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The Composition or making of the moſte excellent and pre- tious Oil called *Oleum Magiſtrale*.

Fiſt publiſhed by the commaundement of the
King of Spain, vvith the maner hovv to apply
it particulerly. The which Oyl cureth theſe
diſeaſes ſollowig. That is to ſay, *Wounds*
Contuſiōs, *Hargubulſh ſhot*, *Canker*,
pain of the *Kaines*, *Apoſtumes*,
Hemerhoids, *olde Ulcers*, pain
of the *Joints* and *Gout*, and
indifferently all maner of
diſeaſes.

Alſo the third book of *Galen* of curing of
pricks and wounds of *Sinowes*.

A method for curing of vvounds
in the *ioynts*, and the maner
how to place them.

Abreef gathering togiſther of certain er-
rours which the common *Chirurgi-
ans* daily viſe. Verry profitable
and neceſſary for all *Chirurgi-
ans* & all other which are
deſirous to knowe the
right method
of curing.

Faithfully gathered and tranſlated
into *Engliſh* by *George*
Baker *Chirurgian*.

1574.

The Controller of
the Printing Office



VERO NIHIL VERIVS

¶ TO THE RIGHT
honourable Edward de Vere
Earle of Oxford, Vicount Bul-
beck, Lord of Escales and Badles-
mere and Lord great Chamberlain
of England, his singuler good
Lord and maister, George Ba-
ker vvisheth helth, long life
vvith much increace of
vertue & honor.



IT IS NOT

vnknowene to any

(right honorable)

which haue beene

but meanly conuersant in good
learning, how far the Gretiãs
did surmount all the nations of
the world in renown of vertue,
learning, politique governmēt
and noble victories. For what
nation dooth not reuerēce their
sages? what people dooth not
A.ij. embrace

The Epistle
embrace their studyes? what
Cittie dooth not desire their
gouernment? what prouince
was not subiect to their Em-
pire? yea was not Grecia the
Theatre, Spectacle and light
of the whole world? were there
not in it many famouse Cit-
ties whose peple & inhabitāts
for ciuilitie, whose lawes for
policy, whose edifices for mag-
nificence might seem Ange-
licall, deuine, and celestially? as
Athens and Thebes. &c.

But none more famouse thē
the Cittie of Sparta, whiche
by the space of vij.c. yeeres ex-
celled all the Cities of Grecia
when they moste florished, both
in

Dedicatory.

in renown of glory and equitie
of lawes, & whē they were sub
dued: this one cittie Sparta by
defending them selues frō fo
rain inuasion atchiued more ho
nor then whole Græcia did e
uer win by enlarging their Em
pire. For when Philip of Ma
cedonia (in his cōquest of those
Ilandish Cuntreyes and his
sonne Alexander after him at
the winning of Thebes (were
proclamed Emperours of Sea
and land, the Spartanes con
sented not therto nor would be
come tributories.

What should be the cause that
this one Citie should lesse fear
the force of Alexander then
all

The Epistle.

that their neighbours were in,
beeing at length more asha-
med, then proud of their pety
degree, more fearful, thē glad
of their long resistance. Such
alteration folowed the chaūge
of gouernment when no iot of
Licurgus lawes, nor any other
steps of their progenitors ver-
tues remained among them, but
eche man neglected his othe gi-
uento the common welth, eche
man as he was able most to pre-
vail exercised tirany ouer his
owne Citizens, eche mā accōū-
ted that libertie to doo what li-
ked him, to liue riotously and li-
centiously, eche man studied to
enrich him self, to fortifye his
owne

Dedicatory.

owne house and to fether his
owne nest. But in the meane time
the strêngth of the cōmon welth
decayed and their forrain ene-
myes increaced, and at length
they found by experience how
pernitious a thing it is to abro-
gate good lawes, to chaunge
the countenaunce of a wel go-
uerned state. To race out the
memory of their noble proge-
nitors.

Which example (right Ho-
norable) I wish to be marked
of all noble families and fa-
mous Cities, that therin they
may cōsider that by vertue they
are preserved and by dege-
neration they fall.

B.

Yet

The Epistle.

Yet doo I not wright these
thīgs to your honor by the way
of exhortation: but rather as a
testimony of that which is alre-
dy apparāt to all men, namely
to your honors study carefully
to ioyne the commendation of
vertue with your nobilitie of
blood and linage, whose desire
it is (with noble Themisto-
cles) so to aduaunce the glory
of your cuntrey (wherby your
owne honor is the more excel-
lent) that no barbarous Siri-
phian may vpbraide your honor
as though it depended onely
of the nobilitie of your country
and family, when as if oppor-
tunitie would serue your honor

Dedicatory.

I doubt not would be found in noble attempts and valeant acts nothing inferiour to Themistocles.

In the meane time among infinit tokens: this is one especial signe of your honours heroicall minde, that is in courage, actiuitie and Chiualry, you your self seek to expresse Achilles and other noble personages, so also your honor doth hartely embrace all suche as excel in any worthy vertue, whether it be to comend & adorne her with her seemly coulours as Homer. &c. or to attend like handmaids on her as Hipocrates or Galen with their needful art of Chi-

B.ij.

rurgery

The Epistle

Chirurgie, neither dooth your honor suffer them to passe unrewarded, as may appeer by the moste parte of thē which your honor hath entertained into your seruice as I myself haue had experience since it pleased your honor to entertain me (though farre vnworthy) for my profession in the art of Chirurgie since the which time I haue accounted bothe myself and all my labours whatsoeuer, to be due vnto your honor. So that if by continuall study I might happily inuēt, or by dayly practise in the art of Chirurgery finde out any mistery which other before me had not obtained, I was
fully

Dedictory.

fully purposed to cōsecrat and dedicate the same vnto your name, not that I am so foolish to think that by any my inuentiōs & labours any thing shold be added to that huge hepe of your heroycal vertues, but partly because (as I haue said) I might transfere them to any other, beeing owing vnto your honor, and partely because the renown of your honours name might obtaine grace for my boldnesse, and bring credit to my labours.

But in the meane time till I shall be able of myne owne knowledg to ad some thing to the perfectiō of the Art and
open

The Epistle

open some good rule to the reliefe of my countrey men: I haue aduentured to interpret one small work of the fatherly both Phisition and Chirurgion Galen, which I iudged most necessary for our time, hauing ioyned the same with other treatises, no lesse fruteful then profitable.

Which woork although it agreeth nether with the dignity of your noble name, nor peradventure is answerable to your honours oppinion and expectation of me, and (whiche I must needs confesse) is superfluous to your honour, who can bothe read and vnderstand the same

Dedicatory.

in the first tungs wherein the
Authors haue written: yet be
cause other may be releued ther
by, I thought I might bothe
easely obtain pardon, and also
be bolde to vse your honours pa
tronage in this behalf, see
ing the same your honours cur
tesye and clemencye is vsually
extended to all men which doth
not vse to esteem such gifts as
this according to the value,
but accepting willingly the
good meaning of the person.

Thus beseeching your ho
nour to take in good parte
this testimony of my thankfull
hart suche as it is. I beseech
also

The Epistle.
also the Immortall God to vp-
holde the renown of your Ho-
nours name in the noble li-
nage of your noble
Progeni-
tors.



*Your Honours humble
and obedient Seruant
George Baker.*



Questichon Ioannis Banisteri
Nottinghamiensis medicæ & Chi-
rurgicę artis professoris in lau-
dem medicinæ.

Miramur crebro medicos molimine claros
corpora preceptis nostra iuuare suis.
Eccē quō: assiduē scribūt hinc inde libellos,
in laudes artis doctę Galenę tuę.
Hanc et maiores, hanc et coluere minores,
hij confert magna parte, Bakerus opem.
Cuius ab ingenio prodit, vigiliq; labore,
vtilis iste liber, dignus & ipse legi.
Hanc artem docuit, vasto qui præsidet orbi
sæpius hanc laudat filius ipse dei.
Hæc visum cæcis, mutis parat ista loquelam
hac audit surdus, claudus et hac graditur.
Hac redit in vitam, vitali lumine cassus,
vivere qua vidi, qui moriturus erat.
Huic ergo faueāt, iunctis vmbonib⁹ omnes
et simul huic himnos voce stiloq; ferant.



**¶ Tetrastichon eiusdem in librum
Bakeri.**

¶ Mistica magnoperé quicunq; Chirurgica
huc debes posita sæpe venire mora. (captas
Hac studij fructus doctissima multa videbis
abditæ quæ longo delituere die.

At nunc sic lucent, vt si laudare pararem,
in mare tunc videar, fūdere ineptus aquas
Ergo Bakere tuum superabit sidera nomen,
atque aliqua semper parte superstes eris.

Gulielmi Clowei, Chirurgi Lon-
doniensis carmen encomiastichon ad
suum studiosum Georgium
Bakerum,

Laudibus egregijs efferri pulchra solebant,
nec præclara, sua laude carere decet.

Quantos idcirco poscat Bakerus honores,
hoc opere exacto, dicito musa mihi.

Te tua sedulitas trāsfert ad laudis honorem,
et tua te virtus inclyta ad astra vehit.

Tu magni Hippocratis relesas tu tecta Ga-
a tantis ad nos nobile ducis opus. (leni
Anglyæ

Anglia, quas fraudes tibi nunc smalkaldia
Bakeri clarum si latuisset opus. (ferret
Ergo quisquis Apollinias sectabitur artes,
Bakerum celebret, nocte dieque meum.

G Good cause of praise you doe deserue,
E euerly to set forth:
O Olde works of fathers wise and grane,
R report doth howe is troth.
G Giue forth the same with speedines,
E encline your whole indeuer:
B Beholde you not what praise it is,
A a man to liue for euer.
K knowing that so the wise doe wright,
E earth though they truely be:
R Reuiue again by Books in sight,
who so wil read may see.

¶ William Clowes.
Chirurgian.



To the Reader.



Here are two instruments aswel in Surgery as in all other Arts whereby a man is directed to the scope or purpose which he intendeth, namely reason and experience.

Reason is occupied about method, and method as Galen in the first book De methode medendi teacheth, is a contrary thing to experience rashely made and at aduventure, and proceedeth a sure way taking indications of the complexion of the body, of the nature of the diseased parte, of the causes and differences of the diseases and so orderly passeth from iudication to iudication applying apt remedies such as certain experience hath taught to haue vertue correspondent to such purpose as learned method prescribeth, til at length helth (which is the scope and end of the art) be obtained.

By this description of method: ye may see plainly and distinctly the vse and necessitie bothe of reason and experience, but heer must you vnderstand by reason such learned iudgement as proceedeth by discretion and certain knowledge of the

C,

indications

To the Reader.

iudications aboue mentioned, and afterwards maketh apt choise of experiments.

Experience also wherof Galen speaketh is a thing of more perfection then the rude obseruations of vndiscrete practisers of our time, but if they would read Galen his second book, De simplicium medicamentorum facultatibus. cap. r. they should learn better what appertained to experience how they try and examin their medicins and to iudge truly of their vertues. And reason applyed to true method is the cause of certaintie in Physick or Chirurgie, so on the other parte when it is vsed at randon without discretion and not deriued from true iudication but as fantasies doe feed the idle brain, it is a thing (as Galen witnesseth) full of great daunger. And therefore he wished the vnlearned practisers of his time rather to vse the experience which they knew warely, then to busy them selues with deuising euery man a method after his owne way, which thing passed their capacitie.

Such was the method of Thessalus before Galens time, and such is the method of Paracelsus in our time, but what
peril

To the Reader.

peril did insue of y^e rash method of The-
ssalus: is by Galen in sundry places de-
clared and how great harme hath beene
down and dayly is committed by the Pa-
racellistes both learned Erastus and De
senius with others do witnesse by their
writings and dayly experience it self te-
acheth.

And although the common practizers
do by their experience heale many disea-
ses: yet as Galen saith in the same first
Book of his method they the selues must
needs confesse that the ende of their la-
bour dependeth vpon the pleasure of
fortune. For sithens experience is but the
observation or remembrance of the suc-
cesse had in particuler things as Galen
him self defineth it, and that neither art
nor science consisteth in particularities:
it must needs folow y^e naked experience
maketh no art. And then for asmuch as
those which be healed are healed either
by art or by chaunce, then it must needs
folowe that those which cure by experi-
ence without method: do heal by chaunce
and not by art, and therfore are they wel
termed of Galen to await the pleasure
of Fortune.

Thus maist thou loving Reader per-
ceiue

C.y.

To the Reader.

ceiue what great difference there is betwixt him that cureth artificially obseruing the learned method and order: and the vnskilful practizer which after some fantastical deuise bred in the braine of the vnlearned or by vndiscrete experience proceedeth to the same.



So far doth the one of these differ from the other, as light from darknes, knowledge from ignorance, order from confusion, and to conclude: certaintie from vncertaintie or blinde chaunce. Now let the sick man be iudge, whether is for him the more safetie to be heled orderly, artificially and surely: or to depnd vpon the hazard of blinde Fortune, happy or not happy, at aduventure whether yea or nay. But if ye beleaue Hipocrates. Agere foeliciter est agere prudenter: agere infeliciter est agere imprudenter, to be happy is to be skilful, and to deale vnluckely is to deale vnskilfully. Wherefore haue many obseruations of the daily practises of many men perceiuing yea almoste daily great errors committed in many things concerning mine art of Chirurgery for lack of true method, and that moſte of all in the wounds of ioints and Sinewes or Sinewy, or musculous places

To the Reader.

places whiche require peculter & distinct method & order of cure from the comon wounds of other fleshy places, and the same being more painful, and for the greatnes of the accidents which followe them being of far more daunger doe require therfore the greater care & more artificiall handling then any other.

I haue therfore for loue I bere to my facultie, which I wish void of infamy, and for the hartty desire I bere to the profit of such as be hurt and diseased, indouored to set forth some thing in our english tung, as those which are willing to learn: might therby be instructed and directed to the true method and trade of curing the said wounds of Woundes. &c.

And as Aristotle requireth in Philosophy: the same I think also in Chirurgery mosse necessary. Vt exempla sunt non chæilia sed homerica, that is, not to followe the practise of bunglers or the vnskilful sort, but to learne at the best learned.

When for asmuch as Galen by the Iudgement of the learned of all nations hath excelled all other that haue writen in Whisick but cheefely in his method: I thought good to translate into our native tung

To the Reader.

tung, his third Booke of the composition
of medicines accordig to places, wherin
bothe learned & abundantly he teacheth
the curing of these wounds whiche my
labour taking for the furtherance of such
as be willing to learne to doe wel, if it be
on thy parte (moste louing Reader) wel
accepted : I haue the heerin my desire as
for the wilful ignozant I leaue to them
selues.

And thus beseeching God to blesse the
handy woꝝk of suche as faithfully and
charitably deale in the affaires of y^e sick
and diseased : I rest to trouble thee any
longer from the reading bothe of the
composition of the moste pretious
Oil called Oleum Magistrale:
and also of Galen him self.

From my house in Lon
don the 16. of Marche

1574



The Preface to the
Book.



*I*n the Realme
of Spain there inhabited
a people called in the
Spanish tung Moris-
cus, of the which nation
this Dyl was first pra-
ctised, vnknown to the Spaniards :
which afterwards came to their know-
ledge and vnderstanding by the baptised
Affricans, of the which nation there are
a great number in Granado and Aro-
gan, and as yet they follow the orders of
the Turks, bothe in their meats, appa-
rel and language, and haue no affinitie
with the Spaniards, but only that they
be baptized and become Christiāns. And
although they be not as yet growen so
suttle & crafty as y^e said Spaniards: yet
neuerthelesse it hath bene wel proued
and seen by experience that they haue
had more knowledge then the said Spa-
niards, both in the secrets of nature, and
also in the properties of herbs and gene-
rally in the art of curing.

Geneth

In this said nation, there was one na-
med Aparice, the which about the yēere
of

The Preface

of our Lord, 1566. did take his dwelling place at Madrid a town situated in Castille la neweue, 12 legues from Tolleta, at the which place the court is most commonly kept: where he did think best to be for his profit, and there did begin to practise the art of Chirurgery and to cure Wounds, Contusions, Bargubush shot, Canckers, pain of y^e Rains, Apostumes, Hemorrhoids, olde Ulcers, pain of the gout, and indifferently all manner of diseases, so that within short time he did such cures worthy of praise that the people (having intelligence of his mercurious experience) resorted unto him three score miles about, to the end that by his help they might receiue their helth. And after that he had healed them: he delt so fauourably with them, that mosse commonly he took lesse then they did offer vnto him, and healed them in viij. dayes which the Chirurgians of the Towne could not do in ij. weeks.

In so much that he was esteemed of all men, aswel for the excellency of his art: as also for his great curtesy whiche he shewed vnto them.

Yet neuertheles as we see that science and vertue is neuer peaceable (although that

In Short time



that the common people were wel certi-
fied of his labour and seruice) yet the M.
Chirurgians of the town (feeling their
perticuler profit and authoritie to decay
by this aforesaid Aparice) began to be at
great strife with him, and summoned him
to appeer before the Alcaldes, which are
the Judges of the aforesaid town, saying
that he did them great iniury & wrong
in meddling with the art of the which he
had no knowledge, which art did per-
tain onely to them bæing sworn to that
facultie, and that they would bring in
good proof in the common welth, that hee
did more harme then good. So that their
desire was to haue him imprisoned, to
the intet that if he should fear any thing
in the meane time, to absent him self,
and also laying many haynous crimes
against him. The Judges could do no
lesse then commit him to prison.

Upon whose imprisonment: certain
gentlemē and others (which hauing by
his meanes receiued their helth of great
hurts and diseases, and regarding the
profit of the common welth, and also see-
ing the great wrong which the said Chi-
rurgians vsed against the said Aparice,
bæing so honest and vpright in his dea-
ling

The Preface

ling, concerning his art, & that nothing which was laid against him could be approved: thought among them selues that he deserued a better rewarde then he receiued at their hands.

Whereupon they made with one consent a Supplication in his behalf for the bayling of him out of prison, the whiche (by reason of his long being sick in prison) they obtained vpon that condition that hee should medle no more with any cures, vntil suche time as he were authorized.

Yet neuerthelesse many diseased persons being afflicted with diuers græfs, would not abstain from him, but resorted vnto him dayle, the which he would not by any meanes medle with for because of his great charge that he had to the contrary, yet not withstanding the importaunce of the people was so great: that he was constrained secretly to minister vnto them.

The which at length was disclosed vnto the Chirurgians of the towne, and immediatly after they made their complaint to the aforesaid Iudges and declared vnto them that the said Aparice had done contrary to y^e order y^e was made
where

Whereupon he was committed to prison again. which caused that the whole assembly of the town bothe Gentlemen, Burgeses & merchants (in his behalf) complained to the Judges, in so much that in th'end it came to the kings eare, which being a wise prince and desiring the profit of his common welth: was desirous to knowe the aforesaid Prisoner, and the true & right cause in all things.

And when he vnderstood the iust cause and that whiche the said Aparice did, was by the vertue of a simple Oyl: he was desirous to knowe the composition of it. The which the said Aparice (what for the grief of his wrongfull imprisonment and the vncurtuous dealing of the Chirurgians) refused to declare, saying that it was the meanes wherby he did get his living, so that if it were commonly knowen: it would be an occasion that he should be no more sought vnto.

When the King perceiued that hee could not obtain it: he offered vnto him (in consideration that he should shew the receipt) a thousand Duckets, which the said Aparice refused, saying that he did holde him self better content with his science then he could with golde & Silver.

The Preface

So that immediatly folowing the said Aparice^r (beeing very soze hādled wth his foresaid sicknes, and partly for the grēf that he took of his w^{ro}ngfull imprisonment) ended his life, for the which many noble personages did much lament, thinking that with his dead carcas: this noble treasure should haue been buried, and also the king him self was very soze græued for the losse of suche a rare and p^{re}cious science.

Peuerthelesse the said Aparice hauing married a Spanish woman (by the which he had certain children) declared the secret of this p^{re}tious Dyl vnto her as shalbe shewed heer after.

Immediatly after the death of the said Aparice, the king beeing very sozy because he could not get the knowledge of such a science: made a diligent serch to knowe if their were any of his freēds which had this secret medicine, and also to knowe whether his wife had it, to the which they all answered that there was none other that euer had the knowledge therof but onely he him self, and that he kept it from his owne wife, for fear lest she should (beeing a woman) disclose it and make it common although she dre-
sted

sed patients in her husbands absence,
and also whilest he was prisoner.

At his last imprisonment, he feeling
him self not like to liue because of his di-
sease, and cōsidering that he should leue
his wife and Childzen but in a wofull
state: discovered this secret vnto her, and
did leaue it vnto her for a pretious treas-
ure and there withall gaue her a great
charge that she should not disclose it to
any man, what soeuer shuld be offred vn-
to her for it.

But as in the end all things come
to light, she (for to get her owne lyuing
and her poore Childzens) began to enter-
medle for to cure secretly with the said
Oyl and solde it vnto them whiche stood
in need of it, saying that it was of y same
Oyl that her husband had made.

Not wstanding y people (perceiued that
it lasted very long & that it could not be
chosen but that she must haue the receit)
offred vnto her for the composition ther-
of, five hundred duckets, but she answer-
ed that she had it not, and said if she had
it : she would rather dye then declare it.

For the cause of the which sharp an-
swere: she was expressely inhibited from
curing with the said Oyl, neither to sel it

The Preface

on diuers of our owne nation, at the hands bothe of Merchants and Marryners which bzought the said Dyle from thence.

And now chauncing with the Coppy of the making of the said Dyle, and beeing so wel assured, that it is the right and perfet order, and for the which I wil answere: I thought it my dutie to disclose such a noble secret, for the profit of so many as I knowe shall receiue ayd the rby, rather then to please some perticuler persons.



The

*The composition of the Oyle
called Oleum Magistrale inuented
by one named Aparice.*



First you shall take

a quarte of the best and
oldest white wine y may
be gotten, Dil Olib of the
oldest ij. pound then put
thereto these floures & herbs folowing, to
wit. The floures and leaues of Hiperi-
con half a ℞. Cardus benedictus, a quar-
ter of a ℞. Valerian a quarter of a ℞. of the
least Sage a quarter of a ℞. of euery one
of these you shall take the leaues & flow-
ers if it be possible. Then let all these
steep xxij. houres in the aforesaid wine
and Dile, the next day boile them in a
nealed pot or in a copper vessel, vpon a
soft fire vntil such time as the wine be al
consumed, alwaies stirring it with a
Spattle.

After you haue thus don: take it from
the fire and strain it, and to the straying-
ning: put a ℞. and a half of good Venice
Turpentine, then boile it again vpon a
soft fire the space of a quarter of an hou-
re, then ad therto Olibanum v. unces,
Mirrah ij. unces. Sanguis draconis. one
℞. once

The composition

once, and so let it boil til the Incēce and the Mirrah be dissolued, then take it of and let it stand til it be colde, then put it into a glasse Bottle and set it vij. or x. dayes in the Sun and keep it to your vse.

The maner to apply the saide
Oyl according to the qualities of the vvounds or diseases, dooth consist in these vi. thing? folowing.

¶ To the patient, to the preparatife, to the wound, or disease, to the plaister and to the diseased parte.

If first the hurted and afflicted partie must vse this Regiment folowing, that is to say, to keep no straight diet, neither in eating nor drinking for fear of weakning the body and hindring of his helth. So that he may eat and drink, as he was accustomed to do before he was hurt. As for example, he may eat to his dinner new laid Eggs, Button, wilde scule of the woods, principally when they haue bled, and likewise at night ye may roste any of these, and if he were accustomed to eat grosse meat in his helth, as Porke, Onions, Garlick and

and such like, he need not to forbere them but to vse them according as his appetite wil serue him, and also to drinck wines, if he haue vsed them befoze he was hurt.

Yet neuertheles if he be a body filled with humours, and giuen to a feuer or any other inconuenience: he must vse his meats and drincks with discretion, and if he drinck any wine it must be deayled with water. Notwithstanding Aparice did neuer forbid any kindes of meats to his patients which they were accustomed to vse in their helth.

Secondly, if the wound be great: the patient ought to keepe his bed, if he cannot keepe his bed: yet at the least he must keepe his Chamber without taking any ayze which might anoy him.

Thirdly, hee must keepe an order in his lying, that is to say, he may not alwaies lye on one side: but oftē turn from one side to an other, aswel vpon the wounded part as otherwise, and espetially an houre befoze he be drest, to the end that the humours may descend to the grēf, which ought to be vsed in wounds aswel with cuts as with pricks as shalbe said in his proper place.

Fourthly, he must indure the Dil as
C.ij. hot

The composition

hot as euer it can be possible, for it is the nature of the Oyle to be applyed seething hot, for the hotter he is applyed: the stronger he is in operation. It is needful also that he abstain from the company of women for because y it would bring great inconueniences vnto him, and not for the time of his healing: but also xx. dayes after, and principally if the wound were great.

A Preparatif.

To prepare the wound before the applying of the Oyl, you shall take good white wine and boill it with one handfull of Encence, (which is onely to comfort) with the which you shall wash the wound as hot as the Patient can suffer, bothe within and without, then wipe it very wel with a cleene linen cloth before that you apply the Oyl, which shalbe shewed hereafter, the occasion and the time how to apply it: and when the afoze said washing shall not be vsed.

Of the Oyle.

The said Oyl, the more older it is: the better it is, and of the greater effect. And you shall remember (as before hath been



been said) to apply it as hot as may be, for
by this meanes he shal the finelie perce
and heale the wound the sooner.

The time of dressing of the wound.

It is necessarie that if the wound
come by any bitings or brawlings:
that he be dressed twice a day, and like-
wise to all other as shalbe said heerafter.

That is to say, in winter at viij. of the
clock in the morning, and at three of the
clock at night. And in Summer at ix. of
the clock in the morning, and at iiij. at
night, because they be the moste cōveni-
ent houres. But if they be green wounds:
after the first dressing you shall not need
to chaunge it again vntil the next day.

¶ The differences of diseases.

The wounds & diseases doe differ, for
some are olde & some are new, some
in one parte and some in another, as
in the hed, armes or legs, and other pla-
ces, for the which the wounds doe differ,
as shalbe shewed heerafter of euery one
particulerly, and also the maner & vsage
to applye the said Oyle according to the
maner and græf of the diseased parte.

The

The composition

¶ The vse of the Implaster that is to be
applied with the Oyle vpon the
diseased parte.

First for wounds of the hed, you shall
haue away the heare ij. or iij. fin-
gers breadth round about the wound.
And then stay the blood with lint or tow
being dipt in the said Oyle, with the
which you shall fil the wound, and vpon
that apply a linnen cloth ij. or three dou-
ble, which shall couer all the place, (as
far as the here hath been shauent away)
being steeped in the prepared wine be-
fore mentioned, and afterwards wzung
out then role it vp. This is it that ought
to be applyed at the first dressing. Also
this is to be vnderstanded, that at y first
dressing: the prepared wine ought not to
bee vsed for feare of causing the flux of
blood.

Also you shal note that if the wound
be very great, or in a dangerous place,
by the which meanes there might ensue
a flux of blood: you shall dresse it but once
a day at the first and second dressing, and
from that time forward, at euery dre-
ssing you shall wash the wound with the
prepared Wine asofesaid bothe within
and without, the wipe it very clene with

a fine linnen cloth that the wound may be made cleane within and without, for it is very needful.

Then afterwarde you shall fill the wound with Oyle and couer it with lint steeped in the same, and vpon that again apply a linnē cloth y or iy. double round about being dipt in the said said Oyle. And then vpon that again lay an other cloth moistened in the said Wine and wꝛung as aforesaid.

This is the particuler order of all manner of wounds and must be vsed til such time as you perceiue the wound is vpon healing, and then you shall heale it vp with this Unguent folowing.

¶ The manner to make the Vnguent and how it ought to be vsed.

Take of the said Oyle Magistrale, Venice Turpentine and new Wax, of eche like quantitie, set it on the fire in a little pan, alwaies stirring it the space of a quarter of an houre. When take it from the fire and let it cool, and whē it is cōde: put it in a bor and keep it to your vse.

And when you shall haue occasion to vse it: it wil serue bothe for the Unguent, and the Implaster. You shall apply the
Unguent

The composition

Unguent vpon Lint and lay it to the greif, and afterwards a little dry Lint vpon that, and then applye vpon that again an Implaister made with the said Unguent.

¶ Heer foloweth the particuler orders how to apply this Oile Magistrale in euery disease

F Or wounds of the head, you must haue a good consideration whether it were don with stone, staffe or fall, or such other like accidents which are commonly called contusions. So that if the wound be healed vp, and that there be ingendered any Apostume or accidents (which may chaunce by confusion or bruising of vessels or breking of the bones) it would be a great offence to the brain.

Wherefore to auoide such inconueniencies, you shall order it in this sort, that is, you wall shauē the heare of the place round about it, and then wash it very wel with the said Wine, then wipe it very clene, and anoint it round about with the said Oile, and lay round about it linnen clothes steeped in the said Oile, and vpon that again other linnē clothes steeped in the said wine, which shalbe
used

used for the space of v. or vi. dayes or according to the grief of the place.

For vounds of the legges.

If the wound be in any of the legs, and the muscles or sinewes partes, beeing cut ouerthwart: it must be stiched according to the bignes of the wound, or if there be any dislocatiō of y^e bone: you shal place him in his due order after the best maner. Then you shall wash the wound bothe within and without with the said wine, & if you fear any accidents whiche might happen by th'offerice of the wound: you shal wash the whole member wth the said wine. As if it be in y^e arme, from the shoulder to the fingers ends, & if it be in the thigh: down to the ends of the toes. Afterwards ancint the whole member with the said Oile & lay round about it a linnē cloth steeped in y^e said Oile, & vpon y^e another double cloth beeing steeped in y^e aforesaid wine & wrung. And the role it in such sort y^e it be neither too straight nor too slack, & as for y^e rest of y^e cure: you shall finish it in such order as hath been shewed before in the wounds of y^e hed, but if it chaūce that the wound be very great and that there be loce bones which must be had out: you shall apply a tent in the

The composition

lower parte of the wound, for feare lest the wound should shut vp to soon, and by that meanes might fall to some inconuenience. Wherefore you shall keep in the tent til such time, as you haue taken out all such things as is against nature.

Of wounds made with Harguhush and thrusts with Swoords, Pikes, and such other like.

First it is necessary to stay the flux of blood as befoze hath bene said in woundes of the hed, then wash the wound with the foresaid wine and wipe it very clene. And if it fortune that the wound perce through the member : you shall tent bothe sides of the wound, according to the length therof, to the end that you may purge the wound of Confusion or bruised blood, which might remain in it & so to be dressed twice a day. And you shall dresse bothe sides of the wound, as befoze hath been said, bothe in the washing and anointing. And if it be so that the wound perce through y^e body : you shall tye y^e tent with a thread lest it should slip into the body and so annoy the Patient. And also day by day as occasion shall serue to shorten the Tent.

Of

Of swellings and Apostumations.

If what part of the body soever ther
chaunce any Apollume or swelling
whether that it wil come to matter or re
solue: you shall bathe the greued place
with the aforesaid wine being warmed
and lay thereon linnen clothes (being ste
ped in the said wine and wrung) a good
breadth round about the place, as before
hath been said. And if you say it resolute:
apply the sayd Oyle and wine until such
time as it be whole. And if it come to
suppuration: you shall vse it as before
hath been taught.

¶ For the Hemerhoids.

You shall wash them with the fore
said wine, and then apply your Oyle
with linnen clothes, as aforesaid and
vpon that your prepared Wine.

For colde Gouts.

First you shall anoint all the whole
greued place with the said Oyle, then
apply linnen clothes vpon that, being
stepped in scalding water, and wrung
very hard. This done thre or foure
times; shall cease the pain.

For

*Thys is an
engendred
wound part
in wall.*

The composition

¶ For Cankers.

If the Canker be not opened: the washing with the said Wine, and the pledgets steeped in the said Oil and applyed will cause him to open, and when he is opened, you shall prosecute the cure as afoze hath been said.

¶ For pain in the Raines.

You shall anoint the Raines very wel with the said Oil from the ridge of the back to the belly, then vpon that apply a linnen cloth being steeped in something water and wrung hard as before hath been said, & vpon that again great pledgets of Towne, and you shall wrap his legges very warme with hot clothes and let him lye down vpon his bed and couer him warme, then wil he begin to sweate, which sweate wilbe an occasion of his helth.

¶ For olde Vlcers.

You shall first cut the lips of the Ulcer with a very sharp Razur, then wash it very wel with the foresaid wine and so finish the rest of the cure as before hath been said.

Finis.

Galenes third Book of the
composition of medicens.



*A*len (the father
and light of Physick) seeing
the great abuse whiche
was in his time in
the curing of wounds
and hurts of Nerves or
Sinewes: thought it necessary (in this
his third Book of the composition of me-
dicens) generally to intreate and write
the method or manner of curing wounds
in y^e Nerves or Sinewye partes, which
cure before Galenes time was much a-
bused, and many patients suffered bothe
terrible torments with losse of their lim-
mes and also greuous conuulsions and
painful cramps, not without daügerous
feuers and great putrifaction, hastening
vntimely death.

So that there was none that had the
perfect cure therof, for at the beginning:
they vsed conglutinate and knitting
medicins, which they ought not to haue
down. And if there chaunced any infla-
mation: then they fomented the afflicted
place with hot water, and applyed Cata-
plasmus

The errors
which haue
been vsed
before Ga-
lenes time.

The composition.

plasmus of whete meale, boyled with Hedraelæum, that is to say Dil and water boyled together, in the which was a great error and contrary to all true method, for in so doing: the diseased parte quickly corrupted, and came to putrifaction, by reason of unnaturall heat and to

Hot and much moisture, which are the onely and chæfest causes of putrifaction.

Hot and
moist inge-
deth putri-
faction and
corruption.

Hip. lib. 5
Aphorif
20.

Nevertheless it doth not followe that at all times drying & cooling things ought to be used, because that the colde is an enemy to the Sinewes, as Hippocrates testifieth, wherfore there must be used drying things tempered with moderate heat, or at the least more declining to heat then to colde, which ought to be of a subtle and percing substance, for heate alone doth not ingender putrifaction, except it be mixt with abundant moisture.

And after these things being well considered: there must be diligent regarde whether the Sinew be uncovered or not, for if the sinew be uncovered: the medicine ought not to be so strong, for in such a case, gentle and milde medicins are most meet where the Sinew is bare otherwise it wil bring moste perrillous accidents.

Method
for the cure
of Rhetes.

These

These medicens that are heer reher-
sed are of a thin suttile substance or na-
ture as Succus cerenæus, Succus medi-
cus, Sagapenum of the East, Euphorbi-
um of the West, and the iuce of Tithi-
males. Of minerals or medicens which
are found in the Earth, some be very sut-
tle as Aphronitru idest Nitrispuma,
the frothy parte of Nitrum, which easely
wil dissolve or be melted in water. Like
wise these are suttile, Nitrum beroni-
cum and Asia Petra, the fleure of which
among all earthly medicens is the most
suttile. Of metallis Lorpim and Sulphur
be both suttile and hot. After these Mily,
verdigrece and Chalcitis a mineralls of
Lime, the which be very hot and some-
what astringaunt.

The qual-
ties and fa-
culties of
Simples,
which must
be vsed in
these medi-
cens.

Wherefore in the compounding of suche
suttile medicament; we commonly burn
or at the least wash and such like to miti-
gate the fiercenes of their corrosiue & fret-
ting nature as Chalcitis. And next to
this are placed Spodium, Pompholix,
Psoicum & Chrisocola, medicens of sut-
tle substance, without any smarting
heate. And of the like qualities are Suc-
cus laurinus and Cedrinus, that is to
say the iuce of Bayes and Cedre. Neuer-
thelesse

The composition

thelesse the Bay is not so suttle as the Cedre. And of the like qualities and kindes is the licour or water of Lixiuu which the Greeks call Staeta, and yet Dile of Cedron is of a greater and more excellent vertue, although that the said Lixiuu be made of suttle things moſte finely and artificially burnt.

ley made of
Types of figgimales
of a water figg.
see.

The composition of this said Lixiuu. Is of a wilde figge tree, which the Greeks call Erineon, and of Tithimales burnt. The best of y^e said Tithimales is y^e which the Greeks call Characias, which is the male & the greatest mouer. The Corne which the Greeks call Sitera that is to say Alhete, and Eruus or Orobus is the moſte suttleſt, considering that they haue no great facultie to heate.

You shall vnderstand that the moſte parte of Simples which are suttle and fine are hot. And those which are of groſſer substance, colde, the reason is euident, for the heate is suttle and light, and the colde: thick and heauy, and dooth both reſſe and binde togithers.

Yet for all that some colde Simples haue a sharp qualitie with suttle substance, yet in operation it is cooling, as
Ulenagre

Vinagre, for among all the Simples it is moste subtlest.

Gold is an agent qualitie as well as heate.

Therefore it is necessary to haue good knoweledge in the nature and qualite of simples, wherof medicens haue their being. For without the knowledge thereof: it is not possible to do any thing in this art, and especially in the cure of Si-
niewes worthy commendation. It suffi-
seth not to haue great store of Receipts, except ye knowe the particuler nature of euery simple. And with hauing know-
ledge: he shalbe able to frame his compo-
sition him self, according as the nature of the graff shall require.

Method for the knoweledge and facultie of Simples and how they must be vsed.

The parfit knoweledge of Simples is in three thinges, that is to say, of plants, of metalles, and of liuing thinges, and it is not sufficient to see them once or twice: but you must marke and be-
holde them often, as in their beginning, growing, state, and declination. For by
this beholding: you shall knowe in what time it is best to gather them, if they be
not gathered in their due time: the heat
of the Sun will burne and take away
their vertue. And also the place where
they must be kept ought to be temperate
in heat & moisture, for feare of chaunging

Euery thing in his time

All things are kept in their place out of the which as soon as it is removed it is more subiect to be corrupted.

The composition

their nature or vertue, for without the knowledge thereof it is not possible for a Chirurgian to haue the true vnderstanding and method to compound medicins nor to gouerne well the curation of diseases.

So then it is necessary to knowe the nature and facultie of Simples whiche is amply shewed in many good Bookes and especially by Galen in his Booke of Simples.

I finde a certain history in the fore said Authoꝝ the which I think may well and fitly be reherſed in this place, to make this more plain to y^e reader. Upon a certain time there was brought to Galen a childe, hauing a cōtusiō or bꝛoſe bp on the first ioynte of his middle finger in such sort y^e the whole ioint began to putrifye & corrupt, the Galen applyed to the putrified parte a Cataplasme or Pultise, made with Barly mele & war, & ſomētēd it with the Lixiuii round about the afflicted place, but where there was greefe and pain: he made ſomētation with hote Oyle, and then after the moisture was drawen out, by the applying of dry wul, he vsed a medicine made with Oil, war and Euphorbium, by the which meanes he

The history
for an ex
ample of
the cōtusiō
of ioints.

& Euphorbium

he preserved the ioynt. The like he did
to an other which came to him in win-
ter which had great colde with pain in
his knee continually, the which he cured
in like maner with Dile and Euphor-
bium, for the Sinewes and tendones
do receiue all one curation, and the acci-
dents that chaunceth to the one: chaun-
ceth to th'other. For the names of such
passions or græfs it is no matter, for be-
cause it is not the names that do either
good or harme. But it is the facultie of
the medicins which doth all. Let vs re-
turn to the cure.

The tendons are
drier then
the sinewes

Afterwards the said Childes finger
began to putrisie more and more, and he
began to feel pain and græf vpwarde in
the whole places. Then Galen in the
place of Barly mele: y^e tenth day, did vse
the mele of Orobus wth the said Lixiuii,
or Staeta wherewith the Patient be-
gan to amend, and within iij. dayes was
eased of his pain, sauing that there remai-
ned in y^e byused place, a certain Neruous
or knotty substance muche like vnto a
great tendone y^e which was redy to fall,
& after beeing half rottē: fel all togithers,
which did make many think, seeing this
knotty substance: that the Sinew had

Stacte was
made of
stilled wild
fig leaues

The composition

The tendons and their situation.

Nerves mibn

been altogether rotten, which was for lack of the knoweledge of their Anothomy, and for lack of that knoweledge they did not consider how the Tendones or Cordes are couered with the said Nerves, Membrana as defensatiues, not only throughout the inside of the hand: but fro thence go in order to all the fingers.

Then after that Galene had taken away that which was putrified from the said bꝛwle: the corde was very sound and cleane, & then he vsed Trofis dissolued in Sapa, & applyed it in y^e foresaid Neruous parte, & made particuler vnction again and in like maner vsed the Pultis, and the anointing with Euphorbium as afoze said. And when he had thus done: the fourth day, did think with him self what medicin that were best then to applye, and considering that if there were no inflamatio or distemperance: it were best to applye skinning things, but if there were any inflammation: then he thought best to vse moderate drying things without Cicatrising or skinning.

And when he did see there was inflammation: he vsed the medicament that is called the green Plaster of Epigoni, which the Greeks call Isis. The whiche Emplaster

Emplaiſter you ſhall finde in his ſecond
book of compoſition of medicins in gene-
rall, then afterwards for to finiſh the
cure: he uſed an other medicine compo-
ſed as foloweth.

Rec. of wax, drachmas 150. Tereben-
thinæ, drachm. 200, Scui vitulini, drach-
mas. 50. Galbani, drachmas 24. Manne
thuris, drachmas 24. Salis amoniaci,
drachmas 12. Aeris vſti, drachmas 12.
Aloes, drachmas. 12. Squame æris, drach-
mas 24. Alluminis rotundi, drachmas
24. Alum plū, drachmas 8, Chalchitis
drachmas. 8. Miſcos. drachmas 8. A-
popenex, drachmas 8. Erui, drachmas
6. Ammoniaci, drachmas. 6. Mineii ru-
bi, drachmas 6. Aceti, drachmas, 3. O-
lei hemi. 2. conſequently when Galene
had thus uſed it: the he came to ſicatri-

ſatiles and for the outwarde parte

he applyed Euphorbium

mingled with Wax

& Roſin in forme

of an Emplai-

ſter.



The composition Method for the curation of the wounds of Nerues or Sinewes and of what facultie the medi- cins which must be applyed ought to be.



Alen in his method of wounds of Nerues, did vse Liquid medicines and sometime Emplaisters. And without the wound about the place, hee applyed very soft Ul with hot Oile. Sometimes also he vled Oil with a little Vinagre.

Vinagre
is an ene-
to sinewes.

But in such sort that the colde vertue of the Vinagre was without offence, neuerthelesse the subtilnes or persing vertue did remain, and two or three times a day did vnbinde the wound to see if the medicine did make any fretting in the Ulcer or soze. And if it caused any grief or pain: then he somented it with Oil as hot as the patient could indure.

All colde
things are
contrary to
the Nerues

For if it be but warme: it wil do more hurt then good, and much worse if it be colde, for the colde doth stop and hinder out breathing of the member. But the heate doth resolue and make thinner. &c
As for the vse of water: it must be in
such

such sort vsed that at no time in the curation it touch y^e Ulcer. Therfore when it doth chaunce y^e there remaineth any clutered or congeled blood to be taken away out of the wound: it must be done wth Dil.

And for an example: Galen reciteth an history of one which being hurt, was foure dayes without the feeling of any pain, and when he did see that ther was no inflammation: he w^{et} abode about certain earnest busines which he had to do, the wether being very colde and taried somewhat long: then he returned to his house with great grief and pain, enen to the very nape of his neck. When Galen being called after that he did see the pain that the Patient was in: made somentation with hot Dil all about the pained place, and applyed great quantitie of houl moistned in Dil, and the liquid medicins made with Euphorbium and Castorum, and by this meanes the paine was eased, and after that he had slept: all the accidents did cease.

Therfore it is very profitable to applye the Ulul very warme, and so continue it whether it be applyed with Oile, or Oile and Vinagre, which may wel be done, if you apply also vpon it dry

Ulul

An history
to procure
that al cold
is contrary
to y^e wounds
of Arteries.

The Applyng
of warme Ulul

The composition

Wul.

And if it be in the Winter: the patient must keep his house vntill the fift or sixth day of his grief. For if he be free fro inflammation vntill the seventh day, and that he feel no maner of pain or grief then he is without daunger.

Also you shall keep in memory that in this maner of cure, colde Dile & astringent is contrary. But there must be vsed the subtlest Dile that may be gotten, as very olde Dile, for lack of the medicine that is made of Euphorbium or Linagre, or other such proper medicine: Galen dooth teach to take in their rowme, Propolis beeing very new, liquid and fat, and very olde Leuen, or els of the iuce of Tithimall, with newe Leuen, or Propolis liquified in Dile with Leuen, dissolved in very sharp Linagre, and the Dile must be very olde.

The floures that are to be vsed to make Pultasis or Cataplasemus of: are Farina, Fabarū, Orobi. id est erui Lolii. Ciceris vel Lupinorum, Amarorum polenta, made of Barly with Oximel, these Cataplasimus be not onely good in boisterous people: but also to all others, whether there be any inflammation or no.

For

The flours
for to make
Cataplas-
mus.

olde Dile
stringent
olde Dile
must be vsed
olde Dile

For lack of these aforesaid medicins you may vse these Cataplasmus following, that is to say Propolis beeing new, Liquid and fat, and apply it vpon the wound, sometime with Leuen alone and somtimes with bothe, & somtimes with mele of Orobis and Leuen, but the Leuen must be very olde, and contrarywise the Propolis must be new. If it be olde: you must soften it with Oile by the fire, or in the Sun, or els you may vse the iuce of Tithimales mingled with Leuen or Oxelam, the Vinagre must be very sharp wherewith the Oxelam is made.

These be medicins which may soon be had in a redines for lack of others, whiche at necessitie Galen did vse in wounds of Nerues. By this you shall note then that the medicins whiche be applyed in wounds of Nerues, in what maner so euer it be: ought to be actually hot, and for the punctures or prickings of Tēdones, the medicen which is made of Euphorbium and olde Oile, in the forme of a Liquid cerat is very good and proper.

And with the said medicin Galen did heale one which was hurt in a tendon, within the space of foure dayes.

Then there was one y (seeing the good
D. successe

Medicins
which are
easy to be
prepared.

Actually Ho

of the cyle

The composition

successes that he had with the Euphorbium and Dile) thought to take an example by the said curation, and did use new Euphorbium, wherof did folowe greates heat and pain with corrosion in the Ulcer. in so much that he was constrained to call Galene for remedy it, the whiche by somentation of Dil and Vinagre did appease the pain and diminish the accidents, wherfore it doth appier (as before hath been said) that you must not neglect to have the knowlege of the faculties and kindes of approved medicins, and of them whiche wil soon lose their strength, from the others which do keep and maintain long time. For Euphorbium is one of these kindes y wil lose his heat very soon, which is easy (by the colour) to be knownen. For if it be new: it is of an asshie colour. But if it be olde: it is of a pale or yelow colour, & for that cause it is very dry, & wil hardly be dissolved in new Dil, soz in y mingling it doth drink by the Dile incontinent, wherfore to dissolve it wel: it must not be mingled together with Dile all at one time, but laboured in a mortar by little and little for fear of running togethers.

*note well
his mitigation*

**Note this
wel.**

**Euphorbium
to knowe
whether it
be olde or
new.**

**The maner
how to dissolve
the
Euphorbium
and the
nature and
quality.**

Euphorbium is one of the Simples
which

which wil soon lose his heate, and doth not keep long, which is knowen easely only by the colours without tasting of it.

Euphorbia
um is hot
in the iiij.
degree.

Truely when it is olde, it is not of an Asshye colour as it is when it is new, but it doth decline toward a pale or yellowish colour, and if it be new: in the tasting of it, it will bee so hot that it wil burn the tung. But if it be olde: you shall feel no great heate in it. neuerthelesse, Euphorbiū doth keep his vertue longer then Taptia, for Taptia in i. yer loseth his strength very much & in ij. yers loseth his strength utterly & is good for nothing. But Euphorbiū if he be good when he is new, y is to say if he be hot & burning as safore said: he wil last thre yeres, sometimes foure yeres & to the fifth, but the he doth vi. lose all his force & strength.

For whiche cause Galen did vse of ten times olde Dile without war, for be cause that the Euphorbium was of five or six yeres of age. So that the vse of the Euphorbium cannot be comprehended by waight, for when it is new: ye must put twise so much Dile, and thre times so much War, and if it be olde, the more Dile shalbe put to it and the lesse War.

Wherefore if you will make the for-
H. y. said

The composition

The manner how to vse the Euphorbium when it be olde or new
said medicament in fourme of a Liquid cerat: you shall put foure times so muche Oile as Wax. But if you wil make it in fourme of a Blaister : you shall put therto as much Oile as Wax, and principally if the Wax be olde and dry. For if the Wax be new you shall not need so much Oile, and lesse in Summer then in Winter.

For to make Emplastrum Carotodes.

That is to say a Cerat or Cirole, you shall take of the best wax, liquid it in Oile, then ad to the vi parte of Euphorbium, and temper it, as aforesaid, or els as foloweth.

The qualities and differences of Rosins.
Rec. Euphorbium, drachmas. i. wax, drach. 6. Oile, drach. 5. or 6. And for because that the Wax is not so cleaving and viscus as Rosin or Pitch is: ye shall ad to either of the Cerats, Wich or Rosin, or of bothe, and then ye shall not need so much Oile as you should haue don, if it had been made onely with Wax. And this is to be noted that you ought to haue a diligent regarde to the moisture or drynes of the Rosins, for you haue s^{ome} more dryer then other some, and others again be more liquid. Of the dryest of these kindes

kindes is that whiche some call Fricta, and others Colophonia. After the same kinde doth solow, that which is brought in erthen pots, which is vnclarified, and when it is clarified: it is like the fore named Fricta.

There is an other kinde which is called Pitynon phisema, that is to say German Wich which is more dryer then the other two aforesaid, the which Galen did iudge not to be vsed in this cure because of his vnclennes but did vse the (afore said) Fricta.

There be diuers kindes of these (as before hath been said) of the which some wil remain more liquid the other some, for the Turpentine wil remain moste liquid, the other doth soon dry, as Strobolina and Abiotina, and of these two, the hottest is Strobolina, and next vnto them in heat: is Turpentine.

As for the Rosin of Cipres I do not reckon, for Galene neuer durst nor would vse it in any Plaisters to be applyed to Narues, because it is astringant. The best and principall of all these kindes of Rosins: is Turpentine not for his heat, for Strobolina and Abiotina (as before hath been said) are hotter.

The qualities and faculties of Rosins according to their degrees.

The Turpentine is the moste principall of all Rosins.

The

The composition

Quenched.
Lime.

Metalla lo
tione et
adnitione
fuit initi-
ora.

This ought
to be knowe
in the cure
of Nerues.

Note.

tique tung, Arenicum, being mingled
with Tetrapharmacu is profitable, and
for lack of these you shall vse Sandaracha
as of Lime quenched and vnquenched,
washed & vnwashed. But there must be
lesse of the vnwashed then of that which
is washed : for because that it is moze
sharper then that which is vnwashed.

Now then to haue the perfitt knowe-
ledge to heale wounds of Nerues , it is
needful to knowe the end and intention
of the cure, like wise the facultie of simple
medicines the which in this cure ought
to drawe and resolue without excessive
heat and without great sharpnes or by-
ting. And likewise it is needful to know
and vnderstand perfectly the Anatho-
mye. And the nature and complexion of
the members of the body, and perfect-
ly to vnderstand the difference between
the Tendones membraness & ligament?
for when occasion shall serue to stich any
wound : you must not touch the tendones,
for the Tendones and the muscles haue
coniunction togithers, therfore when the
muscles be seperated: there must be ve-
ry good heed taken in y^e stiching of them,
lest you cause pain , for if they doe in-
dure any pain: it causeth conuulsion, and
then

then afterwarde turneth to putrifaction, and so all the partes there abouts dooth suffer the like accidents, yet neuerthelesse the musculous flesh may wel be stit ched as shalbe heerafter said. Therfore to haue perfit knoweledge of the Tendons, this is to be vnderstanded, that therbe two kindes: that is to say, the one round like vnto a corde, for which cause the ancient writers haue so called them: the others be flat like vnto membranes, wherof some passe along by the thighe neer vnto the knee. Also they are within the palmes of the hands and the soles of the feet.

Now we wil return to the matter, in wounds of Nerues you must not make fomentation with hot water, as the Physicians befoze Galenes time did: nor yet vse Cataplasmus made wth wheat meal, and boyled with Hidrelæum. for Galen made onely fomentation with Oile, and the medicines also said, by which menes he healed many. And being but of the age of xxviij. yeres, at whiche time hee came from Alexandria into his owne countrey, did inuent and deuise the maner to cure the wounds of Nerues: and since that time hath down many goodly cures,

Of tendons
their kinde
formes &
situations

make no foment
wth hot water to
nerues, as Galen
forbiddeth

A note of
Galen,

The composition

by the method and medicines aforesaid.
And now for an example marke this
hystory which is recited.

Upon a time (among others) there
was a certain Captain at war, the whi-
che had a wound in his thigh, transuer-
sales, the whiche wound was of a great
deapth, that the one side was drawen vp
warde & the other downwarde towarde
the knee, & for to heale the said wound :
Galen did not dout to stich it in the mus-
culous partes. Neuerthelesse he gaue
good respect in touching of any Tendon,
for he knew that the muscles might wel
be stiched without daunger and not the
tendones, albeit that some ancient Phi-
sitions doe stich but onely the vpper lips
of the skin, though the wound be neuer so
deap, for they did fear to stich y^e muscles,
and there were others whiche would
stich the fleshey parts of the muscles, but
they were of the vpper parte of the wound
and not in the depth.

Wherefore when there did chaunce a-
ny deap wound beeing transuersales : he
did holdely stich the musculous partes.
As for the other wound made according
to the length of the member : it is not
needful to stich them, for with good and
conuenient

conuenient rowling the musculous parts
may wel be agglutinated.

Wherfoze they which be ignozant in
the Anothomy, doe fear to stich the mem-
branes with the muscles, but Galen ha-
ing learned in that matter, did stiche
them safely & without danger, although
that the large Tendones are muche like
the membranes, yet for all that, there is
difference, for the Tendones be more
hard and of a grocer substance, then the
said membranes be. Except it be in the
muscles of Abdomen, which the Prince
Auicenna calleth Mirac, for in y place
they be very tender and suttle, as the
membranes be in all points, except it be
in the straight muscles.

By this it appereth that the iii. parte of
Whisick which the græks call Chirurgia
that is to say, the which is exercised by
handy operation. Pharmaceutice, that is
to say by medicines as to y Apothecary.
Diaiteticke, by regiment of the life, haue
need one of the other: wherfoze he whi-
che dooth take vpon him this profession:
ought exactly to be exercised in these. iij.

After that he first hath had the perfect
knoweledge of the Theorick, that is to
say speculatiue, in the whiche is taught

I. y.

the

The differ-
ence between
the tendons
and mem-
branes.

Note this
place wel.

The composition

the method to cure by reasons and Demonstrations, and if he be ignorant in any of these: he is not worthy to be called a good Chirurgion, and shall neuer be able to do any thing, which shall be to the profit or easement of his Patients.

The composition of medicines for wounds of the Nerues made of metalles.



Amongst the metalls you must avoid them which are astringent, and principally in the prickings of the Sinewes.

The substance of
metalls.

But the abstersiues, as Aëris squama, & others are profitable. And this must be noted y^e all metalls are partly of a groce and terrene substance, because that there dooth contain in them, much earthy nature, wherfoze they do require to be prepared, to the end that they may be moze subtle. One way to prepare them is this.

To prepare
the metalls.

First the said metalls ought to be laboured in a mortar, onely with very strong Vinagre, which hath a pearcing facultie, and ought to be so laboured very long.

There be some of the said metalls that wil

will not wel be beaten, although they be very long labored. Neuerthelesse they may easely be dissolued as Chalcitis, misy and such like, but others may be beaten and reduced into poulder, as Acris Squama and such others. And this you shall note, that Chalcitis & Erugo if they be burnt: they haue lesse sharpnes in the, wherfore the greater quantitie may be occupied when any medicine is made.

The Pastils or Trocis of Andronis Poluidas and Pacion, be right excellent and conueniable in wounds of Sinelogs, so that they be dissolued in Sapa. as they ought.

Excellent
pastils.

Sapa is made of Must, that is to say sodden Wine, but the said Must ought to be made of sweet Raysons, and not of sower, which are Abstersiues and of the latter running of the Tub, the whiche wine must be boyled vnto the consumption of the half, and with the said Wine the Pastils may be dissolued, to be applyed vnto the Nerues which lye bare. But when you vse them, you shall take that kinde of Polidas, for they be mosse temperate, and principally in those bodyes which are temperate & tender, in which bodyes all y^e kindes of Pastils ought not

Sapa and
wherof it is
made.

to

The composition

to be used, but medicines according, which we haue already spoken of, and wil speak hereafter, for all bodies be not of one temperature, for they differ in three things, that is to say, as for their temperature, secondly in the augmentation of their age, and last in their states and exercises, as they which work much, or liue idly. Wherefore it followeth that no medicine can be convenient, in all bodies. And for this cause you must haue two sortes of medicines, the one strong: and the other weake, and then when necessitie doth require, the mixtures may be according to the temperature of the body.

A method
worthy to be
noted.

According
to the tem-
perature of
the body &
medicine
ought to be
compoun-
ded, prepa-
red and ap-
plied.

¶ Medicines for strong and boisterous people.

Rec. Aeris squama parte. 3. Misys crudi partes. 2. Chalciteos cruda parte 1. Cera parte. 12. At the beginning when Galene prepared this medicament: he did put to it Arsenicon, and after that when he sawe that it was superfluous: he left it out.

¶ Medicine for delicate and tender complexions.

Rec.

Rec. Misſyos combuſti, Chalcitidis
vſti ana, parte, 1. Aeris ſquamæ partes,
4. Ceræ, parte. 18.

Medicin for mean complectiōs whiche
Galen did often uſe.

Rec. Miſyos vſti. Chalcities vſtæ, E-
rugini vſtæ ana, parte, 1. Aeris ſquamæ
part, 3. Ceræ, part. 5.

For to make theſe medicines, the
quantitie of the Dile ought to exceed the
quantitie of the Wax, as if there be vij.
onces of Wax, you ſhall put xij. onces
of Dile (which is a pound) and the Dile
muſt be like the Dile of Sauen, that is to
ſay, of a ſuttle ſubſtance, and not aſtrin-
gant, and the olde Dile is beſt. Where
fore new Dil which the Græks call Ho-
motribes, is neither good nor conueni-
ent.

Note that
Galenes
pound
is but xij.
onces.

After that the metalles haue bene
wel beaten long time with Winagre: you
ſhall ad to of Thus, but it muſt be white
and good, then again you ſhall beat it
with the metalls, before y you ad to the
Cerot, but the quantitie of y Thus ſhal-
be the half of the medicins, for to make
the medicine in a meane temperature.
And if you wil make it more weak: you
ſhall

The composition

shall ad to more then the half of Thus.

And if you wil haue the medicin more sharper : you shall not put to the halfe of Thus in the forsaide medicine. It is expedient that ye mingle some Rosin wth the Wax and Oil, neuerthelesse you ought to consider, that if you doe put to it Strobilina, that y^e medicin wilbe more stronger and sharper, and if you put to it of Terebenthine: the medicin wilbe more softer and meane in sharpnes, and if you wil haue it betw^{en} bothe: you shall put to it Abietine or Benjamin larix, which is one of the moistest Rosins, and is of substance like vnto liquid Vich, whiche some merchants and Factors sell for Terebenthine, to them that knowe it not, nor can discerne the one from the other.

The facultie and qualitative of waxe
Larix.

Yet not withstanding there is great difference which may be easely knowen by the tasle and by the sharp smel which he hath more then Terebenthine, neuer thelesse their strength doth not differ much.

Wherefore if you wil make your medicine in forme of an Emplaster: you shall mingle with your Wax, the vi. parte of the said Rosin, which is for a pound of wax: y. vnces of Rosin, and if it be liquid
and

and fat, half an ounce shall suffice. And when you wil not make the medicin in forme of an implaister : you may leaue out the said Rosin, but you may ad to of Galbanum sôtimes asmuch as of Thus according as need doth require . For when you put to asmuch Galbanum as Thus: the medicament is the gentiller, and when you will haue it more stronger: you shall put to it but half so muche Galbanum, and sometimes the lesser waight or quantitie, as if there be iij. dragmes of Thus, and iij. drams of Galbanum: the medicine shalbe the more mitigatiue and gentle. But if you put to but y. drams of Galbanum: the medicine wilbe somewhat stronger . Wherefore in sensible and tender bodyes or Caco-chime it is expedient to haue the medicine to be prepared with the more quantitie of Galbanum. Then when you wil make your medicine tobe applyed to the Nerue bëing bare or discouered: you shall not put in so much Galbanum for fear of causing pain, for the Sinewa bëing bare may not abide any strong medicine.

This is ment be-
cause the
Galbanū
is more li-
quid then
the Thus.

Among the simples, Vinagre is sharp and very painful, and for that cause Dil

The composition

is applyed with it, and also sometimes Galbanum, and for lack of Galbanum: you may take such greaces that are of fine & subtle substance, as of wilde beasts, that is to say, of Lions, wilde Bores, Leopards or Beares.

The choise of the best greaces. Likewise of flying foules, as of wilde Ducks and such other like, in their sted you may take of Cocks, Hennes or Chickens, but this is to be noted that the greaces of wilde flying fowles and which

Note this do live abroad in the fields, are better for they then of them which be nourished about which doo not exercise the body the houses, for those which be nourished both engender humours within or about any houses: are more heavy, and their fat is of a more grosse substance and more moist, for because der humours that they are shut up, & haue no scope to groce and colde and vndigested flye or run as the others do, for the exercise & stirring of their bodies doth lighten and make fine their grosse humours.

When you wil haue your medicin of the thicknes of a Cerot: the must be added to the third or fourth parte of Oyl, or if the greace be very moist: you may put to the one half of Oyl, and so after such sort as shalbe thought good, but if the greace be mene betwixen bothe, that is to say neither too dry nor too moist: you shall

shall ad to the third part of war, the whiche Cerot shalbe profitable for many purposes, and is called Dialteaton, that is to say made with Talow and greace.

¶ The Medicine which is called Dieuphorbium.



¶ I haue spoken hertofore of the qualitie, nature and facultie of the Euphorbium, and after what sorte it wil

keep, & how in time he loseth his strength and how he must be knowen by his colour and substance. Now we wil intreat of the medicines whiche are compounded with the said Euphorbium, and is made as feloweth.

Rec. Euphorbii, parte, 1. Cera partes 3. Olei, partes, 4.

¶ To the composition of this medicine the war ought to be triple, that is to say, it is times so much in respect as of the Euphorbium and the Oile the fourth part, but the Euphorbium must be new and good. The vse of this medicine is profitable in the punctures of Nerues, and especially when it is feared y^e the wound wil close vp, therfore it is necessary to haue a

B. y.

respect

The vertue
of this medicine.

The composition

respect to the strength of y^e medicin, for if it be to weake y^e quantity of Euphorbiū may be augmented, sometimes there may be added to the half of Euphorbium, & sometimes as much as of wax or more. Namely if the Euphorbiū be olde, for it must be according to the strength of the patient. But if the medicine be to strong: you may weaken it by adding to of some Oil, or els to make an other more weaker according to the forme and maner aforesaid. And if you wil knowe whē the medicine is to strong: you shall marke these signes that follow, that is to wit, if the Patient feeleth great heat with Erosion, or if the partes about it be hotter then they were before, or if the pricking pain bee more raised vp then it ought to be, or if the side of y^e said prick haue any inflammation.

Signes for
to knowe
whether
that the me
dicine be to
strong.

Therefore for to chuse apt and conuenient medicins: it is needful to make the composition in the which there is put iij. times so much wax as new Euphorbium, the whiche is more stronger then the other. If there be v. times so much Wax: the cōposition shalbe more weake and gentle. And if there be iij. times so much wax: the composition shalbe mene
betwē

between bothe. And if you wil haue your
Unguents such as the Whisitions call A
copa, that is to say taking away of we
rines or pain: you shall put to iij. times
so much Dile as Wax. But if you wil
haue it in forme of a liquid Cerot: you
shall put to double of Dile to the Wax
and if the Wax be dry: you shall put to
of Dile y. partes and a half, whiche is to
say, for one pound of Wax, y. pound and
a half of Dile. And if you wil make it
plaister wise: there must be added as
much Wax as Dil, namely if the wea
ther be temperat. And if the wax be to
olde and dry, and that the weather be
colde: there must be somewhat more Dil
then wax. But if the wax be new and
moist, and the weather hot: there must
be somewhat more Wax then Dile, that
is to say, for one pound of wax: iij. vnces
of Dile, & in the composition of the medi
cine, for the better mingling of the Dile
and Wax together: you shall ad to some
Rosin and principally of Terebenthine
or in sted Colophonia, and if you do ad
as much of it as of Wax: the Wich doth
make the consistence of the Cerot, and
note, that which is moste liquides: is
the best, even in like sorte as of the Ro
sing

Without
labour.Unguents
Acopa.

The composition

lins. And if the Rosin be liquid, as is the new Terebenthine : it shall suffice to put in the third parte, in respect of the War.

When Galen did compound any medicine, wherein is Rosin and war, it is to be understood that hee ment not that which was dry and olde: but such kindes of Rosin and War that were of a mene substance, for els being mingled with the others wil some dry and lose their strength, and that for two causes. The first by the intemperature of heat of the weather, and secondly by the reason of being to long kept. As for Propolis: it is no other thing but white War, and it is more conueniabile in plaisters and Cerots then Rosin or Pitch. And more Galen doth account Terebenthine among the Rosins, and is moste conuenient of all the Rosins in the fore said plaisters and Cerots.

¶ Medicines made of Simples whiche wil dissolue.

T Hese Simples which solotwe are liquible, that is to say, which wil dissolue vpon the fire, and whereof Cerots and Plaisters be made, and may be

be boiled with moist things as with water, Wine and Vinagre.

The simples, which are these that follow, Propolis, Tar, Rosin, Ladanum and Seuum, that is to say, Talowe, and Galbanum, whiche must be prepared in a double vessel cōmonly called Balneum Mariæ, whiche is as much to say, in putting of the foresaid simples within some vessel, and then to set it in a Cauldron of water vpon the fire. There are also simples y^e will aswel dissolue without fire as with fire, in moist things as Gutta Ammoniacki, y^e licour of Sagapeni, Panacis, Cerapion and Oppoponax.

Rec. Oppoponacis, Galbani, Terebenthine, Propolis, ana parte. i

You ought to take good heed that your Propolis be neither dry nor olde, but for lack of the other: you may put in such as may be gotten, but it must be double in weight and the other Simples must be new and liquid.

¶ Another of the same effect.

Rec. Aseti sexta i. Picis. i. pound. Oppoponacis 4. unces, the Pitch must be boyled with the Vinagre. Et fiat.

These

The composition

The vse
and facultie
of these
medicines.

These medicines afoze named are good in punctures of Nerues, and for biting of mad Dogs, and principally for a wound made by any venemous beast, by the reason that they are percing, and doe keep the sides of the wound from shutting together by the whiche meanes the venim which lyeth within: shall the moze easily be drawen out. But for because that the said medicines are strong: you must vse them in strong & boisterous bodyes.

And if the said diseases, doe chaunce in tender and delicate people, as womē and little Childzen: then they must be liquified with some kinde of Oil, or resolutiue Unguent, namely Amaricum and Opobalsamum.

Then afterwards with Irinum and Comagenum, and in sted of these Sufinum and Ciprinum, or if these be not to be had: you shall take Oil. Or if it be in Alexandria, you shall take Oleum ricinum and Rhaphaninum, for surely there is abundance of this aforesaid in Alexandria, & also through all Egypt. But there is not to be found Oleum sinapinum but with great difficultie, the which Oile if it be put in the afoze said medicament: there is no doubt but that it will be much moze stronger

stronger and better to keep open the punctures of the Nerues, and if you haue no Oppoponax to make the said medicin withall: you may take Sagapenum dissolved in Vinagre, Rosin or Propolis, or some greaces, being very olde so that they be sharp, and of a suttle substance, as of a Lyon, Leopard, Beare or Fox or els of wilde Ducks.

The greaces which are moſte requisite in this medicine.

Or els these greaces following being very olde, of a Bul or of a Cote. And this is to be noted, that the older the greaces be: the more sharper, and namely the greace of a Dog the whiche is more soft and moist then all the aforesaid. And of the like nature is Wine and Vinagre and Mary, but of all Maryes: the best is the mary of a Hart, or of a Calf. Of these aforesaid medicines Galene dooth counsaile to haue in a redinesse, the whiche he did alwaies vse in punctures of Nerues, wherewith he had good successe.

The vse of Pigeons dung.

F Or because that Pigeons dung is sharp: it must be vsed in the stead of Euphorbium, neuerthelesse it is of a more suttle substance then Euphorbium, wherfore it is more conuenient in strong

L.

and

The composition

and boisterous people, as rusticall bodies dyled with labours, Galen sometimes did mingle metalls together beate in Vinagre in the forme (as before hath been said) and by that meanes the medicine was made more sharp, even as though he had put in Verdegrece.

¶ *Of Medicines called Diabotanum,* that is to say, made of herbes.



Galen the interpreter of Physick and lerned in all thing: would omit nothing whiche did appertain to the curation of wounds of Nerues, for whiche cause he hath taught diuers maners of curations, to the end that if the one should faile: they should haue others at all times when need required, and also when vpon the suddaine a Chirurgian is called to visit any Patients, whereas the Simples requisit cannot be gotten, therfore Galen right wisely hath taught the way to compound medicines for wounds of Nerues with hearbes in stead of the metalls aforesaid.

First the said Galen did compound medicines

medicines for wounded Nerves of those
herbes which were of a subtle substance, ^{herbes and}
that is to wit of Dictamnus, Amaracus, ^{roots for}
and Malus terræ which is Aristolo- ^{the compo-}
chia, moreover he did make some in the ^{sition of}
which he did put in Marou amaricum, ^{medicines.}
which is Margerum, Polium argemo-
næ, which is called Aigrimony, Cha-
mapitis id est vina artetica. centaurium
Radicis omnium, Aristolochiarum,
Draconculi, Ficus agreſtis, Brionia, Al-
thea, Iridis, Acori mei, Asari phoud est
Valeriana, Gentiana and Panacis. All
the which herbes and roots afore named
Gelen hath written and declared in his
Books of Simples. And this you shall
note, that because they haue a bitterish
tast without absterſion or immoderate
ſharpenes: they are cōuenient in woundes
of Nerves, and how they ought to be bleſed
marke this that foloweth.

First they muſt be dyed, then ſtam-
ped and beaten very fine, then ſearced
thorough a fine ſearce. For if it be of a
groce ſubſtance: it is not conuenient in
wounds of Nerves, which doth require
the moſte ſuttle and fineſt that may be,
(as beſore hath been ſaid) then after that
theſe hearbes and Rotes be ſinely pou-

l. ij.

dred

Then maner
for to com-
pound me-
dicines with
the ſaid
herbes.

The composition

dred: they must be mingled with **Mar**
and **Oyle**, in suche sort as we haue said
of **Euphorbium**.

Compositiōs for wōunds of the Nerues, which the Greeks call Po- liteles, that is to say sumptuous,



It is not onely profitable to
haue the knowledge to com-
pound medicins of the sim-
ples aforesaid : but others
sumptuous & of great price,
for although y they be but seldom vsed,
yet neuerthelesse it fortuneth sometimes,
that if you haue a great number of medi-
cines: you shal scant please the Patient,
for he wil haue them made of such Sim-
ples as are very sumptuous. As for an
example Galen maketh mention of a ve-
ry rich man whiche he dooth not name,
in his first Book of the knowledge of the
iudgement of the pulse, and this third
Book. The which rich man did by all
the menes possible he could, approue to
heale a malignant Ulcer vpon one of his
seruants, then when he did see that he
could not heale it : he did commit it into
Galens hands, and after that he percei-
ued

ued that Galen had healed it: he did desire him to giue him the receipt of the midicine wherwith he did heal his soze said seruant. The said rich man did not consider that there are many kindes of malignant Ulcers: but thought with one medicine to heale all maner of vlcers, yet neuerthelesse Galen did giue to him the foresaid receipt. But when he had the composition: he said go thy waies and giue thy receipt to beggers, and let me haue an other more costlier and of richer Simples.

An history
of a cure
which Ga-
len did on
a malignant
Ulcer.

And also at a nother time when hee could not heale a Childe that had a certain infirmitie about his eare (with his owne medicine whiche he vsed without method) did send him to Galen, and afterwards he met with one by chaunce, of whome hee did vnderstand that the said Childe was healed: he was very desirous to knowe what maner of medicin Galen vsed.

When considering that he had seen many that haue ben wounded, bothe in Nerues and other places, and hauing their fingers cut with putrifaction, and some of them haue dyed, and others lamed. And contrary wise he did vnderstand

The composition

An excellent
method to
cure wounds
of Nerues.

stand that none of them whiche Galene
did dresse dyed, nor were in daunger of
death, but that speedly did help them: he
demaunded the receipt of same maner
of sumptuous or odoriferous Unguent
for wounds of Nerues, then Galene did
giue to him many receipts faithfully dis
pensed, with the whiche hee healed ma
ny that had wounds in the Nerues, for
the which he gaue Galen great prayse,
and gaue him moste hartly thanks for gi
uing of the so liberally, for whiche cause
he did present Galen with a present, the
receipts which he gaue him were these
that folow.

Rec. Cinamomi, Dictamni, Mary, a-
na drach. 40.

Certainly these Simples are odorif
ferous and subtle, hee would not put in
Amaracum, because it had not a good
smel, also at Rome it was very hard to
be found, as of Marum. You must beat
these Simples very fine and serce them
as before hath been said, and then tem
per them with the Cerot made of very
good Oppobalsame, and Tyrrhenique
Ular, which Cerot is made of viij. parts
of Ular, and x. parts of Oppobalsame.

The

¶ The composition of the receipt
is thus.

Rec. Ceræ, parte. 8. Oppobalsame,
parter. 10. ad to of the best Turpentine
parte 1. the Terebenthine is added to in
the end, and if you wil haue the medie
cine cleauing, and of a resonable soyme:
you may ad to also of precious Mirrh.

Where the Nerues were bare Galen The ma-
ner to pre-
pare Un-
guents.
did vse the Cerot which the Grækes call
Mirepsice, & the Unguents whiche the
Romains call Vnguentum spicatum,
and Phuliatum, in adding to the ry. part
of Pompholigoes washed, which must
be prepared with Terrhenique, War,
and burnt Nardus in a double vessell,
which is vulgarly called Balneum ma-
riæ, and all Unguents ought to be prepa-
red after the like soyte.

In punctures of Nerues the moeste
sharpest medicines are moeste conueni-
ent because they keep the wound open, A note of
punctures
and wounds
of Nerues
discouered.
but in wounds of nerues discouered, it
is conuenient to vse medicines whiche
haue a mene astrictio with resolute ver-
tue, and without biting, as Amomum,
spicanardi, and Folium Malabathri.

The

The composition

The composition of Medicines by other Whisitions which Galen maketh mention of.

There was none before Galens time which did write the reason and manner to cure the wounds of Nerues, neuerthelesse some haue since his time, but without distinction and good order. Among other a Whisition of his time did prepare one as foloweth.

Rec. Ceræ 6, vnces. Olei. vnces. 9.
Myseos. vnces. 6. Chalcitidis. drach. 1.
Aeris squama. vnces 2. and a half. Thuris half an vnce. Galbani 1. vnce.

The Simples which may be liquified, that is to say, the Wax and the Galbanum after that they be resolved: you shall mix them with the mettalls. first being beaten very fine with strong Vinagre. Galene neuer knew the Authoꝝ of this composition, and saith that he neuer found it neither in Asclepiades Apothecary, noꝝ in Petron, noꝝ in Andromacus. Albeit that the ancient Whisitions did compound good medicins.



Another of Adromachus.

The whiche is good as Asclepiades dooth write for wounds in Nerues and Muscles, contusions and gallings, and for any member beeing broken, there may be made with it also Collires, for diseases of the eyes, and is a good reme-
dye for pain of the hed and for all græfs.

Rec, Argenti spuma, Cera ana drach Allus. 18
144. Ammoniacy drach. 72. Tereben-
thine drach. 36. Lance succidæ com-
bustæ drach. 12. Aeris squamme, Thu-
ris, Aristolochiæ ana drach, 8. Olei ri-
cini hemi. 3.

The maner to prepare it is thus.

First you shall boil the Dile and the Li-
targe together, after that ad to the Wax
and the Turpentine, and when it hath
boyled till it come to a resonable consi-
stance: you shall ad to Ammoniacum.
Note that this medicine is not conueni-
able in punctures of Nerues: for because
it is astringant. Neuerthelesse it may
be vsed where the Nerues and tendones
be discovered. And if there be any infla-
mation: it must be liquified with Dile
of Roses, and if there be none: it may be
liquified with olde Dil, Recinum cha-
mamelium

The facul-
tie and vir-
tues of this
medicine.

The composition

mamelium and others which are for soft and tender bodies, and for the strong and boisterous: you shall use strong Oile as Oleum radicis, Ficus, Aggrestis, Brionie, Asari, Dracunculi, Aristolochiæ and Panacis, but the Aristolochia and Panacis are more strong then the others.

Another composed by Claudius Philoxenus Chirurgion for the foresaid græfs.

Rec. Argenti spumæ, Cera ana drach. 160. Ammoniæ, drach. 80. Propoleos drach. 40. Terebenthine, Resine, Sicce, Thuris, Squame æris, ana drach. 16. Lanna succide, cōbustæ, Squamæ Stomatidis, ana, drach. 8. Oppoponacis dra. 4. Olei ricini hemi. 3.

A reddish medicine of Halieus.

Rec. Argenti spumæ, Cera ana. drach. 100. Terebenthinæ, Mannæ, Thuris, Galbani, Minii Cinoptici, ana drach. 8. Olei sexta. 1.

The stillie
tie of this
Emplaster

This implaister is good in græne wounds, and for wounds of the Nerues, and for Ulcers of the eyes, whiche bee hard to cicatrice, And to resoluẽ all hardnes

nes and principally of the Dugs. It is likewise good for biting of mad Dogs, and for the stinging of Dragons, and the venimouse fish called in Greek Trigon Thalassia, and in Latin Pastinaca Marina. Asclepiades dooth write that it is onely for wounds, & maketh no menti on for punctures of Nerues although it wil serue in bothe.

*A nother catagmatique me-
dicin composed by Moschion.*

Rec. Argenti spumæ, minam. i. which is 160. drach. Picis aride drach. 160, Seue vitulinę dra. 160. Resine Terebenthine drach. 80. Manne thuris drach. 80. Cere drach. 40. Eruginis oppoponacis, Galbani ana drach 8. Olei ricini hemi i. Aceti hemi. i. Licorice cicamini hemi, i. Picis liquid, ciath. 3.

The manner to boile this Unguent is thus. First you shall boile the Litarge and the Dile together, then ad to the Calues greace, and after that the Manna and the Thuris, let them be stirred continually til they be incorporated, the you shall put to it the Bich, the wax and the Turpentine, and consequently the others, which must be boyled in fourme

The composition

of an Emplaister, after that you shall ad to the Galbanum, Eruge and Oppoponax, dissolued in Vinagre, then ye shall take the licour of Cicamini, and the liquid Pitch, and boil them in another vessel, and when they bee melted together, and somwhat thick: you shall mingle them with the others, and set them on the fire again, til they come to a perfit consistance.

Then you shall let it stepe in white Wine the space of iij. dayes, after you may strike it vpon a linnen cloth to vse as an Emplaister.

The vertues of this Emplaister

This Emplaister is very good in green wounds, and for cutting and confusion of Nerues, for a Jfracture with a wound and with cōuenient ligature doth cause calles to ingender in bones, it is likewise good in the beginning of an Dropsye, for confusion of the Testicles, for Rhagadies, for Tumours of the Throte called of the greeks, Bronchocilas, to be brief this is a right excellent medicine.

FINIS.

The curation of wounds of Nerues, Tendons & ioints,



*H*e cause of solution of continuities the whole and sound partes in Nerueus places, may chaunce diuers waies, that is to say, by contu-

sions, as blowes with Stones, Staues, Hammers, Clubs, Hargubush, Crosse bowes, bitings and such other like. Like wise it may come by sharp and pricking Instruments. As a Bodkin, Speare, Dart, Thorne or venimouse Beast, or such like. Also by cutting with a sword, or knife. Of the which wounds some be made according to the length of the Tendon, Nerue or Sinew, Membrane or Caule, and others according to the breadth with great incision, and some meane or lesser, of the which hurts these accidents may follow.

As pain, vehement fluxion, inflammation, feuer, losse of reason, Sinope, Apostume, Gangrena, and mortification of the whole parte, and oftentimes death by reason of the communication and consent

The curation

consent that they haue with the Brain and other noble partes.

Moreouer it is to bee vnderstanded, that when the Nerues or Tendones bee but half or little cut, the wound is more dangerous, then if they were cut quite a sunder.

What wht:
ch couereth
the Scul.

And so is it with the Periosten, pericranium and membranes, or because that the portion or parte that is cut doth drawe him self to his beginning, which causeth conuulsions and Cramps, but when they be wholly cut: there foloweth no accidents. Insomuch that they haue no contrarietie when they retire, the which is manifestly seen in the wound of the head, for where the Pericranium is but half cut: the accidents are more vehement then when it is wholly cut, as we may dayly see by example, when we make incision to apply the Trepan.

And amongst all the hurtes of the Nerues, the prickings bringeth most pernicious and terrible accidents, by reason that the orifice is so small, that the humour cannot issue out, but remaineth within and there gathereth a sharpnes, whiche drincketh into the Nerues and Tendons, and doth cause them to swell,
and

and by the swelling they are shortned,
wherof commeth suche pain, that it cau-
seth most painful cramps, and such other
like accidents as besoze hath been said.

The cure of punctures of the Nerues.

For the curation, there are two
things to be considered, that is to
say, to appease the pain, and to defend
the parte afflicted from fluxions and A-
postumation: for the accomplishing of
the whiche, you shall applye vpon the
wound at the beginning a desiccative
medicine, of a thin and subtle substance,
to the end it may penetrate moze easy
the botom of the prick, and consume the
moisture therin, which other wise wold
cause an egre sharpnesse (as afoze said)
which sharpnes would bying great pain
and accidents. Wherfoze you shall ap-
ply Oile of Turpentine, with a little A-
quavitæ wel rectified, or Euphorbium
and Sulpher poudred and incorporated
together, and applyed very warme, or
els Oile of Vitroel and Aqua vite, and
round about the place this Cataplasma
folowing.

Rec. Farine hord. & orrob. ana vnces
2. Sirup. acetosi, vnces 3. Flor. Camomil
two

The curation

two handfuls. Lixiuui qui sufficien. fiat
Cataplasma.

3
20 7
7
L
If by this order the paine doth not
ceasse, and that there be any contraction
of Nerue: you shall apply speedily hot see-
thing Oil with lint beeing dipt in it, as
well at the botome as the edges of the
wound, which must be don two or thre
times at one dressing, for by this kinde
of Cauterization: you shall ceasse the
pain, by reason of the burning of the
Oile, the Nerues or Tendons doth lose
their sensible feeling.

Of the wounds of the ioints.

The wounds of the ioynts are for
the mosse parte mortall by reason
of their deneruations or Tendones and
membranes, with the which is mingled
Nerues, for the which cause they haue
greater feeling, for the Nerues beeing
mingled with them: causeth more pain,
which pain bringeth this aforesaid acci-
dents, and especially if they be in the in-
ferior partes, as vnder the arme holes,
the bough of the arme, in y^e wrists or in
the hammes, or groynes. By reason of
the great Vaines, Arteryes and Nerues
whiche are in those partes, and by the
menes

meanes of solution of continuitie, that are in those partes, causeth great pain, flux of blood and other like accidents.

For the ordering of the whiche: you must perseuer according to the nature of the said accidents, in staying the flux of blood and appeasing the pain asmuch as you can possible, and if the wound be great: you shall stitch it leauing an Orifice in the lower parte therof for to giue issue to the matter, this being done: you shall apply this poulder folowing the space of 9. or thre dayes to preserue the stitches.

Rec. Thuris sanguinis draco. Boli armenici, terræ sigil. ana drach. 2. Aloes, mast. ana drach. 1. fiat puluis subtilis.

The whiche poulder you shall apply vpon the seme, and round about the ioint a defensiu made of the whites of Egges, Dil of Roses, Bol, Mastick and Barly meale. And if you apply any tent: he must be short and not to big, lest hee should cause pain, which tent shalbe applyed with a digestiue made with the yolk of an Egge, Dil of Roses and a little saffron.

Also if the said wound be little and straight (rather then to fall into these aforesaid

The curation.

said accidents you shall inlarge it to the end that the humours which be come to the part (by reason of the pain) may haue a large issue.

Moreover the afflicted part must haue rest and be kept siō colde, and also from medicines which dooth relax, soften or moist, but contrary wise they must be astringent and dry as this Cataplasma folowing.

Rec. Furfuris maciris, farinae hordei, et fabar. ana vnces. 4. Flor. Camomille Melliloti ana half an handful. Terebent. vnces 3. Mellis communis vnces 2. Olei mirh vnces. 1. Oximel sump. vel Oxicrat, vel Lixiuij. qui suff. fiat Cataplasme ad formam pultis.

Or els this. Rec. the lyes of wine, wheate Bran, Cipres Nuts, Galles and Terebenthine, with this make a Cataplasma, many suche other like may bee made, but this shall suffice.

For those that be applyed on these parts must restrain, dry and corroborate or strengthen the ioints, this doing you shall cease the pain, and keep the humors from the afflicted parte.

Moreover, this is to be noted, that nei ther wthin the wound nor without, you shall

Remar of
wound.

shall applye any Dilly or greasy medicine, for asmuch as it relaxeth the substance of the muscles, membranes and Nerues : by the which meanes it doth make the place more apt to receiue defluxions. And also it doth so relax and moisten the wound, that it is a great hindrance to the consolidation.

Wherefore the medicines (which ought to be vled in this cause) must be desiccative and astringant as this that followeth, which is bothe astringant, desiccative and glutinative.

Rec. Terebint. venic. vnces 2 . Aqua vitæ parum. Pul. aloes. Mast. mirh, Bol armene ana. 2. scrupples. And so applied as need shall require, or some other good Balme, being applied with desiccative poulder, so that the poulder be without any sharpnes, and if there come any accidents : it shalbe remedied by medicines contrary to the same, according as neede shall require.

And this is a principall thing to be looked vnto, that you keep the wound from colde, the which is all together contrary bothe to wounds and vlcers, by the which menes a great number haue

Hippo. 5.

by Aphorif.

20

perished as Hippocrates testifieth, say-

The curation

*The rodder is
byting it
hardeneth the
Lyn it rand
the paine
hardeneth
on suppurate*

ing that to all blcers the colde is biting, it hardeneth the skin, it causeth pain and keepeth wounds from suppuration, (for asmuch as it dooth choke y naturall heat, which should bring suppuration) and causeth the place to be evil colozed: with shakings, feuers, conuulsions and exten- tions. So that the excrements whiche do auoid is a glitting Musceledge, thin or watrish humoz, which dooth common- ly solow in these kindes of wounds, for because it is a proper humoz that floweth out of these wounds, for euery place dooth giue his proper humoz : as for ex- ample the bone beeing broken, the nour- rishment of them engendzeth a Calus.

Now this humoz whiche commonly issueth out of the neruous places, is mix- ed with colde, whiche causeth extreme pain, and resisteth y medicins, although they be potentiall hot.

To appease the foresaid pain, and to correct the intemperature of the colde humoz: you shall apply warme thinges, not onely potentiaily : but also actually, as a Bullocks bladder beeing half filled with some resolutiue medicin and war- med, or of Bricks beeing made very hot and then quenched in Wine, and so ap- pleyed

plyed about the ioint, and to heat them as often as need shall require.

By this actuall heat, nature is holpen to digest and resoluē the humoz contained in the place, and dooth strengthen it, for because that the ioynts haue but little heat in them: for the whiche cause there be fewe medicins that wil profit, except they be actually hot. Wherefore I wil conclude that the offēce of the ioint is increased rather of coloe then of heat.

For the which cause the Methodicall Chirurgian, must haue a great respect to these wounds, in taking his Iudication of things naturall, not naturall and against nature. And mozeouer he must haue the knowledge how to place the wounded ioints, which shalbe shewed hēer folowing.

The situation of the wounded Ioint.

I If the wound be in the fore parte of the shoulder: you shall lay vnder the arme hole a Boulster and cary your arme in a Towel bearing vp the elbow to the end that you may raise and holde vp the bone, and so to keep him in his right place, for by this meanes, the glutination and consolidation, shall the better

This is ment by great wounds in the ioints.

ter

The curation

ter and sooner be down.

And if the wound be in the lower parte, then when you see that nature be ginneth to ingender flesh, and that the lips of the wound be ginneth to close: you shall haue good respect to cause the Patient often to lift vp and down his arme, for if you doe forlewe this, and that the Cicatrice be once made: the patient shall neuer lift his arme hye, but with great pain.

The situation of the Elbow.

I If the wound be in the Joint of the Elbow, you shall situate the arme in a meane forme, that is to say, neither to straight, nor to muche bowing in, for if the arme be healed in a meane forme: the diseased partie shall haue the vse of it a great deale the better, then otherwise he should haue had if it had been to straight or to much bowing in.

The situation of the Wrists.

When the wound is in the outward or inward parte of the wrists, or in the ioints of the fingers. The hand and the fingers must be situated half bowing and you shall put within the hand some round

round Ball or compresſor, for becauſe that if he keep his hands and fingers in a ſtraight forme & nothing bowing: they wil remain without any office, for becauſe that the action of the hand is to take. Wherefore you ſhall obſerue the forme to the half bowing, and hauing the ſaid forme, he ſhalbe able ſome what to help him ſelf, in handling of many things as a ſword, Pike, Halbart and the bzidel of his Horſe and ſuche other like, which is don by the action of the hand.

The ſituation of the Hip.

I If the wound be in the Hip, you ſhall uſe ſuch order that the Os femar. doe not come out of his place, the which may be don by compresſours and ligatures, and ſo to place the Patient vpon his back vntil ſuch time, as it is grown to a perfit Conſolidation.

The ſituation of the Knee.

I If the wound bee in the Joynt of the Kne, the Leg ſhall not be kept ſtraight out: but a little bowing, for if he remain ſtraight: the Patient ſhall go very ill, alſo if it be to much bowing in: it wil be to ſhort.

The

The curation.

The situation of the Foot
or Toes.

I If the wound bee in the Joint of
the Foot or Toes : the Patient
shall keep them out straight, and not cro-
ked for if they be any thing bowing:
the Patient shall neuer go so
wel as when they bee
straight.

FINIS.



*A breef gathering to gitber
of certain errors which the cō-
mon Chirurgians vse : very necessary
and profitable for all Chirurgians,
which are desirous to haue the
right method of curing.*

The first error which they vse is touch-
ing the disleafe called in Latin, Lues
Venerea, and in English the French
Pocks,



*The errors which
be vsed at this present
(touching the Venerian
disleafe) are very great,
principally at the begin-
ning, for when it begin-*

*neth it appereth in the yard with infla-
mation, Ulcers and excoziation of the
conduit of the Urine, whiche commeth
from the neck of the Bladder. And after
that commonly foloweth Apostumes of
the groynes, with pusses and suche o-
ther like discoloured Pimples accor-
ding to the infected humoz, for the cure
of the which, they begin with vehement
or strong medicins, as Colocinthis, con-*

D,

section

Certain errors.

fection of Hamech or such like. And the next day following they open a Vein in the right or left Arme (respecting not that there may follow a Lask of their vehement purgation) and then minister their Unctions and suffumigations whiche is certainly a manifest error.

By the whiche meanes they drawe the infectious blood and humors to the noble partes, and feeling the inward annoyance of the same: sendeth it to diuers outward partes of the body. The which doth ingender hard tumors as knots and kernels not easely curable and moste sharp and fretting (rebellions against curation) botches with such other like.

And so by the malitiousnes of the humor: it corrupteth and eateth the bone, with such paines and torments that the poore patients are so afflicted: that they knowe not where to rest, and especially more in the night then in the day. Wherefore at this present, I haue thought good according to my little skil: to teach a method for to bring these errors into a perfect order.

At the begining of this contagious disease: you shall first begin this curation by euacuating of the body with gentle

the Lenitiues, which doe bothe coole the
boyling rage of the blood: and also make
it thinner, in mundifying the blood,
this must be vsed according to the tem-
perature of the body.

The whiche shalbe done after that
the body is prepared, to the end that the
solutiues may the better work vpon the
aforesaid humors. For in this case, na-
ture must rule the Chirurgion, & not the
Chirurgian nature. Then after that: it
is necessary and profitable to open the
Anckle vaine, in the right or left foot, ac-
cording as y^e Apostume dooth apper: & if
therbe no apostume: according to y^e discre-
tion of the lerned Chirurgion, this done:
you diuert or pul back y^e aforesaid infecti-
us humors, fro the principall parts. And
vpon y^e Apostume, you shall apply conti-
nually mollifying & drawing medicins,
in doing what may be to bring him to
suppuration. This Indicatiōs beeing ac-
complished: you shall vse of the potion
made with Ebenum & Guaiacum, pre-
pared according to the temperature of
the humors, which shalbe vsed the space
of a moneth or there abouts.

And although that some learned men
haue an opinion, that the decoction of

D.ij.

Guaiacum

Certain errors.

Guaiacum ought to be vsed without any other medicines, yet neuer the lesse it hath been found by experience, that the vse of other Simples with it, (beeing fit and agreeing to the diseases) hath a great deale more profited, & been found of better effect then if it had been ministered alone, for in a compound disease: a Simple remedy is not requisite.

Although that Alphonsus Ferrus hath written to the contrary, the which Alphonsus vseth this decoction of the wood in a maner to all diseases (whose opinion is not to be followed) which decoction is vsed in Pchisi. etiam si dies placuerit in senio Philippi.

Moreover they haue greatly erred, which haue set forth the Radix chini beeing a root very deer, vnprofitable, and all together without taste, and the greatest error of all is committed among them, which haue brought in vse, the diet of the decoction of Box tree, which is an astringent wood, stinking and an enemy to all the principall partes. And if you wil haue a wood which is most agreeable to the Guaiacum: you shal vse of Fraxinus, the which openeth obstructions of the Liver, of the Velt and of the

the Rains, for I haue knowen many which by the vse therof haue recovered their helth.

¶ The second error touching the saide diccase vwhen it commeth to suppuration.

W hen this disease hath been once taken in hand and euil handled, either by Ignorance of the Chirurgian or the negligence of the patient: The comon Chirurgians vse commonly new errors, that is, in giuing solutiues without preparing of the euil humors. By the which meanes they take away the best and leaue the worst behind, wherof ingendzeth podes, olde and cancard sores, and such like. When they (as euil or rather worse) apply their vntions or suffumigations before that the vlcers be made clean or the podes taken away, and somtimes leaue the bone foule. By the which menes they purchase to themselves both shame and infamy, for within foure or five moneths the vlcers open with great corruption of the bone.

Moreover they commit an erreure touching the vntion, for they anoint the head, the Region of the hart, and other noble

Certain errors.

where very much ayre entreteth.

Wherefore at y^e beginning of this cure (if the place be not very close & warme) you shall make a Pavilion with Coverings and suche other like round about a fire, by the which meanes you shall keep the colde ayre from the Patient. But if it be possible: it is better to have a little chamber close and warme, and also continually a pan with Coles in the midst of it.

If it bee so that the Patients be so weake that they cannot abide the heat of the fire, or would be loth to be seen naked (as women or maids) you shall anoint them lying in their beds. First the patient shall put out one Arme, and then the other, and so the rest of the partes shalbe anointed one after an other. And you shall vse the Patients from time to time according to the dis ease.

The third error is concerning wounds pearcing into the Brest.

If fortuneth often times, that the wounds pearce the holownes of the brest, so that great quantitie of blood dooth fall down into the bottome of the same

same, and there doth stay vpon the Diaphragma, also the heuinessse of the said blood oppresseth the Diaphragma, and putrifieeth and ingendzeth an euill qualitie. The which putrifaction sending vapours to the hart: causeth a continuall feuer, and commonly death within x. dayes. Of the which the common Chirurgians haue no consideration or els by their ignorance they knowe not the cause, and so the Patient is destitute of all help.

Wherefore when you see that the wound perceth into the Thorax or brest you shal take good aduise, in searchig out diligently, whether the blood be descended into the lower parte of the Diaphragma, the whiche may bee knowne by the sinking of the breath, and by the relation of the Patient, which doth feele the blood quivering or shaking inwardly. And also commonly his face will be of a reddish or hie coulour, by reason of the vapours which ascend vp.

And note that at the which side the blood doth mosse remaine in lying vpon the same side: the patient shal feele lesse pain then vpon the other, because that the said blood oppresseth the Lungs and the Dia-

ph.

phragma

Diaphragma is two muscles which go ouerthwart the brest & seperateth the hart frō the Liuer.

Certain errors.

phragma, the Chirurgian ought to haue a good respect to y^e signes aboue w^ritten, and whilst that the strength of y^e patient is yet remaining: it shall bee needful to make way for the said blood to be Euacuated, between the fourth & v. rib, a hand breadth or a little more from the Ridge of the back, and your incision knife shall be very sharp, also you shall doe it by little and little very gently in cutting Mesopleuria or y^e muscles between the ribs, it ought to be done towards the lower part of the said muscles, for the vaine whiche nourisheth them and the ligaments which giueth them their mouing and feeling: are placed more aboue then belowe.

After that the incision is made: you shall let out the corrupted blood by little and little, according to your discretion, and it shall suffice to euacuate euery dressing v. or vi. unces, this done: it shalbe very profitable to vse the bruted potions which you shall finde in the w^ritings of learned practitioners which haue largely w^ritten of the said potions, and by this meanes aboue w^ritten: I healed foure in one yeer. The whiche Cures, without the aforesaid remedies: could neuer

neuer haue ben holpen, for the whiche
I gine vnto God moſte hartly thanks.

¶ The fourth error touching the ap-
plications of the Træpan Tere-
belles, for fractures of the hed.

I In the fractures of the Skul: there
are committed great errors touch-
ing the applicatiō of the Træpan, prin-
cipally when the bone is broken in ma-
ny partes, for they haue no considerati-
on of the ſhivering of the ſkul, but apply
the Træpan, by the which meanes, they
preſſe down the ſhivers of the bone vpon
the Dura mater, & rent or tere it in
ſuch order that it bringeth great & grie-
uous accidents, wherby commonly death
enſueth. Wherfore in this caſe: you ſhal
haue a good conſideration, before that
you apply the Træpan, for it is better (if
it be poſſible) in this caſe to uſe other in-
ſtrumēt, as Cleuiatores, Ciſers, Lentic-
culj, or ſuch other like, to make way for
the byuſed matter which depreſſeth the
Duramater, it ſhalbe y better & leſſe dan-
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haue many times forborne the apply-
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Patients and my good name and eſti-
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Certain errors.

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Certain errors.

mation.

Moreover there bee many Ignorant Chirurgians which without consideration apply the Træpan, vpon all partes of the hed as wel vpon the comistures or seames : as other places, whiche is the cause of the death of many Patients.

Wherefore they ought to haue a great consideration, and to be very diligent in this respect, and for to vse their art according to the true method.

The fift error touching the punctures of Nerues.

When it chaunceth that any is hurt by the punctures of Nerues, if hee be not speedily holpen by some cunning and expert Chirurgian : hee is in great danger to fall into conuulsions, which is the occasion of many a mans death whiche commonly chaunceth to them that be drest by the Ignorant and common Chirurgians, for when they begin the cure : they make fomentation, with hot water, wherein hath been boyled Gallowes, Violets and such like, then after the fomentation they apply an appeaser of pain, made with the crummes of white Bread being mingled with the yolks

yolke of an Egge, Oil of Camomil and
 Oil of Roses. The which things are al-
 together contrary to the Punctures of
 Nerues.

Forasmuch as their application doth
 moiste to much the Nervous places and
 retaineth or keepeth in the matter whi-
 che is all redy come to the place, and if
 there be any apostume it doth augment
 and encrease him, and causeth the mat-
 ter to assend vp to the brain, wherby en-
 sueth conuulsion and finally death.

Wherefore to auoide this danger,
 and to follow the cure methodically: you
 shall haue first a regarde to the Euacua-
 tion of the body, and if the strength of
 the patient be good, to vse Flebetonice
 Reuolsiue or according to the cause of
 the grief. Then (to take a way that whi-
 che is redy conioinct) you shall enlarge
 the Orofice, to the end that the medicin
 may the better penetrate to the bottom,
 and take away the sharpnes of the hu-
 mor. In this case I haue found very pro-
 fitable the Oil of Hippiricon prepared
 in this forme that is to say with Venice
 Turpentine, and for one vnce of the
 said Oil, you shall take half a scrupple of
 Euphorbium, which shall be applyed be-

Certain errors.

ry hot with pledgets, & vpon that a Plaster made with Propolis, Gum ammoniack and Wax as much as shall suffice. By this meanes the matter (which is drunk into the Nerues or tendons) shall be drawen out to the outwarde partes.

Also for this intent I haue found profitable Linsed Oile and Euphorbium of eche like muche, with the xx. parte of Sulpher being very finely poudered, with Perosin and wax as much as shall suffice to make an Unguent.

This Unguent doth heat moderately, attract and dissicate and is of a subtil facultie, with the which (by the help of God) the Chirurgians shall get bothe honoz and profit.

The sixth error is touching the abuse of the runners about called cutters for the stone and Ruptors.

Among the common Runners about (which vse to cut for the stone and Ruptures) is vsed a great abuse and to be lamented of any christian hart, for vnder this cure of cutting the Hernyes they too miserably take away the stone aswell in the Hernia aquosa or vento sa as in all the rest, the which is vnnan-ly

ly and against the wil of God, and they doo not only vse it in men, but moſte of all in little Childzen, therfore it ſhould be very good for the parents which haue their Childzen in any maner of wayes troubled with any kinde of Hernies, that beſoze they commit their Childzen to leeſe their ſtones, and ſome times liues, by any of theſe that bee Kunagates, (ſoꝛ ſo may I wel terme them) that they ſhew them to ſome learned Chirurgian to the end that he may ſee what kinde of Hernies they haue, and ſo to diſcerne the Aquoſa oꝛ Ventofa, from Intesti- nale oꝛ Omentales.

For certainly I haue ſeen Hernies in childꝛe which came by the relaxation oꝛ deuſion of y^e Peretoneū, haue been perſitly healed by the apt applying of glutina- tiue medicins & ſuch otherlike, without cutting oꝛ taking away of the Teſticle. But ſuch is the couetouſe deſire of theſe Kunners whiche make the parents be- leeue that it cannot bee helped without their butcherly cutting, and ſoꝛ to intrap mony, ſoꝛ they be as greedy after it as a ny liuing thing is after their pray, not hauing the fear of God beſoze their eies, but like greedy griperſ catch what they may

Certain errors.

may for the time , and care not what become of them afterwarde, whether they live or die , wee haue had it by experience of them what harme they haue don bothe by the murdering cruelly and also laming with continual pain, for when they come rushing into England and haue suche a great name at their first comming. But after when their work^{es} be tried and then the proof of them seen : the people for the most parte are wery of them, and many a fatherlesse childe and widow which they haue made : may lament the time that euer they knewe them , and many others (which is not a few) bide torment^{es} and pain by the dealing with them . I dare affirme they neuer did any cure in this Realme but that there be English men which haue don the like and greater.

Suche is the foolish fantasies of our English nation that if he bee a Stranger : he shall haue more fauourers then an English man, though the English mans knowledge doo far passe the others as experience therein hath shewed, and this I wil stand to the proof that ther be English men that shall in all things doo
asmuch

asmuch bothe by learning and experiēce
as any of them all. Paradventure you
wil object and say, that there be Straun-
gers which haue down cures which some
English men haue refused, I wil graunt
that it may be so, for there bee a great
many of vnlearned Chirurgians which
take vpon them the art, & loke what they
do it is by blinde chaūce, and so through
their blindenes some are marred, wher
by after it falls to a Straungers chaunce
to do it, and then it is giuen out that all
the Chirurgiās in London could not do
it, and so the whole company is defamed
and euil thought of, but I could shewe to
the contrary, where the Straungers haue
left and could not do, English men
haue down it diuers times: which if need
be I can bring the pꝛoof and no small sort,
whiche to name I will omit til another
time moze meet. And now to return to
the matter, see how long any of these cut-
ters do tarry in a place, some a quarter
of a yeere, some half, and none scant a
yeer, for it wil bee to hot for them: for af-
ter their beaſtlines is once knowe: then
they must seek a new place, for if they
should tary in one place they would bee
hated like mad Dogs, & that they knowe

Certain errors.

wel inough. Now for because that they shall not deceiue the cōmon people with their fair promises: I wil write all the kindes of Ruptures or burstings and how to knowe euery one of them to the end that if any Chirurgiā which hath not the knowledge, may straight at the first sight knowe what may be don, and so to enforme the parents of the Childzen the trueth of it, & what the Cutter may do in it, for moſte commonly they bee so ignorant that they knowe not the one from the other, therfore as I haue said beſore, it is needfull for the Patients to haue an expert chirurgiā to approue him and ſee whether hee be able to fulfill that which he promiſeth or no. Now I will begin to treat of the kindes of Ruptures and firſt I will begin with the deuision of them in generall and then perticulerly.

Of the viij. kindes of Hernies.

There be eight kindes of Hernies or Ruptures wherof ſōe haue their proper names: and the others by ſimilitude, the proper Hernies do moſte commonly come by the relaxatiō or Rupture, of the Pretoneū, inſomuch that the Intestines and Epiplocō or zirbus doth loſe their naturall

naturall place, and of these are by kindes, that is Enterocoele otherwise called Hernie Intestinale, Epiplocele or Hernie Zirbale, Bubonocoele or Hernie Inguinale, the hernies by similitude are where there is some tumor against nature in the Cords or in some parte of the Groin, without the coming forth of the Intestines or Zirbus, and of these there are v. kindes, the first is called Hernie Aqueuse and of the Græks Hidrocele, the second hernie Charneuse or Sarcocoele, the third: Variqueuse, the fourth Venteuse which is called of y^e Græks Pneumatocoele, y^e fifth Humorale, whiche shalbe spoken of pertitulerly in order, and first we wil begin with the proper kindes.

Of the hernie Intestinale.

For because that the hernie Intestinale is the moste conuenientest, I wil speake first of it. This kinde is no other then a certain descending down of the Intestines in Scrotum, the cause of the whiche is when the Peritoneum is broken or relaxed in the place wher the Spermatike vessels doe passe, which cōs cominonly by some vehement strain, as by vehement running, leaping, lifting,

Certain errors.

or belement crying, and such other like, the signes to knowe when the Intestines is descended into Scrotum, is when he lyes, they wil easely be put vp again without any maner trouble, or may bee reduced the patient standing with ones hands, and in the reducing you shall hear a gurguling or noise, & by this you may knowe it from Zirbus because that whe the zirbus is put vp it makes no noise, and also it is not so painfull: the other signes shalbe declared when we come to speak of the hernie Zirbale.

When this kinde is not very farre gone, and that it be not complet: the best way is to cure it by medicines, as wel to be taken inwards: as to be applyed without, that is to say with emplaisters and so by convenient trussing and bouldstering kept in the Juice of herbes convenient for Ruptures which are of astringat and glutinative facultie. I haue seen many by these afoze said medicines haue been perfectly cured, yet neuerthelesse if for the oldenes of it y it be not tobe cured by these menes: then you must come to the last remedy which is by cutting, for the executing of the whiche I wish all men to chuse an expert workman, and not

not to trust to much to these runners about, and as for this kinde it may be cut without taking away of the Testicle.

Of hernie Zirbale.

HErnie Zirbale whiche the Greeks doe call Epiplocele, is a nother thing then the falling of zirbus (whiche is a grece that couereth the Guts) into Scrotum the which mosse commonly falles within Didimes, but yet sōtimes by the breaking of the Didimes it falls out, the causes aswel inwarde as outwarde are the same which cause hernie Intestinale, for loke how the Peretoneum is broken or relaxed in the other: euen so dooth it in this, the signes are much like also, sauing that it is much moze softer, for in the touching it handleth like wul, and is also lesse painful, and it is moze difficult to put by the the hernie Intestinale, and in the redusing makes no noise, this kinde is lesse dangerous then the others by reason that the pain is lesse and also for because that the excrement is not in it as it is in the hernie Intestinale.

Now heer is a speciall thing to be noted in this kinde, which the common cutters dwble, that is, they dwble to cut away

Certain errors.

way the zirbus whiche is descended within Didime without either tying or cauterising, and so there soloweth a flux of blood which hauing no issue but is retained in the belly there doth corrupt whiche causeth most perilous accidents and mosse commonly the death.

Of the relaxacion of the Peretonium called hernie Inguinale.

HErnie Inguinale is a descending of the Intestines or zirbus into the Groynes, which the Latins cal: Inguina, the which sort doth neuer go further then the Groin, for when the Intestines or zirbus doth passe thorow the Peretoneum: then is it either Intestinale or zirbale, for this kinde is nothing but a relaxacion of the Peretoneum. The causes are as of the others aforesaid, and it is easely to be knowen by the roundnes, and it will be moze easely reduced then any of the others, you may knowe when the Intestins is descended by noise that it wil make, though not commonly: yet mosse oftennest as hath been said of Enteroccele, but if it be the zirbus it makes no noise, and is much moze softer and not so great pain.

Of

Certain errors. Fol. 48.

Of the kindes of Hernies which be by similitudes or improperly called.

Hertofore we haue spoken of those three kindes of hernie whiche are properly called, now it remains to speak of the five kindes whiche are by similitudes, & first we wil begin with the Aquose, whiche is no other thing then a certain watrish tumoz of Croton increased by little and little, & for the most part lies betwéen heritroides and y Spermatike vessels, how beit some times it may be contained betwéen Dartos and heritroides and betwéen Dartos & the Scrotum as many learned men haue writen, the signes are, that the Scrotū doth wax big by little and little and for the moste parte without pain, and the tumore is heauy and glistering and hard principally when the Scrotum is filled: it waxes in length and doth not return as doth the Intestinale and zirbale but remaines at one stay.

This kinde if that the water, haue long line there and so corrupted the Testicle: it must be taken away.

Of hernie Charneuse.

Hernie

Certain errors.

Hernie Charneuse which þ Greek? dw cal Sarcocoele is a tumor against nature in þ Scrotum which there dooth grow to a certain scireuse flesh, and dooth much resemble the Verequeses oꝝ swelled Waines, the causes of the which are by the gathering togithers of abundance of grosse humors, whiche nature cannot rule because of the weaknes, the signes are an vnequable hardenes, and inflation which dooth alwaies remain in the parte that is to say the Dideme, and dooth alwaies increace with pain beeing vnequall and not euen, wherefoze Guido saith that this kinde and Vanqueuse are very dangerous.

Hernie Verequesse, Ernie Verequesse is an apperance of Waines not accustomed about the Testicles and other partes contained with in Scrotū. The causes are grosse humors gathered togithers as melancolike blood and such like, whiche nature cannot disparte because of weakenesse. The signes are, replecion of the vaines about like to the Wings of Wines with softnes of the Testicle oꝝ Dideme.

This kinde if it be not very great and far

gone it may be healed by solutiue medicines.

The hernie Ventose.

Hernie Ventose is a tumor of the cods increaced of a windines, the cause is of the imbecillity or weaknes of the parte, and is knowen by the swelling of the Coddes and yarb, and glistereth like vnto a slikt paper, which comes sudainly and is round and light, so that there be not another humour adioyned with it,

This is to be cured with Carnificatiues as Oleum nucum, Oleum Anethinum, Costinum & c. and there may be added to of Seeds and hearbes, as Semen, anisi, Carui, Fæniculi, Agnicasti, Ruta, Calaminta, Origani. & c.

Hernie Humorale.

Hernie Humorale is an Apostume contained likewise in the cods which is ingendred of humors hot and colde not much declining from his naturall habite, which may lye betwæen Scrotum and Dartos or betwæen heritroydes and Dartos or onely within heritroydes, as for the causes, signes and curation are like

R, like

Certain errors.

like to other Apostumes.

Now that I have declared the definition, causes and signes of hernies: it shall not be amisse to expound in few words those parts which must be opened when any of these kindes must be cured by hand by operation, and this is to be noted first, that the Testicles are covered with three Tunicles, the first of them takes his originall of the skin & is called Scrotum or purse, the second which takes his originall of the Peritoneū and is called Dartos, the third whiche is proper to the said Testicle and is called Heritroydes, these two last do not onely cover the Testicles but also the Spermatike vessels, as well they whiche bring the substance where with the Sperme is made which are named Preparans: as the which bring the Sperme to the neck of the bladder which is called Eiaculatoires or expelling, the which goes by to Osepubis.

*The declaratiō of the waights
and mesures vsed in Chirurgery.*

Her gentle Reader I thought good to declare certain waights and mesures for the better vnderstanding of this
book

book of Galens and all other of his works to the end that yung Students in this art should haue none occasion of let fro the perfitt vnderstanding of it, and first I wil shew you how they were called in y olde time of the Græke, & also of the Romaines and as nêr as I can how muche euery one dooth contain according to our measure. And asfor the names of y simples: I thought it good to write them in the Latin as they were, for by the searching of their english names: the Reader shall be ry much profit, and another cause is that I would not haue euery ignorant asse to be made a Chirurgian by my Book, for they would do moze harme with it then good.

First Mina which y Græks call Mna, there are of diuers sortes, for some are Romain others Attique, others Egiptienne, others Alexandrine, but Romaines is according to Paulus Aegineta and Galens 16. vnces.

The pound according to the Romaines is 12. vnces.

The Attique and Egiptienne is 16. vnces.

The vnce whiche is the 12. parte of a pound is 8. Drams.

Of waights.

Deunx is 11. vnces, which are .264. Scruples, that is, 2. third partes and 1. fourth parte of a pound.

Dextans is the half and the third part of a pound, that is to say 10. vnces and 240. Scruples, Vitruuius in his third Booke saith that it is the measure of ten Inches.

Dodrans is the half and one quarter of a pound, which is 230. Scruples, Vitruuius in his Book afoze said doth call Dodrans the measure of 12. Inches.

Bis is 2. third partes which is 8. vnces and 240. Scruples.

Sextunx is 1. half and 1. twelf parte that is 7. vnces and 168. Scruples.

Selibra is half a pound or Semis, and 144. Scruples.

Quincunx is 5. vnces.

Triens is the 3. parte of a pound which is 4. vnces and 120. Scruples.

Quadrans is the 4. parte of a pound which is 3. vnces and 72. Scruples.

Sextans is the 6. part of a pound whiche is 2. vnces and 48. Scruples.

Vnsia is to say an vnce whiche is 8. Drams.

Semiuncia is half an vnce.

Denarius or Drachma is the 8. parte
of

of an vnce and is 3. Scruples which the Græks call Grammata that is xxiij. letters in the Græk, and the vnce hath as many Scruples as the Græk hath letters.

Scruple is as it were the beginning of all waights as an introduction and is 2. Oboles, an Oboles is 2. Siliques, and a Silique 2. Chalces, & the Chalces is 8. Graines.

The pound of liquid things as Wine, Dile, and such like, was in Roome measured by a vessel of Hozne whiche had xij. rundels about it, and euery one of them did signifie an vnce, and was called a measured pound, Galen makes mention in his first book De com. medic. secundum genera, in the making of the white plaster.

Amphora of the Italy measure, doth contain 72. pound of Dile, and of Wine 80, and of Hunny 108. the Hunny is the 4. parte more heuier then is the wine, and the half more then Dile

The Ceranium is of Wine and Vinagre 80. pound, and of Dile 72. pound, and of Hunny 120. pound.

The Vrne is of wine & vinagre 40. l. of Dil 36. l. and of Hunny 60. pound.

The

Of wai ghts.

The Conge is of Wine and Winagre
10. pound, of Dil 9. pound, and of Hunny
15. pound.

The Sestier is of Wine and Winagre
1. pound. 8. vneces, of Dil, 1. pound, and
of Hunny 2. pound.

The Hemine is of Wine and Winagre
10. vneces. of Dile. 9. vneces, and of
Hunny 1. pound.

The Cotile is of Wine and Winagre,
10. vneces of Dile 9. vneces, and of
Hunny 1. pound.

The Oxibaphus is of Wine and
Winagre 18. Drams, of Dile 18. Drams,
and of Hunny 27. Drams.

The Acetabule is of Wine and Winagre
18. Drams, of Dile 18. Drams,
and of Hunny 27. Drams.

The Ciath is of Wine and Winagre
12. Drams and 4. Scruples; of Dile. 18
Drams, and of Hunny 20. Drams.

The Cheme is of wine & Winagre 3.
Drams and one Scruple and of Dile 3.
Drams, and of Hunny 5. Drams.

The end of wai ghts and mea-
sures of the au ncient writers.

Faults escaped in the Printing.

Note wheras you finde this letter (a)
that doth signifie the first side of the
leaf, and this letter (b) the second side.

In the first page, read (the third Book
of Galen of the composition of medicines
in general). Then in the first page of the
Epistle to the Reader the xij. & xvi. lines,
foz indications read (indications).

In the 11. leaf a. the xij. and xiiij. lines
read (drachmas) foz drachmas, & (Opo-
ponacis) foz Apoponax.

In the 14. leaf a. and the xix. line read
(the sixth he doth) foz he doth vi. louse.

In the 26. leaf a. and the vi. line read,
(Maron) foz Marou. And in y^e xij. line of
the same read (phou idest) foz phoud est.

In the 27. leaf a. the xvij. line. red (the
childes parēts did send foz Galen) foz, did
send him to Galen.

In the 30. leaf a. the first line read (Paps
o; Bzells) foz, Dugs.

In the 31. leaf a. the iij. and v. line leue
out, the whole and sound partes.

In the 33. leaf b. the xv. line read (Olei
mirtiles) foz, Olei mirh.

In the 36 leaf a. the ij. line read (bowing
foz, lowing.

In

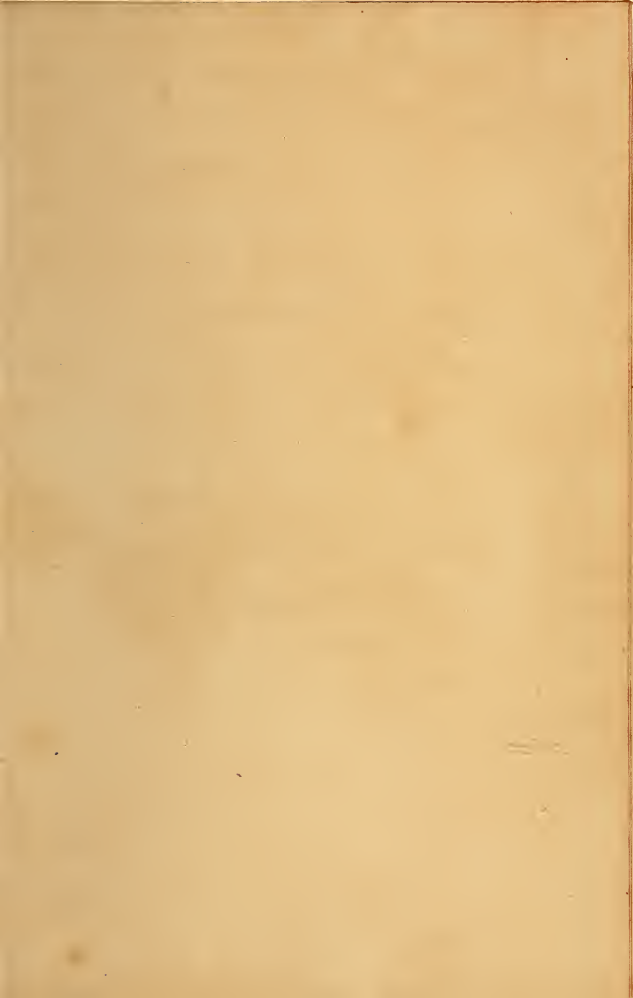
In the 38. leaf a. the xvi. line read (no
apostume in y groin : then according) for
Apostume : according.

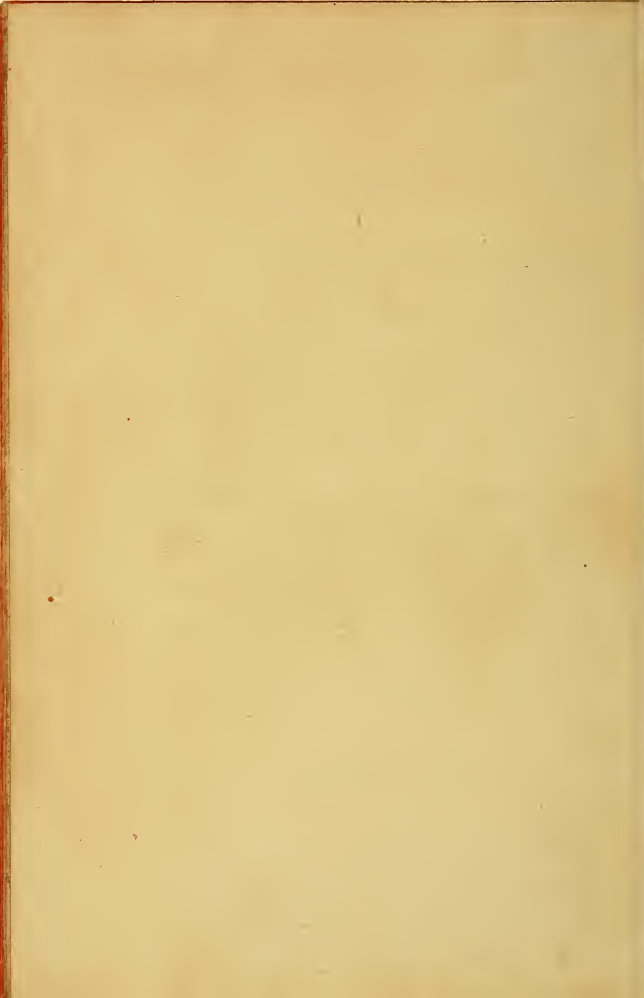
In the 41. leaf a the iij line read (qua-
litie) for, qualtitie. And in b. the xxij. line
(read woud potions) for, wunted potions

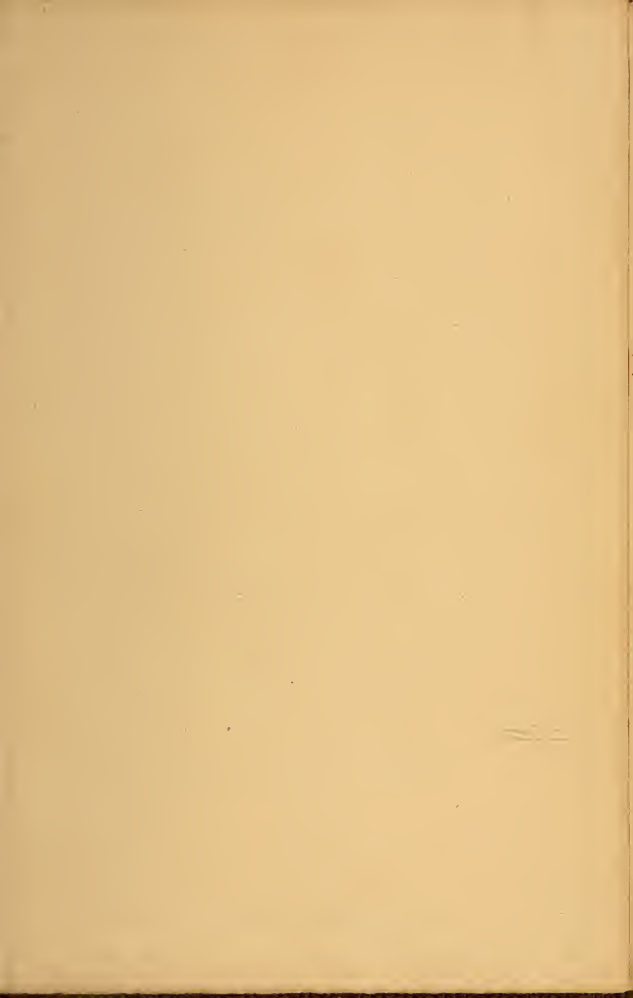
*Gentle Reader I shall most
hartely desire thee that if in the
reading this work other faults
you finde then heer is noted not
rashly to cōdemne the Author
for assure your self that by his
wil none should haue escaped,
and though the Printer be ne-
uer so careful, yet in the prin-
ting some wil escape. Vale*

FINIS.

*Imprinted at London at the
long Shop adioyning unto
Saint Mildreds Church in the
Pultrie, by John Alde.*







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