan. Benedictus.

Wyne of Buglos of the rotes of Buglos steeped
in wyne, is meruelouslye commended of Ar-
nold agaynst the diseases of Melancholye, with a
story of a certayn woman healed with the drinke
yng therof, which throughe anger, became often
times a fool. Wine of Buglos, wherin the rotes
of Buglos wel washt haue ben a day and a night,
or the syrup of it, it bringeth mirth and is good for
melancholical persons. Certain me haue bene cur-
red by the vse of that wyne from madnes, and the

mixture & alienacion of reason: Arnold, of the con-
seruatiō of youth, the third chap. ¶ An other wine
composed with the rotes and flowers of Buglos,
with Sena or without it, shalt thou read in Arnold
in his booke of wines, with this title. A maruelous
wyne for Melancholike persons and cardiacal. ¶
Wine of bozage is made, if in new wine y flour
of bozage be put til the perfect fining: or eis if Dia-
borraginatum or conserue of Bozage be dissolved
in new wine, and kept for the vse: Arnoldus in his
booke of the conseruation of youth.

A composition of wyne agaynst burnt humors
and for colericke persones and Franticke, inou-
ching mitche. Take a pound of the rootes of Bu-
glos made cleane. Red Roses, flowers of Mio-
ris, Borrage and Buglos, of euery a pound and
a halfe. Bees whyte and redde, of either an ounce.
When they are beaten together, put them in a bag,
and the bagge in a vessell contayninge three bur-
shens of good wyne (newe supposed fresh and
* newly prest out, whyte and clearest that may be
found. Let halfe this wyne be sodde with the sayd
herbes, and the other halfe alone skymmyng
it well. Then strayne that where the specyes
be into a vessell: fit it up with y^e other, tyl the heate
be gone and it become sufficiently cleare. The
vse of it ought to be continual, Arnold of the con-
seruation of health.

Wyne made with Inula. The Rootes of Inula
cut small as heart beg to the potte, seethe them in a
* x x new earthen potte glazed in two pintes or more of
Must or new wyne, tyl some partes of it be consu-
med. The lieth .xx. sextars or more, that is aboute
xxii. pintes of the best new wyne swete, in a kettle
till it waxe thicke: afterward, poure vnto it the ro-
tes of Inula together with the new wyne where
in they sodde, and when as yet they haue sodde a
little whyle together, ye shal set it down from the
fyre and kepe it.

By other waye. when the new swete wyne is
* x x x skymmed and sodde to the consumption of the
thyrde parte, euen when it is sodde nowe enough,
put in

put in y^e rootes of Inula. (foz. xxv. congies oz there
about, whych is about. xv. galons of our measure
take. ix. ounces:) and when the must oz new wyne
hath y^e a little boyled, take it of, and whē it is cold
kepe it, and hang the rootes of the Inula (the verye
same that were separated in the strayinge of the
wyne) in a bagge within the vessell. The rootes
should be gathered in October in the spring of the
mone, oz in the beginning of summer, & to be dried
in the sun. Thys dyd I translate out of a certayn
Dutch booke. Se Dioscorides, which nameth this
wyne Ne Starite.

wyne Arceuthite. foz. xx. congies oz ther about
of must, take half a fourth deal of Juniper berries
(a fourth deal we call of the measure of Heleutia,
but that varyeth also, the fourth part.) fyst y^e shalt
strawe the bottome of the vessel wth thin chippes of
hewed ashe, lest the berries may stop the entrance
of the tap: the straw the half part of the berries in
upon that: thys dyd the rest of the chypes, fourthlye xx.
the rest of the berries, with a hadfull of Mugwort
together, and a half of the hartes tong communly
so called: last of all thou shalt fyl the vessell wyth
the best and swete new wyne, that it may beate to
gether: The vse of this wyne is to preserve a man
agaynst poyson & many sickneses. A draughte of
it oz two must be dronke at the beginning of dyn-
ner, and one after supper before ye go to bed: The
author is nameles.

Our contrymen make wyne in summer, with y^e xxx
black sower chery, which they call Visula, putting

them hole into the vessell, leauing the fourth part emptye, powring in vpon them whyte old wine, whych in shorte space wyl haue a red colour, and soner if all the stalkes be cleane taken away, more slowly if they be so cut that part of them be left in, but yet thus they kepe the colour longest. But they are wont when they haue drawn any wyne oute, to fylle the vessell agayn by and by. It strengtheneth the hart and stomack, allwageth thyriste, cooleth, dryeth, byndeth. Other putte them not in hole but pund, or els they hangē them in a little bag, by the which meanes the wyne becommeth more odoriferous, because of the kirnels, and byndeth les, and more prouoketh vyne. It maye bee made at any tyme of the yeare of drye cherries. Some putte the iuice of these cherries alone in a vessell, and when it hath sod, they stop it and vse it for wine, ether by it selfe, or mixing a litle of it with a good deale of wine. The same iuice with seething is made thicke and the Cherries them selues are seasoned with Sugar.

xx Wynne of wyld Plums, Bullies or Sloes, is made in the like maner in haruest, when they shal be now sufficiently tender and rypp enough.

Wynne Raspoticum (Dutche men call it rappis) Raspish wyne, that is, whych biteth the tong with a certayn sharp biting, it prouoketh appetite binding the beates of the stomack. It helpeth the body dissolved with heat, chiefly in summer it is profitable for Cholericke and Sanguyne persones.

xxx

itis

It is made in this wyse. Some sweeter grapes together wyth the rype are put in the wyne pres to be prest out together. Or it is better, let the grapes be kepte and broken together wyth Raspacia, and put into the vessell wyth the Must: That Must of newe wyne, by the iuyce of thys Raspacia (Scapos French menne call grapes, our cōtrymen rappen, wherupon the wyne taketh the name) or kirnels in the grapes whych are sweeter, dooth gette a certain pōticitie or taste like woorme wood and byn x
 dyng: Arnoldus de Villa Nova. In our countrey they make it other wyse, they fyll the wyne vessels with hole clusters wel ryped, and poure old wyne into them, and as often as they draw anye wyne oute of it, they fill it agayne. Som put in clusters and Sage leaues in cours. It refresheth the stomacke, asswageth thirste. Nicolaus Myrepsis in the letter D. the. 85. Chapter, Describeth the making of a certayne Dyfentericall drink with good Rhalpe, or yure Marathratum, that is wyne made wyth Fenel, or Eleliphacatum wine, that is wyne made wyth Sage. Fuchsius saythe, for Rhalpe, peraduēture ought to be red Rhoites or Rhodites. In the same authoꝝ, the first preseruatīue is made wyth good redde wyne or Rhalpe: and lykewyse the last preseruatīue. I vnderstand that to be Raspacia wyne, whych alwayes is made wyth Sage &c. and read alwayes.

xx.

xxx

two

xxx

two Drammes, Sedoaria halfe an ounce Coriander
 thre ounces, make somewhat a gros powder therof
 wyne of smal raysons, whiche Arnold calleth
 honied, is made, sething the Raisons in wyne (in
 must) yf it wax sweet, which is put forth with in
 to a vessel, and the smal raisons beaten are cast in
 to the same, which go to the bottome into y^e Dregs.
 But the same Arnold, describeth another also
 very excellent, which he calleth Passulacuoz made
 of smatraisons, the Raisons sodde with Cinamon
 in Must not much, which after ward is powdred to
 the other Must put in the vessel a redy.

**Of Aromatical vvynes that is
 made of Spices.**



Romaticall wynes ar wot to be made
 ii. waies, ether haging the spices on
 ly in a little bag, win the vessel whych
 is let stand in a wine celet, or also put
 ting to hony, that so muche as we would, so much
 may be made out of hande, and the spices beaten
 together, sighed & strayned a few tymes through
 a strayner or Hypocras bag of wol, as they cal it
 This wyne maye bee called Mulsum or Melitum,
 they cal it communly Claret and Nectar and Me-
 licrarium but improperlye, with whyte wyne. If
 they put to sugar for honye, woth red wyne, they
 cal it Hypocras. There are made at the Apothe-
 caryes these spyced and aromatical wines for the
 most parte in that propozcion, that .xiii. ounces of
 honye

hony be put to. vii. Drams of spices: and. iiii. poundes of whyte adoziferous wine. Or to. vi. Drams of spices, halfe a pounde of most pure Sugar. iiii. poundes of red wyne, or lesse: other put to muche more Sugar, and spices also. Sometimes halfe a dram of Saffron or much les is put to, to colour it, speciall ye vnto Mulla, that is such as are made with hony. But before y wine be strained, it should be let stand in a hot place or in a stoue with y spices infused, certayne houres. xiiii. at the most. x

Wine called Hippocras is of the kinde of made wines, after an easye way: most acceptable to the French men, specially on this syde the Alps. Cinamon, Sugar and Carpesium are beaten & brused in a bagge, through it the wyne is poured, that in passing through, it may drinke and soke those qualities. This is brought forth in principall feastes, with Escharite pane in stede of banketing dishes, y which fashion, but with an other kinde of wine, we read, was peculiar to the Athenians. Hermo- xx
laus Barbarus Corollarii, lib. 5. in the chapter of the Grape of ceuanthe.

Another. The inner barkes of Cinnamon. vi. Drams: halfe an ounce of white Ginger whole, Nutmegges electe. ii. Drams, Cloues, Graynes of paradise, of either a dram: Cardamomum, Pepper, Calamus Aromaticus, Coriander prepared, of euery one a scrupull, mixe them and beate them somewhat grosse. Eight poundes of wyne, clarified honye. xxvi. ounces, mixe all, and strayne xxx
them accordyng to Arte. Some clarifie these

Spiced wyne wyth Almond mylke.

An other for Cardiacall persons, described by Alexander Benedict, in his tēth booke. Take a pint of Austare and hard wyne odoriferous, white sugar half a pound, cinnamon, Ginger, of euery one half an ounce, Galangal, a dram.

An other of the same mannes for weakenesse of the stomacke. Take Cinnamon half an ounce, white Ginger two drammes, Cloues, long Pepper, Nutmegges, of euery one two scrupulles, when they are well beaten wyth halfe a pounde of white Sugar, mixt them together in a. v. pintes of pure white wyne and strayne it: for it is the chiefe remedy for them that be dissolved in theyr stomacke.

An other. Take an ounce of Cinnamon, halfe an ounce of Ginger: Galangal two drams, Cloues a dramme: Graines of Paradise twoo drammes: whyte Sugar. viii. ounces: of the beste wyne. q. s.

An other. Cinnamon an ounce and a halfe: Ginger halfe an ounce: Cloues. ii. drammes, Graines of Paradise, Galangal, of either a dram Sugar a pounde and a halfe. Red wyne ii. measures, (that is viii. poundes,) mixte them, and it wyl become Hipocras.

An other. An ounce of inner Cinnamon: Whyte Gynger halfe an ounce. Graines of Paradise thre drammes, Cloues, Moschocaryi, of eyther ii. drammes, Aces, Galangall, of eyther a dram and a halfe, white Ginger half an ounce,
Graines

Graines of paradise.iii.drams: Cloues, Moscho-
caryi, of eyther.ii.drams, Maces, Galangal, of ei-
ther a dram & a halfe: long Peper a dram: Spick-
nard, Folii, of either halfe a dram, make a powder
therof. To euery ounce of these put .ii. poundes of
wine, with a pound of Sugar, and Cornsoll (so
called a kind of Purple woll,) to colour it. q. l.

An other that semeth to be ordayned for the de-
faulces of the brest and lunges. R. the best Cina-
mon, scrypt from y grose barke an ounce, Cloues
an ounce and a halfe: Annis, Fennell, of eyther a
dram, Licoris.iii.drams: Maces, Cardamomum,
Floure Deluice, of euery a dram & a halfe, Su-
gar most white .iii. ounces, when euery one are di-
ligently pund, let them be infused with these that
followe. Take Malmsey .ix. ounces, a pounde of
water of Bozage, Rose water an ounce & a halfe,
water of Melissa. .iii. ounces after they are let stand
thzee houres by the furnace or stoufe, at length
straine it oft through a Filter bag: and it shall be
come cleere Hippocras. xx

Hippocras Laratiue. A wyne agaynst the
Quartaine, Quotidian, and bastard Tertian, it
concocteth and prepareth the humours and lea-
deth the same by and by out by the siege. Take a
pound of Esula: Epithymi, sixe drams, Polipodii,
Cinnamon, smal Raisins, of euery .iii. drammes,
Masticke, Ginger, Zedoaria, Cloues, of euery one
an ounce, Sugar as much as nedeth. Arnold.

Nectar in Arnold. For a pynte of wyne, take
G. ii. Ginger xxx

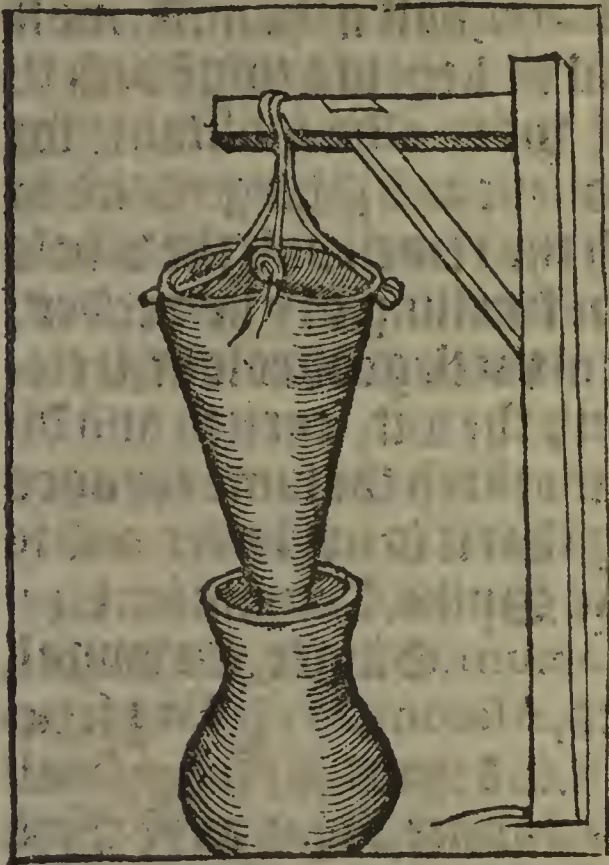
Ginger elect scraped, Cloues, Cinamon scraped, of euery .ii. drams, graines of Paradise, a Dram. Let it be made wine, or Grekish, which is better: and in stede of hony put Sugar, with a graine of Muske, and it is moste noble. A syrrop or Iulep is made of wine to conserue health & youth, putting into .iii. poundes of good wyne, ii. poundes of sugar. Let it be made a syrrop, the vse wherof is with water. It may stende in stede of meate & drinke, and refretheth nature. Arnold in the booke of conseruacions of youth.

Wine made with Sugar decocted, is good for old persons, cold & feable, and in whom the naturall moysture & heate are diminished: for it nourisheth, and bredeth bloud, and filleth the principall parts with spirits. Take y best wyne of Vernacia, or Grekish, or like vnto them .iii. poundes, a pound of white Sugar Cafferini. Let them be sod with a soft fyre in maner of Syrrop, kepe it and vse it with .ii. parts of water, or other wise as vse requirerth. Thys wyne, (or rather Syrrop of wyne) Rabi Moyffes in hys boke of the maner of diet for old men and such as are in recouering their helth, doth approue and allowe.

Of svete vines spiced.

Of wine made with sugar & spices it is already spoken, & also generally of Mulfa or wynes made with hony and spices. A man may in al the foresaid composicions, both in stede of Sugar put hony, and in stede of red wyne, white: in those that followe

followe contrary wyse. So of Hippocras wyne, maist thou make claret oz clear: and of clear, Hippocras. Some make no difference of the colour of



the wyne. The hony ought alway to be soddyt with a little water and to be diligently clarified. Som put a little honye also to those wines that are made with sugar, to make thē moze swete: Other some a greate deale. See the spiced wyne in Diosc. Alchādicum is a wine sodde with spices & Sugar oz honye: and in certayne places of Italy

it is called cleare, the description wherof is had in ^{xx} the booke of Simples of Ebenesis.

The spices of claret. Ginger, Galāgal, of either an ounce, Cinamon. ii. ounces, Cloues. ii. Drams: Graines of paradise, lōg Peper of either a dram, Hony a pound and a halfe: Sugar two poundes. Whyte wyne. xvi. poundes. Other make it with onely honye, adding a litle Spike and Nutmegs and with the white of an egge they clarifye it.

The claret that Philip Vlstadius in hys Cælo Philosophorum Describeth, the 57. chapter. R. the ^{xxx} best white wine. iiii. poundes, white hard Sugar

GG, iii.

iiii. ounces,

viii. ounces, Cinamon an ounce, Coriander prepared. ii. Drams, Cloues. ii. Drams, Graines of paradise, white Ginger, of either a dram & a half, long Peper. ii. scrupuls, Zedoaria, half a dram. All most fine beatē & strained shal be kept in a tinnē vessell.

A wyne for them that waxe olde, profitable for them that be Melancholicke and Phlegmatick in winter tyme: it heateth the reines and the whole body: it taketh away the swelling of y^e hemrodes, it helpeth concoction, it maketh good colour, it cleareth the sight, Charpeneth the wit, tarieth and differeth hoar heares, & worketh the same thynges that Hierapicra, saving that it is not bitter, and loseth not the belly. Take Spike, Cinamon, Carpobalsamum, Xylobalsamum, Ginger, Galangal, Calamus aroma, Maces, Alarum, Myrtilla, of every one a dram, Mastick. ii. Drams, Lycoris, small Raisins, of every half an ounce, sugar as ye think good. It may be made by decocting, or without it like claret, putting the spices in a large bag, and
 xx the bag in a strayner, & straining it so oft, til y^e vertue & strength of the spices be wholly past into the wyne, which shalbe perceaved by tasting: Arnold in hys booke of wyne.

An other. ℞. Ginger. ii. Drams, Cinamon halfe an ounce, Cloues a dram, white wine. iii. measures, that is. xii. pound, an ounce of honye, white sugar half a pound: make claret therof according to art.

An other Laxative. ℞. Galangall sixe Drams: Cinamon an ounce, Turbit, Esula, Billes, Hermol
 xxx dactyla, of every a dram & a halfe. Beat it & make
 it claret

It claret with hony and Sugar.

An other. ℞. Ginger two ounces, Cinamon. iiii
Cloues. ii. Galangall, as much, Graines of para-
dyse one. Euery one finely beaten & sifted, must be
mixed: Then kepe by it selfe an ounce of easterlye
saffron wel beaten. When þ wilt make thy claret,
make hot ouer þ fyze. ii. poundes of hony in a new
earthen vessell, & when it begins to boyle, take it
fro the fyze, & pausing a litle while, skim it: Then
take two measures (about. viii. poundes of wyne, x
which shalbe so much the better, so muche as it is
most swete & cleere) & mixe with it. ii. ounces of þ
spices aforesaid, & a dram or more of the Saffron.
Thē shalt thou straine it through a bag, the vpper
part wherof (al most to. ii. third partes of þ whole
length) shalbe linnen, þ neather, for one thyrd part
of the whole bagge, or a litle more, shalbe wollen.
Whē þ wyne is inough strayned, thou maist pour
the Dregges into Hydromell, or Apomel, that is,
Drinke made of hony, as it is cōmonly made, that xx
they may leaue theyr strength þ yet remayneth in
them in it. Thys wyne if it be for the vse of anye
woman or delicate person, in steede of honye take
Sugar, out of a Dutch booke witten.

An other, preseruing wine in time of pestilence.
Take of the best wyne, a measure, foure poundes,
halfe an ounce of Angelica, Bole Armenia a dram:
Nutmegges two drams, Galangall, longe Pep-
per, Coriander, of euerye one a dram and a halfe,
Ginger a dramme and a halfe, Cinamon sixe xxx
drammes, Sugar halfe a pounde.

Certaine

Certain compositions of Nectar, of claret, out of a certain booke written in Latin, whē a man would haue a greater quantitie thereof to be kept in his celler in a barrel or vessel of woode. Lotum, as it appeareth, is a name of a certaine mesure of wine in Spain peraventure.

Claret or good Nectar shalt thou make in thys wyse. Cinamon a pound, Galingal, Ginger, Cardamom, Graines of Paradise, Cloues, Cubeba, ^x Macis, of euery an ounce: long peper, and blacke if thou wilt, of ether half an ounce: Spicknarde, Nutmegs, Schenanthum, of euerye one. iiii. Drās, Saffron a Dram: Let al be beaten very small and mixt. So shalt thou spices for halfe a horse load, y^e is for one baryl, (peraduēture a. 128. pounds). The nectar shalt thou make thus. Put all the wine in the vessel, then put the spices in some linnen cloth large inough, & let the cloth with spices into the baryl wherin thou wilt make thy Nectar, in such sort that the sydes of the cloth may hang ouer the ^{xx} mouth of the baryl. After put. iiii. poundes of honny in some vessel, & mixe it strongly with the wine so that the hole be sufficient cleere, then poure in the wyne vpon the spices straying it, and at last the wyne with the honny. Then closing the baryl, leaue the spices in it wth the cloth for. ii. dayes. Then take it awaye & presse it with strength, and thou shalt haue verye good Nectar. But if thou wilt make it for some prince or verye ryche man, ^{xxx} ad to the foresayd, Lignum Aloes of y^e best, Foliū, of ether halfe an ounce, a Drā & a halfe of Husk, and in

And in the stede of hony put suger finely beaten in a moztar, then dissolved in the wine.

An other very good wine with the same spices, but in other weight. Take. xii. ounces & a halfe of cinamon, ginger, galangall, graynes of paradise, cloues, cubebæ, macis, Cardamomum, of euery. ii.

Dzās: lōg peper a scrupul: spikenard, Schœnanthū, nutmegs, of euery a scrupul & a halfe: saffron to þ weighte of a (Deranii) of Turona oz a little more.

Mixt al these together when they are most small & beten, & thou shalt haue spices inough for a Lotū

Nectar of the city Burgens. Then take a pound of hony w a pint of spring water sod to the consūpcio of the water, & set it a side to cole. Thē take about

a Lotum, of good wine, and when the iuice w the foresayd spices is put into the vessel, straying the wine throught it, pour it in by little and litle, & the

hony also mixt first with a litle of the wyne shalbe poured in by little and litle, so that the iuice be not prest together. If so be ye wil make it more pre-

ciuous, take suger in stede of hony dissolved in the wine, likewise about a pounde waight oz more.

Thou shalt strayn it. iiii. oz four times, & the wine may be strōger and better. Thou shalt put also to the foresaid things Agallochum of the best, Folium

of ether. ii. grains, & a litle Huske. Other wise: hang the spices in a bag win the wine mixt with hony oz suger, and after. ii. oz. iiii. daig take it out &

preste it wel. But the former way is better & finer.

xx.

xxx

Three vwayes to make Nectar,

H. i.

whereof

wherof the first .2. are called Gratia Dei, the
third Manus Dei, out of a written booke.

Take cinnamon. 9. Drams: ginger foure Drams
nutmegs, long Pepper of ether thre Drams: Ga
lāgal, graines of paradise, Macis or Folii, cubeba
of eueri. 2. Drams: cloues a Dram, spiknard a hole scrup
pul: saffron a half: suger a pound or a pint of honny,
þ hath boyled in a little water til the water be con
sumed, wel skimmed. Mixte them in a Lotum & a
x half of wine. Som adde Cardamomum, and carui
of ether. 2. Drams. And this is the better Claret.

To the same. ℞. Aristolochia round, cinnamō,
of ether an ounce, Ginger half an ounce, Galan
gal, graynes of Paradise, Cloues, cubeba, Mac
cis, Nutmegs, of eueri two Drams: long peper. iii
Drams: spiknard a scrupul: Saffra a half, Suger
a pound: wine a Lotum. If it be for the rych, adde
Agallochum of the beste. 2. grayns and musk half
a grayne. Or accordinge to other. ℞. Cinamon e
lect two ounces: Ginger one grains of Paradyse,
longe Pepper, of ether, halfe an ounce: Nutmegs
xx cloues, Macis, of ether two Drams: cubeba Carda
mom of eyther a dram: Spiknard, Schoenanthum
Calamus aro: of euerie a scrupull. When they are
pund mixt them together, wyth .3. pounds of hon
ny, and a Lotum of wyne, as is sayd.

A drinke named Manus Dei. ℞. Cinnamon an
ounce and a half, Ginger thre Drams Cardamomū
two Drams, Folium. Galangal: of ether a Dram, spik
nard, Carui, of ether half a dram: long Pepper or
xxx black four Drams. If it be made for riche men, ad
Cloues

Cloues, Nutmegs, Maces, Grayns of paradise, of every .2. drams, clarified hony a pint: a Burgēs Lotum of good wyne. And if thou canst in steede of hony, put a pound of Sugar. If this drinke be rightly made, it shalbe profitable agaynst manye diseases, specially cold, and in old men, and them that be somewhat weake & feble vnto copulation. It shalbe conuenient for fleumatike & Melancholick persons maruelously, that not wythout a cause it may be called Manus Dei, that is the hand^x of God. It putteth away dumpishnes and sadness and bringeth mirth. It openeth the obstructions and stoppings of the splene. It heleth the droply, & bryngeth the stone out of y^e rayns mightely, if a litle Saxifrage, & of the stone called Linx be added.

Spices for Zedoartical wyne. ℞. Zedoaria, Cinamō of ether half an ounce, Galangall two drās mixt them and make them in powder.

For the wyne that is surnamed of Scapa or Rappish. ℞. Zedoaria halfe an ounce: Coriander three^{xx.} ounces: Galangal. v. ounces cinamō cloues of ether. .2. drās, make a powder therof sōwhat grose.

Othertwyse, spices for Zedoartical wyne, which shalbe inough for a mesure of wine that is called communely at Strafzborowe. Cinnamon three vnces, cloues, nutmegs, grains of pa. Cardamom of every half an vnce: Zedoaria. vi. drams. Cubebæ, long Pepper, of either two drams. Beate them somewhat grose, mixt them for a bag.

For the same: cinamon two ounces: ginger halfe^{xxx} an ounce, cloues, Longe Pepper, Cardamon,

℥. ii.

Cubebæ

Cubeba, Zedoria, of every one a Dram: Galangall
graynes of Paradise, of either a Dram and a half.
When they are beaten somewhat grosse, mixt them
in a little bagge.

Of spiced vvines vvith bur- ning water.

That burning water doth drinke in easely al
odour and vertue both of other medicines and
also of spices, if they stand to steep in it a few hou-
res, first beaten, and a litle of it afterward be pou-
red into simple wine, and that diuers wines both
in saour and taste may be made by thys meanes
fozthwith, we did declare befoze out of Arnold in
the description of symple Aqua ardens oz burninge
water. ¶ The confectyon oz inakyng of the wyne
which theical commoly Hippocras. Put into (the
name of the mesure is not exprest) of burning wa-
ter destilled. iiii. oz four times oz more. ii. ounces of
Cinamon, Ginger half an ounce, grayns of Para-
dise, Peper, of ether a Dram and a half: a Dram of
Cloues, half a Nutmeg. When they are al punde,
put them into a vessel wel closed for. iiii. daies, &
shake it about twyse oz thysse euery daye. At laste
strayn it and kepe it: it may be kept a longe tyme.
Put a meane sponefull of this into a measure, oz
four pounds of god red wine, and put a pound of
Sugar to it. Yet if the wine be swete, there is no
nede of Suger. Furnerius.

A way to make Malmesy. R. Galangal of the
best, Cloues, Ginger, Maces of every one a Dra.

xxx

Let al

Let al these som what grose beten, stād. 24. houres
in a vessel of wood wel covered infused in water.
Then hang them in a linnē cloth by a threde into
a vessel of a soom as they call it, (which is aboute
the bignes of a hogthead) or half a soom of cleare
wyn. iiii. dayes. And thou shalt haue wyne so good
& stronge as is the very natural Malmsye, or Tra
minuum: A dutch wrytten boke.

A wyne that tasteth lyke Rhetische wyne. In a
vessel of glas or of erth glased, hang a linnen cloth
full of the spyces hereafter following, & fill it wyth
burning water, stop it diligēty, and let it stand at
the least. xii. hours. when y^e wouldest vse it, wryng
out y^e linnē cloth into som gret glas, tohich y^e wine
shalbe poured into afterward, so that the sides of y^e
pot may be wet wyth that spyced burnyng water,
or els y^e liquoz crusht out into the bottome by lea
ning & roling y^e glas a side, maye moystē the sides
euery wher: Then pour in the wyne, whych shall
haue the taste of Rhetisch. The spices are these: Ci
namon, Ginger, Cloues of euery one half a dram,
when they are som what gros beaten, let them bee
mixt, and after be tied in the linnen cloth.

After the same maner is the tast of Muscatello
wyne made: take a Nutmeg wyth a litle Macis:
myxt them beaten as is before sayd.

Cloued wyne. Beat half a dram of Cloues wth a
litle Cinamō & tye it in a linnen cloth, as is afore
sayd. The tast of Elseter wyne: bynd sugarcandy
in a linnen cloth as is before sayd. Or els mixt ho
ny dyllygently claryfyed wyth burning water in a
vessel

vessel well stoppt, & when thou wilt vse it, wyngge out a linnē cloth dipt in this liquor, into y pot. All these haue we boꝝowed out of a Dutch boke wꝝitte

Of certayn other Aromatical wyne,
 specially such as are made by hangyng a
 litle bag in the bag in the vessel.

Cloured wyne is made hangyng the cloues in a
 x litle bag within the vessel with must. It drieth
 much, dissolueth, cōsumeth, draweth vnto it. it hel
 peth the old difficulty of fetching a mans bꝝeth, &
 cough in old men to the coruption of the humoꝝ &
 it is profitable also in the falling sicknes & swou-
 ning it strengthneth the vertue of cōcoction and
 retēning it, maketh sweet bꝝeth. As for the dzines
 therof, sugar & lycoris do all wage it much. Arnold
 in his boke of wyne.

After the same manner any spycēs (& medicins
 xx both cold & dry, may be hanged in a litle bag & put
 in wyne or Must, which we would haue seasoned
 wꝝth theyꝝ vertues & quality. In the same place.

An aromatical wyne is made to cōserue youth
 if spycēs be put in a linnen bag vnbeten, but cut in
 to partes, so that the substance of the spycēs bee
 wanderpng in the lyttle bag, & let it be put in the
 wyne, the mouth of wyne dyligentlye closed, Ar-
 noldus of the cōseruation of youth.

An other way of aromatical wyne, for the con-
 xxx fymyng of the temperature, and youth. Cubebæ-
 Cloues, Nutmegs, small Baylons, of euerye one,
 the drams

three drams, let the boyl in a litle bag in three pound
of good wine, tyl the columpcion of the thirde part: put
to Sugar, and therof morning and euening geue
an ounce or there about at euery time to drinke. Or
elles let it be made like claret : Arnoldus in the
same place.

Saffron wyne byngeth myrth, and taketh a-
way Melancholines: Arnold in his booke of con-
seruing youth the. 3. chapt. The maner of making
it teacheth he in the second tretise of the same boke *
wyth these words: Put a litle Saffron wel Dried
in a large bag of very fine linnen cloth, and let the
wyne be poured vpon it (or also Dyle for Dyle of
Saffron) after the maner of makynge Lye, & let it
be repeated til the colour and taste like you. Ther
may also other spices be mixt wth it as ye think good

Of Artificial vynes vvhych resem

ble the tast of strange wynes, because of the

spices hanged in a litle bag within the vessel.

xx

How diuers aromatical wines be made and a
counterfet tast of certayn straunge wyne with
burning water & spices, it is shewed befoze: Here
wyl we ad ho to wytty men may inuitate certayn
straunge wines without burning water: not to thin-
tent couetous men may learne desceyt therby, but
that physicions may both gratify somtymes & pro-
fit also the sick specially such as be somewhat deli-
cate. We haue taken al the folow out of a dutch wri-
ten booke.

xxx

Grekill wine is thus made. Ginger, galagal, of
ether half a pound, grains of paradys, cloues. . . .
hange

hāg thē in a litle bag in a vessel of wyne of a mene
 bignes, a pype. *℞.* malmsy. *℞.* musche, Agallochū of
 ether a dram: cinamō, Cardamō, (if I read right)
 cloues of ether. 2. Drās, half an ounce of sugarcandy
 wyne of Romania. *℞.* Succi, lycoris Cinamon
 of ether, ii. Drammes, anise a dram, macis a dram
 sugar. 3. Drams. Muscatello wyne. *℞.* Polypodium
 lycoris, anis, of every. 2. Drās, nutmegs thre Drās,
 calamus aromatick, one Drā, Red Muscatello shalte
 x thou make thus. The flours of Sambuc⁹, 4. ounces.
 cinnamon half an ounce, let them boil in red Must
 Al such thyngs as thought to make y^e smel of Mus
 catello, that do resēble Musk in they^r own odour,
 and suche thynges are surnamed of Muske, as the
 nutmeg, and the barke of that is called Macis, also
 the floures of Sambucus or elder chieflie, and Co
 riander. Many also hange the herbe called Sclarea
 in wyne, the flours wyth the leues: whose sanour
 is vehemēt & not vnpleasant, yet som think it to be
 x vnholson, and to greue the head. But such compo
 sitions wythout number may be made, & it is suf
 ficient for a man of wit & actiuitie, skilful in the na
 ture of symple medicines, spyces, & sauces or seaso
 nings to haue a certen few formes, as it wer pre
 scribed, which he many waies as occasiō & diuers
 circūstances shal serue may vary & alter at his ple
 sure. We geuing thanks to the immortal God,
 vpon whome dependeth al the succes of me
 dicines, do here conclude & make an end of
 this booke for this present.

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FINIS

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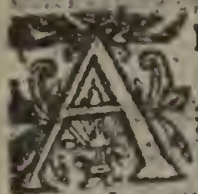
singular the principall and notable matters:

wherein, ever the Alegrim number signifieth

the page: and the other, the lyne, where ye

shall fynde the matter ye seeke for.

A

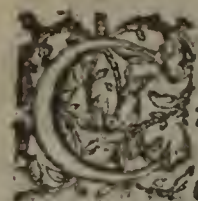


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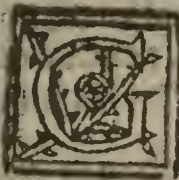


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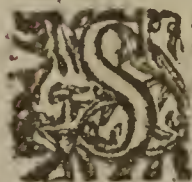
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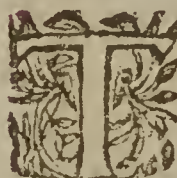
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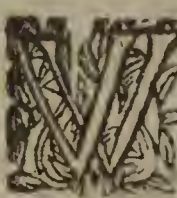


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