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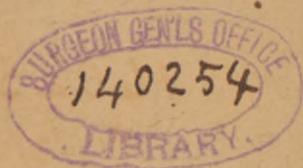
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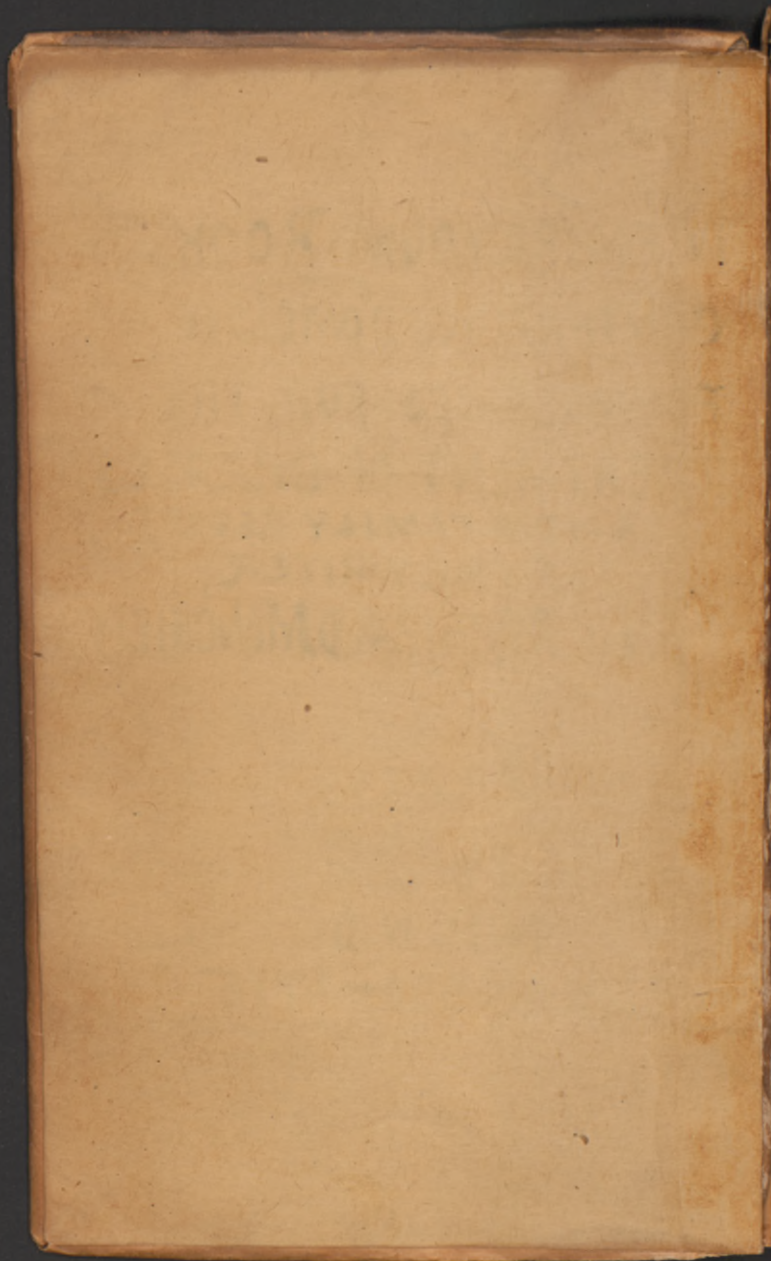
Section, *MSS*

No. **140254.**

✓
MEMORANDUM=BOOK,
CONTAINING DOMESTIC
FORMULARIES FOR THE
TREATMENT OF DISEASES,
AND A FAMILY RECORD
OF THE WRITER,
REV. ARCHIBALD MONCRIEFF.



N.P.-N.D
[CIRCA 1690-1715.]



17

It is to be done by the zodiac, not by
Constat too done by death of duodenis
Ex for calens idus februa bonis, 68

It is to be done by the zodiac, not by
Albon first bones also one in us remains
for same that all may be in us appear
A rain we had for each day of the year.

In the logg e foot at 30 bones

There are albon simple members which are
bones, cartilages, nerves, packles, ligaments,
cords, arteries, veins, fatness, flesh e skin.
And the superfluous of the hairs e nails

~~It is to be done by the zodiac, not by~~
then turning 9 days, y^e till it come to perfection
be 18 days for 3 y^e 46 days from the time
of conception to the full perfection.

~~There are 3 days in a year most let be
the last day of a week the first power of
the earth in the month of December the third
blood 18 of may 13 of august the
the weather from the year
which is the blood of the year of april that
Rahab hadash who died at the 17 of december
a 10th: or in the 2nd month of april the 14th
the 14 of november the 14 of july the 14 of
the 14 of monday of july at the 2nd month of
the 14 of the 14th~~

King Charles the 2nd after 5 or 6 days indisposition departed
this life at his Palace Royal of Whitehall Feb. 6. 1684
Whose funeral was publicly solemnized upon Feb. 14 towards
the stoning in King Henrie the 7th's chappell he was interred in
a vault under the soft end of the south isle. 1684

They say that King James the 7th his Queen
was delivered of a son at y^e Royall palace of St James's on
Thursday the 30 of June 1688 and upon the 15 of October
thereafter the infant who had been before privately baptiz'd was
publically named amidst the ceremonies & rites of baptism in the
chappell at St James's by y^e name of James, Francis, Edward, the
Sons being ~~gotten~~ by his Nuncio Nuncio the Queen Dowager
~~the~~ the King & Queen with many others assisting.

William of Nassau Prince of Orange departed this
life in the 29 year of his age in the month of
October after that he had been married about
nine years with the Royall princeess Mary daughter
to King Charles the first by whom he had
our present King his ^{son} with her was born
November 4th 1650 the very next month
after his father's ^{death} this Prince at his baptism
received the name of William Henrie.

**Habst, Quiritos, Diba patina quondam
Gipponda toti, tota Caesaris nubet
Exles potestad, hz porturo vos xerum
Eogit Durbio, sic porturo gaudete.**

palin ^{verse} ^{verse} and the other ^{verse} that are the same
backward and forward or g. Roma libi stibio moitibz illi Amor
and in English it is more difficult to compose
Lond did, Ebo and still did, Duce
ipse mihi plaudo; nam Fulva e fore popelli
Rie scripisse foveo me bono, et illo male.

Larva laqueus Larva laqueus Larva laqueus
Et collabuntur sic fit tibi burpa burtus
Milonardus drago Milona laquea laqueos
Spolario spados fit nos fit nuptio nuptos
Ex utro et collary fit cum fit lam fit labis
propter magnam et hoc oblat.

Accipit molendinum super limbo candido labum

It is possible the nature of the weather, the mistaking
of the *Et* for the character the frequent and unconsidered
transferring might have had from allward upon the original
in its different advantage

Lara, uigil loy quos, larvogenes abra lis quos
Koe qui laboras, hae fit tibi pacho portus
Mille nos drachas muldian delangere agas
Spes thy pacis q neo fit a nepote gnabz
Exbra jus tolli; haeuodm fit uly the illam de dlong
Propter Magnam et hoc oblatum accipit semel
Haeuodm super Lympha de Layside Labem

At quod quibus et officis quibus oblat

An altar to appease the laws before many fit
A quest for birds by the abenger chalt
as they they case know the condition of the prebaldge
in thousand great the pannals find a me's pasturants
Now's only top of grass in blood. And by the poor volandis
with out, with of way, thy awes of silver for pally generalis
So farthardant for Saint Magdon at this ton
this fuzelit with the speny but with is plain prohibition
That the good aies for their just crime plead only ablation.

Archibaldus Nonisoff Deco: 6. j69j

ye parts of life, we set for your services, as my labour
 -ant by right of this regality, large measure of victual or corn
 for the transgressors of the laws, as well from those who work or put
 away their weapons of warfare, as of such as pray away from or refuse
 to come to the host, or those it vailes, prayers or offerings therein, or
 from such as keep, haunt, & frequent unlawful games; together
 with all amercement due to me for the slaughter of a free burgo
 or for robbery, and theft, or for adultery & fornication within your
 bounds, with the unlawes of fugitives, & the purches of such
 rewards, as default the host, or vane away from their colours; mine
 shall your gains be the greater. And yet further to witness
 my kindness, I remitt to those of your kinred, all fines of
 wounds, be it of limb, lye, or life, in full pay as for lye
 offering, be it of nine peny and a penyoth they shall
 be indempnified for limb lye or lye

Male vasidary dragos Mar via lacheta laryos
 Spalandi spador flos nig fig knightlike gnaros
 Cotta condycos Lancinson lairia lylor
 st coloburthor de st llyr brylia durtas
 dety of Kadabry flos lim, flos lam, flos labry
 propter magnitudin et hoc oblatum
 accipit molivdom super limido lamthwa labrum.

utro in puris, ad unquam hanc et quovinda vortas.
 flos analiz gong, sunt per vetyta carmina.

Et quid novum vechy illis,
 Conidg mponit: In non, hie ubero mo cum
 Aniqua qle quid et hoc venerabilig

This was an essay upon the mention of mardock
 cross in flos which stands above the now broght upon
 the confines of Forthain and flos by the 1678

origo: ego me, tu te, ille se, illi te, illi te, illi te
 fuzfuz, dit panom, panny quoy fuz, hna, mus.

Cas proprio quandoy gong logo junty. Dre
 fony huy roguere. Latira Mafuly datz.
 tponens conjugio. Subi dura a vudobus.

Monstru horridu informis ingens cui tuon adonotum.

Profubiter unq erat natos qui quinos lobat.

Quinos natos profubiter unq kabobut erat qui.

Et alba columba vadit et rade in habom nec cadit
Inq trabem a trabo vadit nec cadit alba columba

prima ut logo foranda ut logis torka ut logit
ut logit ut logis ut logo torka prima foranda

nam eius rade rade o exlat. si rade rade o est fion hoto.
que te bonamony q ego colat habes profubo nominom.

hitudinos bono inuente reddunt in fuy pufny uia=
quaq, nedy immigrantes. sic ordina. hitudinos bono inuente
reddunt, immigrantes in nidos pufny uia quaq, in fuy fupio

puro se quia viri summa nitidus opy bi. is nitidus summa vi
quidam abo se in pufny uia quaq, in fuy fupio
died pecta carmen bonam quom scripsit hominum nobes sub pecto

Malabaribus oragos malabaribus largia largos
Spalando spades libo inq fig Kruppito gnaros
Lonea laurifcos laurimgon laurina Lukos
et colubuntos se fit tibi curba curtus
Exity et clauary fibo lim fibo lam fibo Cabry
prophar macquonim et hoc oblat
Accipo froberidom fupor lumpyo lampira labry.

R. d. Brother
you did me a kindness in finding down this young man
of whom I had a very good opinion & hope he may prove profitable
to you in his generation. I did contrary him when my lady & my lord
both must see him. my lady fears he may want experience
sufficient to manage her children some of which at com to be almost
mon. so I would not have you to depend upon they how ever if
I can do this young man for me any manner of way you may
be assured of it with much more kindly to your good friend
I am with much duty to your good friend
I am with much duty to your good friend

allora sept 29
1697

Sera capitis confans respicit quem liganda
clavis
Dona hic capiter terna esse sera

Nullo Gobet pascent, bitulorum millia centum
Missa super bitulo quolibet una sedot.

Se colly waxo mortem Eucharion equosq;
Miles virgo lupq; dobieq; fabula phobq;
Sicut exornat superat dat neq; et optat
Arma viri potui victorem virgine orbi.
Non datq; ut bgnit, non fit sed tibi hic ius
Quippo forq; gratis nec tibi verba datq;.

~~Quit q; te concurre potui~~

In Italiam Regina tuis hac nocte perorom
Si fuit hoc vory paupor ubiq; iust.
Quos italos galle fono breore si uny
vincere fatigony non potuere virum
Auxilic dedunt mihi vis sabina proctom
In terris favore et m cely furo
Virginis aspectu penetrat sine vulnere pectus
Quot m campo flores tot sunt m amore dolores
Ex minimis vitum cely modulamina castro
Maxima longa brebis fomibrebis minima
Sedulo, requies ora, cena, stabilla,
vanti, alit, pondrat, mitgat et suprat
Sunt oculos clari quos coryq; fydora tanq;
ofa balobony, oculat, verba docos
Intox ego violas irakam violare volobam
Sed vobis, vobis me violare volunt
monstris harenis nare abid, uno freaty ato, exobis ozty
gratos dato fratros.

Of weights & measures of medicines
 used by the Chirurgions.

Libra significat a pound & is 12 ounces.
ounce Significat an ounce qh is 8 Dracs.
Drac. Significat a Dracm qh is 3 scrupolls.
Ser. Significat a scruple qh is 20 grains white.
gra. Significat a grain of white.

Denarig and **drachma** is all on
Manipulig Significat much as on can hold in his hand
 or a gripe hand full.

℞ Significat a pill: qh is as much as on can
 hold betwixt his fingers his thumb or a
 smal handfull of any thing.

Cijaltg Significat on may easily drink at on draught.
quart Significat a quart of any thing.

Semis is the half of every weight.
ana Significat of every thing alike much.

libra Semi ℥℞ **Semuncia** ʒ℞

Grana — G. J. J. **Semis** — ℞ ℞

Scruple — ℥. ℥. ℥℥ **Manipuli** — At

Drachms — ʒ. ʒʒʒ **pilli** — ℥.

ounce — ʒ. ʒʒʒʒ **ana** — ana.

Quart — quart. q. q. q.

libra — ℥. ℥℥℥℥℥℥

Archibaldus Monensis
 Ann: Dom: 1691 April: 25

Illo primis dies hanc primisq; malis caa fuit
Sic sic postq; afari defecato corpq;
At ego no litem tua canis sphaera vobis
Optimo Rex opto fit tibi contra falg.

psal: 107: 17

Ille flamma vocat brachia vobis.
Ite consulla gemit: cosa bipennis
Ite durs referant: ora post durt
Ite gusa tus nos proximit ultio.

Angli hinc magis
no es ad p
suggerunt in campis
et p
suis.

Sed porura malisq; duratura etiam Ro-
=minis magnitudo erat
fara robare fero at fabare nofio
pceda durt, pcedo mury, missola pcedat
da bonis debos pariove paxo mlti.

neq; eodem binam hanc p hincm equinae lery fuzit equo
povot ubrumq; pccq; ad molendm pccq; parabat equum ulpar.
= durt q; p ueniat at lery durtat lingua damna fozunt.

Deficiente pecu: cessant omnia: nia.

Deficiente pecu: cessant omnia: nia.

Mitne quale murea faciunt rochissima curba

fort flent, flent, pccq; rognabi, gendrofa:
pater mea velle foror nra, fuzi mang mang ficut
gally in forquibis suo pccq; pccq;
fler durt si neque sapiove Achdonta mobebo.

Cura meminens mano
noo naa vobis natura vobis
dimo facies facies vobisq; et bonis ante: no fozdas

Non orobis gendm, o urtem gend fiet ulla
urtem domo doming non domo ulla paut
angultabant cantantropoli hui munitib; foleritibus

in honore facillime nitibus **stat 169**
Diserte iustitiam moniti non temeris dices

Principio obsta sero Medecina paratius

Archibaldus Moncrieff Legitimus Possessor



Archibaldus Moncrieff

Cap: i
The Head

1 A sure (the safe) Medicine to cure and
take away the greatest & eldest pain of the Head
The juce of ganderbe thrust up in the nose out of a
spoon or savor overgoth y^e head &c often pr^e.

2 The juce of coolworts doth the like pr^e.

3 Betony stamp & applyed to any wound
in the head doth not only draw out the broken
bones but also heals the same with speed pr^e.

4 Wash the roots of Beets & cut away y^e upper
most bark & stamp & Jam & wring out the juce y^e
& thrust it up in y^e nose it is an ex: mo: to purge the head
of nauyke humors, to help the head all the firming of the head
and the migrim pr^e.

5 The water of distilled Rony makes fair
and comly hair if often moistned therewith
Vide cap: 19 fig: 18

6 Vojuico Joo and I put into a tinnen bolle
with a narrow mouth & then hold to ore in I ear
that the fume therof may go in unto the head, it
helps & cures the head ach & the burning of the eares
& if it be any quick thing it draws it out with good pr:

7 A Greas oylment for a scald head
Tak oyl olbes & put it in a dish with fair
water and beat them wth a flax I as you is making
Butter then put powder of Giltm^{on} & may Butter
thereto & anoynt I for head I with douching it will heal it.

8 Rubb the leaf of the Marigold & put it in
I nose it will bring forth humors & stop I Rheum

9 A comb made of a rams right horn
if the right side of the head be sore anoynt it I with
but left to left it helpeth

10 The root of politor of Spain chewed it
purgeth the head & gums helps headach & toothach.

11 To got any quick thing out of I head
Eat or break a white loaf in two, when it comes
hot out of the oven & apply it to I eares or ear
shifting it full with other hot bread unill all
the quick be com forth this is often proved
& found veray effectuall.

12 Anoynt wth the astores of the temple of the
road once a month with the gall of a partridge it
will strengthen and confirm the memory.

13 It is said that mice dung with y^e ashes of
burned wasps & hazell nuts and a little vinegar of
wofes doth dook a bald head with hairs if the pl=
=ace be often rubbed & anoynted therewith.

Cap: 2 Face

To make rough or chapped lips smooth rubb^g
with y^e foot of a behind y^e ears it makes y^e skin smooth & wth colour.

1 The oyl of tartar takes away all spots
freckles and filthy wheals of the face.

2 Wash the face in water wherein the
roots of lilies hath been soden it takes away
redness & make the face fair.

3 To take spots from the face smear it all
over with the blood of a white hen & suffer it
thousen to dry then wash & be clean.

4 Wash the leprous face with the distilled
water of strawberries they being first put in a
close glass & putrified in horse dung.

5 A fair remedy to put away tolters or maguans
tak black soap & almost as much ginger mad in
powder & mix them & anoynt the place everyday

6 Anoynt the red or purple face with the jure of lilies
roots and vinegar seven oboning for 9 days together
a true remedy proved.

7 A presig Med: for a red face. or pimples
Take a pint of white wine, an handfull of
wood Bean leavs or 2 or 3 ounces of the water
of woodbeon & a quarter a pound of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of
ginger seed & all together untill they be some what
thick & anoynt 5 or 6 times with the face it
will make it both fair & comly per &c

8 Tak onulacompana four ounces & boyle
it with vinegar till it be fowen in $\frac{1}{2}$ stamp it
small & put it to quicksilver & Brimstone of either
four drams & barrows growe four ounces & beat
them altogether & make therof a playster & apply
it to the pimples all night & on the morrow wash
it with warme water do this 7 nights per &c.

9 How to bounke the face & take spots
out of it put 7 eggs whole in most pure strong
vinegar letting $\frac{1}{2}$ m^o till $\frac{1}{2}$ shells be as soft as
their inward shins & mixe $\frac{1}{2}$ with 4 ounces of mustard
seed made in powder or well stamp $\frac{1}{2}$ stamp & mixe
them well together & let the face be often $\frac{1}{2}$ washed
anointed

10 An oymntment made of bitter almonds,
Rony, and the roots of Lilies, and wax,
is an ooc: to bounke the face, make it comly.

11 Anoynt the speckled face with hares blood or
Bulls it will take $\frac{1}{2}$ away & make fair.

12 In spring time for a hole in the body of
a growing burk wood & stop it all night.

youe get a water that is raw & pushing out
of it in the morning wth or with if yo walk
your face it will make you faire & comely
wherof if youe drink it breaks the stone & gives
passage to your urine if yo hab the gravel

13 A singular oyl to beautifie the face & to
make one merry, yea & hardy to flight.

Take a pound or two of hemp seed, stamp
it well, wth it is very well stamp wth it
with some wine & put all unto a new earthen
pot pan glassed & heat it on the fire untill you
cannot filter y^e hand in it then put the same
substance so hot into squar baggs which wring
hard out in a press & an oyl will com forth
very profitable wth if anye drink to the quantitie
of an ounce at a time it makes him playfull and
merry and if a soldier drinke it it will make
him hardy & hardie it is good for women in
it makes y^e comely and merry both.

14 In this maner you may draw out an
oyle from all goodes save mine author.
The Juice of Celendine is the best thing for taking
ring worms it can be, youe it take away part of
14 wth your face with Dow's especially
with may Dow it cools the face & take away redness
quibly addo

15 For heat or pimples in the face
take Eiber wort that groweth in the wood
stamp it well & strain it better & put
the Juice y^e of to cream it's sweet & so
long as you please and use your face
wth it is proved to be very good.
The Juice of Eiber wort drinke in very warm water
good for the heat of the liver mind this

Cap: 3. EYES

1 A strange med: for y^e web p^rovokt many greiff in the eyes Tak the head of a Cat y^e is all black burn it in a new pot & mak fine ashes or powder y^e of and of this blow with a quill in y^e eyes thurs a day it is an excellent re: but if the paine find burning in y^e eyes Let 3 or 4 oke leaves moistned in water be laid to you may burn it & lay it on again the author of this secret said y^e the sight is restored in 1 after a years blindness

2 An eye secret to keep hot eyes y^e are running The pairing of an apple cut somow thick y^e m^ost is of laid to the hot running eye at night is going to bed helps speedily beyond expectation a more secret.

3 Juice of seller of the web & whites of eggs well beaten together send y^e a drop of it put in y^e eye heale y^e web.

4 To take blood or redness out of the eyes fresh wormes newly stamp with y^e white of an egg laid over the eyes taketh away the blood & redness y^e of, of y^e humor better it com p^r.

5 put 2 or 3 foods of oculo Christi in y^e eye & a while after you shall not feel y^e web by you will think the air not y^e but at last they will drop or fall out compassed about with firm matter that kinders the sight w^h if ye use will cleavage & clear the sight y^e eyes more busly p^r.

7 Put y^e ashes of a burnt snail upon the spot in
the eye and in 3 dayes it will take it away

8 A piece of raw beef floopt in aquavite & put
a night to y^e temples cures watry eyes.

9 Take y^e marrow of y^e great bon of a goos wing
& apply it to y^e web it breaks it & saves y^e sight.

10 Fill an egg shell newly emptied with y^e juice
of lingreene & set it on hot embers & scum y^e
green baggage from it & y^e it will be a water w^{ch}
strain & keep in a glass w^{ch} use for a great pricking &
heat in the eyes 4 or 5 nights together &c

11 The powder of fine hared white sugar is good
for blood shoton eyes being put yⁿ especially if you
put alittle soft water afterward into y^e eyes often pr. & g. &c

12 If the stone t. is found in the head of a long
snail so made in fine powder & blown in the eye
it takes away spots and helps the web.

13 Lay a dish over hot sidden mill & y^e will
be a water on the inside of it w^{ch} take & keep in some glass
w^{ch} use for alittle in far paines, ordimm eyes it will help wonderfully
found long must w^{ch} y^e juice of row drop m^{ch} or o^{ch} kelys drink of sight
The juce of Blodins must with womens milk & droopt
in the eyes clears the sight w^{ch} ably pr.

Cap: 4. Ears

1 Earth worms fryed with goos grease y^e strained
and a little y^e of droopt into the ears is a good
remedy for deafnes use it 9 times at least pr.

2 The juce of the buds, leabs, mndr xnd growing buds
of ~~leaves~~ waxes put in y^e ears doyns an mygth of y^e head and
keeps soyns &c

3 The juce of botony put in the ears somthingke
helps doyns & puts away the pains of the ears

4 Tak almonds and the kernels of ponders a lot
& be cleare ptes in hot water y^e stamp y^e & get oyl out
of them & put of y^e oyl with tonts wet in y^e same into the
foundng ears or other w^{ch} greved w^{ch} tonts must be mad
of fine linnen & do y^e once every day y^e now tonts for 7 dayes
& you shall find verry much good y^e of do it often if you
please

5 juce of bay leabs put in the ears prevents
doyns & puts away foundng or pains.

6 Stamp ants eggs & fream y^m throw a cloth and
put y^e to the juce of furing grass or Knot grass & distill y^e
same into the ears it will help a long continued doyns

7 The juce of the red onion dropt in y^e ear 3 or
4 times cureth ^{all sorts of doyns} doyns says mix Author.

8 A ny^e cure to help doyns y^e blackwool
mest & chaffe by y^e fire with fresh butter & the dull
ear stop y^e with at night y^e don 9 or 10 nights together doth &c.

9 The juce of dill dropt warm in the ears healeth pain

Cap: 5. CEEQ

i in the morning if the teete be wet w^{ch}
it salt after it is honden in the mouth till it melt
or y^e hime into water it will prevent them from
rotting & falling out by worm eating.

2 A Medecin made of honey & the coal of a vine
that never bear grapes will make y^e tooth as white as bone
if they be often y^e with rubbet.

3 The root of politor of Spain chewed purgeth y^e
head and gums, Rols, the head ach & tooth ach.

4 Take spunge, politor of Spain, Smaladge
the tongue of a xabon, or a croas, galban, the brain of
a partridge, and also a frog of each alike much burn
all thos together in a new earthen pot all to powder
& with a little of the same powder touch the tooth
that you would have out & doubtles within an quarter
of an hour it will fall out but howe you touch no other
tooth therewith lest it also com out &c

5 The powder of the politor of Spain mixt
with the milk of wallwout or spunge & galban
will pluck out a rotten or a King tooth with ease.

6 Anoynt childrens gums with the brain of an hare
& they will brood tooth safely

7 A peece of the root of crawfoot aplied to y^e
aching tooth givs present ease a thing often tryed.

8 A rare & true medrine for the tooth ach is y^e
head of an garlick ^{the stem pulled off} a little Crayfish
& laid in equal parts &c.

9 A tooth touched with the powder of smelts (is is
made of y^e ashes being burnt in an earthen pot) will
fall out you may take y^e eggs & all &c proceed.

10 Fill an hollow tooth with crows dung, it
breaks the tooth & takes away the pain

11 A little gun powder put in a lining cloath y^e past
to the aching or hollow tooth cures presently.

12 The powder of earth worms, mixed with dung, or
of harts tooth will cause the worm eaten or
hollow tooth to fall out with out pain.

13 The tooth of a dead man presently cures y^e toothache

14 Do put away the tooth ach for ever put 3
drops of the juice of the Red Rhoe or ground in y^e
ear of y^e Red rhoe if pain is e^y on y^e other side an harte
e an harte do this harte or harte e it will put it for
e only away aca^yre so y^e flath y^e like effect put.

15 If you would keep your tooth from rotting
or aking wash y^e mouth every morning with the
juice of Lemons e after wards rub y^e tooth with a
fage leaf e wash y^e after meate with fair water

Cap: 6 How to stop bleeding y^e Nose
1 The three Corned Bone of the
carp is to be found in the hinder part of
the head nigh the neck beaten small e so blown
in the nose doth stay it by its binding faculty.

2 A plaister of potters clay mixt with benzoin
cubles of eggs applyed to y^e ears stays y^e bleeding nose

3 Let the patient y^e bleed, chew the root of y^e nettle
but swallow none of it he can lose no blood so long as
he chews it in his mouth An exp: properties of y^e nettle

4 A waere for y^e to stange bleeding is to take
an handfull of shepard's purse e look for the belly
to the son but down y^e e nothing great about the

5 If a spider be put in a burning cloath, a little
bruised e held to the nose y^e bleedings smelt at it
but touch not the nose y^e with e by e by it will stop bleeding.

Cap: 7

For the cold or cough,
a few eung, the squama
houfnos, the flap of y^e Raffe falling.

1 The wort coat laid upon the crown
of the head draweth up the nebula or flap of
the Raffe which is a rare vertue thereof.

2 Acabit wol myt with fugarcandis & a
spoonfull y^e of taken wth going to bed last of all
for 3 or 4 nights together cureth houfnos & y^e cough
the like effect hath y^e root of amilacompa with licone
& white fugarcandis powder & mydd together.

3 A plaster mad of the powder of burned swallows
doth help the swelling of the throat or squancy affect
eualy being applyed.

4 Buy gwas oar from the apothecaries keep
it in ale & drinke a good draught of it once or twice
a day it mendes the swelling of the throat.

5 Make wth the swine rabbits hir neck & rubb y^e
for neck upon y^e same place it will cure you.

6 A strange cur for y^e y^e flab lost y^e voice
Lay a thin piec of beef y^e is raw to y^e forehead
all night it will be at least at y^e 3^d or 4th hmo.

7 Flybe leabed grasse fodder in water wth y^e
drunk & gulpt up & down in y^e throat is an
excellant remedy for sore throats.

8 Garlick stamp with hoggs or barbars grease
& mad thick as oymment & anoint y^e soles of y^e
foot of the back y^e with it helps the cough
moreably p^r.

9 Drink the juce of century in the morning 5 dayes
it will make a voyary cleare voyce.

10 perces of amber hung about the neck hinder
diffleadns to go down the Throat. Indo. cap: 19: fig: 17

11 Rubb y hand or the bow south or ground e y furb
wubs your fore or furbled Throat 3 Roals y fams.

12 A few stas of planton is good for a for Craig
it is the best cure you have for it.

Cap: 8

for dofoakes in the stomach
for the huffop for spitting off for vomiting,
blood, e for the strangury

1 The grains of malthus judiciously every night
going to bed preserves the stomach from pains.

2 Century seed in good state also 2 handfull to 3
quarts till half seed in y put y to a pint of pure honey
e keep it close e clean e tak 3 spoonfulls of it fasting
every day it cures away all blood e corruption from
the stomach and heals all its dofoakes.

Indo Cap: 18: fig: 2.

3 To stay vomiting take a good quantite of cloves
in also very wole y it may be strong with y cloves y
sweeten it with sugar e drink it warm.

4 Stop both y ears with y fingers e the huffop
will go away p. nothing doth y like p. e.

5 It is a most sure e proved remedy against
in curing of spitting of blood as in preventing y
fams every day in the morning fasting to eat
of Rhenubarb tosted at y first a scruple.

6 Sooth the imber vnde of the young branches of
an hazel tree in small also till y half

be examined & let y^m who hab the strangury take
draught of first & last for 9 dayes & pr^o
water when in water hal been fadden with
the powder of any of the stones put ther in thus
w^o hath the like effect.

7 yarrow & plantain ana alike well stamp
together & y^e red wine put y^e to & lastly well
strained, & drinke a good draught by of four dayes
together & you shall be cured of y^e strangury.

Cap: 2 for the griefs of the
For Aches in the
the Spleen, for Scatica,
for weaknes of y^e Back.

1 A notable remedy for y^e grief of y^e
Spleen which makes on hab a great pain in
the left side, but most after meat
wind when in the kind of an ash tree hath
been fadden drunk fasting & mornings will cure
if you anoint y^e place thereof so long it shall be a mo: p^o.

2 Heat y^e tongue & quench y^m 7 times in white
wine, & drinke it 7 mornings, it cures y^e grief of the spleen.

3 Anthony Bonowring an ex: ph: glossed
y^e he with y^e water w^o in smiths did quench y^e iron
giving the same often to drinke & with y^e eating
of Capparis did perfectly heal a Chizen
of Florence who was depey 7 years in y^e grief of y^e spleen.

4 The seeds of Carduus benedictus fast & drink doth help y^e greivous & fitches of y^e side the griping of the guts & lower parts of the belly.

5 The first shot of acabitto mixt wth Raving moles cures the scatica.

6 A fair med: for y^e Scatica by M^r de Manaiiff
Take an quarter of a pound of fresh Bulwer & an ounce of black pepper w^{ch} beat to powder & mix y^e wth together y^e mix all in a gill of the first shotte of acabitto & anant the growed place y^e with befor y^e first. *See p^r.*

8 Take a quart of white wine & y^e pithy runneth in an ox back & half quarter pound of Dates, and of mangotes, planten, Solony, parsley roots, & fennel roots, of each 2 handfulls, boyl y^e all w^{ch} together till half wast & strain it y^e w^{ch} throu a cloath & drink 9 spoonfulls y^e of morning and at night for 14 or 15 dayes together & it will strengthn the back more & beloufly proved.

9 A grimmory, Mugwort, & Solony, both Leafs stalks & roots stamp with oile greas & vinegar or verjus & a plaster y^e of applyed to y^e back 4 or 5 times heals the paine of the back & puts y^e quils away

10 Also for the thick like a saw help, all sores & achis beinge plyed y^e to proved.

11 Butter, acabitto, and a Swartz gall of each alike much w^{ch} must together wth amount any itch or fitch mo: eob: 7 dayes Roalds \bar{v} p^r.

12 Take a spoonfull of acabitto & 2 of the water of archmaist & amount any itch \bar{v} with for 5 or 6 dayes together it will Roald it for 3 ber.

Cap: 10 for Cholick
Eshbonnth Bolly fluxes
& pains in the Bolly for worms
& for the hydropho.

1 Pollitorno of the wall stamp & so laid to \bar{v} eods & under the nabil so used 4 or 5 times helps the cholick & \bar{v} pains of the Blathre & eods p^r.

2 juniper berries as oze: agant wind & poison

3 Take a hot cow or ox hide dip it at \bar{v} fire & apply it to \bar{v} belly with a Linen cloth
Chuzt it and the belly it cures \bar{v} Cholick
or mak a bath of all the sundry things \bar{v} can be find

4 Eat yavelk with bread agant \bar{v} Cholick

5 If on be wounded \bar{v} hath droppit it will be cured

6 Snails without \bar{v} shells or some times with

\bar{v} shells & sometimes mist with chesle or

wonnot draws out any thing out of \bar{v} flesh

So it never so deep as also being laid to \bar{v}

belly of him \bar{v} hath the droppit it will

suck out the water but do not louse it

till the water be just forth.

6 The roots of Hedera ^{to} drink a few dayes
3 times a day crushed & droppes perfectly ^{pr.}

7 If you booke Gerony in water & drink of same
it will cure you of the kidnappes ^{pr.}

8 If you get a stone it will cure the droppes
Anoint young fowls with fasson & soon
after it will bring a stone to you which ^{pr.}

9 For the droppes or jaundies drink your
own urine for several dayes to gether.

10 Lump food for in running water stamp
e frand wol e draught & of drunk when
going to bed e so used will make on ^{pr.}

11 Sooth mallows e red nettles together
in fair water e fill close upon it same and
roast & fume it up in y fundament it is
a faire medicin to help e who are coughed ^{pr.}

12 Make it which is shorn from flax of
unto powder being dried in an oven & drinke
half a spoonfull of it in the wind 5 or 6 times
do they who has y bloody flux it will cure you

13 On knot of y root of mullon given
to drinke binds y loosness of the belly.

14 Culber tongue stamp e use for a plaster
with strong vinegar e applyed to the navel

15 ^{the roots of Hedera to be in wine or water e drinke}
with the bloody flux perfectly

15 Rasons eaten fasting with out other meat

Droppe

Loosness

15

will Kill e about the worms in children
for, as bitter things are noysom to y^m so sweet
things makes them swell and burst.

16 A Spoonfull of the juce of Lemons, powd=
= oved fasson half scruple e a little sugare
and grb the sam quantitie 3 mornings if is an
excellent remedy for worms in children

17 An other by doctor Cothberburn is,
Take Rhoobarb on Dram, wormwood
half a dram, and corallines on scruple, and
of currans on good handfull e beat them
all to a confusio which mix with y^e Syrup
of brolets to an electuary e grb y^e the qu=
= antitie of a walnut obery other day fasting.

Cap: XI for y^e ~~oil~~ oil

for those y^e cannot hold water
e at last a cure for a fission y^e aw.

1 A Sparrow conite or wol powdered with
salt oved e eaten raw drops away y^e stone
with y^e urine also also you may burn them in a pot
wth covered feathers and all e the powder of them
so burned mix with paper e fasson e grb it y^m.

2 This following is an approved remedy for
the stone seek ty^m e partly very well in water wine
e strain it e into a good draught y^e of heat a spoonfull
of white soap e y^e drink it e y^e make water freely

3 The middle end of y^e chowis hoo stamp
e shaned e the juce put in warm water wine, given

to him & hath y^e stone it addies the gravel & stone &
him make water profently

4 Dry the roots of red nettles & make y^e powder
and drinke a spoonfull of it with white wine sonda=
thing warm. & it will break y^e stone & nott so
great & quene y^e gravel away till then use it.

5 if you beeh bony in water & put ay
The gum of y^e Cherry tree dissolved in white
wine & drinke halfe y^e stone beery much put.

6 Egg shells dry & beaten to powder & given
in white wine breaketh the stone.

7 Six cloves of garlick stamp & strained
in a draught of Rhenish wine tak^e it 3 or 4
dayes it is an ex: tryed md: against y^e gravel &
the colick or strangury.

8 The berries of white thorn taken with
white wine is of great force to destroy y^e stone

9 Drinke a spoonfull of y^e powder call pulvis
divinis in a draught of white wine 4 or 5 mor=
nings together w^out doubt it will cure you
abov^e the stone & make water profently.

10 Stamp parsley in white wine y^e strain it w^ol
& drinke a draught y^e of it breaketh the stone

11 The water of y^e burkhes is good for y^e stone (ut ante)

12 Take of english saffron beat in fine powder, &
as much of pure & black soap which is well mingled
shew it on y^e fleshy side of a piece leather y^e lay
it on y^e nabbell of y^e whos waters is kept & it will
make y^e piss all within an hour proved.

13 But a help for such as cannot hold their
water is a maye wroth or made in powder &
drunk at on hnd if use 3 dayes it doth help in
its very hnd & often proved sayes mine Author

14 The water in plantain & grows neer y^e
wrotes on dry ground hath beene fouden beinge drinke
morning & evening first & last 4 or 5 dayes a good
draught cures all greivys of the bladder.

15 The seeds of bums, broom, radish roots,
garden, & junc of pearely betony all good for y^e stone

16 Mingle way, oyle, & the juce of puerolan
wch altogether & apply to y^e suellen and churk pit.

17 Carbo fourth y^e stone in y^e bladder if y^e
be any if not to prevent from brooding. Burn
4 ounces of turpenhne upon a hot burning plat
of iron unhill it be made in powder & y^e mixe two
drams y^e of with 4 ounces of faxifragos water &
tak y^e of hys in a week early in the morning &
so continue for two monthes together this is
a proved secret & is to be keep in mind.

Cap: 12 so doth help in y^e
hands & feet as the cramp,
the gout, &c.

1 A young wholy cloven & quickly applyed
hot to y^e gout in hands or feet gives present ease
2 whos foot smel stonky let y^e put iron scales
in y^e shoes it taketh away y^e smel & ban away.

3 The root of hennocain stamp & apply warm to the gout
in the foot or kichca helps the pain most wonderfully

4 Take an handful of nigwort soak it in host oyl alke till
a hand part be givnd & anant y place tormentid with y gout &
you shall find present ease.

5 The leaves of walwort for with wine del wonderful mitgat y pain

6 Farlick & houb bak of each alke much stamp & applyed
to the gout gives safe Meritoriously

7 A charge but safe, yet an effectuale med: for y gout proceed
An handfull of archmag unsept in a busse leafs and
refes casely but wel covered y apply it hot.

8 Bon groves made of y bones of beasts in y filds, shaff
Rough bones first washed wch y dried in the sun y an good
thing for y gout & paffer of its footer kind our case.

9 A bath wine smmet & y eggs (being stamp) hath been used in
cure an dett gout & joint fevring it is pit to be used for y.

10 A notable & proven experiment for y gout Take 3 quires of a
pound of walwort stamp it y molt a quire pound of butter put y
boiling it stand 6 y dayes y bal it half an hour from it, use it.

11 Culver dung for in wine till givnd pleasth on y gout health it

12 Who drinks drinks a little of the juise of betony y put y
mornings of May telling good to prevent the gout y year following

13 To cease the outrageous pain of y gout take ope on drea
saffron 2 wares mingle y with y yolks of 4 eggs which pleasth on.

14 The juise of broom flowers juise of feala coelic hon ana
y both y together till about y thickness of hony & anant y gout y with pit.

15 Spall y hard wine & drink y & anant y gout y with a good help.

16 The roots of holy hokes stamp a mixt with y groves of an
old hogge a pleasth therof cures the gout.

17 To kill a corn to y the bigness of a walnut

of calumet of y^e hand & fitch to y^e said fitch & put to it a
little of y^e salt finely powdered w^{ch} & w^{ch} together.

18 A very strange yet an effectuall cure to get away
the cramp is to rubb y^e fingers between y^e toes w^{ch} is going to bed
especially w^{ch} they first most & y^e to finish y^e at y^e nose.

19 This also helps the cramp if you touch any place y^e is pained
with a bonny & gotten in y^e knee joint of y^e hinde leg of an hart.

20 Choke rough & chapt hands & to make y^e left hand & w^{ch} colored
Take y^e whites of eggs w^{ch} beat & mix w^{ch} w^{ch} powder of malk and
anoint y^e w^{ch} non & y^e taking it stay sometimes all night

21 He y^e causes any maⁿ of an eye or caw them will not be healed w^{ch} Camp

22 Answert frost in vest water & with y^e same wash trembling
shaking hands it helps y^e much if used often

23 **A** safe plaster for y^e goute most excellent
Keep it secret & you shall get honor thereby **T**his is a
that often applye it to women as well as men & take them away
the great paine with one applying it as well in y^e knees & other joints
as in the foot but take heed y^e y^e whereof it is made up of
be not perceived by your patient nor any other unlesse to your
well beloved friends for it is a rare secret you shall find it is
called above all other medicines for the goute **Resc. illa**
I think the more secret you keep your cures the more will be
had in the more esteem & you will get honor & renown
the more they be esteemed they will be the more
agent the more good which will be done to y^e people

24 The cure is this Take black soap & half as much
of the yolks of raw eggs mix y^e w^{ch} together unlesse
the soap hath lost his proper colour which don lay
y^e of upon fine flax & spread it like a plaster
& then apply it to the pained place y^e take the whites
of eggs mixt with wheat flower & w^{ch} a linnen cloth
= oak w^{ch} in the same & lay it upon y^e pained plaster
& let it lay not changing or moving it for 3 or 4 dayes
and it will procure great ease to y^e pain & at last

goute

Cap: 13 for the black & yellow jaundies

- 1 Shall snails dryed at the fire or in an oven
be put to powder & a spoonfull of of drunk in ale at a time
for 9 dayes together it will help you perfectly cure the black jaundie
- 2 Take a gallon of ale, a pint of honey & handfulls of
red nettles & penny-wort of fennel seed & in the ale being hot
leaved drink it of every morning 4 dayes to cure the black jaundie
- 3 For the jaundie or droopie drink of an urne several dayes
- 4 An exc. cure for the yellow jaundie & Take a bush
root of greater y. root & chop it clean & take a pot of new ale
& put the root in & let it be in on whole day & a night
& if patient may drink a draught of 3 or 4 times it cures certainly
- 5 Potage made of the leaves & roots of fennel
being eaten fasting certain dayes will perfectly cure the
yellow jaundie this was a feust whereby a certain
man got very much money.

Cap: 14 for fores bolls, ulcers, or foleons, or
Cancers, for achos and fadling
on in corn or shold finger call'd felling,
for the jaundie, or for the meaple,
to warts, & a cure for

- 1 A salbe for all sores or ulcers what so ever
causing tendredy will stamp it fadder will with
fury grease wmo & flowers white it to like and
oyntment & washing the sores clean first with white
wine apply it twice a day &c.

2 Take a follen or bled finger a litle by salt &
 = mixed small mixt with y^e yolk of an egge & applye it.

3 Soap mixt with salt keeps a follen, meon or fabled finger ^{readily}

4 Poffet curd applyed is good for ripping a boyl or follen.

5 Gauder seed made in powder & w^{ch} you whony put on a castick or either
 6 of a plaster of green wormes ^{hang} with vinegar was doctor ^{begs}
 7 or an ach or swelling tak out meat thereof put in a
 8 lode ana bal in water till they be thick make a plaster of it and
 apply it to the greivous place it will undoubtedly help.

7 A strange meduen & a present remedy for swellings in the
 8 gauder honds & dayes without meat & put him peeces of an oyl
 to eat & tak his ring a apply it hot plaster beyos.

8 If you have a felle a litle & lay it in fair spring
 water 4 hours or longer & y^e will be well any leadic
 or fere place y^e will it will heal it wonderfully.

9 Take two ounces of sulphur wine called quick ^{brimston}
 boyl it in powder & mixe the same well with black soap &
 y^e of y^e most stinking smelt & by y^e sam in a linnen cloath &
 let it hang in a pint of strong vinegar 9 dayes & y^e will be
 kind of scurvy or Measles y^e will the root so ota p^{ro}ved
 some other in the face or in any part of y^e body with a linnen
 cloath dist or wet y^e in & so let y^e same vinegar dry in
 of it till & so y^e so long as the vinegar lasteth & y^e will
 scurvy or Measles will be p^{ro}ved by ^{scurvy}
 10 Are who so w^{ch} to drink y^e water of tharborow ⁱⁿ
 it will kill the root of any meashow y^e in y^e body.
 They are p^{ro}ved to be ^{scurvy} medicines for y^e meashow

11 Take wreats away w^{ch} y^e with agimony put stamp
 & mixt with vinegar also you may put a plaster
 therof upon y^e letting it by all night y^e will, use it
 w^{ch} y^e w^{ch} with agimony

- 12 If pus plain be raised upon warts often it will pull ^m
up by the roots & put them clean away
- 13 Wood been leabs stamp'd laid upon warts 8 or 9 times
will destroy them all perfectly
- 14 Rubb warts wth y^e juce of ~~Red~~ or ~~Carrots~~ & it will destroy y^e.
- 15 Make powder of wallatt lime lime & mix it with black soap
& anoint it wth y^e wth wth will fall away & wth y^e roots can out
anoint it with y^e oil of balsam & it will heal it perfectly.

Cap: 15 for Wounds, how
to draw out any thing out of y^e flesh
of thorns, splinters of wood iron &c
for Burnings.

- 1 The coals of a birche tree made in powder
& put into a wound or great sore health it perfectly without
any other thing. Docking makes wounds scabbe
- 2 Periwinkle leabs stamp'd & laid on y^e place bleeding purgeth perfectly.
- 3 Sugar (especially balinha sugar) made in powder cleaveth
& health wounds you may mixe with both butter & y^e an
easy and ready thing try it & you shall find it very good.
- 4 Good agrimony in wine & wth wounds y^e wth it cleaveth
them from all filth & corruption, y^e leabs y^e stamp'd & bound
on wounds y^e doeth the same by y^e wth open y^e &c
vide cap: 6 lin: 4 and cap: 1 lin: 3.
- 5 The juce of Mullen leabs (oft it is call'd longwort) put
to any part y^e is humer'd or y^e hath had a stroke y^e leabs
leabs y^e put on y^e place & they fall on with a cloth & if
it be to a whole day & a night unmov'd it will heal
it y^e the it be a wound but y^e sore mst be set wth

with white wine a little warmed & if it is much & leasly must be
put to it & you will merited at the effect & c.

6 If any wood or iron be doorn & flesh & cannot wel be
goten out drupp a tent m & piece of Galliaran & put into it & ferd
or wonds as deep as you can, by it heads stompt upon & sam with
some linnen cloath & by smearing it with wood, iron, or other thing it faste
will not only be drawen but but it wond will be staled.

7 How is nothing better to pluck out thery prick or any
thing w/ somer & black soap let it by on it about 2 hours put

8 A strange fevot to pluck out any thing out of the fleshy
a little piece of it hangs of a foot if it be dry make it in vinegar
& apply it to the place it is being how fast of men Author
vno cap: X. lin: mod: 4

9 A notable way says mine author to to put away
pains of burning & itching with powder or any thing
wh at somer fall delatid in water, or burnid in place
to balke with burning cloath drup it in both & c. p. v.

10 A prying thing for burning with fire is oyl olive
put in a vessel or hufe as much cold water & ferd & mix
it well together if anount of burnid place is small & lay a
wort leaf upon it it cures you and speedily put.

Cap: 16 How or how cures for womens
obstacles & some for the small
pocks in children up to
take

1 The hoobs of the fore foot of a Cow dryed & mad
to powder mixed with milk in nards vno cap:
ultriny fig: 8 if they use it in drink or in pottage

2 The leafs of the greater bur burn or laid upon
top of the head draweth up the matter out lead
under the scales of the feet draweth it downward
this is a strange boone of it bur leaf & p. v.

- 3 Let a woman put a clove of garlick at night put in the morn-
ning the smell there is not without a waine secret.
vid cap: 19 pag: 13
- 4 The fern called polypodye stamp & plastered upon y^e foot
causeth the birth of the child either dead or dead &c
- 5 Dragons hyde to the pithes causeth speedy delivery but som tyme
it quicklye loost &c
- 6 If an handfull of eggs be first well stamp't & mixed
with grease & so plastered y^e of low to a womans breech^t & y^e
fore as hot as can be suffered it will take away the falling
paine y^e of unt break it if ready &c p^m.
- 7 Lay saffron in a facer with fair water looking it
stand till it be yellowe & drupp some of it in y^e eyes with
a feather it will keep them from y^e pockes & heal them.
- 8 Dry saffron by y^e fire & beat it to powder & it beat
with milk & drinke y^e of morning & evening it will keep
them out of y^e throat & bring y^e kindly out y^e they be not within
to hurt y^e eye
- 9 Take leaves of biggest saffron & womens milk keep
together y^e take a feather every half houre the out & miter
leaves of y^e eye leaved so long as they be coming out it will
prevail y^e from all danger w^{ch} the like to y^e nose throes
that the breath be not kept
- 10 Anoynt y^e small pockes when they begin to dry with
sperma ceti warme and no mark shall be.

Cap: 17 for several diseases such as
the falling sickness, the plague
for poison the wounds &c.
a fistula

i The powder of dead mans bones especially
the skull burned Galens says y^e it will
cure the falling sickness.

2. Take half a scruple (his weight of 12 barley corne) of pure Corall to y^e child with nutmeg milk before ever it tak any other thing (let y^e corall be first made in powder) & y^e same child shall not be able the falling sickness
3. If y^e lips of y^e child be fit of the falling sickness & y^e fingers with many blood they will presently y^e face
4. Take a frogge and cut it through y^e mid of y^e back with a knife & take out y^e liver & put it in a coolivet leaf burn it in a new earthen pot well closed & give y^e child y^e of white wine to drink to y^e white hab y^e falling sickness y^e 3, 5 or 7 times if they be not cured at the first.
5. The root of prony or pedator & the hair of a black dogge Runy about the neck helps the falling sickness
6. The powder made of y^e iron found in a fudlow curvy the falling sickness it is a faire experiment say mine author.
7. Bay salt beat to powder filter & incorporate with y^e yolk of an egg and so laid upon any carbuncle p^r tongue or sore, sore, boil, or impostume (by the grace of god) it will draw forth to it self all y^e venom & break it so y^e in short time y^e same will be healed a tryed thing
8. A preservative against the plague & poison whose ointment 2 walnuts, two figgs 2e leas of rose & a grain of salt shall (by gods allgion) be preserved from both y^e day but safe from poison for King Mathewes had used y^e ointment so much y^e when he had drunk poison purposely to slay King Hamble it coult not hurt him.
9. The effect of agrimony against poison is wonderful for fill an eye full of y^e juice of agrimony & drink it when you suspect before to have drunken poison or eaten it, and it will mightily purge upwards all y^e poison out a wonderful faculty it heals y^e things of leprosy & venemous soot.
- cap. 10 fig. 2

10 The powder of betony with wine a spoonfull to
a draught drives away poison & recovers & preserves
from poison if it be drunken fasting p̄.

11 The root of betony being at y neck of the foot
has the Rings vbel it helps y^m men bodily.

12 If the fistula be inward put to it y^e juce of cullibayleaf
it healeth it, if inward drinck it it will heale y^e also.

13 Plantain stamp & y^e juce wringing out & put into
y^e hollownes of an yellow ulcer or fistula with a poult
will heale it. the juce of cingulifol drinck y^e also.

14 Betony stamp & applyed to the fistula dothe
heale it at least it is very good for it.

15 The leaues of wild rye for m wine & laid
upon any canker holes & healeth the same.

Cap: 18 win or feverall cures which
I could not well put in any of the
former chapters

1 A most approved Medicine for y^e Emoroides
Take 2 or 3 backs & burn y^m red hot & put
y^m in some Pan under a cloath stool & sprinkle
them with Strygar set y^e patient sit upon y^e stool
& the same may growe wth to his fundament 2 or
3 or 4 times if need be & (god willing) it will surely help.

2 An excellent cure for the ploughie or rawe
fistula of a parishon p^rishian. Cap: 8
Let y^e fistula be y^e stomack with tough or hard
let him take a fistula of the powder of
the seeds of netles with y^e syrup of violets &
follow the same by life & he shall spit
out the viscid humor easily & c.

vid caput 19 fig: 5

Ordinary Remedy for an fistula

Arawan Plantain bingquofol

3 A barbarous Medicine for y^e plume
of for any other great pain in the body
Take of soltra two ounces (apothecaries has) &
the oyl of sweet almonds half an ounce mix^m wth well
together with wth ointment being warm anoint the place wth it
Eod^e y^e fountaine on it half an ounce of y^e powder of cambric
finely coug^d y^e take a coolwort leaf made soft upon y^e place
burning, & anoint it with the oyl (not salted) & lay it
upon y^e aching & pained place & bind it wth a white cloth
y^e it someth^e not & it will cease y^e pain of y^e plume &
someth^e y^e malor of y^e imposture y^e will bring honour to
the & great words to y^e patient apply it not till y^e 9
day this is a thing often proved.

4 To destroy any imposture to abate y^e pain or cure it
Barley, dry beans, licorice ana food^e in water
drank a draught y^e 7th day morning once a night for 7
days or more with some sugar it will be cured.

5 A cure for the palsy
Good Labondor wth in water strain it drink half a pint
y^e first day daily for a fortnight it will be cured.

6 For an achear hot burning fother
Drink 4 or 5 times a day of y^e distilled water of white pease
y^e papaver swahey which grows among corn with a red flower
Take a white leaf some call it red corn leaf. often put.

7 For beam morabors to cure y^e soules from
The hot fumes of fowen oats recorde upon y^e.

8 A thing very good for a swollen leg.
Take mallows put in water stamp them wth a steam
& put to y^e barrow grease & lay y^e together hila like thick y^e apply

9 A brave cure for y^e Gonach as oter &c
Take a penny worth of aquavit^e & an other of oyl
of Bay mix^m y^e wth well warm, anoint y^e place wth it
till it is dry in y^e morn^g it keep it warm at all times till whole
this will do away the pain for ever.

Chapter xix ^{and} Last

Experiments and Voyages of Herbaries

1 **R**iders tongue wrapt in buggins
wool & put into y^e least ear of an horse
it maketh him fall down as dead & when it is taken
out of his ear it doth not only waken him
but also it maketh him most lively and quick &c.

2 **M**ullen (or as some call it large tapier)
hath a strange vertue for if one do mildly or softly
beat y^e stalks y^e of in the morning when the flowers
begin to open, all the flowers by all y^e alleys
will fall & come to on y^e haugh y^e plant is wretched
or blasted of y^e p^r.

3 All kind of darters, docks y^e flesh or meat be
frozen y^e with salt water so tough, old or hard it becomes
soft & tender they also make wounds solulke.

4 Also some hold it to come thick like a few
halbs which halbs is excellent for all
sores, caules being applyed y^e to often p^r.

5 Lot the parke y^e is suppoised to be y^e plaine
hold in his breath as long as he can y^e to let
his breath go without laughing or coughing or y^e by any
means he can refrain from coughing he shall not be
pleasur'd but if not he shall be in danger of it.

- 6 Let a man make water through his marga ring & he
shall be able to see the any way enchanted or bewitched
- 7 Women that use to lye or sleepe on their
right side seldom have female children or none
- 8 The hooves of the forefeet of a cow dried & made
to powder mixed with milk in nurses if they use it in
drink or in y^e potage & being cast upon burning coals
the smell thereof doth drive away mice.
- 9 Six or seven whites of eggs put into troubled or thick
wine & the sun being shined & moved wth foam &
suck makes the wine fair and clear
- 10 How to make wine pleasant in colour, soft & sweet
& to preserve it from fermentation & ill favour hang an
orange stick round with cloves in the vessel not touch-
ing the liquor & this will do it.
- 11 Bring a bagge of wheat among wine it is convenient
it will draw to it & take all ill in a short tyme & take it out
- 12 Salt with pepper mixt with fewer Colobians
wine to vinegar and that quickly.
- 13 Let a woman eat a clove of garlick at night & if
she smel^l it in the morning It is not with Child.
Vids cap: 16 fig: 3.
- 14 Lay 4 eggs in strong vinegar till they be some soft
& take y^e heads by y^e tongues & put y^e down his throat wth
he shall the cough or cold do this it will cure him.
- 15 Anoint young swallows with salve & soon after
it will bring a son to y^e wth regio q^{ue}rit will cure y^e dropsie
- 16 If one be wounded wth the Ratt^{le} y^e dropsie it is
very hard to cure him mark that.
Vids cap: 10 fig: 8, 19, &c

- 17 Pieces of amber hang about y^e neck hinder y^e chylidars to go
down the throat. **vid cap: 9 fig: 10.**
- 18 The water of white hony makes faire comly hair if often moistned therewith
vid cap: 1 fig: 5
- 19 To blot hair from growing take harts looches and
burn y^e to powder & mix y^e with lye w^{ch} y^e use to rub y^e with.
- 20 A kin way to kill lice is take the yucces of green
murt with y^e oyle of radish or mustard is a fast remedy.
- 21 The excellent virtues of the fishing spittle of a whilke
some person as this it is as good a thing as can be
to quite take away all scurvysores, redness in y^e face, warts,
ringworms, & all kind of pustules or uncleanly shewings or
rubbing y^e place infected y^e with it altho it puts away all kind
of swellings by means of dangerous things as kernele, toad, spiders &c.
- 22 If on y^e latts eaten garlick breath in the face
of a woman painted the colour will quere & banish.
- 23 Rub any y^evering stone, or y^e seems to be upon
lead, if it change its colour it is but counterfeit.
- 24 A piece of y^e natell string boun about, in a ring is good
against y^e falling sickness y^e cholick & paines of y^e head.
- 25 The eating of 2 draies of great raijers (y^e p^raynbe out)
in y^e morning fishing othe perfect & preserue youth.
- 26 A token of health in a ~~man~~ body is if y^e stones
or cuds begin to itch but y^e colour of condours acts.
- 27 If a woman two spoonfull of water & on of clavis
had hony to drink is going to bed if she feel paine
& gapping in her belly she is with child otherwise she is not.
- 28 Green nettles snoop 24 houers in y^e urine of y^e sick
if they be y^e green & fresh it is a token of life.
- 29 To prove whether a woman be with child

or not yet for wine in a copar or brassen vessel it is
bright & clear & let a cleare needle be put in it by the
all night and if the be with chide the needle will have wood
spots in it if not it will be black & rousie

30 If you put yellow amber in hot melted wax
before wol fumes it will make it as soft as clay so
if you may make things yet in what form you please

31 How to get y^e toads ston called *crapendina*
Put a great or overgrown toad first
toe the sea some way into an earthen pot is put in
an ants hill and y^e cover y^e same with earth which
toad at length y^e ants will eat all but y^e bone & the
ston called *crapendina* which you find in y^e pot.

32 The vertue of y^e ston is to save y^e pain & lay
the swelling of any part stung with wasps or sent with venom &c

33 Tokens of death in a sick person if y^e forehead wax red
the brows fall down, & his nose wax sharp & cold, & if y^e left
eye becom little, & the corner of y^e eye run, if he turn
to y^e wall, if y^e eyes be cold, if he suffer no brightness, if
the womb fall, if he pull his nose or the earth of his bed
or if he perch upon his nostrils with his fingers, or if he
walk much being a young man, or if he sleep much being an old

34 If eels or green frogs be suffocat in wine whole drink
for the the cold wind never so wol before he will after
death it and not be so offensive of it at all

Moro Θεω δοξα
Archibatus Moncrioff

1691 FINIS Apr: 29.

Toads
Stone

A Table for the first Book prescribing by part

chap:	Page:	Contents
1	13	Cures, Medicines, words, & other of γ you will for scabbes, greives, pains, & cutaneous of γ head
2	15	How to cure the face of all &c. and how to make it fair, comely, & out of fall
3	15	for the eyes.
4	09	The ears.
5	15	The Throat.
6	05	How to stenge the bleeding of γ nose
7	12	for the cough, a sore crag, the Asthama Roughness, the falling of γ hair of γ head
8	07	for the stomach, as the Rupter, Spitting blood vomiting & for the strangury.
9	12	for greets of γ side, achos,itches the spleen, the feverica, wrinkles & rums of γ back.
10	17	the chollack, leprosy, or colicness of γ belly for worms & for the fix drops of γ eye
11	17	The gravel a swollen yard
12	24	hands and feet, scabbes
13	05	Black & yellow jaundies
14	15	for baly ulcers, feldons, fustlings, warts, scurvinch, morprow, a wen
15	10	for wounds, bruises, frocks, lownings How to draw out any thing out of γ flesh
16	10	for γ small pox, & about women, γ cures
17	15	for desperate scabbes
18	09	Some cures w ^{ch} , could not put my former chapter
19	34	Rare experiments and observations

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This is the number of all γ cures & experiments
& observations in the first book foregoing. How
many chapters γ are, & how many cures in
every chapter, you may see in the following table

The second Book
The second Book
The second Book

A table for the 2^d & following book

1	9	About the face
2	27	The eyes
3	13	Ears
4	9 ^{mo}	Nostrils
5	27	Throat
6	15	The way mouth & throat
7	13	for bleeding at the nose
8	31	The Belly
9	15	for the Urine
10	15	The gout cramp and palsy etc
11	52	for wounds & all sores
12	79	This is a table for this chapter of next page many names & cures for many defects and profits of the body
13	150	Experiments and Observations

In this following book there are 467 cures & experiments

Chapter of the following book

The sun exceeds the moon in his course
 eleven days in the year by an odd 3^d year
 that is 33 days odd of an they make up a month
 calling it a leap or prior of 30 days restoring
 the 3 odd days till ye next year and so forth
 till ye 19th year which intercalary month
 is 2^d odd days made up ye nineteenth year of a
 golden year consisting of 354 days to wit 5th Sun
 and the moon met at on first period as the 1st
 the first year of ye golden year of ye nineteen
 years the 3^d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 16th were intercalary
 years eth 19th made up the golden year which
 was intercalary because of ye five odd days
 subtract from the year being 354th. the intercalary
 months they called momentary foris and they judge
 no civil matters in ye month

Ke Mones Lunaris partim fuerunt plene
 orony triginta, partim cabi droy bignu nobem
 partim alterni interdy plene interdy cabi
 sine quotannis ad complementu annu plenis
 epacta fuit droy undecim et horis quibus
 annis non nunquam secundus fuit embolimus
 seu intercalaris habens mensum decimum tertium
 dretum duodecim qui sum adu secundus
 perpetuo consistit 29 dies

Adu mensu duo decimus scilicet
 et bignu poluicus partim fuit partim morbo
 notaro ruffandus. in anno simpliciter semper
 cabis in embolimus semper plenis
 55th ye nung of the month in
 the brow et at the end of the book
 ten they agreed with at ye same time

Nisan 1st abis primus Eccl. 1st hunc 7th hunc 7th
 jiar 1st 5th 2nd Eccl. octubris poluicus
 jiban 3rd Eccl. 9th pol. Januz 4th Eccl. 10th poluicus
 ab 5th Eccl. unda. 10. Eccl. 6. Eccl. 12. pulchus
 Tiba 10th psanim 7th Eccl. 11th Marchus Januz 6th Bill
 Ciston nono Eccl. horis 10th Eccl. 2nd pol.

75th 10th Eccl. 2nd pol. Schobok 11th Eccl. 5th 10th poluicus
 adu 12th Eccl. 6th pol. voadar de quo supra

A table for the Queens Delight

- How to prepare several fruits
1. Grapes 2. Raspae 3. Pippins Apricocks and peaches or pear plums green 4. another way to
 5. How to pickle cherries 6. Dotted wth Bay growe neatly
 - How to Dry fruits
 - Cherries 6. any fruit after prepared or to candy them
 8. to Dry Apricocks tender 9. plumb^s p^{er} another way
 11. pippins pears or apricocks 12. another way
 13. confit of brody 14. of Red Rosh
 15. of Bonyes flower 16. of Red may flower
 17. of Botony 18. of Sage 19. to make confit of A of 5
 - Boylid 20. of Rose in boylid
 21. Syrup of clear goly flow 22. of hyop
 23. of Limas or citrons. 24. a perfume for clothes
 25. the best way to breid finest powder
 26. to make sugar for fruit 27. milk of Ambrosia
 28. to make sugar of wormwood, milk and foole cream etc of the
 29. To candy Rosemary flower 30. to make sugar of the top
 31. To candy pippins pears apricocks or plumb^s
 32. To candy or clear rock candie flower
 33. To candy French flower
 34. To make Quiddony of pippins of Ruby being of the colour
 35. To make Quiddony of all sort of plumb^s
 36. To make nymet^s of any kind of plumb^s.
 37. King of wady perfumes 38. to perfume water
 39. Aqua mirabilis 40. a water for staining of heart
 41. How to pickle many things with binigall salt



How to make the Quintessence of the Sun
 How to make the Quintessence of the Moon
 How to make the Quintessence of the Stars
 How to make the Quintessence of the Planets

How to make the Quintessence of the Sun
 How to make the Quintessence of the Moon
 How to make the Quintessence of the Stars
 How to make the Quintessence of the Planets

How to make the Quintessence of the Sun
 How to make the Quintessence of the Moon
 How to make the Quintessence of the Stars
 How to make the Quintessence of the Planets

Libex Secundus

Archibaldo Moncroff
hac omnia scripsit ex varijs authoribus
collecta et sunt in ordinem collecta ut
superius et infra hinc quoque Librum iure possidet

Cap: primus about the Face

1 For a heat or fever in y^e face tak a pint of cream as thick as can be skimmed y^e take of camomile on little handfull pick wash y^e face with very small y^e put it unto cream and let it boll softly till it comes to an oyl never stirring it after y^e putting in y^e herbs at first but skimm it clean wth you see y^e oyl come to the topp y^e let towne a fine linnen cloth y^e anoint y^e face therewith, take heed to y^e face.

2 Take plantain leaues & little handfulls, 2 of mallow or tansey on little handfulls of cinquefoal half a little handfull and as much of Strawberies leaues when they are pickt clean y^e take a pottle of milk hot from y^e cow and put it in a still with y^e said leaues until it be dropp'd a quart y^e take it away you may keep it

a whole year, dipp or wet a linnen cloath in it & wash
your face with it night or going to bed & often in the day
it is verie good for heat or sweat in y^e face

3 Take a few southen pipkin & put in it a pottle
of cleare running water & an ounce of white mercury
Mercurij Beaten to powder & set it on y^e fire &
let it boile untill an half so of time & keep it close
covered saving when you thinke it y^e takes y^e whites
of his new laid eggs Beaten halfe an hour & more
& putt it into y^e liquor after it is taken from y^e fire
you must put m^o the juce of Lemons being
very good & half a pint of new milk & a quarter
pound of butter, almonds blanched & beaten with
half a pint of damask rose water & strain all y^e
through a linnen cloth & stand 3 weekes before you use it
it is good for all y^e foules holes, it beathes y^e face.

4 Take y^e flowers of rosmary & foote y^e in with wine
with which wash your face if you desire it you take best light
orange of beryll in a little vinegar wash your face y^e with
it with a linnen cloth & wash y^e face & y^e face y^e face y^e face
5 To make the face faire take fresh beane blossoms
distill y^e in a linnen cloth & with y^e water wash your face

6 Benjoe fennel wet y^e may it with old barrowes
greate & anoint lightly the face y^e with it will
freely take away y^e red spots in the face.

To cummo seeds food in cleare spring water
the face washen whyles & moderately y^e with maketh
it cleare faire & very lovely &c

8 Take y^e seeds of motions & pull of y^e upper skin
a little rosewater take away the spots & wrinkles
of the face & verie

e working w^o foods to fine powder w^ho put a
little boon meal my^e w^h w^h together & make small
cakes of y^e same with rose water & dry y^e in y^e Sun
& wash y^e face outwardly with y^e same it will make it
clean & fair about meagurs & take away all spots
long burning, and pimples fowndricks, & any other plaies
on w^h w^h whatfomver in a short tyme, a velle thing.

- 9 Wash y^e face with brades it is excellent also for y^e
eyes. Vinegar is cooling but hold it away from y^e eyes
& use of labor w^h is very cooling / for w^h.
V. cap. 2 fig. 6 & cap. 3 fig. 13

Cap. 27 for the eyes.

- 1 The water distilled from y^e marigold doth
good to all sort of sore eyes cleareth y^e sight
- 2 Rue mixt with rose water & applyed to
red blood shotten eyes cleareth & healeth them.
- 3 Sooth & fennel meate spring water, also
drinke a good draught of every day it cleareth
the sight cleareth it & take away y^e heat *Trivert*
- 4 Rue eaten with meate cleareth y^e sight
also wash y^e our eyes with rose water
- 5 The juice of the labender at y^e nose
cleareth y^e sight, green rofucheth y^e sight
- 6 Oyle distilled water of strawberres cleareth
y^e sight it beanyes & Rue also

- 7 Anoint y^e eyes with y^e blisshed thistle sharpneth y^e sight also y^e eating thereof doth good to the eyes.
- 8 The eating of y^e upper rind of y^e mallowe sayes y^e summer of y^e eyes, y^e yolk of an egge put in w^ote water y^e good of y^e eyes.
- 9 Refos put in a bagg being w^ol bald & put to y^e eyes afwayeth the greif. vido cap: 13 fig: 79
- 10 Take honey the white of an egge litch milk & the juise of an herb called feala coli & w^omens milk & mixe all these w^ol together & anoynt for eyes y^e with.
- 11 The gall of a partridge or the juise of chicken = wood or knottwale dropt in y^e eyes clearyeth them from m^ots & all spots so juise of plantain or hye wort
- 12 All milke is good for y^e eyes especially especially when it y^e made playster w^ol with y^e yolk of an egge or oyl of roses
- 13 B^e story healthe stripes and all other diseases eyes
- 14 Dill of y^e skinne grind from beany & beat y^e to powder & apply playster w^ol with y^e white of an egge to y^e eyes the same playster with wine healthe stripes in them
- 15 A drop of the patients own urine or of water w^ol in the juise of fenelle hath been found cures y^e eyes fine wheat flower mingled w^ol water & found y^e likes.
- 16 The juise of y^e food of plantain cast unto y^e eyes healthe all y^e sores the white of an egg clapt hot to y^e eyes healthe y^e the juise of a thistle or mallowe or wild endive doth the same
- 17 The powder of freony sharpneth y^e sight, marle juise put in y^e eyes healthe hollow ulcers

- 18 The juice of ^{new} rowan berry ^{or} one flower being put
in the eyes cureth if ^{the} ^{eyes} ^{be} ^{red} ^{and} ^{swollen} ^{there} ^{of} ^a ^{cock} ^{brant}
brant fleshly put to y^e eyes cure it wonderfully
a quinch of salt water brant in y^e eyes & put y^e
a subveraign remedy of them powder of many other
castin y^e eyes cleaueth it from all spots taking away
- 19 A bath of warm water doth mightily suppress
the burning of the eyes
- 20 The lights of an hair cut in small pieces
taketh away y^e fixings of the eyes & vaine them
- 21 Take the gall of a cock must with y^e juice of
colendine & honey & anoint they eyes therewith &
withinth the sight perfectly so doth the ashes
of a fowle must with honey & put in y^e eyes
I had forgot on ^{the} ^{eye} ^{cap: 3} fig 3

Cap: 37 for the ears

- 1 Take an ash stick of a foot long fresh
& green put in y^e one of it in the first caip
the juice it comes out of y^e other end put it in
your ears it is very good for all y^e pains y^e of
~~the ears the hearing it~~
- 2 Take the juice of botany & rothund and
put it in your ears if aking violets be very
good for warming ears take the gall of a woodcock
& honey and put y^e same in your ears
- 3 Bruise a good quantity of hamples in a mortar & washing
out y^e juice well in a good vessel pour of the cleare
it hath stood 24 hours or longer from y^e thick
it takes many eggs 20 or y^e like fowles they have
y^e cleare each egg as hot as y^e oil may take away
the yolk put y^e juice in y^e white some put
in y^e brain of wheat eat them

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stand for a whole day & a night and so preserve it
in a bial for your use drop it in your eyes or
wash them with it for blood shotten eyes & caws
milk for if you have the gall of an haw tempered
with honey drink it juce of colombe; daisy it
healeth the head & cleareth the sight for for eyes
take & cleare of eggs with honey & almost well
ground together or agermony & apply it with lint.
Conuulq, rassa, Verbena, colodoma, ruta,
Cassia, fer aqua que cura videt acuta

4 The juce of crocoffs dropt in the eares
doth much good to all sort of pain.

5 Against worms in the eares let i juce of wormwood
be dropt in them also take a stony ryp apte
& hath a dikeat hole & open y^e end y^e grow from
the tree a little & apply it to y^e ear a night & the
worm will go into the apte the marrow.

6 if any beast hath wound in y^e ear drop
the juce of the peach tree leaves there with

7 for pain in the eares from a hot cause a ple-
aster of lard is merited worth so hot water &
warmers milk so doth y^e juce of fengreen the
juce of leeks is good for pain of y^e eares

8 The perfume of hot vinegar merited drawing
the want of a boy dropt in the eares dryeth up
the humors & healeth quickly

9 The roots of beech will fadden & of the same
dropt in y^e eares but 2 or 3 drops healeth y^e pain

10 The tender coolwortz bruist with wine & dropt
hot in the eares helps much the death y^e of
the juce of dill dropt warm in y^e heales y^e pain

Cap: 57 for the head

- 1 For the pain of the head take mangold flowers & fill y^e & dipp a cloath in the water and apply it to the head & let y^e patient sleepe if he can
- 2 Take red rose leaues dried mix y^e with wheat flower, vinegar, or lof woxe & some howe cook & beat them till they be thack & spread on a linnen cloth & lay it to the forehead or temples & will ease y^e pain.
- 3 The juce of coal drawn up in the nose purgeth the head for deth of payble cresses, & colour in y^e y^e eyes
- 4 The juce of row mast with y^e oyle of woxe & vinegar & y^e head ~~be~~ anointed y^e with cures pain
- 5 The flowers with the leaues put in a linnen bagg & put in wine & bound about y^e head & the patient will sleepe with cloath & get a sweet sleape many paines of y^e head & breast. of Organy.
- 6 Redd fodder in wine takes away the paine of the head, rose cakes doth y^e like
- 7 Cauls on floop make a plaister of white poppe seeds & y^e white of an egg & womanes milk well wrought together & apply it to y^e forehead you will sleepe sweetly
- 8 Take the juce of sorage mix with sugar & y^e of drink every morning it cures y^e grinding of y^e head & taken raw engendreth good blood
- 9 The eating of y^e blisse ~~shall~~ helps y^e paine of y^e head

Take the heart of a swine & lay it to y^e heart of y^e patient it
cures the head ach & toothach wonderfully, some first cutt it.

- 10 Let those who are pained with y^e head ach if
 he cannot sleepe apply a playster of green worm wood
 to the head you may if you please scruple it in water
 & put it in a linnen bagg & put it to the head & sleep
 it will heal the head & cause you sleepe sweetly
 green worm wood bruised & oyle heales y^e head & y^e another
- 11 To make on sleepe if cannot get it because of
 much choler & drynes in the brain if is nothing better
 then to blow some resting powder in y^e nose that is of
- 12 Mints, fennel & laid to y^e head head heales y^e pain
 mustard seed or leaf well beat & laid hot to y^e head
 heales y^e head & to make a playster of y^e wine cucumber
- 13 Wormwood seed in oyle & laid hot to y^e forehead,
 y^e other maintain also cureth y^e head, y^e pain
- 14 The juce of poppie ~~pl~~ mingled with y^e oyle
 of roses smotherd y^e with on y^e head makes sleepe sweetly
 so doth galban playsterd upon the head.
- 15 The Rheume is a great quantity of cold hum-
 =ours in the brain which fall down to y^e nose &
 throat especially in cold weather, if y^e rheume
 come of a cold cause lay hot calamont or bay
 time to the head, an unplayster made of gaurick
 cloves & leaf stoppeth it, maces, cubbes, chewed
 in the mouth cleareth y^e brain of all superfluous hum-
 =ours, the juce of coolworts, onion purgeth y^e head.
- 16 This healeth y^e pain of y^e head broken of w^hich
 cause it come of take way, mastick, polletary, mustard
 seed fourcruet, rice a Romany framg, che-
 cynamon black & white healeth y^e head

For a fewe head
 Book 20 ban in water
 with wormwood
 & wylk hys head
 the wylk
 for a fewe head
 Book 20 ban in water
 with wormwood
 & wylk hys head
 the wylk

take Comptouche & food in hill they
 wher y^e pain is & they will cure y^e head ach at thys all night

19 Take the juice flowers of fings white
penn water & fill y^e drink of the water y^e
is very good for y^e lightnes of the flowe altho
600 cap 7 fig. ii

Cap: Gy & Sore Throat. The Mouth & Throat.

1 Mingle burnt alum, y^e yolk of an egge
powder of white dogges taine & some hony
together w^{ch} & then ty^e a clout on y^e end
of a stick w^{ch} is in the mixture & y^e with rub the
throat: or mix white dogges taine & hony spread
it on sheeps leather & apply it to y^e throat.

2 Draw up the urine take a new leath
egge & rof it till it be blow y^e w^{ch} it is
Mullee Inson a cloth & lay it to y^e crown of y^e head
& on y^e m^{ch} 12 hony lay new till it be drawn up.

3 The juce of coal with oyl hold on in y^e mouth
heals the blisters therof

4 Mallows for in water or wine & mix it hony
Mouth Sore & gargle in y^e mouth heals y^e mouth & throat
blisters & all other stinking sores instantly.

5 The distilled water of strawberries heals y^e
blisters & sores & stinking of y^e mouth so both
y^e blisters & sores being chowd therein.

6 For the falling of the flap of the rash mak

— a gargle of y^e y^e mustard seed & ginger mixt w^{ch} hony & well water
purgeth y^e throat & gums & heals the falling of y^e rash

- a garganise of vinegar & tak paper & mustard
beat to powder & wold must & apply it with y^e need of
your thumb rubbing it & apply y^e eggs of so for &c
- 7 For a sore throate or squarous sores & salandine
root in wine w^{ch} makes a garganise it healeth the
swelling of y^e mouth & purgeth the head
- 8 Versoon frumpe & leud to hot as a playster doth
so likewise the oawth of a swallowes nest mad in a
playster taketh away the swelling of the jaws
- 9 Lincob ore eye being oft eaten will not hurt
thos who eat it to take the squarous to y^e sight
- 10 The owdour of an infant & man dreged & mixt
with hony heales. A filk threed drypt in mouse
blood & swallow it it will do much good.
- 11 Put fine salt in a cloath & apply it to the
Rimolds of the neck heales them.
- 12 So doth a playster of many owdour applyd with kinne
swine is very good for a sinking swalk of mouth or sooth
soke it among wine & drink it or use it any way &c.
- 13 For the cold or cough tak nett Rimolds
w^{ch} bebt & mingled with hony & dry figgs w^{ch}
filld with mustard seed, all good eat the lights
of a fox & the tongue of a ram helps breath
- 14 plantain few is as good for a sore every as any
other thing what somether obdon proved
- 15 Mustard meal mixt with hony & y^e like balsme like
peas piddis & on, this, or y^e w^{ch} bebt every morning
will cleane y^e face most clearely

Cap: 7^m for y^e bleeding of y^e nose.

- 1 When the nose bleeds bowow if nothing bind the body or any pt of it take an handful of Turke passions and looke up steadfastly to y^e sun &c at unke
- 2 The flower of a bean (if you can pulsed) and put in the nose, the hals of a bean doth stange blood being applyed especially y^e golden sicut.
- 3 The juise of the nettles put in the nose maketh blood flow, but rubbed upon y^e forehead stange off it a stange thing for y^e or = m = old or drakon stingeoth but put in y^e nose maketh blood.
- 4 The blessed thistle stayeth the bleeding of the nose or mouth especially.
- 5 The cumine good bruyse & boile with omegar & applyed warme to the nose stayeth the open bleeding of the nose &c
- 6 Strange blood take the nose about y^e hazell wood root at the nose
- 7 Take the shells of eggs wth chickens ever cloakt & broome them to powder w^{ch} if put in y^e nose stalle, it stayeth blood miraculously.
- 8 Bind the head forreth with fragon & drinke the juise of amalays play a leat of peurbles under the tongue or drinke the juise of plantain.
- 9 Take colony & salt miche together & put

them in the nose thinking strength Blood.

10 Take an eggs shell burn it in the fire & in
grind it to powder & blow it up in the nose with a pen &c

11 Stamp betony & lay it to a fore head
it will cure it but if it come of both honours
take a quantity of halibut's Duffell's swarth & knotes
& the fore head with or sup a clean linnen cloth in it
& putt it to the head it will cure you. also
take the juice of colombe & good borage mingle
wth & mixe it together & with a sponge or linnen
cloth apply it & it will quench the head. for
the cure in the hinder part of the head stamp sage with
the white of an egg & mingle it in borage & lay it on
for the migraine take a cloth & being made drye heat
it & lay it on the nap of your neck & mingle every morning

12 For a bleeding of the nose chow periwinkle &c
with your fore head with the juice of the nettles &c and

13 Any cold thing applyed to the hands feet neck
or forehead or to any place of the body but especially
cold water to the sides strength bleeding &c
other things most proper for stopping blood cap: aboutwards

Cap: Staby about the Belly.
For the Cholick, fluxes, colic's nose
worms hydrophic &c

i In the month of may take the buds of beem
flowers a pound & beat in wth in a mortar
in mingle with clarified butter wth wth
Keep all close in a vessel 8 or 9 dayes
sook it wth & strain it very hard & mingle
it with amount the patient's grief being new obtained
morning it will cure the cholick perfectly
and keep the quibul wormes off fully.

- 2 Stop the bloody flux take a pint of milk & a pint of water & foeth it to a pint & drinke fasting at 3 times & you shall find it effect good
- 3 For the cholick take a hot cow or ox head & sear it at 2 fire & apply it to y^e body with a linen cloth.
- 4 Make a bath of all the finding herbs y^e can be found for y^e cholick or make a foul of broth with a Ruffall
- 5 Drink the root of the lily in y^e decoction of horsehand or drinke y^e root of a fadell in wine
- 6 Eat gartick with bread for the cholick y^e is nothing better. Marsh mallows heals y^e pain of the bowels. make a plaster of docher leas, & mallows foddon in water.
- 7 For worms in the body get warm milk to drinke fasting for four dayes the 5 day get a galbeke draught with warm vinegar to drinke
- 8 Make a plaster of pock leas, or look blades with vinegar and to y^e stomack let the patient sit in the bed the worms will not abide it
- 9 Coalfoot drinke in drinke belly worms also look food also radish must with water & honey
- 10 Green myrtle drinke doth wond^rfully against worms which hath been proved
- ii Eat gartick fasting good to expell worms, &c
- 12 The distilled water of Knot grass or Runy grass it works greatly in young folks in expelling all worms

- 13 Sweet chowes eaten in the morning
fasting looseth the belly truely
- 14 In corn of bay salt put in fundament
Looseth the belly
- 15 Whoy with the juce of roses looseth
sooth cock broth looseth the belly
- 16 Things good to loose the belly to hope
butter & hony, root of manye & Morruy
~~the~~ jansoon walwort, fumentary spurge
Jonny Coals piles et c.
- 17 The juce of minte mixed with hony
killeth belly worms drink it or
raw hony looseth the belly truely
- 18 The leaves of roses laid & drank looseth
the belly or the leaves fresh mixt wth hony purgeth body
- 19 If you would have a good lapet take his
or three $\frac{3}{4}$ of the juce of roses & mixe it
with a good draught of cow whie &
a little hony or spikenard it will give you
a great & good lapet & do you no harm
at all but much good.
- 20 The roots of piony boiled with wine and
drunk helps & quippes of y^e belly & colic wind.
- 21 Flower armour food with wine & hony
& drink is an exc: cure for fluxe of y^e bowels & so
- 22 The root of rose mary fed in wine softens y^e
belly & puts away the pain of it
- 23 A drink made of wormwood & tanzie killeth
the worms in the belly & stay on.

- 24 Malloy, Bodon & eaten Lemphok y' belly
- 25 Ruo eaten with most pulst away wind & belly
- 26 A plaster mad of vew to of e lard on y' nabel kills worms
- 27 Minks bray'd to powder & drunk with wine kills worms
the stow also eaten raw kills worms
- 28 Vnjet looke for in wine & fresh butter
a plaster of fat laid upon y' belly thins curvy & cholick
- 29 Vnjet water kills the worms in the belly
- 30 A doler fast full of was wotted eaten by
em who have the flukes curvy presently
- 31 **C** An excellent cure for the dropsie
caraway, fmalage, tyne, hyppocuris
cresses pennyroyal, nettle tops, calamint, edriampar
roots of oak on hills handfull, hoys with 2 lb
boil y' in 5/2 quarts of running water until half be
consum'd, y' strain it & boil it anew with a pottle of searney
lake, liquorish 12 lb sweet fennel seed on 3 drubed,
e on quarter of an 3 of cummin seed brist, boil all
the above half an hour y' strain it & keep it for your
use, nine spoonfulls in y' morning fasting & as much at
3 or 4 in afternoon use it for some time together it
will cure. e' the body & belly pulled by the self.
Vid cap: 9 fig: 5

Cap: 9 for the Grabbill.

- 1 For the Gladder & the rains tak y' food of
plantain & burn y' in wine & drink it doth much good
- 2 The water of fraueltoncs y' good for y' stone
- 3 The stony of a cock dray'd & beat to powder & drunk in
white wine or spring water breaks the stone brably.

4 Radish roots ar very good for the gravelle

for
worms
5 Take an onion pilled & small cut & steep in water a night & in morning drink it will expell worms
pou the same water on the ground w^{ch} worms
are on kals on how they will creep out.

6 For the gravelle anoint y^e yard with fox
blood it breaketh the stone incontinent for put
a stone in fox blood it will break in 5 dayes

7 Nine ilij stonnes given to drink in warm
wine preboyled wth wine & pulgill y^e stone mightly

8 Eggs shelly beaten to powder & drunk brooke
the stone away.

9 Take a great deal of muswort wring out
the juice & drink a good draught of it every day
it breakes the stone & causeth the gravelle to go out wonderfully

10 The root of fox holes drunk daily sheweth
11 so doth goats urine they are vey good things

12 Sowth woods & gauld in water & give 3 dayes
13 Goats blood & gees mix with wine & drink
for the stone

14

14 A y^e piece of roff rawow or staff y^e do well on
for the gravelle y^e a about many other things

15 Break the stone & bring away & gravelle
take the inner part of a red filbert
and sooth a good handfull of it & tak as much
of the heart & steep y^e in a quart of ale or
white wine & drink a good draught of
and morning together fasting.

Cap: 10

Cap: 10 for ^{the} Gout & Cramp.
and falling Sickenesse

- 1 Things good for the gout a plaster of
a plaster of platanum with fresh gress.
- 2 Take Mustard seed, drye eggs a little bread
hony & vinegar mingle in e and y^e to y^e gout.
- 3 The flowers of the saffron with y^e roots bread
a layd plaster wth hony & goat layd y^e pain
- 4 For y^e cramp take an handful of the scab called
p^{er} w^{it} w^{it}le some of y^e spawth a white flower
& some a root, & an handful of w^{it} hony some & put
y^e in a pounder with p^{er} drye y^e on y^e coals turning y^e often
e when they be drye & hot lay y^e to the place y^e
is often troubled with the cramp it cures effectually.
- 5 The cause of the falling body & grots & flimy
flowing, stopping y^e braine & entrails of y^e vitall spirits
The powder of roots harn drunk with wine is good for it
- 6 The swam of a fox cures y^e Defeas in infants
- 7 The like offician hath the milk of a mare
drunk every morning or the stons of a cock
drunk with water but abstain from wine
- 8 The eggs of a water drunk in the juice of
wild rose is very good.
- 9 The skull of a dead man burnt & y^e ashes
drunk heals young folks
- 10 The leade grots drunk 39 dayes of date & like

- 11 The flesh of a wolf spouder & heat is very good
- 12 It is good to drink 3 spoonfulls of stonehead mingled with 3 of hony
- 13 The powder of the mauls of a dogge being drunk doth wonderfully
- 14 Hony is good about the neck keepeth firm from falling the juice of con and oracles
- 15 The powder of the fustock stons health It is easily cured in infants under seven but hardly yet curable till 15 or 20 after ward it is seldom or never cured.

Cap: xi

Cap: xi for wounds & burnings

For stopping blood & all sores
 In wounds, cuts & sores.

- 1 A salve made of fresh mallows or of plantain is good for wounds & cuts & all sores
- 2 The root of y^e lily waffer & dyp in wate water heale burnings & bealed in the great heale wounds
- 3 Wash wounds with y^e juice of sage it cleareth y^e
- 4 An excellent cure for all sort of green wounds as fast wash y^e wound wth wine or urine y^e day it & put y^e quinquessons of wine y^e close it fast y^e sew it loosely together & put on 5 or six drops of **Gallic Balfamo** & upon it put a cloath wet in our magno treasore as hot as it can suffer it thus do the first time y^e the next day put on quinquessons and

a little of our Balsamo y^e amount it w^{ill} cure
our magno Cicore as hot as it may suffer y^e do
every day till it be whole w^{ill} cure miraculously

5 An excellent Naturative plaster take
two ounces of yolks of eggs, an ounce of white
salt wol beat e on ounce of stone dung y^e is
liquid in colour like to stone em^{er} y^e all
wol throw other wol altogether e apply some y^e of

6 *Salve* Take turpentine four y^e yolks of eggs
with meal e to make a salve it will both
change e heal wounds and fowes.

7 To stange blood in a wound e heal it, put
in it quintsifony e y^e stretch it to clots y^e fix
upon it y^e blood of a man dryed e beat to
powder y^e lay on it a cloath wet in balsam
very hot e And it fast e every day wash it
with quintsifony e it about anoint with balsam
e cast y^e on our best powder for wounds y^e
do meaning e closing till whole not opening y^e wound

8 To change blood in a wound take a good
handfull of netles wol brayd e lay y^e upon
y^e wound or tak a limon cloath beat
to powder and apply it to y^e wound.

9 A plaster of roshure kills the emorodes and
afforgeth the swelling of the fundament

- 10 Sooth a plaster of comon clay or clay of
a fushlowys nest
- 11 Take the dunge of a white goose & juce
of blonvine & bray ^{em} together & lay it to it
for it will kill the canker & heal the pap.
- 12 Sprunge blood in a wound tak y leafes of vnde
& stamp them & apply them
- 13 Scrape the sand from the broom flacke
& bind it to the wound with a cloath
- 14 Take salt & burne it on a hils stone &
make powder y of & put it to the wound
- 15 Scrape it w^{ch} is burned in a cauldron or
brasse pot & put it to y wound also tak wormes
- 16 of the south & burne it to the wound
- 17 Also drinke the juce of ash it doth kill
all these or any other is good for stunging blood
in a wound
- 18 For a wound do man the water w^{ch} in
Limes hath been stampt bray w^{ch} a floopt
to drinke if he feele it he will die.
- 19 ynk mingled with oyl heales burnings
- 20 Take a mouse hem & apply it hot to y
burnings or bristal place & tak it not away
till it be whole
- 21 Soap is good for burnings
- 22 Sooth looke & apply them
- 23 The leafes of a pawtree heales burnings
- 24 y olks of eggs be good for y^m

- 25 The root of the flower de lue brought
to powder cleareth & healeth ulcers
- 26 The juice of radish cleareth wounds
& taketh away the Cancer by m them the
herb so newe as is doth powder of y^e root
also the water in the skin
- 27 Is agaynes Leaky Sores with hony healeth &
cleareth ulcers
- 28 The molten healeth fresh ulcers as fowls
full of matter if y^e root be applyed playntfully
with hony on the ulcer now and then.
- 29 Take the young coolworts & bruse them
& wash the better ulcer after it be broken
with warm water & y^e lay y^e playntfully on
cleareth & healeth freely but if it may not
not abide y^e sharpness apply y^e with barly meal
- 30 Mallows healeth all hote sores & drawes
out the heat swably
- 31 Take any food & bruse & wash with
wax & apply it dreary hot it take away the
matter of a sup or frow or hurt & healeth it
- 32 Rosemary bruse & myrt with hony & laid
on ulcers of the y^e & makes y^e m xvj.
- 33 To draw any thing out of the flesh they
will do it a goose turd
- 34 Dogg fennel wood
of fumentary with hony
- 35

ulcers
etc.

o

- 36 Swack or orange broude & laid plaster
 made on thorns, thistles, anore, finkles of wood
 or iron or any thing in the flesh draws it
 out without harm ^{cap: 13 p: 28} & shut quickly
- 37 Sage broude with hony heals wounds
- 38 Bees wax draweth forth thorns or splints
 out of the flesh being applyed in plaster form
- 39 It repareth ulcers being thus way applyed
- 40 It draw on from it heals all maner
 of wounds at 9 or 10 times being applyed & way
 & final cure in 5 or 6 dayes effectually
- 41 Bords hony is verry proper for gapping
 wounds & close them presently
- 42 Broomes bark or reed leafe applyed
 stangeeth bleeding wounds verry
- 43 Chew the root of y^e nettle till you may find
 it bit do it not it will stange blood by so doing
- 44 A certain stone it is commonly called touchon
 Molyon laid on y^e bruytes of y^e teals stangeeth
 & healing many plaes of the body.
- 45 The ashes of a burnt frogg stangeeth blood
- 46 The leafe clabor drunk & anointed on
 the nose drawes stangeeth &c.
- 47 Burn a long leather & draw up y^e
 ashes in the nose it will stange y^e bleeding
- 48 The powder of a nettle thrust up both y^e eyes
- 49 The hairs of an hare mixt mixt with
 the white of an egge & applyed to any plaes
 becommg stangeeth it verry
- 50 y^e numerous leafe stamp & applyed
 stangeeth blood in any plaes.

Blaime
 stone

- 51 Take also rooſe on hand full of yolk of an
egg of ſome ſea water ſump y^m strain p^r with
with the thumb or flate to pleat or boyl ſome
also rooſe c^r thooſe together with thooſe dung
e plain ſam coalt^r till they come to a ſalt caply it
- 52 Or take goode dung of the middle bank of an
ole or tree for y^m may bukeor strain y^m c^r w^t
an ont the thumb or flate to pleat.

Cap: 12. rano cures

which, could not in ſort in y^e former
chapters or els ſuch as y^e for
half o'ber part e^r because
they are confuſely ſet down
had put a table for y^e diſtinction
of this booke.

cap: 12

ſe: i

- 1 The powder of botony met with wine
c^r boyl upon the fire drink agaynt poiſon
- 2 Botony drunk in hot water among wine in
in the morning cureth ſuſeſing ſtollie
- 3 Take two M. of centuarie in three quarts
of oale which ſeud ſtrongly till it be 3 pints
e^r put in a pint of hony c^r boyl y^m together
wherof take 3 ſpoonfulls o'ber day
it cures all deſeaſes of the ſtomach
- 4 The juce of plantain, botony or
ernqueſſoil, put in the ſhell of an ulcer
or ſtula with a ſpout healeth the ſame

- 5 For the swelling in y^e leggs take mallowes & bath in wol y^e strain y^e & put to it bewors weeds which apply in plaster form
- 6 Take the quantity of an almond of bully gall mixt with two spoonfull of wine which if it will cause a woman part with a dead child immediately & if how take it all at once.
- 7 The smell of bitumen raw or y^e smoke of it burning is very good for pains in the matrix of women part.
- 8 A bath in y^e leaves of willowes or bark of m wine cureth y^e gout
- 9 pieces of amber hangd about y^e neck is good for y^e eyes fares mine Authour
- 10 The water of the burk tree is marvellous ^{the stone} against
- 11 The powder of earth worms or mice dung will draw out the tooth troublous
- 12 Take onions & mince y^m & soak y^m in water or in vinegar & wash the guttanes it scalteth the scabb & rably fares some
- 13 For the fever quotidian stamp the food of the apple & w^h you find the pit of y^e apple drink it with four spoonfull of water cold
- 14 Or the juice of fetterbeane or smallage & drink a good quantity y^e of very good
- 15 Take lavender & soak it in water & wash you with it & it will cure y^e itch

- 16 If juic of pennyroyl & tanzio make a drink for y^e pokes
- 17 To cause a woman that a quick birth take the leaues of dictamnij & send to powder & geve her drink of it with a little water & she shall be quickly delivered without great pain
- 18 To make strong the back take y^e pith of an ox bone boiled with some of his marrow w^{ch} is usefull to the new & then in wine
- 19 To purge the Monstrous miltary take white fetida w^{ch} is like camomile but she shall make a fumentaln therof it worketh
- 20 To stop Monstrous miltary take horse dung & bal it in good vinegar & put it in a bagg of linnen & lay on upon the arams of the back & an oyle between the navel and the pubic place very hot Sympson is good for her to drink morning & evening.
- 21 Perfoly is ill for women for it kinders clephonidius up the milk causeth y^e child to have the falling sickness.
- 22 The seeds of fenel mixt with warm milk & given baby to drink it causeth y^e to fetch their breath easily.
- 23 The radish is hurtfull to women with child The quantite of a peece of radish of hallowd down by muscovy dyabolick & milk mixed in the peece to the peece like hemp seed drunk w^{ch} it also.

- 24 Take a like cambrino which wash clean e
the air it small e boild wth fresh butter
e aply it with black wool to the m^{ill} which
will restore children y^e h^{ab} y^e m^{an} turned
- 25 The juce of onions drunk with wine e honey
take away heabi^{ty} flooping e forgetfulness
the eating of the onionca^uth^{er} fearful dreams
- 26 The powder of the heart succorie eaten or
in drink puts away the fitches of the side
- 27 If y^e paps be hardened with y^e curding of milk
take a great hand full of mints e feed y^e m^{ill}
strongly e aply to y^e p^las^{er} w^{it}h it heals p^{er}
- 28 For spitting of blood drink juce of red
grape or take drie figgs filled with mustard
e boild in wine drink the wine e eat y^e figgs
- 29 A doggs head if only eat bones e and y^e
colly mightly so doth wy^e aked
- 30 So doth the meal t^hat was first ground
after the picking of the mill
- 31 So doth St Johns heart e rounbarbe
- 32 The choafe w^{el} tosted e and y^e colly mightly
- 33 So doth the water of the decoction y^e of
- 34 So doth the same so^{me} in vinegar e eaten
or used as a p^las^{er} to the colly
- 35 So doth a coalcattok w^{el} tosted e eaten
- 36 So doth y^e gumme of peck trees
- 37 So doth y^e root of y^e coufe grass drunk
so on y^e root of mullen w^{el} tosted e eaten
- 38

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For the stone
a remedy
for the
stone

39 To make on for the jure of stone crop
or spruce take row & temper it with wine
and use it warm.

40 A remedy to take waxen humors out
of the flesh sodden figgs plastered on it.

41 So boord shales for walwort

42 So Mustard seed plastered with goose

43 So peach leaves with salt

44 Rubb wreats often with hot hony barks roots

45 So doth japp of figgs for doth eyes hurt.

46 For wild fire ink is good for filber

47 So Corall vinegar is good

48 So the loafs of the palme tree

49 So is salt mixt with oyle

50 The seed of the balill mixt with shoe-
makers block will take away all wreats

51 The jure of mint mixt with vinegar and
brimston & laid on will rid with a feather
will cure it. Gravel

52 So doth the root of the lillie brust
& washed & dypt among soft water & applyd.

53 The onion brust with salt & hony &
laid on wreats will make them fall off
by the roots for the stone, Gravelly.

- 54 The juce of fbag my with hony & onions
 bound with vinegar & wash y^e with the scabby
 skin it heals blemishe & makes the skin fair
- 55 The juce of thim myt with capons greas ^{moorly}
 heals the moorly hools & bound with hony ^{heals}
 they will heal wounds
- 56 Drach or average & mercurie & booke
 sod on together & eaten off puts away y^e ague
- 57 Seed rye with oyle of olve & anoint the
 body with it before the fit come helps y^e ague
- 58 The root of the piony being about y^e
 neck keeps children from y^e falling sickness
- 59 The foods of piony drunk in water hony
 or wine keeps venous from y^e night mare
 and from the strangling of y^e joints
- 60 The powder of the salt stuffe sold with
 wine & drunk before the fit of y^e ague & rapp
 all with cloaths y^e do thise or thise & it will
 put them away
- 61 The juce of warmwood drunk helps y^e ague ^{ague}
- 62 Sage seed with wine stayeth the fluxes ^{fluxes}
- 63 The water of the cucumber is very good
 for the ague. it strength through
- 64 The oyle drawn on from wax uncs
 the fluxe of swablu
- 65 It y^e an excellent remedy for all
 inward diseases drunk with wine or
 with any other strong liquor.

Meas from Dreaming

- 66 Juice of coolworts drunk with wine cures cough
& eaten rawe makes a body sleepe wthout dreaming
- 67 Mallowe foddon in wine or milk will
heale the cough
- 68 The roote of the flower de luce fodd
with water ^{progre for the} & hony is a balme wondir for cough
- 69 Some boston powder & mix with hony
& eaten the balme this will cousthe the hony
=mours too and causeth y^e person spitt ^{forth} Cancer
- 70 If boild with wine or ~~ale~~ & drunk it
will make on fast & boild with water &
drunk quimeth all humors & purgeth y^e good
- 71 A wel washed onion with hony helps
the cough & vabry Cough
- 72 Hony is good for the cough & cousthe
the humors of the brest Do.
- 73 Boos way helps the cough or a smock
mad y^e of & drawn up by the mouth
- 74 Melon fodd fodd or fodd in water &
the steam washed y^e with heale & make smooth
- 75 A salve made of docon wits pulary is very
good for the iteh. any way up the be
very good for that Disease
- 76 The milk of an aff or of a goat mix
with the juice of plantain & drunk it healeth
all forces of y^e yard bladder & vains goat
milk
- 77 goats dung dissolved in wine healeth

all the fallings of the coddys.

- 78 *Wattel* *Luys* Give him that cannot hold his water the bladder of a goat, or of a black sheep or a bull or a sow pigg or of a boar dried & beaten to powder & drunk among drinogar or wine is going to God
- 79 The Rarry of an hare drunk with wine doth

cap: 13
Fig
Chapter 13
Experiments of Urbans

- 1 Take salt Armoniak, alom, of salt nitre ana, the filings of silver & put the same powder upon the fire till it be hot & least smoking which alom or with your spittle may rubb copar or Swale & with it will turn just the colour of silver.
- 2 Serpents put in a circle of betony will rather die then go out
- 3 Man hath never the gout until he has knowen a woman
- 4 The lighter louys the more silver the more pleasant to give silver for silver the greater would the more light.

5 The water in Cabonides hath been boiled
doth quite put away any spot or stain in any
cloak, hat, stock or the like if the place
be therewith rubbed & proved.

6 Cause any foul of what soever kind
to lay if feathers all white with y^e eggs
in the juice of muscar or in y^e juice of
house look or oyle in oyle & y^e put them
in the nest whose birds when hatched will turn
will turn all white per.

7 How to make coral by art per.
Take goats having feump first a station
& y^e make in powder if you please & y^e
let the same steep in strong loze of ashes
made of the ashes of an ash 5 dayes together
& tak it out of the loze & mix it with
Cinabry dyed in water & hang it over a
fett fire till it be thick if it has y^e colour
of the night coral dry it & cast it according to art

8 Divide an apple in the midst & make in
the middle of the or half an hole & put y^e in
a black beetle and so lay the flatt side
to the table & the apple by reason of y^e beetle
will move to the wonder of the beholders

9 Steep an apple of colloquintida in water
a whole night if you warm wood in water of it
which spaw per domy it will kill all the
fleas thereon

- 70 Anout A stab with the good of an Hagg Hogg
 & lay it in a roūm all floggs will constrict too it
- 71 paint an egge with many colours so will
 the bird hatch be of so many colours
- 72 Boles or green frogs suffocat in wine
 w^{ch} drunk will cause men you drink ards
 loath wine for a longe time.
- 73 Take the wook of a candoll & stoop or muffle
 it first in the oyl of hemp seed wherof make
 afterwards a candoll which candoll will not go
 out with burnings blowing.
- 74 To make a candoll burn under the water
 take wox burnstone & vinegar ana & boil
 they all over a soft fire unkill the vinegar
 appar all offends & make your candoll.
- 75 Take a ring of hollow round about unto
 which put quick silber so it may not
 run out & heat the ring a little & lay it down
 upon the table & it will last till it be cold
- 76 Quench hot iron in the juis of hemlockes
 three or four times letting it still remain
 till it be cold it will make it soft.
- 77 Also take oyl putting it unto molting
 lead 7 times & thus way quench iron 3 or 4
 times it will make it soft
- 78 Take an oz gall many urino & vinegar
 & other juis which make mix w^{ch} & quench
 the 3 or 4 times in it, it will make it soft

Paint an egg with many colours & will the bird hatch
 be of so many colours

19 To make a glow to join things fast together
which will not be loosed by force of fire or
of water take lime floaked in wine to which
put figgs & fuming greas after you have beat it to
powder & then labour them well together also
take greoke pitch rosin & the powder of litle
stones & mix all these well together & heat it over
a fire working it well & thus will you any
thing as fast as any nail

20 Make an hole in a goose egg unto which
put a bat of floss in the evening & close it
again & you shall see the bats floss away
with it curiously

21 Take a glasse full of cleane water and set
against the sun & if take something to be done
& put it in between it & the sun & in a short
space it will take fire

22 Take brimstone & put it on the mouth of
an image & put a candle to it so for the
coal to fressly out & it will come again
thos who know not the matter will possibly
think that the image has blown in a candle

23 Take a boon of hemp & stop the one end
with a pin it full of brimstone within a light it
which will not go out with wind

24 Mix oyle olive with the powder of glasse
wherein put a lamp & all thos in the
room will appear as black as ypsion

- 25 Take a byson & put y^e in an looking glass
& put tow wound about it which being set in
the son will take fire
- 26 Take wine, oyl, salt, brimston, quicksilver
wax and hony & make a candell y^e will burn
in water
- 27 Take a viol & ty it to the but of a young
aple & it will grow great in the glass & bigg
thas you may do with any other fruit as you please
- 28 If a maid find the smell of burnt matter
about at her nose she will presently piss
but if she be not a maid y^e she will not piss
- 29 Our cause her to piss upon green nettles if
she be not a maid they will presently dead
but if a maid they will be full green
- 30 Take the roots of the red nettle small
brayed & put the juce y^e of among sal & gib
it her to drinke if not a maid she will know it
- 31 Steep an egg in vinegar 2 or 3 nights &
days cut will be very soft you may roll
it upon y^e table & putt it in a glass
- 32 Suck the meat from an egg & fill y^e form
with may dew & it will mounit up by y^e heat of
the son
- 33 Take the juce of the red onion mixt
with the white or yolk of an egg with
which weest or uopt betwixt you or y^e fire
- 34 put alone boat to powder in water
the urost of which is not defornd
unless you put y^e paper in water.

- 35 Take Duall or night shade & stamp
or bruise it & put it in a pot it will make
all the flesh fit to the pot bottom.
- 36 To make light for ever the worms that
gaine in y^e night & liquor of y^e a quater of
quick silber which put in a crystal vial.
- 37 Take clay & put it in a bag & thim it
thru till clear and it will be fresh
- 38 Take a boafs gill, bean flower, lavender
& bungsos burnes foam & a plyed knot, or
the bark of an hatteron tree stamp in
a mortar with red wine & foed y^e world a ply
knot, or angall & challe wrapped with flony
and aquavitis wol boild y^e a ply knot, any of y^e
will draw out a pinch or thorn out of the flesh
& heal the cankering & clearye y^e foed boild
- 39 Take the howls for enting with you and
no dogg will bark at you ^{enough y^e great to} or a doggetongue
- 40 Take white nettes & the inward skin of
of a great & angre onion with flony & water &
wirth both a bite by a mad dogge
- 41 Take a bunch of hay & foed it in
calfe blood & y^e put it in a mor bunch
mixt with its liver which bin hand together
& put in a river or pond and all y^e cold
thor will gather to it take & eat
for my part I shall eat non of them.

- 42 In flow of calves blood you may take ^{as long}
 that best time is when the oats begin to shoot
 or in Septemb^r.
- 43 Take two quick molds & put them in a pot
 & stop it fast & set in the ground to y^e brim & they
 pipe & the roff will come to help them.
- 44 Take the powder of hearts horn drink it or
 sprinkle it among y^e your cloathes or hear &
 all the lues & nothes will just die & go away
- 45 Sprinkle powder of corander seeds leafs &
 stalks in any wound or fleep y^e & sparge
 her domy its water it will kill fleas & flies.
- 46 Take nuts at midsummer & dely y^e in the ground
 & in a short time they will turn very dry
- 47 Take a quantity of the nut also fold a
 & cumins seed put to powder & made in lather
 with some flower & make balls like to bean
 pebbles & wrap away y^e yowd from y^e nuts holes
 & put a ball in every hole & they & com out
 wutch well & fall y^e in march or any time
- 48 Cause a woman drop her milk in spring
 in spring water if it fall to y^e bottom she is with
 a boy but if not with a girl
- 49 The quantity of a massie nut of rochalom
 fine & pure hold on in the mouth & quick
 will strange hunger or thirst.
- 50 Drink myrrour guaco, or cast
 it upon you, or the head pedition
 or a blow foot & you shall not

wearie by going now shall any wole spee
= wit trouble & you.

51 The food of lion bear kempen will kill
hony or dukes or take powder of st. johns wort
& cast it on coals almost the fire being out.

52 Cast soap in a pot & it will run over

53 Rins in water is good for paultrid

54 Take rarp frangs & cutt y^m & cast y^m on
meat & they & so theye wearing the super-
= iments from 29 to this place as comon
lab a very few but theye before &
theye after an very year & so will out
for wets, for the most part at least

55 A stone that seems pushing take it
and rub it upon lead and if it change
its colour it is counterfeit cutting & c^o

56 Mints juce drunk keeps wemans
milk from curding when any milk is to be
drunk put some of juce or filtered water of
mints among it & it will not curd upon
your stomack put of it among milk &
it will not curd the summer so put to it.

57 pennyfalon holden under the tongue will
stay thirst presently.

58 pennyroyal so used takes away the
obscure to sleep & expels roughness

Take half an ounce of Balsam Sulphuric put in a glass
of four drop of liquid Laudany put in another glass mix
if they are to apply it and anoint with a feather the blemish
for it will give present safe probation of it.

- 59 Give a drunken man floops lightly to eat
and drink shall go quite from him
- 60 Give him the ashes of a burnt swallow to
drink he will be drunk all his life time
- 61 If gadwick be laid hard to a womans head
all night shee feel not the smell of it is
undoubtedly with a child.
- 62 To take away hair burn horse bloods
to powder & mingle with casto & touch &c
- 63 Boil mallows roots & all & wash the place
where hair taketh & it will grow bravely
- 64 To cause hair grow in any place of the body
powd the leaves of the oak tree with the middle
rind of in water which water will do it.
- 65 Anoint the place with raw honey
& after sprinkle it with the ashes of a green
Lacert Great engordeth much hair put
- 66 The blood of a tortois causeth much hair
- 67 So doth the shell of a snail being burnt
- 68 The milk of an ass doth make black
hair after a wondrousfull maner
- 69 Wash thy head with Doggs piss & it
shall never be bald
- 70 Let a Lacert & horse Leeches be smyt
with the oyle called Candany ^{or} ^{part out} ^{of} ^{the} ^{same} ^{oil}
- 71 If thou wilt that the hairs should never
grow pulled up by the roots & anoint y^e

Quint qui dicitur nocturne modiciter elixato
commodit dicitur vinum habet

- plaid with y^e blood of a buck, or little frog
put also to the place holts eachs dressed
well with strong vinegar
- 72 The ashes of colwort stalk lets its growing
- 73 The milk of a bitch so likewise her blood
will not lett the flauy grow
- 74 The yure of the gourd, the brann of
Lupinus, or penny bean laid on hairy places
will make it fall of & suffer none to grow.
- 75 Bean flower laid on the piths members
of a man child will not suffer hair to grow
- 76 The things that will not suffer hair
to grow (after Abron) be gurn, strabick
yure of fumatory, hen bean, water fraul
the blood of water frogs, water mouse
- 77 Gather new crops beans & after
cut the stalk within a ruff of the root
it be as yett green from which will grow
three or four stalks per chance in an other
crop y^e same year in a far greater plenty y^e first
- 78 Hold a red rose that is fresh & new
plunkt upon the fine ale of Birmingham
it will turn all berry white. proved
- 79 Lay a disk upon hole feeding milk
on which will be a water berry good
for the eyes pr

80 A Dead fleas drowned in water or salt water
laid on not being hot ashes will rot & fly away

81 If you shall gather roses when they be fully
ripe & immediately cut away the new sprigs &
topps & the uppermost branches of y^e years growth
you shall have ripe roses against michelmas from
the famine rose bushes

82 Set or engrave roses in or among broom
or broom in & among them with them they
shall carry yellow roses a rowe & nothing

83 Quick lime will beat with old chaff
a good fastning glaw for glasses or leam vessels

84 Know the moons age especially in the
first quarter hold before your eyes a piece
of lense & look to y^e moon & as many days as she
is old so many moons will you see in apparans

85 If you graft the flippes of willow or fir apple
in hathorn you shall have medlars grow thereon

86 A bird called the Kings fisher hung up by the
noke will hold its nob always to the wind

87 A partridge will cry aloud if person be
making in that house & will endeavour to break y^e cage

88 Salt armoniak 33 of borogreas 36 wol beat
to powder & put to it y^e water of tartar till it
be somewhat thick which put in a glass stop
stopped & put it in Rode dung very hot
eight dayes & this will be excellent azura

~~100 The food of lotus drunk in wine stayeth
the imaginations of lust in the sleep.
101 The food of the colic and of the choleric drunk
with wine provoketh men to the venereal act.
102 Rue dulls the appetite to lust so Southwold
lead under the collar doth not the desire
e preserves from all which crosseth as enchantment
by eating of it~~

100 The food of lotus drunk in wine stayeth
the imaginations of lust in the sleep.

101 The food of the colic and of the choleric drunk
with wine provoketh men to the venereal act.

102 Rue dulls the ^{the use of it is very dangerous} appetite to lust so Southwold
lead under the collar doth not the desire
e preserves from all which crosseth as enchantment
by eating of it

103 Sage fed in wine if washed therewith stayeth
the itch of the privities

104 Antiseckes fed or swopt in wine provokes venery
to both parties if both eat therof

105 Parsneeps causeth urines and fed provoketh venery

106 If the privie place of other man or woman
be with an ointment made of wax layeth the sin privily

107 Bean flower made in form of a plaister is applyed
to the privie members taketh away all desire
of copulation so doth homalock bind to y^e fong
or about the yard often with forgiveness night

108 The often eating of waffles in food of sharpness
the wet vital spirits

109 Red water as also all wines if used moder-
ately wrougheth the heart & comforteth the
blood and inward parties

- 110 The seeds of the Calib drunk with wine
putteth away all melancholy frowth up y^e mind
maketh y^e merry who are fast & cold who are frowthfull.
- 111 The sprinckend drunk with a little cold water
taketh away the weaknesse & trembling of the heart
- 112 The root of y^e woodbine fed in wine comforteth y^e heart
& all the vital spirits
- 113 The eating of the bitter thyffell maketh a good memo-
ry sharpens a frowth brain puts away giddinesse
- 114 Burne then our hair & mingle it with vinegar
& apply it to the nose & thus for it wonderfully quickeneth
the memory
- 115 A faine mad of roset leather doth mightly
shew up drunke persons the font faine or faine of
Roses sheweth doth the faine
- 116 Smell of dogg fennell will taketh away fleepnesse
- 117 Grinde Mustard seed with vinegar & rubb it
mightly on the soles of the feet and it
quickeneth forgetfull persons
- 118 A drink made of anacardium or the smoke
of galbary or harts harn is best of all
- 119 The fume of of an hare burnt & the
ashes therof drunk with cold water healeth
the colicage
- 120 The smell of vinegar or the smoke of
mans hair some burnt helpeth
forgetfullnesse greatly.
- 121 An apes heart worme now a mans heart

comforts it greatly & mercifully and acy upon the
neck or head helps it with quickness the brain

122 Blood or y^e white of an egg laid among salt
water fretteth it by growing salt it fells

123 Salt will heal an cutted finger

124 Steep white linnen flours in many urine cow or horse
dung & fowen it cometh up in great plumes

125 water ceteracts with salt water or water ^{of salt & cometh up} mist with nitre

126 Good fleasped in milk makes horses pleasant when
they be grown

127 Sounding or fawning is helped by the
smell of vinegar, or rose water, or feathers
burned or other ill smell. ~~By the smell of~~
the raising of the matter is put down.

128 Smell vinegar at your nose or garga-
-rize it in your mouth & uragures if Rmg

129 How to make wax red Take on pound
of wax, an ounce of clear turp. h^o if
in former but in urines four ounces & melt it
together over a soft fire y^e let it cool a little
y^e put in an ounce of your vermilion finely
ground in a marble stone & an ounce of salt
or l^o mix them well together all together
deligently but some for vermilion take
twice so much red lead both proved

130 To make green wax in flood of vermi-
lion take so much green copal
proved

- 731 ~~How to make a red y a wood against a garter~~
- 132 You may melt stool by the help of
Cymstone *px.*
- 133 To keep iron from rusting take lead
fil'd very small & put so much o'th o'th
upon it as will cover it in a pot if make your
iron very clean first & anoint it with this oil
after it hath stood so nine dayes *exp.*
- 134 To make golden colour without gold take
the juice of saffron flowers when they are
fresh upon the crown but if you cannot get in
then take saffron dry'd, & put to it yellow
glassing and pigment of 25 scaly, & with y
yall of an harte, or pike yll which y bethe
mix in together if put in a glass or mol cloz
stopped which set in a warm dung hill for a
few dayes if take it out & keep it for your use
- 135 To make golden colour without gold take
auripigment or ounce, fine cristall or ounce
bett them to powder severally if mix them
& temper them with the whites of eggs and
so write with them.
- 136 To make silver colour without silver
take hnn or ounces quick silver two
ounces melt them together & beat

them wth with gum wth water & so wth wth
137 If you wth with vinegar or the juce of
Lemon or onion you must rote the paper wth
ye wth between you & the light before you use it

138 Now to fetch out spots of grease or
oyle out of any thing Take bones of sheep
foot burn y^m almost to ashes then Grinde
them to powder & put of it on the foot &
lay it in the jar when y^e jar shal be hot
when the powder becomes black lay on
fresh upon the place till it fetch out the
spots which will be don in a day or two

139 For the tooth achi forget to wth down
the following cure in thy own proper chapter
put hen bean feed upon the coals & wth
the smoke y^e into the tooth by gapping it
Rubs the awom & affugeth the pain y^e of

140 A piece of the radish root take away y^e

141 Rub the tooth often with y^e pulp of ^{act} ^{root} ^{toe}

142 wash it with vinegar wth hen bean kark ^{toe} ^{toe} ^{toe}

143 cloves of garlick by ed about the jaw arm

~~144~~ Catch the tooth that ake with the
root of the water crowfoot it breaks y^e tooth
so crown & dung if y^e hollow tooth be ^{toe} ^{toe} ^{toe}
so doth the root of wall wort.

- 145 So doth the brain of a parterk long put in
 So doth the root of dogg for holl, or foray, for holl
- 146 The root of nutt our hollon fast to the
 hollow to oth, rubb it with it holl, wholy quicky
- 147 Light a sharp stick of ach put it to the
 tooth it being first well rubbed with
 twinkle from the middle to the end.
- 148 To a piece of veary salt bacon on y^e side of
 your barrel or foot so as it touch not the uard
 they will preserve it from fowring.
- 149 Take half a pound of aqua milley in the
 Spring time of the year, warm a little of it every
 morning in a saucer & by a little sponge to a hair
 comb & dipp it in the water & so wash y^e roots of y^e
 hair, in combing it & it will grow long thick and
 curled in a short time
- 150 To make new maystery pearls Dissolve three
 of fine foot pearls in distilled vinegar, put fully dissolved
 & all up pour y^e vinegar in a glass Basin, y^e drop som
 few drops of the oyle of tartar upon it, & it will cast
 down y^e pearls into fine powder, y^e pour y^e vinegar clean off
 & wash y^e powder gently & tenderly, y^e put to y^e powder cleane
 conduct in spring water, pour y^e off y^e do so often
 till the taste of the vinegar & tartar becom gon
 Lay it up & keep it well allow.
 & upon warm embers
 you may drye the
 powder of
 pearls.

Μονα Θεω δοξα

Archibaldus Moneroff. May 15
 1691.

Physicall & Chirurgical

take notice of them

It is very dangerous to let blood
of a ^{young} man or of a ^{young} full man
norther of or under 15 or about 52 his
complexion & age is well to be considered
in respect of this time as for his age let
blood in youth from the change to the first
quarter middle age from the first quarter to y^e
full, older age from the full to the last
old age from the last quarter to the change

Let blood in the spring in the right side
in Raridty in the left side let not
blood the day before nor after y^e change
12 hours before nor after the quarters the air
being temperat you may let blood in y^e
morning fasting after noon after perfect
digestion After bleeding shew not viol-
ently, sleep not presently use no venery
food thin wamble & moderately

There are four things to be considered
before you open a vein in any part of the
body first the strength of the parts thow
minds to draw from to know whether thow
mayst take much or little Secondly thow
mayst know whether the humor be
simple or compound 3^{dly} thow mayst

Know out of what part of the body thou wilt take blood for thou must not let blood indifferently out of any place for any disease suddenly when thou knowest the humour abounding thou must consider which is the best way to cure the patient & to avoid the humour whether by bloodletting, clysters, purging, bathing or such like

There is five things to be observed in purging & the humour abounding
1 the best way to avoid it 2 the strength of the patient 3 the strength of the disease 4 the manner of the disease 5 the strength & nature of the medicines to be used

There are 12 pulses that proceed from the vitall spirits three of which belong to the heart one is under the left pap & two in the woole of waring fornamt the througth the brain hath respect to seven pulses four principally & three minors in the temple two & under the temple bone on, & on by the margin of the right side of the nose. minors on the corner of the left side of the nose, the other two lay upon the margin of the jaws the liver hath respect to six pulses which lay upon the foot by these 12 pulses you may know what part is affected by & understand knocking by danger when they knock unequally first the pulse with all your four fingers & if the pulse be faster under one finger & slower under another finger & more faster under the next & so upwards it tokens death but contrariwise if it be slower & faster & slower & so forth it is good but contrariwise still.

A Brain the heart the liver the lungs
of generation the official members & senses which
serve the brain acting or pulses which serve the heart
veins which serve the liver. Vessels permeable
serve the senses of generation parts called fine nerves bones
sinews, muscles or fibres, fat, flesh, membranes instrumental
to the stomach the veins the arteries, also great sinews
power animal in the brain, spiritual in the heart,
natural in the liver. The natural power is minister
against retention, digestion, excretion to whom is minister
organized, nourished, food. Power spiritual working
which directs the heart & arteries & excreting from the
them wrought it is found by an inferior cause which cometh
under inferior faculty & cause power animal which
directs digestion, excretion & motion by voluntary motion
that which is called sensible whereof proceeds the first
works of that which directs both proceed imagination
in the fore brain, reason in the brain, remembrance
in the noble operating against heat & drought
digestion by heat & moisture retaining by coldness
& drought expulsion by coldness & moisture spirit
is an active substance fitting the powers of
the body to perform their operations natural which
takes his beginning in the liver & is sent through the
by the brain which has no pulse & shall be received from
the heart & is sent through the body by arteries & pulses
animal which is organized in the brain & is sent by
the sinews through the body, enables sense or feeling
things against nature & the sense of sickness &
the cause of sickness & the accidents following it
things unnatural to the air, meat, drink, sleep
watch emptiness, no paction, collection of mind.

Things natural be taken in number elements
complexions humors members powers operations &
parts they are always natural to the body and
annexed to these things is natural age colour figure
& variety of kinds which are some of the most

Colors of a sanguin complexion
A bounding in heat & moisture merry, lively, free
cheered, moderate, simple, fed on any flesh
but not salt the same & white large hair plain
red eyes or blue & has white & red much sleep
the pulse great full & full digestion perfect before
of urine & some of blood pleasant & without fear
with red & full promotes to lust face warm and
full abundant aptness to bleeding & fluxes of blood
the air hath pre-eminence in this hot & moist complexion
Sanguine, moly aptness to the pulse large among
fleshy redness rubred colors cantans carnosus fleshy
and as valid coming.

Markes & Signs of the Choleric
ye hot & dry complexion bonnets of body
cathoness hot blood curled hair black or yet
a dark ground of face red or yellow like sleep
hot things hurtful to him dreams of fire fighting
lust or anger rashness subtilty quick with
pryncipality in fullness bold haire sharp quick &
full the body flavy enough the pulse full &
strong voice sharp & dry in cold things quick
& strong of digestion warm like gold or fire
foure in all vaporous in danger & thirf soon
angry: soon sacrific watchmg long portion
like the fish in the nose dry nose & roughness of tongue
& choleric moly aptness to the pulse large among
fleshy redness promoting and as astringent
fecus crocusque colors.

All four are engendered in the Liver blood
duels in the vein plasma has no proper dwelling but
is mixed with the blood to make it warming. Likewise
properly dwells in the spleen choller in the 2^d &
over the gall

We Rab twelfth tooth we have 219
bones & 30 in the legs & feet. How far we
have a vein for each day of the year

~~in women many things are said of humors
& all perfection of 12 years of age~~

To know a man's urine from a woman's
all the trouble of many affairs in the mid
but not so of woman's all the froth of man's after
caking in a bowl is long but of woman's wound
a shaft is more gross thick & bubbling & outflow.

The first degree of heat is when any
thing hath on portion of cold & two of heat
the second is when any thing hath on portion
of cold & four of heat the third on of cold
& eight of heat the fourth on of cold
& sixteen of heat & the fifth hot in the
fourth degree & so of the rest.

There be nine tastes salt, sharp, bitter,
sour, savory, sugar, sweet, weak-
ness & fatness the first three of
heat the second three of cold & the
last three of temperature
Archibald Moncrieff May 19 1691

Signs & tokens of good fair weather

If the sun rise or set fair & clear without clouds it is a sign of a fair day to follow.

If in the rising or setting it be a circle about it, or if it be of divers colours, or if it incline to a fiery redness, or if the sun be any so long like streaks throw a cloud & a little scattered without the circle all that do signify mightie winds to follow.

If after the sun be set it be red fiery clouds, or if the sun appear of a reddish or orange colour, or if the sun arise hot & not twinkling signifies wind to follow or yet if it be hollow when it riseth if it be hot for many dayes it doth signify winds to follow of a long continuance.

If the sun shew cleaver & redde before setting it usually is a sign of a cold wind blow sig: a cold sharp frost to follow if in winter time.

This sig: a clearing of the weather after rain when the north part cleaveth & in the south clouds againe heaped together

When after sun setting it cleaveth againe blow & few fumes appearing & down small sig: fair w: or if in the morning a mist appear & in the sun is upp falls downward & is not seen arise any more shew a fair day following & when the wind & clouds go apace sig: fair w: to follow

When many white clouds appear especially in the west (near the south) or in the evening & so for two or three dayes together sig: Snow

☉ wind both to follow if in winter.

When the stars appear to shoot or runne fig: wind
to arise out of the same south if on every side it
wind to follow out of every quarter when the
stars appear greater both of light & brightness fig: wind
if in the winter time the stars appear bright & red
fig: a great cold to ensue, if they manifest a great long face

When the haze flows fast in the evening it doth
signifie a fair hot day to ensue.

If the moon after 3 dayes appear in the west with
clear shining & hath no mist about her fig: good w. litle quiet

And if the rainbow be only of two colours
fig: fair w. ☉ if in a fair evening it oft appear fig: fine
fig: fair & hot w. to follow if in summer but cold in winter

Clouds seen in the air like flocks of wool
& feathers if it sun be ☉ at night fig: fair weather
& north wind strongly blowing thro it sendeth forth
clouds yet for a more part produceth fair clear weather

Little flocks gathered together in a heap before sunrise
fig: fair weather to follow the next day

A white smoke when before a rising of the sun
after sun setting upon a waters manifestes a murrin
fig: a hot fair day to follow the crowing of the crow
in morn in the morning fig: a fair day but crowing
flawly in the evening a tempest & the crowing of
the crow hush or thrush rashly fig: a storm to follow
So doth the noise of wood fig: a storm to follow

The ox lying upon his right side fig: a tempest
to follow but upon a left side fair w. to follow

Many long webs darting in the air some
call them the spittle of the sun showeth
wind or tempest to follow.

A darknes after rain of the air porteth
fair weather to follow the wrong storming straight
forward in the air fig: fair w. but fighting before a storm.

When the furies shoot out of every air while
it foreshews both thunder and haile & when in the
winter time things of storm lining paper dry rapidly
& suddenly flow off a sharp frost soon to follow

A cloud running upward in a clear air showeth
wind to follow out of it same air

If snow fall in the beginning of frost very
small fig: a mighty cold to follow but if great
it signifies a sudden thaw coming fighting a storm

Haile falling in the spring or harvest time
fig: a fair hot season to follow if any dreameth of
seeing many birds it fig: wind to follow the sun might
or day following

The wind in summer bloweth hardest in the
evening and in most part from the west but
in the winter in the morning is mostly easterly
a windy harvest fig: a fall winter but a fall harvest
a windy winter to follow next.

Tokens of foul weather

which is welcome for travellers

A redness of the air at sun rising is
a manifest token of rain & when at sun-
rising or setting there be great black & green
clouds is a token of great rain or if the red or
pink appearing hollow or spaky or wavy or under
a morble cloud or when the appears bright or
divided by a narrow long black cloud, or
when it is a mist about sun & stretch long or
or when the appears like a round bowl

rowing throu thin misty clouds the most part of
day all these are tokens of rain to follow and
when rising or setting the suns a mighty heat throu
misty clouds is a token of rain immediately to follow
& when a black cloudy doth the sun rising & by
ridges him is a token of rain but if it pass by a few day
& over him rising of the sun & moon about the sea
his appearing is a token of rain.

When in the third day of the moon her
horns appear big & blunt is a token of ill weather
all that moon & the moon having black spots
in the toppe of her horns sig: many Showrs in her
first week & if in the third day of the moon
south wind blow & in the fourth day it shall rain
more or less & if she be not seen till the fourth day
& then the fourth wind blow sig: rain to fall in most part
of that moon, if she at first appearing show
blackish of body then usually & the moons beams
at the blowing of the fourth wind appear dark
bigger & usually and blackish all is sig: rain to follow
& when the sun in day time & moon in night time
do appear pale or of a blackish colour & when
fewer Showrs appear in night time then usually
is or tokens of rain to follow.

When misty clouds & vapours thick
together & ascend upward & become a great
cloud is a token of rain to follow - but falling
downward is a sign of a fair day & when in winter
white clouds be near the south for two or three
dayes together evenings sig: cold and snow
to follow presently & the blowing of
south wind if it bring forth clouds
with it rain shall undoubtedly follow

and a gentle south wind softly blowing and
warm according to the nature of it when it ceaseth
and doth undoubtedly follow when dew falleth when
not in season fig: rain to follow certainly

When the rain bow in the morning before middle
of the day is seen in the west & afternoon in the east
is a token of rain, the w^{est} appearing in a few day
fig: foul w. to com but after rain a sign of fair good w.
the w^{est} appearing in the south is a sign of much
rain to follow, the w^{est} appearing in the west doth
declare thunder & small rain to follow, but being
in the east fair weather the sooner the rain bow
be the longer the rain will continue but if within
the w^{est} be so much the more wind to follow if w^{est}
appear in fair weather a shower will certainly follow
and immediately. the like to a w^{est} appearing about
the moon or a candle is a manifest token of rain
also w^{est} at or hmo is a good token of fine rain
& when the wind & clouds go on way fig: rain too

When entering into a variable wind or gwind
you smell a w^{est} & noisome stink fig: rain & ill
mist w^{est} from the south in the night, and in
moon light appear like the sea & when day light
maketh the sun dark & black clouds appear
is a token of night's rain & long enduring &
when rivers & waters be shallower at water than
customably is a token of rain

The dryness of the hands & the roughness
of the lips is a token of rain to follow

When a great flock of birds are
gathered together in the beginning of winter
so flock of geese together is a token
of cold frost, and stormy weather to ensue

and when birds, fies, & make a great noise
in flogging with their wings, or humming y^e feathers
with y^e nob, or when foules playing y^e self, or
coming to the waters, they take themselves to the middes,
the wild geese making a long noise together, & fies
& bees looking y^e moat near from all y^e fig: vaine to go

When the sheep has verry ill will to go to
the fadder but feed goodly, or the py chatur
more then usually, or the oxen licking their hind
shooys agaynst the haire, or the nose of bulles
hard further y^e usually or the doves & bees doing
labor out y^e usually all y^e as tokens of vaine to fore

Other the Like observations

When the first day of January shal
happen upon Sunday y^e shall the winter be
temperat & good, y^e of wine the spring wth the
summer dry, & the harvest fruitful because of
winds, so y^e vitallys shall be reasonable good
cheap, plenty of vines, good health, plenty of
cattell & indifferent mervel of fison plenty of honey
and garden fruits.

If upon Monday y^e shall the winter be
warm the spring cold with frosts & snows some of it
the summer boisterous through winds hail often &
have floods, the harvest dry sickness of the poore
small mervel of vines & other fruits fear of
Plaugher by the f^r & small mervel of honey
and lack of bees.

And if upon ~~Monday~~ the winter long much
snow great land floods; the spring winds & the
summer very wet & harvest not good pleased
flippuracks to be feared troubles shall arise & dear
of plenty of all fruits of the earth

But if on ~~wednesday~~ winter calm & warm & spring
wetter the summer hot harvest unprofitable plenty of
wines & fruits & sicknesses, scarcity of corn feared

Thursday winter temperat, spring winds, summer
rather sonable, harvest dry, corns something dear,
stout of wine & vines, troubles & earthquakes feared.

On Friday if winter cold & dry, spring wet and
somewhat boisterous, summer temperat, harvest
unconstant, plenty of all corns, humors & diseases in
the eyes is to be feared

Saturday winter & spring winds & constant the
summer untrable by many tempests, harvest dry
so if actual shall be feared & all the fruits
sheep shall not well prosper little store of honey &
wines yet plenty of hay great fires to be feared

If now or days night being the first
night of January be fair & clear both
promise prosperous year following

If the wind be from the east or death of
killed shall follow that year if
out of the west the death of kings &
marcas that year is out of the south &

The death of many people that occur in
the north of feaverly of all the fronts of the south

If when the warm covereth in the sun
double be fringed up the other hanging down it to the
beget a ewe Lamb but run up his left horn
then he begeth as the Lamb. If the south
wind blow when he covers the ewe then he
begeth a the Lamb but if the north the as
the Lamb

Altho is foregoing in the vulgaris and good
worth froonking but right froonking
for they do not all always. For the
ardihart

Sexcenta millia modia frumenti capere
duodecim millia pedes. et millia hori
duo millia pondo argenti. milia apothecarum plu: m
ut milia dicitur et milibus aut poma.
Milia fuit in modum in flavo m plu: dicitur
milia milia milibus et quatuor in plurali fuit
et uno et ten milia hori et milia hori et hori
duodecim millia signa et molis signa
jam illi quidem et appothe fuit et dicitur.

Numbers be divided unto digits articles
et mixt numbers: a digit is any number
under 10: an article is ten or any number
made up of ten et a mixt number is
made up of both as: 15: 11: 23: 202

Three loafs upon bees,
hony, way.

Look to your bees if they sometimes
sweep it from all filth with the feather of a
goose wing. Make a smock of cow dung & dry
and let it gently smock go up a little in their
hives after winter but draw them not in cold
winter but keep them very close up & set in
for the winter time in the warmest place towards
south east but keep it clear in summer
time with eight hives among shaded bushes of
such things as they love but so that all
ways if be a fens obstruct them & if north
near from spring water & cast little stones in
the mouth of the well or pond if they may find
to sink upon them & set in two foot from
the ground ^{or groups near on the} left any ^{balls} ~~bees~~ creep in to them
& make very little holes to it hives the
you should make two or three of them or
make on very low no higher than a bee
may enter in it but build so that six
or seven of them may go in at one time you
may set them towards the south west in
summer & to the south east in winter time
get a little hives to a little swarm you
will if new hives with wax hony or with
any such things as they love.

Let the be near them for such they hold
The Rosemary, the red damask rose the white
Lily, the brook, the floures de lys, of orange
the lime, & running tym, the lavender, sweet
majoram, saffron flower, borage & bugloss,
bean flower, french bean flower, the madder
flowers, the herb garden, the white poppie flower,
the colony flowers, the peach tree, the tree
many kind of apple tree, beech tree, holly tree
the ivy tree. Breather especially

They hate the bee tree, mastic tree
the dog or gale tree, flowers of the long or
high chesny tree for to eating if they die
they are afraid to live the Echo, the mist
troubly, the spider, by it web angrith them
exceedingly, the butter fly abuse them by
dunging in their sylles & breeding worms in
the heat out of all froding herbs, so the hamit
goose which eats them, also they be meat to
swallows & other small birds, also the froggs
lay in wait for them when they com to drink
they heat their windings, also when by wind
the lake they light upon sheep they hard
win away if any found in the crevices,
or sea crabs & small com near it

they will presently die so also the smoke
of Gunpowder kills them out right

When they be ~~fast~~ sick you will know
by seeing some of them carried dead out of the
hives if you minister ~~some~~ rosed honey to them or
or rosed may water or make a smoke of cow
dung to them & if curable they will

When the bees fight kill the King &
chief captains of one of the parties or if
you can get a King & clyp by wings & the
whole swarm will keep the house & those who
are killed in the fight gather them in a vessel
& set it upon hot milke & shakele hot
ashes among them very hot & set it in the
sunne after you have made a smoke of cow dung
near y^e hives & they will go home all
save those who are mortally wounded.

The bees may be feed many times
when they want honey thus way: take
ten figgs & bod them among fair conduit
or spring water till the pinks come to on
& set it in a vessel that will stand under
the hives & lay cross sticks over it in y^e
stead of bridges to the bees to drink
on some take honey well mixed with

as much water & cover it with some oat straw
some take honey & cast a few oat pickles upon it
for the Geese to stand upon when they eat
their meat others take chickens or young hen
& roost them & feed them & lay them in the
kylles & the Geese doo freely feed upon y^e
being first well rosted & the bones taken
out of them you may with this meate feed
them all the winter over.

Mix the honey first with pure white and
well washed sand but not dry in any case & after
put it in a lombeck and set a heavy flint
cloth upon it it may touch the honey in distilling
of it and at the first put a soft flint under it
till the first water do com which is white and
an other which is yellow & sett under it another
reference fitting after the white till the water
enflow then put an other so long as any thing
will com forth which with water serves for many
uses as to dry womens hair yellow by often
wetting the same with a sponge & dry it in the
sun also it causeth fair & long hair and
preventeth the shedding of the hair, also cleanseth
the matter in old wounds & ulcers and
causeth new flesh to fill them up being
used 2 or 3 dayes by dipping Linnen
cloths y^e applying it also is used to heale Blemishes

A ready way to gett the golden number or
prime without a table & how to find out the
space & how to know the change full & quarters
thereby & how to know the age of the moon at all
times in every month all wares secrets

1 Add to the year of our lord over divid
same by 19 the remainder is the prime or

2 Add to the space of the last year twen
ty for aleton, & the summe of these two makes
the space: if it for mount 30th that which
is above is the space.

3 Put into the space all the months from
march including the month march, pull then
that forme from 30, the remainder sheweth
the day of the change the quarters are known
by adding seven dayes

4 Add to the dayes of your month y
space, & also ~~the~~ as many dayes more
as are months from march to your
month then subtract threelie if
you may, & the age of the
moon remains. May. 18. 1691

5 Archball Moniroff 1691

The Lead plaster

Take two pound & four ounces of the best
& greenest fallot oyl with a pound of good red lead
& a pound of white lead & beat them wth wth into dust
& take twelve ounces of castile soap, incorporate
these wth together in a wth glassed & great sautten
that the soap may com upwards, set it upon a small fire
of coals the space of an hour & an half always stir
it with an iron ball or round stone, & make
the fire somewhat bigger while until it be the colour
of oyl, & drop a little on y^e board & if it cleave
nether to your finger nor the board y^e it is en-
ough, & take y^e cloath & make them unto
what breed or size you please in waxcloth
let not your cloath be coug^d but of a reasonable
new holland & when you have dipped y^e in
& with a stick spread it will last two or three
years & y^e slower the better as long as it will
stick it is good

The vertues y^e of

If laid to y^e stomach it provokes appetite & takes
away its greiv^s: if to y^e belly its a good remedy for y^e ach^s
if laid to y^e reins of the back it cures y^e bloody flux
& running of the reins, heat of the liver or weakness of y^e
back: it heals all humors, swellings, ach^s, fellons, p^ul^ul^u
& other impostumes: it draws out any running humors
without breaking the skin & being applyed to y^e part
it heals any sores y^e growing if to y^e head it is good
for the eyes the same lead to the belly
of a woman, provokes the womb & makes
apt for conception.

Archibaldus Monroes May 25: 1691

Comes out of an old wroth
Book which was found by on in
coupart furnamms governor but I bought
it from my brother and found the most
part of the titles of the first book to be
in it & also some of the second part
~~of the wroth~~ I had let down first a brief & then
it is observed that the sight of women with child
doth work much upon the infant as if the mother ac-
quires much & congealer food the nature of both is to stay
& repels vapors & ascend to the brain it will make the
child ingenious but if she eat much onions & beans or such
viperous food or drink wine or strong drink moderately
or fast to much all which send or drive up vapours
to the head it endangers the child to be lunatick or
imperfect memory also tobacco taking of by the mother

- 2 Take an handfull of violets & put in a quart
of vinegar let it stay an hour & take them forth
& refresh the infusion with violets 3 times every morn-
ing for 14 days space & it will make if vinegar be froth of
the flowers & a year after it shall have a strong
& pleasant smell of the same flowers & the colour
the scent will be the better ay and better
- 3 All the soles of the feet that a limping to the head
to the wroth to the heart & so agues has been cured
by the juice of fokes gilliflowers, rose campan
garlick applyed to the wroth & anonous cured agues
- 4 Onions was the greater if they be taken out
of the ground & dryed & then set again
- 5 Cutting the heads of radish, or parsnips, or
onions & covering in high with earth will preserve
all winter & make them good

6 A Miraculous oyl called oyl of incomparable
take of white soap the best & make it gotten & also y^e
that booken it w^{ill} put it into a great vessel on a
pouir so much weight of aqua vive & have distilled
~~byed into y^e potte this done once y^e of the vessel w^{ill}~~
affix being a large vessel set to it and being
well luted in the joints y^e don make over it a
fire in the beginning and increase the fire by little
& little while all be melted forth & will come w^{ill}
together will be an oyl & a water y^e draw away
the water & separat the water from the oyl
oyl is incomparable & miraculous in sundry matters
in the work of alchemie for y^e goodly abailoth
in fixing the mercury volatile & both w^{ill} be
incorporat with all metals & phosphor such as
as be used & likewise succoth such as be oger
This also will both all pains & swellings caused
y^e gross & clammy humors & health ma matter all
sorts of wicked ulcers a Shiphan found it
he healed with it the gall & quantan agues
the pain of the brank peckes & soles & the dry
scab in the head with sundry other greivous

7 A rare and strange kind of fruit is great gra
nutt with marvellous round & hard black stones in
them is brought out of new Spain w^{ill} of two or
three with hot water both more effect to wash
& make clean cloaths y^e on pound of soap doth

8 Agrimony is of wonderful effect to destroy ulcers
& fistula for sore & y^e the quyster seth be
the lesser gall the fearful hat the more gall
the lighter leav y^e more Erber the more ear the
more fool but this is best all wheat & is
down in moor ground annually is best & pure

10 pour out the white of an hens egg & mix it with
with y^e y^e of flowerdew of worme upon the
hot after & give it in the morning to those who
have the drops it will abate downward the
drops water about mens eyes if it often be given it cures

11 The water in lavender hath been found
both quite take away any spot or stain many
cloth be washed or rubbed y^e with it

12 To make any foul to be white of its colour
take it be of what kind be the matter you will
take y^e eggs & roll them in the juice of muscar
y^e best or of house look or set in oyl.

13 If roots and lilies be set & sown growing
together they will both grow & prosper
the better & has a proof & most pleasant
And if an egg be painted with divers colours
of so many colours will the bird be painted

14 The leaves of the willow tree as also y^e bark
y^e of y^e same wine both help them who have the
gout if they be somewhat or bathed therewith
Whose ever would have a fair white & delicate
skin let y^e eat them boyl or beal. Likewise of
albor in vinegar diluted & wash y^e skin y^e with

15 Sals & ointment the same y^e of verid in warm
members both perfectly & y^e if used often

16 It on who have the drops or jaundice drunk
in our wine for certain dayes together will
help wonderfully but take 5 ounces of the urine
of a boy not polluted & who is of a flemish
complexion mixt with half an ounce of white
sugar & drink every morning fasting for y^e space

of 10 dayes for the jaundice & of a month for
droppe both cured them perfectly.

- 17 If they that be falling & are full of the drops
do lay 3 dayes & 3 nightes in y^e bodie wol covered round
about in golden barley hot it cures y^e perfectly.
- 18 The first Friday of may both or any Friday next
befor the June hoke up the hedges now growing quick
with the dew upon them then tyo the greatest heads
of them together & lay them in the water neere
side of the pond or in any water so that they
be not removed by the violence of the water and
so let it lay undisturbed 9 or 10 dayes and take
up at y^e 10 day & looke them & you shall find a
great sort of young eels in the same although
it be not on eel young or old in the water when
the hedges were layed & laid y^e and if you fall
by the things together & lay them in again with
the eels a great number of eels will come after.
- 19 Take the gall of an ox many wares borax
and the juce of nettles & mix y^e very diligently
together & after quench stool red hot y^e in 4 or 5
times y^e in together it will become as soft as wax.
- 20 Worms & venomous both as taken away
with a snook made of both of the same kind.
- 21 Quicklime mixt with starch wol beaten
& wol beaten together will fasten & glow together
strongly & firmly stone bottles also bottles
& broken glasses.
- 22 If you graft the flippes of a wilding or four
aple upon the stock of an hathorn you shall
have medlers grow thereon.

23

The leaves of
falling so far y^e ... of caltell

24

In may make the so y^e for azur & counter =
= fit it very well thus way, take comort azur & beat
it very well with vinegar & anoint y^e with a thin
plate of pure silber & put the same over a seffell
full of urine which get over hott ashes & coles &
let it be moved & turned unhill it be like the
so y^e for azur a wano curus ant.

25

To dream of weeping betokening joy, to have your
handfull of silber is a sign to have money to do
what you desire signifies a lucked sort of things,
to dream of the dumb forsores happy gladness, to
follow bees betokening gain or profits to be made.

26

A vomit for an ague take blew lilio roots
sliced small & bruise, & steep it in as much vinegar
as will colour them, & when the patient feels y^e fit
coming let him drink a draught of it in ale & keep
him very warm while it worketh

27

To sharpen a sick mans appetite & to restore
his taste take wood or garden sorrel on handfull,
& beat it in a pint of white wine vinegar till it be
very tender, strain it out, & put to it sugar two
unces & beat it to a syrup & let y^e patient take
of it at any time

28

To make oyl of eggs take twelve yolks of eggs,
& put y^e in a pot over y^e fire, & let y^e stand
till you perceive them to grow black, then put
them in a press & press out the oyl: this oyl
is good for all manner of burnings & scaldings to soother

29 To make a good food take two pound
of e four pounds of oyl drabe grind them together
e let them so stand 5 dayes e if known it wol e keep
wol this oyl is good for the palfie, gout, itch. &c.

30 Take a good quantite of fennell e put it betwix
two iron plates e make ye fire hot in the fire if you
out the liquor of oyl will keep a great while tis good
for the tickle e for burnings or scaldings

31 For a through or canker in the mouth take two
spoonfulls of clarified honey e put a piece of ally
betwixen your hot tongue e hold it till it drop into
ye honey and with drops ye mouth often till it be cured

32 An excellent receipt for an ague take a quantity of
plantain, thrid it, and double distill it, e take for eight
spoonfulls of water y^e with as much boorage water
with a little sugar, and one nutmeg; and drink it warm
in the cold fit e by gods help it will cure you.

33 A remedy for worms in children take a quantity
of the rind of Lemons, powdered fasson halfe scruple
e a little sugar, e give the same quantite to ye patient
three mornings

34 Another take Rhubarb or drame wormwood
half a dram, corallane or scruple curcuma on good
handfull; e beat them all to a condris, e mix
it with syrup of violets to an ounce, e give
achild the quantite of a wallnut y^e of 5 or
other morning fasting.

35 To make hair grow thick take 3 ^{of honey} spoonfulls
e a great handfull of red sprigs y^e must like
wax e beat them well e strain y^e juice into
the honey e anoint the bare places therewith.

- 36 for the pricking of a needle or thorn take
 Cowherd wheat flower & temper it with red wine, boyl yn
 together to the thickness of a salve & lay it on so hot as
 you can suffer it this will open the hole & draw out the flesh
 & save the pain & heal it afterwards
- 37 for burnings or scalding take goose dung, and y^e middle
 bark of an elder tree, fry y^e m may butter, fraue y^e
 and y^e with any oint the burnt or scalded place
- 38 for the bloody flux take bean flower, mingle it
 with malinjoy, and make a paste y^e of, & take it in an
 obor like a cake but not too hard, & lay it upon
 the navill of the belly as hot as can be suffered, & wot
 all over with malinjoy & keep it warm it will help in 3 day
- 39 take off by angling take affa fonda, camphire
 aqua vita, and oyl olive, bray them together till they
 come to a soft ointment, yn boyl & anoynt y^e our backs y^e with
- 40 take fresh bean blossoms & distill y^e in a lombard
 & wash your face with y^e water & it will make it fair.
- 41 An approved mederne for the spleen drink 3 morning
 together pure whey as it comes naturally from y^e curd
 the first morning two pintes y^e second 3, the third 4 pint
 the last evening after it is gently using.
- 42 To cure a great fluxe or looseness of the belly take
 an hard egg & peel of the shell & put the smaller
 end of it very hot to y^e fundament or anye hole,
 & when y^e y^e cold take an other such hot, fresh, un
 hard, peeled egg & apply it as a for fair.
- 43 take some good quantity of clove
 in ale berry wot that it may be strong of
 the cloves & then sweeten it with
 sugar & drink it warm

- 44 Take amber & scrape it put it in a spoonfull
of hot broth, & take it in the morning fasting or at
other times if you find your self faint and faint
hour after, it is very good against fainting
- 45 To cure up the small pox take half a pint
of cream as much saffron as will make it a deep
saffron colour & boil together half a quarter of an hour
& keep it in a glass & when the pox begin to wheal
warm some of the ointment in a saucer & anoint
it with a feather twice a day till they be dry & up.
- 46 When the small pox are clearly come forth & they
begin to dry take powder of Ceti & warm it in a saucer &
with a feather anoint all the places of sometimes every day as
often as it dryeth up & no point of the pox or any other spot
shall be seen to remain.
- 47 Take the powder of hearts stone drink it with wine,
it helps to deface & falling sickness & doth warmen eggs
taken with y^e juice of wild rue, of mistle too
- 48 Take a spoonfull of may den & on of y^e oyl of
cassia mingle in together & wash the places where
the freckles be & let it dry of it self it will draw
the skin & tak away all foul spots
- 49 An excellent medicine for a feald or burn
newly don take horse dung newly done & strain
it throw a thinn old cloth & y^e with anoint y^e place
two or three times a day & drapp a cloth in it &
apely strain it & bind it to the sore all night
for sore eyes that com from hot humours like
stevor looke & chafe betwix y^e hands & lay it to
the nape of the neck
Make a plaster of bread & lay it upon the
place hung with waxes it will cure it.

52

for the breaking out of young childrens heads
 take butter & salt & lay it together till it be black
 & w^h it is cold about y^e heads with it or w^h take pure
 Gall of oyle & y^e y^e wol mixt together which apoint on
 a w^h man with agurmond & Scabie & wormwood is
 good to cleare the blood if you wash a
 cloath wheron y^e blood of a wounded man or the
 blood com out he is not deadly wounded but curable
 wash it in pur spring water w^h ~~is called~~ hath been
 first dyed w^h let the cloath be affantly in the water
 & let the patient keep his wound clean w^h washing it in
 whis wine & when you wash the cloath he will
 softly find ease & thus way you may cure the p^ho
 wounded the at never so great a distance. and the
 is called the p^ho. Sympt^h & much talk of

Sympt^h to the p^ho

Roman Vertice

May 23

1691

The Queens Delight.

i How to preserve grapes

Take grapes when they be almost through
 ripe & cut the stalks of & for y^e in the pan &
 as fast as you can for y^e throw sugar upon them
 you must take to every pound of grapes three quarters
 of a pound of sugar & take some of the faire
 grapes & wring the juke of them & put to every
 pound of grapes two Spoonfulls of y^e then
 set them then set them on the fire & till
 left up the pan & shake it round for

Loose of burning to, if set them on again, & in
the sugar is melted, boile it as fast as you can
possible, & when they look ^{very} clear & the
Syrup be somewhat thick they are enough

2 To preserve Rospas

Take a pound of rospas, a pound of fine sugar
a quarter of a pint of the juice of rospas, first
the sugar under & above the rospas, sprinkle
the juice all upon them set them on a clear fire
& let it boile as fast as is possible till the juice
will golly & take it off let it stand till they be cold
put it in a glass after this manner is the best way

3 To preserve fruits green

Take ^{all kind of apples} pippins, Appricokes, pear-plums or
peaches pear-plumes or peaches when
they be green scald them in hot water & cool
or scald them, put them into an other water not so hot
as the first, & boile them very tender, take the
weight of them in sugar put to it as much
water as will make a Syrup to cover them & boile
in something contrary & take them up & boile the
Syrup till it be somewhat thick & it will
button on a dish first & when they are cold
put them together

4 To preserve pippins ^{green} Appricokes pear-plums or peaches

Take your pippins ^{apples} green & quarte them in
fair water but let it boile first before you put
them in and you must scald them in hot
water before they be tender & pull off

the skin from m & so case them in somuch
clarified sugar as will cover them & so boile
them as fast as you can, keeping them from
breaking & take m up & boile the syrup untill it
be as thick as for quiddony if you put m & pour the
syrup unto them before they be cold.

Take your apricokes and pour-plumes & Boile in
tender if take as much sugar as they do weigh
& as much water as will make the syrup take in
green peaches before they be stoned and thrust
a pin throu them & then make a strong water of
apples & cast m into the hot standing by to take
of the skin from them if wash m in 3 or 4 waters
warm, so if put m into so much clarified sugar
as will carry them so boile them & put m up &c

5 how to preserve cherries before they grow naturally

Take a pound of the smallest cherries & boile
in tender in a pint of fair water in strain & liquor
well from the substance then take two pound of the
best cherries & put them into a preserving pan
with a lay of cherries & a lay of sugar then
pouer the Syrup of the other cherries upon them
& so let them boile as fast as you can with
a quick fire & the syrup may boile over them
& when your syrup is thick & of good colour
if take them up you may & let them stand a
cooling by parting them on from the other
& being cold you may put them up -
by what is said you may know how to preserve
any kind of fruit by your own judgement

6 How to dry Cherries

Take a pound of sugar, dissolve it in three
faire water when it is boyled a while put in your
cherries after they are stoned, four pound to one
pound of sugar let them lay in the sugar three
dayes then take them out of the Syrup & lay them
on sieves on by on, and set them before the Sun
every one upon stools, turne in about daye else
they will mould; when they look of a dark
colour, and are dry if put them up & so you
may do any maner of fruit in the Sun is
best drying of them. put unto y^e Syrup some
grains of waxe.

7 To dry any fruits after they are preserved or to candie them

Take pippins, pears or plums & wash them
out in warm water from the Syrup they are
preserved in, throw them over with beards sugar
as you would do flower upon fish to frye them;
set them in a broad earthen pan, & they may lay
on by on then set them in a warm oven or fire
to drye them if you would candie them with all
you must throw on sugar three or four times
in the drying.

8 To dry apricokes tender

Take the rype of the apricokes pare them
put in unto a silver or earthen skillet & to a
pound of apricokes put 3 quarters of a pound of sugar
set them over the fire stirring them till they
come to a pulp, & set the sugar in another

Shells by boiling it up to a good height
then take all the kernels & skins from round till
they be well mingled, then let it stand till it be
something cold & thick, & put it into cards being
cut of the fashion of an apricot & laid upon glass
plates; fill the cards half full & set them in
your stove, but when you find if they are so dry
if they are ready to turn, & provide as much of
your pulp as you had before, & so put to dry on
a stove, when they are turned (which you must have
said before) & pour the rest of the pulp upon them
to set them in your stove turning them till they
be dry. This is a very difficult business

2 DRY PLUMS

Take 3 quarts of a pint of sugar to a pound of
black pear-plums or damsons set the plums
on the cross by a lay of sugar with a lay of
plums & let it stand all night, if you see the
plums fill up the place with sugar & boil them
gently till they be very tender without breaking
the skins, take them into an earthen or silver
dish & boil your syrup afterwards for a goodly
paw it on your plums scalding hot & let
it stand two or three dayes, then let it be put
to the oven after you draw your breath, so often
until your syrup be dryed up, when you think
they are almost dry lay them on a stove, & pour
some scalding water on them, which will run
through the stove & set it in an oven afterwards to dry

10 An other way

Take a pound of sugar to a pound of
plums, pare it, scald it in lay it upon a stove
till the water be drawed from them, boil

Boil your sugar to a candie height & then
put your plums in whilst your syrup is hot,
so warm 'em every morning for a week if take 'em
out & put 'em into your flow & dry them.

11 To dry pippins pears or apricocks

Take your pippins pears or apricocks, pare them
& lay them in a broad sautten pan on by on, & so
rowe 'em in seaweed sugar as you flavor fryed fish;
put them in an oven as hot as for marchet, & so
take them out & turn 'em as long as the oven is hot,
when the oven is of a drying heat, lay them upon
a paper & dry them on y^e bottom of a flow so you
may do the best plum that is.

12 An other way

Take pippins or pears & lay them in an sautten
pan on by on & when they be baked plump & not
broken, if take 'em out & lay them upon paper, if lay
them on flint bottom & dry them as you did be for
so much for drying of fruits by what is said see

13 Conserve of violets

Take the leafe of blew violets separated from
stalkes & greens beat 'em beavy wth in a iron mortar
with twice y^e weight of sugar & press them in a glasse
if mitigate the heat of cholour, & bringeth the
strength the belly, & helps the throat of hot humors
sharp droppings & drynes, & procures rest it will
keep a while y^e year

14 Conserve of red roses

Take fresh red roses not quite ripe beat 'em
in a iron mortar, mix them with double y^e weight
of sugar & put 'em in a glasse cloff stopp'd
not full but y^e remanent be for you use y^e

finning in one a day
The virtues

The stomach heart & bowels it coolth & hindreth
vapors, the putting of blood & corruption for the
most part being cold it helpeth it will keep
many years

15 Conserve of Burgie flowers

after the Italian manner
Take fresh Burgie flowers & wash them from
their roots & thence so much sugar & beat y^e well to-
gether in a Iron mortar & keep y^e in a vessel well plac'd
that will stand in the sun with the English flowers.

16 Conserve of rosemary flowers

Take rosemary flowers with y^e weight of sugar beat
them well together in a marble mortar with a wooden
pestle, keep it in a gilly pot or vessel of earth well
glased, or in one of hard stone it may be preserved
for one year or two it comforteth the heart the stomach
& the brain & all y^e nervous part of the body.

17 Conserve of betony Italian way

betony now ^{on hand} & tender, thence so much soft sugar
beat y^e very small in a Iron mortar let the sugar
be boiled with two pint of betony water to the
consistency of a syrup & at last mix y^e together
by little & little over a small fire & make a conserve
which keep in a glass it helps the cold pains of
the head purgeth the stomach & womb it help
stomaching of the rams & further reception

18 Conserve of sage

Take new flowers of sage & as much sugar
beat y^e together very small & put y^e in a vessel
well glased & stopp'd & put y^e in the sun three y^e
daily it will last one year it is good in all
cold humors of the brain it refresheth the stomach
it opens obstructions & takes away superfluous &
Rushell humors from the stomach.

19 To make confitures of roots boyled

Take a quart of red rose water, a quart of fair water & boyl in the water a pound of red rose leaves the whites cut off they may be boyled very tender then take three pound of sugar & put to it a pound at a time & let it boyl a litle between euen pound so put it up in a gollye pot.

20 To make spiced of roots in boyled

Take a pound of red rose leaves the whites cut off stamp y^e very fine take a pound of sugar boyl in with y^e roots & put it in a pot and cover it with leather & set it in a cool place.

21 To make syrup of clove gilly flowers

Take a quart of water, half a bushell of flowers cut off the whites & with a sieve sift away the seeds, straine from a litle, let your water be boyled & a litle cold again, y^e put in your flowers & let y^e stand clove covered 24 hours you may put in but the half of the flowers at a time, the froth will come out the better, to that liquor put in four pound of sugar, let it lay all night next day boyl it in a gollye pot, set it in a pot of water & y^e let it boyl unill all the sugar be melted & the syrup be pretty thick, y^e take it out & let it stand in that till it be through cold & then glass it.

22 To make syrup of hyssop for cold

Take an handfull of hyssop, of figgs waylon Peales of each an ounce of cold put half an handfull, frozen barley on ounces, boyl y^e in

three parts of faw water to a quart, strain
it & clayne it with two whites of eggs, & if put in
two pound of An sugar & boile it to a Syrup.

23 To make Syrup of Lemons or Citrons
poure off all the winds if you have your Lemons
dry thin, and lay a lawe of sugar finely beaten
& a lawe of Lemons in a silver basin till you have
filled it, or as much as you mean to make, & so
let it stand all night, the next day pour off the
liquor & runne from it unto a glass through a
hairy strainer so far you put sugar enough to
it at first & it will keep a year good if well stop up.

24 A perfume for clothes, gloves, &c.

Take of Cinel two grains, of musk three, of
ambergrees four, & the oyl of benis a quantity
ground y^e all upon a marble stone fit for that pur-
=pose, & with a brush or sponge rub y^e odor, & it
will sweeten y^e very well your gloves or footings
must first be washed in red rose water, & w^h they
are almost dry, brush y^e forth smooth and lay
on the perfume.

25 The best way to break sweet powder

Take of orris on paine, calamy a quarter
of a pound, Benjamin half a pound, Storax half
a pound, civet a quarter of an ounce, cloves a
quarter of a pound, musk on half ounce, oyl of
orange flowers on ounce, ligny aloes on ounce,
rose wood a quarter of a pound, ambergrees
a quarter of an ounce to every pound of roses
put a pound of powder. the bagg must be of
tuffe, or else the powder will run through.

26 To make sweet perfumes

Take a quarter of a pound of Damask rose buds cut clean from the stalks stamp them very small put to y^e a good spoonfull of Damask rose water, so let y^e stand close stopp'd all night y^e take on yourse a quart of Benjamin finely beaten, and also pound (if you will) twenty grains of civet & longiac of musk; mingle y^e w^{ch} together & make it up in little cakes between rose leaves & dry y^e between sheets of paper

27 A Cure of Amber woods

Take amber woods on ourse, musk two drams spirit of wine half a pint, or as much as will cover the ingredients 3 or 4 fingers breadth, put all into a glass stop it close with a cork & a bladder let it in horse dung ten or twelve days or a fortnight y^e pour of gently the spirit of wine and keep it in a glass close stopp'd, y^e put more of the spirit of wine on the amber woods & do as before y^e pour it of & prefers it as the other it will also be much worth (now after all this the amber woods will serve for ordinar uses)

A drop of y^e will perfume any thing, also in cordials it is very good.

28 To make sugar of worm wood mint
aniseed, or any other of y^e kind

Take double refined sugar & do as
w^{ch} it in fair water & boil it to a candie
when it is almost boiled take it off, & stir
it till it be cold y^e drop in 4 or 5 drops

of the oyle of what foother you will make, &
stir it well, & drop it on a board being befor
sifted with sugar.

29 To candy rosemary flowers

Take gum dragon, & steep it in rose water
then take the rose-mary flowers, good coloured
& w^ol pickt, & wet them in the water if your gum dragon
is steeped in, & tak^e y^e out, & lay them upon a paper
& throw fine sugar over them; this do m^y hot
furn, turning y^e and throwing sugar upon them, while
they are candied & so keep y^e for your use.

30 To make sugar of roses.

Take the deepest coloured red roses, pick them
cut of the white bottoms, & dry your red leaves in
an oven, till they be as dry as possible, & beat
them to powder & seives them, & take half a
pound of sugar beaten fine, put it into your pan
with as much fair sugar as will wet it & set
it in a chaffing dish of coals & let it boil till
it be sugar again & put as much powder of roses
as will make it look very red stir y^e w^ol together
& when it is almost cold put it unto pails & when it
is thoroughly cold take them off & put y^e in boxes

31 To candy pippings, pears, apricokes
or plums.

Take of these fruits being pared & throw
sugar upon them as you do flower upon
syring fill y^e lay them on a board in a
pouder dish so put them into an oven as hot

as for marchet, as the liquor comes from them
powder forth turn them & strow more sugar on them
& sprinkle rose water on them thus turning & sugaring
of them 3 or 4 times till they be almost dry, then
lay them on a linnen weed or on the bottom of
a plate in a warm oven after the bread is drawn
out till they be full dry so you may keep them
all the year over

32. To candy or cleare rock candy flowers
Take spices & boile them in a syrup
of sugar, y^e put in the flowers, boile y^e till they
be stiff, when you spread them on a paper
lay them on linnen weeds in an earthen pan, then
take as much hard sugar as will fill your pan and
as much water as will melt the sugar that is half
a pint to every pound y^e beat a dozen spoonfulls
of fair water & the whites of an egg in a basin
with a bunchon rod till it com to a froth, when
your sugar is melted & boiled put y^e froth of y^e
egg into the hot syrup, and as it is soft, dropp in
a little cold water so let it boile a little while
then skimm it, y^e boile it to a candy height
that is when you may draw it in small threads
betwixen your finger & your thumb, y^e pour
forth all your syrup that will run forth into
a pan y^e let it drying an hour or two
which you pick up the weeds & take of the flowers
& lay them on papers & so dry them.

33 Candy Spanish flowers

Take the blossoms of divers sorts of flowers,
 & make a syrup of water & sugar, & boile it
 verry thicke & put in your blossoms & stir
 in in boiling till it turn to sugar again, &
 stir in with y^e back of a spoon till the sugar fall
 from it so may you keep them whole all the year

34 To make quiddony of pippens of ruby
 or any amber colour

Take pippens & cut them in quarters & pare y^e
 and boile them with as much fair water as will cover
 them, till they be tender, & sink unto the water
 y^e strain all the liquor from the pulp, then take
 a pint of that liquor & half a pound of sugar
 & boile it till it be aquaking gely on y^e back of a
 spoon so y^e pour it on your moulds being taken
 out of fair water; y^e being cold turn y^e on a wet
 trencher, & so slide them into the boxes & if you
 would haue it ruddy colour then boile it longly
 close covered till it be as red as claret wine
 so may you compare the difference is in boiling
 of it remember to boile y^e quines in apple
 water as you do your plums

35 To make quiddony of plumes all sort
 of plumes

Boile your plums in y^e owne water till it
 be as red as claret wine & when you haue made
 it strong of the plumes put to every pint half
 a pound of sugar & so boile it till a

Drop of it hang on the back of a spoon like
a quacking golly if you would rub it of an
amber colour y^e boile it with a quick fire that
is all the difference of the colouring of it

36 To make marmalade of any tender plum
Take your plumes & boile them between two
dishes on a chafing dish of coals y^e strain it
& take as much sugar as the pulp to the weight
& put to it as much rose water & few water as
will melt it if it is half a pint of water to a pound
of sugar, & so boile it to a candy height y^e put
the pulp unto hot sugar with the pap of a washed
apple. in like maner you must put washed apples
to make past royall of it or of it will be
tough in the drying.

37 King Edwards perfume
Take twelve spoonfulls of red rose water
the weight of six pence in fine powder of sugar
& boile it on hot embers & color softly, and
kneads will smell as tho' it was full of roses, but
you must burn the sweet Cypress wood before
to take away the gross air

38 To perfume water
Take Malmydy or any kind of sweet
water then take Lavender, Spike, sweet
margouam, Balm, orange peels, Thyme, Basil,
cloves, bay leaues, wood bean flowers, red &
white roses & fill them all together.

39 *agua mirabilis*
Cubobs, galengals, carduus, mollior flowers,
cloves, mace, ginger, cinamon, of each on dram half
juice of Colandino on pint, juice of pomegranat half a pint,
juice of balm half a pint, sugar on pound, flower of cowslips,
Rghmar, borage, bugloss, marigolds, of each two drams,
the best sack three pints, strong angelica water on pint,
red rose water half a pint, crush the spices & flavors
& steep them in the sack and press on night, the next
morning straine them in an ordinary Concock or glass still,
& first lay reeds or ginsengs in the bottom of the still

The virtues of the precedent water

This water purgeth the lungs without paines, &
helpeth them, being wounded, it helpeth the blood not to
purifie but much purer the same: this water helpeth not
the heart to burn, nor melancholy, nor the spleen to be
lifted up above nature: it helpeth the kidney, purgeth
the stomack & openeth youth, procureth a good colour it purgeth
the memory, destroyes the palsy, a poodful remedy on a dying
releaseth in the summer use on spoonfull a week fasting and
in the winter two spoonfulls

40 A water for a faining of the heart

Oak bugloss & red rose water of each on pint
milk half a pint, anniseeds & cinamon grossly brused,
of each half an ounce, Maiden hair two handfulls, Rowley-
-tongue on handfull, both shred, mix all together & distill it
in an ordinary still drinke of it morning & evening with sugar.

~~You may seeke many things with vinegar & salt
salt & salt & salt in the sea so cover the thing you
are to preserve with it & it will last except melting it will
keep a long time~~ Archbald more of 50th. 1697

I look May in the table & against it
I find the number of eight & because it is the
first day of the Month I will toll no further
with 8 eight in my mind I look the prime which
is seven and against it is 14 which I medall
not withall but yet begin & toll down-
ward until I have toll'd 8 & there is 29
over against which is written Capricorn & for
know if the first day of may the moon is in
Capricorn Likewise if you would know in what sign
the moon is in the twentieth day of August look Aug:
against it you find 18 from which thou mayest toll
downward to the end & from the beginning downward
all thou hast toll'd 18 so you shall find yet 10 in
your mind Then go to the 10: in the beginning
& yet against it toll downward for whom
you shall find 23 against which you shall find Aquarius
& for the first of 20 of Aug: the moon is in Aquarius
If the golden number were eight work likewise & you shall
find if the moon is in the last end of Gemini
If the golden number were 9 you should find the
moon to be in the first part of Scorpio
If you know the golden number of
the current year if you are making use
of this table it will serve you for
1605 Oct: 17 Ann. dom: 1691

This is a list of the letters of the alphabet in the hand of the
 scribe, showing the various forms and variations of each letter.
 The letters are arranged in two columns, with the first column
 containing the letters a through z, and the second column
 containing the letters a through z, with some additional
 characters and symbols.

a	a	a	a	a	a	q	q	q	q	q
b	b	b	b	b	b	r	r	r	r	r
c	c	c	c	c	c	s	s	s	s	s
d	d	d	d	d	d	t	t	t	t	t
e	e	e	e	e	e	u	u	u	u	u
f	f	f	f	f	f	v	v	v	v	v
g	g	g	g	g	g	w	w	w	w	w
h	h	h	h	h	h	x	x	x	x	x
i	i	i	i	i	i	y	y	y	y	y
k	k	k	k	k	k	z	z	z	z	z
l	l	l	l	l	l					
m	m	m	m	m	m					
n	n	n	n	n	n					
o	o	o	o	o	o					
p	p	p	p	p	p					
q	q	q	q	q	q					

The birth of Jesus was at Nazareth

King James the first died 1625

Tuesday Jan: 30 K. Cha: 1st first
was beheaded Ann: dom: 1648

King Ch: died in the beginning of 1685

In this present year 1692 it is since the
death of King James 67 years. Since the

death of King Charles the first 74 years

Since the death of K. Ch: 1st second 7 years

from the death of King Ch: 1st first to the

death of K. Ch: 1st second 37 years from the

death of K. James 1st to the death of K.
Ch: the first 23 years so that from the death

of K. Ja: 6 to the death of K. Ch: 2nd was 60 years.

~~to the birth of Josephus~~

Sephone or Sephora or Jephony any other
is a city which herodotus found with

strong wall, and made it the Regall seat of
the northern galliles calling it Autocratida

which is as much to say as Imperial sayeth Josephus
and it is now but a castle called Zaphet it was

in the tribe of Zabulon. Sir Walter Raleigh
says from some Authors; he saith from Brocard,

Regosippus, or Hieronym that it was the Citie of
Joachim and Anna the parents of the Virgin Mary
Archibaldus Moncaeff Novemb: 17. 1693

Comma ,

A: period or point

Semicolon ;

Interrogation ?

Colon :

Admiral !

Parenthesis ()

The following points are likewise
required to be known

Other Characters

A paragraph (¶) is no more than a compact
of lines, which also they are placed in a large body,
refer to no more but ¶ follows as long whole independent
as we vulgarly call it, this makes a story of ¶ follows, in ¶ case, ¶
mark a good ¶ and precedes ¶ full ¶.

An asterisk or little star (*) is frequently
used when any sentence or history is alluded to,
or may be compared with another.

An hyphen or dash is of no other use
than for connection as Brand-offering
at the end of a line it directs ½ part of the
word to the other in the next line.

So also a topaz (=) but only
used at the end of a line.

A Cavit (Δ) I use says mine authors
to no other end than to mark whose words it
is left out & inserted ought to come in.

An Icolige (†) or Dagger is generally used
to refer from the substance to the matter in the margin,
in comparing the significada of y word in severall languages

A Quotain (cc) is, when a person borrows
or cites the words of another by being exactly y same.

An Apostrophe (') is the cutting off of
a vowel for shortness & g. there's for y is
it is most comonly used in verse.

An index (☞) is used to point at, or mark
out some notable saying, or y head of y matter.

A Crotchot [] differs little from a pa-
rentthesis and is frequently used when some
extraordinary word is to be noted, and for the
most immediate remarks sake is included; and forming
a whole sentence, but indeed is frequently used to ex-
plain the meaning after a parenthesis.

A Section (§) is when a large discourse is divided
unto many parts, & takes its name from cutting or dividing.

Parallels (||) are placed to compare y
significada of severall words, or interpretations
of words, of divers languages bearing on and the
same meaning tho somewhat different in the
expression.

Saturne is the highest of y^e planets and slowest in
proper motion; dry & pale like into lead to colour requiring
thirtie yeares to end his course.

Jupiter is next under Saturne temperate faire and bright
his course is performed in 12 yeares.

Mars is hotter & dry of faire colour 2 yeares endeth his course.

The sun is in the midst of all y^e planets most clear & bright &
well of pure light, every year finisheth his course.

Venus is next to y^e sun, cold moyst and clear year
more bright y^e Jupiter his course is like into the sun never
above 28 degrees from y^e sun called y^e morning star when
he goeth before the sun, coming after the evening star.

Mercury is next Venus lower somewhat shining but not very
bright never above 29 degrees from the sun his course
is like into Venus or the Jupiters motion.

The Moon is lowest of all the seven planets winn-
ing over the whole zodiac in 27 dayes 8 houres
and somewhat more. But sayed an other the Moon
maketh her revolution through y^e 12 signs of y^e zodiac
in 27 dayes 7 houres 43 minutes 32 seconds; And
somewhat in one sign (according to her mean motion) 2
dayes 6 houres 38 minutes 53 seconds, in her slow motion
2 dayes 16 houres & in her swift motion not fully 2 dayes

Every sign is divided into 30 degrees & one degree into
60 minutes a day is divided into 24 houres & houres into 60 minutes
and one minute into 60 seconds &c.

Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden in the year 1630 -
having conquered many towns from the King of Poland took in
and Livonia) raised an army of about 12000 men in pomerania
and in about 2 yeares and an half subdued near two third parts
of Germany amongst the King of Spain worsted the Scotch
and English Gentlemen he never returned without victory though
at the same time his enemies were able to come upon him with such
a number of horse as to human reason had been sufficient to
have covered him away (2 or 3 such armies as he was to
van the day though they lost their King. 1632 his army
Upon this place the great Gustavus King of Sweden
whilst victory lay bleeding at his feet.

In March after the first New Moon
Look the pisme where over it is
The 3rd Sunday after Easter day shall be
And if the pisme on Sunday be
then reckon it for on of the

NIGGE

Add to 15 year of our Lord 400 and divide the same by 19
The remainder is the golden number. If brought down to 19 it is the golden number

Metoposcopy.

1. Metoposcopy or the physiognomy of the forehead
is that where of the physiognomists and Astrologers
seem themselves most to make the horoscopes and
indeed that which for the most part they least
baffle and besot men as forst and pleasant sciences
2. Chiromaney is likewise a fine pleasant
science but it is too comon but let
every one make use of those properties of physio-
gnomies which he finds most facile and pleasant
but to the purpose in hand.
3. No. 1. Sapias, Sic, Sapiens, Sapiens
In the forehead there are four parts
to be considered by the form, the colour
the eye brows, and the lines and from
the cast of these we may draw the perfect
science of the predominating planets in manner
4. All foreheads are marked with lines
and according to the order of nature there be
seven principall ones of them, which are
att-

attributed to the seven superior planets and dependent upon their influence.

5 The single plain and clear lines presage felicity the cross broken and uneven ones infelicity; all other lines not designed by the seven planets which go upwards either upwards or downwards either bending or thwarting and which are in any kind different from our contrary to the naturall ones prognosticate poverty or dishonour sickness or a infamous death.

6 Saturne who hath his seat in the 7th heauen which is the highest of all 7 planets which misuses Melancholic hath the seventh line at the top of the forehead near the hair which is called the saturnine line.

7 Jupiter who is next who infuseth blood hath the next and first line called a jovian mans who engenders cholera hath the fifth called the Marshall line Sol who infuseth blood likewise hath the fourth called the solar vein who also as jupiter, and sol infuseth blood fishes hath the third called a venereal.

8 Mercury who concures always with some one of the other but is never alone he hath the second line

Line called the Mercurial line: And
Luna who maketh flegm she hath
the first which is called the Lunary,

9 These three are but five of these
lines entire and the other two are but
halves As the Lunary line is upon the
left eye so the Mercuriall is a long one
between the eye brows: Sol also and Venus
have each of them two lines to answer them
for Sol besides the fourth line, for mercuriall
hath half of that which is upon the right
eye, and Venus besides the fourth mercuriall
line belonging to her hath half of the nose
besides where there appears a little fullness.

10 Thus having observed that every line belongs
properly to the planet which hath marked it and
which rules it when there appear two or
more lines alike in deep colour largeness
and straightness the superior planets which are
denoted by these lines have concurred more
or less as they show themselves by these
lines to the nature of the man
whose face bears them.

and that Line only which is soon to be
the longest the deepest and the clearest
is that which demonstrates the planets which
had the principall influence and preeminence
at the conception and at the birth of him
who hath it and the longest of the rest
signifies the other planet which helpe to
concur to that nativity but more weakly
then the principall planet which governs
the longest line of all and the most decorates

11 So that every line according to the
planet it signifies and the effect of its influence
when it is not cross prognosticates happiness
but if cross often many misfortunes

~~Wonders you count of planets soon Remember him June the Moon~~

12 We have no more to do then but only
observe the longest and most conspicuous
line in the forehead, & then to know
to what planet it belongs, and frequently
the force and influence which this planet
hath upon him at whose birth it proceeded
~~post Jim Jim Augustus, ultima linea habet.~~

13 Moreover we learn a man
predominant planet by knowing
the day and hour of his

birth and by counting and turning the number
of the seven planets upon a circle as for
example if we know a man to have been
born upon a Thursday morning about six of
the clock in summer we must count from the
hour the sun rises at (which is at four a clock)
beginning with jupiter (which is the planet for
that day then with mars at five a clock, set
at six o' clock at seven and so with the rest
full turning all the seven planets with in the
term of the four and twenke hours of the day
and so by observing the hour we shall find
that that man was born under that planet &
by so counting you find proceeding at his
birth, as you see in this whom we find to be
born under the planet ~~at~~ which conceived a-
bout six a clock but here we must be observ-
ant to begin the circle at the certain
hour at which the sun rises that season
And thus I have showed you two very
subtle and nice wayes to know
men with out having recourse to
the complextions and other things

Archibaldus Monerwiff 1692

A table showing on which day of the week each month begins for those years following.

	March	November	June	February	September	December	April	July	October	May	January	August
1691	1696	1702	1713	Sund	mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Frid	Satur		
1697	1703	1708	1714	mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Frid	Satur	Sund		
1692	1698	1709	1715	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Frid	Satur	Sund	mon		
1693	1699	1704	1710 ³	Wed	Thurs	Frid	Satur	Sund	mon	Tues		
1688	1694	1705	1711	Thurs	Frid	Satur	Sund	mon	Tues	Wed		
1689	1695	1700	1706 ³ 30	Frid	Satur	Sund	mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs		
1690	1701	1707	1712 ³ 10	Satur	Sund	mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Frid		

The use

Seek the year in the left side amongst the years, and the month in the head and in y^e angle of meeting you shall y^e day of y^e week on w^{ch} y^e Month begins beginning each year at the Month March so y^e you must take January and February in with y^e preceding year.

This table may serve for ever, if for years preceding you make a continual addition of twentie eight years until it fall in the table, and a continual subtraction for years after until it fall in that table of twentie eight.

A water to cure all wounds by washing

Take an ounce of the best and purest blow Roman bitrioch
beaten to fine powder then take an English quart of pure
spring water and put it to it in a glass, shake it altogether
till it be dissolved then stop your glass close and keep it for use.

The way to use it

Drop a rag in the parties blood and putt it into a glass bowl
with as much of the water as will cover it, & stop it up close
for it must not be opened till the wound be whole: for if
it be the wound will fester, you must keep it in some
warm place as near the heat of the parties ~~as you can~~
as you can imagine. When it is whole you must burn the water
and the rag and break the glass: for every new wound must have
a fresh water and an other glass. This water puts a patient
to great paine therfor wondrous use it to wounds in the head, nor
belly nor breast, but in any other part. If a good wound
wash it, but if an old wound flings it into it, the wound must
be washed but once with it, and after ward lay on some slight
plaster, and all to keep it from the cloth, and every day take
it off and wash the wound with fressh water and so put
on the plaster again, the water must be lukis warme.

To cure any wound

Take the cloth from the wound that is bloody and fouled
with the corruption and putt to it some powder of bitrioch
bind up the wound and keep it, only let the wound be clean
washed and any clearing plaster laid to it this will cure
= tamely cure it, This transcribed out of my Lady's book:
as also this following circubate Monerij

Sympatheticall powder

Take 2 emerbles of equal bigness, make a small hole
in on of the bottomes, take good lute as will endure the fire,
take on pound

Sympathetical powder
take on pounds of copper beaten into thin plates, and
cut them into small square pieces, beat a good quantity
of brimstone to be used as followeth, take a spoonfull of powder
and put it into the crucible without a hole, on that lay
on piece of copper plate then more brimstone, so more copper,
so fill it with copper and brimstone, lute then the cruci-
= bles together, dry them by an easie fire on the fire,
if it crack stop it with more lute, set them over a soft
fire of charcoal, and strengthen the fire when the brimstone
is first and consumed, let it stand on the fire and cool of
it soft, open the crucible and you shall find the copper in
a lump which will break like glass, beat it to powder in a
mortar, to each pound of the powder mix a quarter of a
pound of brimstone, and in an earthen broad pot set it
on the fire, stir it with an iron spatula untill the brimstone
take fire and be consumed, then beat it again in a mortar
mix it with the afore-said quantity of sulphur, let it
consume as before, so 3 times distinctly, pour then hot
boyling water on the powder, so much as will cover it
beyond 3 inches, let it stand 24 hours, then pour the
water in a bowl through brown paper, and preserve it clear
from filth, ~~take~~ the powder, and mix it with 2 penny weight
of brimstone and set it on the fire, and stir it as before, then beat
it in a mortar, do this 4 times distinctly, afterwards pour
clear boyling water on it, let it stand 24 hours
then pour it into the former, and filter them both
through brown paper, evaporat then the water in an
open vessel or glass untill you discover a thick cream
on the top of the water, then set it by that it be not stirred
for some dayes, and you shall find a

and you shall find a congealed crystal, or
thick copperas, which take out and keep for your use
keep it till summer and in the hottest of the year, for
ten dayes together set it in the sun, being first beaten into
fine powder, be carefull to keep it close ten dayes, and afterwards
from moisture, then let some wholesome found man (no woman)
wear that powder for a moneth under his armpitts and then keep
it for use in a glass or any close vessel.

The vertues of this powder.

If any person be wounded provided it be not mortall take a
cloth wet in the blood, and color it in the powder, and keep
that cloth about you where it may have a convenient
heat and the wounded partie shall recover.

Keep the wound from air as much as you can, and keep
a good dyet, but let no linen cloth come on the wound that hath
been about a womans body. The like for old sores, by taking some
matter that comes from the sore: And in the plaster you use
my of the powder among all the salts and it will be the
more readily cured. Newbatts Tuesday Sept. 11. 1699

for A vomite: for a purge

Take 2 or 3 spoonfulls of the juice of groundell, if
for a vomite prick the teats upward, but if for a
purge gather them downward and drink it in posselt
ale like warme. to stop vomiting take an onion
hold it to the nose of the partie, or take red mint
and womans milk and cows milk stamp them all well
together and give the patient to drink cold, or if any
vomite you give beginn to work to be violently give the
partie half an English pint of burnt wine cleard with
it will stay the vomite, but however give it to the partie
when he sits down vomiting or settles his stomack.

To make the best scurvie grass drink
Take 18 English quarts of ale, take 3 pints of the juice
of scurvie grass, or pint of the juice of brooklime, or pint
of the juice of water croppes (all English measure) and 3
handfulls of lesser wort beaten and strained, putt all
juices into a skillett with a spoonfull of honey, let it boyle
on water, then take it off and skimm it well and let it
cool, then putt it into a vessell to yeild 18 quarts of ale
then clay it close and let it stand 3 weeks or you drink it.

To make salt of Scurvie grass
Take a good quantity of the herb green and let it lay a
day or 2 to dry, then burn it as much as you can in a clean
place, if putt all the ashes stales and all into a dry clean
pot or kettle, then set it over a very great fire to make
the pot so burning hot till the ashes be white, often stirring
till the stales be burnt with the ashes, keep them clean
putt them into fair water and let them steep 9 dayes
then filter the water from the ashes, so boill that
till it come to a perfect salt Arch: Morecroft

There is no better thing for the goit or any pain
that is forthin any where, then to lay a blister a little
below the pain: proper. Lady Hellogrow
for a burning or scalding

Take the inner rind of olms and wash the same
with it, and that will take out the fire, then take 2 pound
rind of olms and boyl it with sweet butter to a salt
and that will heal it. An other excellent receipt
Take half a pound of hogs laide, a quarter of a
pound of white lead, boyl it very well and keep it
stirring till it be pretty stiff, and so use it

So much from my Ladys book
Archbald Morecroft

parts laterally: for above, two, and after it is
free, that it might admit dilatation and descent and
ascend in the act of generations. Now the Ligaments

are in two parts: the one is the broad and membranous

the other is the narrow and fibrous.

the narrow is with the nature of a

woman is with the nature of a contraction, and this is not

those are the same proper and descend into the

matrix and lay up the bones of woman, which have

no cartilage, but are stayed by the broad labour

Ligaments called the baby wings, because the

proper such wings on the sides of the pelvis above

these bones in woman which are not well chiseled

placed above the matrix 2 inches from it

the bones of woman are softer than men, they

differ in figure for in men they are oval but in

woman it is high they have but one membrane, of

whole as men have four, in substance they are not

soft and pluggier than men, they differ in form

more in frame for they are composed of 5 or 6 bla-

des which make them another these blades

contain an humidity like to urine but it is thicker

they are colder than men's common after water

does, so much for the bones of the pelvis now the

the two lower Ligaments are nervous round

and follow the spine from the body of the bottom

of the matrix near to the cap of the pelvis which

pass from the lower part of the pelvis they are firm

and nervous they pass by the membranous

Ligaments to the matrix not straight but wretched

that the strength of a way might be overcome

by the multitude of windings and the pelvis they

are somewhat broad when they have made a

little they become somewhat narrow and above

and about the matrix they become broad again and
 they end in the cornua and capacity of it so much
 for the vase deferens the vase preparanda
 do above the p which they touch they go down to the
 owing by the production of the peritoney strengthened by
 by the glandular and being dilated like a membrane
 they do flow on past upon the clitoris the vesiculae
 passeth to the duct in the inside of the thigh by the
 vagina adipsa that is the way why woman after conception
 find pain in the inside of their thigh (These ligaments
 do not only to fast the matrix but because they are
 hollow, by them noxious humors of the genitaly are
 sent to the glandules of the groin. So after impure
 copulations the summery vessels being infected
 the contagious humors by these ligaments are sent
 to the groin, whence arise tubercles &c
 Although the vase deferens the last to be found
 is tuba Fallopiana they spring off from the cornua on
 bunches and resemble the end of a trumpet passing
 obliquely over against the stones called by membranes
 Ligament and compasseth the stones but it neither proceeds
 from the stones nor is inserted in them, ~~passeth~~ as in
 it beginning it is open for it and it is shut
 Rodan will have it to be the end of the ejaculatory
 vessel ending within the matrix he opposeth it within it is
 to be seen a long white one shewes why which he will
 have to be the continuation of the ejaculatory vessel
 he noteth also that a black firm dark part, but uncalled
 from the ejaculation by the side of the uterus to the
 orifice by the which woman hath child from the
 food in the act of generation which is glorious
 conveyed in the chief place and chiefest liqui-
 damental for affections such a passage

NIGRA NIGRA

A table how to find the rising & setting of the Moon
 at any time in all the year.

The Moon's age mo: dco) (The Moon's coming to Meridian ho: m:	The Moon's age dco: m:
1 = 16	0 - 48	29
2 = 17	1 - 36	28
3 = 18	2 - 24	27
4 = 19	3 - 12	26
5 = 20	4 - 00	25
6 = 21	4 - 48	24
7 = 22	5 - 36	23
8 = 23	6 - 24	22
9 = 24	7 - 12	21
10 = 25	8 - 00	20
11 = 26	8 - 48	19
12 = 27	9 - 36	18
13 = 28	10 - 24	17
14 = 29	11 - 12	16
15 = 30	12 - 00	15

This table containeth
 three column: in y^e first
 we have the moon's age
 increase and decrease
 In y^e 2^d column we have
 y^e time that y^e Moon doth come
 to the Meridian hour & Min
 The 3^d & last column
 is for finding y^e complement
 in hours to twelve for the
 moon's coming to y^e Meridian
 Now if y^e Moon be near
 = rising ad in y^e first side of the
 first column y^e obser against
 it y^e 2^d column you have
 the hour & minute of y^e Moon's
 coming to y^e Meridian in the
 afternoon: But if decreasing
 ad in y^e 2^d side of the first
 column y^e obser against it in
 y^e 2^d column is y^e h. and m.
 of y^e moon's coming to the
 Meridian in the morning.

Then knowing by this table the time of the moon's coming
 to y^e Meridian you may find how rising & setting after y^e manner
 C. G. To know in the 8 day of the Moon at what time she
 will sett y^e find in y^e table she cometh to y^e Meridian at 6 h. 24 m.
 it is to be marked that so long she shal be after the Sun
 setteth (viz 6 h. 24 m.) then suppose the Sun to
 sett at 5 hours wh^{ch} add to 6 h. 24 m. the sum will
 show the time of the moon's setting to be at eleven
 hours 24 minutes at night. Now to know the
 time of the Moon's rising after the opposition of full
 moon is more difficult. *verbo folium et jndicio*

To find out the moons rising after the opposition or full moon look the moons age in the 2nd side of the first column of the table in the preceding page and answering thereto you will find the h: m: of the moons coming to the Meridian in the Morning then work thus **E. G.** In the 17 Day of the moons age 3 find answering thereto in the 2nd column 11:36m Then I look for the same 17 in the last column back for want it in the 2nd column I find 20h:29m which sheweth the Moon to shine so many hours before the Sun rising the same Day of the moons age

Then supposing the same Day the Sun to rise at seven hours and 36m: I add to the same 12 h: wh^{ch} makes 19 h: 36m: from wh^{ch} 10 h: 29m: being subtracted there is left 9 h: 12 m: at wh^{ch} time the moon riseth before midnight

This rule is not so very exact yet may serve for country folks well enough the best way to find out the time of the moons rising and setting exactly is by knowing the moons place in the Ecliptick but this would be tedious

To know the hour of the night by y^e Moon first find the time of her coming to y^e South (as before is taught) which being noted: y^e repair to a Sun Dial do you would do if the sun did shine, and y^e w^{ch} h^{our} of hours the shadow made by y^e moon doth want of y^e South point of y^e Dial, or 12 a clock so much doth it then want of y^e time found in y^e table And look how much her shadow is y^e past 12 so much is the hour past that found in this table. y^e you may know the hours of y^e night by the Moon upon a Sun Dial.

You may also know the time of the tyde by y^e same
 foregoing table thus Look to the table at what time
 she cometh South (or to the Meridian wh^o y^e same) at any
 day of her age you desire to know (note y^e at y^e first
 quarter her age is 7 dayes and an half: at y^e full 15 dayes:
 at the East quarter 22 dayes 3 an half) and having
 well observed the time of her coming South y^e day you desire
 if you would know the time of the tyde at Lyck
 add thereto 4 hours and 30 minutes. Dover 10 h 30 m.
 If at Barwick 3 h 45 m. Dunwich 2 h 15 m.
 Aburdeen 0 h 45 min. Portsmouth 0 h 0 m.
 Graveland 1 h 30 m. Bristow 6 h 45 m.
 portland Peterport 8 h 15 m. Callice 11 h 15 m.
 if for London add thereto about 3 hours.

Note You see in the table the coming to the
 South of y^e moon and so consequently of y^e tyde
 do trave in on day 48 minutes that is in one hour
 2 minutes according to her mean motion.

If the change of the Moon was in the forenoon then
 the foregoing Rules shew the time of the tyde in the
 afternoon: but if the change was in the afternoon
 you have the time of the tyde in the forenoon.
 And this is to be observed in all tables for y^e tyde.

The Countrey Man^{er} of Abberhan^{ton} is a goodly town
 on the river of the
 Trent
 At the Change and full of the Moon, it will
 be full sea about 2 a clock, and at the 2^d
 and 3^d quarters about 8 a clock forenoon
 or afternoon according to y^e former Rule. And
 a Southwest moon and a Northeast Moon is
 allwayes full sea. I know not how this will
 agree with y^e former Rules.

Bella frigid bella sequitur Collocat propugnab
 Et bella tori sunt tibi bella thori
 Imbellis imbellis amas audax, videtur
 Mors ad opus venoxis Martis ad arma Venus

Thou shalt the want to dally with the pure
 For good and valourous men thou dost not care
 The faith and strength which only thou in badest
 And the soft blood of Mars's manage best
 Unwarlike man unwarlike men thou lovest
 For Venus Mars for Mars thou Venus protest

Excerpt of Mr Andrew Melville

Cur stant Anglis clausi libri duo Regianura
 Lumina caeca duo pollebrua picea duo
 Num sensum cultumq; dei tenet Anglia clausum
 Lumine caeca suo serpsa piquita pica
 Romano et ritu Regalem dum mstruit aram
 Purpuream pingit religiosa Lupam

Proffogher obyt for 1609
 Nor rest in timulo verbi dei magis
 Pidin Alvaron Calvae in orbe parons
 Pide deo ditam populo virtutibus agit
 Post celo votis nunc potiora pib

Ue nunc troste mon est sic dulcis vltimo quondam
 Christus ut in vita su quoq; morte Lucrum est
 In terris labor est requies sed pibus in urna
 In summo venient gaudia summa die

Rab. Quisita dita pabiq; quoda dispensator tota Casari nubit
 Exile potestas si pibus cogit dicit sic perisse gaudito

In the preceding pages are Rules to find out the time of the
 Moon rising setting &c by it is evident if the Moon when it
 is at full does not always rise when the sun sets & sets
 at the sun rises nor doth she at the change always
 rise and set with the sun nor doth she at a first
 quarter always rise at half Row in ye day and set at
 a night nor at a last quarter rise at midnight & set at
 midnight

I was Ordained Minister of y^e Gospel
at Blackfords Nobemb^r 16th. 1697

I was Mariod with Katharine Halliday
Eloest Lawfull Daughter to John Halliday
of Trillibole my dear sweet Loving wife
Upon the 11th day of Sept^r year 1705

Katharine Halliday my sweet loving wife
was born wedsday July the 18th 1688

Katharine Halliday my dear sweet loving wife was
this Morning being Thursday August the 22. 1706
safely brought to bed of a son about seven eight a
clock in the morning Blessed be God for his grace
to me in this I Lord Bless the child and perfect
what concerns the Mother thine I Lord we are.
My Childs name follows in the next line.

William Moncroiff my eldest son was
born upon Friday August y^e 22. 1706 at supra
and was baptisod upon Sabbath the next day
the 25th of Augst year 1706 at the close of the afternoon
Sermon by Master John Murray Minister of y^e
Gospel at Trinitie Church having preached in y^e forenoon.

Upon Munday in the morning about ^{scarcely so much} half an hour
after the break of day Nobember y^e 24. 1707
Katharin Halliday My Dear sweet Loving wife
was safely brought to bed of a son Blessed to God
I Lord bless the Child and perfect of concerns my Mother
we are thine I Lord take care of us help to spend upon
thee and to walk humbly for y^e Lord jhu christ his sake
John Moncroiff My 2nd son was born
Munday at supra and was baptisod upon y^e next day

My son John was baptised upon the Lord's day in the
being the 30 of November 1709 by Mr John Murray
Min of the Gospel at West Galk & having the word
and preached a short word in the forenoon he preached in the
afternoon and then baptised my child but we went not
out to meet him as I had in. Child may be baptised with
the Holy Ghost as with fire bles'd be god for y^e. Chr. Amen.

Upon this day being the sixteenth in the year 1709
My dear sweet loving wife Katharine Halliday was
safely brought to bed of a son about two hours after
the sun blessing and praise be unto god Almighty who
goodness and mercy to me and my wife and children are
I pray great I that we may be thankfull for this
for all his many & admirable providences. The Lord pardon
our sins and help to walk humbly and circumfpectly in the
Lord's way and prosper the Child and provide for him
whenever what concerns his Mother's help to depend on
god who is infinitely wise and powerful and be our joy through
the evering and intercession of our Lord Jesus Christ Amen
The child's name follows in the next line to this
James Montgomerie my 3^d son was
baptised upon the Lord's day in the face of the Congregation
as my former two children were at the close of the after-
noon's sermon by Master John Goodman Minister of
the Gospel at Aughtonrader & having preached in the
forenoon before he came he having preached at Kermadale
this was sabbath being the 19th 1709. I that my
child may be bles'd with the Holy Ghost and implanted
in the Lord Jesus Christ & through him accepted of blessed
all sin freely pardon'd & forgiven every man's through
the mediocrity of our Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ Amen
James Montgomerie my 3^d son though when he was
born was a weak child and began to be very
weak & full of worms within a few nights or so after
he had been bles'd and baptised and that he

would not suck his Mother nor had the sufficiency of
milk we were obliged to feed a nurse & the nurse we
got had not enough of milk & possibly very new good at
length we got a woman whose milk was very young
& she had abundance of it but he would not suck though
we got several things to him and he would not suck
yet he would not well out about the latter end of
October he grew worse and we had little hope of his
recovery we day he took such a fit of convulsions
that he should have dyed as he had done one
or twice before of measles the more tender about
for all October and I think all first also there
some sitting up with him and his Nurse watching all
night & the people about were very kind & respectful
to us in this case even though yet in our house
& particularly fond when I cannot forget and I
not to forget the goodness of God to me and my wife
at this occasion and also in this that he moved people
to carry so kindly to us at this time and really also
that about I was called to go a mile out to visit
a man that expressing he should die that day
many of us thought better than he was the day before
I came home almost half an hour before he
and my wife saw him praying for him before he
died upon Thursday therefore November the 2^d
Day 1709 about sun set or a little before
after my Child James departed this life
and was buried upon Friday about sun set
or a little before sun set in the
Church of Blackfords just before the road
Dale and close to it ^{now} Lord's to mind mine
own fault and the Lord sit and prepare me
and bid me to follow the way which you call
to faithfully & cheerfully & to walk humbly & carefully
And the Lord bless and preserve you and your
children in your good service for ever

Upon sabbath Night the thirteenth
in the Year 1710 and on 1710.
about ten hours of the forenoon or a little before
my dear sweet wife Cath. Hal. was laboring
brought to bed of another son blessed be God
This Child was baptised at Burnside by Mr
Colin Campbell Minister of the Gospel at Falk
Upon the Wednesday there after being Aug. 16th
about noonday before several people of our congregation
Sermon of publick intimation was made upon 1 Cor. 13
This child his name is **Robert Moncroff**
That he may be baptised with the Holy Ghost
Thine we are Lord take care of us for Christ
his sake Amen The Mother and Children joyneth to these
Robert Moncroff was thus devoted to God in baptism

Anna Moncroff My first Daughter was
born upon Tuesday the 15th of ^{the month of} January
the year 1712 and was baptised upon Monday
thereafter being the 21st of January by Mr John Goodman
Min^{ister} of the Gospel at Ayrtheravader I pray
the Lord may bless the child and provide for her
And that we may be thankfull for the begin-
ning of her Mother Lord pardon sin and
heal our Nativities and the Nativities of our children
that we may become devoted unto thy favor for the
Lord Jesus Christ his sake Amen
I have two boys and there is set down the time of
my sons **David Moncroff** his birth - he was born
after Easter

My son George Moncreiff was born upon
Munday the eight day of Junij in y^e year 1713
about ten o'clock being in the office my uncle
William Moncreiff being dyed upon sabbath night
between eleven and twelve a clock at night & was
buried upon Tuesday about five a clock
my child was baptizd upon thursday in y^e afternoon
By Master Alex^r Barton Min^r at Glasgow in
conjunction with Master William Spence

My son George dyed upon thursday morning
at wednesday night about midnight but some
write that it was about one a clock thursday
morning and being buried the same day at the
before sun set hard by the place of his fathers
was buried I am yet pained with my farewell
I am a feeble weakly body a monument of my
I hope through grace to live to y^e will of
God by whom I live I love & live

Charles Moncreiff m^r
upon Friday july the 30th
half an hour after sun set
upon the next Friday betw
of the clock in the afternoon
Blackford by M^r John Hosme
being August the 5th all this
My dear wife S. G. is now in an ho
of recovery and we have got a nurse
along and praise to my good and give
for all his mercys. I that he may
prefer the Child and all the rest of my Chi
we are thine O Lord parden sin in Charles care of us
for Chri^t & his sake
Nunc nesciam indignam novit

Amu

Hæc fuit illa dies in qua bejantibus artibus
Cæsaribus fabij rex cecidit dno

This was that day when in the Roman wars
three hundred and six fabij were killed
Ergo postquam magis tunc nunc gloria claret
Et ubi hic fuit nunc ubi tunc non erat

Uxoribus Batabis bibat Nassovio hertor
Auraco et patria bibat Britannica princeps
Auraci hic Thalania Batabis dos Regia par est
Ingradore Auspicio Batabis felicibus aulam

The Genealogy of the honorable Ancient
Surname of Monewiff
Monewiff cometh from a Lyon rampant and a chevron
Ermine the Crest of Monewiff of it the first thing
his predecessor was Malcolm of Gleda who acquired
the Land of Monewiff (whence the name and the family
had the surname from one Roger de Mobern) at the
Chace of the infant Lewis which Charles the son of the
King Alexander the 2nd Which Sir John
Monewiff sold to Sir Thomas Monewiff clerk
to the Bishop who demolished the old house
very old yet firm and strong and built a new
house in or about the same very place. He published
a poem which was given to me in the name of
Monewiff and wrote this to me in a letter. William Johnston

Sæpe bonos dnm tibi vita termino iustat
Cum tua cadenti fragrat carbunculo igno.

August. hoc dno dicitur coram mendo sua fuit in se
Læque amat pietas absentium reddere vitam
Hanc mentem indignam nobis est ego tibi

Anthon could not endure that any should decline or
 upon the faine of others y^e for wrote y^e 2th night on his table
 Deuotio amat diuina absentum roddus Aman
 hanc mentem uolitam uoluit esse sibi
 That man's for his own table's to approach Jan
 who else an absent part to approach
 who else loves an others name to staff
 This table is not for him let him staff 250 Moneriff
 But howe I have **BEK** into the bank who loves to bite
 translated them **5** shall not come Rows to fill his Rite

paucos profectio hinc nobilito ira leondo

Christi Batoru prima noctit copula quod atra Moru dibusora

Cibi pardo for Quistor 30. iustono ex hat bita eto cato 29 Maii A. 1606.
 extit. fug 63 clymaetorico amoro et quathidind ergo unicy fatig p. c

Vita quid est hoid p'ced umbrag sumo Arista illa malit longa
 est illa bonu dicitur est **7** Jugg contrari 7 est quaz unum

Chirurgus pastor Medicus Matrona positus
 fidus clauis amans hac tumultantur sumo
 Non aut non petat doctrina Modestia ferus
 Immutis puz pollens sola talent
 Troud at bita officio cum sint bono puncte
 fama extem replet mentibus astra tenent

hinc is edit, amat, punit, conserbat, honoreat,
 R. uhem pacem, **Crimina**, **inra**, p'obos
 T. apius deit hinc, leto, punit, hooz, requit,
 bonu, inuoz, yoz, pace, crimos, lawz th' n'p'right.

My son **Sabid Moneriff** was born upon the
 Sabbath Day About two o'clock in the morning
 being August the twentieth and first day 1715.
 and was baptised upon wednesday there after being
 24 of August by Mr John Steedman Min^r of y^e Gospel
 at Decitara for about one a'clock in y^e afternoon
 and we got a nurse into him the night before
 and his mother this day being Friday Aug. y^e 20th
 is in an hopeful way of Recovery Now glory
 Blessing and praise to God my God in Christ
 that I have all this to write at this time O Lord
 make me thankfull Bless the Child and provide for him
 what concerns the mother for Jos. Chr. his father

1668

Monday the 28 of Septemb^r
 altho after ten hours at even
 and was baptiz'd the 28th
 next day altho befor 4 at even
 Ann: dom: MDC LX 8
 1668

Augt:

Arch:

1668

1668

1668

Monday the 22 of july and was
 baptiz'd the 22nd of july
 Ann: dom: MDC LXX
 1670

Dad 10

1670

1670

The 13th of September
 1675

1675

1675

The mother was baptiz'd upon 10
 of Decemb^r 1640 this was found
 in an old folio book of aboriginals
 which the Bishop was sent to
 the full church book was found the
 4 of a p^{er} baptiz'd the month 1677

1677

1677

1677

1699 Maj: 7

The mother Elias was the
 1693
 The mother was baptiz'd
 upon 10 of Decemb^r

1681

My father Robert was born
on Monday the tenth of may
was baptised 7 year after 1681

1682

My brother William was born upon
Friday the 9 of july 1682 was baptised
upon the 18th of the same was named
the 11 of march 1683 for his mother
took the small pox about a quarter
of an year past my brother Thomas
was born upon Friday at oxford about
3 a clock was baptised 7 Sunday night days
anno dom. 1684

Jessal Dempsey
town fell sick & doctor adfuor was
sent for to her & writes after
she was cured in the name of god
Thomas was born upon Monday the 14 of Jan
1685 was a fourlinght with auncem
mitchell's note yet when he was brought
from he had not forgot & paper was
put from it with paper about the time
I can now & my lord says I was when
presently by the Kings shouldiers in
his wife that the Duke of Monmouth
was earl of marquis with 3000 men
with salt & Monmouth
the 19 of october my father Charles
went to her and 1682 an happy
time it was for her to be god.

It was
thirteen years of age about 5 weeks more when
William came to England. nob: 5: 1688
1691
5507 2 10

~~The birth of King 3 William 4: 1650.
 Birth of Queen Mary April 30: 1662.
 Arrival of King Willm to England Novem: 5: 1688.
 Surrendering of Edinburgh Castle June 13: 1689.
 Kilschrankie July 13 Saturday 1689.
 Dunkeld August 29: 1689. Comed May 1: 1690.
 Flaked about 10 week of 21 years at the
 Battle of Kilschrankie.~~

~~In this year of our Lord 1690
 Christ 1690
 worked 5640
 received in Scotland 1481 since
 211 since the first mention of printing
 but they say many 100 of years before.
 Since the year of Christ 1658~~

~~bliss
 from the creation of the
 the church in fact was
 with us of giving
 with 251
 china
 Archibald Monro~~

~~Since the building of Donough Castle 20 21 about
 69 year
 since
 King of
 of Jerusalem by
 no name
 Scotland 220~~

~~Rom
 3196 since 2999~~

~~The Roman
 to the word of
 main of
 Mark 11. 27, 28
 Acts 10 25, 26
 Eccl 2: 28
 image worship
 contrary to
 5. 39. 2
 6. 37 and 14. 3, and 16. 23, 29,
 8. 27. Eph: 3 20
 2: 22
 words
 17 Exod~~

Exod: 20. 4, 5 Lev 26, 7 Dent 4. 15, 16, and 5. 7, 8, 9.
 Isa: 40. 18, 19, 20. Micah 5. 12 Math: 4. 10 Joh: 5. 21 Rev: 19. 10
 against the papists exceeds gall i. 8, 9
 Common mon kind contrary to scripture Math 26. 26, 27, 28.
 Luke 22. 19, 20 1 Cor: 11. 26, 27, 28.
 transubstantian contrary to scripture Luke 22. 17, 18, 19, 20.
 Papist purgatory contrary to scripture Gal: 3. 13 Heb: 1. 3 and
 cap 9. 14 e c. 10. 10 Rom: 5. 1, 2, 10, 11. Heb: 19. 13.
 That missal sacrifice of the mass is a propitiatory sacrifice for
 sin is contrary to scripture Heb: 10. 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 21
 and cap. 9. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28. e cap: 7. 25
 That men merit eternal life by their good works is con-
 trary to scripture Luke 17. 10. 1 Cor 4. 6, 7 sept: 2. 8
 prayer in an unknown tongue is contrary to script: 1 Cor: 14
 The forbidding of marriage is contrary to scripture
 Lev: 2. 13 1 Tim: 3. 2, 12. Heb: 13. 4 1 Cor 7. 2, 9
 Auricular confession to a priest under pain of salvation
 & damnation e y people cannot be saved without it is
 contrary to scripture Isai 55. 7 Acts 2. 38 e cap 3. 19
 and c. 16. 30, 31 Rom: 10 cor: 3. Ananias

Decem, undecim, duodecim, septendecim, octodecim,
 viginthi, triginta, quadraginta, quinquaginta, sexaginta,
 septuaginta, octoginta, nonaginta, centum, centi,
 bis centi, ter centi, quad, quinquaginti, sexaginti,
 quingenti, sexcenti, septingenti, octingenti, nongenti, &
 milia. septuaginta & octingenta, octingenta & nongenta,
 & nongenta, quadraginta, quinquaginta, sexaginta,
 septuaginta, octoginta, nonaginta, centum, ducentum,
 trecentum, quadringentum, quingentum, sexcentum, septin-
 gentum, octingentum, nongentum, & notandum, & illud
 Archidiaconi monachi Sept. 17 1692

MM

Characters of the 12 signs May 19

♈ Aries fire, governs the head and face. 1691

♉ Taurus earth, governs of neck & throat. to planets

♊ Gemini wind, arms shoulders ♃ Saturno

♋ Cancer water, breast stomach ♃ Jupiter

♌ Leo f: heart back. ♂ Mars

♍ Virgo e: gutters belly. ☉ Sol - ♀ Mercury

♎ Libra vi: rains long. ♀ Venus - ☾ Luna

♏ Scorpio wa: secrets & death. ☿ The Aspects

♐ Sagittarius f: thighs hips. Conjunction &

♑ Capricorn e: knees naves bones. ☿ Sextile *

♒ Aquarius: Loops chins. ☐ Quadrant Δ trans

♓ Pisces wa: feet toes. ☽ Opposition

Archibald, Monarch

Day	Ray	Book	Swing	to 10	to 20	to 30	to 40	to 50	to 60	to 70	to 80	to 90	to 100
10	5.54	8.1	3.59	6.05	10	11.0	11.30	11.58	12.22	12.44	13.05	13.25	13.45
20	5.44	7.50	4.10	6.16	20	10.10	10.39	11.07	11.33	12.00	12.25	12.50	13.15
30	5.34	7.30	4.20	6.22	30	9.20	9.49	10.17	10.43	11.10	11.35	12.00	12.25
40	5.24	7.10	4.30	6.28	40	8.30	8.59	9.27	9.53	10.20	10.45	11.10	11.35

the poor man falls
 the full man falls
 the wiser falls
 the glutton falls
 the rich man
 the faint do fall
 and some fall
 and some

because he hath no meat
 because he cannot eat
 to mend his rice
 because he can eat no more
 because he is comended
 because he has offended
 for healths sake
 for something of his sake

Let ^{not} blood the moon in \odot II Δ Δ up the day
 before now after the changes of full, 12 hours
 before now after the quarters the moon with γ or δ
 for it is very dangerous to lett blood at such times

But let blood of a phlegmatic man the moon
 being in γ or δ melancholick $\underline{\text{II}}$ $\underline{\text{III}}$ chig δ δ fungus
 in any of the former mentioned signs

^{prepar-}
 it is - Rousary in II $\underline{\text{II}}$ $\underline{\text{III}}$ take gargulins in 69 γ
 good vomit in γ δ up stop fluxy δ γ up
 to purge by vomiting 69 Δ Δ m take for cold distillat γ Δ δ
^{prepar} take gargaris γ $\underline{\text{II}}$ $\underline{\text{III}}$ m for hot distillat 69 m δ δ

with pills in δ δ in δ δ or Δ mhor δ γ

with blechuaris in 69 m a δ δ Δ mhor δ γ

^{purge} with potions in 69 m δ m a δ δ Δ mhor δ γ

with vomits in γ δ up m a δ δ Δ mhor δ γ

with gargulins in γ 69 δ δ Δ mhor δ γ

Stapp an Rousary flux or hemorrh in the moon in
 δ γ or γ with a δ δ or Δ mhor δ γ

Take a preparatib in II or $\underline{\text{III}}$ with δ δ or Δ between γ δ δ
 A distillat in $\underline{\text{III}}$ $\underline{\text{II}}$ m with δ δ or Δ mhor δ γ or δ δ
 ointment for y head m γ pleasters for the arms in II
 y ointments upon thighs in δ δ pleasters upon the legs in $\underline{\text{III}}$

the Venis	Attachis	is best	γ Δ δ
	Retentis	keep to	δ γ up
	Digestis	the moon	II $\underline{\text{II}}$ $\underline{\text{III}}$
	expressis	being	69 m δ δ
		in	

principij mensis curat. doctore Kalendas. Maio the nonas october julis et martis.
 Quatuor at xxiijij. Nonas de quibus ato post quas quot videntur ducit numero Kalendas.
 Atque de om primam mensis superaddo sequentis.

1 January Hebrews Hobak and 11
 gricary pation 4 S.
 Egyptian phamoth HR 7

2 February Re: adar 12
 gr: elaphobulo 9
 eg: pharmuth 8

3 March Re: adar, miscal 13
 gr: manychon 10
 eg: pacion 9

4 April H adar or nisan 1
 g kargelion 11
 e pain 10

5 May H ar or zin 2
 g scrophiion 12
 e opophis 11

6 June Siban 3
 Rocatombos 1
 mofar 12

7 July H amur tann 2
 motagatcon 4
 Roth 1

8 August g odronos 2
 phaophi 1

9 September elul 12
 momachiro 6
 Athyr 4

10 October thim 1
 pyanthon 3
 chas 4

11 November marethuan 2
 anthelion 6
 tyet 5

12 Dec: Pylon 2
 isofion 2
 mocher 6

Monoth
 Arabah
 Aboncof
 July 15
 1697

an everlasting
 the table for
 Moons age at North

Decares	Month
1	3
2	46
3	29
4	7
5	45
6	19
7	51
8	30
9	42
10	15
11	43
12	41
13	34
14	27
15	15

Quot dies in quibus Mons. Junij Aprilis Septemq; Novemq; Arconos
 uno plus reliquis Februarii Junij octo Arconos
 Sed h. by b. g. front superadur unus.

Did I in winter camps spend fourty years
But wear the weather & out face the fiere
When the wild herds did to their cohorts run
Sout with the goales & the lunatic
Out fast the pokethill & the fiek
Out wast long peking & out suffer fear
out march the plegnon & the wandover
for many years when ice was not unthawed
when in thick fumes some durst not look abroad
& with cold armour cohorts did maintain
Life against showers of arrows & of vaim
that made towns murther with muskets & old
but laughed nations blissing to the field
they stole my laurels to adorn my foes
who can but dream of fields that I had won

What summons have you to p^ro claim
whom would ye summon & in whose name?
All that are inglish all that are french a pair
Behold your King & quene ^{behold} & how
you prelates of the church are summoned all
And every member Ecclesiasticall
And every noble too & commoner
he that is french or inglish & not heer
in person or in publike deputy
shall though albe in law not being he
Henry the 5 is now to take the crown
of France not as given him but by our
that crown shall fall depend into his line
as hows or not as hows of Rethorn
he that is french or inglish ^{and he}
or els he is no lord man nor no friend,

I saw a porock with a ferye foal
 I saw a comet Drop Down heale
 A cloud with vno circled round
 A funder oak com creeping on ground
 A pifmer fublow eip a whale
 A raging fow from full of eal
 A vruet glafs 16 foot deep
 A well full of mors teares that weep
 Her eyes ad ma flam of fire
 A houfe as bigge as the moon & higher
 I saw the fone eben in the mid of night
 I saw the man yt saw the woundes fight

Rosa Petes is an herb that grows in
 many places it is found near the ground
 and full of broules from the root.

The names of 7 points in a compass

North, north & by east, non north east,
 north east & by north, north east, north east and
 by east, east north east, east & by north,
 East, east & by south, east south east, south east & by east,
 south east, south east & by south, sou south east, south & by east,
 South, south & by west, south south west, south west & by south,
 south west, south west & by west, west south west, west & by south,
 West, west & by north, west north west, West
 west & by west, north west, north west & by north,
 north north west, north & by west, north

In Massachussetts Mr Thomas Yawger brother
 I chabed the earths first to me as follows.

Surnames of began an. dom: 1057
Gordon, Colville, Stewart, Callow, Lockart,
Gordon, Laidon, Kenneth, Melvorn, Shaw,
Lowmond, Strachan, Cayll, Robert Abercrombie
Gordonman England surnames follow
Ramsay, Preston, Landalby, Ward, Napier out of
the northlands Crichton, Farthingam, Melville
Cuthbert out of France such as Gifford,
Montgomery, Camoel, Gordon &c

Guthrie came out of Egypt an. M. 2453 he landed
in Spain at a port called Capharba at his arrival called port gathel
now called portingall he builded a city called Bruchgar now
Batalona at the river of munda & he came to north
Spain called gallica he builded a city called Burgans nā camo
= tuda in his reign he called his people Scots after the name of
Scots he brought the fabled marble chair with him
but in they began to multiply & the part went to conquer
Ireland & made peace with the inhabitants & called it Hybernia
after the river gathel for the way of admiral in adyward
conquest & long after they found for Simon Break to pain
who way finally defended from gath. & he brought the
chair & many noblemen with him which way for M. 3314
Romico: 102 before Christ 65, Kothel brought the
to albia from the reign of Simon Break 216 the
part he visited in way called ardgathel now ardgathel & 10
years after a people came from Denmark called
a fethel did enflow long after the city of
the Scots sent to Ireland for help & for a King
sent his son for a with him the fabled marble chair
long a wife noble valiant prince & began his reign
an. M. 3641 before Christ 330 Robert

Concerning Dyeing

It is to be understood that all colours are founded and grounded upon aluming except black, blew, gray, and yellow green.

The fit proportion to be used in grounding by alums for muddying all colours is four ounce of alums to every pound of weight that shall be dyed.

The alums is first to be beaten into small powder & then put into the water whereas you are to dye the things if it is to be dyed so soon as if water is warm if alums is to be fixed about with a pebble until it be dissolved if put in such things as are to be alumed let them boil an hour at least till they be com mottled or till a taste of the sharpness of the alum or until the materials be com yellowish & tops former white Remember if proportion of water to be used for aluming is no more than a crown the things to be alumed and admit of an hours boiling with sufficient water to cover them.

After this boiling take the materials & wringe them out in cold water & dry them thoroughly before drying.

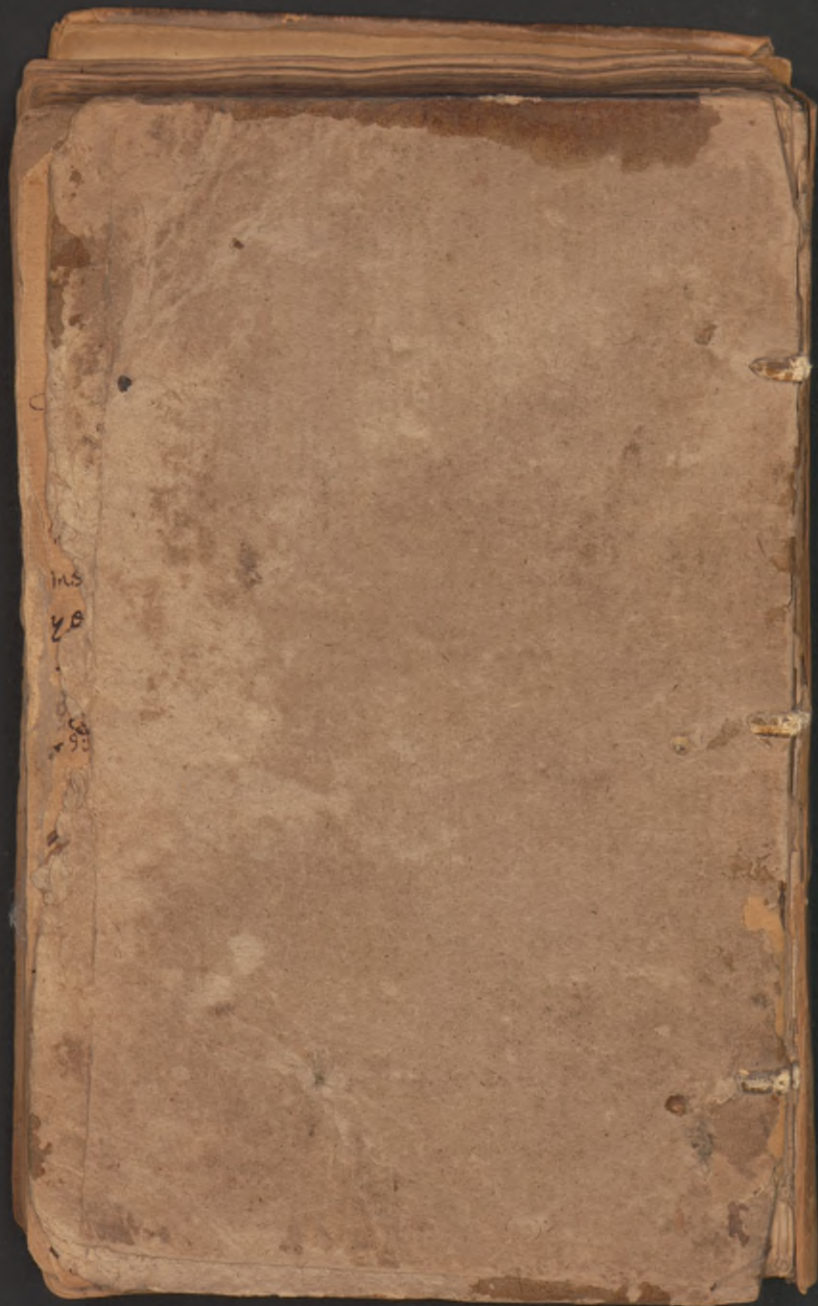
Blood Red

Take a pound of of woadst all round as before
 Take to it nyne ounces of red brasse & as
 much water as will sufficiency colour it put all in
 to gether & let them boyl an hour if put to it two
 drop of blew brasse or logwood & let all be
 till the colour pleas you if woadst is out
 let it be well washed out into the broth of
 thers a pound of new woadst & a chamber pot full of
 mens piss & an ounce of mar logwood or if
 ye hab a mind to make the purple very blue
 put in two ounces let all boyl together for y^e space
 of a quarter of an hour & it will be a good purple
 red or blew as you put in more or less of the logwood

Orange

Take four ounces of mather & break it
 in cold water & set it immediately upon the fire,
 when it is near the plate being turned now and then
 take your fall of yellow put it into the mather
 that it be till it be your fall orange if put in
 your straw yellow which will be a true
 orange if put in another light yellow in the
 same broth which will render a pale orange
 rings all in cold water

Remember that all the woadst is in the
 same mather broth to be dyed any way
 of not exceed a pound of woadst to 4 ounces of mather.



ms

20

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