



# Collectanea medica

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var. 401

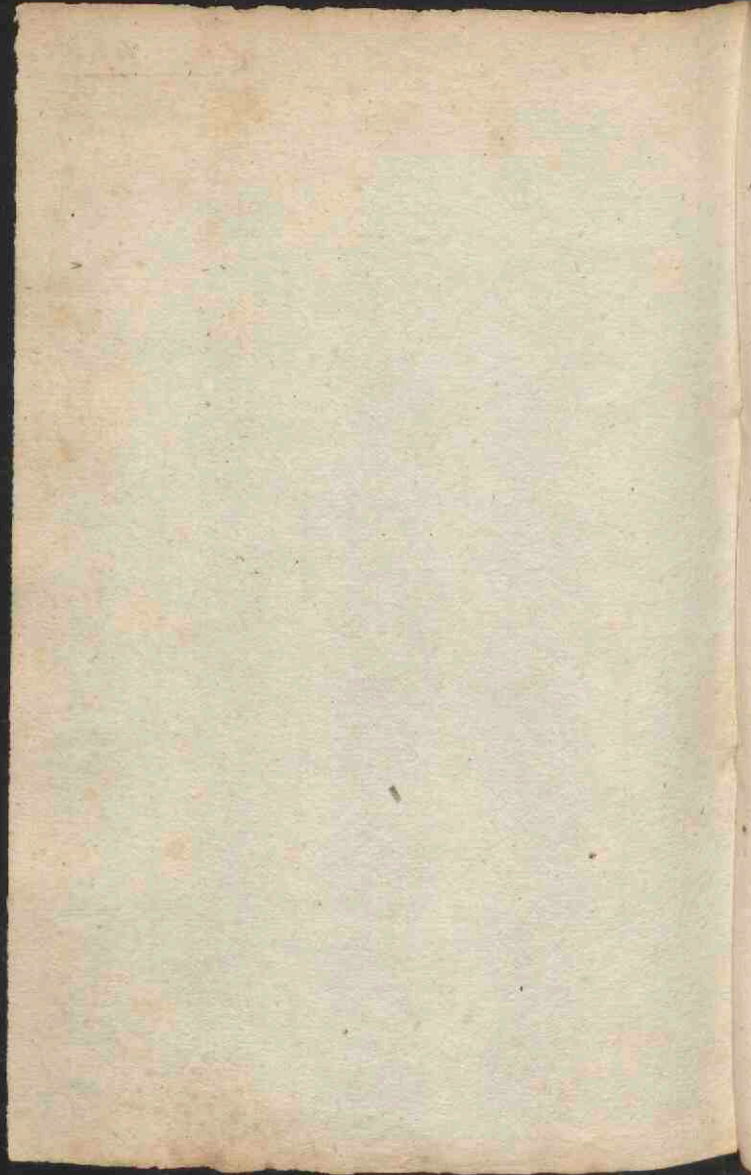
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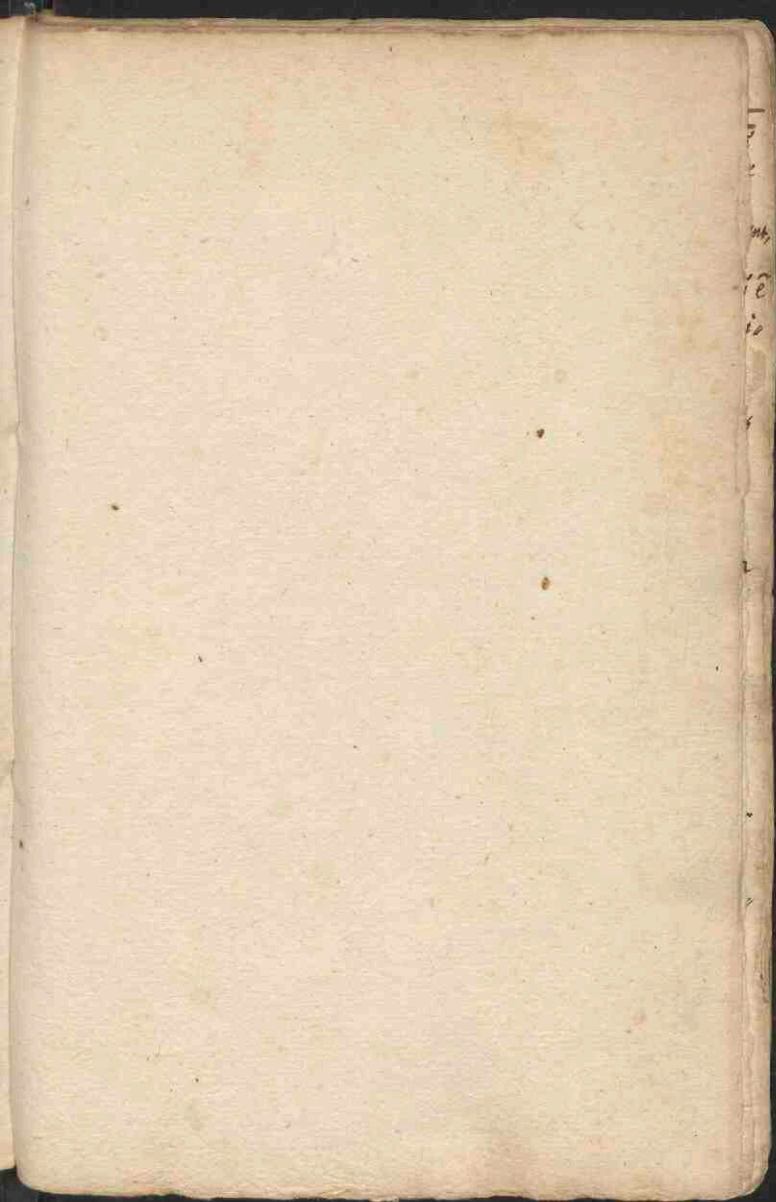
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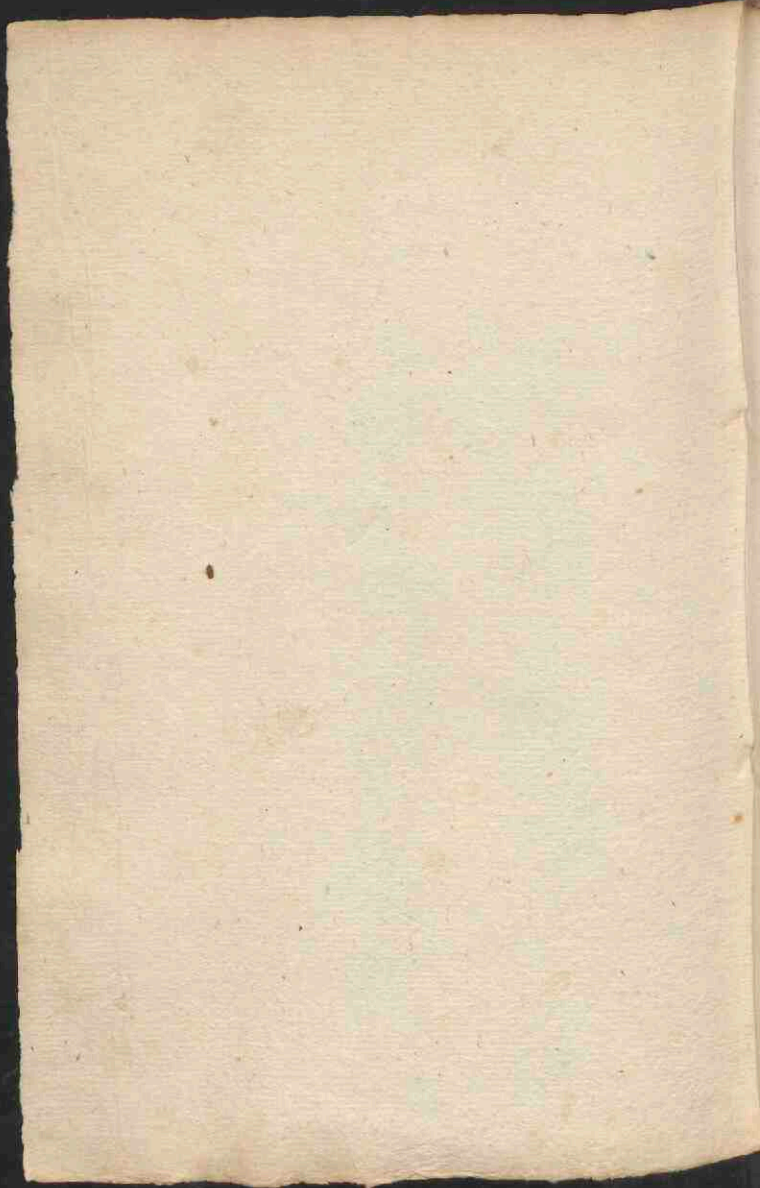
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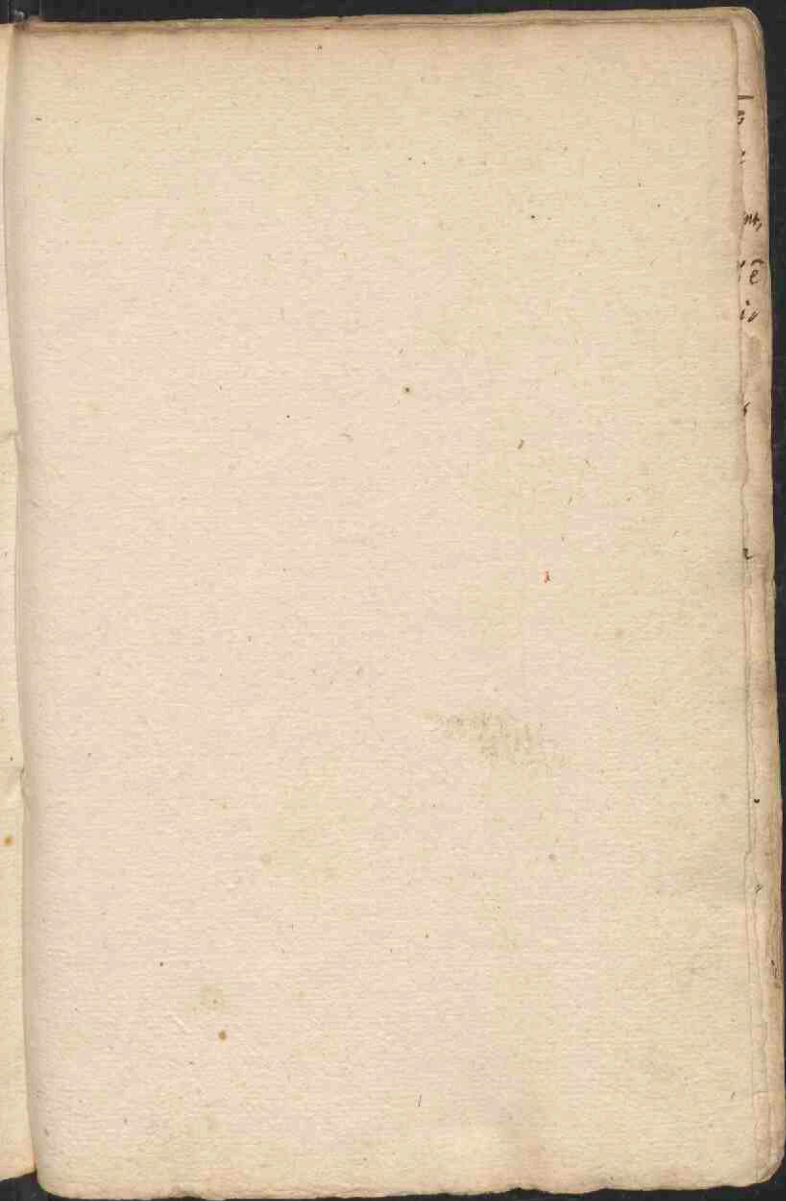
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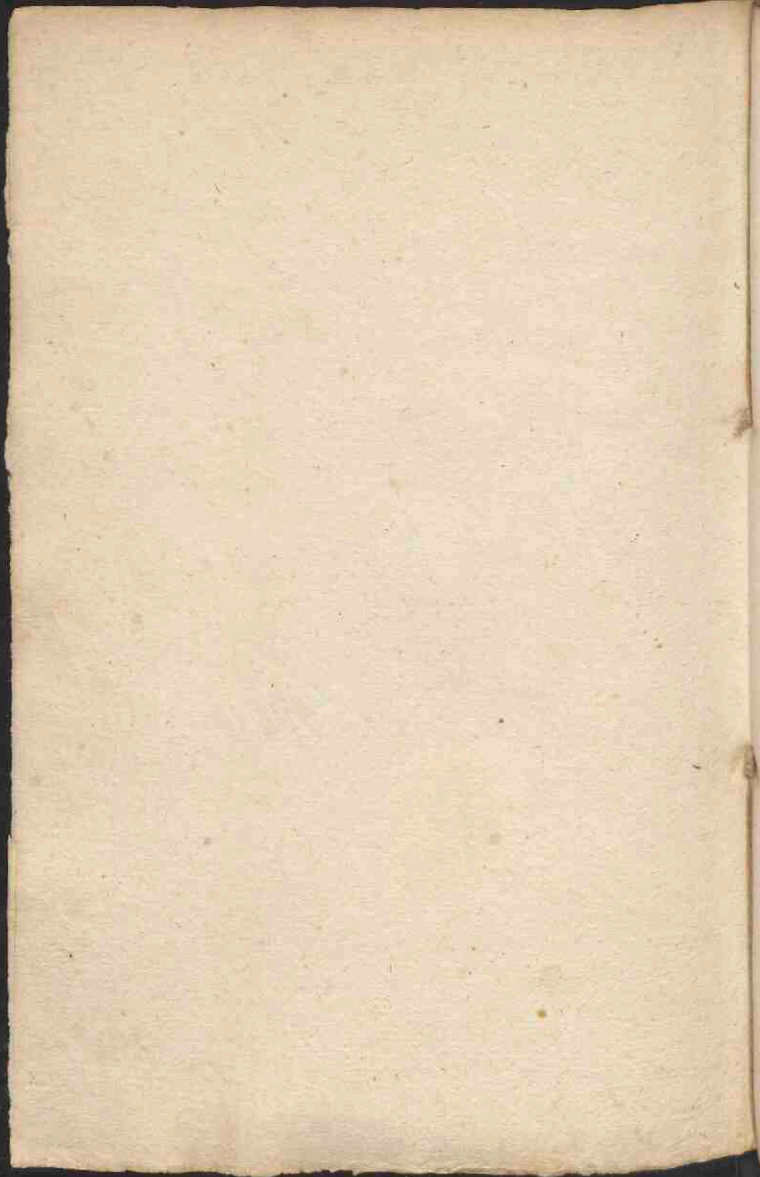












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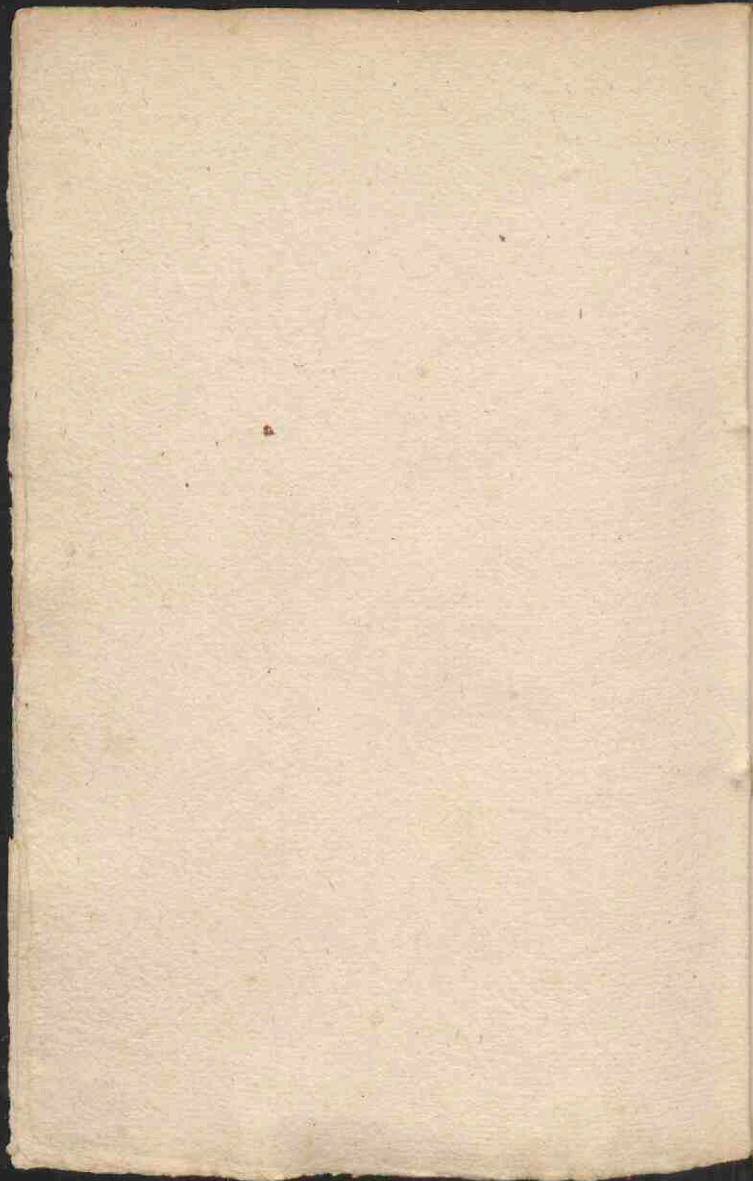
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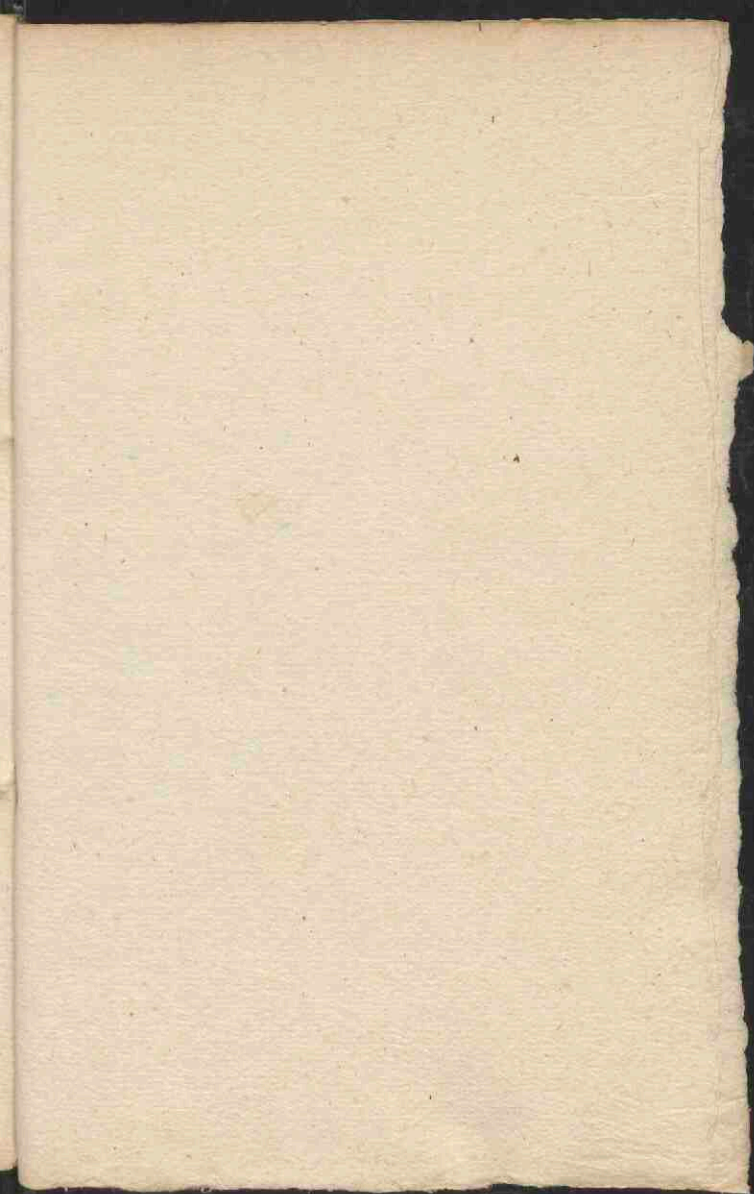
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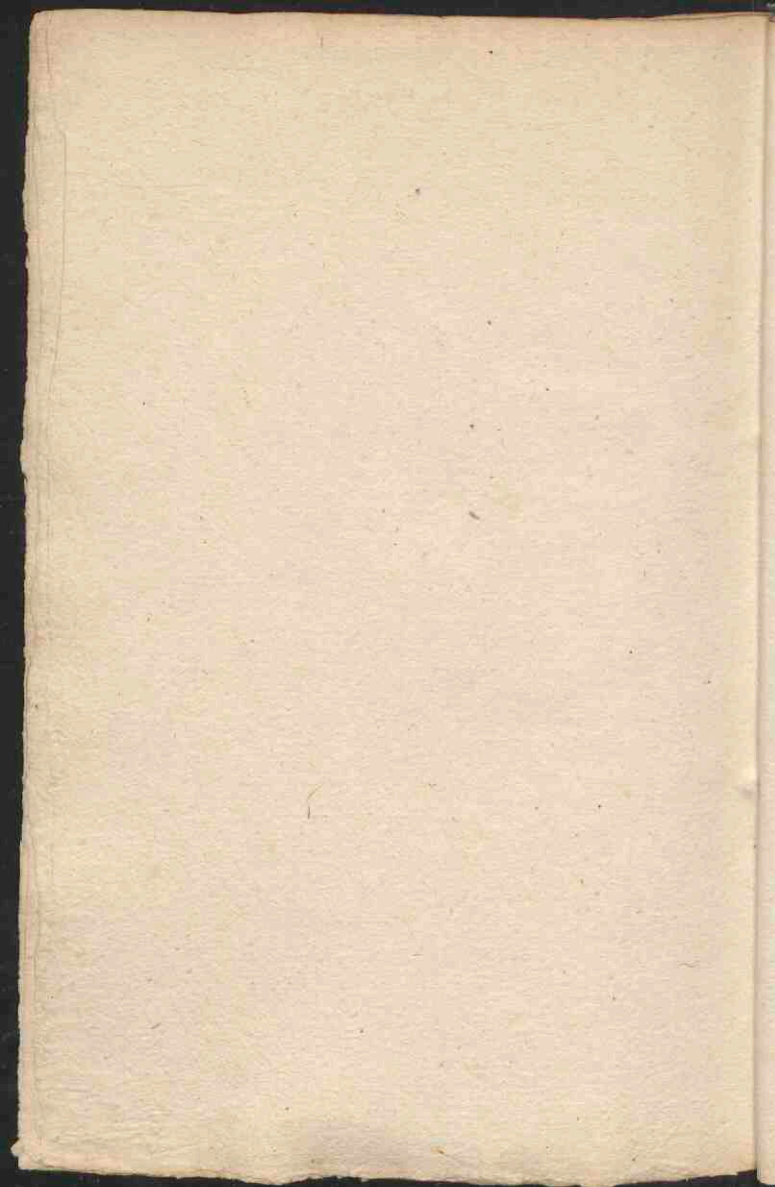
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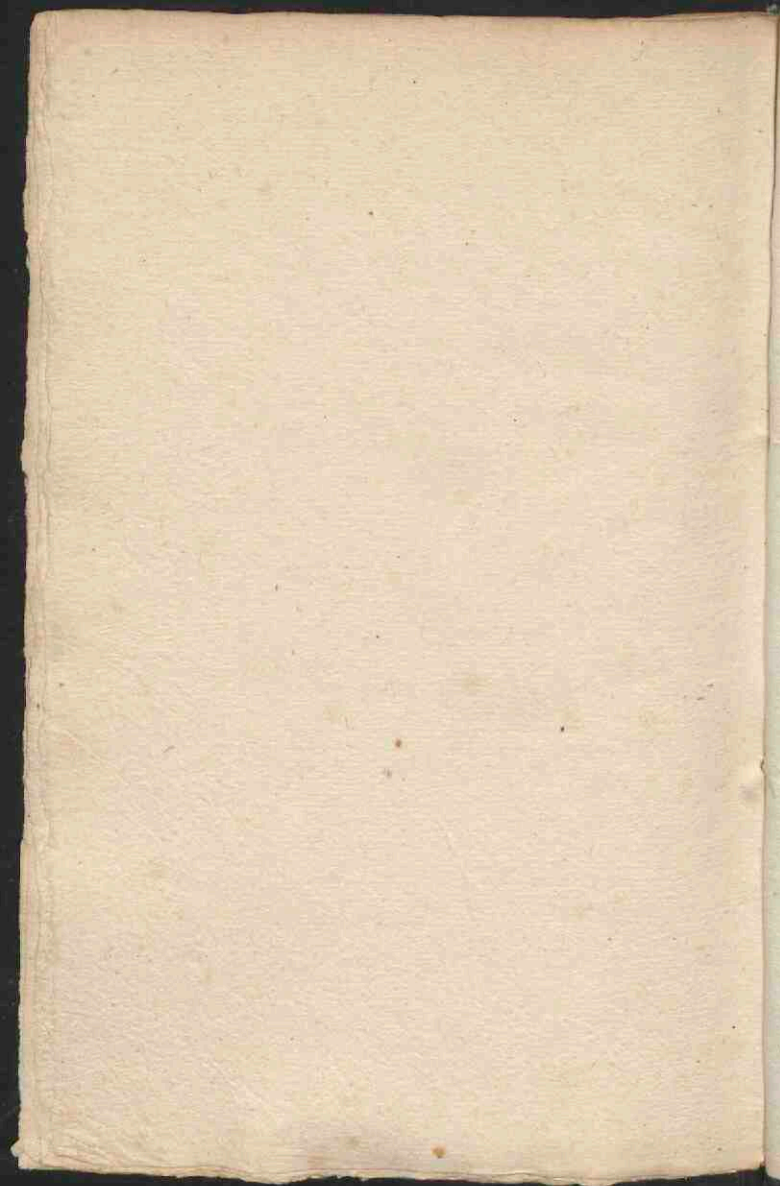
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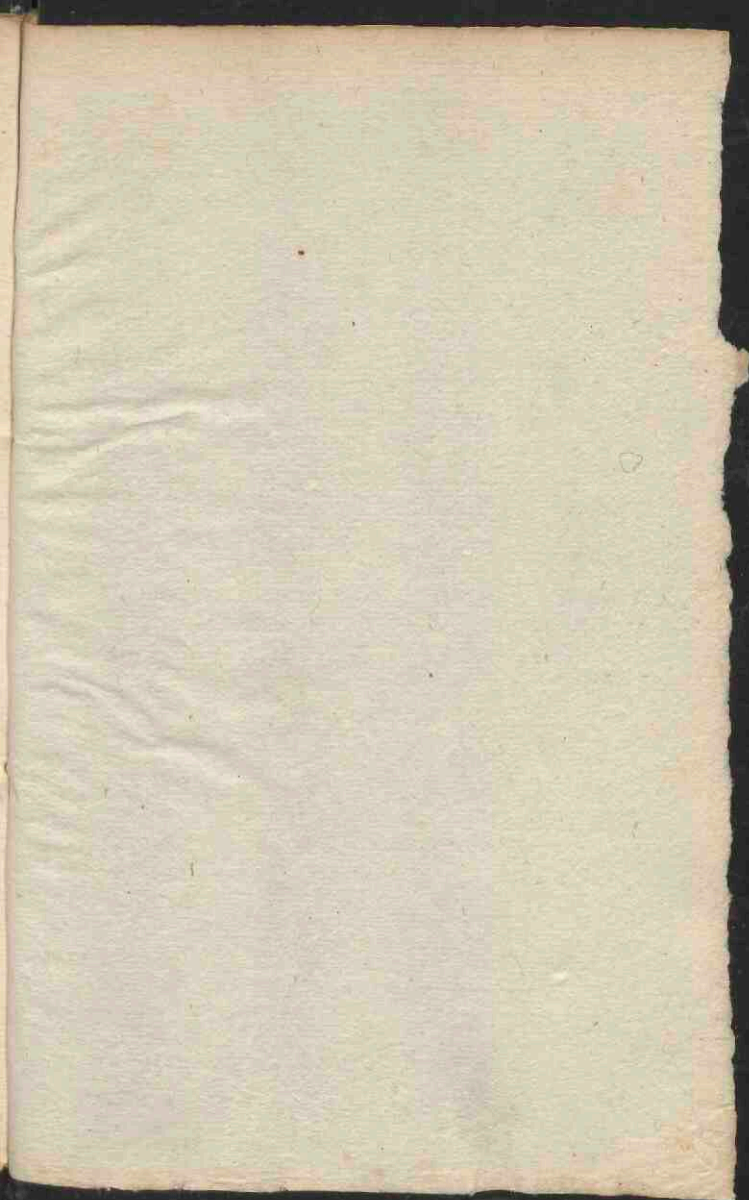




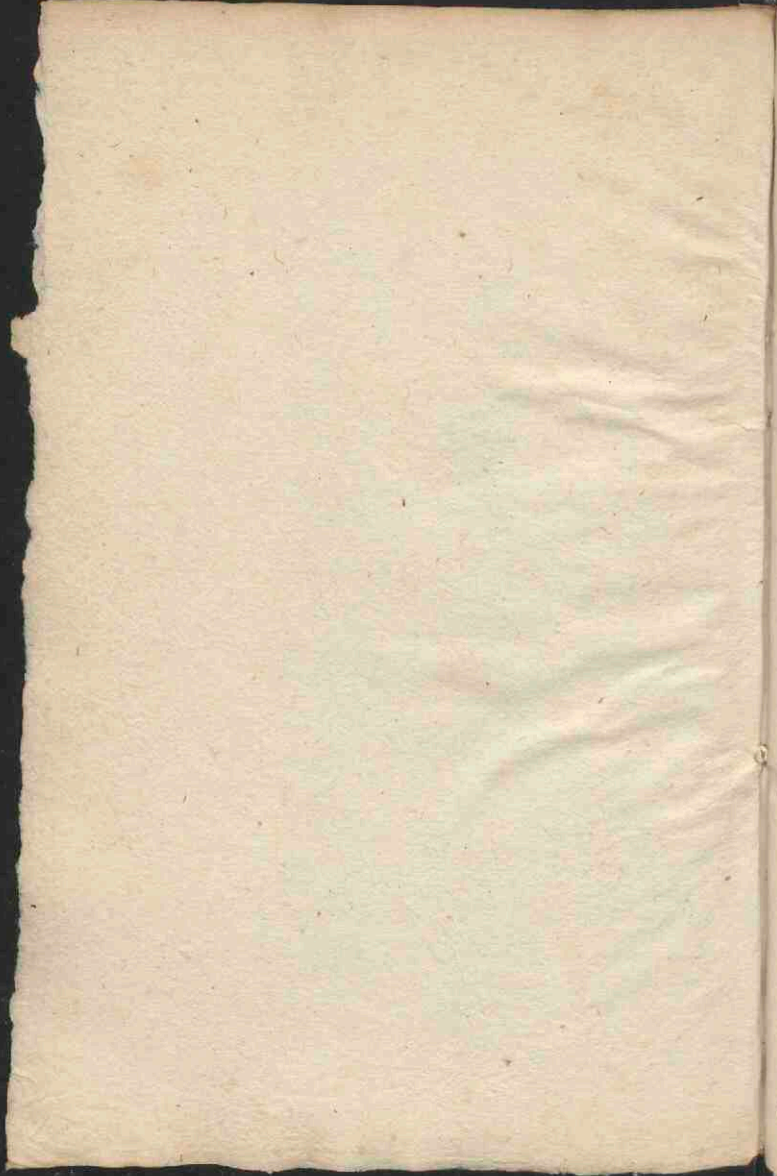












XVI. Apoplexia proximo imminentis nulla, Tertium in gradu primo, Signa dari possunt, remota tñ Apoplexia signa dantur.

Epilepsia et Apoplexia eandem manam et locum aff. habent, distinguuntur tñ v signis.

1. Apoplexia sine sensu et motu. Epilepsia sine sensu est.
2. Apoplexia universos ventriculos. Epilepsia dimidium ventriculorum obsidet.
3. In Apoplexia humor peccat quantitate, in Epilepsia qualitate.
4. In Apoplexia non est convulsio, (tantum motus convulsivus) In Epilepsia adest convulsio.
5. In Apoplexia nulla certa Periodorum ratio, at Epilepsia certas periodos habet.

Suffocatio uteri, ~~est~~ Carnis, ap Apoplexia distat: quod in illis liberius adhuc sit respiratio, in Apoplexia minime.

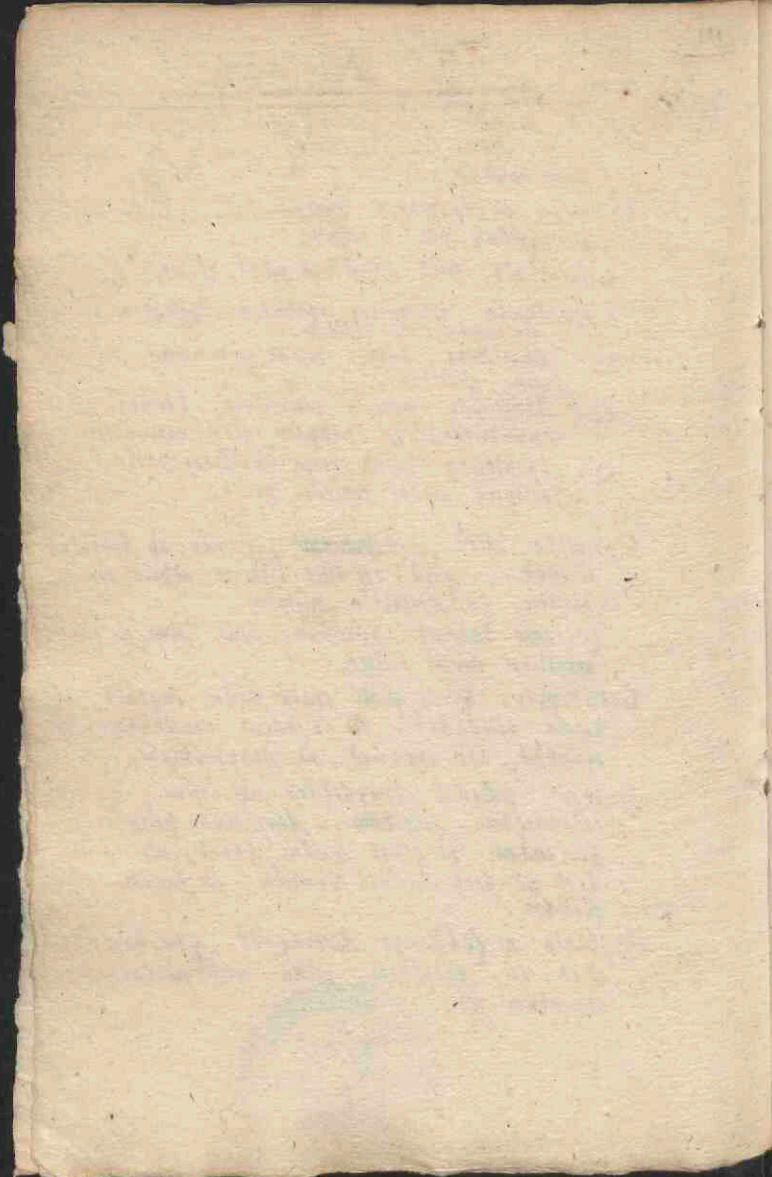
Qui caro laborat punctura acis semi ex parte extollere faciet oculos.

Catalepsis, q̄ in quali statu hominem ingruit, et talem relinquit, ut si sedens corruat, sic manebit, nec corruet, ut Apoplecticus.

Syncope pulsuum languidum obscurum, faciem cadaverosam, pallidam. Apoplexia pulsuum vehementem et quasi sanum habet, nisi dum usq̄ ad post-remum ventum, et faciem rubicundam.

Apoplexia a Febre distinguitur, quia in hac febris adsit, in Apoplexia nulla, nisi ad extrema deventum sit.





Apoplexia sūtūza indicia, Hipp: Coac:

Vertigo, Insuetus dentium in somno stertor,  
Tectus corporis, maxime subitum frigus extremorū  
Considerat. a. n̄ n̄m̄, nec d̄no, sed plura signa  
oportet.

Apoplexia iam incipientis indicium est Clamor aegri  
tanquam ad auxiliū, qui similis est ei, q̄ suffocatus.

Vespilonibus n̄ est tradendus homo ante elapsos  
III dies. s̄n̄ 72 horas. quo tempore aut subleu-  
fator mortem, aut rediuis spiritus vitam indicat.

Mortuū sit Apoplecticus III Signa indicant.

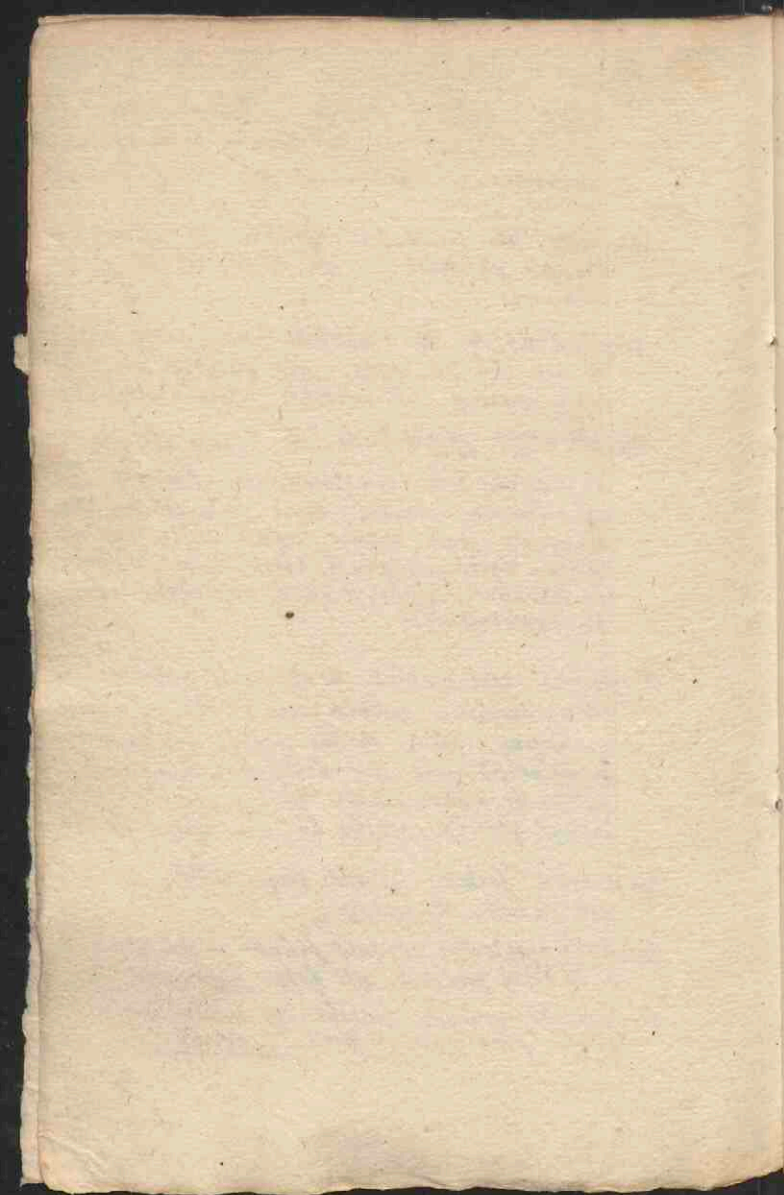
1. leuissima lana vel plūma ozi admovez, q̄ si  
vel minimū moveatz, vivit. 2. Cyathū supra  
marginem pleni impone regioni Cordis, si quid  
effluat, vivere indicio est. 3. tenuissimū speculū  
ozi opponit, quod si habitū obfundatz, vivit.  
Hec experimentū

Apoplectici raro evadunt, ut ajunt, de millibus unis,  
est. n. Apoplexia morbum acutissimū, q̄ statim  
in aegrum, est. a. Morbus acutus (ut vocant  
illegitimū) cum sine febre sit, nec ex bile  
oriatur, ut omnes morbi acuti; sed tantū  
ratione periculi acutus d̄r, non ratione Causae.

Apoplexiam fortem solvere impossibile, debilem  
non facile. II. Apb: 42.

Quicūq̄ apoplectici repentē fiunt, & stertunt,  
in III dieb; percutit, nisi febris sup̄venit. II. Apb: 43.

Strangulati nondūm mortui, non redeunt ad vitam,  
quibus p̄ma circa os fuerit. II. Apb: 43



Ar. 100. In quorūm Symmetria consistit Sanitas, in eorūm  
 dīm anetria consistit Morbus, sic Similitudinē  
 partium Sanitas eūm in bona Tempore sita sit,  
 eorūdem morbus in intempore quoq; sita esse  
 debet; atq; sic explodit Fernelius. A etiam  
 morbum ponit in Materia, & Huius in Forma,  
 quorū tamen essentia bona sū Symmetria  
 est in bona Tempore, sic e' morbus in Intempore.

Organicus Morbus vel est in

Διατάσει, quia a. conformatio partium vel  
 extrinsecus, vel intrinsecus consideratur,  
 morbus conformationis vel est

[Figura, Asperitatis & levitatis Superficiei.  
 Meatum.

sen Nūmro, quidam a. Calculūm  
 morbum Nūmri ponunt, sed verius Causa  
 morbi sen antecedens sen continens dici debet,  
 quamvis non statim animadvertat, Causa  
 n. morborū subito quidem ingentiunt,  
 sed paulatim congerunt. Nec calculus  
 in Nūmris immediatē actionem ledit,  
 obstructionē n. sen morbum in Unitate  
 soluta infert, q̄mediatē actionem ledunt.

αὐξήσις sen Magnitudinē & Quantitatem  
 morbus a. in aucta vel diminuta magni-  
 tudinē est vel in toto corpore, vel in aliqua  
 parte, ut Capite, Pedē, &c.

ἢ κατὰ μέρος ὅσους . v. ἢ ὅσους.

Ar. 100.

Continēt solutio, dicitur hūc ὀφθαλμῶν

In carne a maa acri Cūcus.  
 a maa acri Corrosio.  
 a cāa incidenti vūlmis spūctio  
 a duro contudenti Tblasis.

In ossē Fractura, in Connio fissura, &c.

Constantinus (Empereur, Cæsar)  
Hebr: Sing: Leyda ) & Alexander l'Em-  
pereur freres myopes cum essent,  
in quotidianno usu habebant, nunc  
accipere pulveris sequentis Coaleat j.  
ss.

Feniculi  
Euphrasia  
Sacchari @ p. aq: (tt j.)  
pulverisent, & servent usui

Ophtalmica sunt, Faniculum, Euphrazia  
Ruta, Verbena, Chelidonium, Majorana,  
Betonica, Helenium. Foest: xi. Obs: 88.

(et alij plurimi) commendat liquorcm, qui ex  
jecore Mustelæ (pisciculi, mollis, limosi et sub-  
nigri, crassioris quidem sed brevioris, quam  
anquilla est: dicitur a. Al: Guapper,

Gels:

meerpuyten

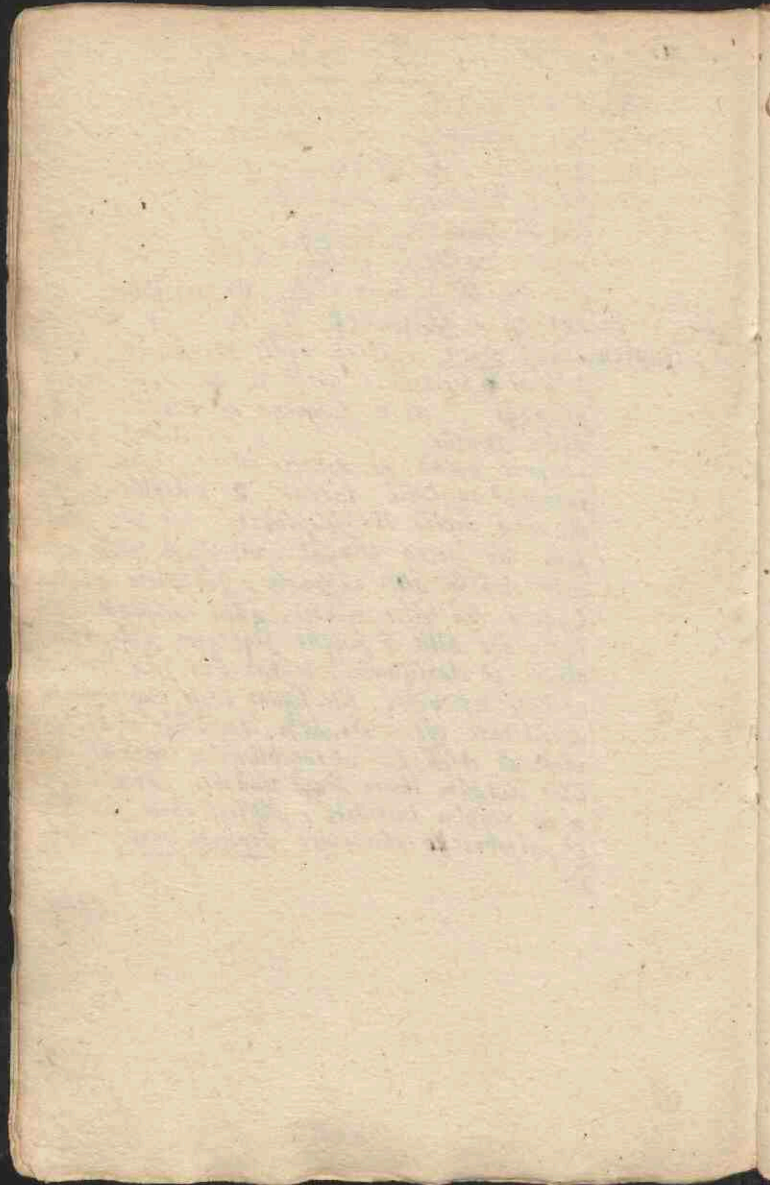
adrop, œlpuycf. B. del-puyt, del-puytke.  
dicitur Foest: capi in aquis Veelandia, propè  
Delphas et prostant. a. ubiq; in Sataria foris  
piscarijs, est. n. fugiens in illarum regionum  
Aquis limetis, capiturq; maxime  
tempore verno et aestatis initio, quandoq; tem-  
peranti canicula lateat. ) defluit: si  
in vitri medio ita suspendatur, ut nec fun-  
dum, nec latera tangat, vitrumq; ipsum accen-  
sate clausum soli exponatur, subposito etiam  
Cyatho seu vitro minori, quod excipiat ex  
jecore illo alio et pingui liquorem fluentem,  
album et clarissimum, instar Olei puri destillati,  
et usui reservetur. Hic liquor certo experimento  
obscuritati visus admodum commodus et utilis est,  
visumq; obscurum et tenebrosum miraculi instar  
ilico lucidum liminosumq; reddit: Cavendum. a.  
ne in oculum instillet, sufficit enim si cilia  
et palpebrae. et inungantur: Sennart: inst: p: 87.

D.

(109)

(269)





(92.) **A.** Notandum in Anatomia nam in partibus propriis admodum constantem (adeo ut in illis se nihil p<sup>er</sup> coem usum observare factus sit A.) videre. a. in minoribus. Sic vix duo subiecta capiuntur q<sup>u</sup> in minoribus istis conveniunt.

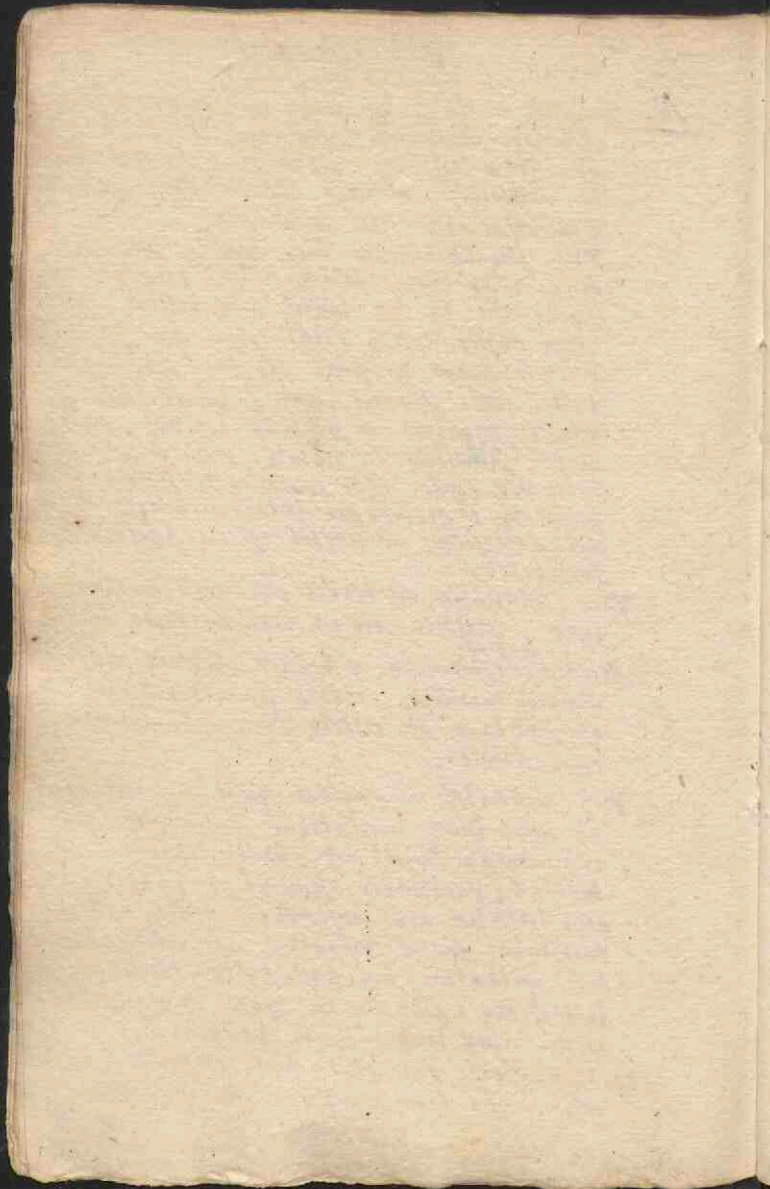
Vasa aliquando tantum una Arteria seminalis, quales h<sup>oc</sup>es nimis salaces fuisse videntur: alii quando vtro in uno latere duo arteria, aut etiam duplex ipsius ortus visus est (sic e<sup>t</sup> precedenti hyemae vidimus exortas arterias mult<sup>as</sup>, triplici ortu, et varijs ramis) quales h<sup>oc</sup>es vitalis sanguinis & spiritus copiam multo ceteris saluciores se videntur: Nam e<sup>t</sup> illi, cui multiplex eorum esset exortus, ne sororem quem propriam & germanam intactam religit, quod sibi Roterdami in cruce ngeret, pastor ipsi factus est.

Vasa seminalia ad testes feruntur semilunari gyro, Vteteres vero ad vesicam recto ductu.

Arteria <sup>seminalis</sup> plurimum a trunco Arteria magna utrimq<sup>ue</sup> exoritur, contra quam Fernelius, qui sinistram ab arteria emulgenti arteria oriri scribit.

Vena seminales ad medium spatium cubent, at infra illam medietatem canalicant, ibi rudimentum quasi est futuri seminis, ab influxu facultatis seminifica a testibus, atq<sup>ue</sup> istic loci diu consistens sanguis a dicta facultate facile mutatur, consistit. a. maximo, quod istic loci vasa multo tenuiora, & tortuosiora: adeo ut in spatio 3 digitorum, etiam una longitudinem habeant.

Epididymides, sunt quasi parvi testiculi, media consistentia inter testes & vasa seminalia.



Vasa adseruantia, sunt multa vesiculae, & glandulae  
 losa corpusecula, quas Herophilus prostratas cyclo  
 soedes vocasse videtur) quae adsunt collo vesicae,  
 in has vesiculas vasa deferentia inferunt: in  
 e vesiculis semen recipiunt utrimque adstant  
 glandosum corpus est, quo reservatur semen ad  
 coitum, adeo ut & sufficiens ad unum coitum con-  
 tineri possit. Notandum. a. hinc & glandulosis  
 corpuseculis ad meatum urinarium multos  
 poros in cadaveribus ad sensum apparere:  
 quamvis id circo negari eos esse ineptum sit,  
 quandoquidem & in animalibus statim post coitum  
 disiectis visi sunt manifesti pori istius loci.

Fernelius male existimavit per diversos me-  
 atus semen excerni quam urinam, cum  
 utrumque per meatum urinarium feratur:  
 refellit Fernelium Hippoc:

& Aristot: qui idem asserere videntur,  
 cum tanquam intelligant meatus superiores, ut sunt  
 inter se distantes Veteris cum vasis praesentibus

Electuarium purgans Forsti. vii. lib: 41. A. (114)

℞. Uvae: paspulae: ab arillis mundatae:

Uvaeum Corinthiacae: ℞ ℞iβ

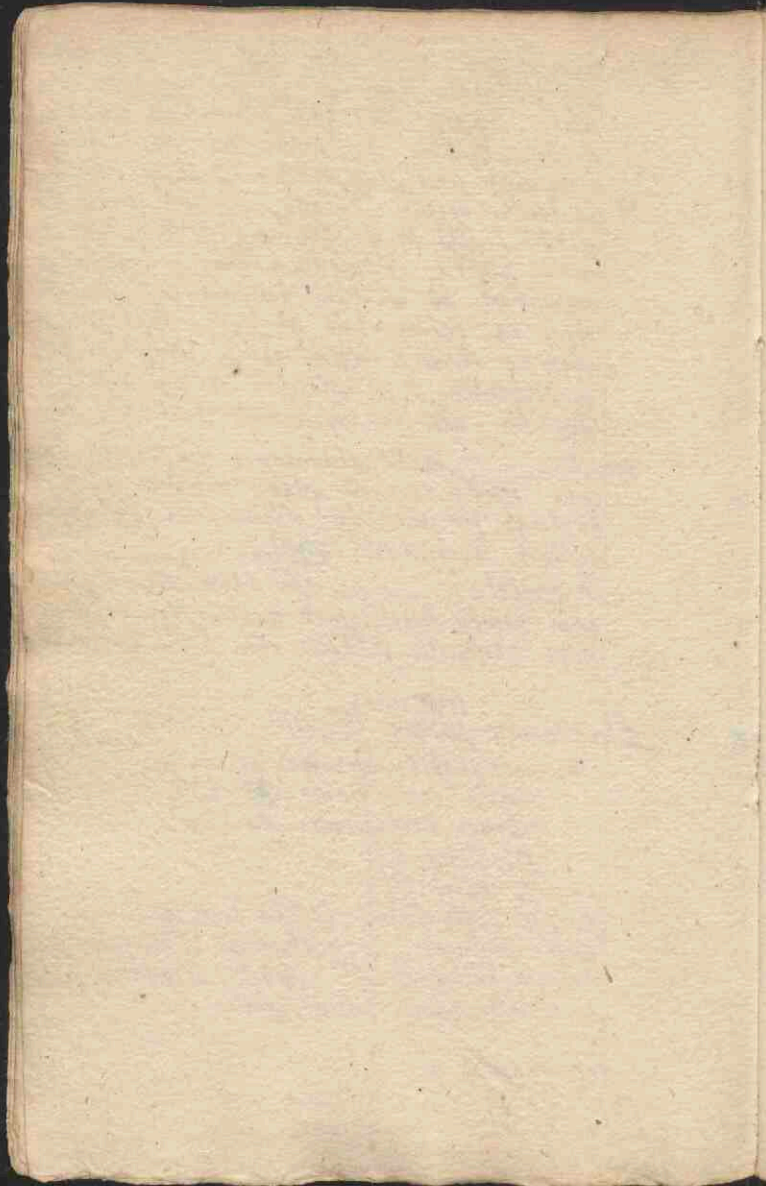
Prunor: Domascenor: N.º xxx.

Fol: Senae ℞i.

S. Anisi ℞i.

In sena decocto Prunae & Uvae decoquantur, vel  
 potius suffocantur: & per setaceam substantia ex-  
 trahatur (sicut Castia) quibus adiciatur  
 Jacobarum Candi pulverizatum. q. s.

A. Electuarium  
 Saporis grati pro delicatis, ad ℞β, vel ad ℞i.  
 (aliquando si opus sit adiciatur aliqd pulv: Senae)  
 Teniter alvum movet.



X<sup>o</sup>. In tradendis rerum differentijs tripliciter precaty.

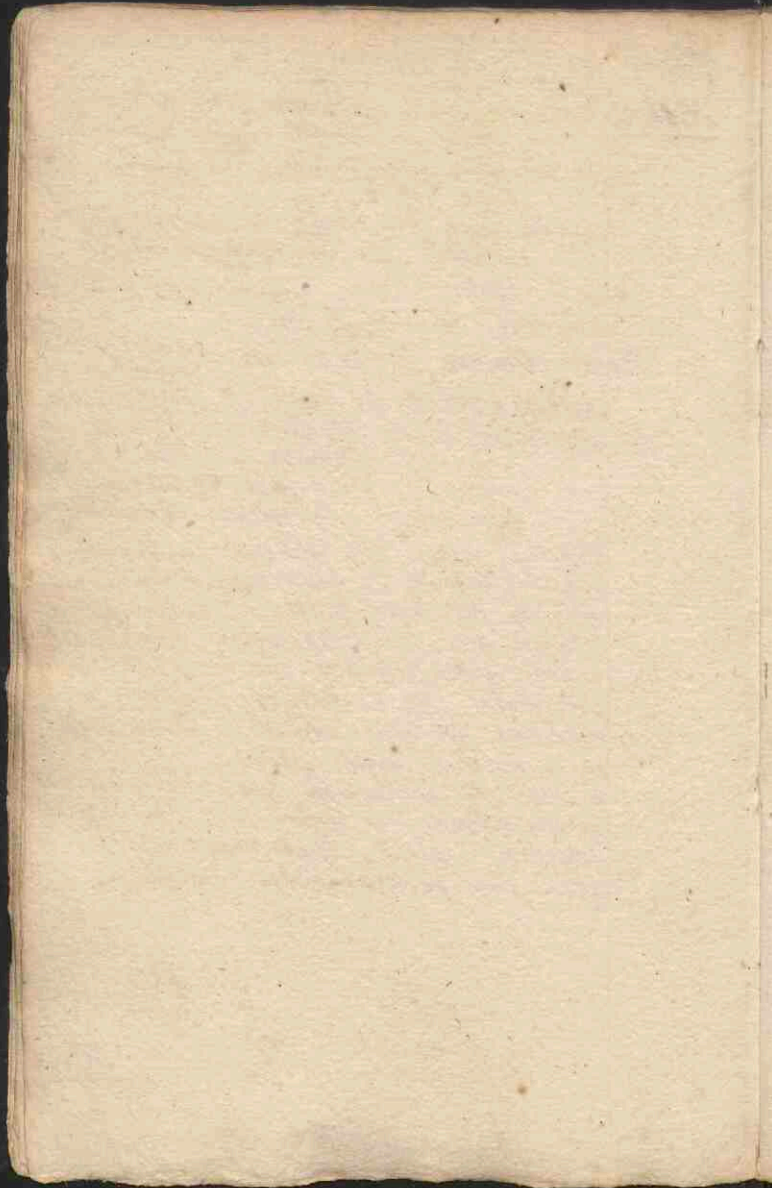
- I. cum ponit Accidentalē, omīssa Essentiali.
- II. cum ponit quē Essentialis, sed perperam Accidentalē addit.
- III. cum ponit quē Essentialis, sed pars aliqua omittitur, quā minimū omitti debeat.

Hipp: in Epid: egregie agit de Febriliū differentijs. v. c. For: T. Obs:

Differa Febrim sumunt, vel a motu Caloris.  
 Hippocrati a subiecto, seu Materia // Intensioe & Remissio  
 // alia Febris dicuntur { flatulenta. v. Ephemera. in Spir.  
 // malida. v. Putrida in humor:  
 // sicca, salsa, aspectu horrenda,  
 // & hectica. q̄ in solid: part:

Tres illa febris q̄ a materia nominantur, optime & luculent a comparatione Balnei, in quo est Aer, Aqua, Parietis, A parvo igne fit calefieri Aer, sic in Ephemera Spiritus: sic parvus ignis si stridet aut major sit, estuabit Aqua, sic in Putrida humores, vel si maximus sit ignis, estuabunt etiam parietes, sic in hectica partes solidae.

● Nota tñ estuantibus parietibus, estuare quidem Aquam, & ipsum Aerem, sed respectu parietum calere, licet magis estuent, quam cum parietes tantum calefiunt.



Forma morbi seu substantia n̄ datur, quia forma non patitur, ut neq̄ substantia, nisi dum moritur, obijciat Fernelius. Exemplum illius, q̄ p̄ ossium flacciditate se exigere n̄ poterat.

A. 103. Differentia morborum accidentales subjunguntur tractatui de causis, & Symptomatibus, cum ab eorum motu, quantitate, & maā ple-  
naq̄ dependant.

Celsus cum recto curaturum dixit, quem prima consuetudine origo n̄ defecerit.

Ex materia Formam Ab Efficiente Ob Finis omnia

Materia

Forma dat esse morbo, & hanc differt ab alijs morbis.

Finem a. h̄c Morbus de Fernelio laesam alij  
onem: Sed notandum ea tantum ad finem  
tendunt, & perfectiōnis affectant, reliqua ex defectu.  
Morbi ergo nullus finis, nisi auxiliū.

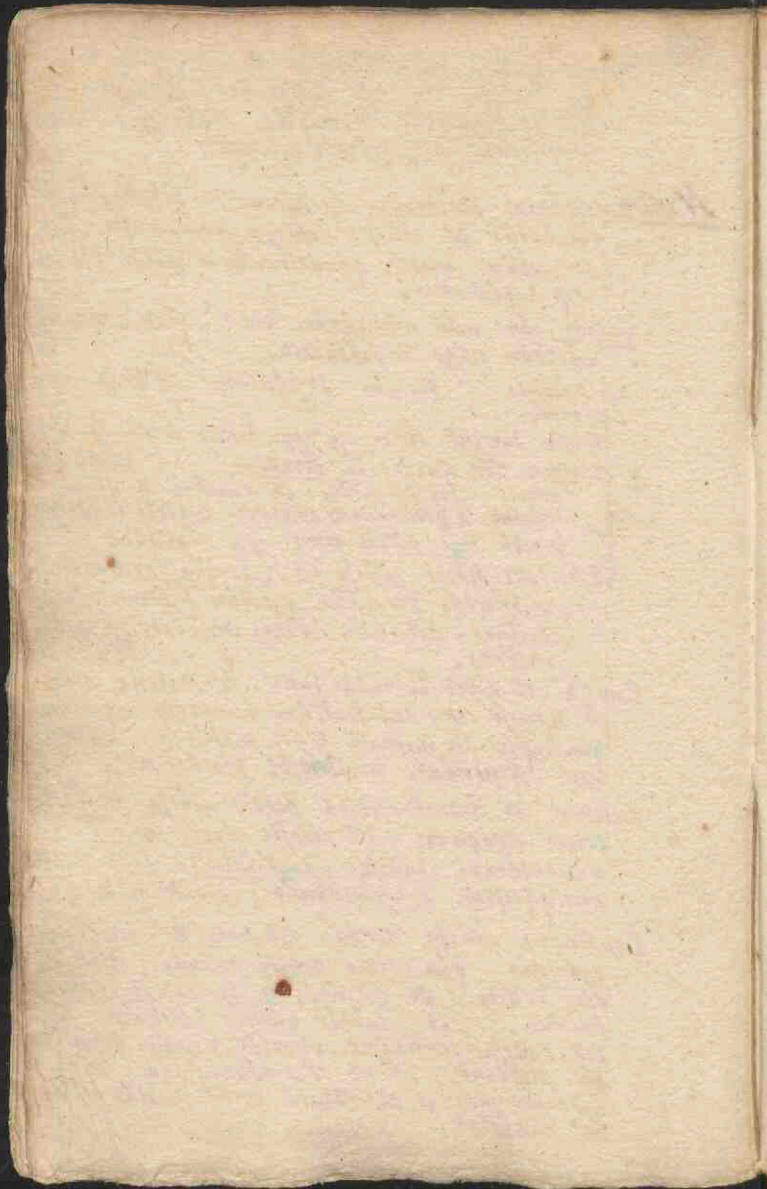
Efficiens Morbi causa est, (de qua agendum Nō.)  
est affectus p̄t̄ nam, morbum p̄cedens, cuiusq̄  
excitans, actionem ladens immediate p̄ ipsum  
morbum.

Causa .1.º debet de valida satis: 2.º materia apta  
sit, necesse est: 3.º spatium temporis requiritur,  
quandoq̄ in instanti n̄ fit motus: h̄c  
tria respiciunt, in Morbi productione.

Externa seu Procatartica morbi causa Hippocri-  
etiam progaors, seu occasio morbi dicitur.  
Has externas causas, inq̄ Celsus, solas medic  
antiquissimi considerabunt, rejectis obscuris.

Continens causa morbi, est proximo morbum  
efficiens, quā posita ponit morbum, sublata  
vero tollit; ut calculus in Vesica obstructione  
factus, at Gladius pulm̄is infligens n̄  
est causa continens, quamvis plorbum immo-  
dico producat, sed est Procatartica, cum  
externa sit, & eā sublata n̄ tñ morbus tollat,  
sed maneat.





109. Continuentem causam rejicere corat Fuchsius.  
cum morbus sit ens permanens; q̄ tñ nihil  
est ad negandum causam continentem; et  
n. liquet in calculo, quo sublato tollit ob-  
structio,posito manet. Non negandum  
est quosdam morbos et sine caa contineri,  
nulli tñ morbi et sine caa sicut sine hac,  
aliqui tamen et sine causa contineri  
sunt. (In omni ergo genere morbi causa  
non in omni specie continetur est.)

Omnis continens causa conjuncta est.  
Omnis conjuncta causa n̄ tamen e continens,  
sic Gladius est quidem causa conjuncta.  
vulneris, non tamen continens.

Omnis causa continens interna est corpori,  
et ipsi morbo, sic n. idem esset, q̄ morbi essentia.

Antecedens causa media est inter Proximan.  
vicinam seu Externam et Continentem.

At. 153.

H. Satyriasis a Furore uterino distat: q̄ Doloris  
adjunctum habet: Furore uterinis sine dolore e.  
Nota Hipp: Fragmentum.

Satyriasis Epidemica, apud Plutarcho:  
similis qdam calamitas in hebe quadam West u  
phalia. vide et Sebengkiun p̄: suar: Observ  
Entbyssimum vocat talem furorim.

Furore uterino corrupta delirant manifeste  
ex corrupti seminis vaporib: occulte vero  
plurima delirant, a sola seminis effervescentia  
ortum est hoc malum.

Furore uterinis delirium facit sympathicum,  
quod delirium quandoq̄ fit idiopathicum,  
et denteropathicum.

H.

Nota et ~~Asa fatida.~~  
~~Castoreum.~~

In suffocatione Uterina (qualis oritur ab ascensu Uteri, seniozibus, in quibus menses flueri desinunt, ac proinde Uterus, qui menstruo isto sanguine delectari solet, ad fontem sanguinis sepe erigit, Hepas nempe & Cor: nec illum ligamenta aque bene in loco retinent, & in seniozibus, quandoquidem a multa pituita humida flaccescant omnia in utero simili).

℞. Ol: Succini (si rectificati, licet fortissimi) guttulas III vel V in vino, in quo soluta macerata sunt, cum succo (loco Ol: Succini) Ol: Tartari prima extz:

- Ol: Tartari nimis acce est, longo p̄terz Ol: Succini, quod in magna quantitate quodam mulieres sibi committunt: ut ad morbum habeant, si quando uterina suffocatio ipsas invadat: quodsi illud asserere non possint, guttulem unam aut alteram naribus afficiant.

D.

(174.)

x Dentes nigros nihil aque purgat, et dealbat, quam si ℞. Ol: Sulphuris guttulas VII aut VIII (vorum 8) maceratis, siu misceas cum Aqua, eaq̄ mixtura tum dentes detergas. D. (196.)

Innumerabiles morbos emiraris, cognos mimeris. Sen: ep: hinc Satyr:

circumsilite agnium facte,  
morborum omniū genus; quorum si nomina phareas  
Promptius expediam quot amaverit Hippia morbos.

Caspar Lindnerus ad Jacobum Baudisium epist. est LXXI Variar: Epist: Scholtzj. fol.

de Gordonio, cuius praxin mihi Wilhorij ostendas, ita scribit Vir doctiss: Angerius in illa Felara Medendi Metzbo.

« Gordony, ac Barbarorum ineptias q̄ seruat  
« tam stupidi fuerunt, ut q̄ integrum erat,  
« omiserint, quod seminatione corruerint, et  
« in nugas commiserint.

not  
Gordony  
Lilium

1014 2 Melib. dist. 1014 215.

Pillula Mastichina (Stockii Empirica p: 36.)

Tres partes Aloës de Mastice quarta terat;  
Cum succo Solatei, pillula sic conficiantur.

D. 6. Quas sic confectas Pillulas de Mastice dicas.  
Non laedunt, non corrumpunt, solvant nec acuta  
Et nihil est oculis, nisi crede, salubrius istis,  
Humores nocuos etiam cum stercore purgant,  
Phlegmaq; mundificant oculos, caput, articulosq;  
Unam quaq; die post canam sumere prodest.  
Val: Cordus.

C99. Unguenti Alabastrini IV descriptionis habet  
Forst: IX. 33. Seb.

I.<sup>a</sup> Ludovici de Janibus, & Benaty.

II.<sup>a</sup> Elidai.

D. 7. III.<sup>a</sup> Bened: Faventini.

IV.<sup>a</sup> Forstii.

7 Pitiosa

& Pitiosa ad omnes Capitis dolores, & omnes con-  
tusiones dolorosq; dentium; ubi sibi par non habet,  
quoniam et in omnibus alijs doloribus mitigandis &  
resolvendis, pectus a casu, contusionibus, vel  
inflammatione obortis. For: IX. 33. 193, a. b.

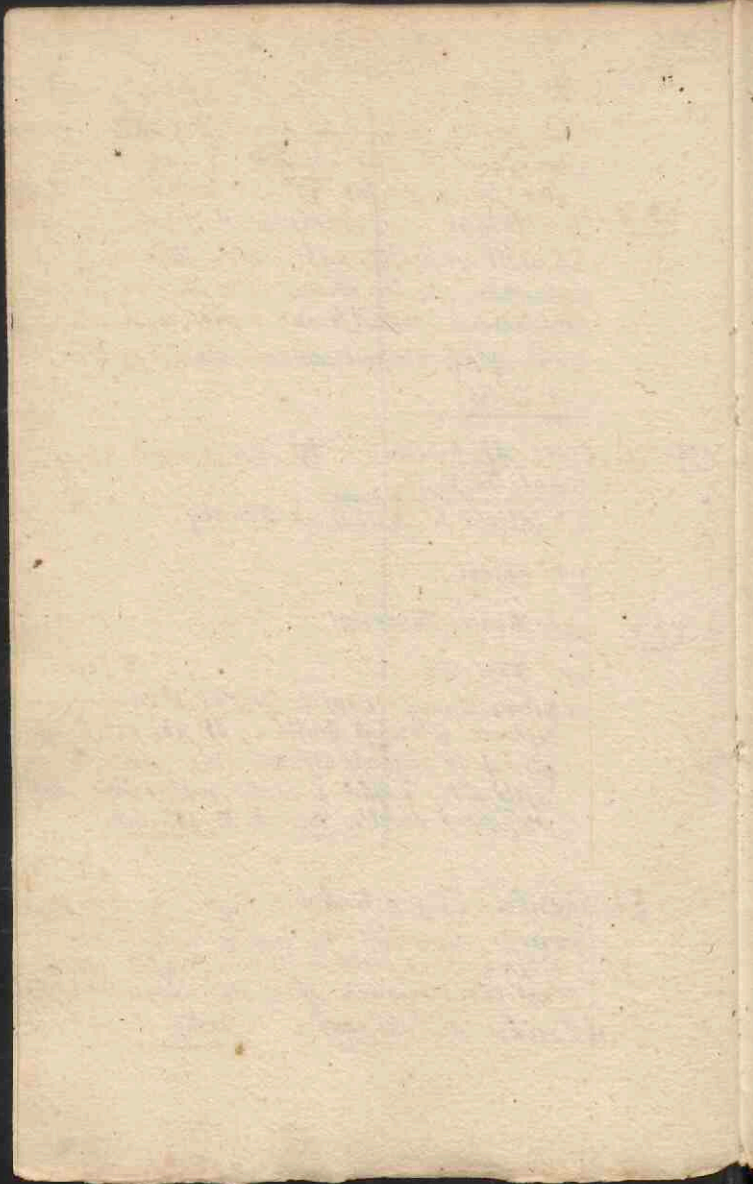
(141.)

Electuarium Caecostimum Saxi, p: 510. et.

praestans admodum in morbo articulari.

(a Caryophyllis & costo sic dictum.) quod ipse in  
se expertus innumerus quoq; alijs exhibuit. (272.)

Electuarium Melanogogum Stegby, p: 170.



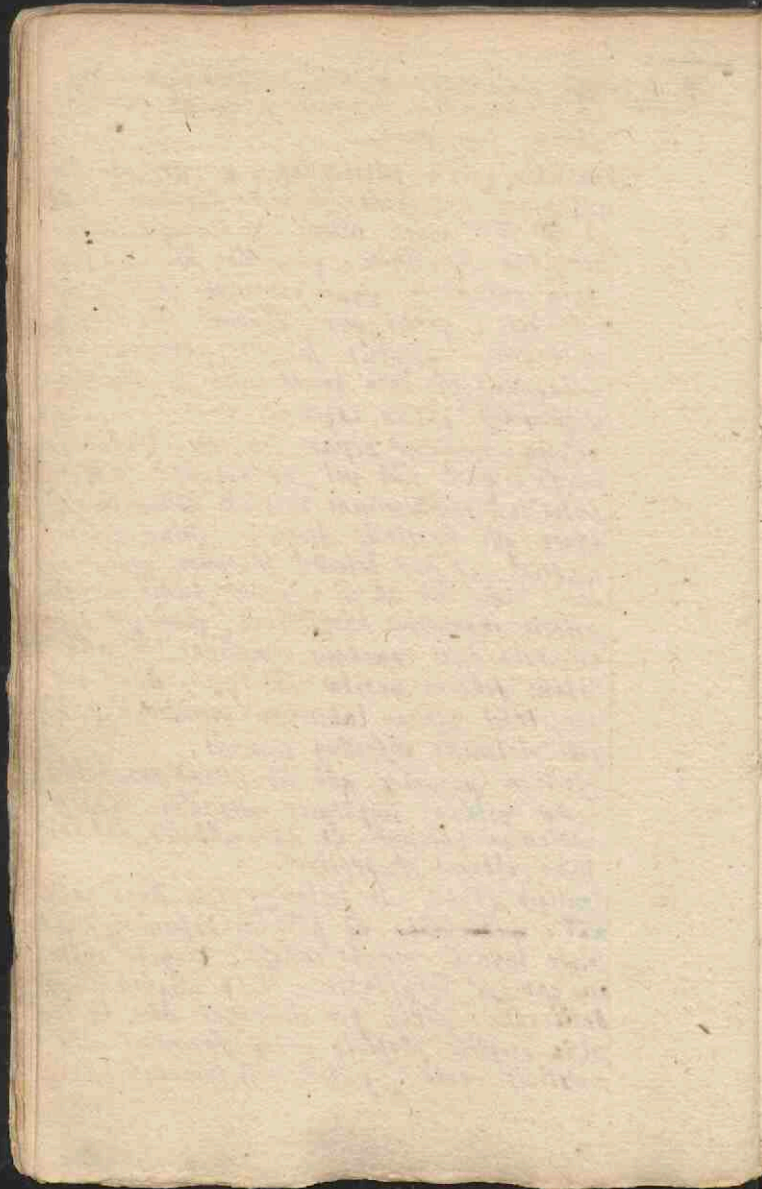
Of. III. Galenus gloriatur se ex pulsū potiusque dignosceri  
 nim. muliercula excocto isto affectu furoris  
 utrum laborarent.

Juvenctia, quibus puberis anni in propinquo sunt,  
 antequam monstruos fluxus habeant, ferè  
 ad III. IV. annos uteris de universo corpore  
 prolecat sanguinem, quem ubi jam magna  
 copia attraaxerit foras propellit, et fit fluxus  
 muliebri: quodsi vero suppressi enim fluxus  
 contingat, retentus sanguis putrescit, ac  
 stagnans quæ data porta erit ad superiora  
 (et quædam partes externas  
 viscera, maxime hepaz, Cor, etc. Diaphragm  
 magis, quod ubi vel suo ferroz, vel  
 putredine inflammat, excitat delirium atque  
 furor, qui uterinus dicitur: Hinc vesani  
 amoris et sine delectu juvenum amplexus  
 etc, unde ubi ad se redierint tadio corruptæ  
 prioris inhonestæ turpitudinis (quandocumque satis  
 memoria ipsis constans remaneat) aut  
 etiam frustra petita libidinis, dum præ  
 honestate ignem latentem promerere non audent,  
 sibi violentas inferunt manus.

Quocirca parentes, qui sibi suisque consultiū  
 recte volunt, imprimis filiarum suarum  
 rationem habeant, ut dum nobiles sunt aetas,  
 ipsas eloquent temperare.

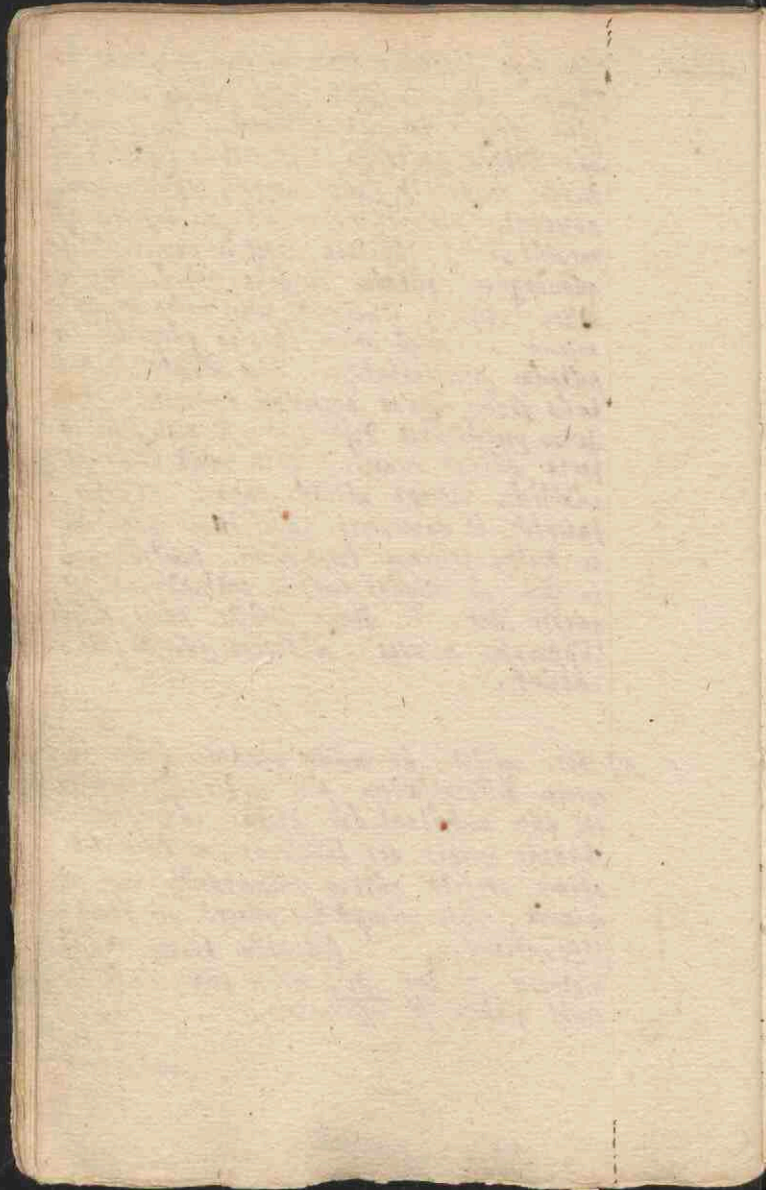
Contigit Leyda, ut patricij filia ænos nata  
 XXI. ~~anno~~ solito ad puteum descendens, mox  
 solito lavandi manus causa, crepidis exiit,  
 in eam se precipitavit: post aliquod tempus  
 desiderata quæretis per universas ades, tandem  
 visis crepidis suspicio facti facinoris deo  
 mysticis orta, puteumque insipientibus





// Submersa delituit: at postea in fundo de-  
 pensa extracta fuit cum Catello melitano,  
 quem firmo teneret amplexu. Insuper  
 his Urbano pratori, & iudicibus (quibus iu-  
 dicium incumbit, si qui mortem naturalem non  
 obiecit, violenta manu an infelici casu  
 mortui sint) iudicata, neq[ue] in eam incidisse,  
 quandoq[ue]m putentem cingens miris altior esset  
 ad hoc crepidae concinnis satis miris apposita  
 essent, neq[ue] etiam ab alio quopiam in  
 putentem precipitatum, cum Catellis Meli-  
 tans firmo miris amplexu teneret: quem  
 de se proculdubio deiecit, si violentas ex-  
 perta fuisset manus, quin neq[ue] ullus ad  
 auxilium clamor auditus erat. Tristes  
 parentes & domestici insolitam quandam  
 ac melancholicam tristitiam prodromam  
 in ipsa ad aliquod tempus animadvertisse  
 quæsti sunt. Hanc medici necis, huius  
 suppositos menses auctores fuisse iudi-  
 carunt.

A.º 167. accidit, ut mulier quædam Leida in  
 quæsa D. Petri adem per medios viduorum  
 ibi tum ambulantium globos cursaret,  
 obsecans verbis eos lætescens, ac tandem  
 etiam sericito cinctro minabunda, nisi se  
 imitent. Peto nempe hoc furor ab Uteri  
 suffocatione. Oculatum testem huius  
 historie se dat Ol: qui se tum quoq[ue]  
 inibi ambulasse affirmat.



**A** 106. Tempore coitus n̄ ex Testibus sed e Parastatis, quæ collo Vesicae adstant, in Uterum muliebrem Semina ejicit, Omnia. a. tempore. n̄ paulatim tardo fluxu in vasa hæc Seminaria adferuntur. sed Parastatas e Testibus p̄ vasa deferentia semen excernit.

Mediantibus Epididymidibus Vasa Semen p̄parantia et deferentia uniantur ad Testium basin: n̄ t̄n hæc duo vasa ejusdem sunt speciei, quāndoo quidem Vasa p̄parantia in ipso exortu duo ab utrāq; parte sunt, Vena & Arteria, inferius ex Vena & Arteria conflatum vas unum, quod tamen manifestam cavitate[m] habet; sed & atq; vas deferens, candidans, sine ulla cavitate, q̄ ad sensum patet: attamen cum porositate, quā probe elabundis semine transcat. Antiqui vasa deferentia jaculatoria, p̄parantia latores, vocant.

Peritonæum non qdem univrsūm duplex videtur, ut existimavit Fernelius sed tantum ubi loci sita sunt duo vasa majora cum suis ramis & ipsi Rines, quæ oia tam inferius quam exterius investit: In ventris. a. parte anteriori si vel hominis, vel uncis, vel unguitibus vel novacula discerpatur, mentietur duplicitatem.

Peritonæum ubi ad Os pubis pervenerit quasi in angustum sese contrahit, et extra aspliorum spatio prolabitur circumcingens Testes, inter Scroti membranam carnosam & membranam Testibus propriam, ita ut Testium membrana epioriorum una eademq; sit cum Peritonæo.

Nota circa hunc Peritonæi prolapsū ad Testes evanescentem ac disparere Peritonæi membrana[m] interiorem, quæ Vasa & Rines investierat: Si. n. in illum canale[m] versus scrotum digitum inferas nihil accipi animadvertes, nisi forsitan fibrillas unam alteramve, tantum remitti videntur ea propter aetatem ex frigore committentiam.

Ratio proprie quilibet tumor de,  
quacumque parte contingerit, postea  
frequentius de Scabi tumoribus  
dici cepit, cum et hi frequentius  
accidant, Ramici's lat: dicti.

hinc Leonoboceli Celso VII. 13  
Apostema gutturis, p Botinum Saeb.  
118.

Hernia Species {

|             |                         |   |       |
|-------------|-------------------------|---|-------|
| ἑλικοχῆλη.  | Aquilus, —              | } | Tumor |
| σκαροχῆλη.  | Carnis, —               |   |       |
| ἐντεροχῆλη. | ab (intestini) prolapsu |   |       |
| ἐπιπλοχῆλη. | (omentis)               |   |       |

ἐντεροεπιπλοχῆλη.

ἑντεροχῆλη, est ratiōne scroti morbus continūi salutis, & tumor, seu καλή, ratiōne vero Intestini morbus in situ.

fit. a. Hernia vel per ruptiōnem Peritonæi, quæ fit supra pūbem, aliquando prope Umbilicū, vel per dilatatiōnem Peritonæi in Oste pectinis, ad scrotū. (quāvis Niolanus in scroto quādoq; per ruptiōnem ficæ dixerit meth. med. sed hoc emittitur aliquot vix ūni contingit.) variat. a. cūratio, prout hæc aut illa fuerit, Hanc vero cūrant expūlsionē aut retractiōnem intestini, ac tum membranā erythoideā arctē constringunt, ac descendunt, faciētes ex Hernioso sterilem, dumq; Scytham vident in Chazybidū incidunt. A 123.

nova & artificiosa esset cūratio, siq; Herniam, q̄ fit p dilatatiōnem, constringentib; aut simili modo cūrari posset.

- si ergo id quod Tumorū facit, nihil aliud sit nisi
- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| a situ vero ἑλικοχῆλη. | Hæmia ἑλικοχῆλη.   |
| partium                | Platis πνευροχῆλη. |
| q̄ in scroto.          | Cero σκοροχῆλη.    |
| ββαροχῆλη.             | Varix κισσοχῆλη.   |
| q̄ in inguine.         | Pleon ἐντεροχῆλη.  |
|                        | Omētis ἐπιπλοχῆλη. |

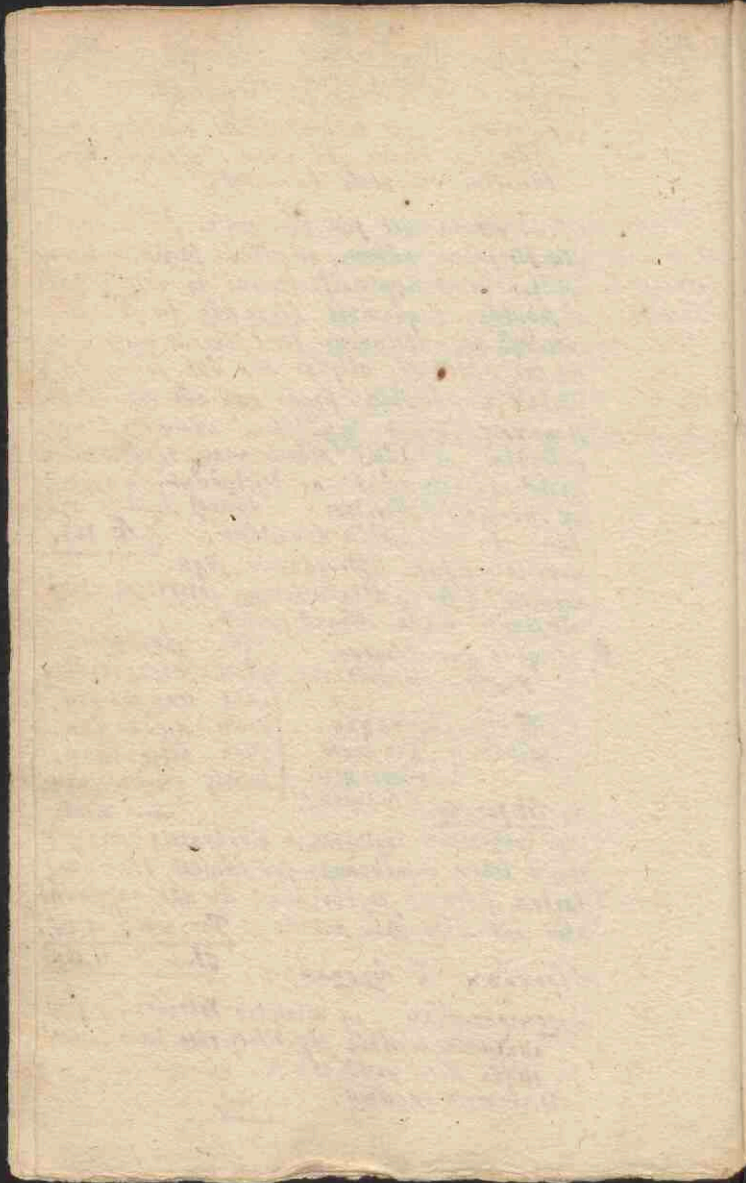
Tab: tab: 69. — dicitur  
sæpe vehementi cogitatione Ubidosos colligitur semina inter membranas seu tunicas testium, (darton pūta & erythoideā) ut aut σκοροχῆλη aut ἑλικοχῆλη mentiats. For: xxvii. 14. 178.

ἑντεροχῆλη ἢ ἑλικοχῆλη. Item — 11. 165c

ἑντεροκισσοχῆλη, est dilatio Vasorum, a glūis alimentum testibus suppeditatis, eūca lento humorū aliqua scroti parte collecto. sic et

ἐντεροεπιπλοχῆλη.

(110.)



ad Vermes C.C. Ustum ad calum tollit For: n. 6.7.

Emp: Nota. a. si quando exhibeats qd contra Vermes,  
semper ei aliqd solutivi admisceri debet. V.G.  
Rhabarbarum.

D.<sup>o</sup> Traci:

¶ Sæpius se exhibuisse Vermes cum Rha-  
barbara factus est: Si quando. n. puellis aliqs  
vermes excreverit, iubet ut ad se ferant non  
mestici videndi gratia, tum eos siccat ac  
cum pauco Rhabarbaro pulverizat, exhibetq;  
felici successu cum Syz: de Absinthio, vel de  
Zimombus.

autq; cuiquam mirum videri debet, qd Ver-  
mes exhibiti lumbricos expellant; novit,  
idem feminam, qd ubi Menses fuerent, cum  
Sanguinem reservat, assumitq; si quando  
subsistant, prospero ut ipsa facta est, eventu.

At hæc excrementum n. minus pravum qd  
lumbricos testats experientia: menstruatam  
n. tetra suo halitu, & specula inficere, et  
propinqua corrumpere docet experientia.

Quocirca etiam illarum habenda ratio,  
m. dum menses fluunt qualibet ipsarum  
citra relinquomnis: contigisse idem D.<sup>o</sup>  
sibi asserit A.<sup>o</sup> 1620. ut dum carnes saliret,  
ancillamq; adstantem menstruatam haberet,  
quo manum sibi porrigeret, & necdum  
salitas carnes salientas sibi de manui  
in manum traderet, omnes quotquot essent  
carnes matuzi admodum corruptæ facti,  
dum odorem de se emisero.



Al: (Empedocleus se cibum sumpsisse cum Campanis  
Cyprii Amsterodami, in pago Slootendyck, qho Harleuis  
ihit) A. 1623, q̄ Jan̄ xxv.º marito nupsit.

Album ergo Jecur dicens q̄ ob interruptam frigidam Chylum  
in basium Sanguinem seu Chymum n̄ convertit, hinc vase  
inlubata seu expleta n̄ Chymo sed verius Chylo nacty  
& geminam nutritionis partibus dare acquiescit:  
at si naale partibus alimentum n̄ suppetat quomodo  
eandem supfluum qd habere poterant, quo Uterus,  
habundis ac avidior delectetur: in hac equitate dnu  
consistit Uterus (p̄sertim calidior Hepate & frigidior)  
si semina viri degustaverit eo se inclinat proventus  
liberius sanguinem instar humidis seu sanguisuga:

Forſan an propter Uteri innaturalem ardorem ora  
repascentem Hepar album dicat, quandoq̄dem Uterus  
sua aviditate ipsum Hepar penitus quasi exhaeriat,  
ut Chylus sufficienter in Hepate coquatur, glandesq̄  
neq̄ eam preparari satis in Vena porta mittat  
vicissim Jecur nimium exhaeritum, q̄ Chylus (nisi preparatus)  
candidum colorem nudum in rubrum mutaverit:

• Mulier aliqua si multos maritos, V. G. tres  
 quatuorve hūmaverit. in Proverb: abit Belgis  
 dicentibꝫ *De Vrouw geeft es witte lever*  
 Mulier ea albūm jecur habet. *Ac quid*  
 Belgas id dicere commoveat, n̄ satis video.  
 An quia mulieres pallidas v̄dicūdis salacio-  
 ris (ut *Jenn: II. 37.*) propter exterrimū pal-  
 lozem pallidūm itidem jecur habere credant,  
 ac proinde sitibundūm mariti cruorem ex  
 haurire? sed tale jecur nimis sanguinem  
 generare conptūm est, adeo ut nisi ma-  
 tūre pristinūm suū vigorem aptis medio-  
 camentis recipiat, vis *Aquariorum* ozo  
 aboleats, quæ antea depravata solūmodo  
 erat (sic et *q. testat* se restituisse fa-  
 minam, q̄ in *VS* albūm sanguinem emit-  
 teret) An ergo uterū, propter Hepatis  
 vim sanguificam corruptam, sanguinū  
 copiosiorē, quo delectari solet, destitutū  
 exsugere quāsi viri sanguinem videat?

*q̄ nullam ejꝫ causam dari se posse affirmavit*  
 ac proinde inter vulgi lueptias reputat.  
 quā plures referebat: ut et hanc vulgi  
 errorem credentis tres guttas in Cerebri  
 ventriculorū corpore camarato pendūlas,  
 duas laterales, unam mediā, ac decidenti dextra  
 vel sinistra vizi *Hyperauxia* dextri vel  
 sinistra lateris, mediā vero *Apoplexiam*.  
 unde et hic affectus *Gutta de. Sarcobasis*

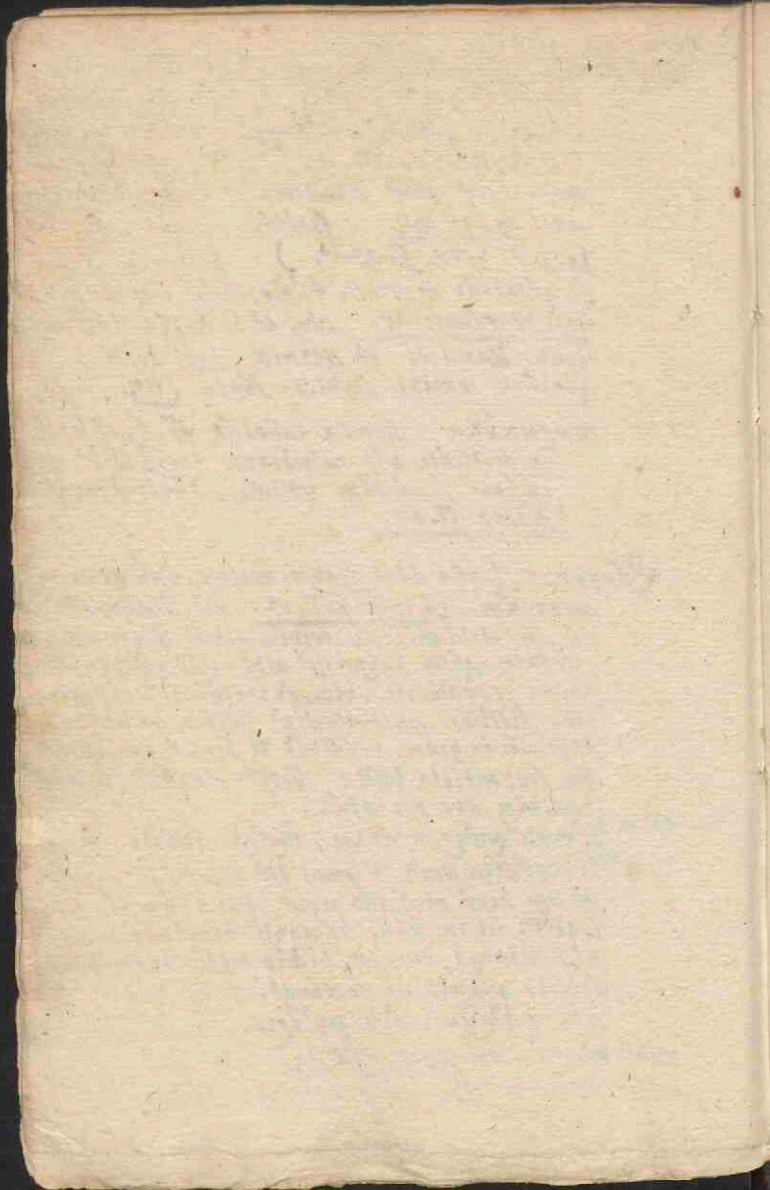
*Insa dies quã doqß pãrens, quã  
duqß noverca.*

Κίαν, proprie quiddam est glibet tumor, in  
 quacunque parte genitas. (Sic Βρογχίαν,  
 tumor in gutturo, aut aspera arteria exoritur,  
 Bronchocele, Cels. vii. 13. quam Gutturis Herni-  
 am, seu gula Apostema Barb: et Montagn-  
 cons: 89. p: 439. Botinum vocant, B. ad  
 Loxyn, offe Exem.) postea. a. Κίαν  
 frequentius de scroti tumoribus dici cepit.  
 Gal: de tumor: 15. cum et hi frequentius acci-  
 dant, Ramices et Hernia lat: dicti,  
 quorum varias species supra CNS. sed  
 πωρωχίδα, Romex callosus dicitur, (sim topus)  
 in testiculo aut membrana testis zoidi con-  
 crescens, multum retinens, durus et inaequalis.  
 Agri: vi. 63.

Quartana (quia duas habet matres, una novena)  
 enconium. A. Gell: xvii. 2. ubi Phavorinus  
 in Febri laudibus testem etiam Platonem  
 produxit, quem scripsisse ait: Qui quartanam  
 passus convalescit, viresque integras recuperaverit,  
 eius fidelius constantiusque postea validum  
 Atque mihi in ydem laudibus in herulo inventum  
 hac sententia huius: Versus, inquit, est longo  
 hominum aro probatus.  
 Άρρολε εντερον περεν, ημερον, άαρρολε εντερον.  
 Eo versu significat in omni die bene esse posse,  
 sed isto bene atque alio malo. Quod cum ita sit,  
 inquit, ut in rebus humanis bene aut malo  
 vice alterna sit, haec viduo medio intervallata  
 febris, quanto est fortanator in qua  
 eia εντερον, suo εντερον.

Publ: mimus, ap: Agell: xvii. 19.

Minimam altercando veritas amittitur.



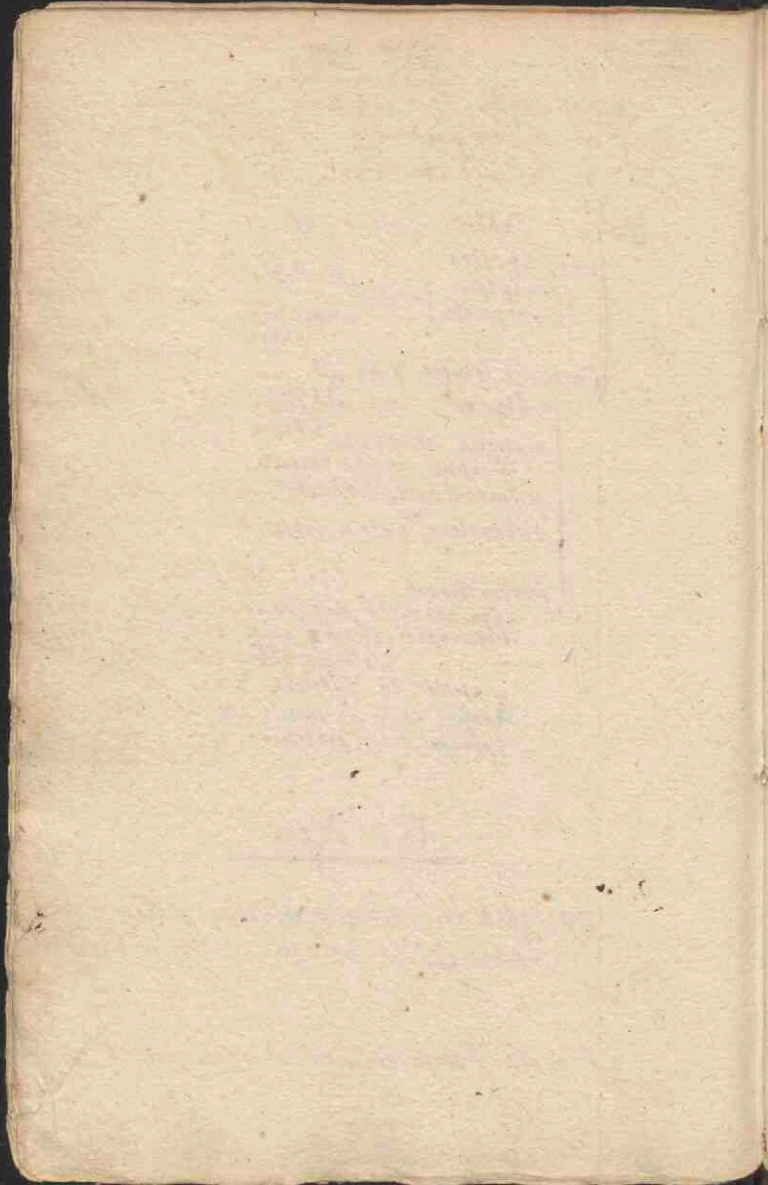
Actio aliqua ut recte fiat, requiritur  
 1.º Agentis fortitudo. 2.º Patientis aptitudo.  
 3.º Utriusq; contactus. 4.º iusta mora.

Doloris Capitis causa vel est

|  |  |   |                               |                            |           |                               |   |
|--|--|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---|
| Intemperies  | [ Simplex }<br>[ Composita }                             | } ex pe. }<br>} cum ma }<br>} caq; vel }          | } (sim) materia               | } in toto cerebro.         | } Venis.  |                               |   |
|  |  |   |                               |                            |           | } Continui solutio, q fit vel | } in parte  |
| } Valm' ve' }<br>} mala qualitate, }<br>} ut Carie, & Lue venerea. | } Casu }<br>} Contritione }<br>} Ferro }<br>} Punctim. } | } Humorum acri, erodentiu, bilioso, salso, putri. | } Distensionem, q fit a copia | } Humorum }<br>} Flatum. } | } omnium. |                               |   |
|  |  |   |                               |                            |           | } Obstructionem,              | } cum videlicet angustias meatuum capitis }<br>} intercipit }<br>} humo & alijs crassis & viscidis. }<br>} Spiritus vehementer vaporosus. } |

Quicquid in ambiguo fluctans servare Carina  
 Nostra studet pelago, sorbet id omni Sinus.

Navita prospicias, ne te quoq; sorbeat



Unguentum ad Scrophulas evellend: integrali.  
 Spatio duorum dierum. et

Pillula ad idem. Bertap. alca. l. de Apost. 23. et

— In Alopecia.

℞. Capill: Ven:

Fol: Myrti

Cortic: Pini

Thuris ℞ p: aq:

Fassari debent donec teri  
 possunt, postea vero ijs  
 admiscens Ladani et

Myrrha ℞ quantum  
 de uno quocq; supradict:  
 ex quibus cum Vino veteri  
 et Oleo de Semen Lapponi  
 mixtis caput de nocte  
 Epithemets, et in die lavet  
 et aspidiets, hoc. n. calu  
 vitium sanat inceptum.

sic Abates v. 4. ex  
 interpret: Gerardi Tolotani.  
 dit: Basil: 1544. fol: 110.

℞. Capill: Ven:

Fol: myrti

Cort: Pini

Absenthy asphaltor:

ut teri possunt ℞ part. j.

Ladani part. ii. Myrra

part. β. illius: thuris part. iiij.

illius. pulverizatis rebus

cum Ol: Lapponi et Vino

veteri miscens, et si.

finimurum, de quo in

nocte epithemets, et de

mano caput lavets.

hoc. n. calvitium sanat.

sic Guido. de Guiliaco.

Tract: vi. doct. ii. cap. i.

p: 80. b. c.

x. Unguentum Saracenicum

℞. Euphorbij.

Lithargyri, ℞ t̄b.

Staphisagria

℞ iij.

Argentivi vivi

quant. j.

Axung: Porci

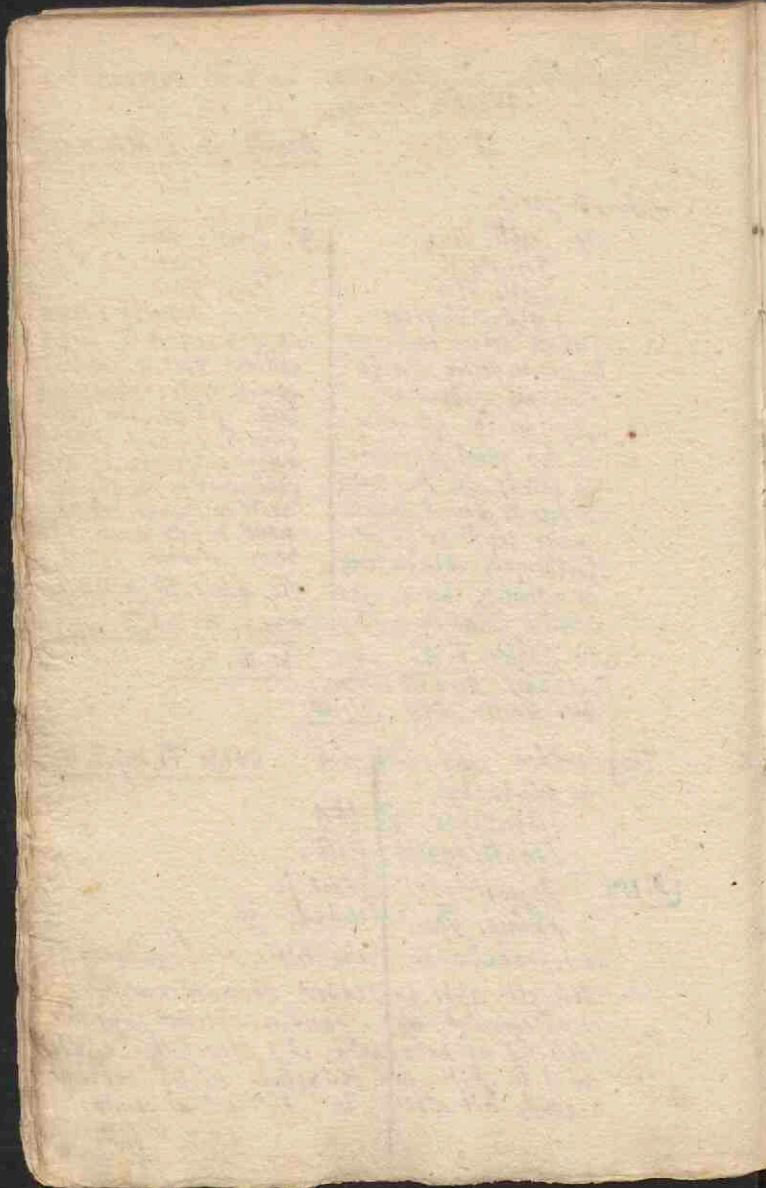
Veteris ℞ j.

incorporando in mortario. Si. Unguentum  
 quod est opt: in Scabie et malo mortuo,  
 et phlegmate salis: facit. n. educere sup: huius  
 tates p os balneando, et p subasollas aspidado  
 semel in septimana inungendo partib: extremas  
 a genu, vel cubito, in sole vel ad ignem.

Guido. vi. doct. l. 3.

D. 15.





Os. 79. Dūctissimū os est os occipitis, quod Vertex Hippo-  
 cratis (n̄ ut Adam Is Bregmatis) ii.º os temporis  
 sive auris. iii.º ossis frontis pars superior.  
 iv.º ossa q̄ sūt ad Bregma (vix p̄ nativitatē  
 subsequēta, & est is locus apertus p̄ animū, vel  
 etiam ad bieminiū, in tantū cūto tegit)  
 v. ossa sincipitis.

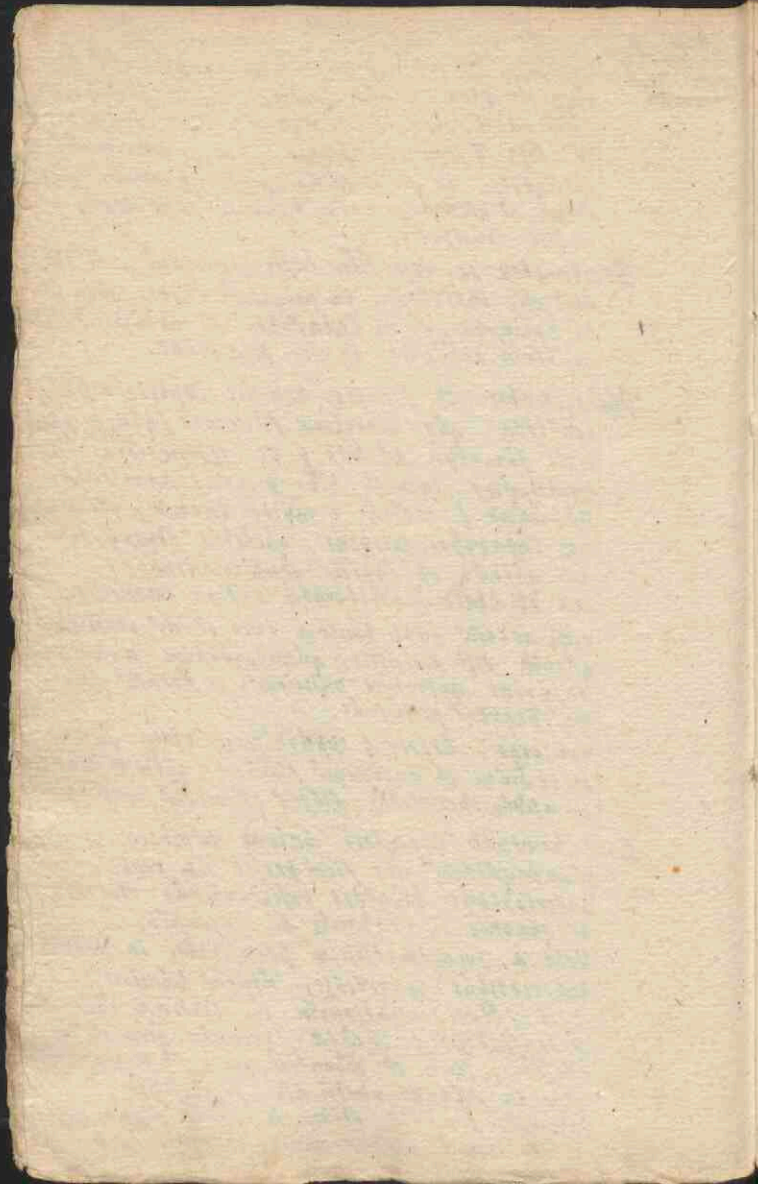
Bregmatis os ergo omn̄ infirmisimū, n̄ tū-  
 usq̄ adeo infirmū in progressū aetatis, quā &  
 in Epilepsia, & in Catarrho ubi metūing Pthi-  
 casiteria actualia in hoc ossē sūt.

Ossa Bregmatis & frontis reliquis Capitis ossibus  
 tenuiora, quō acerrima fūlgines (quā a magis  
 istis sūmaris duobus p̄ os sphenocidea in  
 ventriculos cerebri, sicut p̄ membranas foras  
 ascendunt) melius e capite exeant, nec feri-  
 nos Catarrhos excitent, qualibus duobus sūt  
 illi quibus ob Capitis conformationē,  
 vel ob aetatem oblitterata sūtura coronalis.  
 neq̄ necesse fuit tantam illis adesse crassitiem,  
 quanta ossi occipitis, quandoquidem a tergo  
 injurias extimas minime, a fronte facillimū  
 nec cavere possumus.

tac ergo, utpote p̄ opportūnam viam, sudores  
 plurimū & facillimū fluunt, quā & illas  
 an̄isibus obstructis fluere quandoq̄ contingit.

Raro hominis ingeniosi valent memoria, et ḡtra,  
 quandoquidem vix fieri possit ut ventriculis  
 anterioribus hūmidis existentibus Tertius  
 & quartus n̄ trahant in consensum.

Nota. a. Imaginationem potissimū in duobus  
 anterioribus ventriculis utpote hūmidissimis  
 fieri; Ratiocinationem in Tertio. v. medio,  
 & consistentia media hūmida quōm ob dis-  
 cretum, sicca ob retentionem; Memoriam  
 vero in Quarto ventriculo siccissimo.  
 Quamvis singula etiam in omnibus fiant, sed  
 in his magis propter majorē aptitudinem.

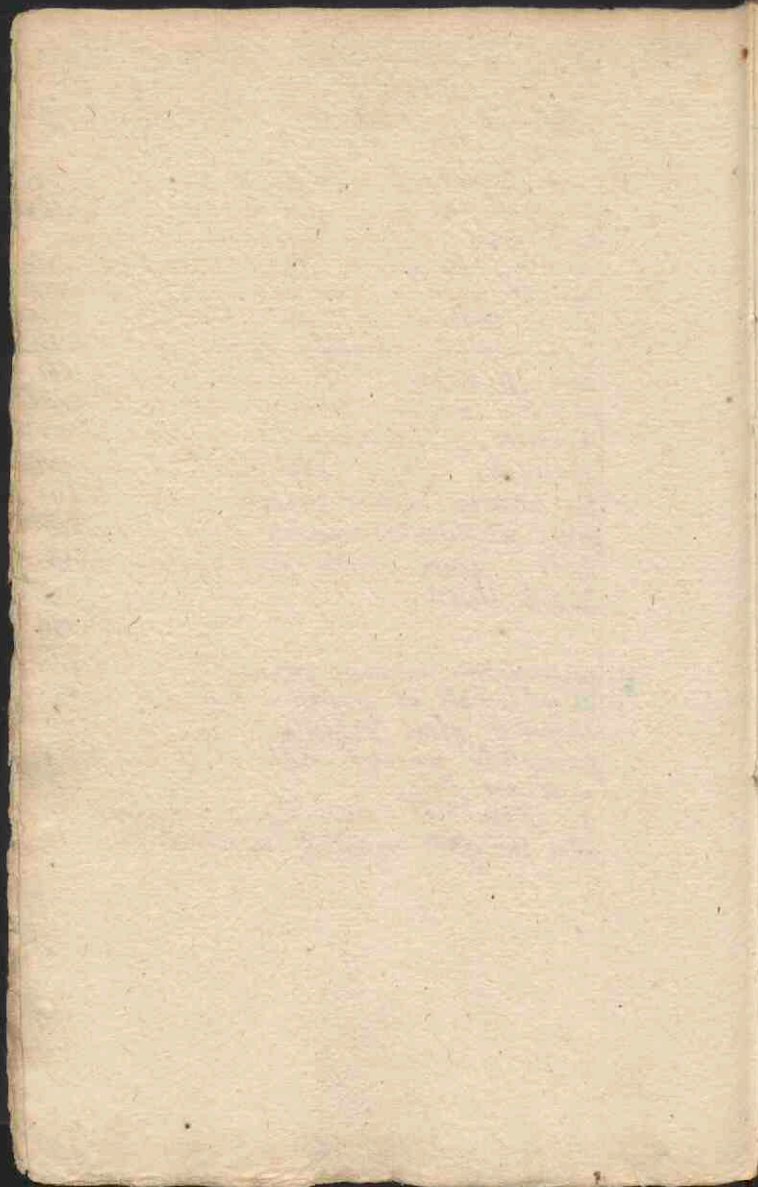


// Ventriculi duo Anteriores quoadmodum humidissimi sunt, optimo Deo ipsis consuluit, & his incumbat Os Bregmaticis tenuissimum. (LWA)

Vulnera q̄ sincipiti aut fronti inferunt, multo periculosiora quam qua occipiti, tum propter tenuitatem Ossium Bregmaticis, Sincipitis, frontis, tum propter Cerebri aridam cohaerentiam qua fit magis in parte anteriori q̄ posteriore, Hinc. n. Ventriculi anteriores humidiores, & cerebri humidius turgidum quoadmodum fit et distenditur per vapores, qui in hanc partem & duo sumaria maiora, Arterias carotidas, & venas jugulares per Ephippium seu Os Sphenoides ascendunt. Quare natura providet. a. huic cerebro anteriori utpote humidiori, multo plures villos ad sustentationem a meningibus productos dedit, quam Cerebri parti posteriori multo humidius sicciori.

Ol. 290.

¶ quandoquidem membris principalibus noceat, ut & dentibus ac gingivis, Unguenta, q̄ q̄ occipiunt quam longissime a partibus principalibus removere vult Galieno vi. 7. 3. p. 47. ex decreto Avic:  
Sic supra C120, ubi Ung: Saarcenacum tum tum inungentur manibus ac pedibus precipiunt.



A. 115. Cornua Uteri sunt Vasa Semen deferentia seu ejaculantia.

Epist. Testes muliebres vizilibus multo minores, longiores seu tenuiores, exteriori facie protuberanti, acsi videtas renes bubules. In his multae cavitates (quales non sunt in testibus vizilibus) in quibus cavernulis multum Semen, & magno cum impetu exsilit, si nevacula discernantur. Tempore .a. coitus ex vasis deferentibus vel hisce Testibus Semen excernit, non ut in viris ex vasis adferentibus seu parantibus, quibus mulieres cauent.

Fernel: falso Testes muliebres vizilibus molliores esse existimavit, cum sint duriores, sed Semen in se continet. Epidymis constituitur a fine Parantibus, et principio deferentium vasorum, ac ferè in ambiguis testibus muliebres cingit, et viziles tantum diuina ex parte.

Vasa Seminalia incumbunt masculis, et partim praeva, partim transversa abdominis vocantur.

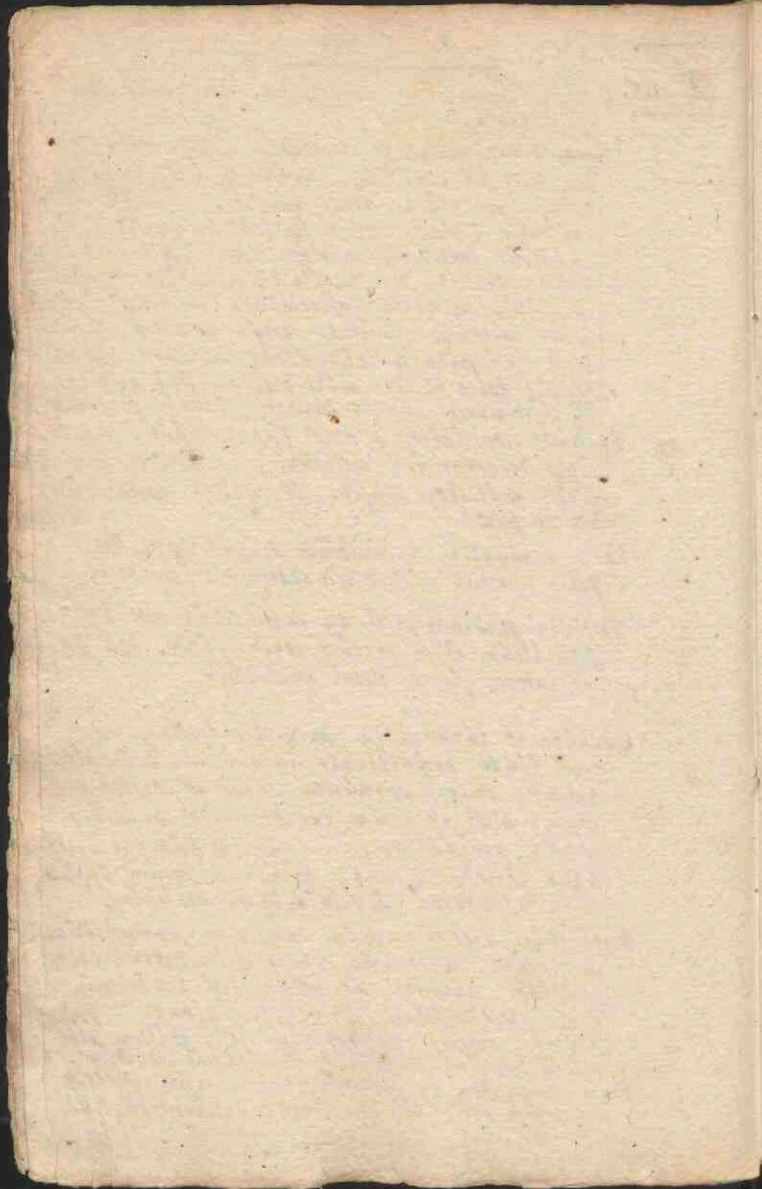
Testium genuinis situs in mulieribus est ubi ossa Ilium et Os sacrum conjunguntur. ita ut ad latera quasi Uteri inclinent.

Cornua et ruminantia animalia benta in Uteri fundo productionis in acumen desinentes habent, instar cornuum, quare et cornua vocantur, atque ab eorum extremitate vasa deferentia producuntur. At in humano utero talia cornua non sunt, eorum .a. locum suppleunt vasa deferentia ad fundum Uteri producta.

Herophilus praeter ramum vasorum seminalium in ipsam cavitationem Uteri desinentem, etiam credit ramum ad collum seu cervicem Uteri productionem. ut asserit Galenus: (1)

Fernel: asserit Herophilum cum ab usdam alij Ramum ramum agnovissent ad cervicem deducitum.

Vasa seminalia in fundum Uteri desinere certissimum est. sed an a vasis deferentibus ad



// Uteri exteriorum cervicem deferat, & satis  
conveniunt auctores, quidam asserunt, quidam  
negant. **A.** usq; adhuc se vidisse negat:  
credit e q; gravidatam nudum viderit, ac  
proinde q; talem ramum adesse negari n̄ vult.

Scribunt. n. Auctoris in mulieribus gravidatis  
ramum ad cervicem productum magis appa-  
re, quia tum usum habent, n̄ tunc  
semper in uteri cavitate illabatur, nisi cor-  
ruptis, ac horrendos morbos inferat,  
utris. n. post conceptum arctissimū doli u-  
ditz, adeo ut in acuminē acis quidem ad-  
mittat: quodsi. a. aperiri contingat, o-  
mittis est n̄ abortiat: quo ergo semis in  
coitu post conceptum viam habeat, nā  
tum illum ramum distendit, q; alioquin  
collapsus concidit ac fruescit, tum usus  
ejus nullus est, quando ramus in fundo  
uteri aperit.

**A. 134.**

Hora XII<sup>a</sup> Hujus diei X<sup>o</sup> Nov. 1627. Leyda ad pontem  
d. Mariae, uxor Petri  
de la Grange puerpera, post viii. diebus  
in sella ad focum erecta sedens in igne  
incidit (cum Observatrix securā excedi  
sisset gratia paululum ab ipsa recessisset)  
lipotymia seu syncope corrupta tabusit  
faciem totam ac pedes, ac statim e  
vestigio suffocata est: offendit conabante  
lap: Beconardici gr: viii, sed sero, & frustra.  
Nisi. a. affinis Amsterodamum cogitans, van-  
tedicendi causa recessisset, & puerpam laque-  
eremari vidisset, proculdubio & ipsa statim  
conflagrasset ades.



F. 13. Has tres sequentes paginas subinde  
accurate relegere poterit.

277. Ephemera ex insolatione solo illiti Al: Rosari  
in fronte curant, ex densatis poris a  
frigore Balneo Aq: calida.

**C** Omnium morborum calidorum, ut et febrium  
et causa generales. Motus, Putredo, Con-  
stipatio Entis, rei calida tactus, et rei  
calida mistio.

1. Motum calefacere liquet, cum calidum acui-  
mus, elicimus etiam ignem: quomodo hoc  
a contactu corporis acrioris.

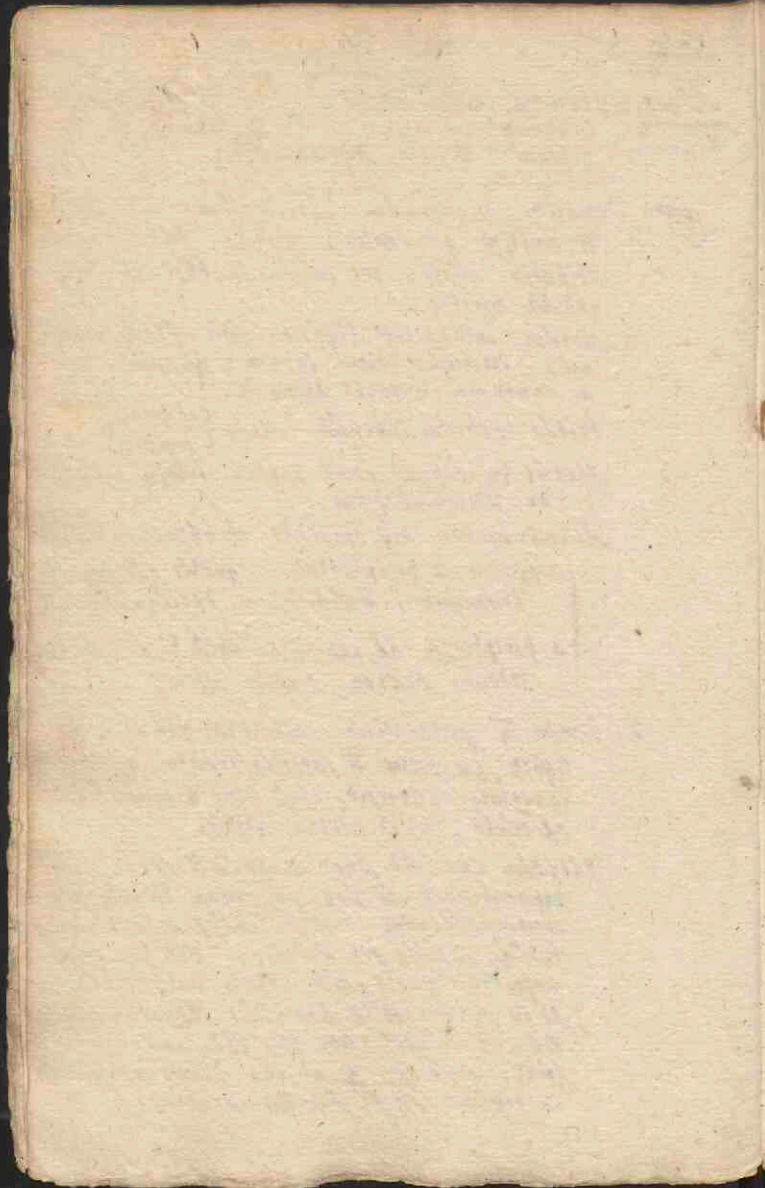
Motus febrem inferens aliis corporis,  
et animi.

Motus in corpore, fieri potest febrem inferens,  
ex *ὕπερβασι*.

Animi motus alij Spiritus et humores agunt  
a centro ad peripheriam, quales febres non  
interferunt, Gaudium et Verecundia a  
a peripheria ad centrum, atque hi febrem ex-  
citant. Maror, Metus, Ira.

2. Omnia quae putrescunt calidiora fiunt, ut  
liquet in feno non satis exsiccato, quod nisi  
invertatur putrescit, atque hinc non modo se  
accendit, sed et vicina quilibet.

Putredo non fit sine evaporationibus, quae  
vaporations ad Cor per venas illata per  
continuationem, atque inde per arterias in  
totum corpus fit febris. Sed hoc in  
majoribus vasis, aut etiam minoribus.  
At in solidioribus partibus Erysipelati  
v.g. existente, ubi pus fit, excitantur  
quoque vapores, et ad Cor delati, atque hinc  
in totum corpus febrem excitant.



3. Si constipata sit cutis, pori quasi sunt quasi  
folles seu spiracula partium adhaerentium, et ita  
neque ventilari interiora, neque fuliginis seu  
vapores acres emittere possunt: q. ad Cor  
resplendi, atque bene rursus ad res partes fe-  
brem excitant. Constingunt. a. autem vel  
adstringentia, vel frigida, vel sicca.

4. Calida rei tactus (respicendo externas causas,  
nam calida rei mixtio respicit internas causas)

Euphorbium cum Theriaca instar Epithematis  
constans regioni cordis admotum, intra biduum  
nim febrim excitabit. Sic febris saepe  
oriuntur a Caustico nimis propinquo Neruo  
aut Arterias posito: nam ut dicitur dicitur,  
unda huiusmodi, sic calor illi calorem internum  
trahit.

5. Calida rei mixtio, ut Cibus aut potus  
nimium calidus, vel etiam Medicamentum  
tali.

Q. an Aer assumptus, an admotus febrim  
faciat. Febres magis ardentes aestate  
sunt ob aerem calidum Hipp: aph.  
aestate ergo magis ardentes. v. frequentius  
sunt, ob assumptum calorem calidum.  
Hyemi. a. magis ardentes. v. vehementiores,  
ob antiperistasin, admotum aerem frigidum  
impedientem evaporationis aerium fuli-  
ginum.

Nota. a. tertiam causarum speciem,  
in cutis constrictionum esse reliquarum in  
Coryphoram et praecipuam. Illarum. n. vix  
unquam ulla sine constrictione cutis fe-  
brem excitat, ipsa vero praecipua et so-  
luta sine ulla reliquarum.

~~Salamandra frigida & Heluica. in  
noxio in igne moratz.~~

G. Praeter has & causas Arabes etiam sextam addunt, quae sunt reliquae non agent. Eas est diabetis seu dispositio apta ad febrem. Eandem. n. toto vitae tractu, quamvis haec supradictas causas satis fortes & vehementes sentiant, non tamen in febrem incidunt, quod dispositio eorum nimis ad febris generationem apta.

Ex - Aptissima ergo dispositio ad febrem, est 1. calida sicca, post hanc calida humida, ~~post~~ hoc ordine

1. Calida sicca.
2. Calida Humida.
3. Calida sola.
4. sicca.

[B. 511. In medio. a. partibus temperata. Ita ut ad febrem minus propensi videantur, quorum Temperantes. 1. Sicca.

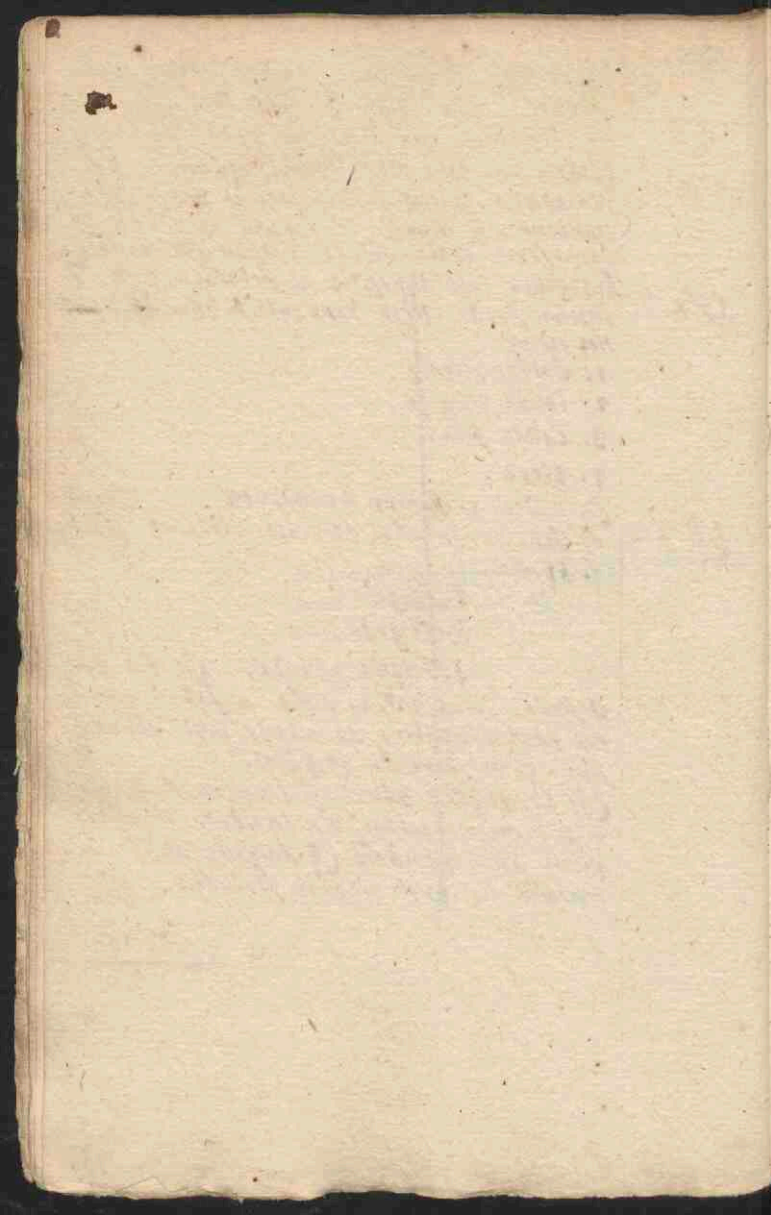
2. Frigida.

3. Frigida sicca.

4. Frigida Humida. quo fit ut

& senes, maxime. a. Annis a febre immunes fieri videntur; ac minus praesens obnoxii sunt, quam iuvenes et pueri.

Qui est frigida humidaque temperata est in febrem acutam vix incidet. non aliter quam Salamandram (quae frigida & humida est) in igne morari scribunt. M.



H. 112. Furores Uterini curandi Intentiones IV

- I.<sup>a</sup> a Plethora, (unde perpetuum fomentum ad sanguinis menstrui copiam) Nam cum n<sup>o</sup> satis excernat, patrefit.
- II.<sup>a</sup> a Motu: ut exhibeantur humores ad caput confluentes.
- III.<sup>a</sup> a capitis defensione, ne facilius influentes recipiat
- IV.<sup>a</sup> ab Humorum refrigeratione, Dieta, Apoc<sup>emata</sup> & matibus, Sulapys.

Basiliius Hexametri Honilia V. succi Cicuta exhibitione multas se curasse testatur.

Cicuta, & oia frigida Ventra, magis nocent in regionibus calidis. ubi pro Vehiculo est calor. Sic Xenocrati cum Vino exhibitam, q<sup>ue</sup> mos fuit Atheniensibus, ut quos honesta morte interimere vellet, darent Cicutam.

Cicuta, Dulmorsell, referunt Rad: Pastinaca. cum. a. hic n<sup>o</sup> adeo ~~periculosa~~ maligna sit hae Radix: n<sup>o</sup> statim mortem, ut in Graecia, sed furorem inferat.

Ceratum de Cicuta ad Scirrhum Lienis aut Hepatis.

- I.<sup>a</sup> Plethora in Furore Uterino curabitur V, qua nullum Hippocri melius remedium agnovit in hoc affectu.

Cum trahimus e muliere Sanguinis, atten<sup>de</sup> dendum an Tempus consuetum menstrua evadendi adsit.

Mulier ratione menstruorum felicit<sup>er</sup> infelix est. felix, cum hac evacuatione multam maam ex<sup>er</sup>ementitiam expulset, q<sup>ue</sup> in viris attenta morbos generat. infelix, q<sup>ue</sup> ab hisce retentis in se pissimos morbos incidat, quibus viz obnoxius non est. //



X hinc in fabulis Venus dicitur  
toxisse Adonidem mortuum folijs  
facticis, q̄ ea Venereb̄ extinguunt.

Pharmaca sint frigida, attenuantia, incidentia.  
 Syr: de Pomis fragrantibus (si adulteratus multa  
 aqua, sed ex vero succo factus) Syr: de Borag  
 gine, cum Aq: Rosar: vel Aq: Nymphae.

X Lactuca domat Venereum.

Syr: Lactuca, Acetosa, Papav: Abendes.  
 (q: in Menstridis initio prodest)

Rosa pallida refrigerat purgat  
 rubra recens.

antiqua, seu Conserva Ros: rubri.  
 Antiqua, absteingit et corroborat.

X Julapium ex Rosis rubris (q: Vinum rubrum  
 representat) Conveniens in diuturno furore Venereo.

q: Aq: purum pler: coquit in dupl. Vaso  
 & Balneum maria q: in vel 10 horas

D. 169.

In hujus Aq: ʒij, infunduntur

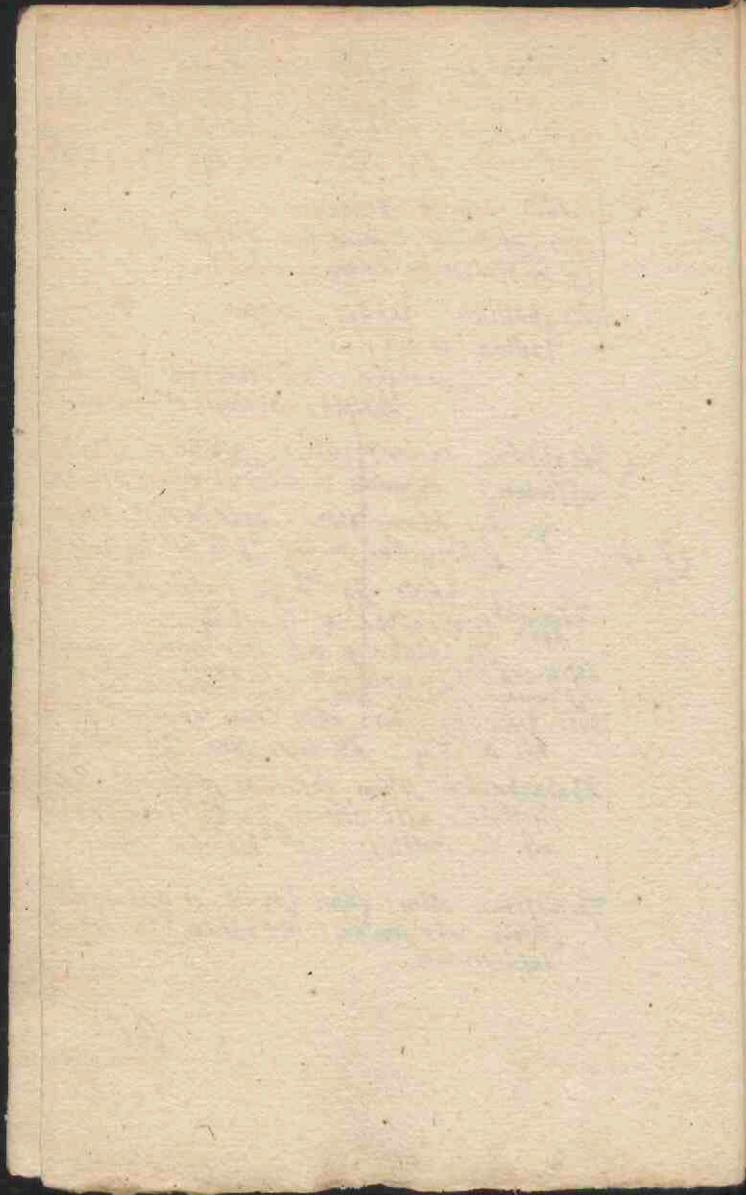
ʒijm calet  
 Aqua Rosar: rubr: M. ij, vel iij

Ol: Sulph: q: ʒij plus minus. postea  
 ubi tincta sunt aromatizentur Cinnamon.  
 et ʒij manicas Hippoc: solu. Santal: citrin. ʒij.  
 Syr: Rosar: pallidar: cum Sena exhiberi pot  
 sic ad ʒij, ubi vires sunt ʒij Sena.

Rhabarbarum solum infusum se susteret sua  
 siccitate, nisi adderet, Syr: Ros: laxativ:  
 vel El: scitiv: vel Diaprun: simpl:

Fortissima olim sapis saxuli, et Helleborus  
 (infalia aut semina, sed radices) in Oxymel  
 infundebantur.

Ol.



Oleum ad Eij si quis Fieberit, ebrietate non  
facile corripit tartarus Antihors.  
vel quia pinguis et oleosa in supero ventriculi  
ostio innatantia, veluti Tepimenta in  
pediunt, ne Galitis noxy, undatim in cereu  
brum ferant.

vel q̄a urinam cit, et vino huius viam facit.  
ut statuit Aristot: III Probl: 4th:

~. & Forest: IX. Obs: 20. feb.

XII. Nov:

95. Ad ambusta

D.

℞. Rad: Filicis Palustris (Umbrosa virgo)  
exsecando mediam corculum, macera  
in Aq: cor tepida, ut virtus ejus extrahat.  
tam intinge hanc tincturam liutea, q̄  
imponant loco affecto. Et enim az  
idorem extrahendo quosq̄ consolidat.

Emp.

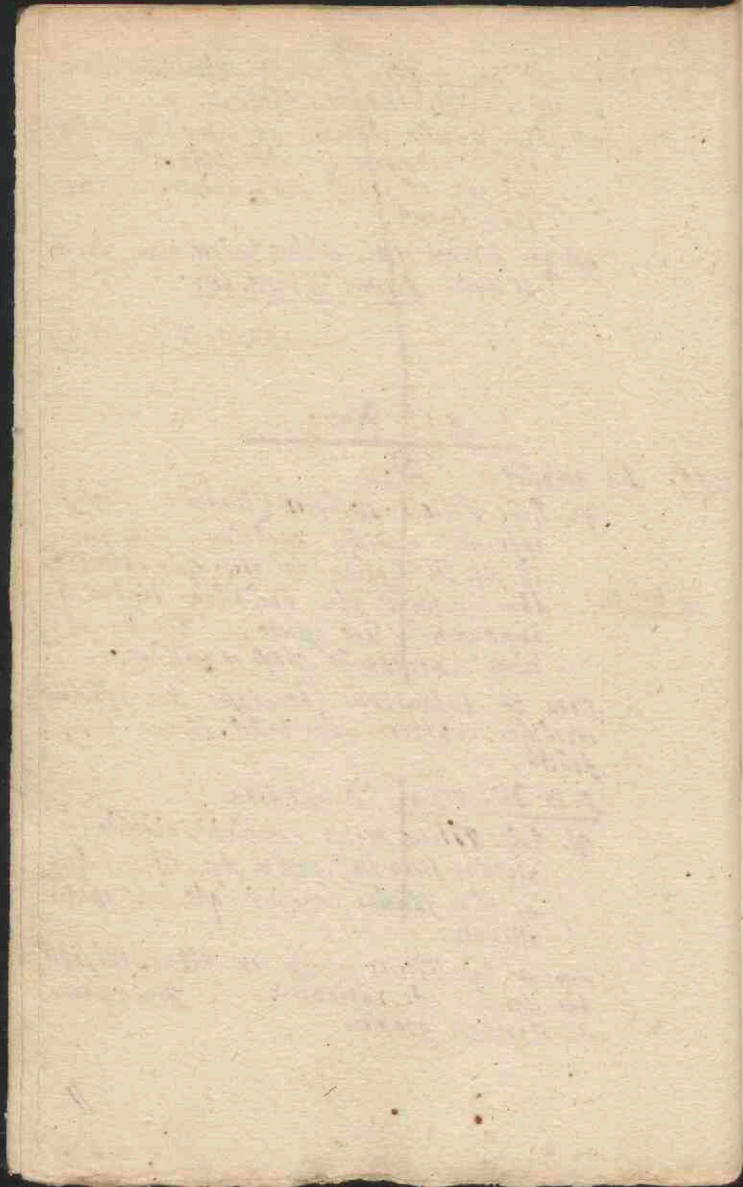
Nota et Infantibus herniosis hoc ipsum  
corculum exhiberi cum lacte, summo cum  
fructu.

R: in Dod: 759. a ad ambusta

℞. Rad: Filicis maris, contunde, addendo (si  
nimum sicca sit) partem Aq: Cor, vel Ros:  
ac tam succum exprime, quo locus affectus  
illinat.

Nota et Rad: Filicis maris ex Vlnozibus sagit,  
tas, spicula, &c. extraher.  
tu stomacho gravem. Assumptam

//



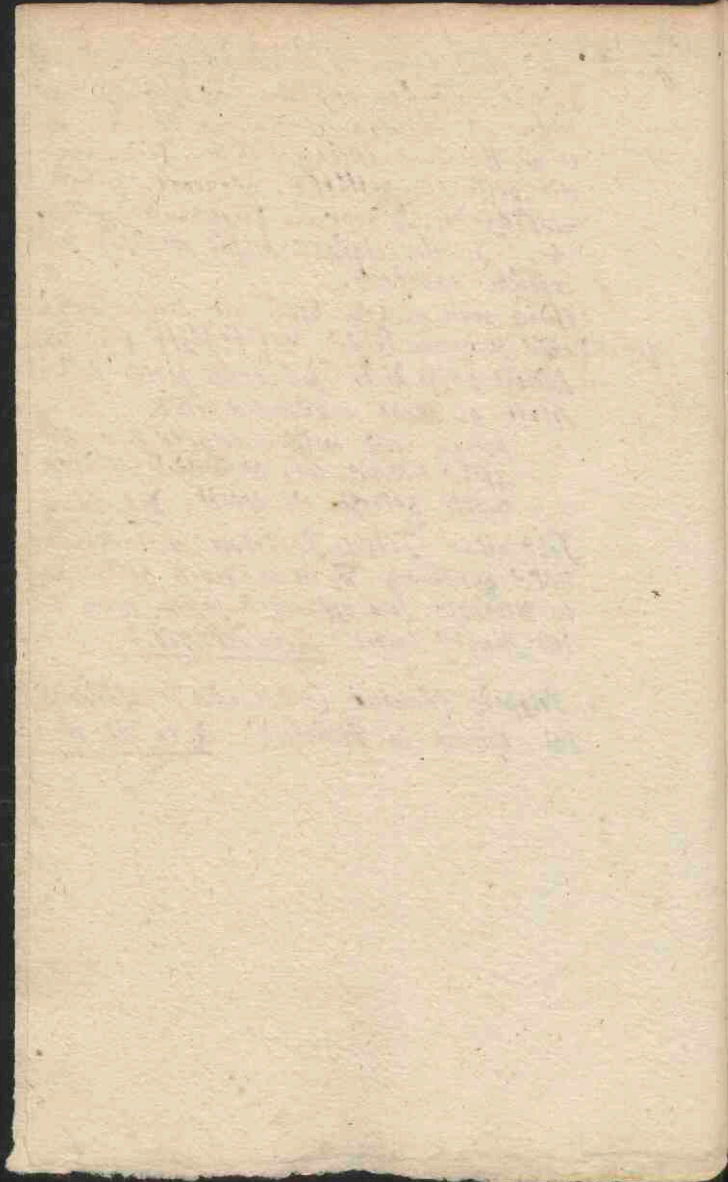
// *Filicis palustris*, seu *Isمندة* (wiltur bare)  
*Radicis mediana* *Corculum* (wiltur bare) non  
 solum ad *Vulnura*, et *maligna Vlcera*, sed  
 et ad *Herniam* efficacissimum, seu *euerg*  
 ert geslaggs, gebluff, gerzoort, off  
 verstaht, is door es sooggs vall outfeld  
 is, Si cum *liquore aliquo contusum*, aut  
*costum exhibeat*.

*Judis* oock *euerg* bloed int *erzoes* *euerg*  
 gebluff offe *geromms* *lyudo*, vast blyft *fleeches*,  
*Radicis hujus dicti*, seu *corculi* potius *dectur*  
*solvit ac foras e vulnere pellit*.

Hiccom werd also binnen te wittig  
 offe *herm*, wls de *Weld-gereders*  
 well *gerogt* is *gerogt*. Dod. 760. a.

*Fol. etiam Filicis Palustris* met *Verke*,  
*uif. gesloot*, is op es *dorch* *gesteek*  
*in Hernio*, loco affecto *imposita* intra 7  
*dieb sanari* scribit. R. in Dod: 760. b.

*Ol. Polygodij quercinae* (seu *Filicula*) *eiusdem*  
*Sal*, optima in *Pleuritide*. R. in Dod: 760. b.



Ephemera omnium februm simplicissima, cum  
 rari facillima, benignissima, ac (ut Toallianus)  
 omnium communissima, quocumque n. aliquis  
 temperamenti est, in hanc tamen aliquando ferre  
 incidit. At cum tam curatu facilis,  
Hipp. raro quis aut ferre nunquam meminit.

Hipp. Gal: vñ Meth: med: invehit in eos,  
 qui triduo jejuniis agros quis medicabilis,  
 in inmedicabilis morbos conjiciunt. V.G.N.  
 si ephmera sit a Vigilia, ab luedia. nisi  
 statim ager victu reficiatur, in hecitas transibit.

Ephemera, Diaria, diei naturalis febris, seu  
ἡμερησία, xxiv horar:

ἡμερησία n. est id quod diem durat. Sic  
 Febris Ephemera, 2. Αἴαλ Volatile Arist:

3. Piscis. 4. Herba, ut Colchicem Ephemera.

Ephemera est calor alienus <sup>mitis</sup> blandus, in Cordis  
 spiritibus accensus.

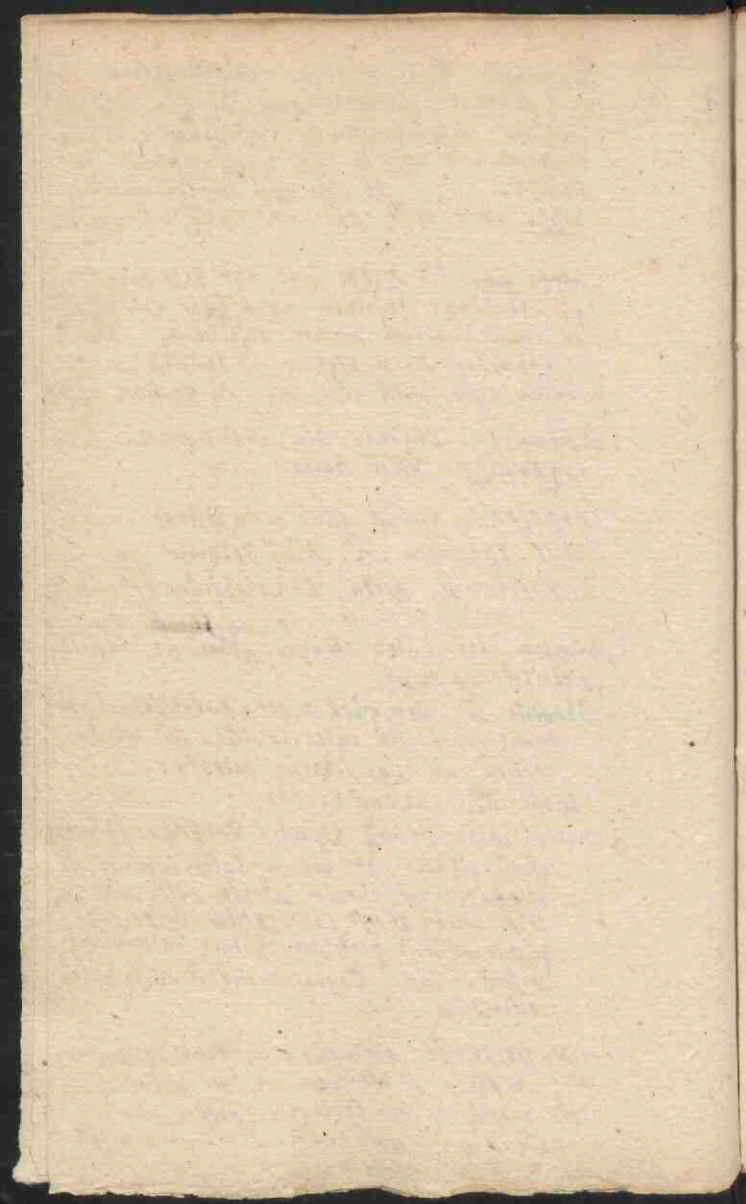
Blandus dicitur, non quod revera talis sit, cum  
 omnis febris sit calor igneus, sed comparatione  
 ratione ad alias febriles calores.

Suavis dicitur, ratione tactus.

Mitis calor (tanquam signum Pathogen: Ephemera)  
 quandoquidem et revera talis intrinsecus  
 comparatione aliorum calorum febris apparat.  
 ad hoc tactu quoque talis extrinsecus percipitur,  
 quando a Febris pestilens, mitem calorem habet  
 et ferre nullum, sed consideratione ad externum  
 contactum.

In cordis spiritibus accensus, sic Vera Ephemera  
 erit, alioquin si vel animales vel naturales spiritus  
 accenduntur erit Ephemera Cerebri aut  
 Hepatis: ἡ τῆν ἀβύσσιν. //





## // Ephemera alia

(vera, 7 ante xxiv horas quodam finit, sed  
 ꝛ ultra excurrit.

Spuria, si ulterius excurrit, 7 & diaria  
 plurimum dierum dicitur. Tamen diaria non  
 manet (qa unicam tantum accessionem  
 habet.) ne multiplicatis nominibus oriatz  
 confusio.

Nam verisimile non est  
 ut ad IIII vel dies singulis diebus  
 nova oriri diaria possit.

Error in priori potest Ephemera ultra xxiv horas  
 extendi.

[Medici.

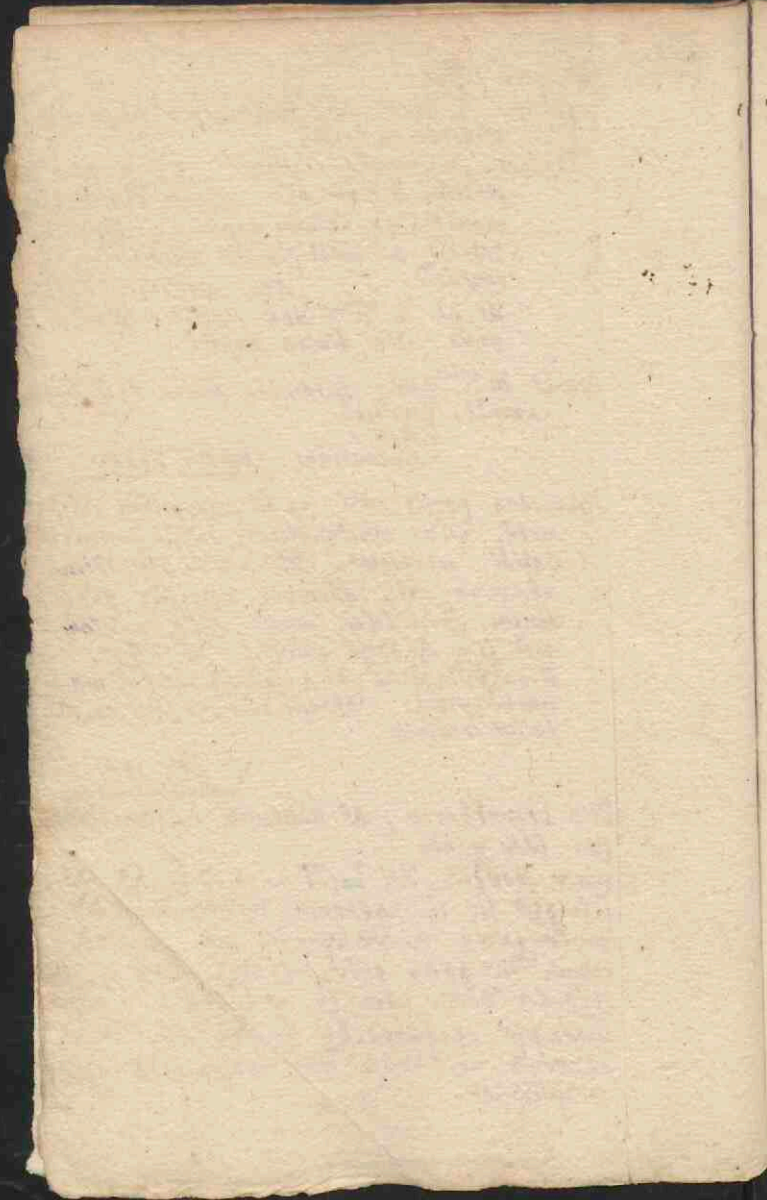
[Aqui /

Abstantium. Hipp. T. Aph. 1.

Ephemera potest oriri ex IV generalibus causis,  
 motu, cutis constipatione, Calidi contactu,  
 Calidi mixtione. sed ex V. r. putredinem  
 nunquam fit, quamvis Valesius putredinem  
 spirituum ponat ejus causam,  
 V. G. si a Subone oriatz, sed B. J.  
 n. a. putredinem sed a calore inter diama  
 nante fieri. Putredinem intra suos cancellos  
 facere continet.

X 150.

Vna Corymbiaca, ad hancurtes in Ping Ploeds  
 Lyn hier goet  
 maer doordies die bat 7 te Gard Gunde no  
 selvigge soo G ingenomus wicde, door de  
 raue-gangz weder wtghus int gogzell,  
 conus die gges ofte wejnits mit in set  
 li-gus dats, tis G no seers met die  
 wkenpfe op-geroocht Gunde als Fiches  
 geveens wicde, dat naties ofte papjes  
 genuttiget.



Vnguent: de Matrisilva P. de Sargelata.  
 & ab alijs vocatz Empl: Bononiam.

℞. Terebinth:  
 Cera  $\text{C}^{\text{m}}$   $\text{E}^{\text{m}}$ .  
 Ol: Ros:  $\text{E}^{\text{m}}$ .

10. 15.

Matrisilva p̄lveis:  $\text{E}^{\text{m}}$ .

belliant oīa in Vino Opt: s. a. & si. Vnguent:  
 For: X. 42. vi. 204, c.

Aia descriptio Vng: de Matrisilva (vel  
 Cappella) Bononiam. For: ob: vi. 44.  
 222, b. c. n: & L: in Dod: 677. a.  $\text{E}^{\text{m}}$

℞. Istans hoc Vnguentum est ad Capitis v̄l infra  
 cum fractura Crany. For: ix. 100, c. 31. (149.)

No 128.

Authores, qui styli sublimitate utuntur, sese  
 certis limitibus, aut ordini n̄ adstringunt.

Vterus quasi utriculus. Plin: xi. 22. Vter,  
 Lūcio. a vasis vinaris sic dictus,  
 quæ utres dicuntur: cum. n. gravida mulier  
 est in magnam capacitatem extendit (alioquin  
 plerumq̄ vix amygdalam capit sua cavitate)  
 & ut utribus Vinum & Oleum continebat,  
 ita ex utero Semen ac Sanguis, atq̄ hinc  
 factus. 42. dr Vesica (p̄ om̄s Visceribz  
 sit infimo loco, nec obstat situs Intestini recti  
 aut Vesicae, q̄ partes sunt ignobiliores, ergo  
 xxli. 40. xlii. infimum visent dr: ad hoc Vteri  
 cervix seu Intestini reliq̄ etiam enteris s̄ + )  
 cūlre, Matrix, quors Aristot: vii hist. an. 3.

The first part of the paper is a list of names and their corresponding numbers. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the numbers are in the right margin. The list appears to be a record of some kind, possibly a list of students or members of a society.

The second part of the paper is a list of names and their corresponding numbers, similar to the first part. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the numbers are in the right margin.

The third part of the paper is a list of names and their corresponding numbers, similar to the first two parts. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the numbers are in the right margin.

The fourth part of the paper is a list of names and their corresponding numbers, similar to the first three parts. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the numbers are in the right margin.

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The tenth part of the paper is a list of names and their corresponding numbers, similar to the first nine parts. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the numbers are in the right margin.

Uterus instrumentum & tanquam procreationis  
nostra Hortus Fernelio dicitur; Non. a. locus  
est tantum in quo factus conformatus, sed  
& ipse quoque causa efficiens.

Semen excipit, concipit, & fovet: eo usque  
suum factus aboleris conformatusque est.

Quod Mulieris aliquando post III aut IV annos  
demum concipiant, fit quia vis illa attractrix  
& ad seminis receptionem requirit, nondum sepe  
excipit: sed sopita quasi facit.

requirit ergo ut Uterus seminis cum aviditate  
attrahat, attractum undique comprehendat, sese  
constringens, ac dandens (ut ne acium quem ad  
mittat) quando vis concoctrix in actum venit  
concoctaque ipsum Semen utriusque sexus, ut inde  
novus humor oriatur, specie diversis a Semine,  
quemadmodum & Chylus a cibo & potu ore  
assumpto.

Quicquid. a. facit non certa pro  
videntia, sed in suam gratiam facit, ducit  
idiocrasia, seu similitudine substrata ipsi Semini  
adeo ut absorbere etiam aliquam partem soleat,  
quemadmodum liquet in ijs, qui nimis paucum  
seminis emittunt, illud omnino absorbunt: fertur  
si sit Uterus fervidior. Non. a. Uterus hoc vel  
illo semine detectatur, sed utriusque seminis  
semine mixto.

IVB. Nullam totius corporis visum, aut nullam pro  
propter aliam quidquam agit, nunquamque propter se  
una universalis vero intentio fuit, ut cum  
Uterus seminis allecat, id ad proles efformationem est.

- Uterus minimus in Puellis ante pubertatem, tum  
in puellis, quibus pubertas adest, & menses fluunt,  
3. in gravidis quibus menses non amplius fluunt:  
adeo ut anni sapere non sit major, quam in puellis impuberibus.  
4. in ea, quae semel coivit, tum, quam sapienter coivit.  
6. in ea, quae semel concepit, tum, quam sapienter concepit.  
8. omnium maximus in gravidis.

Faint, illegible handwriting on aged paper, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Uterus cum nulla reliquarum in Similariū  
partium tantam anomaliam habet, quam cum  
membrana, Quis revera membrana n̄ sit, cui  
propriam actionem habeat. Crassitudinē  
ad minimum unius digiti habet: capacitatem  
vix amygdalam recipientem.

Archangelus Diclonominatus Civis Romani  
multa Paradoxa, multas novas opinionis habet  
quibus temere credendum n̄ est. Inter alia  
statuit Uterum constare duabus tunicis in-  
teriori, et exteriori, atq; intermedia carne muscis-  
losa, quibus beneficio motu voluntario moveri.

Fibræ, seu filamenta, ac stramina uteri corrūgata  
sunt, quo possint extendi tempore conceptis, si  
n. tensa essent, amplius extendi n̄ possent citra  
uteri vitium solutionem manifestam.

Sic Arvicenna & reliq; Arabes, et cum is  
Fœnelius Virginitatem constare in stram fi-  
brarum in orificio uteri corrūgatione ac  
constrictione, Quibus in primo coitu vim quasi  
inferri statuunt, ut sese extendere cogant,  
(atq; orificium postea sapienter hiet) inptis n.  
intermedijs venulis sanguinem effluerē, quom  
pro Virginitatis signo quodam habent.

A. 154.

Præservans a Pesto.

℞. Rad: Sedoaria,  
Empf: Buccara, (akri,  
Juniperi,

Macis  
Nucis myrsis:  
Cariophylloz: & ℞. contundantur grosso modo.

& macerets, in Aceto Venani ℥iij Cesshoy Vtaz  
144. in fiola. ℞. singulis matutinis tempor: Cochlear j.



Nullum est tam efficax remedium in medicina,  
quod solitum auxilium afferre queat, si ei omnis  
ratio vel assistat, vel non adjuvet. Gal: lib:  
de Theriaca ad Campbilian:

## REGULÆ SALVTAQES.

1. Sanitatis studium est, non satiari cibus, et insipi-  
grum esse ad labores.
2. Potus, cibus, potus, somnus, venus, omnia mediocriter.
3. Cibus novus ne unquam sumatur, nisi prior probè  
concoctus.
4. Mensæ ne sint æquales, sed semper cæna levior.
5. Prioris mensæ error, sequentis parsimonia corripi-  
gatur.
6. Cibus quò prius ingeratur, quom in ore fuerit exactè  
masticatus.
7. Potus ne unquam pondero superet alimenta sicca.
8. Potus ne sumatur, priusquam bona cibi portio sit  
ingesta.
9. Varietas ciborum in eadem mensa ne adhibeatur.
10. Semel in Hebdomada una mensa omittatur, cum se.  
corpus minus videbitur alimento indigere.
11. Is ordo in cibus ingerendis servetur, ut liquida, ac  
mollia solidis, ac siccis præmittantur, atq; Exspecta  
dyspeptis.
12. Inter unam et alteram mensam nihil cibi, nihilq;  
potus ingeratur.
13. Alvus quotidie sit mollis, aut natura aut artu.
14. Calida extenu, aut frigida, tum in Cibo ac Potu,  
tum aëri vitentis.
15. Statim a cibo, pleno ventriculo, Legere, Scribere,  
ac gravioribus cogitationibus operam dare per-  
niciosum.
16. Violentus motus omnis statim a cibo fugiendus.
17. Manu erecto corpore membra omnia fortiter  
extendantur.

20. Quod contra consuetudinem est nocet  
sola morte, si dicitur est. Cels. 1.

18. Semel in die corpus ita exercentz, ut calor natū  
ralis excitetur.

19. Somnus vi horis brevior nec longior viii.

20. Consuetudo licet aliquanto deteriora infietis, minū  
tauta nocent, aut molesta sunt. II. App. 50.

Videndus etiam Virginius reliqua ¶ Massarius tract. de Pestu  
de Catarrhe p: 179. et App p: 177. in Febre Catarrhali ¶  
¶ ferē easdem regulas ex  
Massaria descriptisse dicitur

In mensa cum cibus omnibus adhibeatz Pulvis. &  
Saccarū partibus iv, una autem Cinnamomi,  
aut Caryophyllorum.

Ex dicto pulvere cum aceto mixta partz salsa  
cum omnibus cibus miscenda.

Et succo Cidoniorum, Aceto, Saccaro (aut melle)  
cum Cinnamomo (aut Caryophyllis) fiat Diacido  
nium liquidum, coctionem admodum suavis.

Panis sit mollis, optimus, cum pauco sale mixtus.  
Vinum album (aut flavum) maturum, mediocriter  
potens, ac minime nigrum.

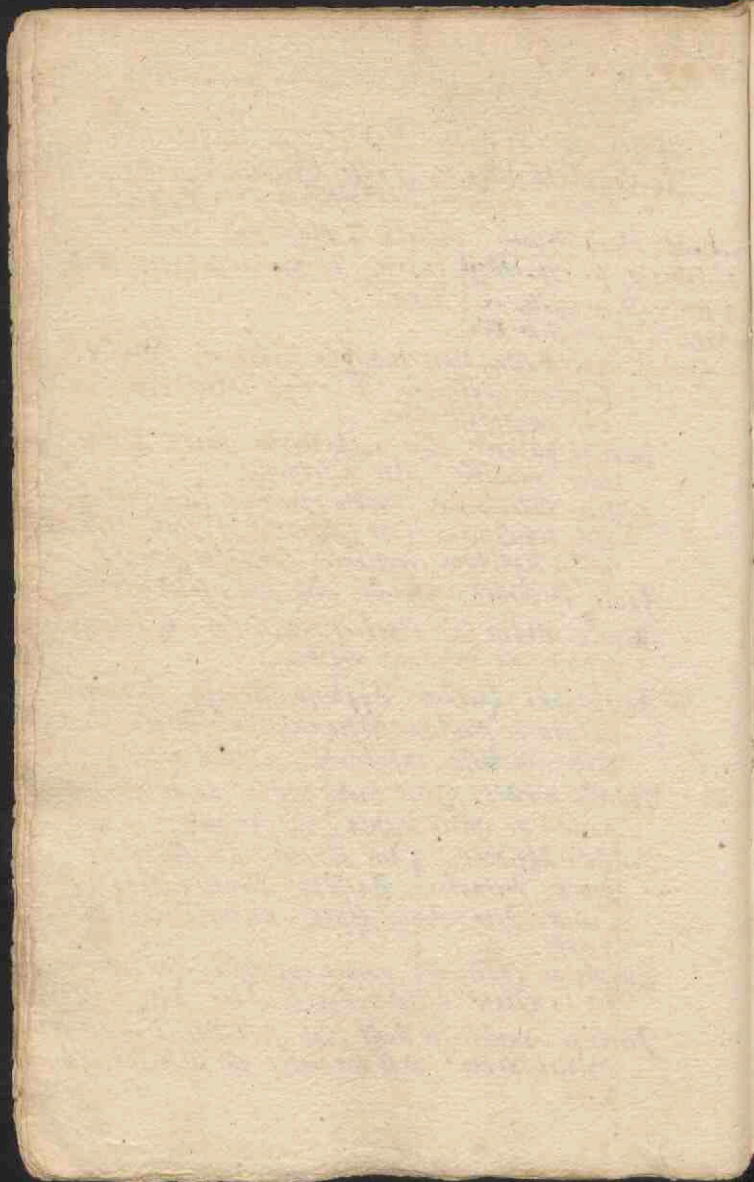
Ex oleis Lactuca, Byglosa, Borago, Origani,  
Salvia, Mentha, Petroselinum, Feniculum,  
Beta, Melissa, expetantz, reliqua vitentz.

Ferētis molles, (nisi probe maturi ac dulces, et  
pauci, ac initio mensæ) ne sumantz.

Ferētis duriores, quæ diu durant, ut Amygdala,  
Pinea, Distachia, Passula, Oliva, Capparis,  
Carica, Pira, Poma Appia, aliave odorata adhi  
beantz.

Caseus ac lacticia omnia vitanda, fac integrum  
est in estate utile, cum saccharo, aut sale.

Piscium raris sit usus, soli friabiles admittantz,  
adhibito aceto, atqz aromatis, aut salsa superius  
dicta.



Aromata omnino vitentur, nisi, ut supra, temperata,  
& cum alijs mixta.

Ova recentia, sorbilia, tremula, suffocata, optima.

Caro ex macello sola hœdina, vitulina, vervecina  
probe cocta assumatur.

Caro avium aquaticarum: omnium fugiatur, ut Anatis,  
Anseris.

Caro avium coxostaliuum, montanarum, nemoralium,  
campetrium, in quotidiano sit usu.

Caro sit elixa, ac probe cocta, non autem tosta.

Viscera, et externa ac nervosa partes animalium  
vitanda sunt.

Legumina omnia, hœlli, Fungi, ac radices esculenti  
lenta, quod aegro concoquantur, ac crassi succi sint,  
flatulentasque, profusè fugienda.

Salsamenta quoque, tam carnes, quam pisces, gazum  
onaticiba, ne attingantur quidem, quod minimum  
exsiccant, ac pravi succi sint.

Conchyliæ, Ostrea, ac Testacea omnia, quod fugi-  
dum, lentum, ac hærens alimentum gignant,  
declinanda.

Autenus Maszarius. d. l.

in p̄claro illo Consilio ad febrem Ca-  
tarrhalem subiectam tract: de Pestē  
p: 170 et seqq.

Semen Coriandæ saccharo incrustatum, a cibo sumptis  
vaporem ascensum ad cerebrum impedit, vi-  
sibusque corroborat. For: Tx. 32. 10A, b.

• De Jonghe maect de Coort's groot:  
De onde helpt de Coort's ter doot.



*Implastrum de Hedera, (Sed lachryma eius)*

℞. Gummi Hedera ℥ij.  
 Resina purgata ℥ij.  
 Cera ℥ij.  
 Ol. Ros: ℥ij.  
 Ammoniaci ℥ij.  
 Terebinth: ℥ij.  
 Succo corymborum Hedera ℥ij.  
 Farina fab ʒ. ʒ. M. f. Implastrum.

Dolorum meningum sanat, fracturae Calvariae ossa  
 firmat. For: 17. 38. 197, 6.

191. *Caprifolium, seu Periclymenon (Matri-silva. herb.)*  
 Geyrenblad, offe Mannscheln-cruyd. Bela.

Hujus Semen matrisum sub die, in umbra  
 tenebrarum exsiccat: exsiccatum ad ℥i cum  
 vino exhibitum per 3 dies magnam licentiam  
 non solum sanat, sed et absunt ferri, ingit  
 Dioscorid. scirrhum etiam, obstan-  
ctiones, ad dolores licentiam sanat. Defessos  
 reficit, Dysmenaeam tollit, atque singultum.  
 Quia et adeo potenter diuretica ferrosos  
 humores expellit, ut a continuo ejus usui  
 urina sanguinolenta exeat vel 3. die. Dod. 676

(Nota tamen quod sterilem reddat mulierem,  
 ) Exhiberi tamen solent  
 in difficultate hujus Seminis ℥i cum vino.

In Italia magnis Matri-silva usus ad vulnera.  
 (Adam. n. pro Lycio habent) adeo ut hinc  
 Cecotum, et Unguentum faciant. R. in Dod: 677.



The first part of the  
 paper is devoted to  
 a general description  
 of the country and  
 the climate. It is  
 situated in the  
 north-west part of  
 the island and is  
 bounded by the sea  
 on three sides. The  
 climate is temperate  
 and healthy.

The second part  
 of the paper  
 contains a list of  
 the principal  
 towns and villages  
 in the district.

The third part  
 of the paper  
 contains a list of  
 the principal  
 occupations of  
 the people.

The fourth part  
 of the paper  
 contains a list of  
 the principal  
 productions of  
 the country.

The fifth part  
 of the paper  
 contains a list of  
 the principal  
 articles of  
 commerce.

(10.) In difficili partu Præstans Remediũ Sabiniũs.  
 quod D. versitia quãdam ex Chastila ob u  
 stetricis remittentis describerat. Testabatur  
 ea nunq̄ sibi illud Remediũ nisi optimũ  
 Empir: successisse, nec velle se ipsũ descriptione  
 carere tñ centum Florentis q̄ pro eo numeraret.  
 Nota a Roudaletiũm III. 64. pag: 569. & sequi  
 methodicũ Levamen pro difficulter parientibz  
 habere. (227.)

x (III.) Unguent: Alabastrinũ plurimum ad contusionẽ  
 facit, resolvit, & sedat a proprietate dolorem  
 Capitis, hũmiditatem consũmit, & locũ  
 roborat, ne amplius hũmorem recipiat.  
 (D. 7.) For: IX. 32. 102, b. — & IX. 33. 191, a. b. (193.)

x Emplastr: d̄ Betonica, Elidei. For: IX. 32. 102, c.

ʒ. Fl: Ros: ʒbbz:

Chamonilla.

Absinth:

Betonica @ Mj.

(D. 16.) coquantur ad mollitiem, & postea: addo

Farina Fab: ʒij.

ʒ. Ros:

Vini nigri styptici @ q. s.

ʒi. Emplastrũ m.

q̄ mirũ in modũ ad resolutionem in  
 contusionẽ prædest. ad quẽ usũ  
 etiam Postautispiũm, recipiẽ post 14 diem.

x Ceratũm d̄ Betonica.

(D. 16.) ʒ. Terebinthina,

Cera nova @ ʒij.

Resina pini

Nota hoc addi a Foresto Chir: vi. 43.

The first part of the paper is a list of names and titles, including  
 the names of the authors and the titles of their works. The list is  
 arranged in two columns, with the names on the left and the titles on  
 the right. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the titles are  
 written in a more formal, printed hand. The list includes names such as  
 "John Doe" and "Jane Smith", and titles such as "The History of  
 the World" and "The Principles of Mathematics".

The second part of the paper is a list of names and titles, including  
 the names of the authors and the titles of their works. The list is  
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 the right. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the titles are  
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 "John Doe" and "Jane Smith", and titles such as "The History of  
 the World" and "The Principles of Mathematics".

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 the names of the authors and the titles of their works. The list is  
 arranged in two columns, with the names on the left and the titles on  
 the right. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the titles are  
 written in a more formal, printed hand. The list includes names such as  
 "John Doe" and "Jane Smith", and titles such as "The History of  
 the World" and "The Principles of Mathematics".

// Pulv: Botonica & B.  
 mastichis,

Turris Ca & B.

Morruca Zii. M. fi. Massa. s. a.

Forist: IX. 32. Wz, c. 103, a. — &

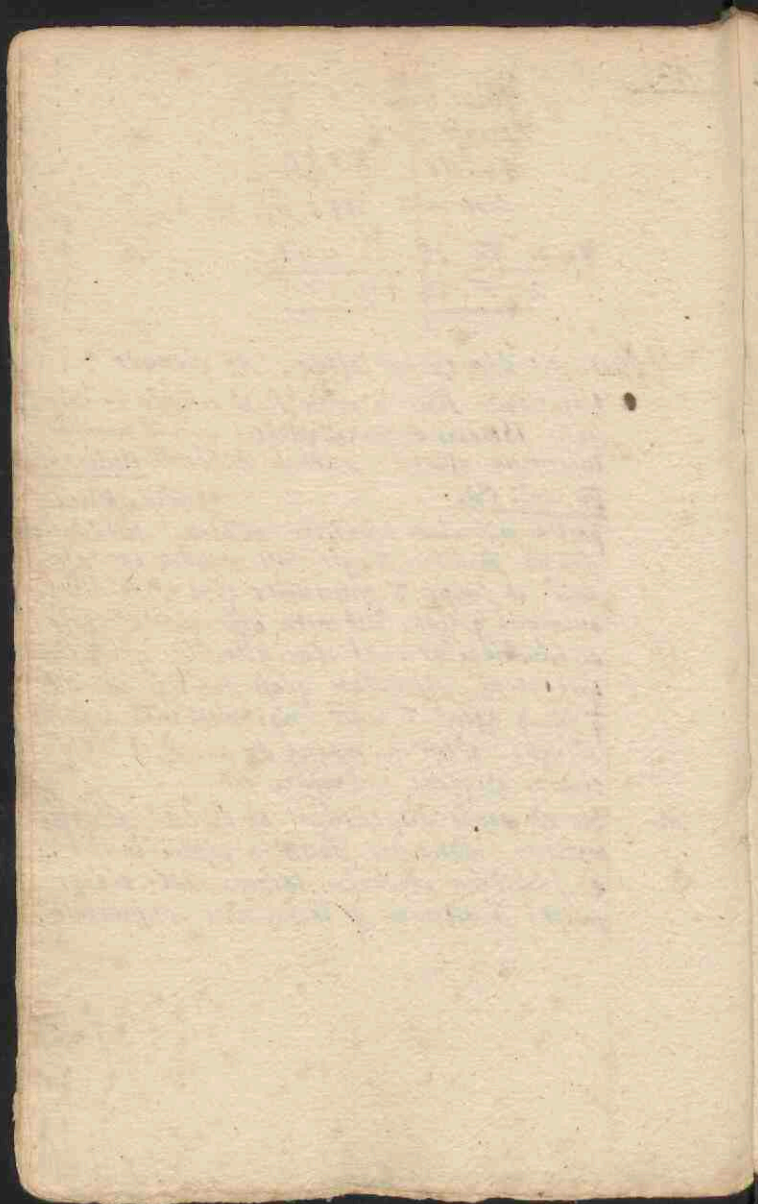
Chir: VI. 43. 209, a. b.

Oscitante uno oscitat alter. At quomodo?

- Oscitationem fieri a multo flatu collecto in mu. u. sculis thoracis & maxillaribus, cogentem maxillam inferiorem aperiri, scribunt Auctores. Haller: in VII. Aph: 5<sup>o</sup>.

Esse. a. Actiones partim animales, partim naturales statuerunt: naturalis facultas non agit, nisi minimum excitata, unde et semper non oscitamus, quod et facultas animalis gescat, distracta alijs cogitationibus, ac functionibus: at cum alterum quis videt oscitantem stimulat quasi facultas animalis, quae tamens agere non possit, nisi quocumque materia cognita adesset: adesse. a. magna ex parte, et ut plurimum minimum aliquam credendum est.

AB. Sic et corpus dispositum ab aspectu alterius variolis laborantis, facile in easdem incidet. et humidum cerebrum lacrymantem oculos faciet, si alterum quod lacrymari conspexerit.



141. Vergulentium Alabastrinum mirabilis virtutis  
 in omni capitis dolore, a quacumque causa is  
 pendeat, sive per essentiam, sive per consensum,  
 sive a contusione (utale quoque ad contusionem  
 antiquam) sive per accidens, sive cum febre,  
 sive sine febre contigerit. Nam et in omni  
 tempore paroxysmi, excepto principio, convenit,  
 et ante et post universalem purgationem iudici-  
 ferenter. Inungendo calide manu et vesperi.  
 For: ix. 191, a. b.

Paulus ad Rom: viii. 19

ἡ γὰρ ἀποκατάστασις τῆς κτίσεως ἡμετέρας ἐκ τῆς ἀποκαταστάσεως  
 τῶν ἁγίων τῶ θεῶ ἀπεκδέχεται. — et postea post, 21.  
 ἐπ' ἐπιπέδι ὅτι ἡ ἀλήθεια ἡ κτίσις ἐκ τῆς ἀποκαταστάσεως  
 ἀπὸ τῆς δικαιοσύνης τῆς ἁγίας, ἐκ τῆς ἐκδόσεως τῆς  
 δουλείας τῶν τειχῶν τῶ θεῶν. Ὁ δὲ ἀποκατάστασις ὅτι πᾶσα  
 ἡ κτίσις οὐρανῶν καὶ τῆς γῆς ἀπεκδέχεται.

Ex hoc S. S. loco conantur quidam probare mundum  
 nunquam in nihilum reductum iri, sed fore ut in  
 mellorem statum restituantur. Non est. n. inquit,  
 rationi consentaneum, creaturas tam avidè expectatas  
 ut redigantur in nihilum. For: Hergoldicus disp:  
phys: vi. 20. & alias 17.

X Suffumigium pro catarrhione Aëris.

℞. Thuris,  
 Cariophylli,  
 Nuc: mase.  
 Storaçis,  
 Galanga,  
 Macis ʒij.  
 Moschi ʒiij.

Contundenda conturbantur.  
 et cum Terribintina et Cera ad ℞ Misce,  
 et fiant orbiculi ad ℞ij. Simonetta. p: 172.

*[Faint, illegible handwriting on aged paper]*

X

X

*[Faint markings or numbers at the bottom of the page]*

X 136. Præservans a Peste.

℞. Terebinth: Venet:

Mithridat:

Tberiac: ℞ pond: aq: ℞.

[Emp:

Aquæ singulis matutinis temporibus quantitate  
fada / Superbibendo Aq: Absinthij.

XV.º Novembz:

X Ceratum Ammoniacum. Forss: XX. 10. 252, b.

℞. Ammoniaci dissoluti in Aceto ℞j.

Dialthææ.

Empl: de Maliloto ℞ ℞ß.

Fragrans frumenti optimo coibenti ℞j.

Pul: Lad: Bignonæ sicca,

Jacos sicca ℞ ℞ß.

[D. 23.

Ping: Anatis,

Anseris,

Galline ℞ ℞j.

Bdellij,

Galbani ℞ ℞ß.

Ol: Lini ℞ß.

bulliant leniter in mucilaginis S. Lini,  
Famigeaci ℞ q. s. et ut in formam debitam  
ceræ coiant, addo cera ℞j.

Terebinth:

Resina pini ℞ ℞ß

℞. Ceratum, s. a.

plurimum emollit, ac resolvit durities scirrhosas,  
miraculi instar valet ad Tophos minores, duros, et  
scirrhosos. For: XX. 11. 279, c. etc.

(360.)



*[Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]*

(49. Qui glandem habet detestam, morbo Gallico non est adeo obnoxius. Ceteri a coiti impuri scorti pbr  
 [Emp: mmm abliant Aq: Hordei, Plantaginis, sive Urina, ut morbi sement. In eluant. Riol: meth: med: cap: 12.

102 Apoplexia prognostica alia indicant

Apoplexia [Eventum. 1.  
 Eventus Tempus. 2.  
 Eventus modum. 3.

1. Apoplexiam solvere [fortem impossibile.  
 [levem non facile. II. Apb. 42.
2. Qui capitis dolore lani repente capiunt, et statim muti fiunt, et stertunt, in VII diebus pereunt, nisi febre apprehendant. VI. Apb: 51.
3. A XL<sup>o</sup> ad LX<sup>um</sup> aetatis annum Apoplexiae maxime fiunt. VI. Apb. 57.

Apb: II. 43. Strangulati, nondum tamen mortui, non redeunt in vitam, quibus Spuma circa os fuerit.

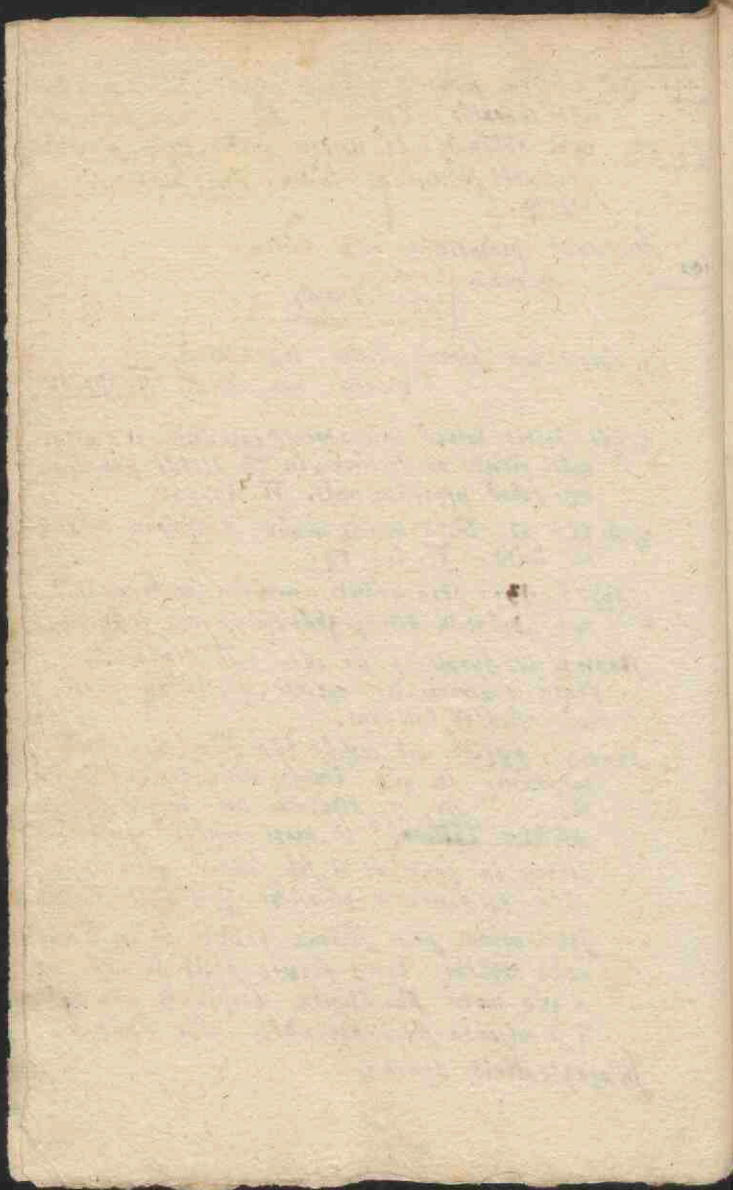
Stertor in Apoplexia fit cum ma aliqua cum flatu et ventriculis cerebri elabitz in naris aut fauces incidens.

Spuma, aere, est corpus humidum cum flatu mixtum, in quo tenet viscositas et tenacitas.

Sic in Albamine oxi bacillo vel coaleari ~~conspicuitur~~ <sup>conspicuitur</sup> et mari ventis agitato, contra in fontibus non fit spuma, quia nulla adest Aq: fontana viscositas, quae adsit flatibus.

Igne etiam fieri spuma potest, ut in lebetto aqua repleto, ignis feruor facit ut ebulliat a quo motu flatulenta recipiunt illa aqua, quae si viscida sit, excitabitur tum spuma.

In apoplexiis spuma



146. Montanius differentiam ponit inter corpus spiritus, & spiritum: sicut inter caput & carnem.

Spiritus est duplex,  
una cum flatibus miscens cum spiritu: & fit a  
solo motu.  
altera, cum fuliginis e corde elati secum  
una rapiunt humiditatem, & pulmonibus  
inest: & fit tum a calore tum a motu, simul.  
¶ Ergo in Epilepsia est Spiritus a tanta materia,  
quanta in Apoplecticis. Apoplecticorum  
spiritus fit in principio a motu & calore.  
Epilepticorum a solo motu.

mortem Apoplecticis præcunt.

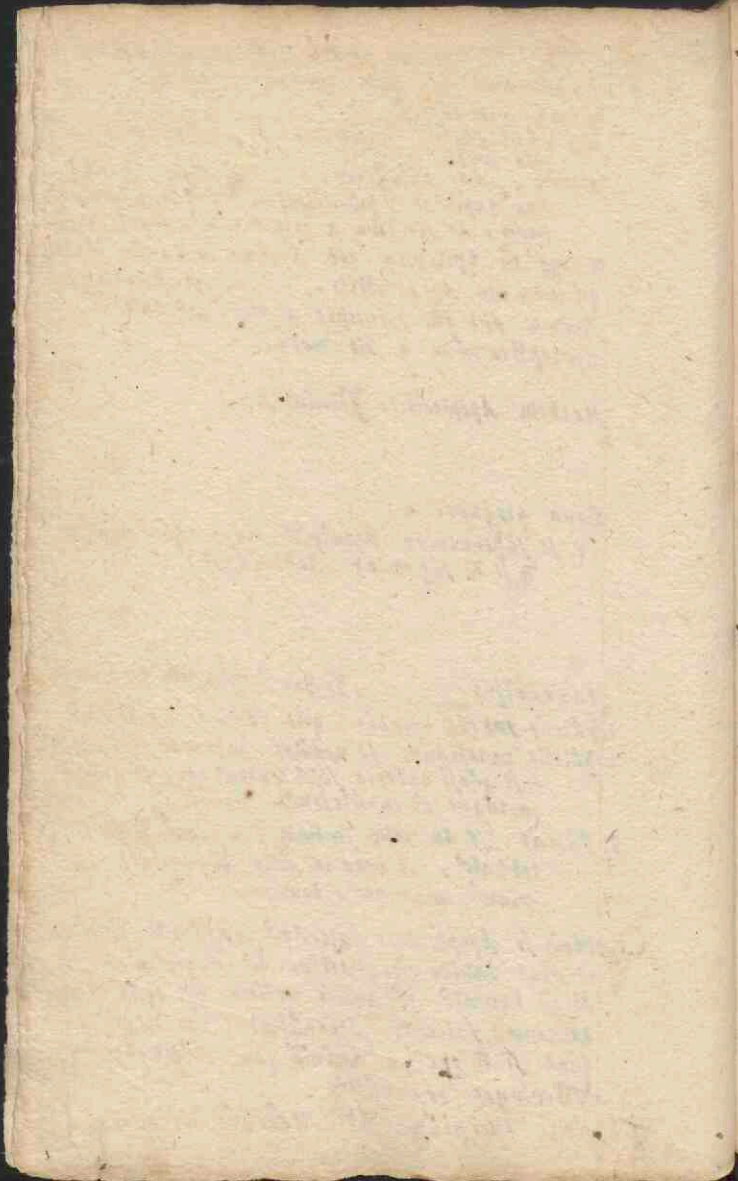
Bona prognostica.

1. si superveniat Paralysis intra quadriduum, 148  
¶ si non superveniat, lethale est.

Paracelsus ¶ haec Prognostica peculiariter.

1. Pulsus fortis malus, quo fortior eo pejor.
2. Pulsus carotidum si nodulos habeant, lethale est.  
¶ si quasi arteria sese contrahat, et quasi  
corruget ad expulsiorem partem.
3. Pulsus si in collo sentiatur, in manu non sentiatur  
lethale, si vero in collo non sentiatur, in  
manu maxime, bonum.

Clysteris si Apoplectico inspicere consilium iudices,  
ita fiat habito prognostico de morte. & si  
aliquid tentare de amici velint, vel ejus loco  
extrema fricent, sternutatorium exhibeant,  
quod si non opus animam iam fugientem  
Theologis committes. Etenim  
Theologi incipiunt, ubi Medicus desinit. ¶ 150.



Ad Plattulas (Platläuse) vocant, quasi pediculos  
 planos dicat) seu pediculos inguinales.

Iningatis locis intertus Smignato (i. Mattiaca  
 pila, seu Saponi, Græc.)

Affricetis ei loco sacculis coriacis, quo conu-  
 tentus olim & reservatus fuerat ♀. (Ingrato  
 a. apud pharmacopulas oportet, nisi talia non  
 habeant) eo sacculo si lenit fricetis locis  
 affectus vesper, repit mane lectum replen-

Emp: tum plattulis quasi totis. Si ū ex toto  
 liberatus sis, veniet alit ad summum bis iterum.

M.<sup>2</sup> a Wuckboest. Huius sacculi locum suppletio  
 possunt lintæ quibus ahera  
 vasa aurifabri abstergent.

Expertum Unguentum habet For: viii. 14. 27. l.  
 (421.)

Nota, quomodo alicui tot plattulas excitare  
 possis, ut se continuo scabere cogat. M.<sup>2</sup> (421.)

Diacarthammim D. Agidij vander Gall.

℞. Serpeti  
 Diagridij ℞ ℥ss.

medulla s. Carthami ℥ij.

(2. 18.) Sp: Diatragacidi ℥ss:

Cinnam:

Zinzib: ℞. ℥j.

Cort: Citri,

Carnis Cydon: siccat. ℞ ℥ss.

Sacchari Caudi ℥ss.

Sacch: albist: Aq: Ros: disjod: & ad  
 consistent: tabulati cocti ℥v.

Dosis ℥ij.

℥i. Tabulation.

*[Faint, illegible handwriting, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]*

Ceratum Stomachicum Forsteri IX. 49. 213, b.

℞. M: Cydon:  
Absinth: ℞ ℥i.  
Mastic: ℞ ℥ss.  
Spica ℞ ℥i.

℞l: Ros: rub: exsiccet:  
Mentha seca,  
Absinth: Rom: exsiccati ℞ ℥i.

Maceris  
Cinnamomi ℞ ℥i.

Liqui Aloes,  
Caryophyll: ℞ ℥ss.

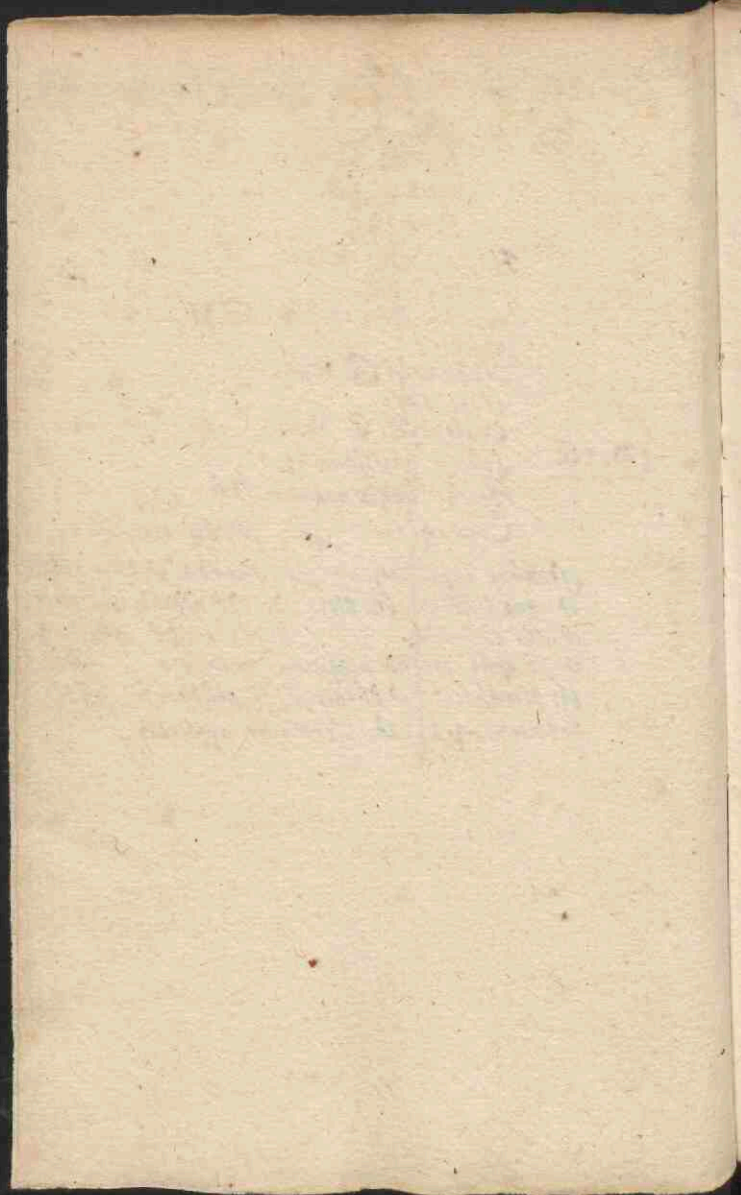
D. 16.

Ladani purissimi ℞ ℥i.  
Tereb: Gallia moschata ℞ ℥ss.

Cera, q. s. ℞i. Massa cerataria

Ladani infundat in Aq: Menthae et Vini rubeo,  
et cera liquat cum oleis, deinde addant Pulveres,  
et ℞i. Massa. Huius accipio quant. s.  
et si opus est ad maiorem molliem, addo  
℞l: Menthae, et ducant supra alutem ad scuti  
formam, q. s. et Stomacho applicet.







*Apoplectici curatio.*

iii<sup>ls</sup> segg: pra

**Urb.** Cratio celestis expectanda, si circumstant, ut  
quidam, q ad ad LXXII. horas expectant,  
cum pueris agrorum.

- i. morcati, vellicati, et si possibile exicitis.
- ii. ligatura doloris. frictions valida.

Aq: Vitæ Matthioli ab ℥j ad ℥ij, quas  
vel dimidiatum vel subgrum coqueat exhibea.  
& si os non possit aperiri, Ferro aut  
Bacillo via dentibus infer: Rosmarini  
his factis mivo so  
eger agitat. ℥ss Iberiaca ℥l: Lavendulae cum Aq:  
Vita Mats: 4 tempora illino, & in  
quibus aliquis instillo. <sup>viduo</sup>  
Aqua Lavendulae torreats Mocha, fons,  
tempora, cum spongia sum. singulis quadratibus  
repetats Dosis Aq: Vitæ Mats:

iii. Clysterem infundendo acrioris

℥. Altb: ℥j. Cont: ℔ij: Calamrats:  
Salv: Stach: Rutb: Betton M j.  
fl: Cham: mel M. j. Fil: Sena  
℥j. S. Anisi ℥ss. Coquid  
In colatura ℥ss dissolv Confec  
tion: Hamel: & Diaphean: ℔ ℥j.  
℥l: Rutb: & Mellis ℔ss. ℔ss.  
m. fi. Clyster.

Si velis acriorem Clysterem,

Add Pulpa Colocynth:

Agarici ℔ 3ss.

Utraq in hincio et coqueat in decoct:

vno eodemq die

q Clyster bis ter, quater repetats, qd  
prior pb facultates oneratas elabit, q  
tam longam moram trahat in corpore, etiam  
& dimidiu die, q, quamvis magna suborta  
evacuata sit: multum tñ residua  
aliquando quartus ex puro oleo solis opats.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general  
 description of the country and its resources.  
 It is a fertile land, with a mild climate,  
 and a rich soil. The principal occupations  
 are agriculture and stock raising.  
 The principal crops are wheat, corn, and  
 cotton. The principal stock is cattle.  
 The principal cities are New York, Boston,  
 Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The principal  
 rivers are the Hudson, the Delaware, and  
 the Chesapeake. The principal bays are  
 New York Bay, Boston Harbor, and  
 the Chesapeake Bay. The principal  
 mountains are the Allegheny Mountains,  
 the Appalachian Mountains, and the  
 Blue Ridge Mountains. The principal  
 lakes are Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and  
 Lake Champlain. The principal  
 islands are Long Island, Rhode Island,  
 and the Channel Islands. The principal  
 peninsulas are the Florida Peninsula and  
 the Iberian Peninsula. The principal  
 straits are the Bosphorus, the Strait of  
 Gibraltar, and the Strait of Messina.

Elyster ergo injiciendus, si moram patiatz hoc  
 onalium. Sin minus Vena secetz.  
 Semper ergo ante Elysterz tñm  $\overline{V}$ . insti,  
 tuenda, cum mora n̄ datz.

Postea post Elysterz  $\overline{V}$  repetatz: tñm  
 p̄ sup̄toza vi Phragatio injiciatz. Sed n̄ n̄  
 quam magna dose, vel dimidijs p̄ cochlear.  
 3j. Extract: Cathol: ʒj. Dissolv̄ lento  
 ḡtisi in Aq: Vita Matth: cochleari.  
 nondum tamen vis pl̄m̄ peracta. vel ʒ

Servago vel forceps igniatz, eā exarantz  
 crinis, p̄ dimidiam horam cessa, post eā  
 repet̄ tenendo sup̄ra caput.

Postea inc̄r̄b: cum profunda scarifi: et  
 larga sanguinis missione - Nūc̄ba apponantz.  
 plerūmqz post hac aut succumbit, et  
 sic relinquit̄, si revivisset

tñm denum serio superiora repetantz sup̄iora,  
 et monendi astutus aut amici illum n̄ n̄  
 quam post̄ restitūi in integram sanitatē,  
 sed semp̄ reservat̄ aliq̄ Apoplexia, aut Para-  
 lytes. Dodon: cap: ʒ. Obs: Medicina:  
 semp̄ n. aliquid mali, raro aliter.

Nūm̄ efficacius Lemediūm quā  $\overline{V}$ , q̄  
 aut subito p̄rat, aut iugulat. Cels: III. 26.

ʒ. An in oī Apopl: conv:  $\overline{V}$ . quā Rhazes  
 et Avicenna tantūm in Plethora admittunt.

ʒ. In omni conducit Apopl: quando  
 quidem divertendus sit hūmor Apoplexiam  
 faciens, diversio. a. n̄ fiet potentij  $\overline{V}$  p̄  $\overline{V}$ .

Cum  $\overline{V}$ . sit tota massa Sangu: movet̄, sicuti  
 in dolio vimin, fact̄ par̄o foramin̄



Q. Quando VS fieri debeat. Coli Anzel:  
 respond: non est axq̄m; in axq̄m sed vi //  
 gore morbi acuti nihil tentandum T. Art  
 sed hic Ap̄s locum habet n̄ in sp̄r̄is, sed  
 in veris acutis morbis, q̄ sunt acuti  
 & respectu Vehementia & respectu Crassa.  
 Apoplezia. a. respectu Vehementia tantum  
 morborum acutis dr. Falsum quoad est  
 valisadeo constructum te contentis, ut phlegm  
 u. prosiat, quandoq̄s & in cadaveribz fluant.  
 Q. E. statim Venam secundam ee, etiam  
 si nocte venias.

Q. quantum, Q. n̄ posse certam legem h̄c.  
 prudentia hic op̄s est: sed id observo:  
 liberali VS op̄s este. Habita tamen  
 ratione Virium, Temperamenti, etc.

Parca. a. prodesse n̄ potest: liberalis nimium  
 potest occidere. Arabes ad tb̄ iii. sed  
 nos n̄ item (nisi Hispanis forson sit)

Q. Vbi. Arabes primum in pede tum in  
 Brachio. Alij in Venis jugularibz, ut  
Abases, in quo tamen istus abbreviatur  
Gatinaria ipsum respiciunt.

Q. tamen posse in jugularibus fieri VS.  
 pace Gatinaria Medici doctissimi, n̄  
 obstant periculosa exempla, quandoq̄dem  
 et in Cephalalgia quandoq̄s antiqua, scitio  
 institui possit in Arteria temporum,  
 quia factu consolidari potest Empl: Chir:  
 Familiari, ex Bur, Alo, Bolo Armena,  
Albamin sui, pulv: pil: seporis.  
 metuit Gatinaria, q̄ deberet inq̄t constingi  
 collum, q̄ fieri n̄ ē necesse si. n. n̄ appareat,  
 n̄ faciens jugularis, plerumq̄s t̄n timent.



1. General to the Editor  
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above mentioned subject. I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the result of the investigation. I have no objection to your making such use of the facts as you may think proper. I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
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 J. M. [Name]

Ar. 109 Intemperiei calidae & Causae sunt:

1. Motus. 2. Putredo. 3. Contactus calidi.
  4. Constipatio cæcis, seu Calidi effluuij retentio.
  5. Conveniens fomentum seu nutrimentum,
- ad has & causas omnes alia causa redigi possunt  
locumque habent in omnibus corporibus naturalibus.

Putredo tertium in fieri dum est calor in inter,  
seu actum, sic summetum ex streco Equo  
incensum meminit Galenus. Sic et latinas  
incensas quæ andoq; ardere.

Constipatio quomodo calorem faciat, liquet  
in Hypocaustis, ubi si fenestras claudunt,  
magis incalescunt.

1. Motus sunt Exercitia, labores, Animi par  
themata, tertium Ira, et Vigilia,  
quæ tunc Vigiliarum maxima fit spiritibus  
et summetum agitatio.

Notandum tamen motum califacere corpora  
solida et concreta, liquida vero refrigerant.

regit, ergo in motu califactionis,

1. ut sit corpus solidum.

2. ut motus sit proportionatus, quæ  
si nimis dissipabit spiritus, et inducet  
intemperiem frigidam, dissipatus et spiritus  
et calor.

3. si non sit satis magnus, nihil agit, nisi  
a putredine interiora reservabit, atque  
sic temperiem reservabit.

Si ergo a motu producat, Intemperies calida  
totius erit Febris, si erit partis alicujus  
nomis solius intemperies obtinebit.

2. Putredo, quæ fit in corpore mixto, triplex

a. fit a constrictione.

si.e. putredo in Venis totius corporis  
oriens Febris putrida.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general  
 description of the country, its climate, soil, and  
 productions. The author then proceeds to a  
 detailed account of the principal cities and  
 towns, describing their situation, extent, and  
 commerce. He also mentions the principal  
 rivers, lakes, and mountains of the country.  
 The second part of the book is a history of  
 the country, from the earliest times to the  
 present. The author traces the progress of  
 the country from a state of barbarism to  
 civilization, and describes the various  
 revolutions and changes which it has  
 undergone. He also mentions the principal  
 events which have happened in the history  
 of the country, and the names of the  
 principal persons who have been  
 distinguished in its history.

Putredo n̄ est morbus, sed causa morbi,  
quamvis n. pars gangrenosa putrida sit,  
tamē n̄ dicitur Substantia corruptio, q̄  
pars iam mortua est: antea. a. intempus ca-  
lida laborasse manifestum est.

3. Constipatio calorem q̄ p̄ n̄ inferit, sed r̄o  
tentione calidi effluviij.

4. & 5. Contactus rei calidus, et ejusmodi assimi-  
litio quomodo calorem inferant, satis mani-  
festum est. F.

(A. 160)

XVII.º. Nov:

A. 136. Uterus rotundus n̄ exquisitè et Mathematicè, sed  
Physicè, et r̄udi minerva. 1.º quia rotundus  
figura est omnium figurarum perfectissima,  
2.º quia capacissima. 3.º quia nimis obnoxia  
externis injurijs. 4.º ut semen virile valen-  
tius sua interiori cavitatè rotundà attra-  
heatur.

Cavix interior tantum longitudinem habet dicitur  
omni viciter digitorum transversorum: an-  
gustior longiorq̄ q̄ uteris.

Uterus declinat a perfecta rotunditate. 1.º quod  
interius sit extensus et longior. 2.º anterior  
et posterioris utrobq̄ itidem superius compressior,  
ad latera protuberantior, ubi cornua uteri  
quidam ponunt.

Uterum n̄ absimilem pyro dixit Fronsinus.  
Festum femina ingravida: alij similes  
cucurbita eo dicunt.

Sed omnium optimè potest comparari puellarum  
sua bursa, quam vocant eis h̄nt lo-buyl.  
assimilari.

Faint, illegible handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.

XIII. Ann.

Main body of faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

// Ossa duo immixta cum Os<sup>o</sup> Sacro (cui  
 Os Coccyx inferius amittitur) constituunt illam  
 cavitationem, seu Pelvim, quam *Uterus* vocant,  
 in qua sita seu recondita, Vesica,  
 Uterus, Rectum intestinum.

- Os immixtum singulum dividitur in  
 III<sup>a</sup> Ossa, quorum anterioris Os pubis, medius  
 Os ~~Coccyx~~ <sup>Coxalium</sup>, posterioris Os Ilium dicitur.

- Quid bonum superbit matris inter facies et  
 stercoza?

Uterus ergo situs hac capacitatem, 1. tanquam  
 loco capocissimo. 2. ad coitum aptissimo.  
 3. tutissimo ab externis injurijs.

Mulier tenesmo aut diarrhoea laborans ab  
 ortum facit. Ans: quia Uterus  
 destituitur fomento facium, rectum. n.  
 Intestinum et Vesica fovent quasi uterum,  
 ut melius Semis in actum deducere possit.

Pelvim mulieris seu *Uterus* capacis multi <sup>stipula</sup>  
 1. quia sita hic particula, q<sup>ue</sup> in Viris non  
 reprehenditur, n. Uterus. Ans: quid tamen propter  
 tam exiguum corpusculum n<sup>on</sup> requiritur tanta  
 capacitas, ut manifeste a virili pelvi distinguitur  
 cum. n. incassum ab ingurgitatione, extra eam  
 ascendit ad vesur, aut diarrhoea.  
 2. quia fetus p<sup>er</sup> hanc cavitationem necessario  
 exit? et Ans. p<sup>er</sup> hanc cavitationem satis  
 posse exire natalem fatum, utpote satis  
 capacem; quodsi. a. contingat ut fetus  
 grandior (qualis nempe a procero viro in puerula)  
 sit, licet raro, contingere ut Ossa pubis  
 diducantur.

Capacis ergo *Uterus* se nunquam animad  
 vertere potuisset in femina testat<sup>ur</sup> F.



// quod. a. pleriq[ue] in hisce regionibus vizi  
 preclari, chirurgi, obstetrices quosq[ue] & m[ul]-  
 trices, quia & medici praestantissimi, ut  
 & Fernelius existimant am-  
 plior[em] e[ss]e hanc pelvim in mulieribus,  
 secundum speciem, fit quia contraria  
 iuxta se posita magis elucescunt, atq[ue]  
~~magis~~ <sup>magis</sup> capacior[em] e[ss]e Thoracem, quam  
 feminis nemo negat, cum calidior multo  
 sit, ac majori flabello ad refrigerium  
 opus o[mn]ino habeat: praeterea mulieres plerumq[ue]  
 a teneris comprimere aetate vestibus Thora-  
 cem soleant. Hinc ergo propter Thoracis  
 angustiam pelvis licet aequo magna, minor e[st].

Ab ossibus coarum ligamenta producantur  
 longa admodum uteri fundum firmiter am-  
 plectentia, ac in recto situ tenentia, quo  
 conceptio fieri possit: si. n. paululum  
 fundus uteri a loco ad latera declinet,  
 constringit ac elandit osculum uteri.

Ascendit Uterus in Suffocationibus uterinis  
 aliquando ad Jecur aut diaphragma, sed raro,  
 quando & mulieres quandoq[ue] v[er]e exca-  
 lueri existimant, monstrantes locum ad  
 quem ascenderit, cum tamen plerumq[ue]  
 sint tantum crassi vapores ex utero asce-  
 dentes. Ascendere t[ame]n nunquam, n[on] dixer-  
 im, nec obstant ligamenta (quandoq[ue]  
 & concidere seu descendere, adeo ut & oscu-  
 lum ex parte prominat: & distorqueri  
 etiam quandoq[ue] contingat) neq[ue] etiam  
 dolor excitat[ur] (ut quidam t[ame]n adesse debere  
 credant) quandoquidem n[on] fiat ligamentorum  
 solutio continui subita, sed sensim & paulatim.



The first thing I did was to  
 examine the various papers  
 which were scattered about  
 the room. I found a  
 bundle of letters, a  
 book of accounts, and  
 a number of other  
 documents. I took  
 them all down and  
 laid them out on the  
 table. I then began  
 to read the letters  
 and to examine the  
 accounts. I found  
 that the man who  
 had been accused  
 was a very honest  
 and industrious  
 man. I was  
 surprised to find  
 that he had been  
 treated so  
 unjustly. I  
 then wrote  
 a letter to  
 the  
 authorities  
 and  
 explained  
 the  
 facts  
 of the  
 case. I  
 also  
 wrote  
 a  
 letter  
 to  
 the  
 man  
 who  
 had  
 been  
 accused  
 and  
 told  
 him  
 of  
 the  
 result  
 of  
 my  
 investigation.

I then  
 returned  
 to  
 my  
 study  
 and  
 began  
 to  
 read  
 the  
 book  
 of  
 accounts.  
 I found  
 that  
 the  
 man  
 who  
 had  
 been  
 accused  
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 who  
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 been  
 accused  
 and  
 told  
 him  
 of  
 the  
 result  
 of  
 my  
 investigation.

Uteri mulieris fundi latera in cornua  
 effecta referunt, ut in bobus

sed primis similitudine  
 ut tantum analogiam cum cornibus uteri  
 bovini habeant: Si. a. veteris sese non  
 exercuissent in sectionibus bestiarum, magis  
 quam in Humanorum: cadaverum: nunquam  
 haece protuberantes partes laterales in  
 bono cornua vocassent.

F + 217.

Plant: Captiv: n. 2.

Qui cavet ne decipiat, vix cavet, cum etiam cavet,  
 Etiam cum cavisse ratus, saepe is captus est.

XVIII<sup>o</sup> Nov:

Op. ses. Belym<sup>o</sup> q. Vitel: Or:

Salis, & part: aq:

aut sup linteam, ad imponend<sup>o</sup> pustulis.

sumpendo sanabit: ideoq<sup>ue</sup> acn<sup>o</sup> rump<sup>o</sup> non  
 oportet. - Vorst: Gesch:

Pill: Cathartica, d.<sup>o</sup> Toll.

q. Extract: Cathol: Dj. (ex d. sc: Elemari, etc)

Diagridij ℞. si. pill<sup>o</sup> n.<sup>o</sup> iii.

Idem affirmat se alias una dosi exhibuisse,  
 quin et assumpsisse Pill: n.<sup>o</sup> ix, ex iis, quae  
 constant Alois

Scammony,

Colocynth: ℞ part: aq:

Ob assumptum pharmacum extra ad  
lectiones hujus diei non licuit, nisi  
eodem mihi transscripsi ex M. H. C.  
adversarys.

A

XVII

## Ephemera Causae.

X 133.

Ex tribus causis vulgatis tribus, Ephemera  
 tantum habet etiam procatartica.  
 ut Ica, Balsureum, Air frigidus, calidus, metus,  
 Cauticium, Constipatio ventris, Nubo, Alimen-  
 ta et Pharmacia calidiora, Obstructiones  
 Hepatis, item Cistis externa adstricta a  
 frigore vel adstringentibus. (Quia quam-  
 vis facillime & accuratissime semper in postulo  
 ante positas generaliores calidioris morborum causas  
 colligi possunt, ut tamen ad postulas, in u-  
 nimores antedictas.)

Eiam leviter Diaria excitari possit, liquet ex  
 Observat: Ferici.

Removendi, Observat: capi: 62. ubi refert se  
 aliquando in Diarium incidisse ex metu,  
 conspecta nubes Julio (in Italia) exorientis  
 & tempe parvum exorientis flamma.  
 Amato (Sistano, in usu religioso, qd ob ne-  
 glectum vestis solitis indumentis in cas incidit.

Diagnosis Ephemerae difficilius quam curatio. Galienus  
 ad Glauco.

Pathognomonica ejus signa.

1. qd habeat etiam procatartica: manifestas & recentis,  
 Quia licet Ephemera signum inseparabile est, non  
 tamen proprium, Sic n. postea etiam procatartica  
 necessario Ephemera sequitur. I. Quia vel  
 Immediatam, ut V.G. a Solis ardore.

Mediatam, qualis est ea Ephemera, qd oritur  
 a Cistis constrictione, orta nempe vel ab  
 externo frigore, vel a Balneo adstringente,  
 unde retenti vaporis spiritus inflammant.

Bibone, qui si ~~est~~ ortus sit a Causa  
 (Externa, puta metu (Corde nempe vel  
 ad Inguina, Axillas, vel ad Collum, ...  
 hinc oritur aliquis, qd humor factus,  
 amovante d tunc sit Ephemera.  
 Interna. //

110  
 110  
 110  
 or //

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I. Interna causa si habentem aliquem prodixerit, tunc ab eo vel nulla febris, vel peior aliqua quam Ephemera proveniet, nunquam tamen Ephemera.

II. pro pathogenomica Ephemera est, Vena saniorum similis, vis mutata, quandoque aere soli spiritus inflantur sunt.

III. Pulsus quoad aequalitatem inter singulos pulsus sanorum pulsus similis sit: ~~san~~

Tempore paroxysmi tamen diastole aliquo modo major quam systole, ob mitigationem seu auctum caloris, Cordis ventilationem expectatam, minus tamen quam in phlegma, quando ob multam excretionem fuliginum copiam earum dispersionem exactionemque hoc molitur.

Inaequalitas. a. inter diastolam & systolam optime dignoscitur ex analogia Respirationis ac inspirationis.

Post paroxysmum protinus tonum naturalem pulsus habet, sicuti quam sit in alijs febribus, Tertiana, Quartana, &c. in quibus non statim ac protinus, quam paroxysmus desinit, pulsus aequalitatem adipiscitur.

IV. Calor mitis & blandus, ab initio Ephemera ad finem. Est enim calor in febribus vel Altis vel mordax & acris, & quidem vel inter intervalla. Quem ut cognascat, manum moderatam calidam impone non manui, sed universo brachio, aut potius pectori ipsius aequi, in regione cordis, ubi se quam optime spiritus caloris febrilis prodit.

Sed in feminis serua id negotium: contra quod preceptum peccabat is, quod cum Manillarum consistentiam (ut quae affecta essent) se sentire debere affirmaret, manum de pectori in sinum versus vitiosior deprimebat: Exa remittente, credidisse se illis loci, prout in Petri's mammis sicut esse predicabat.

V. o }  
VI. o }  
VII. o }  
VIII. o }  
//

In the first place, it is necessary to  
 understand the nature of the  
 subject, and to distinguish between  
 the different parts of it.

The first part of the subject is  
 the definition of the terms  
 which are used in it. It is  
 necessary to know what is  
 meant by each of these terms,  
 and to be able to explain  
 the meaning of each of them.

The second part of the subject  
 is the classification of the  
 objects of the study. It is  
 necessary to know what are  
 the different classes of objects,  
 and to be able to explain  
 the meaning of each of them.

The third part of the subject  
 is the method of study. It is  
 necessary to know what are  
 the different methods of study,  
 and to be able to explain  
 the meaning of each of them.

11  
 12

|| V.º sine horrore sine frigore est.

VI.º nulla symptomatum adest seruitas.

VII.º cum madore seu rore quodam desinit, ~~sed~~  
(qualis in his exoritur, qui moderate se extru-  
cuerunt) non cum copioso sudore

VIII.º quod (secus quam in putridis) nulla præ-  
terita febris diathesis aut vestigium  
finito paroxysmo maneat.

X 210.

Ar. 164. Causa morbi calidæ contraria sunt causis  
morbi frigidi aut quoad se, aut quoad modum  
agendi, aut quoad subiectum. (164. de Calidis egiung.)

Frigidi morbi in summa contra causarum.

1. Contactus rei frigide.

2. Eorum quæ assumuntur { Qualitas .  
Quantitas { nimia.

3. Constipatio & raritas.

4. Motus & Quies.

Haec frigida interruptivi causa sicuti agunt in  
religiosa corpora naturalia, ita et in corpus hu-  
manum.

- Quod ad
1. Sic ignis superflua aqua aut { immittitur.  
extinguitur.
  2. Sic et nimio oleo lampadi infuso, aut  
alimento subtracto elychnion extinguitur.  
Item pravo alimento suppeditato destituitur,  
sicuti fit si aut { Lamp: oleo aqua misceat.  
candela saxo
  3. Nimia Constipatio ignis suffocatur et extinguitur,  
ut in fornacibus, clausis orbis spiraculis.  
Rarefactione, quem admodum accensa  
candela igni apposita extinguitur.

4. ||



The first thing I did was to  
 go to the bank and see  
 how the money was  
 getting on. I found  
 it was all right. I  
 then went to the  
 office and saw  
 the manager. He  
 told me that the  
 business was  
 going well. I  
 was glad to hear  
 that. I then went  
 to the bank and  
 saw the cashier.  
 He told me that  
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 He told me that  
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 all right. I was  
 glad to hear that.

¶ 4. Motu nimio, ut si nimium flos candelam,  
omnia etiam Quarta, ut in carbonibus,  
ignis extinguitur.

Sic eadem causa Corpus humanum quoad frige-  
faciunt, vel { proximo } per se  
{ remoto } per accidens.

1. Contactus rei frigida, immediatus, sic  
ab ambiente aere frige si. Triste, Cataracti.  
in his qui per nives ambulat, pedes con-  
gelant, & cadunt.  
corpore vehementer calido frigida potus  
quandoque horum necat. Quia spiritus  
Arteria aorta congelant, et . . . . .

2. Assumptorum

Quantitas { nimia obicit calorem nostrum, sic  
Potus nimius Paralyticum, Apople-  
plexiam, Tremoresque membrorum  
producit  
deficiens primum quidem incendit  
corpus, sed tandem refrigerat,  
cum calore exhalato tabescit.

Qualitas quomodo agat, manifestum est.

3. Constipatio est vel in toto

{ Summa si in toto corpore V.G. arteria, Ar-  
teribus vasis, se frigere non possunt,  
unde suffocato calore, & adempta omni  
ventilatione saepe contingit mors subita.  
Modica calidam intemperiem excitat, cohi-  
bitudo calida effluvia, non ut summa  
calidum naturam suffocando.

Sic teste Valerio omnes causas calidae in  
temperiei nimio sui excessu fiunt causas intem-  
periei frigida.

*[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in Latin, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

Op. Pulv. nra solat: Zi.  
 Decti Coclear: ʒii.

post horam Brodium assumpsi  
 & simul cum pharmaco sequenti hora  
 exonii, nihilominus tu iv, vel v / dies habdi.  
 On. si. Hausbub  
 pro x /

Causæ tam calida quam frigida, in modis  
agunt in calorem nostrum

Alterando, ut agit Contactus frigidorum  
corporum.

Assumpta frigida.

Suffocando, { Otium.

Cobibendo, { Quantitas nimia alimenti  
constipatio, calidum <sup>naturam</sup> <sup>inhibens,</sup> & partem alicui necessariam

Consumendo, sic defectus alimenti calidum  
naturam consumit.

Dissipando calorem { Raritas.  
Nimius motus.

{ Aer: ——— } calidus }  
{ Cibus & potus }  
{ Motus ——— }

vel sunt

{ Statim.  
{ Tandem.

mediocres, & mediocriter  
agunt, ac sic temperat  
naturam confortant.

Improderati, & vel  
quoniam excedunt,  
& sic calefaciunt  
nimis excedunt, &  
sic frigefaciunt.

Notandum: qd Galen: lib: 2<sup>o</sup> causi: morbor: ingt. Has causas  
aut frigidas aut calidas licet satis valentes  
non tamen semper agere in quodlibet corpus.  
quia requiruntur in Cui supra dictum est  
ad quos Agendum. 1<sup>o</sup> Agentis fortitudo. 2<sup>o</sup>  
Patientis apta dispositio. 3<sup>o</sup> Mutuus contactus  
4<sup>o</sup> Mora iusta.

Sic ignis non adurit aquam, (aut ejus scintilla  
lignum) ut neq[ue] (licet vehementior) ferrum,  
nisi diu moretis, aut paleam, nisi contingat.

XIX<sup>o</sup> Nov:

221.

Post missam purgationem precedentis diei  
hodie Vera mihi scita est. Unde et pro  
hibita scribendi facultas.

supradicta. a. ped: diei ex Adversarij M. Abneri tran  
script.



D. Bachi de ego in ipso punto facta 11a und  
 ponderatio de hinc deinde in regulam descriptam  
 nomina omnium delectationum per medicina  
 sublima, additis factis ubi desiderantur.

S. H. Curmuis.



+ Tho Henricus auspicius Anatomis Subjecti  
Vialis.

Hippocratis Aphoristica sicut non solum ad region-  
nes calidas, sed et ad frigidas temperatasque disposita  
Medicamentum quendam a Seneca domi sua privatus  
anatomica precepta et Spectacula videndi et ob-  
servaverunt. Gal. II. de ad. an. 1.

Paucis medicamentis opus, sed multiplici cura  
tota ad morborum curationem, quae eis fere deservunt,  
a partium corporis tempore, compos. et unione,  
neque est quod sibi merito placeant praeparationem  
remediorum duntaxat scribere autique, quoniam  
quodam et ipsa quae tanti fit Chymia ipsis con-  
grua fuit, ut patet tam ex Felari Centa-  
riae minoris Extracti descriptione Dioscor. III. 7.  
tam ex Hellebori praeparatione multiplici, et  
quae additione in totum medicamentis: scri-  
bit Diosc. IV. 149. Philonidem integrum non  
vixisse conscripsisse de Hellebori praeparatione.  
quod sic patet. et Hipp: II Coac: 12 Helleborum  
album ita praeparavit, ut Viacis esset singulare  
Remedium.

Anatomica tractata alia Sophistica alia Medica  
inae theoretica tantum, quae nihil ad curationem,  
haec practica. Galen.

Partes in cadaveribus quodam longe a viventibus dif-  
ferant, ut Cerebrum, quod in viventibus instar  
Bulla spiritibus referta natat. 2. ventriculus  
cibus et jecur 3. Coe. Vena etiam  
et arteria in cadavere concidunt, aut ob gra-  
supplicium exhauriunt. non id fieret, si  
Turgida vasa manerent, obtinuit in Aca-  
mia Pisana, ut supplicio propinquis exhib-  
beretis quod Hipp: Gal: vel IV, cum vino grosso.  
et ita sanguis congelatus subsisteret in Vasis.  
Fallop: de Tumorib: 14.



The first part of the book is devoted to a description of the  
 various species of plants which are found in the  
 country. The author has been very particular in  
 his descriptions, and has given many interesting  
 particulars of their habits and uses. The second  
 part of the book is a history of the country, and  
 contains a great deal of valuable information  
 respecting its ancient and modern state. The  
 author has been very diligent in his researches,  
 and has collected a great deal of curious  
 and interesting facts. The third part of the  
 book is a description of the various  
 species of animals which are found in the  
 country. The author has been very particular  
 in his descriptions, and has given many  
 interesting particulars of their habits and  
 uses. The fourth part of the book is a  
 description of the various species of minerals  
 which are found in the country. The author  
 has been very particular in his descriptions,  
 and has given many interesting particulars  
 of their properties and uses. The fifth part  
 of the book is a description of the various  
 species of vegetables which are found in the  
 country. The author has been very particular  
 in his descriptions, and has given many  
 interesting particulars of their habits and  
 uses. The sixth part of the book is a  
 description of the various species of fruits  
 which are found in the country. The author  
 has been very particular in his descriptions,  
 and has given many interesting particulars  
 of their properties and uses. The seventh  
 part of the book is a description of the  
 various species of flowers which are found  
 in the country. The author has been very  
 particular in his descriptions, and has given  
 many interesting particulars of their habits  
 and uses. The eighth part of the book is a  
 description of the various species of trees  
 which are found in the country. The author  
 has been very particular in his descriptions,  
 and has given many interesting particulars  
 of their properties and uses. The ninth  
 part of the book is a description of the  
 various species of birds which are found in  
 the country. The author has been very  
 particular in his descriptions, and has given  
 many interesting particulars of their habits  
 and uses. The tenth part of the book is a  
 description of the various species of insects  
 which are found in the country. The author  
 has been very particular in his descriptions,  
 and has given many interesting particulars  
 of their properties and uses. The eleventh  
 part of the book is a description of the  
 various species of fishes which are found in  
 the country. The author has been very  
 particular in his descriptions, and has given  
 many interesting particulars of their habits  
 and uses. The twelfth part of the book is  
 a description of the various species of  
 reptiles and amphibians which are found in  
 the country. The author has been very  
 particular in his descriptions, and has given  
 many interesting particulars of their habits  
 and uses. The thirteenth part of the book  
 is a description of the various species of  
 mammals which are found in the country. The  
 author has been very particular in his  
 descriptions, and has given many interesting  
 particulars of their habits and uses. The  
 fourteenth part of the book is a description  
 of the various species of plants which are  
 found in the country. The author has been  
 very particular in his descriptions, and has  
 given many interesting particulars of their  
 habits and uses. The fifteenth part of the  
 book is a description of the various species  
 of animals which are found in the country.  
 The author has been very particular in his  
 descriptions, and has given many interesting  
 particulars of their habits and uses. The  
 sixteenth part of the book is a description  
 of the various species of minerals which are  
 found in the country. The author has been  
 very particular in his descriptions, and has  
 given many interesting particulars of their  
 properties and uses. The seventeenth part  
 of the book is a description of the various  
 species of vegetables which are found in the  
 country. The author has been very particular  
 in his descriptions, and has given many  
 interesting particulars of their habits and  
 uses. The eighteenth part of the book is a  
 description of the various species of fruits  
 which are found in the country. The author  
 has been very particular in his descriptions,  
 and has given many interesting particulars  
 of their properties and uses. The nineteenth  
 part of the book is a description of the  
 various species of flowers which are found  
 in the country. The author has been very  
 particular in his descriptions, and has given  
 many interesting particulars of their habits  
 and uses. The twentieth part of the book  
 is a description of the various species of  
 trees which are found in the country. The  
 author has been very particular in his  
 descriptions, and has given many interesting  
 particulars of their properties and uses.

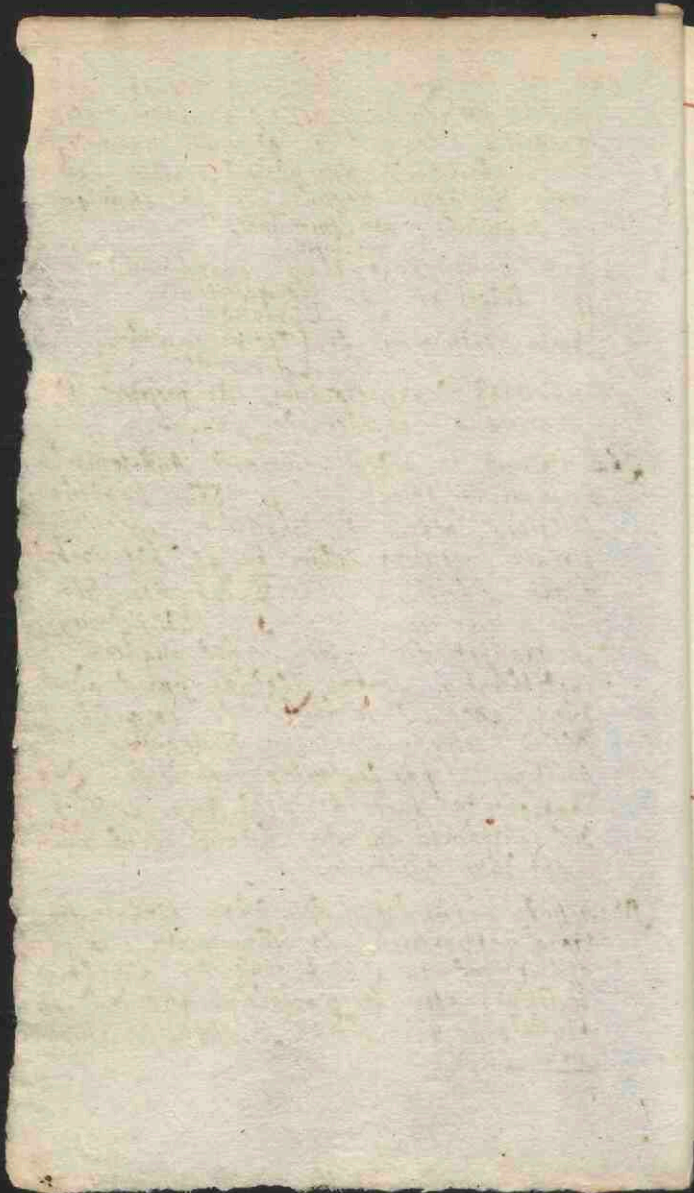
Hæc tria imprimis ad curationem Morborum: consi-  
deranda in quolibet parte veniant Medico.  
Temperies, Compositio, & Unio. quandoque  
in hanc recta habitudine Sanitas, &  
mala dispositione Morbus est vel similis,  
vel Organicus, vel Communis.

In partibus Internis <sup>eadem</sup> quædam cognoscimus  
(per auroscopiam, ut Compositio.)  
(per autoscopia, ut Unio.)  
(per autoscopia, ut Temperamentum.)  
(per autoscopia, ut Actiones.)

hæc itaq; ad physiologiam, illa proprie ad  
Anatomiam considerata pertinent.

Quæ regionis in eodem climate Aquilonibus  
frequentius pluit, in his hominum habitus  
frigoris plures & sanguinem copiosiores  
retinet, contra quæ in his, ubi crebri  
flant Austri. Illis B. copiosior, his  
vires parior convenit: Sic Medici Parisiis  
in quolibet fove febris secundo aliquam V.  
instituant, contra Lugduni parca admon-  
dum, raro, & circumspici, eo q; his  
Austri corporis plethoram dissipantes, illis  
Aquilonis corpus densantes crebriores: Quæ  
controuersia inter utriusq; Reip. medicos  
diu multumq; agitata, utrosq; recte suam  
methodum offerentes.

Macropody difficulter admodum ferunt for-  
tiora cathartica, ut Scammoniata: ex quorum  
assumptione in alvi protrudim plerumq;  
incidunt, adeo ut p triduum quandoq; con-  
tinuets, q; in praxi se observasse affirmat  
Ol.



Dividit a. partes saltem. 109. hoc modo / ratione salutiferae

Similes, q̄ in aliis specie differentes ex-  
sibi negantur, sicut  
a. hoc. foliis VIII —

q̄ & simpliciter homogenea  
prima & pyramidalis huius  
419. fructus, foliis & fructu  
repositis elementis, fructu  
& repositis repositis

05. pars decipina & secretissima

Capitula, orituram & molle q̄ fieri  
possit.

Lignum est, ostium unguentum, carthago  
suis dicitur emulsum.

Tendo, fimo & carthago indolent, vehemens  
morte parum instumens.

Thos, totum, flavo & fimo, fimo, fimo  
partibus, q̄m, munitate acuta  
nates actives  
Mentem, hinc.

Celis, mētem, amplexiva, hinc  
cooperis tunc, munitate.

Cere simpliciter,  
Cere simpliciter,

Prima, a quibuslibet partibus, 24  
Capit, 7 pars, venter, arbor.

Secunda, hinc munit, rheuma, instumens  
munit, in Tilla, salubritate.

31. Capit, in cerebrum, ocellis  
massis, ocellis, &c.

Tertia, in q̄ instrumenta locandi  
genuis, fido, videri, &c. munit  
in digitis; ocellis in oculis &c.

Quarta, in q̄ stridulatores partes  
tunc gūteris, &c. dignis in or-  
nas, nervis, & arboribus.

Similia, q̄m, 11,  
stridulatores, differunt  
q̄ & compositae & hetero-  
genae, adq̄ organice  
munit. fructu.

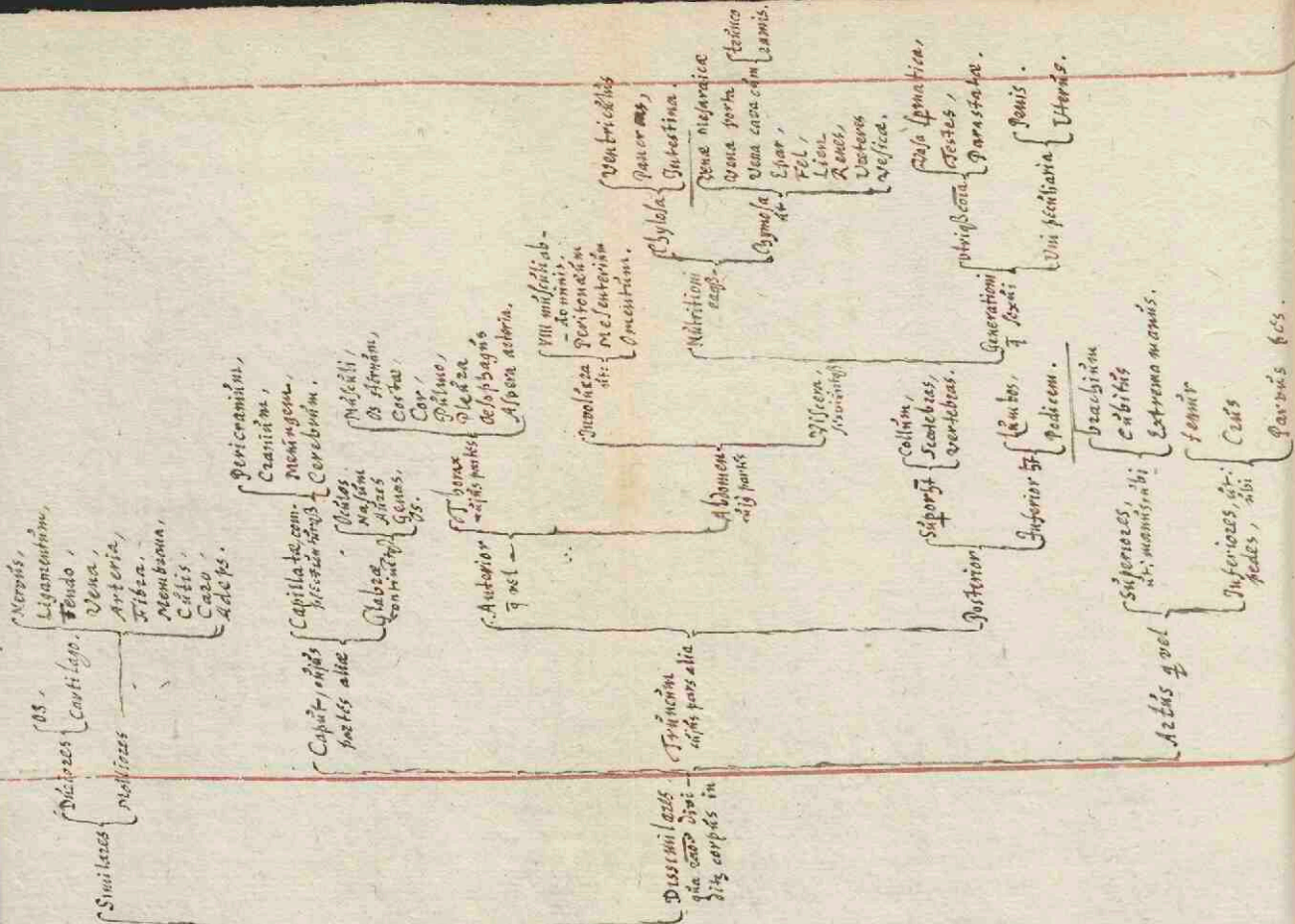
Retradit hoc instrumentum Quarta generis, prima & simpliciter  
sua q̄m est instrumentum & compositae stridulatores; sed & prima &  
similia partes, constant in partibus specie differentibus. fructu.

Quod a. Galenus partes similes cas accet; fit comparatione ad  
aliquas distimilares; n. a. ab aliis. fructu.

2. Celis inter partes similes  
munitate &, q̄m, cunctis

Optima visio illa est partium distimilariam  
& instimilariam secundam numeram factam  
hinc rationem, adeo quidem ut singulis sit  
principis aliqua velis salubritate.

corpus humi  
PARTES continentur dicte



Epidermis in Casu miraculose a cutis diuisa  
 cum Alopecia in Platere. his q̄ intē  
 gras laminas sibi reservavit.

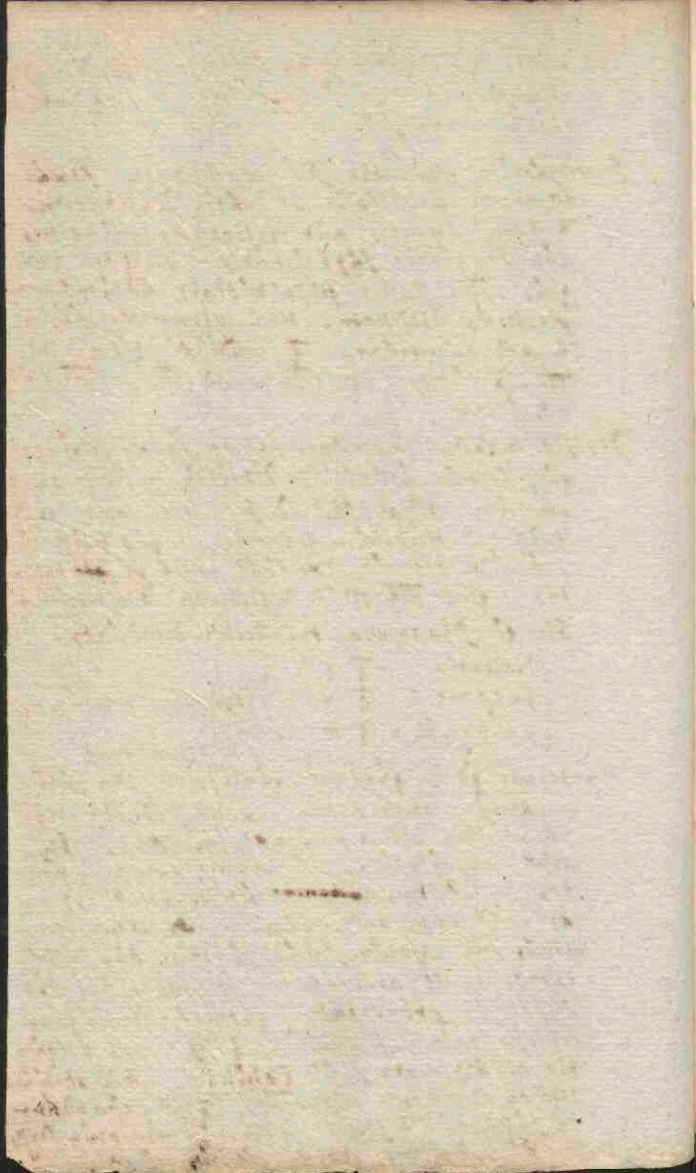
Menstruorum generatio seu conservatio perhi  
 lamina peculiaris ob cutis densitatem  
 n̄ transmittentis aut dissipantis fuliginis  
 aut sanguinis superfluitates: et q̄ in visis  
 quibus cutis rarior plenitudinis documenta  
 facilius dissipat: hinc Viraginis fulsa  
 n̄ aq̄ menstruata q̄ candida, his. n. ad  
 vii x<sup>o</sup> dies, illis vero ad iii, vel iv. die  
 n̄ solent.

Divisio maximi momenti est in Praxi Medica,  
 qua Corpus humanum dividitur in iii regiones  
 quarum 1.<sup>a</sup> ab ore ad Hepatis cavam, 2.<sup>a</sup>  
 inde ad habitum corporis, in quo propriis  
 musculis et cum tribus vasibus q̄ ab infir  
 tis, quae om̄a iii<sup>o</sup> regionem constitunt.  
 Sic et Pharmaca tripliciter dividuntur,

|            |                     |   |                    |
|------------|---------------------|---|--------------------|
| lenientia  | 1/4 1. <sup>o</sup> | } | regionem evacuant. |
| purgantia  | 1/4 2. <sup>o</sup> |   |                    |
| Cathartica | 1/4 3. <sup>o</sup> |   |                    |

(Plantas)

Epidermis qd? quidam quasi pelliculam p̄tti  
 immatam, atq̄ ortam ex fuliginibus crassis  
 ac viscidis ibi a frigore concretis. Alij  
 esse musculorum seu caenis extremitatū par  
 tes resicatas ut in corne asata.  
 Alij esse compages quorundam ex extremitatū  
 tibus om̄ vasorum simul junctis. Alij esse  
 extremitates arteriarum expansas, ubi ad  
 superficiem perveniunt (quomodo spirituum  
 copiosissimum effluviū p̄gretz, vel frequen  
 tia aneurysmata) ut Columb. Alij attribuunt  
 esse extremitates nervorum, q̄ se expandunt  
 in superficiē, n̄ secus ac pediculi foliorum. Nym  
 phoea exigi in latum folium se extendunt



// Pinguedo copiosior est in Natibus & Abdomine,  
 illic quidem, ut sit pro phlegmari, sic pro fomentis.

Contingit quandoque, ut v.g. in magna inedia,  
 aut summo corporis aestu, ut a seorsu  
 ats a venulis in partium famelicarum mhi  
 timentum.

Citricula locus aff: est in Exanthematis,  
 Variolis, Erythrematis, etc. sed quæritur  
 an macula livida, livida, vel fusca  
 semp lethalis in febribus? R. quod non:  
 sunt. n. quædam febres putriculantes, quæ  
 tamen non sunt lethales. A.º 1605. post  
 Pestem Epidemicam, quæ prioribus annis  
 grassaverat, multæ febres cum maculis  
 lividis exorta Leyda, omnesque æque  
 æpti infra annos I. evadebant: ceteri  
 vero, quæ annuum quinquagesimum exceserant,  
 evadebant nisi aut minimum Sanguinis,  
 aut per purgationis extractum esset.

Pinguedo est locus aff: in Phtisiasi, cum  
 vertitis tota quandoque in pediculos, eosque malignos.

Cauteria nisi penetrant panniculum carnosum,  
 frustra sunt, quia sub eo materia morbifica  
 hærens fluitat.

Horroris subjectum in febribus est idem  
 panniculus carnosus, dum fuliginis acris  
 et mordax eo delata eam bellicant,  
 ipse vero concutitur, dum expellere studet.



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Second block of faint, illegible text, appearing as a separate paragraph.

Third block of faint, illegible text, continuing the narrative or list.

Fourth block of faint, illegible text, showing some structural markers.

Fifth block of faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page.

// id quod molestum est, nec potest:  
 frigent. a. exteriora retractis ad interna  
 spiritibus (scilicet ad panniculū carnosū in  
 subsidium, quō solicius expulsiōnis moliatz,)   
 mor copioso redituris, unde estus & sudor  
 undiqz e superficie dimanūt.

Panniculū hic carnosus n̄ aequē arte miscētis,  
 quam Pinguedini ammittit, sed laxē satis  
 ac leviter. Hinc patiscit, quam facile  
 in Arthritide humoris de uno loco in aliū  
 flūant.

Membranae saepe accidentaliter miscētis &  
 visceribus internascuntz, q̄ primo intuitū  
 Anatomicū (distinguerē ea inter se conan-  
 tem juxta vulgare methodū) valdē  
 confundunt. Hinc qdam figuras, q̄  
 tantūm ad vulgarem quodā delineatē  
 sūt, rejiciūt, ut Riolanis.

Figura Anatomica optime sūt, q̄ Veraly  
 ductū ab Holbenio primū expressit,  
 quibus tamē Parisiensis ejūsdem Veraly  
 non cedunt.

(Pl. 160.)

NB. Quatuor ad agrum febre Pestilenti correptum,  
 quando in eodem conclavi ignis extractus  
 est, nunquam tē mediū inter ignis et  
 agrum sistas.

*[Faint, illegible handwriting on aged paper]*

Tot et bleann. ojs,

℞. Succum Rad. Jridis, vel


℞. M: Anisi, quo imingit et intra horam  
unam alteramve evanescet, (g. l'ych  
oock med. d. by aldins is. m. l'ndt et  
bujel in 4 sooff g. vally g. sooff.)

Empir: alij ℞. Ritoria:

In vulgari usu est

℞. Smigma cum Sale, illud Charta  
gryssa, seu bibula (scilicet papir)  
et ponit post anctm: revellet  
m. huncorem livorem inducentis  
post plagam. (309.)

(Dit soevigge legges med. d. g. g. m. s.  
in l'ndt ex et g. h. l'ndt vingsor)

x  
℞. In Tilmoro ℞. Salviam, coquit cum Cerevisia  
et bibit cum Melle.  F.

Terebinthina calida, et abstergiva est: et  
a prospicitate confert membris m'rosis.

E. S. I.

D: Leon: xv. m. C. p: 1006.

The first part of the book is a history of the  
 city of London from its foundation to the  
 present time. It is written in a plain and  
 simple style, and is full of interesting  
 facts and anecdotes. The second part  
 is a description of the city and its  
 environs, and is also written in a plain  
 and simple style. The third part is a  
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 from the year 1666 to the present time.  
 It is written in a plain and simple style,  
 and is full of interesting facts and  
 anecdotes. The tenth part is a  
 description of the city and its environs,  
 and is also written in a plain and simple  
 style.

2. Cl. 166. Pinguedo Humana, q̄ vel ab ægris corporibus  
vel a sanis desumpta facile corrumpit; ñ eas  
artes semp̄ obtinet, q̄ ipsi adscribunt, vulgo  
roborendi & deliniendi partes nervosas;  
hinc Pl: de Palma, q̄ ut isdem virtutibz  
pallet, nec facile corrumpit, t̄ctius &  
commedius ejus loco usupat.

Pyramidales musculi seu Succenturiati quādoq̄  
desunt vel utriq̄ vel alter.

Musculus constat carne, fibris, membrana, &  
tendine, atq̄ insertis vasis: ad nutritionē  
q̄dem Venis, ad vitam Artoris, ad sensum  
& motum Nervis.

In Spacio locis Aff: est musculus utpote veni  
mutazj motus organum.

Musculus obliquē descendens oritur a v̄u costis  
inferioribus, quādam v̄ spūria inferioris.

Abdomis multatodeo molliter ac laxo musculis  
vestitus ac munit, ut nulla corporis regio  
æquē: idq̄ t̄m rationē individui, quō  
nutritionis organa t̄rgere commodi possint  
assumptis alimentis: t̄m etiam rationē  
Speciei seu generationis, ut foetus utero con-  
ceptis exerceat in debitam magnitudinē.

~~Abdominis Regionēs tres~~

~~Epigastrica, & vel~~

~~Hypochondriacæ { dexte:  
illud latē præsepate  
hoc præ hēre.  
Stomachica Abgō ab  
v̄u sterni m̄nē d̄nobz  
Digitis ad Umbilicū~~



## Abdominis Regionis III.

Epigastrium, quod ~~habet~~ habet

Hypochondrion, a partes laterales  
 { dextrum, seu Regio Hepatis.  
 { sinistrum, seu Regio Lienis.

Stomachi regio, q̄ in medio utriusq̄  
 lateris protendit̄ ab Osse Sterni ad  
 Umbilicum minus 11 digitis.

Nota t̄n Stomachum cibo t̄rigidum  
 pondere suo eo ptingere: Inanis vero  
 sursum retrahi ac corrigari.

Umbilicaris Regio 11 digitis supra &  
 infra Umbilicum.

Hypogastrium, quicq̄ infra eam.

Lien inservit Stomacho & Jecori, illi quod ad cocti-  
 onem inveniendam et excitandum appetitum,  
 huic ad secretionem & attractionem viscosi  
 ac ferosi humoris, qui sanguinis ad nutum  
 vehiculum.

Hypochondrion V Costa Sp̄zia utriusq̄ vesti-  
 unt.

Abscessus quavisq̄ in abdomine fiunt, intra ejus  
 menses. Gal: de l. aff: meminit ab  
 abscessu intra menses obliquos congesti  
 Ronssetis meminit abscessus congesti sub  
 menses rectis in Regione Stomachica in  
 tumorem ingentem sublatis, quem Medic  
 Parisienses Ferrelius, Sylvius, Duritus,  
 Chirurgo apud eum dederit Caetero actuali  
 seu styro condenti, quomodo 2 menses ante  
 quor̄ multo effluente parte curata & omnien.  
 H. cum I. Henrico patre vidit ibidem abscessu  
 q̄ abijt in lapideam duritiem, adeo ut apto  
 abdomine lapidis consistentiam respiciantur



The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. The author discusses the various ages of the world, and the progress of human civilization. He also touches upon the different religions and philosophies that have shaped the human mind.

The second part of the book is a detailed account of the history of the British Empire. It begins with the reign of King Henry II, and continues through the reigns of King Richard I, King John, King Henry III, King Edward I, King Edward II, King Richard II, King Henry IV, King Henry V, King Henry VI, King Edward IV, King Richard III, King Henry VII, King Henry VIII, King Edward VI, King Mary I, King Elizabeth I, King James I, King Charles I, King Charles II, King James II, King George I, King George II, King George III, and King George IV. The author provides a comprehensive overview of the political, social, and economic changes that have shaped the British Empire over the centuries.

The third part of the book is a history of the world from the year 1763 to the present day. It covers the American Revolution, the French Revolution, the Napoleonic Wars, the Industrial Revolution, and the various conflicts and events that have shaped the modern world. The author discusses the rise of the United States, the growth of the British Empire, and the emergence of other major powers.

The fourth part of the book is a history of the world from the year 1815 to the present day. It covers the Congress of Vienna, the Napoleonic Wars, the Industrial Revolution, and the various conflicts and events that have shaped the modern world. The author discusses the rise of the United States, the growth of the British Empire, and the emergence of other major powers.

The fifth part of the book is a history of the world from the year 1848 to the present day. It covers the Revolutions of 1848, the Crimean War, the American Civil War, the Franco-Prussian War, and the various conflicts and events that have shaped the modern world. The author discusses the rise of the United States, the growth of the British Empire, and the emergence of other major powers.

The sixth part of the book is a history of the world from the year 1871 to the present day. It covers the Franco-Prussian War, the unification of Germany, the Russian Revolution, the World Wars, and the various conflicts and events that have shaped the modern world. The author discusses the rise of the United States, the growth of the British Empire, and the emergence of other major powers.

The seventh part of the book is a history of the world from the year 1914 to the present day. It covers the First World War, the Russian Revolution, the Second World War, and the various conflicts and events that have shaped the modern world. The author discusses the rise of the United States, the growth of the British Empire, and the emergence of other major powers.

The eighth part of the book is a history of the world from the year 1945 to the present day. It covers the Cold War, the Vietnam War, the Chinese Revolution, and the various conflicts and events that have shaped the modern world. The author discusses the rise of the United States, the growth of the British Empire, and the emergence of other major powers.

The ninth part of the book is a history of the world from the year 1979 to the present day. It covers the Iranian Revolution, the Soviet Union's collapse, and the various conflicts and events that have shaped the modern world. The author discusses the rise of the United States, the growth of the British Empire, and the emergence of other major powers.

The tenth part of the book is a history of the world from the year 2001 to the present day. It covers the September 11 attacks, the War on Terror, and the various conflicts and events that have shaped the modern world. The author discusses the rise of the United States, the growth of the British Empire, and the emergence of other major powers.

Equites ob causam diuersionem obnoxij  
Hernia sunt.

Hydrops est duplex.

a Diæta error, ut si quis in febre aru-  
denti copiose frigidam hauserit, ea  
patentibus meatibus jecoris transcolata  
in Abdomen: ubi si putrescere permittatur,  
iechy labefaciat et Hydrophen veram  
inducit. Itaque in hoc casu consultiis  
simam una vice totam Aquam educere  
facta paracentesi sub Umbilico, nihil  
ad latus II digitis, ex Hipp: consilio.  
ut nempe declinetur linea alba, nec  
per Umbilicum, quia illa via durior  
adhuc nondum emoluit.

a Vitio Hypochondriorum, quæ ita oritur  
Copiose genitum in jecore seruum libet  
trahit ac in se recondit, utrum ubi  
eo ita turget, ut nec trahere nec con-  
tinere amplius queat, et quægitat in  
jecore et ex eo in Abdomen erumpit  
vel per rimas, si ab ardore oriatur malum  
(in secho ac sub Syzio terra funditur ac  
debileit.) vel per vesiculas factas in

per rimas in Abdominis superficie jecoris, per quas in Abdominis  
funditur, qualis Abscessus  
labialis, levari quod  
sed curari non potest.

In hoc casu per Umbilicum aqua per inter-  
dalla paulatim educenda, habita ratio  
vixim, tunc etiam Umbilicus  
laxior ac mollior a mora aquæ factus.  
paulatim vero, quæ si obest et una  
vice fiat mors sequitur. Quippe spiritus  
constituti ad eam educationem evolvunt  
per extremitates subiectas: arteriarum quæ  
lentore aquæ antea subsistentis quod antea  
obstaculo, at putredine exesa patitur,

VI. Aprilis  
ad hanc lentam illam

Faint, illegible handwriting on aged paper, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is mostly obscured by fading and a vertical line on the right side.

Recti mūscoli in figuris Vegetij producuntur  
ad usq[ue] n<sup>o</sup> costam, (numerando a capite)  
si. a. recte advertas, videbit membranosam  
magis hanc ulteriozem productionis depictam,  
quandocumque huius saltem in regionib[us] multo  
inferius ortum suum habeant: quamvis et  
alii Auctores supra eam et carnosam pro-  
ductionem <sup>visam</sup> ponant, adeo ut q[ui]dam pro novis  
mūscolis haberent.

Mūscoli oes Abdominis tūm ad faeces ejiciendas  
tūm ad fetum excludendum faciunt, (app[er]et  
et tūm p[ro]pter unam abdominis continet[ur], ubi  
gaudior evaserit) si. a. vel n[on]a vel morbo  
imbecillitas esse contingat, Obstetrices lanis  
vittis a diaphragmate quo suarum manuum  
deducunt.

Lintā albā cavere oportet in vesicula, et  
torpore d[omi]ni.

Beneficio vasorum Epigastricorum, (q[ui] sunt Romi  
producti a vasis Iliaco, et superioribus a man-  
naria interna mutua anastomosi juncti)  
magnis Utero cum mamma consensu est,  
sine Hipp: v. Ap[er]t. 50 in Menstruor fluxu  
nimio Cucurbitam mammae apponi jubet.

Mediantibus etiam hisce venis fetum  
postremis omnibus etiam lacte matris  
statuit Hipp: tracto ex mamma  
quo ei alimento in lucem veniens affertur.

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11

3. // Abdominis perforatio, vel fit  
 per Umbilicūm, de quo supra (170.  
 peritūso ipso Abdominē, q̄ vel fit

Facto in eo vultus, cuius labra exteriora  
 magis lata sint, & quotidie per Aquā  
 exmiriatz invertendo agrum. ut Guido  
de Cauliaco

aliū tubulūm immittunt vel argentēum  
 vel plumbeūm in vultū angustūm,  
 exq̄ eo aquam prouincit ad q. s.

q̄ quis periculōsum aliū respiciat, cum  
 mittunt ab eius immisiōne visceris aliu  
 cuius lesionez, tūctis tū q̄ alterūm  
 hoc ipso quoq̄ mittendūm, q̄ vultū  
 conueniens quotidie iterūm instrumento  
 apiri debent.

Peritonaeūm duplicatūm in parte anteriori  
 magis cohaeret q̄ in posteriori, ubi intra  
 eas duplicaturam continentz Vena Cava  
 Arteria aorta, Lienis, Vetroes & Vasa  
 seminalia. Inferius quoq̄ Vesica ejus  
 duplicatūra continēts.

The following is a list of the  
 names of the persons who  
 were present at the  
 meeting of the  
 committee on the  
 17th of the month  
 of the year 1771.

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 names of the persons who  
 were present at the  
 meeting of the  
 committee on the  
 17th of the month  
 of the year 1771.

Umbilicis ultimū illud est quod in fatū  
 conformatione perficit: Hinc natū pro,  
 acribium Ad Umbilicū opus perducere.

Umbilicis in obviando si nimis  
 cuncto descendat, Hepar acribium nimis  
 suspendit  
 longū reseruet, oris fatū malū, cuius  
 Cabrolius meminit, qui cum ad  
 curandam aliquam matronam vocatus  
 esset, ingentem fatorem pensit, quem  
 cum investigavit hūc esset, agebat  
 matrona Exire e Pedisequā Umbilico,  
 quod malū si curare posset, velle ejus  
 partem vel dimidiam opū suarū, par-  
 tem dispendere. Inspecto ergo Umbilico,  
 & audiens ac intelligens eam illae Virgine  
 exonerari, neq̄ hūc p̄ simū naturā,  
 animadvertit malū hoc a nimia Um-  
 bilici prominentia ortū, relicta. n. erant  
 vasa umbilicalia, prout sūt in fatū  
 adhuc in Utero matris existente:  
 inspecto etiam simi naturā, vidit ob-  
 vallatā membranā quadam, quā  
 novacula ptusa, ingens Virgine copia  
 affluxit: tūc deinde adhibitis aptis remedijs,  
 ad prominentiam Umbilici facientibus, intra  
 XII dies curavit, Patris q̄ dimidij  
 suarū facultatū promiserat, duplī coronate  
 satisfecit.

Ad Exomphalū ꝑ. Chartam Cincricam madefac-  
 tam in Aceto & puniculo Aq̄.

Si. Empti.



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A small handwritten mark or character on the right edge of the page.

(116.) Vermis necans, si Umbilico imponatur  
 Topicum ex Amaris cum Sella alicujus anni-  
 mantis (Amara. n. proprietate quam vermibus  
 inimica sunt) postea pueri lingant  
 ad educationem Umbilicum iam occisum  
 & mel & piperis Rosatum. Nota  
 a. q. Saccharum Vermis generet: Mel  
 vero contra ipsos adversetur. (374.)

(119.) Emplastrum ex Gummi de Tacca Mahacca,  
 cum Galbano in Aceto Scyllae dissolut:  
 & supra asperam ductis, quam diu imposi-  
 tum Umbilico manet sedat Paroxysmus  
 Suffocationis Verina. (175.)

Intestinum tenid si pertusum est; lethale.

Si hinc epas uideat / praecipue. a. lesurum & eo quod loco periculosisima  
 sub umbilico. / situm sit: nec facile ladi possit, quin et  
 vicinum aliquod viscus laedat. Intestinum  
 a. Nihil vasum quandoque curatum memi-  
 nere Observat: Medic:  
 solent a. consuevi n cor aliquo filamento,  
 sed fidibus ex intestinis animalium vel  
 avium confectis.

Clysteris infundenda quo ad caecum intestinum  
 usque dispergantur ac penetrent, procumbat  
 ageter in latere dextrum, aperto ore. in  
 omnes abdominis comprimant.

Tubulus Clysteris in anum immittendus eburneus  
 necesse est: Olim. a. ex aere totus  
 Clyster fiebat, quem calefactum ex aere  
 animi quandoque contingebat, nudi magnum  
 aegro periculum, quo. a. firmius teneret  
 nodulum satis magnum habebat in  
 ipso tubulo. //

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quoniam. a. Sapi<sup>o</sup> aegros in magnam periculam  
conjici atq; aliquando etiam p<sup>er</sup> viderent  
a malo adhibito tali Clystere, majores nostri  
eum n<sup>on</sup> admittebant, nisi aut morti propinq  
aut in summo periculo essent.

Philippus D. G. Pr: Ahracius (frater Mauritij  
haeredis ipsius Belgijq; imperatoris) a malo  
adhibito Clystere perijt,  
quamvis suspicio de veneno infuso esset.

In longa India contingit, ut illis (qui se subito cibo  
cibo reficere ac replere student) intestina  
erumpant, & sic diffusis spiribus Sgn<sup>o</sup>  
captivi moriantur. Rationis ut Holler: 88. Ap: 7.

Iliacus dolor excitatus ab obstructione mesenterij,  
habetur in quibus vasis vitellina vili, n<sup>on</sup> aliter  
curari potest, testibus Dodon: & Benivonio  
quam Pill: Iliacis, ex descriptione Rhas: IX. 71.  
q<sup>ui</sup> fitur ex Scammonio, Colocynthide, & Gummi  
Sagapeni. Dosis 

Valvula seu Obex, q<sup>ui</sup> ponitur ad Intestinum colic<sup>um</sup>,  
n<sup>on</sup> aequè rectè in conspectum venit, quam si  
statim enecto subiecto intra 6 horas inspicia.

Nephriticum & Colicum dolorem via Medicus  
prastantissq; in se distinguat, (ut Galen:  
ad se testat) quandoquidem colon annexum  
peritoneo ad Renem dextrum exortum  
suum habeat, ad sinistrum vero sese  
reflectit: adeo ut (qui desultorius ex  
uno in alterum lateres ad fundum veni  
t<sup>er</sup>iculi dolor aliquando p<sup>er</sup>sentit) plerumq;  
circa Renes, tanquam ad repagula figat.

*[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as ghosting or bleed-through from the reverse side of the leaf. It consists of several paragraphs of handwritten text.]*

// Mesenterium dividit in  
 { Mesaracon, q̄ tenuia } intestina suspendit.  
 { Mesocolon, q̄ crassa }

Colico dolore detentum tenet phœntiq̄ appetitū  
 imminuit, ob Sympatiam Ventriculi cum  
 Colo intestino p̄ commercia Vasorum pluri-  
 morum, p̄ q̄ Colon factorum cocam expirat  
 in ventriculū. Quare et fœcum retentio  
 sapr̄ appetitū imminuit. Abhorret  
 n. membranosa oīa quicquid tetrū aut fa-  
 tidū, roborans vero odoriferis: Quod  
 manifestū in vteri suffocationibus, sūppostis  
 odoriferis, naribus vero et ore assumptis  
 fetidis cum cūrents.

Accusatus quondam medicus Leyda quod by-  
 sterica suffocatione laborante molūm eam  
 bibisset (cum eam gignere odorifera exhibita  
 aut naribus attracta soleant) sese purgavit:  
 quod in parva dosi reliquis fetidis pro ve-  
 hiculo dedisset, n̄ aliter quam ysdem Vinū  
 misceri soleat.

Omentum in nimiam molem aduētū misera  
 lamina aliquando serissima Symptomata in-  
 tulit, adeo ut Hydropica habita tandem ni-  
 sero perierit, mortua dissecta Omentum  
 excisum pendebat lb̄ 46. q̄ diu viveret  
 totum occupabat abdomē. Plater.

dignosci tū hoc malū a litm̄ aduēto  
 potuit, q̄ hic fixe loco hæreat, raro in  
 abdominē fluctans.

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// Pancreas quandoq[ue] in Scizeb[um] abit, ob qu[od] timorem Ventricul[us], licet cibum satis bene possit coquere, distribuere t[ame]n neq[ue], Chylumq[ue] & vomitum rejicit.

[ Ventricul[us] in hoc subiecto magis in dextro latere hærebat, magna ex parte affixus Hepati ]

Melancholia Hypochondriaca formis in Lien[is], aut Mesenterio, nunq[ua]m in Hepati, aut Pancreate.

Diversa ab his causa meminit Avenzoar l. 1. tr. 19. g. (de quodam, qui famulatus exhibentib[us] Aq[ue] macerationis carnis in fatidiazum prius exsiccat[ur]: melancholicus dum cumberat, atq[ue] ab eo potu abstinens curaret.)

Scipit. a. Avenzoar libros in experientia sua medica præceos, quam p[er] centum annos factitaverat, adeo ut vixit annos cxxx.

Præter venas & nervos Ventricul[us] quoq[ue] Arterias habet: testat[ur] id Saxonia.

qui refert quendam ex aneurysmate in ventriculo rupto subito perijsse.

Ventricul[us], n[on] ut Intestina peristaltico motu excernit: sed sui contractione et coarctatione superfluum expellit.

Sic et in Epilepsia ventriculorum cerebri latera dum maam sibi molestam exciterent, sese contrahunt. . . . .



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Section of text, possibly starting with a red initial or marker.

Puer aliquis Seyda cum alijs certando se  
 in panis candidos caudos devoraturum  
 affirmabat, tentatibz alijs atqz insti-  
 gantibus devoravit, & aucto ventriculo  
 obiit.

Ventriculz larditiz triplicitz, 1.<sup>o</sup> ab intempie  
 propria. 2.<sup>o</sup> ab humoru aliunde influenti.  
 3.<sup>o</sup> ab assumptis pter naam.

Mazeor, Tabes, morbi Chronici atqz omnium  
 pertinacissimi oriuntz ab exercitio nimio  
 statim post assumptum cibum.

Ardorem Ventriculi simul ac semel adhibitis  
 remedijs Gal: curare volens, multis appeti-  
 tum omnem & facultatem attractivam  
 amittis se admissio ingenie fatetz. VII. Metz.  
 med. d. adeo ut postmodum susim agendo  
 tardiozem magis tardiosam curam morti  
 ptulerit.

Cucurbitam Holler: & alij solent aliquando  
 applicare ad fundum ventriculi, quo cibum  
 retinere possit

Oleum cum nimium ventriculi villos penetret,  
 at proinde ejus tonum dissolvat, in hujus  
 necessitate pstat Butyro eliquato uti.

Septentrionalis voracioris esse Australibus  
 scribit Mercurius. ab Aeris  
 siccitatem & frigiditatis corporis sub  
 stantiam condensantem. scribitqz benio-  
 quam naam hujdem Butyrum dedisse, quo  
 ipsorum constricta corpora emolliantz  
 ac leniantz.

*[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the paper. The text is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines across the page.]*

// Gemina oia in corpore nro fecit Natura,  
 sic in Ventriculo liqua est (Diphron dicta)  
 per fundi ejus medium dispersa.

Vasa (illa, q̄ in fundo ventriculi) in summa necessitate,  
 1. vel obstructo pyloro ob Pancreatū scierosūm,  
 2. vel in voracis hōis summa ingluvie, Chylūm  
 ad Hepar transmittunt.

Ventriculus triplici membrana constat, una  
 tenui externa, quam a Peritoneo habet, 2.<sup>a</sup>  
 media, & propria. 3.<sup>a</sup> interna, in qua  
 Ruga, & Crusta. Crusta est excrementum  
 s̄ coctionis, residans a substantia Ventriculi  
 alimento supfluo, ut craticula in Cūtrō.

Hac crusta, q̄ Ephelis dicitur, si ejiciatur  
 per vomitū, pathognomonium signum  
 est ex ulcerati Ventriculi. Galen.

Stomachus ad XII<sup>am</sup> vertebam amittitur & bo-  
 raci, hinc ibi topica adhibentur, quamvis  
 & circa os pectoris, sed hinc iam adhi-  
 bent simul etiam ad XI<sup>am</sup> vertebam.

Duodenum quod XII digitorum longitudinem  
 habeat, at in nostris corporibus n̄ ex-  
 cedit longitudinem III, rarius IV digitorum trans-  
 versorum.

Ventriculus circa Pylorum crassior ad densior  
 est in sua substantia.

Pylorus si nimium laxetur, nec sese bene con-  
 stringat, oritur immedicabilis fœtus oris factor  
 seu halitus teterr.

Graciles quidam equidem admodum voraces,  
 causa, quod vel nimis calidum jecur  
 vel pylorum nimis lubricum habeant:  
 sic ut Chylus nondum plene concoctus  
 a jecore nimis cito trahatur, aut Pyloro  
 nimis lubrico emittatur.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general  
 description of the country and its inhabitants.  
 The second part contains a detailed account of the  
 various tribes and their customs and manners.  
 The third part is a history of the country from  
 the earliest times to the present day.  
 The fourth part is a description of the natural  
 history and minerals of the country.  
 The fifth part is a description of the  
 agriculture and commerce of the country.  
 The sixth part is a description of the  
 government and laws of the country.  
 The seventh part is a description of the  
 education and sciences of the country.  
 The eighth part is a description of the  
 arts and manufactures of the country.  
 The ninth part is a description of the  
 military and naval forces of the country.  
 The tenth part is a description of the  
 religion and superstitions of the country.  
 The eleventh part is a description of the  
 climate and seasons of the country.  
 The twelfth part is a description of the  
 diseases and medical practice of the country.  
 The thirteenth part is a description of the  
 manners and customs of the country.  
 The fourteenth part is a description of the  
 language and literature of the country.  
 The fifteenth part is a description of the  
 coins and weights of the country.  
 The sixteenth part is a description of the  
 measures and weights of the country.  
 The seventeenth part is a description of the  
 measures and weights of the country.  
 The eighteenth part is a description of the  
 measures and weights of the country.  
 The nineteenth part is a description of the  
 measures and weights of the country.  
 The twentieth part is a description of the  
 measures and weights of the country.

Lien omnium viscerum maxime obnoxius  
 orbis morborum speciebus, In Intempie,  
 in Figura, Caritate, Nuncro, Magnitudine,  
 Situ,

Lienis usus est trahere humorum Melanchol  
 licum & Serosum.

Melancholia redundans vitio Hepatis, vel  
 Alimenti in Hepate Lien attrahit, et  
 vel retinet, vel expellit, naturaliter ad  
 & vas brevis in Stomachum, vel per  
 alias vias in Intestina, ubi si in putrescens  
 exeat salutaris, putrescens letalem dysenteriam  
 efficit.  
 retenta Melancholia vel in putrescit,  
 et fit Catarrchus, cum si se de  
 primit ad demittit.  
 vel fit Anarrchus, cum putrescit,  
 et ad partes superiores retrahit.

Melancholia vero in vasis retenta vel  
 in putrescit, et vel refluit in Hepate ibique  
 Scirrhum facit, atque inde in Hydrope  
 vel evacuat per Haemorrhoidas.  
 si putrescat, vel rapit in Capite, et facit  
 Morbum melancholicum, vel in Pleurae &  
 facit Pleuritidis spuziam, vel in Pulmone  
 et facit Phthisim: rupto ibi aliqua vase.  
 At si putrescens descendat efficit dysen  
 teriam.

Vas illud quod melancholicus humor in Lienis  
 trahit, satis capax et amplum in hoc  
 subjecto vidi.

Acerba Melancholia copia voracitatis orie  
 ficio Stomachi inferunt.

Haemoptysis magna fit quandoque a Sanguine e  
 Lienis in Ventriculam eructato: adeo ut hoc  
 anno vidisse se testetur vicium, quod ejecto  
 Sanguine v. impleverit onatulas. //

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Second block of faint, illegible text, appearing to be a list or a series of entries.

Third block of faint, illegible text, continuing the list or entries.

Fourth block of faint, illegible text, possibly a concluding paragraph or a separate section.

6

Flatulentiam Lienis pellit & compescit,  
 Q. Aq: in qua ferrum candens extinctum e  
 cum Ol: Vitrioli. requirit enim refrigeri-  
 um cum siccitate, & ad vehiculum pauca  
 humiditate: q̄ si multa fuerit magis ma-  
 lum adferat.

Lien affectus xal<sup>o</sup> i<sup>o</sup> Er. r. secundum reoti-  
 tritum, evacuari debet: observatum. n:  
 Sanguis e naso dextro etiam satis copioso  
 fluentem noxam intulisse potius q̄ levamis.  
 cum contra e naso sinistro plurimum pro-  
 desset; quamvis. n. ex eodem trunco propie  
 singulum derivet, prodest tñ, cum alterius  
 nocet propter fibrarum rebitudinem, q̄  
 chiriso admodum Hippocratis ubiq̄ observat.

Præter Anos illa Ramo Spleneticum, et Mesen-  
 tericum, quandoq̄ et tertius e jecore oritur,  
 q̄ dicitur hæmorrhoidalis, qui inseritur in max-  
 illum muscili Ani sphincteris diti: p̄ q̄ntz  
 qui sanguis effluit splendidior est, q̄ qui  
 per hæmorrhoidales ex Lienis.

Hydrops n̄ fit nisi prius affectus sit Lien, ita  
 ut serosum humorum n̄ trahat ex Hepate,  
 aut in ipsam cogurgitet, ac tam excitantz  
 bullæ Hydaticæ, quibus ruptis Aqua in Abdominis  
 capacitatem effundit: nisi q̄ calore Hepar  
 fundat (ut sub Syria terra ex solis aitu)  
 ac sic in Abdomis inflat, qualis Aq: tamis  
 multo magis fissa, q̄ q̄ bullas. //



quodsi p[er] in Empyemate educendum  
dextro latere aqua et sinistro contraria  
sectio fiat in sinistro, ut patet latere  
sinistro latere, fiat Empyema in eodem  
dextro tantum, itidem in eodem, ob-  
vando quod diaphragma inibi non  
attollat ab hepate.

// Hepar necesse est diaphragmati (in hoc subiecto  
 ex altissimo, ut nulla sit intercapedo, necq[ue]  
 adnatum ei, sed imatum videatur, adeo ut ei o-  
 stium frangeres quam divelleres) necesse est  
 praeterea vena Umbilicari, seu ligamento.

Hepatis pars alterutra interdum afficitur,  
 si. n. pars gibba vel convexa seu supra affi-  
 ciatur, & urinas evacuari debet, si vero  
 cava seu infera, & alvum vel haemorrhoides,  
 quamvis & contingat aliquando Hepatis cav-  
 itatem & urinas, gibbamq[ue] & faces evacuari.

Vena cava rupta Bellar. in liris perito,  
 ab apostemate eupto, ut in momento bene-  
 lamis expiraret. Averaltius.

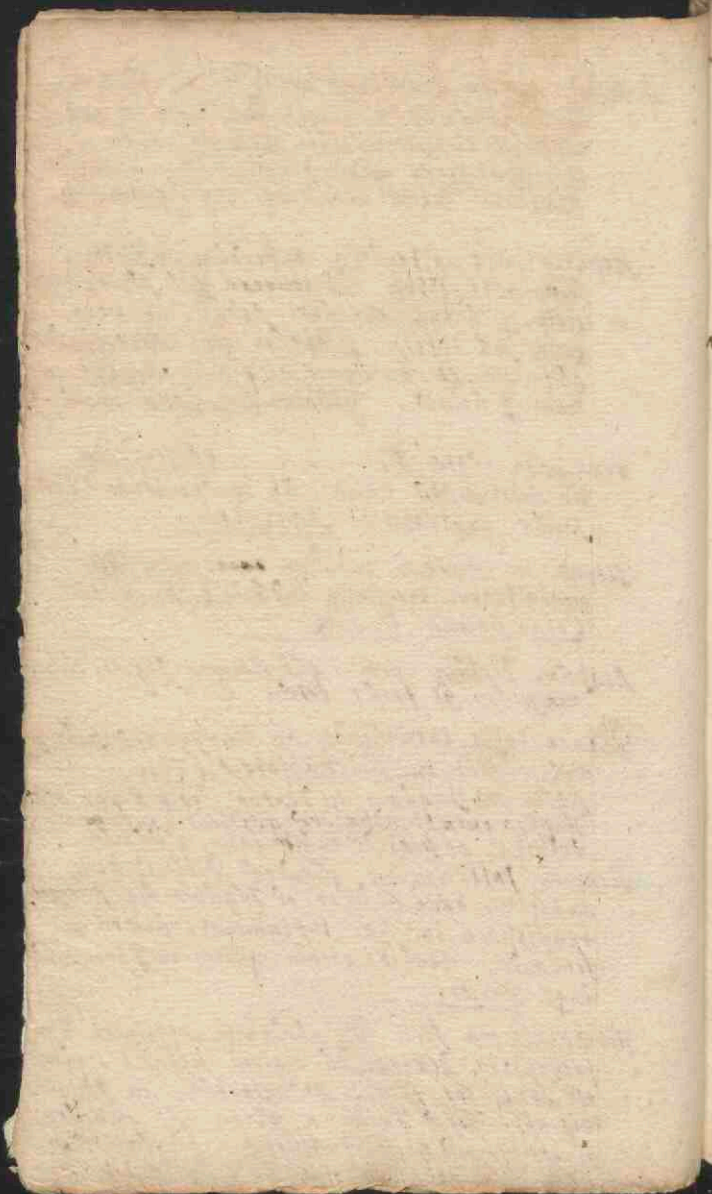
Hepar in nimiam molem ~~more~~ accrescens,  
 voracitatem magnam inducit: sic affert  
Corn: Gemma in suis

Azabum dictum est, qui longos digitos habens  
 magnam q[ue] secur esse.

Paracentesis instituenda in Empyemate secun-  
 dum multo fiet in sinistro latere (Cavis cor ibi  
 situm sit) quam in dextro. eo q[uod] Hepar ante  
 diaphragmati adherere gessit, ita ut  
 tollat se proinde multo in-  
 altius sit.

Hepatis Inflammatio quandoq[ue] Pleuritidem  
 auerit, adeo ut dolor ad jugulum usq[ue] p[er]tingat,  
 tenuissima in hac Inflammat: dicta est  
 servanda, tenuior etiam, quam in Phrenitide  
 ingit Rhasos.

Haemorrhagia sisti potest cucurbita applicata Hy-  
 pochondrio dextro, seu regioni Hepatis, quod  
 est sanguinis fons: At notandum in sanguis  
 nis affectione facta a plaga n[on] vultu, &  
 in conveni[ent]e hanc revulsione, succurrere  
 n[on] efficiunt. prout in gemm[is] h[ab]stringit



Cucurbita satis magna esse debet, qualis  
Galen: Umbilico applicat in dolore Colico  
 ubi Cucurbita instar mirabili cum modica  
 flama illum dolorem edrat.

Piccolominianus pam in Gal: de humor: ponit  
 in Hepate periodicum motum et quietem,  
 motum quidem in collectione, secretione,  
 & excretionem, quietem in coctione.  
 Coctio. a. duplex alia est chyli in chymum  
 conversio: alia, ma morbifica extenuatio.  
 Quodsi e. contingat ut inequalis temporis  
 seu aeris sit intempies, periodica ista  
 coctio potest perturbari, ut tunc Febris  
 cum matutinum tempus frig: meridianum,  
 aestivum, vespertinum frig: & humid:  
Hippocrates q. eos morbos, quibus accidunt, difficili

Tellis cystis plur ductum, quem in intestinum  
 jejunum habet productum, et itidem alterum  
 horum, tertium quoque habent productum  
 in orificium inferius ventriculi aliquando  
 habere solit: qualis homines primum han-  
 bent ventriculum ad biliosos vomitus.  
 Quod malum, quamvis incurabili prima  
 fronte videatur, quomodo tamen ei succurri  
 possit docet Dodon: prax.

(H. 105.)

Syrupi de Betonica descriptio

[magistralis. ?] For: IX. 63. 262, b. c.  
 [Communis. ?]

Phrenitici motu superiores ? sint sanis.  
 cui usensu inferiores }

For: X. A. 290, b.



(121.) Sicut qui functiones principales diversis sedibus  
distingui velint Cuius Acabes  
aliqua pariter in toto cerebro pagi voluit:  
Publico dicitur, fieri quidem promiscue  
omnes tres functiones in Cerebro, sed tamen  
Imaginationem magis parte anteriori utpote  
humidiori, memoriam .a. parte posteriori,  
quod magis sicca ibi sit Cerebri constitutio:  
ac ipsam Rationem pagi magis medio inter  
jam dicta loco, quod is media quoad constitutio-  
tionis sit. Atque hinc affecta cerebri parte  
sicciori memoriam, humidiori imaginationem,  
media Rationem laedi dicimus. (121.)

Hinc etiam ratio patet, Cuius illi  
Qui ingeniosi memoria non satis valeant, et  
contra, qui memoria valent, non satis pollicentur  
aut ingenio: quod fieri vix possit, ut si Cere-  
brum siccius sit parte posteriori, non etiam  
anteriori in consensum trahat, aut vice versa.  
D. et Fori x. r. 172, b.

D. Pulvis Catharticus, Catholico pingat. (250.)  
Dosis .a. est, a ℥j. ad ℥ij. In Vomitu  
liquoris (Cerevisiae, Aq: Hordei) ℥ij. vel ℥ijss  
vel sibi aliquis humore magis in hac vel illa  
parte dominatus, cum Aq: appropriata ℥ij. vel  
℥ijss. Sic mihi w. Nov. 1677. exhibuit  
℥. Pulv: Solut: ℥i.  
Dosis Cochlear: ℥ij. m. si. Inistis.

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7. Pl. 103 Pancreas seu Gallicreas est tumefactiorum si-  
tium ad divaricationem vena porta in Ra-  
mum Splenicam et Mesentericam.

Vena Splenica insidet corpori pancreatis,  
adeo ut ipsum Pancreas multam fuliginem  
seu maff ex ipso ramo Splenico p. poros ab-  
trahat, ne ipsum remem fuliscere conti-  
gat ob nimiam limosi excrementi copiam.

In hoc Pancreate ut et Mesenterio Frenelis  
Febrim intermittentium focium ponit.

Ramus qui a Vesicula felle in Intestinum pro-  
ducit, aliquandiu sese illatebat intra ipsi-  
tunicas, priusquam in ipsius cavitate influat  
factum id e. nra ut Bilis longius a veni-  
triculo evacuetur, nec molestia. a. p. s. p. i. o. r. a  
regneret.

Bilis evacuatio triplex  $\text{L}^{\text{u}}$ ,  $\text{X}^{\text{u}}$ ,  $\text{E}^{\text{u}}$ ,  
sive tripliciter, homines biliosi sunt.  $\text{X}^{\text{u}}$   
qdem naturaliter,  $\text{L}^{\text{u}}$  vero n.  $\text{E}^{\text{u}}$ , p. n. r. a. t. u. r. a. s.  
Ictericus hōies a morbida esse debent. V. Ap. 73.

Critico etiam vel Symptomatico finit  
hōies Ictericus, Symptomatico, qdem  
vicio morbi, partis, veneni.

1. Partis qdem, et qdem vel vitio Lienis, et  
sit Ictericus nigri. vel vitio lecoris,  
vel Folliculi felle.
2. Veneni vi homo Ictericus accipit, et qdem  
viciodem, qualis fero semp a Vipera.
3. Morbi vi. V. Ap. 69.



B: Eustachii: fuit cum Vesali  
exactissimus medicorum  
anatomicorum.

¶ quia et alteram Asteriam in  
piscibus in hoc eodem vidi  
cava orientis.

// *Renis pbaseoli formam f se ferunt.*

*Barth: Eustachius* primitim corpusculum in  
 sphygno renis parte observavit, a quo sigd  
 limus in sero aestet attrahit, ne crassa  
 maâ magnitas sibi rias peldederet. Hoc  
 corpusculum quandoq; evacuat nigram suam  
 contentum in vesicam, unde Urina nigra eo  
 mingit, Tris nullum figuratum sit sicut vitius.  
 Certè hoc loco occultorum quorundam murbor:  
 fomes barore p, q; proprie ad rens n pte.  
 [hoc corpusculum in hoc subiecto supra ingu-  
 sim vasorum emulgentium manifeste se ostē-  
 dit, adeo ut multum nigri humoris eo dissecto  
 efflueret.] Nota. a. quod cumulus in eo sit,  
 quam a Vasi emulgenti accipit.

≠ Nota. a. Arteriam emulgentem in hoc subiecto  
 quos decliviorum habuisse eortum. Est  
 ludit non immunitatem partium production.  
 Adeo ut huc curare n soleant practici.

*Nephriticus dolor est triplex*  
 Tensivus Incurvatus, & Gravativus.

Incurvatus est a calculo q se in Vastis  
 initium, utpote partes sensibiles et agiles, demittit.  
 Gravativus est a magno calculo, q Venam  
 adspesam  
 dolor pulsativus est ab arteria emulgenti,  
 cum adhuc distendit a nimio sanguine  
 attrahit, ad unum dolorificum.  
 quem vs. Inurat. In gravativo dolore  
 prestat Clysteris adhibere, & injicere.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above mentioned matter. I have the pleasure to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
 Yours obedient servant,  
 J. M. [Name]

// Remo, raxa lo cetero, a fluendo: Mictio. n.  
duplex, inqt Hippoc: , q ab his in Vesiam, et  
q ab ea foras, illa naturalis, hanc voluntaria dicitur.  
Calculus renum in omni aetate fieri potest,  
at Vesica solam vitio a xiv. ad LX annum  
in vesica generari calculus non solet, si in  
ea. a. contingat vici calculum, a Remo  
erit, nudo addimentum acceperit.

Contingit ut quandoq; nudo inter utraque  
renum regionem nuda Rem tantum sit  
visus. Cabrolis etiam se Remum  
exsiccato testatur ex homine pendente to xiv.

Calculus quandiū in ipso Remum paribusyma  
habet, dolorem nullum inter, nisi generationis  
membrane etrenum, huius Remo magni fuerit.  
si devent ad Caput Vastis debeat, et  
fieri dolorem puncturium, quo. a. plures  
angulos habuerit, eo dolor major erit.

Epborus Poloni eiusdem nobilis inter Hagay  
et seidem excussus e vehiculo, cum in Remo  
bos incidisset, octum tumorem sub Remo si,  
nistro magnam cum videret, de Apote  
matu concepto certior, cauterium potentiale  
sub Remo adhibuit J. Henr: perforato Ergo  
ad idem locum, quo magna pars copia effluat

Hipp: Epid. vi. sect. vi. G. αγαλόνειν,  
αενλόρειν, x) σπελαίων κατακτιν καλ,  
culum oportet.

Dilaticis vultis manu vulgus uti solet, ut  
Aq: Vite cum fragis macerata.

Cazo renum attenuabit, mollibus, lenib;  
Cassia fistula, Hordei decocto, Malva, Althea

Contingit. a. si nimium diureticis itomur  
n. pmissis istis lenientibus, ut man aliqua  
viscida seu alia ad renes e mesenterio in  
renes detrudat.

1870  
The first of these is the  
fact that the population  
of the country is now  
increasing rapidly and  
that the demand for  
land is becoming  
more and more  
urgent.

Secondly, it is  
evident that the  
resources of the  
country are being  
exhausted and that  
the future of the  
country is becoming  
more and more  
uncertain.

Thirdly, it is  
evident that the  
resources of the  
country are being  
exhausted and that  
the future of the  
country is becoming  
more and more  
uncertain.

Fourthly, it is  
evident that the  
resources of the  
country are being  
exhausted and that  
the future of the  
country is becoming  
more and more  
uncertain.

// I: math: de Gradi. ipse cum puerulo pster-  
natus a calculo, (quamvis plurimas an-  
nias identidem emingerent) solis emolli-  
entibus & lenientibus.

Post febres ardentes multa arenilla sapid-  
excrementis, Sciphi in ys, & magnas ha-  
bent arenam in Jecore, & Coeco, &  
ampla quoque vasa. Vt. n. in coctione Sy-  
ruporum Saccharum quasi in arenillas  
concrevit si nimium coquatur: Sic in his  
febricitantibus, ob nimium actum multos  
Syrupos in Julapiis ebibentibus, quibus  
Syrupis cum multum infit Sacchari, id  
in hoc actu vilescit, ac in arenitas abit.  
Nullus tamen adest calculi metus, modum  
non accedat nra aliqua viscida illas  
arenillas coagulantis ac retinens.

XXV.º Nov:

Vesica prater triplicem membranam, unam  
externam cum cum Peritoneo, alteram inter-  
nam, & tertiam mediam sibi propriam, etiam  
villis & crista donata est, hac quibus nra sero  
acriore exedat, illis quoque melius extendat & coarctat.

Calculus in vesica tripliciter lateri potest,  
1.º ut quasi fovea continetur versus posteriorem  
ad perineum. 2.º ubi Calculus pithita  
lenta & viscida cingit. 3.º ubi aliqua pe-  
cuniarum membrana in vesica continetur.

quibus modis si continentur, Catheteris attentis  
vnt eludet, aut nulla dicitur precepta Medicis solent.

Calculis magnis mulieris defungi possunt, 1.º  
quia via laxior, 2.º quia Vestra in illis deorsum  
magis spectat, in viris sursum. Quo fit  
quod ut minus calculo obnoxia sint femina,  
magis hac de causa solim, sed et propter frigidam  
omni viscerum constitutionem, quales calculi  
lo generandu minus opportuna.

U<sup>o</sup> Sapo in hac regione contingit, et  
pituita salsa in Vesicam defluens et  
ipso capite, calentibus subtrahit, trisp  
et puerilis.

Tribus modis Calculum mentiri solent affectus  
 seu contentum vesicae. I.<sup>o</sup> a pituita viscida  
 crassa & lenta in vesica contenta. II.<sup>o</sup> a pitu-  
 ita salsa a capite in vesicam seu ex os-  
 tium meatus hinc incidenti. III.<sup>o</sup> a car-  
 minentia amata ipsi ostificio vesicae, quales  
 se in aliquo crasso refert Bauhins; vel  
 contingit aliquando ut vesica alia insuper  
 innata vesicae tribus modis calculum mentiat.  
 quemadmodum Is: Casaubano, quibus deo medici  
 Parisiensis calculo laborare narrabant, et sectores  
 Isidoria optime curabitur si instillat alio modo calculo.

Emp: Op. M. Scopion: quo illinatz Interfa-  
 minium et pubis.  
 In vulgari aliquando usu Emplastrum ex  
 Rapo, Chamemilla, et convenientibus Heris  
 regioni vesicae imponitur.

Vasa praeparantia producentia et tendunt mense  
 lozi obliqua abdominis, a quibus Casua  
 stris quibus oriuntur, nempe miscuit: obliq:  
 tenduntibus.

Epididymis in medio libera, in finibus adha-  
 erentibus. hinc et Parastata dicta.

Scrotum duplici constat membrana, cute, et  
 dexto, seu panniculo carnofo multas venis et  
 arteriis donato.

Penis constat 1.<sup>o</sup> duobus corporibus sibi peculi-  
 aribus. 2.<sup>o</sup> Vetro seu meatu ad excernendu-  
 dum urinam et semina communi. 3.<sup>o</sup> glande.  
 4. valido ligamento. 5. Musculis in  
 duobus quidem allevatoribus, duobus vero accel-  
 eratoribus.

Catheter in magna et difficili Vesuria in Peni  
 immitti solet, non tamen sine gravi dolore et  
 piculo, semp. n. contentum extrahunt: quod  
 mahim evitare, si membranaceis quibus  
 cogitar et.



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// Membranae IV in corpore nostro maximè sensibiles. I. palpebrae interna. II. Meatus auditorij membrana interna tenuissima, ubi frequentè pueris contingit inflammatio maximè dolorifica, & letalis. III. Membrana quae est loco intermedio inter os facium & prothia ubi inflammatione si contingant, maximè dolorifica esse solent. IV. Membrana maxillari est, quae glandem penis contingit, sensibilis.

In meatu urinario nascuntur quandoque carcinomata quae in Gouzebaea penerea a Semine exesione fiunt, curantur autem si

3. candellam ceream intinctam Ol. Cucumeris affusis et Ung. Resi. A indè ad consuetudinem rationem Tutia, cum aliquot gannis sublimati. A

(Ot. 192.)

Famae sui dispergebat A. per compila.  
 Maxime en Consistorie  
 waer is nu u geweldt?  
 Bieck hebt ghij verloos  
 wat vact u schoorsteen-geldt.

Uropygium, seu ὀπίσθιον  
seu ὀπίσθιον, proprie  
in avibus dicitur locus  
sub caudae. H. Jun.

In ejus defectu possit  
illam Aizyngia porci ma

Honesta matrona Ioanna van Leeuw, nupta  
 suo alteri marito Gellio Domais (cui ego  
 dum vidua essem, ac Fletorum suorum in  
 Leydae habitaret, per 7 annos convixi)  
 Middelburgi gravida cecidit de suprema  
 domus sua contignatione & lapsu in  
 in proximum tabulatum: subleata nec  
 stari, nec sedere, quin neq[ue] in lecto decumbere  
 bene sine atroci dolore extremae Spinae  
 partis ad os sacrum (ss Fict. seu de Fict.  
 Belg: Uropygium, seu Uropygium Martiel.

dictum) potuit: assumptis varijs potius  
 omnibus vulnerarijs, (ut et Cerevisia Gen-  
 daensi, Topubier vocant, cum Butyro)  
 atq[ue] illimentis a medicis et Chirurgis  
 scriptis nihil promovit, quin potius se  
 pejus habere visa est: tandem Consuluit  
 ipsi, ut partem affectam illineret

Ol: Scorpionum, supposito melleo Onito  
 porci masculi (vlicd vly des Bergh-verke-  
 rensel) ad temperandam Oleum, quod p[er]  
 sua vesicatorium est: Deinde

circum circa eam regionem et ipsum  
 Unguentum vestivit ac preligavit mappa  
 (ss gebeligt tafel-lacckes)

Quo remedio omnino D. G.  
 curata fuit.

Sic et Nauita in eadem Zelandia metropoli,  
 de mali summitate in Stegam, seu conu-  
 stratum p[er] p[er] delapsus esse suo sacro,  
 brevi curatus fuit.



// *Os Scorpion:* illitum intertremico et pūbi  
 praestantissimum est in Ulyssia. (201.  
 Timoris a Vespazium morsu, aut Apium  
 aculeis ildatos, semel aut bis lintudo intra  
 paucas horas sanat. Praestans  
 etiam in summo dolore a lapsu in Os sar  
 crum, ut liquet casu praecedenti (191.

ejus compositio. Wirtsingh, 654. 655.

XXVI.º Nov.

(H. 190.

Hemison medicus methodicus apud Carl. Haest.  
 curā dura caput tegi dixit.

Capitis partes continentur, Pili, Cuticula,  
 Cutis, plinquēdo in Occipite, Panniculus car  
 nosus, Pericranium, Periostium, et quatuor  
 habent pro parte interiori ipsius Pericranij.

Panniculus carnosus in maximam consistit  
 in inflammationibus a nutritibus Capitis  
 etiam ad summi digiti crassitudinem exarsit.

Pericranium, a Meninge dura extra suturas  
 provenit, et liquet in Infantibus, ubi su  
 tura magis hiant.

Ora Ossa vestituta periostio, exceptis Dentib.  
 Tribus Oribus meatui auditorio peculiaribus,  
 et interna seu vitrea Cranij tabula.

Musculi frontis, qui instruunt Palpebras: eorum  
 etiam, in morbis acutis resolvuntur ad  
 ipsam mortis instantiam, dissipata humido  
 naturali a calore febrili, quando continuo

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XXX

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|| oculi claudunt, ita ut ager dormire semp  
videat, post a febre exhaeruerit & plura  
exsiccescent, ita ut exsiccatis oculos claudi  
non sinant.

Nota in Pericranium & Periostrion videtur  
sint membranae in cranio, quales videntur  
propd tempora, quorum musculi interni  
& externi membrana contingunt.

Quintra temporibus illata q̄ tam periculosa  
sunt: voluit Hippocr: fieri tribus de causis.

Os squamosum instar squamae annectitur  
ostibus proximis, diciturq̄ sutura spūria  
quod aequali superficie, cum reliqua sutura  
vera inaequali superficie instar serra spū  
atent.

Osticula duo q̄ peculiariter sutura cum Osse  
occipitis iunguntur, commendat Banbia:  
Empir: alij Os basilare, si empero calcinentur,  
et ad aliquot q̄: cum Ag: Silice exhibi  
beantur Epileptica.

Oste Argematis maximo infirma (in vulnere)  
ratione { Substantia (temperamenti, q̄ fragilla.  
Constitutionis,  
Aegritudini, q̄ cutis ibi tenuissima  
Contenti, q̄ ibi Cerebrum humidiss.

In frontis osse spectantur lachrymae, in Osse  
diploe intra utrumq̄ tabularem, ubi conu  
tineri quidam manam volunt, ad maas  
odorabili inservientis productionis, n̄ ad oculorum  
humiditatem.



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A block of faint, illegible handwriting in the upper middle section of the page.

A large block of faint, illegible handwriting in the middle section of the page, possibly containing a list or detailed notes.

A block of faint, illegible handwriting at the bottom of the page, possibly a conclusion or signature.

Diploma usus ad Cerebri suspensionem, evap-  
porationem, et ad Dyspatriam.

~~Accurrit in Chirurgia.~~

Nota Emplastrum Benedictum (vel eius  
loco Ceratum rubrum Vigonis, quod  
fracturis Ossium praestantissimum, et sibi  
usui conveniens, cui Empl. Benedict.)  
quod magnam usum habet in collisionibus  
sive depressionibus tabulae exterioris in cranio  
interorum. de quo videndus Arcanis.

Ceratum Rubrum Vigonis.

impositum clavula a Wevelichorum  
suspensionum Leydenis, congelatum seu  
constrictum sanguinem prosperi eduxit et  
fract. n. clavula ex casu in glaciem et tumba.

Dolores Capitis ~~aut sunt~~ externi, vel sunt  
interni, vel sunt

vagi, eiq[ue] a flatibus.

fixi vel a materia tenui, unde Achoris  
crassa, iud. d. Salpatria  
in luo Venetica.

Intervallum ipsa diploma, cuius meminit  
Directus. quem vide.

Achoris cum curata essent in quorundam puella  
supposita materia Epilepsia vel Convulsionis  
mittion inferebat, eo quod Tremor totius  
obortus esset, medicus Ergo . . . . . Achoris  
iterum provocavit, Solo folio Rubrae  
Beta imposito.

Salpatria aliter curari nequit, quam  
si desiccata ante materia crassa eam faciens  
tota abradatur.

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Teſtula ſeu Quilmera capitis vel  
fici ſolent.

In tabula exteriori

Liſpura, Rima, hac latior, illa anguſtior.  
Contuſio, An Colluſio.

- [ 1. cum tra deprimunt, ut demum redeat,  
q̄ frequentius in puerulis contingit. ſolent. ]  
[ 2. cum comprimunt, & n̄ redit in locum  
et quidem uti [ aequaliter.  
[ Inaequaliter.

Carides, et Dedolatio; illa enim ipſum vulnus  
n̄ est, maſus intruſuſque immiſſo.  
Hac cum pars aliqua auſertur.

Punctura et perforatio.

Contraſiſpura, ſeu Reſponſio. cum  
ibi os n̄ finditur ubi facta eſt paſſio  
qua fit vel in [ Eodem ] oſte.  
[ Oppoſito ]

Interiora Tabula

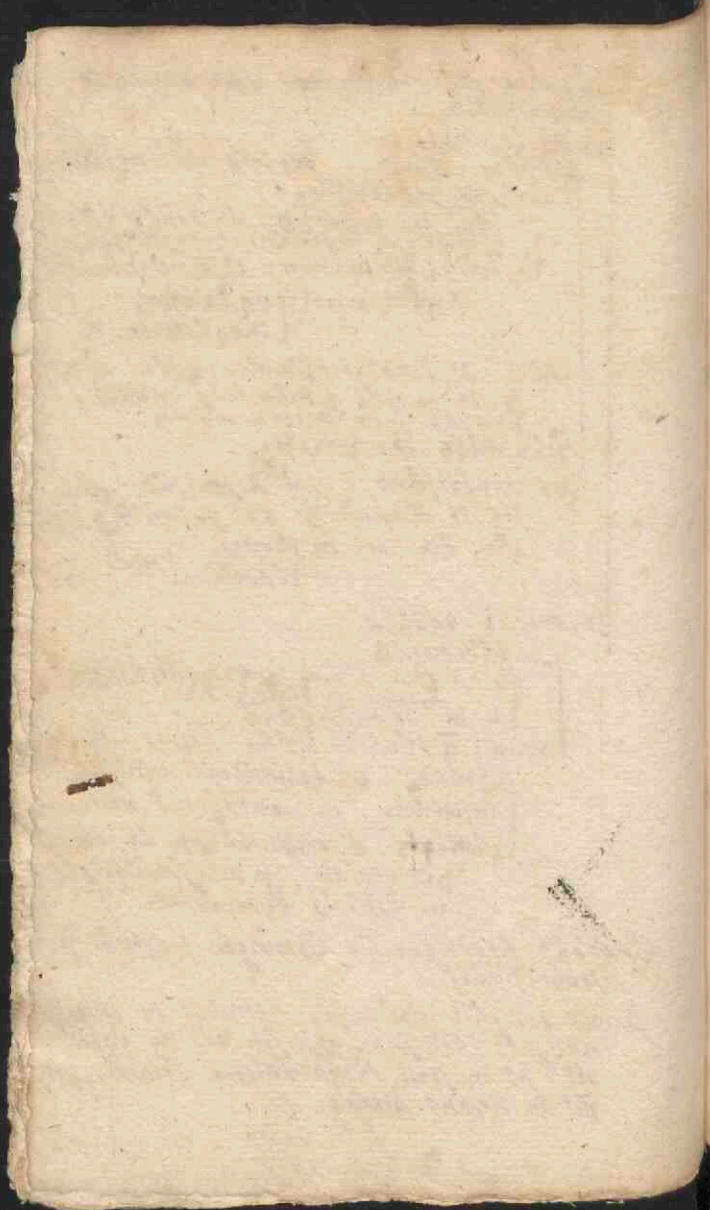
In ſubſtantia

- [ 1. ſi fiat Rima, a tranſiſſo inſtrūto  
mūto ſ. diſſoluto, &c.  
[ 2. in contraſiſpura.

Vaſa, q̄ ſunt in ipſius ſulcis, q̄ ut  
ſapiunt, ex trajectione inſtrumenti  
diſſiliunt, in contuſione valida.  
quodlibet, et comprimunt, ut coram  
pateſcant, q̄ poſſimum fit  
in veſibus temporum

Jacobus Aſtrucarius Chirurgus practicus po  
ſtantiſſimus.

Omnis ſanguis granulofus et tenuis in corpore  
maligne putreſcit: niſi ſit vel in Corde,  
vel n̄ in ſinu ſupra ſalcem Cerebri, vel  
iii. in Hypocho uterino.



Perterebatio n̄ est facile tentanda (et non nisi detur nulla alia curandi ratio) prorsim in hac regione, ubi Cerebro facile noxa inferitur ab ambiente aere si humido, neq; etiam tentanda in pueris infra annuū septimum: Accensū Telarus Chirurgo cum infelici successu saepe in pueris tentasset, tandem p̄sens ad collisionem inuenit Emplastrum, q̄ Benedictum vocabatur, unguis etiam locum sup̄plere potest Coratrum cum oleo Vlgonis.

Gali vi. meth. med. 6. dicit si Os Cranij vehementer sit confractum ex toto an̄ ferendum, / At quid Galenus signaverit p̄ hoc dictum ambigunt auctores, ut et Leyden contigit in factio Spiegelij Anas Tomici Patavini (cui ab auriga capite percussum erat ligno obtuso) os in capite undecunq; separatim a vicinis ossibus auferre medici voluissent, nisi Botius et Menzinius cum Chirurgo Principis obstitissent: p̄p̄ dicunt n̄ ulli abscedere igitur ac quozialia, atq; in multas particulas contrahi sit, ostendunt indicat. Ad experientiam autem Romanam duxerit cranium exploratorum veteribus fuit, si laesus dentibus frangat Radicem Asphodeli, arnicem avellanam, aut amygdalarum seminum nostris, vel filum firmiter dentibus tendendum exhibent, q̄ pulsant, unde dolor excites et percipiat locus fissura: vel obturatis naribus buccas inflant, sic bulla exiens e fissura, eam produunt. quin et atramento infuso.

Ulnis cramo illatum, qualecunq; sit, et ab acutissimo etiam instrumento illatum propriis sicutas, nunquam sine collisione est.

Es longè minus laedit membranas, q̄ Ferrum.

~~Homore~~

- ~~2. Usura quædam antiqua  
si. p. p. i.  
maribus vel loco impo  
vel summo~~
- ~~2. Excessiva nigra sili  
siliquis gr: q. vel in  
q. comesta circa  
multa san~~
- ~~2. Bucc: Sanzi p. a.  
tonat in onaxilla  
opposita navis sili~~

