

BRITISH MUSEUM

The Prologue of Laurence andrew the Translatoure,

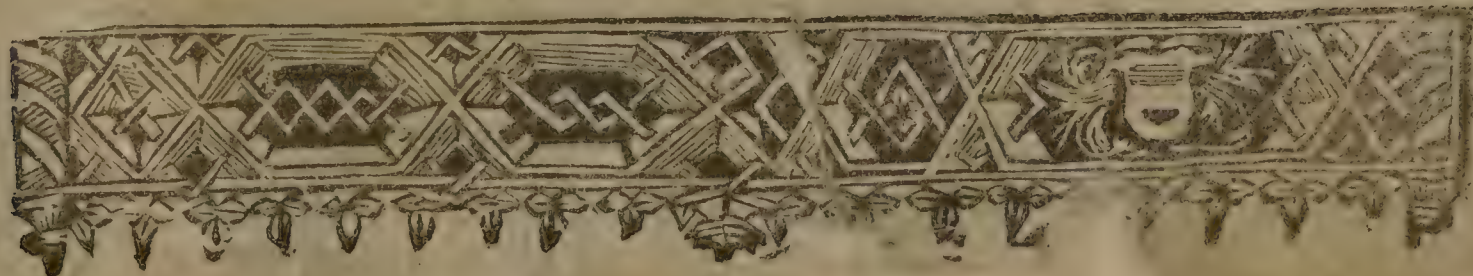
After dyvers & sondry small volumes & treatises of myrth & past-  
 time / Some newly composed / some translated and of late finish-  
 ed / Now mynded to exercise my penne in mater to the redem-  
 som what more pfitable / I have chosen amonge all other the  
 booke of distyllacyon of waters / wrytten by the therty yere  
 laboure of master Hieron Beunswyke / to Translate into En-  
 glyshe. For thynge (though paradventure some in that

parte will take it) that my knowlege in these two tongues is suche that I of all  
 other to this Translation shold be mooste mete / but only beyng moued with nat-  
 turall loue vnto my contree / whiche surely shold want if I were able to performe  
 it / no profittable booke for lates of a Translatoure / that is in an other language  
 wrytten. For me thynke wheter the matters in all Sciences expect wyll take no su-  
 che paynes / it is not dyscommodable for a man of moze base lernyng to putte to his  
 helpyng hande. It is no vnde saynge / though power often doth fayle / I wyll ynge  
 herte is to be receyved. The whiche onys well remembered. Spare not favourable  
 redde to purchase and reuolue to thy synguler helthe / confort / and lernyng / this  
 booke of distyllacyon. Lerne the hygh and meuelous vertue of herbes / knowe  
 howe inestimable & preseruatyue to the helth of man god hath prouyded growyng  
 every daye at our hande / ble the effectes with reuerence / and give thanks to the  
 maker celestyal. Beholde howe moch it exceedeth to ble medecyne of stycke na-  
 turall by god ordeyned then wicked wordes or charmes of espycye unnaturall  
 by the dyuell enuented. whiche yf thou doste well make / thou shalt haue occasy-  
 on to gyue the more louynges & praise to our sayour / by redyng this booke and  
 knowlegyng his benyfites innumerable / To whose prayse / and helthe of all my  
 christen brytherne / I have taken vpon me this humble translatoyon / with all hum-  
 ble reuerence / euer redy to submit me to thy correccion of the lerned redde

Robertus Huertus ad Lectore

Miranda omnipare pandit medicamina matris  
 Nature: doctum in tibi Lector opus  
 Vires discas aqueas herbarum: & nullus habeto  
 Secula vix uero: pharmaca plura tibi.

MVSEVM  
 BRITAN  
 NICVM



**T**hek be the chapytres of the se-  
conde parte of the fyrste boke  
in the which chapytres ye shall fynde the  
maner and leyce of dystyllacyōs

**T**he fyrst chapytre of the fyrst boke sheweth  
with what dystyllynge is.

**T**he leconde chapytre is wherfore dystyllynge  
is founde.

**T**he thyrde in how many maners ye  
may dystyll.

**T**he fourth what instrumentys belong  
geth to this worke.

**T**he fyfth chapytre sheweth how the  
stones/the lutum oz lome shall be made  
belongyng vnto this worke.

**T**he .vi. how the fornays shall be made  
de belongyng to this worke

**T**he vii how the instrumentys shall be  
ordred/and the water kepte after the dystyllacyon

**T**he .viii. how ye shall dystyll per fyl-  
trum/named per fyltri dystyllacyonem/  
that is a fylte

**T**he .ix. how ye shall dystyll in the  
ionne

**T**he .x. to dystyll in brede in the oven

**T**he .xi. to dystyll in horse dounge.

**T**he .xii. to dystyll in an antehyll and  
antes oz pylmes

**T**he .xiii. to dystyll in warme water/  
dystyllacyo per balneum

**T**he .xiv. to dystyll in water myxed  
with horse dounge/named dystyllacyo  
per ventrem equinum.

**T**he .xv. to dystyll in ashes/named dis-  
tillacyo per cinerem

**T**he .xvi. to dystyll in sande.

**T**he .xvii. to dystyll in the oven  
de oven/oz fornaise/named dystyllacyo  
per ignem

**T**he .xviii. to dystyll in the comon sty-  
latorye

**T**he .xix. to dystyll in generall eche ac-  
cordinge to his nature.

**T**he .xx. to dystyll at all seasons dystyll  
herbes/flowres/rotes/oz seides/whan the  
grene can nat be gotten.

**T**he .xxi. sheweth how the waters shall  
be rectified after theyze dystyllacyon.

**T**he .xxii. how the waters shall be  
kept.

**T**he .xxiii. how longe they abyde good  
and may be kepte

**H**ere after foloweth the table of the  
names of the herbes

<b>A</b> cetosa sozell	ca. iij.
Agcimonia/ egermony	ca. vii.
Aquilia/ columbyne	ca. viii.
Aron/cockowpyntell	ca. l.
Angelica/ angelyke	ca. xii.
Arthemisia/ moderwozte	ca. xlviii.
Anetum/ dylle	ca. lxxvii.
Astronum/ wylde leke	ca. lxxviii.
Apium/ mache/ smalache	ca. lxxxi.
Alnus alder tree	ca. cccxii.
Whyte of an egge	ca. lxxvii.
Auricula mutis/ gagoll	ca. xij.
Auricula muris/ mouleate	ca. clxxxiii.
alkakengi/ alkakenge	ca. cccxviii.
Altea/ hve malowes	ca. cxi.
holowe wozte	ca. cxxix.
Areitologia loga/ lincwozte	ca. cxi.
Abrotanum/ sotherwood	ca. cclvii.
Accasia wylde floes	ca. cclxi.
Ablinthium/ wormewode	ca. cclxxv.
Alfaca alba/ fedetfewe	ca. cccii.
Amara dulcis	ca. cccii.

Aniskin/anyss  
Niliun garleke

ca. lxxx.  
clxxxvi.  
B

Botago/bronge

ca. xvi

Basilicon/basylphe

ca. xxxvi.

Bulle basyll

xxxvii.

Betonica/betayne

ca. xli

Baccha hircina. bozes woorte

ca. xliii.

Bleta alba/whyte betes

ca. lxxii.

Barba Jouis/houfleke.

ca. cxxii.

Baccata/lorels baye

ca. cxxvi

Blata vel bleta/betes of Rome

lxxxvii.

Benepet heries

ca. cc. xvi.

Brunella/brunelle

ca. lvi

Bismalus vel altea holy hocke

ca. c. xli.

Blew may flowers

ca. xxxviii.

Beche leues

ca. xlii

Berberis/berbery

ca. cclxiii

Buglossa/buglosse

ca. ccii

C

Cardo benedictus/sodothystle.

.li.

Camomilla/camomyll

ca. lxxiii.

Cetaurea/centorpe

ca. lxxiiii.

Centa morbia/greene woede

.lxxvii.

Cardo Marie/our lady thystyl

ca. xcii.

Consolida media/mayten

ca. c. lxi.

Consolida maior/coufery.

ca. ciii.

Coufery rotes.

ca. cc. lxxvi.

Cololida minor/dayly

ca. cc. lxxiii.

Cololida regalis wood rove

ca. cc. xxxii.

Cheri. herrefe

ca. cix.

Cornu cervi hactes hoene

ca. c. xxxii.

Chinos batos/doggys heries

ca. c. xxxvi

Cerisolum/cheruell

ca. c. xlv.

Cucurbita/gorde

ca. c. l.

Cauda equina

ca. c. li.

Canet a creuyll.

ca. c. lxxii.

Capo a capon

ca. c. lxx.

Caprifolium/woodhoyne

ca. clxv

Cepa comon onyon

ca. cc. iii.

Cista capite. yrig?/leste toppe

ca. clxxx

Coyas reame.

cliv

Cassula minor oypri

ca.

Capill? benepys/mayde here

.c.

Caulis romanicum/colwoorte of rom

cap. cc. xxviii.

Caulis rubea/reed coles

ca. cc. xxii.

Cuscuta Dodyz

ca. cc. lxxiii.

Cerasa/reed chrys

ca. ccl.

Cerasa nigra/blacke chetis

ca. cclii.

Ciconia vel ibis/a flocke

ca. ccliii.

Coona regia/Honyfole

ca. cclviii.

Celidonia/celendyne

.ca. ccix.

Cathapueia/spourge

cclxix.

Cicuta Henlocke

ca. cclxxix.

The rotes of whyte lylles

ca. cccviii.

The whyte lyl & rote

ca. ccciiii.

Capilli veteris/small stonefete/

ccxcv.

Crocus oytulan?/woylde saffran/

ccxcviii.

Cicorea cyrozei

ca. cclxxii

D

Didian dytceyn

lxxx

Dens leonis/dandelys

ca. ccv.

Dionisia

ca. cc lxxviii.

E

Ebulus waltwoort

ca. iiii.

Emula capana/scabwoorte

ca. v.

Esula/essell

ca. cccv.

Emula capana rotes

ca. vi.

Eleborus nyger pelethe

ca. cccviii.

Elebori nigri herba

ca. ccc.

Endivea/endrye

ca.

Eufugia eufasy

ca.

Epatica lyuetwoort

Epatica lyuet wort

Faba/bene

Hulkes of benes

Funus terre fumptore

Frage strawbetres

Fungus todelloit

Formica a pistem

Formicas asher

Fuplendra

Hyacinthus / mānis storte	ca. cliv	Herba paralis / colosop	ca. cxviii
Agus boletus / wolle hylles	ca. cc. viii.	Herba loxtis	ca. c. cxv
Funus boninus / ore torbe	ca. c. lii.	Herba cancri / casseboede	ca. cc. lxxii
Fel rauri / ore gali	ca. cc. xlii.	Herbe of comon Kadys	ca. cc. cxv
Feniculus / fenell	ca. xci.	The herbe of benes	ca. cxv
Fuianus	ca. cc. lxxvii	Dempe / canapus	ca. xix
Folia salicis / wylde leues	ca. cc. lxxvii		
flowres of the wylow	ca. cc. lxxviii.	Jacea nigra / matleson	ca. xiii
flowres of woodbynde	ca. cc. lxxxi	Aulquianus / henquale	ca. cxvii
flowres of borage	ca. cxvii	Acis / flowres delure purple	ca. xix
flowres of wyde perynthe	ca. cxvii.	Juce of sape of byrche tree	ca. cxvii
flowres fabacum / bene flowres	ca. cxvii	Jecur oz epac vituli calves lyuet	c. lvi
flowres frumenti blew tope flowres / rivi			
flowres of planteyne	ca. li.	Karamos marcygolides	ca. cc. cxvii
flowres maluc / malowe floures	ca. li		
floures of wylde ransey	ca. c. vii	Lilium conuallium	ca. c. lxx
flowres of petches	ca. cc. xiii	Lingua aus bydes togue	ca. cxvii
flowres of broms oz geneste	ca. cxvii	Lunacia herba byassis lynacy	ca. c. xiii
flowres of floes	ca. cc. lxi	Lingua canis / hondistonge	ca. cxvii
flowres of wyhte poppy	ca. c. lxxii	Lupulus oz humulus / hoppes	ca. c. cxvii
flowres of the wylowe	ca. cc. lxxvii	Laccua domestica / letale	ca. c. lxi
flowres of coolwort	ca. c. lxxvii	Leuisticum / louache	ca. c. lxxii
flowres oz bloum of the hoo tree	ca. clvii	Lauendula lauendye	ca. c. lxxvii
flowres of apples	ca. cc. vi	Lenticula aque duckes mete /	ca. c. lxxv
flowres sambuci oz eidye	ca. cxvii	Lapaciu acutu reedock / oz shau gras oz	
flowres of quynces	ca. c. xlix	greate bucces	ca. c. lxxvii.
flowres rapitis monachi	ca. cc. xi	Lubrici oz ysculy groūdwoorms /	ca. cxvii
Folia oz leues of petches	ca. cc. xii	Lappa acuta small bucces	ca. cc. lvi
flowres hermodaculi	ca. cc. xix	Lunaria snayle	ca. cclvii
		Lanceolata rybwood	ca. cc. lxx
		Lilium lyle	ca. cc. xlii
		Liquor vinee sape of the byne /	ca. cc. xx
		Lac caprynu / gotes mylke	ca. c.
		Opacubium hore hounde	ca. li.
		Opodegoca mādrake	ca. li.
		Openta rubes / hore wynte	ca. xix
		Opobacai. blacke berries	ca. clvii
		Opulua / malowes	ca. lxxii.
		Opuncialis / mecury	ca. lxxii
		Opuntilla valeriana	ca. lxxii
		Opille solium / parowe	ca. c. l.

pendynge in these fornamed ten maners of the whiche as now I wyll cesse for shortenynge of the tyme / and bycause as now it is no necessite here tocherse  
**W**hat instrumentys be necessaie or nedefull vnto thys worke.

**A**fter the rehersals of the .ix. maners of the dystyllacions afoze sayd now it is behouefull to knowe the instrumentis therto belongyng / the whiche as nyghe as god wyll grue me gracie / in shorte conclusyon I wyll to you declare them / as farre as it is possyble / to the entent that the operacyon of dystyllacion may be accomplishe / and openly shewed in fygures as here after foloweth. How be it that the lerned and experte maysters of the science of Alkemye here of haue a knowlege / yet it is not open to all maner of people wherfore I shall make here of as thus the fyfthe rehersall.

**W**e must haue thre cornerde whyte fyltes lyke fyltes of hattes / claye / or lome / bryke / baken and onbaken. After that yron greatys a square synger thicke / made rounde or square as thys fygure sheweth.

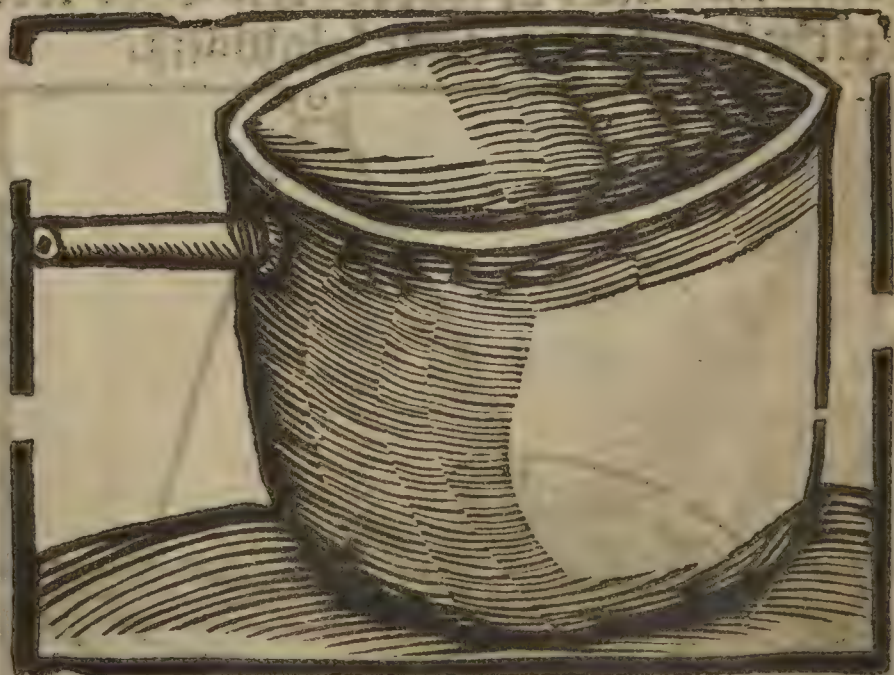


**A**fter that ye must haue cappellys of

whyte claye / & suche as the goide Smythecraftowlybles is made of / some leded and some not leded / comonly halfe a yerde wyde and depe / or more or lesse as behooveth acordynge to the propocyon of the forname. And the cappellys be made after thys maner in fygures folowynge.



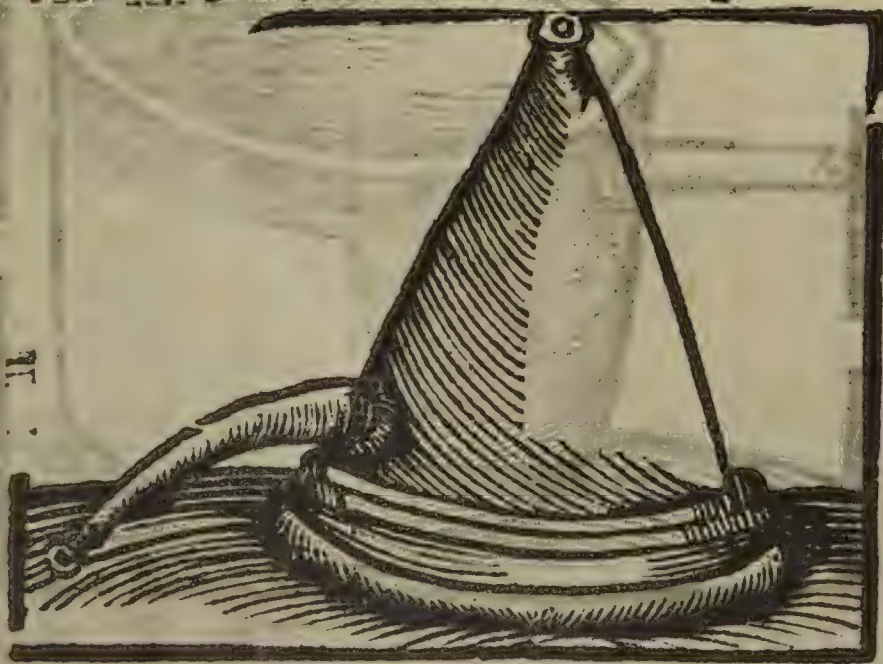
**A**fter that ye must haue copet kettyllis or copet capellys beyng in quantyte halfe a yerde of wydenesse and depthe with a pype of copet beyng a quarter & halfe a yerde of lengthe / and it shall stande within two synger bredde of the border or ege of the kettell as thys fygure sheweth / for to dystylle in balneo marie. or in ventre equyno / as here after I shall to you more expressly declare.



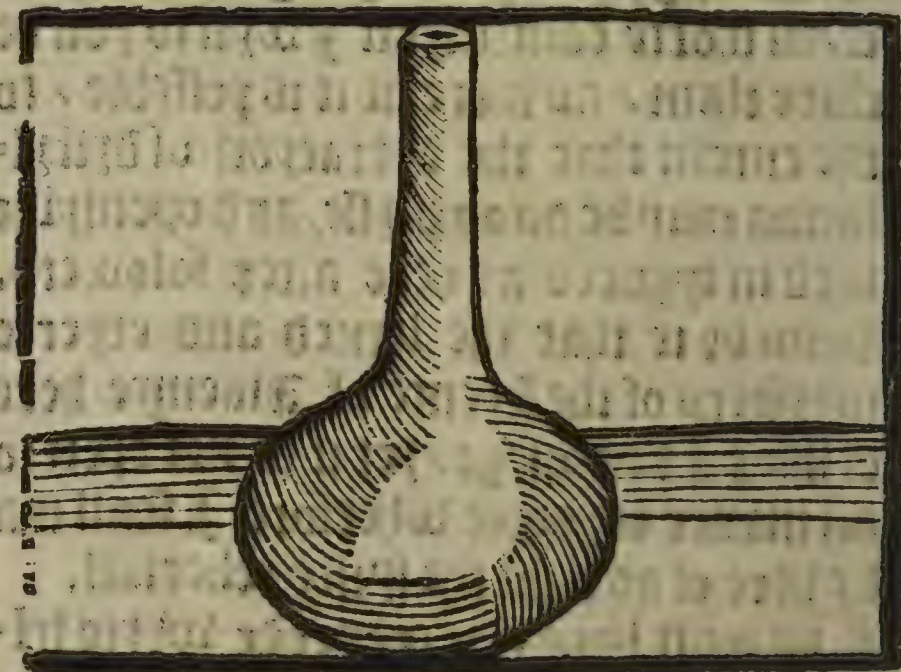
¶ Then must ye haue leden platys thru-  
ghe perfyd in the myddys / with foure  
counde rynges about it / great and small  
lyght and heuy . The myddelbare of .x.  
pounde weyght . The small of .viii. poun-  
de . The grettest of all .xi. oz. xii. pounde /  
as this fygure solowynge sheweth . Also  
ye must haue bordys as brode and longe  
as the cappell oz focnays is / in suche ma-  
ner that the glasse may stāde in the myd-  
delmost hole / to the entēt that the glas  
do not fall one waye oz other throught  
the heuyneffe of the anhangynge of the ledys  
in the byndynge theto whan you shall  
dystylle in balneo marie .



¶ After that ye must haue helmys made of  
whyte claie / such as before is specyfyed / &  
they must be leded within & without . or  
elles they must be copper / tynne / oz lede  
of the falsyon here after folowynge .



¶ Andet that ye must haue pannys acoe-  
dyng to the quaneyts / made of crowshyl-  
erth glased oz leded without and within  
oz elles made of copper / tyn / oz lede / acoz  
dyng to your power . After that ye must  
haue glassys / oz fyoles named Cye cubyt  
of suche falsyon as thys fygure sheweth  
And they must be made of venys glasse  
bycause they sholde the better withstande  
the hete of the fyre .



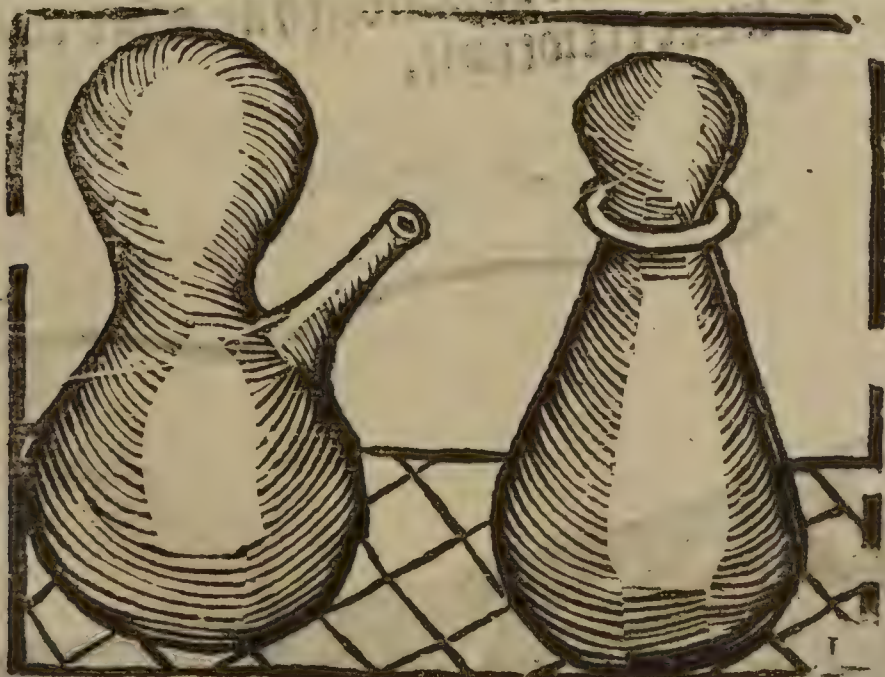
¶ Also ye must haue glasses oz fyoles that  
ye may whelme eche vpon other / of suche  
falsyon as here is shewed / for to dystylle  
therwith in the sonne as more expressely  
in the .ix. chapytte shall apere .



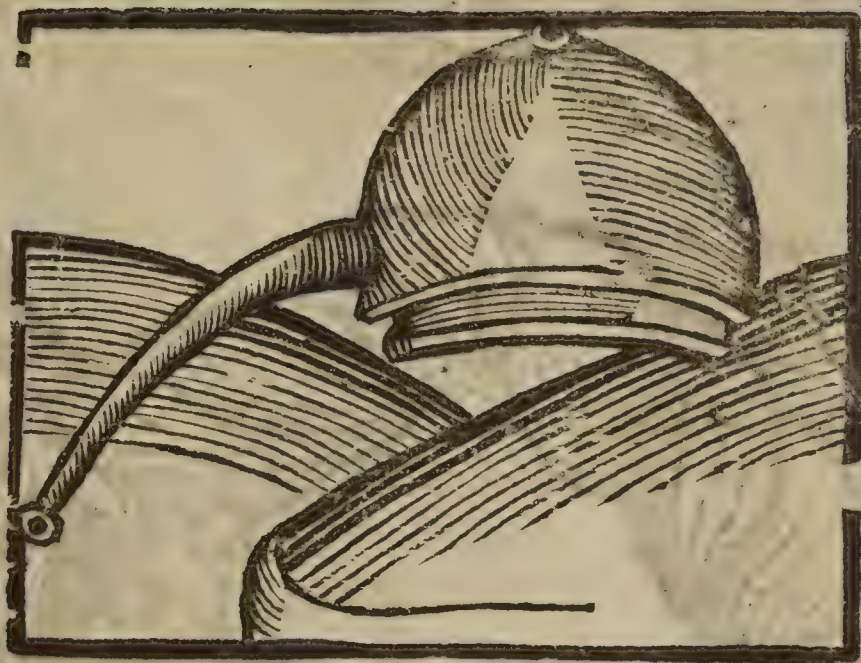
Ye must haue also coked glasses named retorte / and also glasses with two armes named pellycane / falyconed as this fygure sheweth



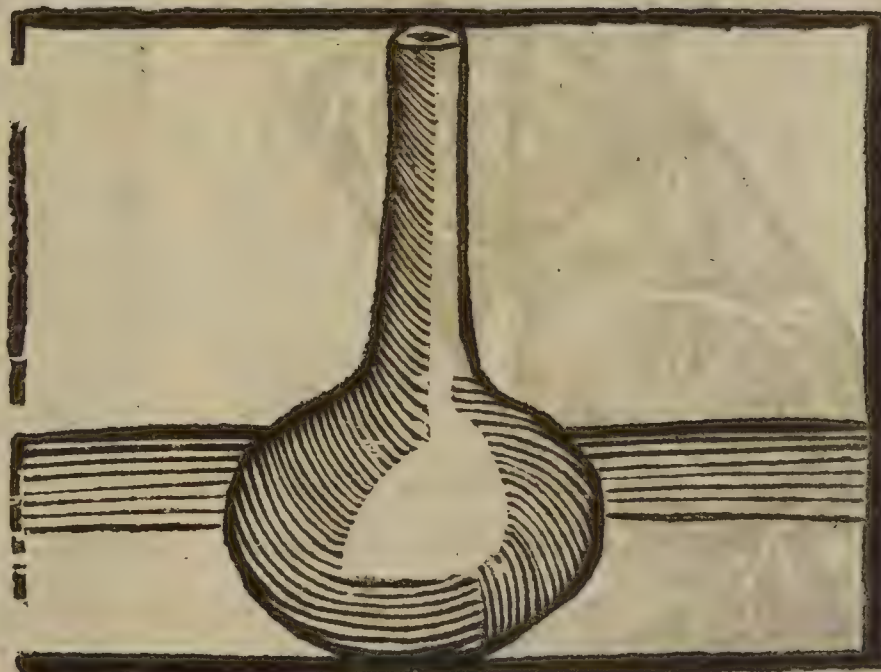
After that ye must haue blynde helmettes of glasse lyke a gorde tourned in to an other glas without any pype / named alembicū cecum . And glasses that be wyde aboue and beneth and narowe in the myddest named circulatoriū as here is figured / for to puttyfe & dygeste the cym as here after more playnly is expressed.



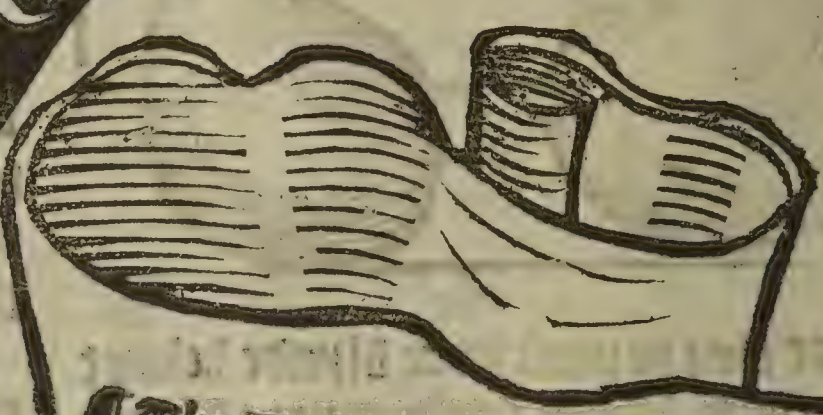
After that ye must haue helmys of glas with longe pypes / called alembyck or alembicum as thys ppycture sheweth.



Ye must haue glasses named fyles with longe neckis and narowe mouthys to receyue the water that cometh frome the pype of the alembyck of the falycon of the lame folowynge.



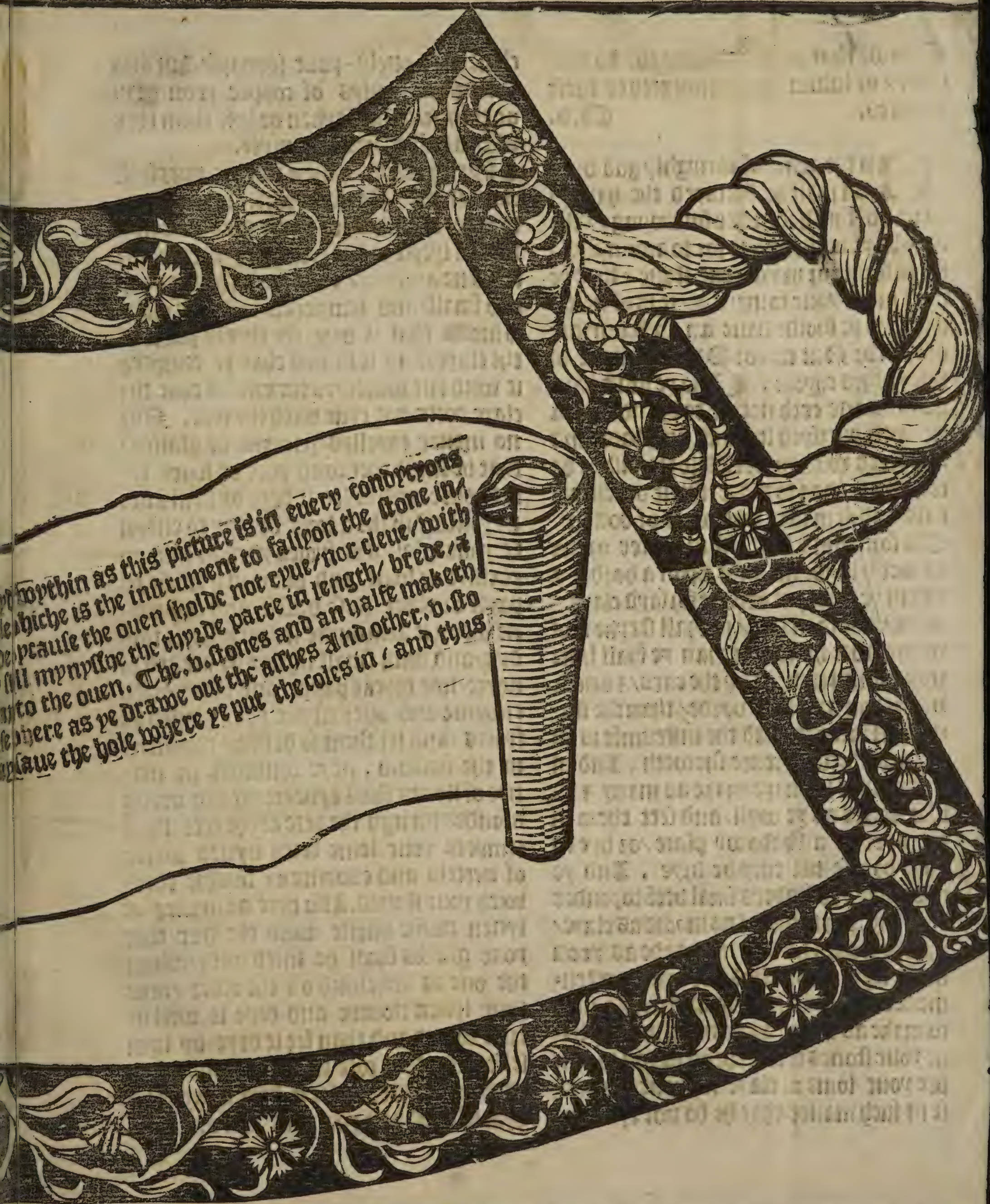
Ye must haue also stone cannes / or cruiks to kepe the waters in after they be dystillyd.



The molde or forme shall be as laege and wyde  
lyke greate and small / wythin the blacke circle  
whiche stones must drye by theyr owne acorde  
the hete of the fyre / & whan they be drye they shall  
thynke. The .vi. stones maketh a rounde lay  
a rounde lay to the wynde hole of the fornace  
nes and an halfe closeth an other rounde lay  
make the foruall.



Wherofthin as this picture is in euery condycions  
whiche is the instrument to fallpon the stone in,  
because the ouen sholde not eyue nor cleue with  
all mynyste the thynde parte in length brede, &  
to the ouen. The .v. stones and an halfe maketh  
where as ye drame out the ashes And other .v. sto  
plawe the hole where ye put the coles in, and thus



**H**ow that ye sholdz make the stones/  
claye / or lutum that belongeth to these  
workes.

Ca. v.

**I**n the grace of almyghty god vnto  
you shall be declared the handy-  
work of this here after folowynge / the  
whiche ye be desyrous for to accomplysh  
for to forme or make your stone / that ye  
shall make your forneys of / it is of neces-  
sarye that ye sholdz haue an instrumente  
of yron or steele / or of beere tre woode of  
vii. ynches thicke . Also ye must haue  
good mane earth nother to fat nor to lea-  
ne / well purifyed from all onclenes / and  
tempered with water . Also it must be be-  
ten and troden togeder / tyll it be temper-  
ate and of maner lyke waxe or doughe .  
The form must be threst in water or ma-  
de wet & layde in sande vpon a borde / &  
therin ye shall put of your forsayd claye .  
If there be to moche / ye shall stryke it of  
with a wet hande / & than ye shall lyfte  
bp your instrument by the ears / & knock  
vpon it on an other borde / than the sto-  
ne shall fall out . And the instrumēt is as  
the precedent picture sheweth . And in  
this maner ye maye make as many & as  
few stones as ye wyll / and sett them in  
the ayre in a shadowy place / or hye in  
your howse till they be drye . And ye  
may take vnto sunders smal betē topouder  
the . viii. parte thereof as moche as claye /  
thā the stones becōmz as harde as yron  
in the fyre . Or elles bere your instru-  
ment to the tyle maker and cause hym  
to make as many as ye nede . whā ye ha-  
ue your stones it is nedeful to you to tem-  
per your lome or claye for your fornay-  
se in such maner that he do not ryue nor

cleue / not onely your fornayse / but also  
the instrumentys of copper / yron / glas  
or erthen / to be stryken or lute them thee  
with at all tymes requysyte .

**F**irst ye must haue a toughe purifyed  
clay at the Potters well beknowen /  
tow here / flockes / or horse tordes / beten  
with a lytill wāde tyll euery here be los-  
se frome another / than shall they be chop-  
pyd small / and tempered / with the clay /  
so moche that it be the thyrde parte of  
the claye / and it is best that ye temper  
it with salt water / to the entent that the  
claye dothe not ryue with the fyre . Nor  
no maner capellys / pannys / or glassys /  
that be lutyd therwith thre or foure ty-  
mes ouer / and so let it drye by hym selfe .  
If you wyll make a lome or clay to enoynt  
te your glasses or fyles ye must take pu-  
re claye or lome / and put it in a tubbe or  
payle or other close vessell / and cast wy-  
ne vpon it and myrce it with horse tor-  
dys / and with small shuyys or herdys of  
flarce / like thicke pappe / and there with  
enoynte and ouer stryke your glasses or  
fyles / and let them so drye by them selfe  
in the shadow . If ye will that no ma-  
ner of stones shall ryue / rente nor breste  
alonder through the hete of the fyre / than  
temper your lome with stilled water  
of nettels and enoynte or washe ther-  
with your stones . Also that no maner of  
lynen clothe burne with the fyre / that  
your glasses shall be luted with / whan  
the one is whelmed on the other / take  
your lynen clouth and depe it well in  
salte water and than let it drye by hym  
selfe After that wet it in the white of an  
egge well beten / & let it drye agayne by  
hym selfe . whan you will lute any thyn

ge what so euer it be / enoynt it well with  
 fyne clay tempered as is before specyfyed  
 Nota a lutyngge for a glasse that cryeth  
 vpon the fyre / take rede lede and halfe  
 as moche vnsleked lyme beten to pow-  
 der and a lytell duste mele of the myllys  
 temperc all this togeder with the why-  
 te of an egge / and make a lynnyn cloute  
 wette therein / and holde it a lytell by the  
 fyre tyl it be warme / and so ordred laye it  
 to the crye of the glasse standynge vpon  
 the fyre / ye must be ware that no maner  
 of colde thyngge tobothe your glasse the-  
 whyle that yt ys hote / for that whill make  
 yt to cente and bryse alonder.

**C**Howe ye shall make the comon fornays  
 that belongeth to this woork. Ca. v.



**C**hus shall you make lutum sapientie  
 as arnoldus de villa noua sayth where  
 wyth ye shall lute all maner of glasses /  
 to the entete that the fyre shall not pryche  
 nether hute yt. Take two partes of  
 well purifyed lome or claye / and one par-  
 te of hore torde / cleue gadeted as before  
 is sayde. And to the entent that the claye  
 shall be the stronger / and not cente nor  
 cleue. Chan put ther to the powder of ty-  
 le stones / or ellys powder of vnsleked  
 lyme / all this same wyth salt water / wel  
 myxyd togeder with your handys in a  
 maner of thynne dowghe / and so occu-  
 pyed.

**C**hus haue I shewed you dyuers ma-  
 ner and wayes of lutyngge and how to  
 be ordred. If ye desyre any more to kno-  
 we therof / ye maye inquire that of the al-  
 kemystes.

**I**n dyuers maners & formes the se  
 fornayles be made / therfore by the  
 helpe of almyghty god I shall shewe you  
 the mooste comon & redy wayes her to be  
 delull & most necessarye / & leue the other  
 vnrcherled / bycause I wyll erckewe the  
 tedyousnes of the reders and the lerners  
 of the science / to the accōplishynge of our

for named woekes my purpose is to shewe you two maner of wayes / and every waye in dyuers maner of formes / as here after playnly to you shall be expressed. The first waye of these fornayles or stillatoryes that be comonly vled / ben named rose garlandes or helmetts. An other maner there is to be made fornayles or stillatoryes hauyng many maner of falcions. The fyrste is to be shewed of the fornayles that ben well beknowen amonge the potters made of erthe leded or glased / of falcion lyke the fygure here before / and it may be remeued frome the one place to another.

**H**ow ye shal distylle in sande / named distyllacyo per arenam.

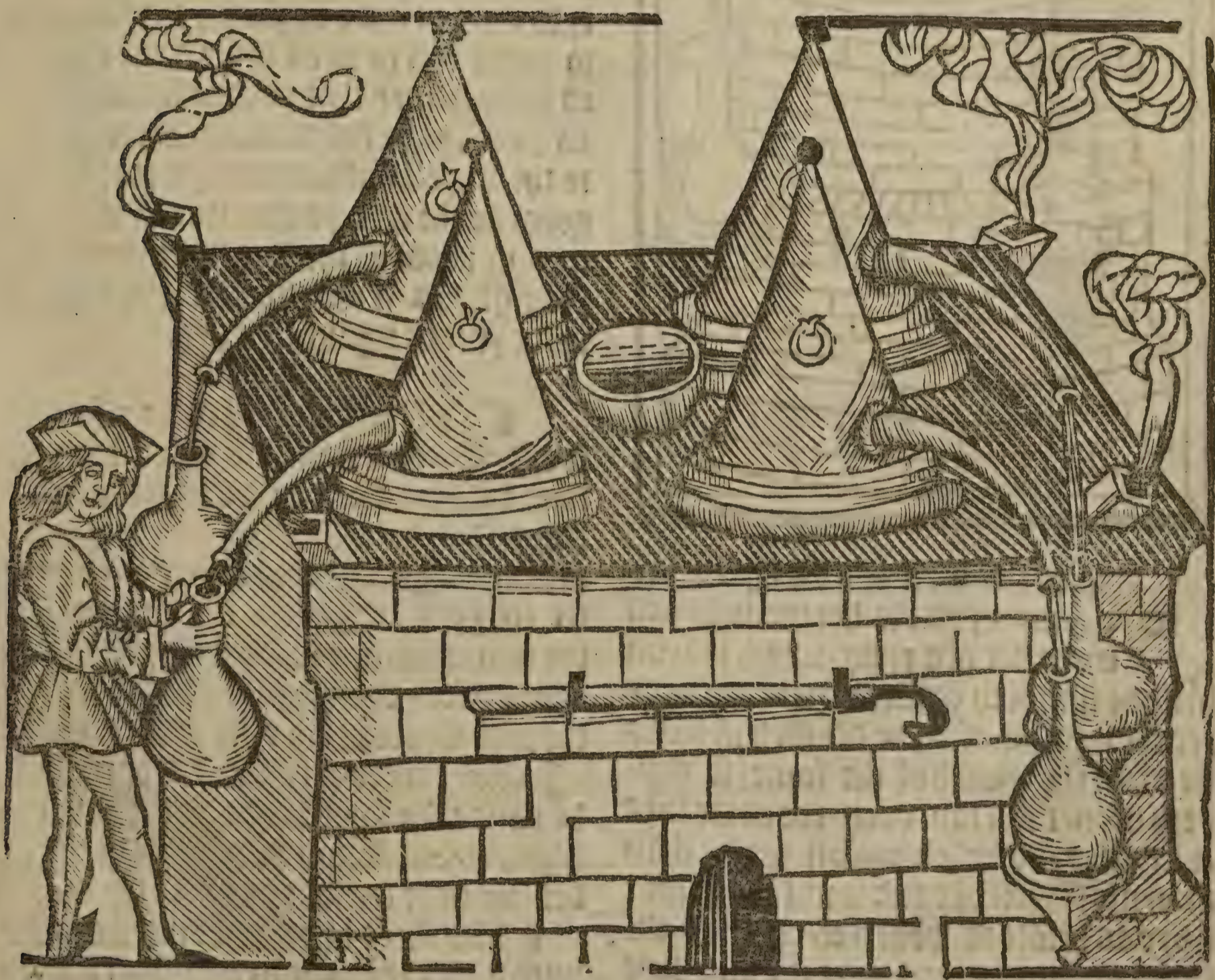
**T**his chaptyer is ordred in euery condycyon lyke as the chaptyre spekyng of the distyllinge in the ashes saue onely th: glasses nede to be better as venys glasses is there to be it / and also the glasses must be stronglye iured / and for the ashes / ye must take pure whited sande / and as ye telle one two thre be the clocke / so softlye must your droppys fall and thus ye must order your lette yf ye wyll haue the true waye of distyllacyon for it is the best degre in heet of all distyllacyons / wherfore take hede that ye make nat to sharpe a fyre / for yf ye do your warkers wyll brene and styne and your glasses wyll brek. Also ye shall neuer distyll your herbes so drye out of all moykture in the ashes or the sande as ye may do in balneo marie / or in ventre equino. For in balneo marie or in ventre

equino they can neuer be out styllled so drye that they can ben styne or take haime. But in ashes / and specially in sande / for therein at the ende comonly they brene / therfore take hede to the entent that ye maye the bettere optayne your purpose.

**A**nother fornayle ye maye make after the falcion of the great fygure with two thre or four helmys / that be all hete with one fyre / and in euery helme a sondry water distylling / but that fornayle maye not be remeuyd / wherfore ye must take hede in what place ye set it in that ther come no scathe therof / and that shall ye make in this maner / fyrste make the herthe as longe & brode as ye wyll which shall be the fote or fondamēt of the fornayle wher as the ashes shall fall on / & than laye two layes of stone in byght aboue it that it may be holowe in the myddest aboue the holowe place ye shall laye rounde or square yron barres euery barre a great enche of thynkenesse and they must be layde an ynche frome eche other as before is fygured / and aboue the gyde yron or yron barres ye shall make by your forneys alwaye the longer the wyder within of a fote hey / and within it shal be conynted with the lom: or clay tempered with salt water thereto prepared as is before sayd. On the vppermost parte ye shall laye two stronge yron barres .viij. ynches frome eche other well conynted upon the forsayde barres shall be layde a great yron plate metely thicke with a hole in the myddest / for to caste the coles thorough

vnder the plate shall be made foure wron  
 de holes/for to let the smoke out/ Dan the  
 plate shall be enoynted as the barres be  
 fore specyfyed well thicke / and aboue  
 the plate the fornays shall be reyled all  
 moſte halfe a ſtone thynkeſſe / and in the  
 myddeſt of the fornays an hole ſhall be  
 leſte euen iuſt aboue the hole of the plate  
 where the coles be caſt threughe. vpon the  
 ſayde plate ſhall be leſte foure brode pyt-  
 tys accordynge to the quantyte of yowce  
 helinys. In the whiche pyttys ye ſhall

put oz ſtrewwe fyne ſyfted aſhes oz ſande  
 of two ynches hye / in the whiche ye ſhall  
 ſette your pannys of erthe / copper / oz lede  
 but the leden pannys may not well aby  
 de by the fyre without meltyng / excepte  
 ye make very ſmall fyre vnder it / vpon  
 ſuche panis be ſet the ſtyllatories named  
 helmettys / or roſegarlandys here before  
 reherſed and ſygured. And to euery  
 ſmoke hole ye ſhall make a plogge oz tap  
 pe to gouerne your fyre with / greate / or  
 ſmall as it is nedefull.



Here after foloweth of another maner  
of fornaise for distyllacions as here is  
figure d



When you will make a stillatory  
thā lay vpon the herthe .v. stones  
in maner of a cyng / which fashion  
of stone standeth figured in the .v. chapp  
the fyrst stone shal be deuided in tway  
ne / than the mouth of the fornaise aby  
deth open / than lay vpon the nexte laye  
.vi. stones / cowched mason wyse / than  
anoynte it without and withī with suche  
claye as before is spoken of / than lay the  
grate or yron barres ouer it / and laye  
agayn .vi. stones vpon it / & vpon that lay

agayn .vi. stones / vpon these .vi. lay agayn  
ne fyre and a halfe / and thā abydeth a  
hole open to put coles in / and se that it  
be alwaye well luted or enoynted as is  
before sayd / than lay agayn .vi. stones to  
close the mouth aboue / than haue ye two  
holes / one for to drawe out the ashes /  
the other to put in the coles / than laye a  
gayn .vi. stones well luted alwaye / than  
laye vpon it a rounde cyng lyke a try  
uet / and that must be very well luted  
with the claye before sayd. Upon the  
tryuet or yron ye shall set an erthen cap  
pell as before is sayd / and that well lu  
ted / than ye shall hyghen your fornaise  
so longe tyll he be as hye as the chapell  
in suche maner that ye haue foure wynd  
holys or smoke holys aboue / made iuste  
to the Capell with .iiii. erthyn tappes / to  
gouerne the fyre / ye shall strew syfied ai  
shes / or sande in the Capell / & therein set  
your glasses / & the ashes or sande shal be  
foure ynches thicke strewed.

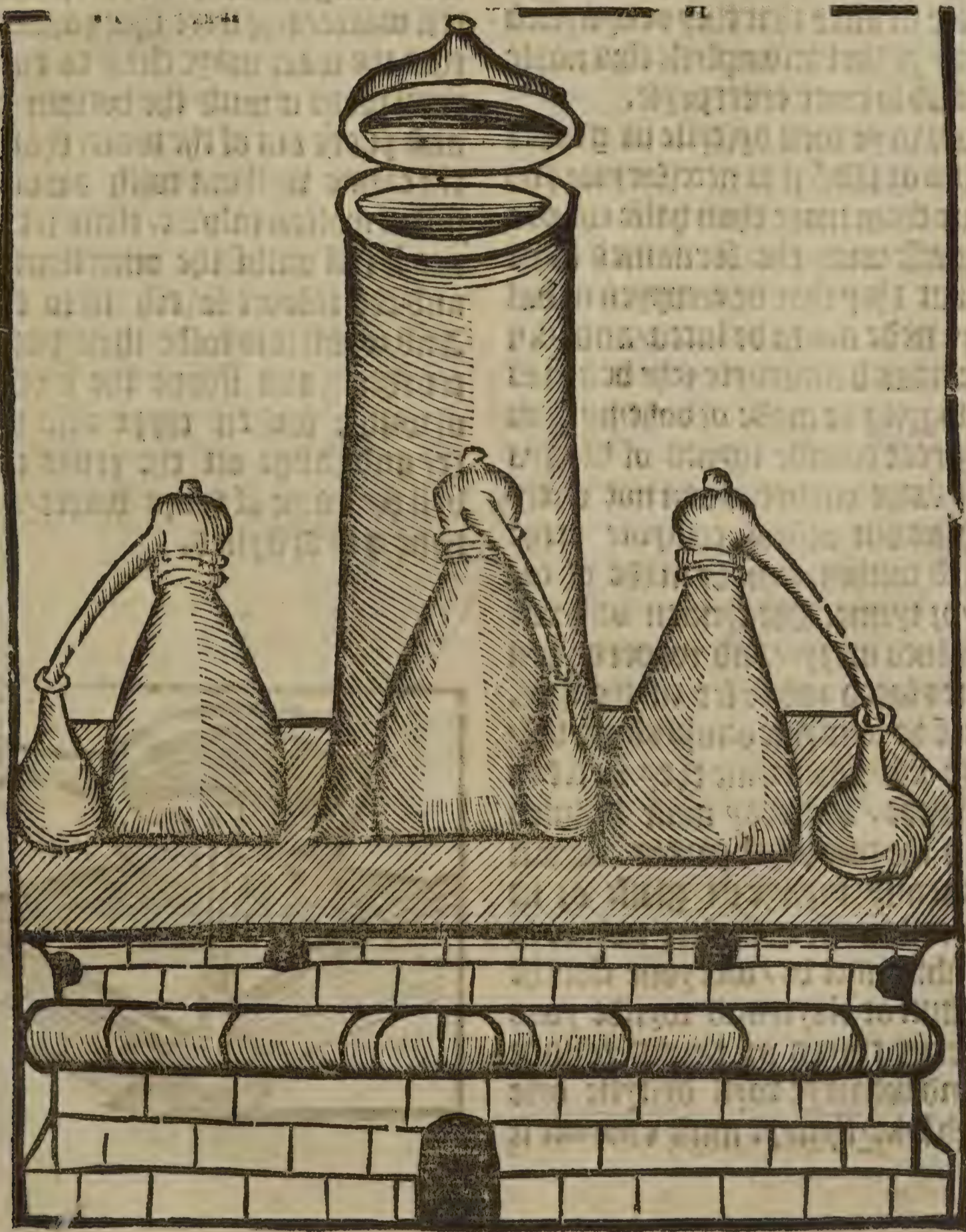
If you desyre to make a fornaise  
or stillatory named Balneū Marie.  
than take for the erthyn Cappell a coppe  
Cappell / or kettyll with a copete pype as  
before is figured / & that well luted / and  
set the pype before ouer the fornaise lest  
the water fortune to sethe as yf it sholde  
ronne ouer / than shall it ronne thurgh  
the pype wythout hurtynge of the fornaise  
In suche coppe kettyll / or cappell shall  
be none ashes nor sande . for it burneth  
lyghtely / but ye may put therein horse to  
des / for to be stilled in ventre equino.

Also there be other fornaises made  
with a lōge hye pype in the middelt with  
thre or foure cappels about / and there is

a grate of yron vnderneath the longe pype  
aboue the hole wher as the ashes be dra-  
wen/ & hath holes severally vnder every  
cappel haupng a sondry for nayle pendyn-  
ge to the sayd longe pype. And enery cap-  
pel hath a smoke or wynde hole/ for to gy-  
ue thurgh it a seuerall hete to every cap-  
pell/ and that to drawe to his registrye  
And thus ye maye hete your cappells/  
seuerally or all in generall. the longe py-

pe standynge in the myddest shall be fyl-  
led with coles/ and it shall be well closyd  
aboue/ that none ayre come out/ than the  
fyez brenneth onely vpon the yron gra-  
te/ ye may make this pype as hie and as  
lowe as it shall please you/ and kepe the  
fye with stoppyng of the wynde holys  
aboue and benethe. as nede requyret  
with. xii. or xiii. tappys/ and this for nay-  
le is made as here is fygyred.

B. i.

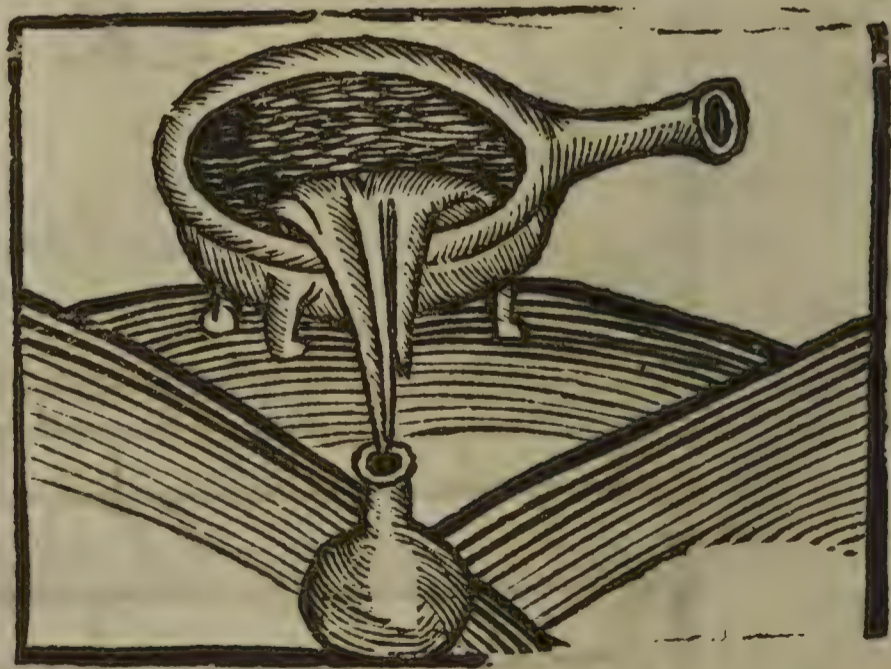


How ye shall ordein or prepare your instrumentys where as your waters shall be distilled & also kepte. Ca. vi.

**A**fter the preparacyon of your furnaces, it is nedfull to you and expedient to make and prepare your instrumentys and your vessellys to kepe your water in after that they be distilled and so may ye wel accomplishe this noble practyse and former enterpryse.

**I**f yst whan ye well distille in glasses set in ashes or sande, it is necessary to you to overlute them more than halfe the parte of the glasse with the fornamed lome or claye, but they that be occupied in balneo marie nede not to be luted, and such glasses be named cucurbyte & the best glas thereto belongyng be made of bohemy glas or of the great rounde ihycus of Venys glas. And suche cucurbitus ben not onely made of glas but also of crysoble & the well glasyd within, some be made of copet, lede, or tynne. The tynnen be occupied in balneo marie, and copperen ben often tymes luted and so set in the fyre. The copetē be somtyme occupied in balneo marie also. Somtyme they be set in ashes or sande, and they must be luted more than the two other partes. Whan ye woll put any thynge in glasse or in any other instrumentis of what nature so euer the substance be, wet your clouthe in your lutum or claye, and wynde your glasses therein twyes or thryes rounde aboute. And whan ye woll distille oyle or any such lyke, than ye must enoynte it

with your soclayde lutum two ynches thicke, yet it woll scantly holde. For the oyle woll often tymes perse through out, therefore ye must take hede to your lutum or claye, yf you woll kepe your waters well after the distillacyons ye must take a stone Cruke. But yf ye can not gette suche as ye desyre, than take an ecchen canne and sette it in an ouen whan the brede is drawen, whan it is through warme, than put in it molten waxe, and stere that rounde aboute that the waxe maye cleue to euey place than torne it with the bottom vpwarde and puore out of the waxe, than enoynte the canne without with a wollen clothe full of molten talowc, than set it agayne lytyl with the ouen than the waxe and the talowc soke in to the canne. And whan it is colde than put thy water therein and stoppe the mouthe thereof with a woden tappe and with waxe, and hange on the cruke in a small byll the name of your water, and what tyme it is distilled.





**H**ow ye shal dystylle thzugh a fylte nā  
med per filtrum distillacio. Ca. viii.

**F** Or to dystyll al maner of sapourz  
re oz other watery moisturs thru  
ghe a fylte / as water / wyne / or other ly  
quor or sape / which ye wyll purify from  
all troublous and vnclece substances /  
for ye can dystylle no maner of herbe thz  
ges through a fylte / as herbes / cotes / or  
fruytes bycause of her herdnes. wherfor  
re ye must haue .x. oz .xii. fyltes pure and  
whyt / beyng thresquare / a fote of length  
& .viii. ynches of brede / and the sapoure  
oz lyquor shall be done in an eethen pan  
ne well leded within / and the pan shall  
be set vpon a hys steppe or greces / whiche  
panne shall be somwhat lenyng wherin  
shall laye the broadest ende of the fylte / &  
the smallest ende shall hange in a glas /  
or in another panne that shall stande  
vpon the nexte steppe of the steppe down  
wardys / & in the layd vndermoste pane  
shall be a fylte layd as it was in the fyrst  
alway the pane heluyng downwardys  
and the fylte with the smallest ende han  
gryng downwardys in an other pane / &  
so forth doyng with as many fyltes and  
as often as ye wyl. When your fyltes be  
ouerladen & stopped with the vnclecesse  
that therein is sowked by the dystyllacy  
on / ye shall washe them in fayre waters  
tyll they be purifyed of theye vncleces /  
than ye shall drye them agayn / and laye  
them in the pane as they were besoz. In  
this maner ye maye dystylle .x. or .xii. ty  
mes in a day with on labour / tyl the sub  
stance be purely clarifyed frome all vn  
cleces. And this is pryncypally good for  
the waters that be dystylled with fyre

for to rectify them hete with or in the so  
ne / and this is the fyrste maner to dystyl  
le without fyre.



**H**ow ye shall dystylle in the sonne nā  
med per solis distillationem. Ca. ix.

**T**he secōde maner to dystyll with  
out fyre which may be done with  
oute coste as thus / ye shall take a glasse  
that shall be almoste as wyde aboue as  
beneth named an veynalle / or lyke this  
fygure aboue. The two partyes of this  
glasse shall be fylled with blossom of flou  
res / as roses / violettes / oz other bloss  
mes / or suche lyke / than shall ye make a  
small crosse of woden styckes and laye  
that vpon the mouth of the glasse thā ma  
ke an other crosse of smalle styckes som  
what longer than the other that mai be  
bent crosse wyse euer the other streyght  
within the glasse to make them both sure  
than toune the mouth of the glas down  
wardys vpon the mouthe of such and  
the glas / that the mouthe of it maye be  
somwhat within the fyrst glas / than lu  
te them well togyder that there come no  
ne ayre out / than hange the in the hotele

b. ii.

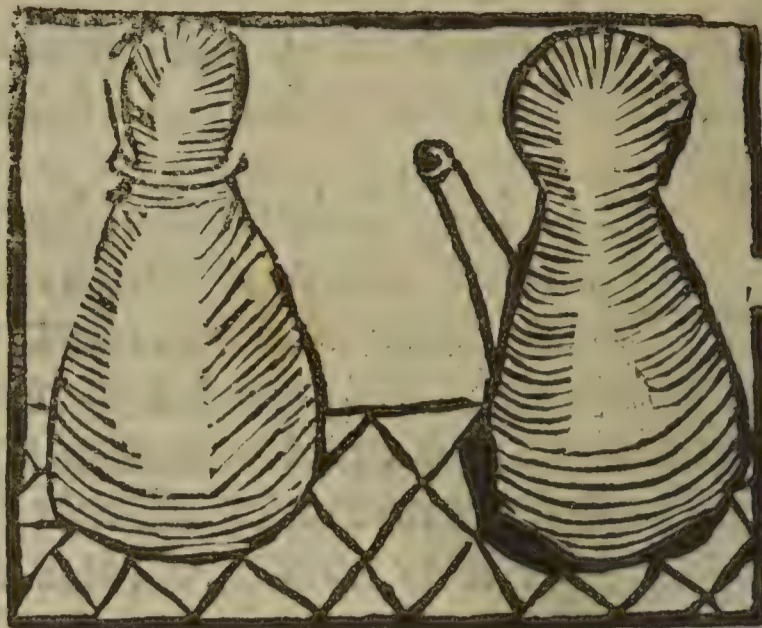
of the sonne/ the glas with the floures is p  
warde. Thus dystylleth your substance  
thruogh the hete of the sonne oute of the v  
permost glas in to the vndermoste.

How ye shall dystyl in hote brede with  
in an ouen/ named per panis distillatio  
nem.

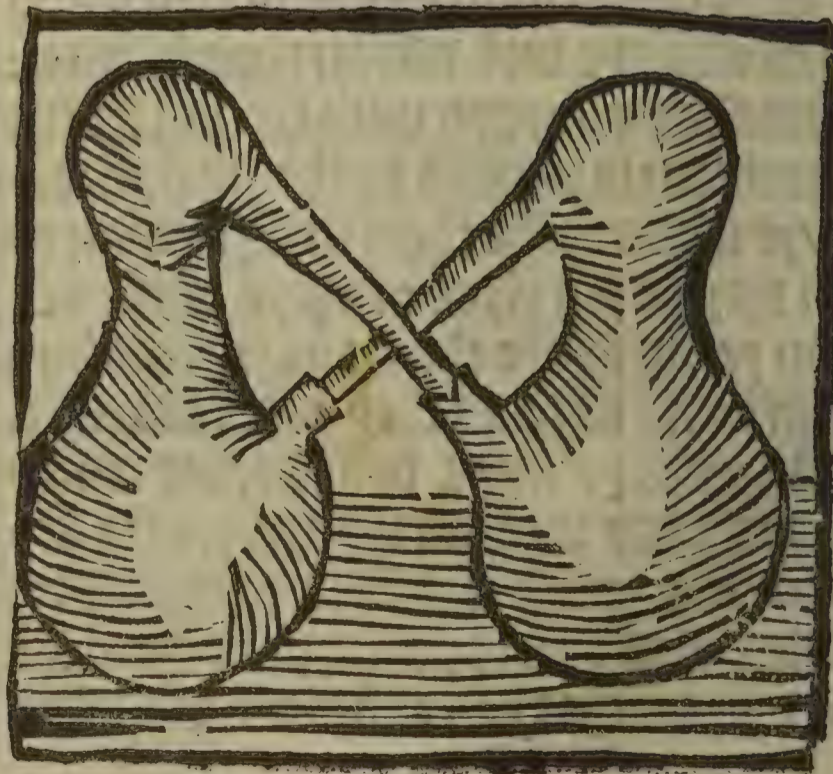
Thus shall ye dystyle in an ouen.  
Take a flatte flacon or botell of  
glas/ & put it full of coles or other floures  
or pssimer eggys/ or any other blossom/  
than stoppe the glas faste with a woden  
stoppell/ and couer the glas ouer all/ as  
yf it were a loze and putte it in the ouen/  
whan ye put other brede therein and dra  
we it oute agayne with that same brede  
whan it is baken/ and let it cole by hym  
selfe/ and whan the brede is colde thā bre  
ke it softly of/ sauynge the glasse frome  
breyngge than pull out the stoppell/ and  
put it in another suche glas/ and order it  
as the other glas was/ so often tyll it be  
ynoughe. yf it be not pure than and cle  
ne ynoughe ye may dystyle it per fultum  
yf ye wyl. And these two maners be ve  
ry good to dystyle of floures the waters  
seruynge for the yren.

How ye shall dystyle in horse downge  
named per simum equorum dystyllatio.  
Capitulum xi.

Take a glasse lyke a gorde named  
in latyn cucumer/ or it a blynde  
helme. Or ellys take a glas that is small  
in the myddel/ and great beene the and al  
so aboue/ named in latine circulatozium  
lyke as these glasses here be fyguered



Yf the thyrde parte of this glas with  
what maner of floures that ye wyl and  
stop that glas well with a wode stoppell  
and ouer lute it wel/ than put the glas in  
wacme horse downge/ whiche horse dou  
ge muste lay in a woden vessel chyst wyl  
se well stopped and couered/ and therein  
it muste laye a monethe or longer and al  
so this horse downge muste be reuewed  
euery forthenyght/ after that drawe oute  
the tappe softly/ than purysse the cleer  
of in another glas named a pellyca which  
befoze is fyguered or in another/ wherof  
ther be twoyne as here is fyguered the one  
in the other.



This glas of the pellicane shall be well  
 luyd and also sette in the horse downge  
 as before is sayde / Chan this lycoure of  
 water wyll conne vp and downe frome  
 the one glas in the other. Chā becometh  
 it fayre and of great opetacyon. Thus be  
 also other costely waters rectyfied / as  
 aurum potabile / aqua bite / and othere  
 waters / for with the great connyng by  
 and down in the pellicane it is rectyfied  
 and amendyd / Thus ye haue the fourthe  
 maner of dystyllacyon with out fyre,

How ye shall dystylle in a pylmet hyl  
 named p foomye distillationem. Ca. xii.

The fyft maner is thus. Fil a glas  
 full of floures / of what maner of  
 floures ye wyll / and stoppyd in the ma-  
 ner afore sayde / than burye it in a pyl-  
 met hyl / that some call an antehyl whe-  
 re as many of them be fourteē daies and  
 more as ye thynke that nedde requyret  
 Chan take out the glas agayn. and pou-  
 re out the clerest aboue ther of into an o-  
 ther glasse and hange it in the sonne / or  
 put it in a pellicane in horse downge to  
 rectyfied it as before is sayde / thā it shal  
 be pure and fayre In this maner is wy-  
 ne put in to a glas / and set in a pylmet  
 hyl as before is sayd a month cōtynuy-  
 ge than it shall be pure and fayre / as yf  
 it were dystilled by Alembike / and hath  
 a godly taste and is well smellynge. In  
 this maner is dystyled the dewe of maye  
 Thus haue ye the fyfte maner of distilla-  
 cyon without fyre

How ye shall dystyll in holneo marie

nam d'ec balneum marie / of in duplo  
 uale Ca. xiii.

The syxte maner of dystyllacyon is  
 ordzed in this maner. The glasse  
 shall be sette in warme water /  
 whiche water shall be in a Copper ket-  
 tell or copper cappell with a pype of cop-  
 per / as I haue shewē you before that the  
 fornaise be not wet if it fortunēd to sethe  
 and conne ouer. And the dystyllacyon is  
 ordzed thus. Take a glasse named curcu-  
 byte / tyl the two partes of the same glas  
 with iuce herbes / flours / leues / fruytes  
 or what so euer it be chopped small / and  
 sette the glas vpo a ryng of lede lyke as  
 before is fygured in the fourth chapytre /  
 made a bonde of clothe thre fyngeters bro-  
 de aboute the vpper parte of the glasse /  
 Aboute the same bande make foure small  
 rynges of clothe hauyng four bandys co-  
 mynge downe to the foure rynges that  
 be faste on the leden ryng and bynd the  
 fast eche to the other as here is fygured.



Chan set the glas with the lede in the  
 water and standed vpryght / and is sure  
 from falling on the one syde or the other

b.iii.

through the weight of the lede/ than set the Alembryck or glasse and lute it well as before is specified/ in the fyfte chapytre/ Chan make fyre in your fornays to hete your water with/ and lette it be no hotter than ye may suffer your fynger in it/ and haue all tyme warme water to fyll your kettyl agayn/ whan the water by length of tyme is watted through the hete of the fyre/ for yf a droppe of colde water touche the glas it wyll crye and breke a sonder ye shall vnderstande that whan it drop- peth no more it is clene dystyllid/ Chan ye muste let the glas stande styll in it for to cole/ for yf ye drewe the glas hote oute of it/ it wolde breke a sonder. ¶ It is ney defull for you also to haue a rounde be- de wyth a rounde hole in the myddelle & clefte a sonder/ for to lay alway about the glas to the entent that it maye be the lon- ger warme. ¶ Ye shall also vnderstande that all maner of waters that be dystyl- led in thys maner kepe the souerayne sen- te and odour of the herbes that those wa- ters be dystilled of wherfore they be gre- tely prayled & that moche bett thā the wa- ters of the herbes & floures that be put i a glas/ as it is shewed i the .xi. chapytre of that/ that is buryed in horse dounge. v or. vi. weekes to be putrefyed/ & than the one wyth the other dystyllid i balneo ma- rie as I shewed you before

Howe you shall dystylle in the horse bely named dystyllatio per ventrem equi i la- tyn. Ca. xiii.

The .vii. maner is thus to dystyl in the horse bely/ ye shall set the glas fylled in the for named maner in Balneo

Marie/ as befor is sayd but in the water ye shall put horse tozdes/ takyng good he- de that there be no strawe nor haye ther- in/ and that the water be so thicke of the horse tozdes as yf it were moztys. Ye muste also take hede that ye put often ty- mes warme water in it/ for it is some con- sumed & wastyd away/ and this is halfe a degre hotter than in balneo marie/ ther- fore ye may dystylle hardes substauces in it than in balneo marie

Howe ye shall dystylle in ashes/ named Dystyllatio per Sineris Ca. xv

The .viii. maner is ye shall strew fine slyted ashes in a cappel. iiii ynchs of thychenes/ than fyll a glas the thyrde parte ful with suche substauce as ye wyll/ and set it in the ashes/ than fyll the cappel full of ashes tyll the thyrde parte of the glas be couered/ and the cap- pelle wher as the ashes be in shall be ofe- the/ for yf it were of copper/ thurgh the foze and hete of the fyre it wolde melte. After that set the alembrycke vpon the glas and lute it well vpon it with lutum sapi- encie as I haue shewed you befoze in the v. chapytre Chan make fyre vnder it that it may droppe tteatably as yf you wolde tell the clock. i. ii. that thā ther fall a drop- pe/ and so continue after the same lest ma- ner/ for yf it fall faster or quicker the fyre is to great therfore stoppe the wynde ho- lys aboue and benethe/ thā it shall fall the softer and brenne the lesse/ and so it shall sinell the lesse of the fyre/ whan it drop- peth no more than let the glasse stande a hole nyghte a colynge or euet ye moue or styre it/ or ellys it wolde breke a sonder

The glasses be also lutyd to the thyrde pte as it is shewed to you before in the .v. chap. by cause they sholde breke the lesse.

How ye shall dystyll in the sande/named  
meo distillacio per arenam ca. xvi.

This pecte is ordred in euery condycyon as the chapytre is ordred of the ashes. & as befoze is shewed in the .v. chapytre. &c.

How ye shall feely dystylle on the fyre with a wynde ouyn/ named distillacio plynem Cap. xvii.

The tenth maner is this to dystyll so that ther be nothyng betwene the glass and the fyre. lyke as aqua fortis and othe stronge waters be dystyllled. To this dystyllacyon is necessary for you to haue a treuet i the myddest of the forny with the .iii. fete masoned in the wall of it. And the glasse must be made of venys shyue glas. That glas shall be on the out syde well lutyd a grete ynche of thyecknesse. and after that ye shall fyll the thyrde parte of youre glas, whiche shall be also well enoynted with suche claye as befor hath bene spoken of. Than shall ye enoynte youre fornays in the same maner. And after that ye shall set the alembyk on your glas and se that it be well luted. than ye shall set a recepytacle or biole so that the pype of the alembyke hange within it. and than it must be well lutyd therein.

At the fyeste to begynne with the spa

ce of .iii. hotores ye must make hote fyres and after that the longer the greter. and at the begynnyng ye shall stoppe youre wynde holis whiche shall be fouce in nobre aboue the grate or treuet agaynst the coles. wher with ye may mynysh the encrease your fyre as ye lyst to gyue it ayre. for it is no chyldes playe nor game to dystyll stronge waters. or aqua fortis. wherfore ye ought the bett to take hede. but the molte parte of all the glasses breke asoder wher as aqua fortis is dystyllled in. for in the ende the helme becometh as red of the gret hete as ony cubey or euer the spyrte from hym departeth. And let your glas stande colynge by hym selfe or it be taken out.

How ye shall dystylle in comon styllatoryes/named Rosgaciadys or helmets as here is fygured. Ca. xviii.



than ye wyll dystylle moche waters in a comon styllatorye. ye shall laye sand vnder the pan of yt. .iiii. ynches of thyecknes. There vpon ye shall sette youre panne of erthe ouer ledyd or glasyd as the Potter maketh. Or ellys

of copper/ Rōunde aboute the panne ye  
shal lay lande & bestrike that aboute with  
claye/ to the intent that it be not lyghtely  
with handys remoued or leftyd by.  
Then lay therein suche thynges as ye wil  
dystylle/ and let the helme vpon it. Then  
make a longe small linnen cloth wette in  
thynne claye tempered as befoze is sayd/  
with the same clothe ye shall stoppe your  
styllatoze betwene the helme and the  
panne/ then let a glas befoze it that the  
pype therof maye hange in the glas/ and  
lete it well that none ayze come oute of  
the glas/ thus dystyll and marke thzugh  
the glas how the dropes fall therein/ acōz  
dinge to the same temper your fyze/ great  
or small as it behoueth & whan ye se that  
it droped no more/ than it is tyme to bre-  
ke it by agayn/ and put other herbes ther  
in. Whan ye wyll haue moche water out  
of lytell herbys. Then laye the her-  
bys three ynches thicke vpon eche other  
in the panne/ flowres shall be layde. vi.  
ynches thicke/ & fruytes. ii. ynches thic-  
ke/ for yf it laye thicke vpon eche other/  
than is the moystoure of the vndermoste  
herbes dystolued or euer it can be subly-  
med thughe the vppermoste/ wherfoze/  
roba I wyll dystylle costely herbes which  
ben nat easy to gette/ as maioran/ rosema-  
re flowres/ or other suche lyke. Then  
I thynke nat my labour lofte nor tedy-  
ous to laye but a lytell in at ones/ for the  
labour and coste is double recompensyd  
ye shall vnderstande that all maner of  
waters whiche be dystylled in glasses be  
the beste Nerte vnto them those whiche be  
dystylled in ethen vessels and be wel le-  
dyd with ethen pannis vnder & helmets

aboute as the potters full well can ma-  
ke. After tynē helmets aboute and leden  
pannes vnder/ After that leden helmets  
and pannys/ as I haue sene occuppe in  
howlys of relygion at Straesbozowe in  
hye Almayn/ wher as they made theyze  
fyze with woode/ but it was very smal for  
fearre of meltynge of theyze leden panne  
whiche stode vpon lysted asshes an hande  
full hye and nat in lande/ After that cop-  
per helmets ouertinne within/ After  
that bzalone helmets but alway the cop-  
peren helmets be to feare/ and specyally  
the bzalon helmets/ for two maner of cau-  
les/ the fyrste is the water that in them is  
dystylled comunly boznethe and smelleth  
of the fyze/ and hath a reed colour lyke  
woyne that is dede in hym selfe. The  
seconde cause is. for the coppet and bzal-  
se hath alwaye a maner of a goute & pal-  
sey pendynge vnto hym more than any o-  
ther metall whiche gyueth occasyon that  
euey one sholde therof beware/ as Chri-  
stophorus de honestis testyfyeth super An-  
tydotario mesue.

How you shall dystylle in general eche  
accozdyng to his nature. Ca. xix.

All maner of people that wyll  
occuppe and vse the arte or scyenz  
ce of dystyllacyon it is ryght nedefull for  
them to knowe whan they wyll dystylle  
ought what maner of way is most conue-  
niēt therfore/ to the entēt that it lese not  
his strength & goodnes of cōplexō & prop-  
tye but that it be the bett drawē & bzou-  
ghte ī to the water/ as farre as it is possy-  
ble & cōuenyēt for it is nat possyble that

any body kyngde sholde bynge all thi-  
nges to purpose after his mynde & wyll:  
But onely God that hath created heuyn  
& ecthe/and all thynges that is there in  
There fore it is to be regardyd that all  
maner of flowrys and blossoms whereof  
is but lytell to gette/and is very scarce/  
is mooste conuenient to be dystylled in  
Alembyk or Alembicum of glas in bal-  
neo Marie/and in none other vessel.

¶ Also your flowres or blossoms that ye  
wyl dystyle/muste be plucked whanne  
they be fully ripe/ but yet or they fall/or  
fade her colour/or than they maerde and  
dretesse/and they shall be layde softe and  
lyght in the glas/as I reherse to you be-  
fore in the .xii. chapytre in Balneo Ma-  
rie/or in the .xiii. chapytre in Metre equi-  
no/And whan that water is cleue dys-  
tylled/it is rectyfyed after warde in the  
son/as to you more playnly shall be she-  
wed here after in the .xii. chapytre. But  
whan ye wyl haue the water more stro-  
nger and better/thā ye must take the flow-  
res that the water is dystylled of/ and  
put them in a glas named Circulatoriu:  
as before is shewed in the .xi. chapytre  
And cast vpon them the same water dys-  
tylled of the same and selfe floures/ than  
stoppe the glas agayn surely/and sette it  
in pure horse donge a .xiii. dayes & nygh-  
tes or more. or in Balneo Marie .ii. or  
.iii. dayes and nyghtes. and lette it so dys-  
gest in hym selfe / Than put it agayne in  
the first glas/and dystylle it ones again  
in Balneo Marie/and the oftener that  
ye so do the purer and more noblec and  
excellentec it wylle be in strengthe and  
vertue.

¶ If you wyl dystylle herbes they shall

be gadered in season conuenient of euery  
the leues fade or chaunge theyr natural  
colour. Also they shall not be gadered  
whan they be wet with rayne/ but whā  
they be drye in fayre weder and clere  
as poccas and Auyccenna testyfyeth

¶ In the thyrd part of this boke I wyl  
shewe to you the tyme and season whan  
all the herbes sholde be dystylled that in  
this boke shall be specyfyed. ye shall stre-  
pe the herbes an leues frome the ste-  
lys and stalkys/and choppe them smal/  
and than ye shal chop the steles and stal-  
kes by them selfe also/ & than ye shal put  
them agayn togyder with there herbys  
or leuys/and ye shal put it thā in a glas  
or helmet/and so dystyll it in betre equi-  
no/or i sinere/whā it is so distilled thru-  
ghe helmet or glas/ than it shal be recty-  
fyed as I shall shewe you here after in  
the .xii. chapytre. ¶ ye shall vnderstand  
that to dystyll herbes or floures wyllyng-  
ge therof to haue the lent and odoure of  
the herbes or flowres that it is dystylled  
of/ the distillacio thereof shal be ordred in  
two or thre maners of ways. The first  
is ordred and dystylled in betre equi-  
no/or in balneo marie/so that the wa-  
ter be no hoter but that you may suffer  
your finger therein. Another maner/ pou-  
re the water alcedy dystylled vpon the  
layde herbes/agayn/or ellys puttyfyed  
or it be dystylled as before is shewed you  
of the floures in this presente chapytre/  
The herbes and the stelis maye comon-  
ly suffer stronger fyre than the floures  
wherfore they may be dystylled in betre  
equino/ which is halfe a degre hoter thā  
in balneo marie/and althes more hoter  
& the lande best. ¶ Whan ye wyl distill

any rotes they must be gadzed in the hoft  
des dayes/ or in diebus canicularibus /  
that is in the canykelec dayes whan the  
leues begynne to fall. The rotes must be  
washed clene / and the water dzyed of a-  
gayne / and so chopped small and broken  
than put in a panne / or in a glas / and so  
dystylle it through an helme or glas / as be-  
fore is reherced. ¶ The fourthe ma-  
ner whan ye wyl dystylle any superfluy-  
tees of fowles or bestes / as egges / blode /  
lyuer / longues / cowtorde / or any suche  
that is thycke of substance / ye shall chop  
pe them small and dystylle them in ven-  
tre equino and not well stopped for ellys  
the water becometh stynkyng / but yf it do  
become stynkyng / ye shall it dystylle agay-  
ne in balneo marie / for cowtorde water  
of the fyrste dystyllacyon is seldome with-  
out stynche / but melke or hony / maye be  
stopped and at the fyrst tyme well dystyl-  
led. ¶ The .v. who so desyres to distil wa-  
ter of fleshe / he shall kyl it be it beste or  
fowle / or ellys wozone it that no blode  
ysse frome hym / after that and yf it ha-  
ue any fatte or grese take it awaye than  
take the fleshe & chopped it small & dystyl-  
le it in ventre equino with softe fyre / to  
the intente that the water do not stynke  
or smelle of the fyre / for sodenly therof co-  
meth a greate stynche / wherfore all suche  
waters may be .ii. dystylled for therwith  
it is greatly amedyd. ¶ Also whā ye wyl  
dystylle any fruytes as plommes / peres /  
apples / none / medlers / nuttys and suche  
lyke. ¶ They shall be gadred whan they  
be fully cype / or euer they fall & ware sof-  
te / and they shall be chopped small and  
stamped than shall it be stylled in an hel-  
met in the sande with so softe fyre that

it do not bofne / and than it shall be rec-  
tyfyed as I shall shewe to you in the next  
chapytre soloboyng. ¶ Item ye shall be  
delectande that all maner of herbes / sou-  
ces / fruytes / or rotes / that ye wyl dystyl-  
moost conueniently ought to be gadred  
in the cressyng of the mone / whan it is  
fayre wedec / acordinge as the tyme re-  
quyret / than they shall be fayre washed  
and well pyked forine all vnclenesse /  
and than shall they layde a dryenge a ho-  
le day / and than it shall be chopped and  
dystylled as before is spetsyed.

¶ How ye shall dystylle & make waters  
of dzye herbes / floures / and rotes / whan  
the grene can not be gotten. **Ca. ii.**

¶ It fortuneth somtyme that ye haue  
no dystylled water / nor none can  
gette in no place whan ye behoue it thru-  
ghe forgetfulnes of the tyme that is past  
whan they sholde be dystylled / or ellys  
thoughe great hete and drowghte by the  
whiche the herbes and floures be brent  
and wytherd or through great rayne or  
superfluyte of wettnes / through the which  
thz herbes and floures be marde and  
cotten / and also thz water ther of dystyl-  
led shall haue lytyll strength or none.  
¶ Therfor it is necessary to you for to kno-  
we how ye shall dystylle waters of dzye  
herbys / floures / or rotes / such as ye shall  
behoue / how be it / it were moze profyta-  
ble and better of the grene herbys yf it  
were possyble to gete them. But yf it for-  
tuned that ye sholde dystylle the dzye her-  
bes &c. ye shall euer y pere in the mo-  
neth of maye before the sonne cysyng  
whan it is fayr wedec / and hath not ray-  
ned by nyght / ye shall take a fayr whyte



lynen clothe spiede a brode & trayled oꝝ  
drawen ouer the gras in a fayre lese or  
gardyn wher as many fayre herbes and  
floures stande growynge / The same lese  
oꝝ gardyn wher as ye do this in / ought  
nat to stande on a moysthe oꝝ watery  
grounde / noꝝ in depe valleyes / but vpon  
hyc groudes as nye as it is possyble / and  
than shall thys clothe be wrounge out in  
a glas / and than do so agayn as ofte tyl  
ye haue ynought This dewe must be thys  
se distyllyd in balneo Marie / and rectyfyed  
as it here after shall be declared in  
the nexte chaptre folowynge . and so kepe  
that water from yere to yere / than yf ye  
lyste to distylle within the yere any drye  
herbes / than take suche herbes as is drye  
ed in the shadowe as moch as ye wyll ha  
uynge his naturall sente and odour / and  
cast vpon it thre tymes of the fornamede  
water of dewe so moche that at euery ty  
me the herbes be couered Thā put it in a  
glas and stoppe it well / and so put it in  
horse douge .ii. oꝝ .iii. dayes and nyghts  
After that distylle it i balneo marie thre  
tymes iteped / and at euery tyne agayne  
distylled / but Albucasis wytyth i libro  
Seruitor that vpon euery poude of drye  
floures or herbes shall be powred .x. pou  
de of comon water and so distyllyd in an  
helmet / the whiche is not so good as the  
water before sayde / For I haue rede  
of an olde experte phylosophe a doctor i  
medecyn / that wolde that the may Dewe  
shold be .ix. tymes distilled i balneo marie  
& that the herbes be gaderd i the somer i  
a dewe seasō / & they shalbe clene pycked &  
the leues strypped from the stalkys or ste  
lys / & layd in a shadowy place on dryeng  
so that they maye kepe theyr sauouce.

Take as muche of those herbes as ye will  
and cast thereon thre tymes asmoche as  
the for named maye Dewe / .ix. tymes distyl  
lyd distyll that thre tymes ouer / as  
before is specified / and that water is bet  
ter than the water distylled of grene  
herbes / bycause that onely the flegma  
of the grene herbes is distylled . And  
sayd that the may Dewe that hath ben .ix.  
tymes distylled draweth the myght and  
strengthe to hym wardes lykewise as  
aqua vite / or other distylled wyne doth  
Therefore it were good that euery water  
shold be cast vpon his owne feces / that is  
vpo his owne herbes wher as it had ben  
stilled of / and is putryfyed and agayne  
distylled / but yet it were moche better /  
that ye sholde powze that water of such ly  
ke herbes before dryed and that so distyl  
led and than as I haue wytyen before  
it to be putryfyed in a circulatorium / or  
in a blynde helmet / named in latyn ale  
bicus cecus / whiche is before fygured in  
the .ix. chapytre / and so distylled / it get  
teth greate goodnes and strength.

Howe ye shall rectifye your waters af  
ter they haue ben distyllyd. Ca. xxi.

Howe after the distyllynge of the  
waters it is nedefull that they be  
rectifyed / to the intente that the fyre be  
drawen oute of theym / and the flegma  
tyke nature and complexion be tempera  
ted / And also that they maye the lon  
get conserue without marrynge / why  
che is often done thurgh the hete of  
the sonne / whan the waters be put in to

A glas the two partes thereof fyllyd and  
 well stopp'd with ledder and that well  
 surely bounde. The thyrde parte of the  
 glasse shall be set in fyne sande and so in  
 the sonne the space of sixe wekes in the ca  
 niculare dayes / or after as the weder is  
 temperate / for the same becometh very  
 hote for to rectifye the waters from the  
 superfluytees of theyr moystures / lyke  
 wyle the waters of fyry nature that be  
 dystylled of spyces & fyrste stepe in aqua  
 vite a certayn while / theyr superfluytes  
 of colera is nedfull to be tempered of the  
 fyrre complexio. For thurgh the great he  
 te and drowght / the complexyon of man  
 is often marred and destroyed / be pen  
 dyngge thereto of some maner of gobotes.  
 suche lyke waters be rectified thus. The  
 glas shall be faste stopped as before is  
 sayd and the two partes thereof shall be  
 set in wet or moyst lande in a cellar the  
 space of a moneth or more / or lesse as the  
 water requyret. Or elles dygge a hole  
 in the grounde of a moyst cellar / and let  
 it more than the two partes therein / and  
 so lette it stande as before sayd / for ther  
 with the fyry complexio is expressely my  
 nished. Also it fortuneth often tymes  
 whan two maner of waters be myxed to  
 gyder / that they become troblous incon  
 tynent and whyte lyke mylke / as whan  
 ye put oldz waters in to new / therefore ye  
 shall myxe in two or thre pounde of wa  
 ters .vi. or .viii. droppes of good whyte  
 wyne bynegre / Than the trouble some  
 of the waters draweth to the botton and  
 becometh fayre and cleere.

**H**ow and wher the dystylled waters  
 ought to be kepte. Ca. xxii

**I**t is necessaie and profitable to  
 knowe how and in what maner  
 the dystylled waters shall be kepte to the  
 intent that they may the longer abyde in  
 theyr goodnes / and be preserued frome  
 theyr hynderaunces. fyrst whan the dy  
 stilled waters be better dystylled as be  
 fore is specerified / than it is nedfull for you  
 to haue stonen pottes with small neckys  
 or pure fyles with small mouthes well  
 wasshed / specyally with the powder of  
 the herbe named parptaria well myxed  
 with the wat of it or ashes of the same her  
 be & so clesed as yf they were newe / those  
 vessels alway well stopped with a wo  
 den stopell or elles stoppels made of the  
 two partes of waxe / one parte of rosell /  
 torpentyn / and fyne powder of tyle sto  
 nes of eche one parte and a halfe / all tho  
 se myxed to gyder and molten on the fy  
 re but they may not sethe / and whan it  
 is colde make therof theyr stoppelys / and  
 aboue that ye shall bynde ledder very  
 close and close / to the intent that the water  
 kepe his nature and strength / than ye shall  
 wyte about the vessell the name of your  
 water / and the tyme of his destyllacyon  
 Than shall your vessell be it pot or glas  
 se be sette in a cellar / to the intent that it  
 do not frese / for whan any dystylled wa  
 ters bene frozen they lese theyr myght /  
 strength / and chaungeth nature / so that  
 ye must pour them out or cast them away  
 Also whan any water is sette in a hote  
 stowe in the winter it becometh rede / and  
 his power and strengthe is mynished /  
 therfor it shall be set in a conuenyent pla  
 ce that is nother to hote / to colde / nor to  
 moyst / to the entent that it abyde the lon  
 ger in vertue & strength withouten hyn

Decaunce oz perysshynge.

¶ Here after foloweth how longe ye may kepe your distilled waters and whan they must be poured or cast away.

Capitulum.

.xiii.

¶ Whan the waters be distilled / rectified / stopped and kepte in a conuenient place / yet it is good and conuenient to knowe and vnderstande how longe those waters may continue in goodnes / and whan ye shal cast them away / howe be it that the booke of Nicolao de Aromatibus sheweth that commonly euery water ought to be renewed ones i a yere wher with he meneth that they can abyde but one yere in theyr goodnes / whiche can nat be trewe / for it may not be nor is not of necessity for these causes folowynge. ¶ Fyfte that the herbes / floures / rotes / oz scutes ben not yere to be distilled / as I haue shewed to you in the .ix. chapytre before / & in the begynnyng of the .xxi. chapytre. The secunde whan they be well rectified in the sonne. The thyrde whan they be well stopped and kepte in a conuenient place. The fourthe whan they ben euery yere ones set in the sonne the space of forty dayes oz more. The fyfte yf nede requyre euery yere ones ye shall streyne your water throught a wollen sacke that so the feces be deuyded frome the pure water.

¶ The syxte that the water be renewed towarde the ende of the yere / as I shal shewe you more expersely. The seuenth the waters that be distilled continue longer than the waters that be breened / for the cleere and subtyll partes be deuyded frome the grosse superfluytes. for the difference betwene distilled waters and

breened waters is this / the one is oddred with fyre / and the other in other maners. The .viii. all maner of waters that be distilled of drye and hete herbes continue longer than the waters that be distilled of colde / moyst / oz slymy herbes oz rotes. The .ix. some waters beyng a yere or de or aboue / do alter or change theyr complexion with mynysshynge of theyr venymous colde or hete. Therefore in breue sentence I shall shewe to you how longe the distilled waters may be kepte as nere as god thereto wyll gyue me grace / for it is ryght dystyfull for any ethli creature to haue therof vnderstandynge / wherfore I call to god for helpe / for the partyt knowlege therof is onely in hym / and in none other without hym / wherfore it is very necessary to you for to wyte the tyme of theyr breynnges or dystyllacions.

¶ How longe the waters may be kepte in substance.

¶ First euery maner of water is to be kepte a yere / whan it is breened / distilled / and kepte as before is shewed. But whan the waters ben not close & truly stopped / than shal they be cast out before the yere / lyke wyse all maner of water distilled of besles / of fowles or other wormes that bereth lyfe may scantely continue a yere. Secodarely all maner of water distilled of floures / as malow floures / borage floures / blew floure deluce / bene floures / blew biolletes maye floures named liliū conuallium i latyn / whyte lillie floures water whan they be dystyngently kepte as before is specified they continue frome the one yere to the other. ¶ If that they in the secode ye.

ce be rectified in the forme or distilled  
 per fultum or poured through the wool  
 len sack as I haue shewed you before/  
 they abyde good vnto the ende of the se-  
 conde yere/ but than they shal be cast out  
 Redde rose water dureth vnto the ende  
 of the thyrde yere yf it be well kepte/ and  
 euery yere rectified/ but in the thyrde ye-  
 re it is more comfortatye than colynge  
 or styptye/ whyte rose water may endu-  
 re two yere yf it be well kepte and recti-  
 fied/ wyld rose water endureth two  
 yere in great operacyon and vertue for  
 to cole yf it be well kepte but in the thyr-  
 de yere this colynge/ is sore mynyshed/  
 and is good for comfortatues wherfore  
 it is not to be kept ouer the thyrde yere  
 and it must be euery yere rectified/ as  
 before is specified. Also the water of Ne-  
 mar a flowre which is growyng in the  
 eyres hauyng a great rounde grene le-  
 fe/ wher the flowres be somtyme yelow  
 somtyme white/ and whan the flowres  
 fall the lede of them is closed in a coun-  
 de botton lyke a small gorde/ or an vry-  
 nall/ may endure in his colde operacyon  
 to the fourth yere/ the fyrst yere to be lay-  
 de withoute vpon the dysseales/ for it is  
 halfe poyson or venym through his graet  
 coldnes or stupefactye/ the leconde yere  
 it may be vled withyn the body for to cole  
 In the thyrde yere his colynge is tempe-  
 rate/ and in the ende of the thyrde yere it  
 shall be cast out/ but it must be well kept  
 and rectified as before is specified. Of  
 the same nature be redde roses growyng  
 in the corne/ & so is poppy flowre water.

Secodarily al flowres water of hote  
 herbes/ as camomell flowres/ centory  
 flowres/ Archangell flowres/ dyll flow-

res/ yelow violettis/ wyld taley flow-  
 res/ laueder flowres/ colemary flowres/  
 mayorayn flowres/ sage flowres/ laynt  
 Johns wortz flowres/ all these waters  
 maye be kept vnto the ende of the thyrde  
 yere/ yf they be duly tedyd & rectified as  
 before is specified/ but the waters that be  
 not so hote in theyr operacyon/ they may  
 be kept vnto the ende of the leconde yere  
 as wyld perwynke flowres/ quices flow-  
 res/ flores tili/ pectre flowres/ stone flow-  
 res/ whyt lylle flowres/ all these waters  
 shall be cast out in the cude of the leconde  
 yere.

#### Of the water of leues

The thyrde/ all suche waters that be  
 distilled of leues of trees/ as of byrche le-  
 uas/ wyld puyne leues/ beche leues/ oke  
 leues/ ruy leues/ althen leues/ leues of al-  
 nus/ vyne leues/ leues of fusamus/ leues  
 of thamariscus/ sauen leues/ & euery wa-  
 ter of leues may be kepte vnto the begyn-  
 nyng of the thyrde yere/ yf they be truly  
 distilled rectified/ and well stopped/ &  
 set in a place conuenient.

#### Water of fruytes or berres.

The fourth al maner of waters distyl-  
 led/ as of holme berres in latyn viscus/  
 wyld beable berres/ grene benes/ benis  
 shales/ great platayn lede/ strawberres  
 plomes or damfens/ gordes/ blacke and  
 rede cherres/ duckes incate named lenti-  
 cula aqua vel letigo in latyn/ grene wal-  
 nutte shelles/ capernoyles that somemen  
 calith tode soles/ wyld or tame apples  
 wyld peres. And comonly all maner of  
 waters distilled of fruytes maye be kepte  
 a yere or more yf they be well ordred  
 as before is sayd.

#### Water of comon bete

**The .v. of the herbes that be not to ho-**  
 te nor to moylty / not very hote nor very  
 drye / as **Sorell water.** **Endryue water.**  
**bene stele water.** **Borage water.** **Cresse**  
**water.** **water of Brunella.** **water of bac**  
**ba hircyna.** **water of Aethemelia.** **water**  
**of cuba or cubea.** **water of Centum mox-**  
**bia.** **water of Scatū celle or peny wort.**  
**water of treyfels.** **water of apium dome**  
**sticum.** **water of cokowpyntell or aaron**  
**water of yaces or herba cauellata.** **wa-**  
**ter of our lady thystel.** **water of synkfoyl**  
**fenel water.** **water of herbe robert or her**  
**ba roberti in latyn.** **parowe water.** **wa-**  
**ter of grownde yuy.** **water of sumytorpe**  
**water of Consolida media.** **lyuer worre**  
**water.** **Cheruell.** **water of cardes.** **loua-**  
**ge water leuisticum in latyn.** **water of**  
**cauda equina.** **water of larris.** **lyuer wor**  
**te water.** **water of may de we.** **nyght sha**  
**de water.** **perseley water.** **perleneps wa-**  
**ter.** **water of Dandelio.** **Dandelio stal**  
**ke water.** **tansey water.** **water of herba**  
**Bacaliss.** **water of Sarrfrage.** **wa-**  
**ter of Scabyous.** **Celandyn water**  
**water of Cētum nodia.** **water of Mary**  
**goldes.** These waters endure in vertyue  
 and strengthe frome the begynnynge of  
 the fyrst yere to the ende of the second ye  
 re / whan they be kepte as before is specy  
 fyed.

**Of colynge waters.**

**The .vi. of waters of herbes.** **beryn**  
**ge** very colde / as **Handrake** **hen**  
**quale.** **procelayne.** **houleke.** **duckes meat**  
**copy herbe.** **Crassula minor.** **heimlobe vel**  
**licuta in latyn.** These waters and suche  
 lyke maye be kepte from the fyrst yere to  
 the ende of the thyrde yere / yf they be or  
 dyed in all chynge as befoze is specyfyed

but for the outward partes they ben in  
 theyr colde operacyon of gret vertyue and  
 strengthe / for in the fyrst yere they be so  
 colde & stupefactyfe / that they take away  
 the sclynge of man / In the seconde yere  
 they be metely temperate i theyr colynge  
 therefore they shall not in the fyrst and se  
 cond yere be vsed with in the body and  
 some shall neuer be vsed in the body alo  
 ne / but onely to be layd without.

**Of the hote and drye herbes of nature**

**The .vii. of the waters of herbes**  
**that be hote and drye of nature.**  
 as **hore hounde or macubium in**  
**latyn.** **Scabworte or enula campana in**  
**latyn.** **Horse mynte or mentastrum in la-**  
**tyl.** **Agemonie pulegium.** **basilicon.** **car-**  
**do benedicta.** **Centorpe.** **canomel.** **archa**  
**gell.** **Dylle.** **brennyng nettles.** **herba be-**  
**conica.** **gamatidre.** **Tanacetum agreste**  
**hoppes.** **herbes tongue.** **mirica.** **verbena.**  
**Allope.** **lauendre.** **mayolayne.** **menta.** **api**  
**um.** **melyssa.** **salvia or sage.** **Aristologia**  
**longa or sinec wort.** **wylde tyne or oure**  
**lady bedstraw.** **wylde treyfle.** **cuta or cue**  
**laynt.** **Johns wort.** **rosinacy.** **saponarys**  
**dayly or consolida minor in latyn.** **pyppo-**  
**la.** **water of those herbes and suche ly**  
**ke maye be kepte to the end of the thyrde**  
**yere.** Whan they be ordred and kepte as  
 before playnly is shewed

**Of waters of moylty nature.**

**The .viii. waters of cotes** whiche  
 be grosse / moylty and slimy of nature / as  
**borage cotes.** **perleneps cotes.** **cotes of**  
**cardo benedictus.** **senell cotes.** **perseley co**  
**tes.** **cotes of hermodactilus.** **Radyce.** **ca**  
**pes.** **walworte cotes.** **cotes of whyte lyl-**  
**les.** **cotes of sigillum salamonis.** the way

rees these rotes & such like may be kepte  
fro the one yere vnto the other / whan it  
is ordeed as before is prescribed.

Of rotes waters that be hote of nature  
The waters distilled of rotes of hote  
and drye nature / le / as rotes of enula ca  
pana / rotes of angelica / rotes of pynpi  
nell / rotes of blew flowze deliue / rotes  
of valerian / rotes of nettles / rotes of ye  
low lylles / rotes of spargus / rotes of asa  
ra alba / or assa dulcis / or suche lyke / they  
maye be kepte frome the begynnyng of  
the fyrst yere vnto the ende of the seconde  
yere / yf they be duly tended as before is  
reheryd.

Of all lacte waters that be distilled /  
of beites / sowles / vermyne or woormys.

The .i. lacte waters as water of pyes  
ducks / greys blode / gooc bockis blode . blo  
de of an asse / yolkes of egges / whyte of eg  
ges / antes or pyner egges / frogges / hen  
nes / hermys matwes / capons / cowe creme  
ro we dounge / calves blode / fyles / mannis  
dounge / ore blode / swynes blode / strokys  
snayls / These waters & suche lyke may  
be kepte / frome the one yere to the other  
yere / if it be ordeed and kepte as before is  
sayd / but that may not be failed. hony wa  
ter may be kepte .v. or syr yeres yf it be e  
uery yere ones rectified in the sonne.

**N**ow wil I wyte to you with bre  
fe sentece of all maner of waters  
in general / as of herbes / rotes / flowzes /  
scuytes / & leues / & other thynges before  
rehered. How longe these waters maye  
be well kepte to the entent that all those  
that reded this boke may haue the better  
vnderstadyng of suche thynges as before  
is not rehered. Therfore ye shall vnder

stande that all maner of herbes that be  
colde or moyst / or slymy / or fat thycke sub  
staunce may dure from the one yere to the  
other / except these that be colde in the .iiii  
degre they may be kept longer as I shal  
shewe more playnly to you in the ende of  
this chapytre / lyke wyse all flowres that  
be fatte / moyst / and thycke of substaunce  
be kept in the same maner . Also all blou  
soms that be thynne / substyll / drye / or ho  
te of substaunce may be kepte from the be  
gynnyng of the one yere to the ende of  
the other yere . But all waters of herbes  
that be hote of complexyon . the inclynnyng  
to bytternes with drye thynne substyll ste  
les & leues & drye flowres / thise maye be  
kepte from the fyrst yere / in to a parte of  
the thyrde yere . All fatte / slymy / moyst ro  
tes that be of a grosse colde substaunce may  
be kepte from the begynnyng of the yere  
almost to the ende of that same yere . All  
maner of waters of rotes that be hote / &  
drye / substyll / & thynne of substaunce / may  
be kepte frome the fyrst yere in to the be  
gynnyng of the thyrde yere . All waters  
of beites and such lyke / as before is spokē  
of / colde and moyst of nature / or grosse &  
fatte of substaunce / may be kepte wel ny  
ghe from the begynnyng of the yere vnto  
the ende / but waters of blode may con  
tinue a yere full . All waters of scuytes  
colde / moyste / and slymy / of substaunce  
myxed with sozenes or sweetenesse / maye  
be kepte frome the one yere in to the o  
ther . But all waters of hote / scuytes of  
smal thynne substaunce / inclynnyng them  
vnto a drye and bitter complexyon / may  
be kepte from the begynnyng of the one  
yere vnto the ende of the other . But all  
maner of herbes / flowres / rotes / sedys /

of fruytes that be depered of wette in foyne and therwith dyllyed / rectified / close stoppyd / and kept in a conuenient place may contynue .ii. or thre tymes as longe or longer. whan ye kepe your waters so longe that ye thynke that theye strenght wyll peccythe than ye may renewe them in this maner. In the nexte yere or they peccythe take of eueryche water of what nature so euer it be / the thyrde pte of as moch herbes / rotes / flowers or fruytes / that be freshe & grene / stamped steped & wetked in balneo marie .iii. oz. .iiii. tymes well stopped in a bynd helmet that hath no pype oz ellis in a glasse named circulatoriu as here is figured / or in hoese Douge .iii. oz. fouze dayes .



After that dyllyed & well rectified in the sonne as I haue shewed to you afore than may it conernue his hole tyme as it myght do at his fyrste dyllyacion / and this may be twice done and no more In the whyche I haue founde great vertue / But euyll it is to knowe the sadynge of the waters and to knowe the dew tyme whā it shall be poted oute & cast away / excepte ye knowe the tyme whan it was dyllyed. Fewer the lesse I shall shewe you a pte therof / howe it maye be done in

v. diuers maners. ¶ First by the smel as these waters folowyn / rose water / water of myntes / melisse water / may floure water named liliū conualium in latyn camomell flower water / ylope water / la uender water / rosemarye water / mayd / layn water / fenel water / & such like waters. If they be dyllyed in balneo marie or with a losse cole fyre & than well stoppyd / so they kepe theyr sente / & whan ye marke expressely mynyshed fadeth op is holly gone / than ye ought to cast the oute ¶ Secundarely / If the herbes haue not sent noz sauour that the water is dyllyed of / than ye shall take the water and holde your fyole or glas of a great hight & poure out a pte of that water / yf it spinne thā lyke a threde / it ought not to be occupied / but cast away / for thā it hath no vertue. ¶ The thyrde maner / ye shall let a droppe of your dyllyed water vpo the nayles of your thombe / yf it conne not quickly of thā cast it away. ¶ The fourth maner / whan the dypue feres in the botto of your glas lyke cloudes & deuyned lyke flockes of snowe cast it oute for it is nought. ¶ The .v. maner is whā the water is of a reed colour & smelleth yll / than cast it out incontynēte / or it were able to do moze harme than good

¶ Thus endeth the fyrst boke of the dyllyacion .

¶ Here after foloweth the registre of the table of the seconde boke of the herbes / & to fynde the waters agaynst all maner of sickeneses and infyrmytees .

Item this present table is dyuyded in .xxxi. partes wherin ye shall fynde remedies agaynst al maner of dysseales or infirmities compynge or fallinge vnto manynde frome the hede vnto the fete.

The fyrste parte sheweth with what maner of waters the helth of man is to be preseruyd. And in this fyrste present parte be .xii. souerayne chapytres of the whiche ye maye occupye the better and that is mooste needfull to your helth. And those shall ye seeke by the nobze of your chapytres and by the registryste of your letters as **A B C D E F G** &c. And seeke for this in the .xii. chapytre in the lettre **D**. After that seeke for this in the .xxvii. chapytre in the lettre **I**. And in the .lxxix. chapytre in the lettre **A**

xxxix **D**  
 clxviii **E**  
 cccxvi **A and C**  
 cccxvii **B B & F**  
 clxvii **K**  
 cclxx **E**  
 cclxxi **E & L**  
 ccc **A**

For the remembraunce  
**C**hese chapytres sheweth with what maner of waters manynde getteth good remembraunce  
**I**n the fyrst chapytre **D**  
 ix **C**  
 xvi **I**  
 lix **E**  
 cix **D**  
 cxi **G**  
 clxix **E**  
 clxxviii **B**  
 cxxii **H**  
 cxxiii **D**  
 cccxvi **C**  
 cccxviii **A**

For to strengthe the harte  
**C**hese chapytres sheweth with what maner of waters manys harte is to be strengthed & confortyd.  
 xvii **B**  
 cxxviii **B**  
 cx **C**  
 cix **A**  
 clxxviii **EE**  
 cciii **E**  
 cccxvi **A and B**

Agaynste heuy dreames  
**C**hese chapytres sheweth with what maner of waters a man shall be preserued of heuy dreames  
 lxxvi **E**  
 ccc **D**  
**A**gaynst bronkenesse

Two ounces dronken of betony water preserueeth a man that same day frome dronkenes.

Agaynste seculnes in the nyght

cxxiii **D**  
**A**gaynste heuynes & sorrowfulnes of the harte.  
 xvii **B**  
 xlv **L**  
 cix **A**  
 cxx **A**  
 clxxviii **EE**

For the hede.

The seconde parte rehersech of all dysseales of the hede and these chapytres sheweth with what waters the hede and brayne shall be confortyd and strengthed

**C**  
**I**  
**D**  
**K**  
**D**  
**D**  
**B**  
**B**  
**A**  
**C**  
**A**  
**B**  
**C and D**  
**A and B**  
**D and I**  
**A**gaynste payne in the hede compynge of hete



ii	A
xi	B
xviii	B
xxvii	EG
xxxvi	A
xlvi	D
clxiii	D
ccxii	B
Agaynst payne of the he	
de wher to euer it comof	
xl	A
lxviii	E
lix	A
lxxxii	A
cxvii	K
ccxiii	A
ccxxvii	A
ccclviii	GH
clxvii	A
clxxii	Hand K
ccxxvi	C
ccclviii	D
ccclxxxv	E
Agaynst a longe endur	
ing payne in the hede	
clv	C
cli	A
Against dasy or dulnes	
in the hede	
lix	D
cvii	D
cxli	D
clxvii	A
clxxxviii	D
ccii	G
ccxxxi	B
ccccc	GH
ccxxxviii	K
ccxxxv	GH
ccclxxxii	A

Agaynst payne in the fo	
re hede aboue the yres	
which is called in latyn	
hemecrania,	
lix	B
Agaynste swellynge or	
impostume of the hede,	
cli	D
ccxiii	G
ccxxvii	A
ccxxx	Hand B
ccclii	B
Agaynst the fallynge se	
kencs named Epuctia,	
clviii	A
cli	BB
clix	S
clxxii	A
clxxviii	H
clxxx	A
ccii	E
ccii	F
ccxxx	PP
ccclv	A
ccclxxxv	EE
Agaynst the palsey na	
med paralyfys,	
ccxxvi	A
clvii	B
clxv	K
clxvii	D
clxxviii	F
ccxxvii	E
ccii	B
ccxxx	D
ccclii	A

Agaynst makynge of the	
hede comynge of the pal	
sey or paralyfys or of o	
ther dysseales	
clxxviii	F
clxxix	B
Agaynst the palsey to	
be preferred,	
clvii	E
clx	E
ccxxix	E
cccliii	B
ccclv	B
Agaynst melacolye lys	
ke as one were abstrac	
te or out of his wit and	
to be preferred of the sa	
me,	
In the fyrst chapytre	
clvii	B
clv	E
clxxii	E
Agaynst madnes named	
mania,	
clvi	K
clx	A
clxi	H
clviii	H
cciii	B
To withdryue melaco	
ly i the hede or madnes	
in the brayne contynus	
ynge of an impostume	
before or after named	
scnefis,	
clxxii	B
clxxv	L
ccclii	S