The Composition or making of the moiste excellent and precious Oil called Oleum Magistrale.
First published by the commandement of the King of Spain, with the maner how to apply it particularly. The which Oyl cureth these diseales following. That is to say, Wounds Contusiis, Harguboth shot, Tanker's, pain of the Raines, Apostumes, Hemenhoids, olde Ulcers, pain of the Joints and Gout, and indifferently all maner of diseales.
Also the third book of Galen of curing of prickes and wounds of Sinowes.

A method for curing of wounds in the Joynets, and the maner how to place them.

Abreaf gathering togethier of certain errors which the common Chirurgians dagly use. Very profitable and necessary for all Chirurgians and all other which are desirous to knowe the right method of curing.

Faithfully gathered and translated into English by George Baker Chirurgian.
1574.
TO THE RIGHT
honourable Edward de Vere

TIS NOT

unknowene to any (right honorable)
which haue beene but meanly conversant in good learning, how far the Greciæs did surmount all the nations of the world in renown of vertue, learning, politique gouernment and noble victories. For what nation dooth not reuerèce their sages? what people dooth not 

A.ij. imbrace
The Epistle
imbrace their studyes? what
Cittie dooth not desire their
government? what province
was not subject to their Em-
pire? yea was not Grecia the
Theatre, Spectacle and light
of the whole world? were there
not in it many famous Citties
whose people & inhabitants
for civilitie, whose laws for
policy, whose edifices for mag-
nificence might seem Angel-
lcall, divine, and celestial? as
Athens and Thebes, &c.

But none more famous the
the Cittie of Sparta, whiche
by the space of vii. c. yeeres ex-
celled all the Cities of Grecia
when they most flourished, both
in
Dedicatory.
in renown of glory and equitie of laws, & where they were subdued: this one city Sparta by defending them selues from foreign invasion atchieued more honor then whole Græcia did ever win by enlarging their Empire. For when Philip of Macedonia (in his conquest of those Ilandish Countreyes and his sonne Alexander after him at the winning of Thebes) were proclaimed Emperours of Sea and land, the Spartanes consented not thereto nor would become tributaryes.

What should be the cause that this one City should lesse fear the force of Alexander then all
The Epistle.

that their neighbours were in, beeing at length more ashamed, then proud of their pety degree, more fearful, the glad of their long resistance. Such alteration followed the change of government when no iot of Licur gus laws, nor any other steps of their progenitors virtues remained among them, but eche man neglected his othe giuen to the common welth, eche man as he was able most to prevail exercised tirany over his owne Citizens, eche ma accounted that libertie to doo what liked him, to live riotously and licentiously, eche man studied to enrich him self, to fortisfy his owne
Dedicatory.

owne house and to fether his owne nest. But in the mene time the streth of the comon welth decayed and their forrain enemenyes increaced, and at length they found by experience how pernicious a thing it is to abrogate good lawes, to chaunge the countenaunce of a well go-vernede state. To race out the memory of their noble progenitors.

Which example (right Honorable) I wish to be marked of all noble families and famous Cities, that therein they may consider that by vertue they are presuerued and by degeneration they fall.

B. Yet
The Epistle.
Yet do I not write these things to your honor by the way of exhortation: but rather as a testimony of that which is already apparent 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 Themistocles) so to aduance the glory of your cuntrey (wherby your owne honor is the more excellent) that no barbarous Siriphian may upbraid your honor as though it depended onely of the nobilitie of your country and family, when as if opportunity would serve your honor.
Dedicated.

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

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

Bij. surgiry
The Epistle

rurgy, neither dooth your honor suffer them to passe unrewarded, as may appear by the moste parte of the which your honor hath entertaied into your service as I myself have had experience since it pleased your honor to entertain me (though farre unworthy) for my profession in the art of Chirurgiry since the which time I have accounted bothe myself and all my labours whatsoever, to be due unto your honor. So that if by continual study I might happily inuict, or by dayly practise in the art of Chirurgery finde out any mistery which other be, fore me had not obtaiied, I was fully
Dedicatory.

fully purposed to +o8ecrate and
dedicate the same unto your
name, not that I am so foolish
to think that by any my inuen-
tiōs & labours any thing shold
be added to that huge hepe of
your heroical vertues, but part-
ly becausc (as I haue said) I
might transfere them to any o-
ther, beeing owing unto your
honor, and partly becausc 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
knowledge to ad some thing to
the perfectio of the Art and
open
The Epistle
open some good rule to the releef of my countreymen: I haue aduentured to interpret one small work of the fatherly both Phisition and Chirurgion Galen, which I iudged moste necessary for our time, hauing ioyned the same with other treatises, no lesse fruteful then profitable.

Which woork although it a greeth nether with the dignity of your noble name, nor paradventure 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 understand the same in
Dedicatory.

In the first tungs wherein the Authors haue written: yet be cause other may be releued ther by, I thought I might bothe easily obtain pardon, and also be bolde to vse your honours patronage in this behalfe, seeing the same your honours curtseye and clemencye is usually 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 honour 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 Servant
George Baker.
Octostichon Ioannis Banisteri
Nottinghamiensis mediciæ & Chirurgice artis professoris in laudem medicinae.


C. Tetrastichon
Tetrasistichon eiusdem in librum Bakeri.

Mistica magnopere quicunque Chirurgica
huc debes posita laxe venire mora, (captas
Hac studij fructus doctissima multa videbis
abdita quæ longo delituere die.
At nunc sic lucent, vt si laudare pararem,
in mare tunc videar, ēdere ineptus aquas
Ergo Bakeretuum superabit sidera nomen,
atque aliqua semper parte superstes eris.

Gulielmi Clowe, Chirurgi Londoniensis carmen encomiastichon ad
suum studiosum Georgium Bakerum.

Laudibus egregiis offerri pulchra solemant,
nec praedicta sua laude carere decet.
Quantos idei circi poscatur Bakerus honores,
hoc operis exacto, dico musa mihi.
Te tua sedulitas transfert ad laudis honorem,
et tua te virtus incluya ad astera vehit.
Tu magni Hippocratis referas tuæ tecta Ga-
ata tantis ad nos nobile ducis opus. (Leni
Anglya
Anglia, quas fraudes tibi nunc smalkaldia
Bakeri clarum si latuisset opus. (ferret
Ergo quisquis Apollinias sectabitur artes,
Bakerum celebret, noste dieque meum.

G God cause of praise you do deserve,
   curstly to set forth:
GE Olde worke of fathers wise and grave,
    report doth howe is troth.
OR Give forth the same with spedines,
   encline your whole indeuer:
GE Beholde you not what praise it is,
     a man to live for ever,
BA Knowing that so the wise doth write,
   earth though they truely be:
KE Reuene again by Books in sight,
   who so wil read may see.

§ William Clowes.
Chirurgian.
To the Reader.

Here are two instruments as well in Surgery as in all other Arts whereby a man is directed to the scope or purpose which he intende, 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 adventure, and proceedeth a sure way taking indications of the composition of the body, of the nature of the dis eased parte, of the causes and differences of the diseases and so orderly passeth from indication to indication applying apt remedies such as certain experience hath taught to have 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 discription of method ye may see plainly and distinctly the use and necessitie both of reason and experience, but her must you understand and by reason such learned judgement as proceedeth by discretion and certain knowledge of the indications
To the Reader.

indications above mentioned, and afterwards maketh apt choice of experiments.

Experience also wherof Galen speaketh is a thing of moze perfection then the rude observations of undiscrete 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 examine their medicines and to judge truly of their virtues. And reason applied to true method is the cause of certaintie in Physick or Chirurgery, so on the other parte when it is used at randon without discretion and not derived from true indication but as fantasies do sed the idle brain, it is a thing (as Galen witnesseth) ful of great daunger. And therefore he wished the unlearned practisers of his time rather to use the experience which they knew warely, then to busie them selues with devising every man a method after his owne way, which this passed their capacitie.

Such was the method of Theßalus before Galens time, and such is the method of Paracellus in our time, but what peril
To the Reader.

peril did issue of y rash method of The-

Talus: is by Galen in sundry places de-

clared and how great harme hath bene

down and dayly is committed by the Pa-

racellistes both learned Erastus and De

cenius with others do witnessse by their

writings and dayly experience it self te-

acheth.

And although the common practizers

do by their experience hele many disea-

ses: yet as Galen saith in the same first

Book of his method they the seldes must

needs confesseth that the ende of their la-

bour dependeth upon the pleasure of

sortune. For sithens experience is but the

observation or remembrance of the suc-

cesse had in particular things as Galen

him self desineth it, and that neither art

no science consisteth in particularities:

it must needs solowe y 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

solowe that those which: cure by experi-

ence without method: do heale by chaunce

and not by art, and therefore are they wel-

termed of Galen to await the pleasure

of Sortune.

Thus maist thou loving Reader per-

C.y. ceiue
To the Reader.

To receive what great difference there is betwixt him that cureth artificially observing the learned method and order, and the unskilful practitioner which after some fantastical devise bled in the baine of the unlearned or by undiscreet experience procedeth to the same.

So far both the one of these differ from the other, as light from darkness, knowledge from ignorance, order from confusion, and to conclude: certaintie from uncertaintie or blinde chance. Now let the sick man be judge, whether is for him the more safetie to be healed orderly, artificially and surely: or to deped upon the hazard of blinde Fortune, happy or not happy, at adventure whether yea or nay. But if ye belieue Hipocrates. Age re fæliciter est agere prudenter et age re infæliciter est agere imprudenter, to be happy is to be skilful, and to deale unluckely is to deale unskilfully. Wherefore have many observations of the daily practices of many men perceiving yea almost the daily great errors committed in many things concerning mine art of Chirurgery for lack of true method, and that mostly of all in the wounds of teints and Sinewes or Sinewys, or muscular places.
places which require peculiar & distinct method & order of cure from the common wounds of other fleshly places, and the same being more painful, and so the greatnes of the accidents which following them being of so more danger do require therefore the greater care & more artificial handling then any other.

I have therefore sozlove I here to my facultie, which I wish void of infamy, and so the harty desire I here to the profit of such as be hurt and diseased, indefurred to set forth some thing in our English tunc, 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 Sindues. &c.

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

Then soz as much as Galen by the Judgement of the learned of all nations hath excelled all other that have written in Philick but chiefly in his method: I thought good to translate into our native tunc
To the Reader.

Tung, his third Boke of the composition of medicines according to places, wherein bothe learned & abundantly he teacheth the curing of these wounds which my labour taking for the furtherance of such as be willing to learne to doe wel, if it be on thy parte (morte loving Reader) wel accepted: I have the heer in my desire as for the wilful ignorant I leave to them selues.

And thus beseeching God to bleste the handy work of suche as faithfully and charitably deale in the affaires of his sick and diseased: I rest to trouble the any longer from the reading bothe of the composition of the moste precious Dil called Oleum Magistrale: and also of Galen him self.

From my house in Lon don the 3d of Marche

1574.

* * *
The Preface to the Book.

IN the Realme of Spain there inhabited a people called in the Spanish tongue Moriscus, of the which nation this Dial was first practised, unknown to the Spaniards: which afterwards came to their knowledge and understanding by the baptised Africans, of the which nation there are a great number in Granado and Aragon, and as yet they follow the orders of the Turks, both in their meats, apparel and language, and have no affinity with the Spaniards, but only that they be baptized and become Christiâns. And although they be not as yet grown so subtle & crafty as 'tis said Spaniards: yet, nevertheless, it hath been well proved and seen by experience that they have had more knowledge then the said Spaniards, both in the secrets of nature, and also in the properties of herbs and generally in the art of curing. In this said nation, there was one named Aparice, the which about the yeare of
The Preface

e of our Lord, 1566, did take his dwelling place at Madrid a town situated in Castille la nuefue, 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, Hargubush stot, Cancers, pain of the 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 receive their health. And after that he had healed them: he dealt so favourably with them, that most commonly he took lesse then they did offer unto him, and healed them in byg. dayes which the Chirurgians of the Towne could not doe in 1y. weeks.

In so much that he was esteemed of all men, as well for the excellency of his art: as also for his great curtelsey which he shewed unto them.

Yet notwithstanding we see that science and vertue is never peaceable (although that
that the common people were well certified of his labour and service) yet the Dr. Chirurgians of the town (feeling their particular profit and authority to decay by this asoresaid Aparice) began to be at great strife with him, and summoned him to appear before the Alcaldes, which are the Judges of the asoresaid town, saying that he did them great injury & wrong in medling with the art of the which he had no knowledge, which art did certain only to them being sworn to that facultie, and that they would bring in good profit in the common welth, that he did more harme then good. So that their desire was to have him imprisoned, to the intent that if he should fear anything in the meane time, to absent him self, and also laying many haynous crymes against him. The Judges could do no lesse then commit him to prison.

Upon whose imprisonment: certain gentlemen and others (which having by his meanes received their helth of great hurts and diseases, and regarding the profit of the common welth, and also seeing the great wrong which the said Chirurgians used against the said Aparice, being so honest and upright in his dealing
The Preface

ling, concerning his art, & that nothing which was laid against him could be approved: thought among them selves that he deserved a better reward than he received at their hands.

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

Yet neuertheless many diseased persons being afflicted with divers græfs, would not abstaine from him, but resorted unto him dayly, 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 impotaunce of the people was so great: that he was constrained secretly to ministe unto them.

The which at length was disclosed unto the Chirurgians of the town, and immediatly after they made their complaint to the aforesaid Judges and declared unto them that the said Aparice had done contrary to y order y was made ther-
of the Booke.

Whereupon he was committed to prison again, which caused that the whole assembly of the town both Gentlemen, Burgessess & merchants (in his behalf) complained to the Judges, in so muche 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 understood the just cause and that whiche the said Aparice did, was by the vertue of a simple Dyl: he was desirous to knowe the composition of it. The which the said Aparice (what for the greéf of his wrongful imprisonement and the uncurteous 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 knowne: it would be an occasion that he should be no more sought unto.

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

D.y. So
The Preface

So that immediately following the said Aparice (being very sore hadled to his foresaid sicknes, and partly for the grief that he took of his wronsgfull imprisonment) ended his life, for the which many noble personages did much lament, thinking that with his dead carkas this noble treasure should have been buried, and also the king himself was very sore grieved for the losse of suche a rare and precious science.

Neuertheelssse the said Aparice having maried a Spanish woman (by the which he had certain childeren) declared the secret of this precious Dyell unto her as shalbe shewed her after.

Immediatly after the death of the said Aparice, the king being very soze because he could not get the knowledge of such a science: made a diligent serche to knowe if their were any of his friends 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 thereof but onely he himself, and that he kept it from his owne wife, for fear left she should (being a woman) disclose it and make it common although the drez-
of the Booke.

... patients ... her husbands absence, and also whilst he was prisoner.

At his last imprisonment, he seeing him self not like to live because of his disease, and considering that he should leave his wife and children but in a wofull state: discovered this secret unto her, and did leave it unto her for a precious treasure and there withall gave her a great charge that she should not disclose it to any man, what so ever should be offered unto her for it.

But as in the end all things come to light, the (for to get her owne lying and her poore childrens) began to entermedle for to cure secretly with the said Dyl and solde it unto them which she had in need of it, saying that it was of the same Dyl that her husband had made.

Not withstanding people (perceived that it lasted very long & that it could not be chosen but that she must have the receit) offered unto her for the composition thereof, five hundred ducats; but she answered 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 answere: she was expressly inhibited from curing with the said Dyl, neither to let it...
on divers of our owne nation, at the hands bothe of Merchants and Harryners which brought the said Dyle from thence.

And now chauncing with the Copy of the making of the said Dyle, and being so well assured, that it is the right and perfect order, and for the which I will answer: I thought it my dutie to disclose such a noble secret, for the profit of so many as I knowe shall receive and therby, rather then to please some particular persons.

* * *

The Preface

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

First you shall take a quart of the best and oldest white wine you may be gotten. Dil. Dil of the oldest juy. Pound then put therto these flowers & herbs following, to wit: The flowers and leaves of Hypericon half a. Cardus benedictus, a quarter of a. Valerian a quarter of a. of the least Sage a quarter of a. of every one of these you shall take the leaves & flowers if it be possible. Then let all these steep fourie hours in the aforesaid wine and Dil., the next day boile them in a sealed pot or in a copper vessel, upon a soft fire until such time as the wine be al consumed, alwaies stirring it with a Spattle.

After you have thus done take it from the fire and strain it, and to the straining: put a. and a half of good Venice Turpentine, then boile it again upon a soft fire the space of a quarter of an houre, then add thereto Olibanum 6. unces, Mirrah 16. unces, Sanguis draconis, one unce.
The composition

once, and so let it boil til the Incære and the Mirrah be dissolved, then take it of and let it stand til it be colde, then put it into a glasse Bottle and let it byg. or p. days in the Sun and keep it to your ble.

The maner to apply the saide

Dryl according to the qualities of the wounds or diseases, dooth consist in these bi.thing following.

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

First the hurted and afflicted partie must use this Regiment following, that is to say, to keep no straight diet, neither in eating nor drinking for fear of weaking the body and hindzing 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 Egg, Mutton, wilde scule of the woods, principally when they have bled, and likewise at night ye may roast any of these, and if he were accustomed to eat grosse meat in his helth, as Poike, Onions, Garlick and
and such like, he need not to forbere them, but to use them according as his appetite will serve him; and also to drink wines, if he have used them before he was hurt.

Yet neverthelesse if he be a body filled with humours, and given to a Fever or any other inconuenience: he must use his meats and drinks with discretion, and if he drink any wine it must be delayed with water. Notwithstanding Aparice did never forbid any kindes of meats to his patients which they were accustomed to use 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 ayre which might annoy him.

Thirdly, hee must keepe an order in his lying, that is to say, he may not alwaies lye on one side: but ofte turne from one side to an other, aswell upon the wounded part as otherwise, and especially an houre before he be dressed, to the end that the humours may descend to the græf, which ought to be used in wounds aswell with cuts as with pricks as shalbe said in his proper place.

Fourthly, hee must indure the Oyle as E.g. hot
The composition
hot as ever it can be possible, for it is the
course of the Dile to be applied seething
hot, for the hotter he is applied the stron-
ger he is in operation. It is needful also
that he abstain from the company of wo-
men for because it would bring great
inconveniences unto him, and not for
the time of his healing; but also four
dayes after, and principally if the wound were
great;

A Prospect.

Do prepare the wound before the ap-
plying of the Oyl, you shall take good
white wine and boil it with one handful
of Encence, (which is onely to comfort)
with which you shall wash the wound
as hot as the Patient can suffer, bothe
within and without, then wipe it very
wel with a cleane linen cloth before that
you apply the Oyl, which shalbe thewed
heerafter, the occasion and the time how
to apply it; and when the afose said wash-
ing shall not be used,

Of the Oyle.

The said Oyl, the moze 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 means he shall the sooner perceive and heal the wound the sooner.

The time of dressing of the wound.
It is necessary that if the wound come by any bitings or bites: that he be dressed twice a day, and likewise to all other as shall be said hereafter. That is to say, in winter at six of the clock in the morning, and at three of the clock at night. And in Summer at six, of the clock in the morning, and at six, at night, because they be the most convenient hours. But if they be green wounds: after the first dressing you shall not need to change it again until the next day.

The differences of diseases.
The wounds and diseases do differ, for some are old and some are new, some in one part and some in another, as in the head, arms, or legs, and other places, for the which the wounds do differ, as shall be showed hereafter: of every one particularly, and also the manner and usage to apply the said oyle according to the manner and grief of the diseased part.
The composition

The use of the Implaister that is to be applied with the Oyle upon the diseased parte.

First for wounds of the bed, you shall shave away the hearth, oz. iy. fingers breadth round about the wound. And then stay the blood with lint, oz. tow being dipt in the said Oyle, with which you shall fill the wound, and upon that apply a linnen cloth, oz. three double, which shall cover all the place, (as far as the herb hath been shaven away) being steeped in the prepared wine before mentioned, and afterwards washing out then roll it up. This is if that ought to be applied at the first dressing. Also this is to be understood, that at the first dressing the prepared wine ought not to bee used for feare of causing the flux of blood.

Also you shall note that if the wound be very great, oz. in a dangerous place, by the which means there might ensue a flux of blood: you shall dress it but once a day at the first and second dressing, and from that time sozward, at every dressing you shall wash the wound with the prepared Wine also, to clean both within and without, the wipe it very clene with
of the Oyle.  Fol. 4.

A fine linnen cloth that the wound may be made clene within and without, for it is very needfull.

Then afterwarde you shall fill the wound with Oyle and cover it with lint steeped in the same, and upon that again apply a linnen cloth y o z y s, double round about being dipt in the said said Oyle. And then upon that again lay an other cloth moistened in the said Wine and wrung as aforesaid.

This is the particular order of all manner of wounds and must be bled till such time as you perceiue the wound is upon healing, and then you shall heale it vp with this Unguent following.

The manner to make the Unguent and how it ought to be used.

Take of the said Dile Magistrall, Venetis Turpentine and new Wax, of each like quantitie, set it on the fire in a little pan, alwaies stirring it the space of a quarter of an houre. Then take it from the fire and let it cool, and whē it is clder put it in a bor and keep it to your use. And when you shall have occasion to use it: it wil serve bothe for the Unguent, and the Inplaitter. You shall apply the Unguent
The composition

Unguent upon Lint and lay it to the græf, and afterwards a little dry Lint upon that, and then applye upon that again an Implaister made with the soyled Unguent.

Heer foloweth the particuluer orders how to apply this Oile Magistra-le in euery disease.

If two 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 by, and that there be ingendered any Apostume or accidents (which may chaunce by contusion or bruising of ye vessels or breaking of the bones) it would be a great offence to the brain.

Wherefore to avoide such inconveniences, you shall order it in this sort, that is, you shall haue the heare of the place round about it, and then wash it very well with the said Wine, then wipe it very cleane, and anoint it round about with the said Oile, and lay round about it linnen clothes steaped in the said Oile, and upon that again other linnen clothes steaped in the said wine, which halbe vled.
of the Oyle.  Fol. 5.

bled for the space of b. oz bi. dayes  of according to the grees of the place.

For vvounds of the legges.

If the wound be in any of the legs, and the muscles or fibrope partes, being cut overthwart: it must be stiched according to the bignes of the woude, or if there be any dislocatio of y bone: you shall 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 which might happen by th'offence of the woude: you shall wash the whole member with the said wine. As if it be in y arme, from the shoulder to the fengers ends, & if it be in the thigh: down to the ends of the toes. Afterwards anoint the whole member with the said Dile & lay round about it a linne cloth steaped in y said Dile, & upon y another double cloth, being steaped in y alsolaid wine & wyung. And the role it in such sort: y if it be neither to straight nor to slack, & as for y rest of y cure: you shall finish it in such order as hath been thewed before in the woudes of y hed, but if it chance that the wound be very great and that there be loose bones which must be had out : you shall apply a tent in the lower
The composition of wounds made with Harguhush and thrusts with Swords, Pikes, and such other like.

If it is necessary to stay the flux of blood as before hath been said in wounds of the head, then wash the wound with the soresaid wine and wipe it very clean. And if it be fortune that the wound percheth through the member: you shall tent both the sides of the wound, according to the length thereof, to the end that you may purge the wound of Contusion of bruised blood, which might remain in it so to be dressed twice a day. And you shall dress both the sides of the wound, as before hath been said, both in the washing and anointing. And if it be so that the wound percheth through the body: you shall take the tent with a thread left it should slip into the body and so anoint the Patient. And also day by day as occasion shall serve to shoo the Tent.
Of Swellings and Apotumations.

If what part of the body sooner the chance any Apotum or swelling whether that it will come to matter or resolve: you shall bathe the greased place with the aforesaid wine being warmed and lay thereon linnen clothes (being steeped in the said wine and wrong) a good breadth round about the place, as before hath been said. And if you say it resolve: apply the said Oyle and wine until such time as it be whole. And if it come to suppuration: you shall ble it as before hath been taught.

For the Hemerhoids.

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

For cold Gouts.

If you shall anoint all the whole greased place with the said Oyl, then apply linnen clothes upon that, being steeped in scalding water, and wronging very hard. This done three or four times shall cease the pain.

For
The composition

For Cankers.

If the Canker be not opened: the washing with the said Wine, and the pledges steeped in the said Oil and applied will cause him to open, and when he is opened, you shall prosecute the cure as afore 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 upon that apply a linnen cloth being steeped in sothing water and wound hard as before hath been said, and upon that again great pledges of Lowe, and you shall wrap his legges very warme with hot clothes and let him lye down upon his bed and cover him warme, then will he begin to sweate, which sweate wilbe an occasion of his helth.

For olde Ulcers.

You shall first cut the lips of the Ulcer with a very sharp Razur, then wash it very wel with the soesaid Wine and sofinsh the rest of the cure as before hath been said.

Finis.
Galen's third Book of the composition of medicines.

Alen (the father and light of Philick) seeing the great abuse which 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 medicines) generally to intreate and write the method or manner of curing wounds in Nerves or Sinewy parts, which cure before Galen's time was much abused, and many patients suffered both the terrible torment with loss of their limbs and also grievous convulsions and painful cramps, not without dangerous fevers and great putrefaction, hastening untimely death.

So that there was none that had the perfect cure thereof, so at the beginning: they used conglutinative and knitting medicines, which they ought not to have done. And if there chance any inflammation: then they fomented the afflicted place with hot water, and applied Cataplasmus.
The composition.

Plasmus of white meal, boiled with Hidranæum, that is to say Oil and water boiled together, in the which was a great error and contrary to all true method, so in so doing: the diseased parts quickly corrupted, and came to putrefaction, by reason of unnatural heat and to much moisture, which are the only and chiefest causes of putrefaction.

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

And after these things being well considered: there must be diligent regard to whether the Sinew be uncovered or not, for if the Sinew be uncovered: the medicen ought not to be so strong, for in such a case, gentle and mild medicins are most meet where the Sinew is bare, otherwise it will bring most perillous accidents.

These
of medicins. Fol. 8.

These medicins that are here herested are of a thin subtle substance or nature as Succus cemenus, Succus medicus, Sagapenum of the East, Euphorbiun of the West, and the iuce of Tithimales. Of minerals or medicins which are found in the Earth, some be very subtle as Aphrometrü ideal Nitrispuma, the frothy parte of Nitrum, which easely will dissolve or be melted in water. Likewise these are subtle, Nitrum bercni-cum and Ayla Petra, the fluere of which among all earthly medicins is the most subtle. Of metalls Lorpin and Sulphur be both subtle and hot. After these Mily, verdigree and Chalcitis a mineralls of Lime, the which be very hot and somewhat astringaunt.

Therefore in the compounding of such subtle medicament, we commonly burn or at the least wash and such like to mitigate the firences of their corrosive and fretting nature as Chalcitis. And next to this are placed Spodium, Pompholix, Ploicum et Chrisocolla, medicins of subtle substance, without any smarting heate. And of the like qualities are Succus laurinus and Cedrinus, that is to say the iuce of Bayes and Cedre.
The composition

theleste the Bay is not so sulltke as the Ce-
dre. And of the like qualities and kindes
is the licouro; water of Lixiuiii whiche
the Greeks call Scaeta, and yet Dile of
Cedron is of a greater and more excel-
ent vertue, although that the said Lix-
iuiii be made of sulltke things moote sinn
ly and artificially burnt.

The composition of this sall Lixiuiii.
Is of a wilde Figge tree, whiche the
Greeks call Erineon, and of Tithimales
burnt. The best of sall Tithimales is s
which the Greeks call Characias, which
is the male and the greatest mooner. The
Cone which the Greeks call Sitera that
is to say Whete, and Eruus or Orobos
is the mooste sulltkest, considering that
they have no great facultie to heate.

You shalt understand that the mooste
parte of Simples whiche are sulltke and
fine are hot. And those which are of gro-
cer substance, colde, the reason is evident,
for the heate is sulltke and light, and the
colde: thick and heavy, and both both
repell the and binde togisthers.

Yet for all that some colde Simples
have a sharp qualitie with sulltke sub-
stance, yet in operation it is coolinge, as

Menage
of medicins. Fol. 9.

The sose it is necessary to have good knowledge in the nature and quality of simples, whereof medicins have their being. For without the knowledge of it, it is not possible to do any thing in this art, and especially in the cure of simple medicines worthy commendation. It sufficeth not to have great store of Receipts except ye knowe the particular nature of every simple. And with having knowledge he must be able to frame his composition himself, according as the nature of the great shall require.

The perfect knowledge of simples is in three things; that is to say, of plants, of metalles, and of living things, and it is not sufficient to see them once or twice: but you must marke and behold them often, as in their beginning, growing, state, and declination. For by this beholding you shall know 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 changing, cold is an agent quality as well as heat.

Method of the knowledge and facultie of simples and how they must be used.

Every thing in his time

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

their nature 2 vertue, 2 without the knowledge thereof it is not possible for a Chirur"gian to haue the true understanding and method to compound medicins no 2 to go"rne well the cura"tion of diseases.

So then it is necessary to knowe the nature and facultye of Simples which is amply shewed in man"y god Bokes and especially by Galen in his Boke of Simples.

I finde a certaine histo"ry in the fore"said Author the which I think may wel and fitly be rehearsed in this place, to make this more plain to y reader. Upon a certain time there was broug"t to Galen a childe, hauing a cotusii o 2 2 broke up on the first ioynt of his middle finge"r in such soft y the whole joint began to purtrify & corrupt, the Galen applied to the putrified parte a Cataplasm o 2 Pultife, made with Barly mcle & war, & someted it with the Lixiu"ii ro"d about the affli"ted place, but where there was greese and pain he made sometation with hote Dyle, and then after the moisture was drawn out, by the applying of dry wol, he used a medicine made with Dil war and Euphorbium, by the which meanes he
he preserved the joint. The like he did to another which came to him in winter which had great cold with pain in his knee continually, the which he cured in like manner with Dile and Euphorbium, for the Sinewes and tendones do receive all one curation, and the accidents that chanceeth to the one: chanceeth to the other. For the names of such passions or grees it is no matter, for because it is not the names that doe either good or harme. But it is the facultie of the medicines which doth all. Let us return to the cure.

Afterwards the said Childe'singer began to putreis more and more, and he began to feel pain and grese upward in the whole places. Then Galen in the place of Barly mel: the tenth day, did the mele of Orobus & the said Lixiuii, the mele of Stacta wherewith the Patient began to amend, and within yere days was eased of his pain, laying that there remained in byused place, a certain Nervous knotty substance much like unto a great tendone which was ready to fall, after being halfe rotted: fel all together, which did make many think, seeing this knotty substance: that the Sinewes had

*The tendones are dryer then the Sinewes*
The composition

been altogether rotten, which was for lack of the knowledge of their anatomy, and for lack of that knowledge they did not consider how the Tendones or Cordes are covered with the said Nerues, Membrana as defensatives, not only throughout the inside of the hand but to thence go in order to all the fingers.

Then after that Galene had taken away that which was putrified from the said borne: the corde was very sound and clene, then he used Trolis dissolved in Sapa, and applied it in theforesaid Neruous parte, made particular tuition again and in like manner used the Pultis, and the anointing with Euphorbium as aforesaid. And when he had thus done: the fourth day, did think with him sel what medicin that were best then to applye, and considering that if there were no inflamatio or dispeperation: it were best to apply skinning things, but if there were any inflammation: then he thought best to use moderate drying things with out Cicatrizing or skinning.

And when he did so there was inflammation he used the medicament that is called the gran Plaister of Epigonio, which the Greeks call Isis. The whiche
Emplastor you shall finde in his second book of composition of medicines in generall, then afterwards for to finish the cure: he used another medicine composed as followeth.


Iter.
The composition
Method for the curation of
the wounds of Nerves or Sinews
and of what facultie the medi-
cins which must be applied
ought to be.

Allen in his method of wounds
of Nerves, did use Liquid me-
dicines and sometime Em-
plasters. And without the
wound about the place, hee applied ve-
ry soft Vul with hot Oile. Sometimes
also he used Oile with a little Vinagre.

But in such sort that the colde virtue
of the Vinagre was without offence,ne-
everthelesse the softenes or persing ver-
tue did remain, and two or three times
a day did unbinde the wound to see if the
medicine did make any fretting in the
Ulcer or soze, And if it caused any grea-
per pain:then he fomented it with Oile as
hot as the patient could endure.

For if it be but warme: it will do more
hurt then good, and much worse if it be
colde,for the colde doth stop and hinder
our breathing of the member. But the
heate doth resolue and make thinner, &c

As for the use of water: it must bee in
such
of medicins. Fol. 12.

Such sort used that at no time in the cura-
tion it toucheth Ulcer. Therefore when it
doeth chance there remaineth any clut-
tered or congeled blood to be taken away
out of the wound: it must be done with Dil.

And so; an example: Galen reciteth
an history of one which being hurt, was
sore four days without the feeling of any
pain, and when he did see that there was
no inflammation; he wet alcoho about cer-
tain 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, even to
the very nape of his neck. Then Galen
being called after that he did see the pain
that the Patient was in; made somen-
tation with hot Dil all about the pained
place, and applied great quantity of
Mol moistened in Dil, and the liquid me-
dicins made with Euphorbium and Ca-
florum, and by this means the paine
was eased, and after that he had slept: all
the accidents did cease.

Therefore it is very profitable to ap-
plye the Mol very warme, and so con-
tinew it whether it be applied with
Dile, or Dil and Winagre, which may
wel be done, if you apply also upon it dry
Mol.

An history to proove,
that all cold is contrary
to all wounds
of Herbs.
The composition

And if it be in the Winter: the patient must keep his house untill the sixt or sixth day of his greef. So if he be free from inflammation untill the seuenth day, and that he feel no maner of pain or greef then he is without daunger.

Also you shall keap in memory that in this maner of cure, colde Dile & stryngent is contrary. But there must be bed the sulttest Dile that may be gotten, as very olde Dile, to lack of the medicine that is made of Euphorbium or Vinagre, or other such proper medicine. Galen doth teach to take in their roome, Propolis being very new, liuid and fat, and very olde Leuen, or els of the juice of Tichimall, with newe Leuen, or Propolis liquified in Dile with Leuen, dissolved in very sharp Vinagre, and the Dile must be very olde.

The floures that are to be used to make Pultissis or Cataplasmus of; are Farina, Fabarū, Orobi.id est erui Lolii, Ciceris vel Lupinorum, Amarorum polenta, made of Barly with Oximel, these Cataplasmus be not onely good in boisterous people: but also to all others, whether there be any inflammation or no.
For lack of these aforesaid medicins you may use these Cataplasmus following, that is to say Propolis being new, Liquid and fat, and apply it upon the wound, sometime with Leuen alone and sometimes with bothe, & sometimes with mele of Orabis and Leuen, but the Leuen must be very olde, and contrary wise the Propolis must be new. If it be olde: you must soften it with Dyle by the fire, or in the Sun, or else you may use the juice of Tithimales mingled with Leuen or Oxelam, the Vinagrre must be very sharp wherewith the Oxelam is made.

These be medicins which may ion be had in a readines for lack of others, which at necessitie Galen did use in wounds of Nerues. By this you shall note then that the medicins whiche be applied in wounds of Nerues, in what maner so ever it be sought to be actually hot, and for the punctures or prickings of Tébones, the medicin which is made of Euphorbium and olde Dyle, in the fowerme of a Liquid cerat is very good and proper.

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

Then there was one ¥ (seeing the god
The composition

The composition that he had with the Euphorbi-um and Dile) thought to take an exam-
pie by the said curation, and did the new
Euphorbi-um, whereof did folowe greate
heat and pain with co:;clusion in the Ul-
cer in so much that he was constrained
to call Galen to remedy it, the which
by fomeration of Dile and Vinagre did
appease the pain and diminish the accidents,
whence it both appeare (as before
hath been said) that you must not neg-
lect to have the knowledge of the facul-
ties and kindes of approved medicines,
and of them which will soon lose their
strength, from the others which do keep
and maintain long time. For Euphor-
bi-um is one of these kindes which will lose
his heat very soon, which is caly (by the
couler) to be known. For if it be new: it
is of an althie couloure. But if it be olde:
it is of a pale or yelowe colour, & for that
cause it is very dry, it will hardly be dissol-
ued in new Dile, for in mingling it doth
drink by the Dile incontinent, where-
sore to dissolve it well: it must not be min-
gled together with Dile all at one time,
but laboured in a mister by little and lit-
tle for fear of running togethers.

Euphorbi-um is one of the Simples
which

Note well
this mitigatio

Note this
well.

Euphorbi-
to know
whether it
be olde or
new.

The maner
how to oil:
solve the
Euphorbi-
um and its
nature and
quality.

Which will soon lose his heat, and doth not keep long, which is known easily only by the colours without tasting of it.

Truly when it is old, it is not of an Ashye 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 be so hot that it will burn the tongue. But if it be old: you shall feel no great heat in it. Nevertheless, Euphorbiu doth keep his vertue longer than Tapshia, for Tapshia in 1 pdr loseth his stregth very much & in 1 pdr. loseth his stregth utterly & is good for nothing. But Euphorbiu if he be good when he is new, & is to say if he be hot & burning as said: he will last three years, sometimes four years & to the fifth, but the he doth vi. lose all his force & strength.

For which cause Galen did use often times old Dile without war, for because that the Euphorbium was of five or six years of age. So that the Dile of the Euphorbium cannot be comprehended by weight, for when it is new: ye must put twice so much Dile, and three times so much War, and if it be old, the more Dile shall be put to it and the leste War. Wheresoe if you will make the fail
The composition of said medicament in fourme of a Liquid cerat: you shall put foure times so muche Dile as War. But if you wil make it in fourme of a Plaister: you shall put thereof as much Dile as War, and principally if the War be olde and dry. For if the War be new you shall not need so much Dile, and lette in Summer then in Winter.

For to make Emplastrum Carotodes. That is to say a Cerat or Ciroene, you shall take of the best War, liquid it in Dile, then ad to the vi parte of Euphorbium, and temper it, as aforesaid, or els as soloweth.

Rec. Euphorbium, drachmas.1. War, drach.6.Dile, drach.5.02 6. And for because that the War is not so cleane and viscus as Rosin or Pitch is: ye shall ad to either of the Cerats, Pitch or Rosin, or of bothe, and then ye shall not need so much Dile as you should have done, if it had been made onely with War. And this is to be noted that you ought to have a diligent regarde to the moisture or drynes of the Rosins, for you have the more deyer then other some, and others again be more liquid. Of the djepest of these kindes
kindes is that whiche some call Fritta, and others Colophonia. After the same kinde doth solowe, that which is brought in ethen pots, which is unclarified, and when it is clarifide, it is like the soxe na-

med Fritta.

There is an other kinde which is cal-

de Pityyonon phisema, that is to say Ger-

man Pich which is more diper then the

other two also said, the which Galen did

judge not tobe bled in this cure because

of his unclaines but did bse the ( afoze

said) Fritta.

There be divers kindes of these (as

before hath bae saied) of the which some

wil remain more liquid the other some,

for the Turpentine wil remain moste

liquid, the other doth son dry, as Stro-

bolina and Abietina, and of these two,

the hottest is Strobolina, and next up-
to them in heat: is Turpentine.

As for the Rosin of Cipres I do not re-

ten, for Galene never durft noz would

ble it in any Plaisters to be applide to

Narues, because it is astringant. The

best and principall of all these kindes

d of Rosins: is Turpentine not for his

heat, for Strobolina and Abietina (as

before hath bae saied) are hotter.

The Turpentine is

The moste

principal of all Ros-

ins.
The composition

Quench'd Lime.

Metalloitione et adnitione sicut initiora.

This ought to be known in the cure of Nerves.

Note.

tique fung. Arenicum, being mingled with Tetrapharmacum is profitable, and for lack of these you shall use Sandaracha as of Lime quenched and unquenched, washed & unwashed. But there must be less of the unwashed then of that which is washed: for because that it is more sharper then that which is unwashed.

Now then to have the perfect knowledge to heal wounds of Nerves, it is needful to know the end and intention of the cure, likewise the faculty of simple medicines the which in this cure ought to drawe and relieve without excessive heat and without great sharpnes or biting. And likewise it is needful to know and understand perfectly the Anathomye. And the nature and complexion of the members of the body, and perfectly to understand the difference between the Tendones membranes & ligament; for when occasion shall serve to stitch any wound: you must not touch the têrones, for the Tendones and the muscles have contiuction togithers, therefore when the muscles be separated: there must be very good had taken in stitching of them, lest you cause pain; for if they doe indure any pain: it causeth convulsion, and then
then afterwarde turneth to putrifaction, and so all the partes there abouts both suffer the like accidentes, yet nevertheless the musculus muscle may well be stiched as halfe hærmafter said. Therefore to have perfect knowledge of the Ten-dons, this is to be underranded, that therbe two kindes: that is to say, the one round like unto a rope, for which cause the ancient writers have so called them: the others be flat like unto mcmbranes; whereof some paste along by the thigh neer unto the knee. Also they are within the palines of the hands and the soules of the feet.

Now we wil return to the matter, in wounds of Nerves you must not make fomentation with hot water, as the Phi-lations before Galenes time did: no; yet the Cataplasmus made of wheat meal, and boyled with Hidrelæum. for; Galen made onely fomentation with Dicle, and the medicines asto laid, by which menes he healed many. And being but of the age of rxbiy, æres, at whiche time he came from Alexandria into his owne con-trey, did inuent and devise the maner to cure the wounds of Nerves: and since I note of that time hath don many goodly cures, Galen.
The composition
by the method and medicines aforesaid.
And now for an example make this history which is recited.

Upon a time (among others) there was a certain Captain at war, the which had a wound in his thigh, transversely, the which wound was of a great depth, that the one side was drawn by warde & the other downward towards the knee, so to heal the said wound: Galen did not doubt to stitch it in the musculous partes. Neuertheless he gave good respect in touching of any Tendon, for he knew that the muscles might well be stitched without danger and not the tendones, albeit that some ancient Phisitions do stitch but onely the upper lips of the skin, though the wound be never so deep, so ye did fear to stitch the muscles, and there were others which would stitch the flechey partes of the muscles, but they were of the upper parte of the wound and not in the depth.

Wherefore when there did chance any deep wound being transversely: he did boldly stitch the musculous partes. As for the other wounds made according to the length of the member: it is not needfull to stitch them, for with good and convenient
of medicines. Fol. 18.

convenient rolling the musculos parts may wel be agglutinated.

Therefoye they which be ignorant in the Anothomy, doo fear to fixch the membranies with the muscles, but Galen being learned in that matter, did liche them safely (without danger, although that the large Tendones are muche like the membranies, yet for all that, there is difference, for the Tendones be more hard and of a grocer substance, then the said membranies be. Except it be in the muscles of Abdomen, which the Prince Auicenna calleth Mirac, for in y place they be very tender and suttile, as the membranies be in all points, except it be in the straight muscles.

By this it appereth that the iii. parte of Phisick which the græks call Chirurgia that is to say, the which is exercisied by handy operation. Pharmaceutice, that is to say by medicines as to y Apothecary. Diatictice, by regiment of the life, have need one of the other: wherefore he whiche dooth take upon him this profession, ought exactly to be exercised in these iii.

After that he first hath had the perfit knoweledge of the Theorick, that is to say speculative, in the whiche is taught A.y.
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 god Chirurgion, and shall never 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 Nerves made of metalles.

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

But the abstersives, as Aeris squama, others are profitable. And this must be noted, all mettalls are partly of a groce and terrene substance, because that there both contain in them, much earthy nature, wherefore they do require to be prepared, to the end that they may be more subtle. One way to prepare them is this.

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

There be some of the said mettalls that wil
oil not well be beaten, although they be very long labored. Nevertheless they may easily be dissolved as Chalcitis, myly and such like, but others may be beaten and reduced into powder, as Acris Squama and such others. And this you shall note, that Chalcitis & Erugo if they be burnt: they have those sharpnes in the, wherefor the greater quantitie may be occupied when any medicine is made.

The Pastils of Tropic of Andronis Poluidas and Pacion, be right excellent and convenient in wounds of Sinews, so that they be dissolved in Sapa as they ought.

Sapa is made of Must, that is to say Sodden Wine, but the said Must ought to be made of sweet Rasporns, and not of lower, which are Abserstues and of the latter running of the Tub, the whiche wine must be boiled unto the consumption of the half, and with the said Wine the Pastils may be dissolved, to be applied unto the Nerves which lye bare. But when you use them, you shall take that kinde of Polidas, for they be moste temperate, and principally in those bodyes which are temperate & tender, in which bodyes all kinde of Pastils ought not to
The composition

tobe bled, but medicines according, which
we have already spoken of, and will speak
hereafter, for all bodies be not of one tem-
perature; for they differ in these things,
that is to say, as for their temperature,
secondly in the augmentation of their
age, and last in their states and exerci-
ses, as they which work much, or live
idly. Wherefore it followeth that no
medicine can be convenient, in all bo-
dies. And for this cause you must have
two sorts of medicines, the one strong:
and the other weak, and then when ne-
cessitie doth require, the mixtures may
be according to the temperature of the
body.

Medicines for strong and boisterous
people.

Rec. Acris squama parte. 3. Misyos
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
Medicine for mean complections which Galen did often use.


No2 to make these medicines, the quantitie of the Dile ought to exceed the quantitie of the War, as if there be vnes of War, you shall put ry. vnces of Dile (which is a pound) and the Dile must be like the Dile of Sauen, that is to say, of a subtle substance, and not alluringant, and the olde Dile is best. Wherefoere new Dile which the Greeks call Homotribes, is neither good no2 convenient.

After that the metalles haue bene wel beaten long time with Vinagre: you shall ad to of Thus, but it must be white and good, then again you shall beat it with the metalles, before you ad to the Cerot, but the quantitie of Thus shall be the half of the medicins, so2 to make the medicine in a meane temperature. And if you wil make it moze weak: you shall
The composition
shall ad to more then the half of Thus.
And if you wil have the medicin more
sharper : you shall not put to the halfe of
Thus in the soyled medicin. It is expen-
dient that ye mingle some Bosin to the
War and Dil , nevertheless you ought
to consider , that if you do put to it Stro-
bohna , that & medicin will be more stron-
ger and sharper, and if you put to it of
Terebenthine: the medicin wilbe more
softer and meane in sharpnes,and if you
wil have it between bothe: you shall put
to it Abietine or Beniamin larix, which
is one of the moistest Bosins, and is of
substance like unto liquid Vich, which
some merchants and Factors sel fo; Tere-
bebenthine,to them that knowe it not,
no; can discerne the one from the other.
Yet not withstanding there is great
difference which may be easely known
by the taste and by the sharp souel which
he hath more then Terebenthine, never-
thelesse their strength doth not differ
much.
Wherefore if you wil make your medi-
cine in some of an Emplaster: you shall
mingle with your War , the bi. parte
of the said Bosin, which is for a pound of
War:y.buces of Bosin, and if it be liquid
and
of medicines. Foll. 21.

And fat, half an ounce shall suffice. And when you will not make the medicine in some of an impalister: you may leave out the said Rosin, but you may add to of Galbanum sometimes as much as of Thus according as need doth require. For when you put to as much Galbanum as Thus: the medicament is the gentiller, and when you will have it more stronger: you shall put to it but half so much Galbanum, and sometimes the lesser weight or quantity, as if there be iiij. drages of Thus, and iiij. drams of Galbanum: the medicine shall be the more mitigative and gentle. But if you put to but y. drams of Galbanum: the medicine will be somewhat stronger. Wherefore in sensible and tender bodies or Caco-chime it is expedient to have the medicine to be prepared with the more quantity of Galbanum. Then when you will make your medicine to be applied to the Nerve being bare or discovered: you shall not put in so much Galbanum for fear of causing pain, for the Sinews being bare may not abide any strong medicine.

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

This is ment because the Galbanum is more liqaid then the Thus.
The composition is applied with it, and also sometimes Galbanum, and for lack of Galbanum: you may take such greases that are of fine and subtle substance, as of wild beasts, that is to say, of Lions, Wilde Bozes, Leopards or Beares.

Likewise of flying foules, as of wilde Ducks and such other like, in their feed you may take of Cocks, Hennes or Chickens: but this is to be noted that the greaces of wilde flying foules and which doe live abide in the fields, are better then of them which be nourished about the houses, for those which be nourished within or about any houses: are more heavy, and their fat is of a more grosse substance and more moist, so because that they are shut up, have no scope to take or run as the others do, so the exercise and stirring of their bodies doth lighten and make fine their grosse humours.

When you will have your medicin of the thicknes of a Cerot: the must be added to the third or fourth parte of War, or if the grease be very moist: you may put to the one half of War, and so after such sort as that be thought good, but if the grease be mene between bothe, that is to say neither to dry nor to moist: you shall
The Medicine which is called Dieuphorbium.

We have spoken hertofore of the qualitie, nature and facultie of the Euphorbium, and after what sorte it will keep, & how in time he loseth his strength and how he must be known by his colour and substance. Now we will intreat of the medicines which are compounded with the said Euphorbium, and is made as followeth.


To the composition of this medicine the war ought to be triple, that is to say, 7 times so much in respect as of the Euphorbium and the Oile the fourth part, but the Euphorbium must be new and good. The use of this medicine is profitable in the punctures of Nerves, and especially when it is feared the wound will close up, therefore it is necessary to have a respect.
The composition  

respect to the strength of medicine, so if it be to weake y quality of Euphorbiu may be augmented, sometymes there may be added to the half of Euphorbiu, sometymes as much as of war or more. Namely, if the Euphorbiu be olde, so is 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 Oyl, or else to make an other more weake according to the soyme and maner a sose or said. And if you will knowe whe the medicine is to strong: you shall marke these signes that follow, that is to wit, if the Patient selleth great heat with Eruption, or if the partes about it be hotter then they were before, or if the pricking paine bee more raised by then it ought to be, or if the side or y said prick have any inflammation.

Therefore so to chuse apt and convenient medicines: it is needful to make the composition in the which there is put y. times so much war as new Euphorbiu, the whiche is more stronger then the other. If there be v. times so muche War: the composition shalbe more weake and gentle. And if there be iii. times so much war: the composition shalbe mene between.
of medicines.

between bothe. And if you will have your
Wenguents such as the Phisitios call A
copa, that is to say taking away of We-
rines or pain: you shall put to thig. times
so much Dile as War. But if you will
have it in soyme of a liquid Cerot: you
shall put to double of Dile to the War
and if the War be dry: you shall put to
of Dile 12 partes and a half, which is to
say, fo2 one pound of War, 7 pound and
a half of Dile. And if you will make it
plaster wise: there must be added as
much War as Dil, namely if the wea-
ther be temperat. And if the war be to
olde and dry, and that the weather be
colde: there must be somwhat moze Dil
then War. But if the war be new and
moist, and the weather hot: there must
be somwhat moze War then Dile, that
is to say, fo2 one pound of War: 5y, 5nces
of Dile, 5 in the composition of the medi-
cine, fo2 the better mingling of the Dil
and War together: you shal ad to some
Rosin and principally of Terebenthine
or in sted Colophonia, and if you do ad
asmuch of it as of War; the Pich both
make the constance of the Cerot, and
note, that which is moste liquefex: is
the best, even in like soyte as of the Ro-
sing
The composition

Uns. 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 me-
dicine, wherein is Rosin and War, it is to
be understood that he meant not that
which was dry and old; but such kindes
of Rosin and War that were of a meane
substance; so (els being mingled with
the others will 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 convenient in plaisters and Ce-
rots then Rosin or Pitch. And more
Galene both account Terebenthine am-
ong the Rosins; and is moste conveni-
ent of all the Rosins in the soze said pla-
isters and Cerots.

Medicines made of Simples whiche
will dissolve.

These Simples which folowe are li-
quible, that is to say, which will dis-
olve upon the fire, and whereof Ce-
rots 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, war, rosin, laadanum and secum, that is to say, talowe, and galbanum, which must be prepared in a double vessel commonly called balneum Mariae, which is as much to say, in putting of the foresaid simples within some vessel, and then to set it in a cauldron of water upon the fire. There are also simples that will as well dissolve without fire as with fire, in moist things as gutta ammoniaci, and liquor of sagapeni, panacis, cerapion and oppoponax.

Rec. oppoponacis, galbani, ter. benthine, propolis, ana parte.

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 boiled with the vinagre. Et fac. Thes
The composition

These medicines aforesaid are good in punctures of Nerves, and soz biting of mad Dogs, and principally soz a wound made by any venemous beast, by the reason that they are percing, and do keep the sides of the wound from shutting togeth: er by the which means the venom which lyeth within: shall the more easel: ly be drawn out. But soz because that the said medicines are strong: you must use them in strong & boisterous bodies.

And if the said diseases, do chance in tender and delicate people, as women and little Children: then they must be liquifed with some kinde of Dil, or resolutive Unguent, namely Amaricum and Oppobalamum.

Then afterwards with Irinum and Comagenum, and instead of these Sulinum and Ciprinum, or if these be not to be had: you shall take Dil. Or if it be in Alexandria, you shall take Oleum reci- num 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 Dil e if it be put in the aforesaid medicament: there is no dout but that it will be much more
Stronger and better to keep open the punctures of the Nerves, and if you have 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 lutter substance, as of a Lyon, Leopard, Beare or Fox els of wilde Ducks.

Or els these greaces following being very olde, of a Bul or of a Cate. And this is to be noted, that the older the greaces be: the moxe sharper, and namely the greace of a Hog the which is moxe soft and moist then all the aforesaid. And of the like nature is Wine and Vinagre and Mery, but of all Maries: the beit is the mar of a Hart, or of a Calf. Of these aforesaid medicines Galene woth coun-
sail to have in a redinette the which he did alwaies use in punctures of Nerves, wher with he had god successe.

The vse of Pigeons dung.

Because that Pigeons dung is sharp: it must be used in the stead of Euphorbium, nevertheless it is of a moze lutter substance the Euphorbium, wherefoz it is moze covenient in Strong...
The composition
and boisterous people, as rusticall bodies dyed with labours, Galen sometimes did mingle mettals togither beaten 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 Verdegrec.

Of Medicines called Dias botanum, that is to say, made of herbes.

Galen the interpreter of Phisick and lerned in all thinge: would omit nothing whiche did appertain to the curation of wounds of Nerves, for whiche cause he hath taught divers maners of curations, to the end that if the one should faile they should have others at all times when need required, and also when upon the sudden a Chirurgian is called to visit any Patients, whereas the Simples requisit cannot be gotten, therefore Galen right wisely hath taught the way to compoud medicines for wounds of Nerves with herbes in stead of the mettals aforesaid.

First the said Galen did compoud medicines

Medicines for wounded nerves of those herbs which were of a sulltue substance, that is to wit of Dictamus, Amaranus, and Maluste terræ which is Aristolo-chiæ, moreover he did make some in the which he did put in Marou Amaricum, which is Margerum, Polium argemone, which is called Aigrimony, Chamapitis id est vina artetica centaurium Radicis omnium, Aristolocharum, Draconculi, Ficus agrestis, Bronia, Althea, Iridis, Acori mei, Asari Phoud est Valeriana, Gentiana, and Panacis. All the which herbs and roots afoe named Gelen hath written and declared in his Books of Simples. And this you shall note, that because they have a bitterish tatt without abdetion or immoderate sharpnes: they ar convenient in wounds of nerves, and how they ought to be bled marke this that foloweth.

First they must be dyed, then stamped and beaten very fine, then seared through a fine searce. For if it be of a groce substance: it is not convenient in wounds of nerves, which both require the moste sulltue and finessa that may be, (as before hath been said) then after that these hearbes and Rotes be finely pou-

L. i.  

Dyed

Herbs and roots for the composition of medicines.
The composition dyed, they must be mingled with War and Oxale, in such sort as we have said of Euphorbium.

Compositiōs for wounds of the Nerves, which the Greeks call Politelēs, that is to say sumptuous. This is not only profitable to have the knowledge to compound medicines of the simples as we said: but others sumptuous of great price, soz although they be but seldom used, yet neverthelesse it saileth sometimes, that if you have a great number of medicines: you shall scant please the Patient, soz he will have them made of such simples as are very sumptuous. As for an example Galen maketh mention of a very rich man which he both not name, in his first Book of the knowledge of the judgement of the pulse, and this third Book. The which rich man did by all the means possible he could, approve to heale a maligne Ulcer upon one of his servants, then when he did se that he could not heale it: he did commit it into Galens hands, and after that he perceived
of medicines. Fol. 27

An history
of a cure
which Galen did on
a maleine Ulcer.

ved that Galen had healed it: he did de- fire him to give him the receipt of the medicine wherewith he did heal his sole said servant. The said rich man did not consider that there are many kinds of maleine Ulcers: but thought with one medicine to heale all manner of ulcers, yet nevertheless Galen did give to him the foresaid receipt. But when he had the composition: he said go thy waies and give thy receipt to beggers, and let me have another moere costlyer and of richer Simples.

And also at another time when he could not heale a Childe that had a certaine infirmitie about his eare (with his owne medicine which he used without method)did send him to Galen, and afterwaerd he met with one by chaunce, of whom hee did understand that the said Childe was heale: he was very desirous to knowe what maner of medicin Galen used.

Then considering that he had seen many that have been wounded, bothe in Nerves and other places, and having their fingers cut with putrifaction, and some of them have dyed, and others lame.

And contrary wise he did unders-
The composition

And that none of them which Galene did紫色 dye, noz were in daunger of death, but that speeckly did help them: he demaunded the receipt of same maner of sumptuous ozo odofferous Unguent for wounds of Nerues, then Galene did give to him many receipts faithfully dis penced, with the whiche hee healed many that had wounds in the Nerues, for the which he gaue Galen great ppyse, and gaue him more harty thanks for gi ving of the so liberally, for whiche cauls he did present Galen with a present, the receipts which he gaue him were these that folow.

Rec. Cinamomi, Dictamni, Mary, ana drach. 40.

Certainly these Simples are odo offerous and sulttle, hee would not put in Amaracum, because it had not a good smel, alio at Rome it was very hard to be found, as of Marum. You must beat these Simples very fine and scerce them as before hath been said, and then temper them with the Cerot made of very good Oppobalsame, and Tyrrhenique War, which Cerot is made of viij. parts of War, and r. parts of Oppobalsame.
The composition of the receipt is thus.

Rec. Cera, parte. 8. Oppobalsame, parter. 10. ad to of the best Turpentine parte i. the Terebenthine is added to in the end, and if you wil have the medicine cleaung, and of a resonable soyme: you may ad to also of precious Mirth.

Where the Nerues were bare Galen did use the Cerot which the Greeks call Mirepsice, & the Unguents which the Romains call Unguentum 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 vessel, which is vulgarly called Balneum Mariae, and all Unguents ought to be prepared after the like sorte.

In punctures of Nerues the moiste sharpest medicines are moiste convenient because they keep the wound open, but in wounds of Nerues discovered, it is convenient to use medicines which discovered have a mene affrictio with resolute vertue, and without biting, as Amomum, Spicanardi, and Folium Malabathri.

The manner to prepare Unguents.
The composition

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

Here was none before Galens time which did write the reason and manner to cure the wounds of Nerves, nevertheless some have since his time, but without distinction and good order. Among other a Phisition of his time did prepare one as followeth.


The Simples which may be liquified, that is to say, the War and the Galbanum after that they be resolved: you shall mix them with the mettalls, first being beaten very fine with strong Vinagre. Galene never knew the Author of this composition, and saith that he never found it neither in Aselepiades Apothecary, no, in Petron, no, in Andromacus. Albeit that the ancient Phisitions did compound good medicines.
Another of Adromachus.
The which is good as Asclepiades doth write for wounds in Nerves and Muscles, contusions and gallings, and for any member being broken, there may be made with it also Collins, for diseases of the eyes, and is a good remedy for pain of the head and for all greys.

Rec, Argenti spuma, Ceræ ana drach  illus. 18

The manner to prepare it is thus. First you shall boil the Dile and the Liquor together, after that ad to the Wax and the Turpentine, and when it hath boiled till it come to a reasonable consistence; you shall ad to Ammoniacum. Note that this medicine is not convenient in punctures of Nerves: for because it is astringent. Nevertheless it may be used where the Nerves and tendons be discovered. And if there be any inflammation: it must be liquified with Dile of Roses, and if there be none: it may be liquified with olde Dil, Recinum chamamelium.

The facultie and delicatesse of this medicine.
The composition
mamelium and others which are too soft
and tender bodies, and for the strong
and boulterous: you shall use strong Oile
as Oleum radicis, Ficus, Aggressis, Bri
onie, Asari, Dracunculi, Aristolochiae
and Panacis, but the Aristolochia and
Panacis are more strong then the others.

Another composed by Clau
dius Philoxenus Chirurgion for
the foresaid grasss.
Rec. Argenti spumæ, Cere ana drach
160. Ammoniacci, drach.80. Propoleos
drach 4.0. Terebenthine, Resine, Sicce,
Thuris, Squame æris, ana drach.16. Lan
æ succide, cóbustæ, Squamaæ Stomo-
matis, ana, drach.8. Oppoponacis dra
4. Olei ricini hemi,3.

A reddish medicine of
Halicus.
Rec. Argenti spumæ, Cere ana, drach
100, Terebenthinæ, Manna, Thuris,
Galbani, Minii Cinoptici, ana drach,8
Olei sexta.1.

This implaister is good in græne
wounds, and for wounds of the Nerves,
and for Ulcers of the eyes, which be
hard to cicatrice, And to resolve all hard-
nes
of medicines. Fol. 30.

nes and principally of the Dogs. It is
likewise good for biting of mad Dogs,
and for the stinging of Dragons, and
the venomous fish called in Greek Tri-
gon Thalassia, and in Latin Pasinaca
Marina. Asclepiades both write that it
is only for wounds, he maketh no menti
on for punctures of Nerves although it
twill serve in both.

Another catagmatique me-
dicin composed by Moschion.

Rec. Argenti spumæ, minam. i. which
is 160, drach. Picis aride drach. 60, Seue
vitulinae dra. 160, Resine Terebenthine
drach. 80, Manne thuris drach. 80, Ce-
re drach. 40. Eruginis oppoponacis,
Galbani ana drach 8. Olei ricini hemi
1. Aceti hemi. 1. Licorice cicamini he-
mi, 1. Picis liquid, ciath. 3.

The manner to boil this Unguent is
thus. First you shall boile the Litarge
and the Dile together, then ad to the
Calues grace, and after that the Man-
na and the Thuris, let them be stirred
continually til they be incorporatet, the
you shall put to it the Pich, the war and
the Turpentine, and consequently the
others, which must be boyled in fourne

W, y.
The composition
of an Emplastre, after that you shall
ad to the Galbanum, Eruge and Oppo-
ponax, dissolved in Unagre, then ye
shall take the licour of Cicamini, and the
liquid Pich, and boil them in another
vessel, and when they bee melted toget-
ther, and somewhat thick: you shall min-
gle them with the others, and set them
on the fire again, til they come to a per
fit consistence.

Then you shall let it steep in white
Wine the space of 14. dayes, after you
may strike it upon a linen cloth to be
as an Emplastre.

This Emplastre is very good in green
wounds, and for cutting and contusion
of Nerves, for a Fracture with a wound
and with convenient ligature doth cause
calles to ingender in bones, it is like-
wise good in the beginning of an Hi-
dropsye, for contusion of the Testicles,
for Rhagadies, for Tumours of the
Throte called of the greeks, Bron-
chocilas, to be brief this is a
right excellent medi-
cine.

FINIS.
The curation of wounds of Nerues, Tendons & joints,

He cause of solution of continuance the whole and sound partes in Nerues places, may chance divers waies, that is to say, by continuations, as blowes with Stones, Staves, Hammers, Clubs, Yargubuth, Crossbowes, bitings and such other like. Like wise it may come by sharp and pricking Instruments. As a Bodkin, Speare, Dart, Thorne or venomouse 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 Tendone, Nerue or Sinew, Membrane or Caule, and others according to the breadth with great incision, and some meanes or letter, of the which hurts these accidentes may follow.

As pain, vehement slution, inflammation, Feuer, loss of reason, Sinope, Apoplexy, Gangrena, and mortification of the whole parte, and ofte times death by reason of the communication and consent
The curation

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

Moreover it is to bee understanded, that when the Nerves or Tendones bee but half or little cut, the wound is more dangerous, then if they were cut quite a slander.

And so is it with the Periosken, pericranium and membranes, or because the portion or parte that is cut doth drawe himselfe to his beginning, which causeth convulsions and Cramps, but when they be wholly cut there followeth no accidents. Insomuch that they have 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 daily see by example, when we make incision to apply the Trapan.

And amongst all the hurts of the Nerves, the prickings bringeth moste 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 Sharpness, whiche drinketh into the Nerves and Tendons, and doth cause them to swell, and
and by the swelling they are shortened, whereof commeth suche pain, that it causeth most painful cramps, and such other like accidents as before hath been said.

The cure of punctures of the Nerves.

F or the curation, there are two things to be considered, that is to say, to appease the pain, and to defend the parte afflicted from furions and Apostumation; for the accomplishing of the whiche, you shall applye upon the wound at the beginning a deliccatine medicine, of a thin and subtle substance, to the end it may penetrate more easie the bottom of the prick, and consume the moisture therein, which other wise wold cause an egre sharpnese (as afore said) which sharpnes would bring great pain and accidents. Wherfoxe you shall applie Oyl of Turpentine, with a little Aqua vitæ fuel rectified, 0x Euphorbium and Sulpher pouzzed and incorporated together, and applied very warme, 0x els Oyle of Vitroel and Aqua vite, and round about the place this Cataplasmata following.

Rec. Farine hord, arorob, ana vnces 2, Sirup acetosi, vnces 3, Flor. Camomil 2vo
The curation

two handfuls. Lixium quinqueficien, fiat Cataplasm.

If by this order the paine doth not cease, and that there be any contraction of Nerues: you shall apply speedily hot seething Oyl with lint being dippt in it, as well at the bottome as the edges of the wound, which must be done two or three times at one dressing, so by this kinde of Cauterization: you shall cease the pain, by reason of the burning of the Oile, the Nerues or Tendons both lose their sensible feeling.

Of the wounds of the joints.

The wounds of the iones are so the most parte most tall by reason of their denervations or Tendones and membranes, with the which is mingled Nerues, so the which cause they have greater feeling, so the Nerues being mingled with them: causeth more pain, which pain bringeth this aforesaid accidents, and especially if they be in the inferior partes, as under the arme holes, the bought of the arme, in the wrists or in the hammes, or groynes. By reason of the great Vaines, Arteryes and Nerues which are in those partes, and by the menes
means of solution of continuittie, that are in those partes, causeth great pain, flux of blood and other like accidents.

For the orderinge of the whiche: you must persueuer 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 leaving an Orifice in the lower parte therof so to give issue to the matter, this being done: you shall apply this poulter following the space of y. 02 threæ dayes to preserve the stitches.

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

The whiche poulter you shall apply upon the seme, and round about the joint a defensive made of the whites of Eges, Dyl of Koses, Bol, Mstück and Barly meale, and if you apply any tent: he must be short and not so big, lest hee should cause pain, which tent shalbe applied with a digestitue made with the yolke of an Ege, Dyl of Koses and a lit- tle saffron.

Also if the said wound be little and straight (rather then to fall into these afo) said
The curation.

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

Moreover the afflicted part must have rest and be kept so colde, and also from medicines which doth relax, soften or moist, but contrary wise they must be astringent and dry as this Cataplasmam following.


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

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

Moreover, this is to be noted, that neither within the wound nor without, you shal
of wounds. Fol. 34.

shall apply any Dilly or greasy medicine, so much as it relath the substance of the muscles, membranes and nerves: by which means it doth make the place more apt to receive destruction. And also it doth so relax and moisten the wound, that it is a great hindrance to the consolidation. Therefore the medicines (which ought to be bled in this cause) must be desiccative and astringent as this thatolloweth, which is both astringent, desiccative and glutinative.

Rec. Terebint. venicas 2. Aqua vitez parum, Pul. aloes, Maft. mirh, Bol armene ana. 2. scrupules. And so applied as need shall require, or some other good Balm, being applied with desiccative pouder, so that the pouder be without any sharpnes, and if there come any accidents: it shall be remedied by medicines contrary to the same, according as need shall require.

And this is a principal thing to be looked unto, that you keep the wound from cold, the which is all together contrary both to wounds and ulcers, by Aphorist, the which menes a great number have perished as Hippocrates testifieth, saying...
The cureation

ing that to all ulcers the colde is biting, it hardeneth the skin, it causeth pain and keepeth wounds from suppuration, (for as much as it doth choke 

which should being suppuration) and causeth the place to be evil colored; with shakings, severs, convulsions and exten-

tions. So that the excrements whiche do avoid is a glittting Muscleheader, thin or watrish humor, which doth commonly follow in these kinds of wounds, for because it is a proper humor that floweth out of these wounds, for every place doth give his proper humor: as for example the bone being broken, the nour-

ishment of them engendreth a Calus.

Now this humor which commonly issueth out of the nervous places, is mixed with colde, which causeth extreme pain, and resisteth the medicines, although they be potential hot.

To appeale the foresaid pain, and to correct the intemperature of the colde humor: you shall apply warme things, not only potentially: but also actually, as a Bullocks bladder being half filled with some resolutive medicin and war-

med, or of Wicks being made very hot and then quenched in Wine, and so ap-
plied
plied about the joint, and to heat them as often as need shall require.

By this actual heat, nature is helped to digest and resolve the humors contained in the place, and both strengthen it, so because that the joints have but little heat in them: for the which cause there be few medicines that will profit, except they he actually hot. Wherefore I will conclude that the office of the joints is increased rather of cold then of heat.

For the which cause the Methodical Chirurgian, must have a great respect to these wounds, in taking his indication of things natural, not natural and against nature. And moreover he must have the knowledge how to place the wounded joints, which shall be shewed here following.

The situation of the wounded joints.

If the wound be in the sose parte of the shoulder you shall lay under the arme hole a Boulster and carry your arme in a Towel bearing by the elbow to the end that you may raise and holde by the bone, and so to keep him in his right place, for by this meanes, the glutination and consolidation shall the better
The curation
ter and sooner be done.
And if the wound be in the lower part, then when you see that nature beginneth to ingender flesh, and that the lips of the wound beginneth to close: you shall have good respect to cause the Patient often to lift up and down his arme, so if you do so he were this, and that the Cicatrice be once made: the patient shall never lift his arme hge, but with great pain.

The situation of the Elbow.

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, so if the arme be healed in a meane forme: the diseased partie shall have the use of it a great deale the better, then otherwise he should have had if it had been to straight or to much bowing in.

The situation of the Wrist.

When the wound is in the outward or inward parte of the wrists, or in the joints of the fingers. The hand and the fingers must be situated half bowing and you shall put within the hand some round
of wounds.  Fol. 36.

round ball or compression, for because that if he keep his hands and fingers in a straight forme, nothing bowing: they will remain without any office, for because that the action of the hand is to take. Wherefore you shall observe the forme to the half bowing, and having the said forme, he shall be able somewhat to help himself, in handling of many things as a sword, pike, halberd and the bridel of his horse and such other like, which is done by the action of the hand.

The situation of the Hip.

If the wound be in the Hip, you shall use such order that the Os fe-
mar. do not come out of his place, the which may be done by compressours and ligatures, and so to place the Patient up on his back until such time, as it is grown to a perfect Consolidation.

The situation of the Knee.

If the wound bee in the Joint of the Knee, 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 too much bowing in: it will be too short.
The curation.
The situation of the Foot or Toes.

If the wound bee in the Joint of the Foot or Toes: the Patient shall keep them out straight, and not crooked; for if they be anything bowing: the Patient shall never go so well as when they be straight.

FINIS.
A brief gathering together of certain errors which the common Chirurgians use: very necessary and profitable for all Chirurgians, which are desirous to have the right method of curing.

The first error which they use is touching the disease called in Latin, Lues Venerea, and in English the French Pocks.

He errors which be vied at this present (touching the Venerian disease) are very great, principally at the beginning, for when it begins the appearance of it appears in the yard with inflammation, Ulcers and excoriations of the conduit of the Urine, which commeth from the neck of the Bladder. And after that commonly followeth Apoptumes of the groynes, with pushkes and suche other like discoloured Pimples according to the infected humors, for the cure of the which, they begin with vehemcnt or strong medicines, as Colocinthis, con...
Certain errors.

Section of Hamech o2 such like. And the next day following they open a Wain in the right o2 left Arme ( respecting not that there may follow a Lask of their bes- hement purgation ) and then minister their Unctions and suffumigations whi- che is certainly a manifest erroz.

By the whiche means they drawe the infectious blood and humo2s to the no- ble partes, and feeling the inwarde a- noyance of the same: sendeth it to divers outward partes of the body. The which doth ingëder hard tumo2s as knots and kernels not easely curable and moste tharp and fretting ( rebellions againc- curation) botches with such other like.

And so by the malitiousnes of the hu- moz: it corrupteth and eateth the bone, with such paines and tozments that the pote patients are so afflicted : that they knowe not where to rest, and especially more in the night then in the day. Ther- fore at this present, I haue thought good according to my little skil: to teach a me- thod for to bring these erro2s into a per- fit order.

At the beginning of this contagious diseas: you shall first begin this curati- on by evacuating of the body with gen-
Certain errors. Fol. 38.

The Lenitivies, which do both cool the boyling rage of the blood: and also make it thinner, in mundisying the blood, this must be bled according to the temperature of the body.

The which e halbe don after that the body is prepared, to the end that the solutuies may the better work upon the aforesaid humors. For in this case, nature must rule the Chirurgion, & not the Chirurgian nature. Then after that: it is necessary and profitable to open the Anckle vein, in the right or left foot, according as ye Apostume doth appeare: if therbe no apostume: according to ye discretion of the learned Chirurgion, this done: you diuert or pul back ye aforesaid infectiour humors, to the principlall parts. And upon ye Apostume, you shall apply continually mollifying & drawing medicines, in doing what may be to blying him to suppuration. This Indications being accomplished: you shall use of the potion made with Ebenum & Guaiacum, prepared according to the temperature of the humors, which shalbe bled the space of a moneth or there abouts.

And although that some learned men have an opinion, that the decotion of

D.y. Guaiacum
Certain errors.

Guaiacum ought to be used without any other medicines, yet never the less it hath been found by experience, that the use of other simples with it, (being fit and agreeing to the diseases) hath a great deale more profited, and been found of better effect then if it had been minished alone, for in a compound disease: a Simple remedy is not requisite.

Although that Alphonfus Ferrus hath written to the contrary, the which Alphonfus useth this decocation of the wood in a maner to all diseases (whose opinion is not to be followed) which decocation is used in Pthiis. etiam si dies placuit, erit in senio Philippi.

Moreover they have greatly erred, which have set forth the Radix chini being a root very dear, unprofitable, and all together without taste, and the greatest error of all is committed among them, which have brought in use the diet of the decocation of Box tree, which is an astringent wood, stinking, and an enemy to all the principal partes. And if you will have a wood, which is most agreeable to the Guaiacum: you shall use of Fraximus, the which openeth obstructions of the Liver, of the Bile, and of
certain errors. fol. 39.
the rains, for I have known many which by the sole thereof have recovered their health.
The second error touching the said disease when it commeth to suppuration.
Yet this disease hath been once taken in hand and evil handled, either by ignorance of the Chirurgian or the negligence of the patient: The common Chirurgians use commonly new errors, that is, in giving solutions without preparing of the evil humors. By which means they take away the best and leave the worst behind, whereof engendreth Podes, old and cancerous sores, and such like. Then they (as evil or rather worse) apply theirunctions or suffumigations before that the ulcers be made clean, or the Podes taken away, and sometimes leave the bone soule. By the which means they putrifie their selves both shame and infamy, for with in four or five moneths the ulcers open with great corruption of the bone.
Moreover they commit an erreoure touching theunction, for they anoint the bed, the Region of the hart, and other noble
Certain errors.

Where very much angry entrench,

Wherefore at the beginning of this cure (if the place be not very close & warme) you shall make a Pavilion with Coverings and such other like round about a fire, by the which means you shall keep the cold apire 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 weke 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 that be anointed one after another. And you shall ble the Patients from time to time according to the disease.

The third error is concerning wounds pearcing into the Brest.

The fortuneth often times, that the wounds pearce the holownes of the brest, so that great quantitie of blood both fall down into the bottome of the same
Certain errors. Fol. 41.

same, and there doth stay upon the Diaphagma, also the heuniness of the said blood oppresseth the Diaphagma, and putreficeth and engendreth an euill quality. The which putrefaction sending vapours to the hart causeth a continuall fever, and commonly death within five days. Of the which the common Chirurgians have no consideration or else by their ignorance they know not the cause, and so the Patient is destitute of all help.

Therefore when you see that the wound perceth into the Thorax or breast you shall take good advisement, in searchig out diligently, whether the blood be descended into the lower parte of the Diaphagma, the which may bee known by the thinning of the breath, and by the relation of the Patient, which both 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 attend vp.

And note that at the which side the blood doth moste remaine in lying upon the same side: the patient shall feel lesse pain then upon the other, because that the said blood oppresseth the Lungs and the Diaphagma

Diaphragma is two muscles which go ouerthwarde the harte & seperste the harte from the Liure.
Certain errors.

phragma, the Chirurgian ought to have a good respect to these signs above written, and whilst that the strength of the patient is yet remaining: it shall be needful to make way for the said blood to be evacuated, between the fourth and fifth 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 do it by little and little very gently in cutting Mesopleurium, or muscles between the ribs, it ought to be done towards the lower part of the said muscles, for the vaine which nourisheth them and the ligaments which giveth them their moving and feeling: are placed more above 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 evacuate every dressing 0.02 bl. uncs, this done: it shall be very profitable to use the bruised potions which you shall finde in the writings of learned practitioners which have largely written of the said potions, and by this means above written: I healed sore in one yeer. The which Cures, without the aforesaid remedies: could
The fourth error touching the applications of the Træpans Terebelles, for fractures of the head.

In the fractures of the skull, there are committed great errors touching the application of the Træpan, principally when the bone is broken in many partes, for they have no consideration of the thinering of the skull, but apply the Træpan, by the which means, they press down the thiners of the bone upon the Dura mater, &c rent or tore it in such order that it bringeth great and grievous accidents, whereby commonly death ensueth. Wherefore in this case: you shall have a good consideration, before that you apply the Træpan, for it is better (if it be possible) in this case to use other instrument, as Cleuiatoris, Cisers, Lenticulio, such other like, to make way for the bruised matter which depresseth the Dura mater, it shall be better & lesse danger for the Patient. By this means I have many times foreborne the applying of the Træpan, to the profit of my Patients and my good name and esteem.
Certain errors.

phragma, the Chirurgian ought to have a good respect to the signes above written, and whilst that the strength of the patient is yet remaining: it shall be needful to make way for the said blood to be Evacuated, between the fourth & fifth rib, a hand breadth of a little more from the Ridge of the back, and your incision knife shall be very sharp, also you shall do it by little and little very gently in cutting Mesopleuria or the muscles between the ribs; it ought to be done towards the lower part of the said muscles, for the vein which nourisheth them and the ligaments which giveth them their moving and feeling are placed more above 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 evacuate every dressing b. or vi. uncies, this done: it shall be very profitable to use the painted potions which you shall finde in the writings of learned practitioners which have largely written of the said potions, and by this means above written: I heale sore in one yeer. The which Cures, without the aforesaid remedies: could neuer
neuer have bën holpen, for the whiche
I giue unto God most hartie thanks.

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

In the fractures of the Skul: there
are commited great errors touch-
ing the application of the Træpan, prin-
cipally when the bone is broken in ma-
ny partes, for they have no considera-
tion of the thinering of the Skul, but apply
the Træpan, by the which meanes, they
presse down the thiners of the bone up-
on the Dura mater, & rent or tore it in
such oder that it bringeth great & græ-
nuous accidents, wherby commonly deth
ensueth. Wherfore in this case: you shal
have a good consideracion, before that
you apply the Træpan, for it is better (if
it be possible) in this case to be other in-
strument, as Cleuatories, Cifers, Lentis-
culi, or such other like, to make way for
the bruised matter which depresseth the
Dura mater, it shalbe & better & lesse dan-
ger for the Patient. By this meanes I
have many times forborne the appli-
ing of the Træpan, to the profit of my
Patients and my good name and esti-
P.Y., mation
Certain errors.

Moreover there bee many Ignorant Chirurgians which without consideration apply the Träpan, upon all partes of the hed as well upon the comititures or leames: as other places, which is the cause of the death of many Patients.

Wherefor they ought to have a great consideration, and to be very diligent in this respect, and so to use their art according to the true method.

The first error touching the punctures of Nerves.

When it chaunceth that any is hurt by the punctures of Nerves, if he be not speedily holpen by some cunning and expert Chirurgian: hee is in great danger to fall into convulsions, which is the occasion of many a mans death which commonly chaunceth to them that be dreft by the Ignorant and common Chirurgians, for when they begin the cure: they make fomentation, with hot water, wherein hath been boyled Mallowes, Violets and such like, then after the fomentation they apply an appeaser of pain, made with the crummes of white Yeade being mingled with the
Certain errors. Fol. 43.
yolke of an Egge, Oil of Camomil and Oil of Roses. The which things are all
together contrary to the Punctures of Nerves.

For as much as their application doth
moist & much the Nervous places and
retaineth or keepest in the matter whi-
che is all reddy come to the place, and if
there be any apothume it doth augment
and encrease him, and causeth the mat-
ter to ascend up to the brain, whereby en-
such convolution and finally death.

Wherefore to avoide this danger,
and to follow the cure methodically: you
shall have first a regarde to the Evacu-
tation of the body, and if the strenght of
the patient be good, to the Flebetonice
Revolsiue o2 according to the cause of
the grief. Then (to take a way that whi-
che is reddy coniunct ) 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-
mo2. In this case I have found very pro-
fitable the Oil of Hippiricon prepared
in this forme that is to lay with Venice
Turpentine, and for one ounce of the
said Oil, you shall take half a scruple of
Euphorbium, which shall be applied be-
Certain errors.

ry hot with pledgets, apon that a Plai
kermade with Propolis, Gum ammno-
iack and War as much as shall suffice.
By this means the matter (which is
 drunk into the Nerves or tendons) shall-
be drawn out to the outwarde partes.
Also for this intent I have found pro-
fittable Linseed Oile and Euphorbium
ofeche like muche, with the rr. parte of
Sulpher being very finely poudered,
with Perosis and war as much as shall
suffice to make an Unguent.

This Unguent doth heat moderately,
attract and dilicate and is of a subtil la-
cultie, with the which (by the help of
God) the Chirurgians shall get bothe
hono: and posit,

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

A mong the common Runners a-
out (which use to cut for the stone
and Ruptures) is used a great abuse and
to be lamented of any christian hart, for
under this c ure of cutting the Hernyes
they do miserably take away the stone
as well in the Hernia aquosa as veno-
la as in all the rest, the which is unman-
Certain errors. Fol. 44

ly and against the will of God, and they do not only use it in men, but mostly of all in little Children, therefore it should be very good for the parents which have their Children in any manner of wares troubled with any kind of Hernies, that before they commit their Children to lose their stones, and some times lives, by any of these that bee, Runnagates, (for so may I well term them) that they shew them to some learned Chirurgian to the end that he may see what kind of Hernies they have, and so to discern the Aquosa or Ventosa, from Intestinal or Omentales.

For certainly I have seen Hernies in children which came by the relaxation or division of the Peritoneum, have been perfectly healed by the apt applying of glutinative medicines & such otherlike, without cutting or taking away of the Testicle. But such is the courteous desire of these Runners which make the parents believe that it cannot be helped without their butcherly cutting, and so to intrap mony, for they be as greedy after it as any living thing is after their prey, not having the fear of God before their eyes, but like greedy gripers catch what they may
Certain errors.

may for the time, and care not what become of them afterwards; whether they live or die, we have had it by experience of them what harme they have done both by the murdering cruelly and also laming with continual pain, for when they come rushing into England and have suche a great name at their first comming. But after when their work be tried and then the proof of them san the people for the most parte are very of them, and many a fatherlesse childe and widow whose they have made: may lament the time that ever they knewe them, and many others (which is not a few) hide torment 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 have done the like and greater.

Suche is the folish fantasies of our English nation that if he bee a Stranger: he shall have more favoures then an English man, though the English mans knowledge do far passe the others as experience therin hath shewed, and this I wil stand to the proof that ther be English men that shall in all things doe as much
as much bothe by learning and experiece as any of them all. Parauenture you will object and say, that there be Strauangers which haue done cures which some English men haue refused, I will graunt that it may be so, so there bee a great many of unlearned Chirurgians which take upon them the art, & look what they do: it is by blinde chance, and so through their blindness some are maired, where by after it falls to a Strauingers chance to do it, and then it is giuen out that all the Chirurgians in London could not do it, and so the whole company is defamed and evil thought of, but I could shewe to the contrary, where the Straungers haue left and could not do, English men haue done it divers times, which if nead be I can bring the proof and no small softe, whiche to name I will omit til another time more meet. And now to return to the matter, se how long any of these cutters dowe tarry in a place, some a quarter of a yer, some halfe, and none scant a yer, soz it will bee to hot for them: soz after ther beast lines is once knowne: then they must sakk a new place, soz if they should tary in one place they would bee hated like mad dogs, so that they knowe...
Certain errors. wel enough. Now so because that they shall not deceive the common people with their fair promises: I will write all the kindes of Ruptures or bursting and how to knowe every one of them to the end that if any Chirurgia which hath not the knowledge, may straight at the first sight knowe what may be done, and so to enforce the parents of the Children the trueth of it, & what the Cutter may doe in it, so mooste commonly they bee so ignorant that they knowe not the one from the other, therefore as I have said before, it is needfull for the Patients to have an expert chirurgia to approve him and see whether hee be able to fulfill that which he promises 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 particulery.

Of the viij. kindes of Hernies.

There be eight kindes of Hernies or Ruptures whereof doe have their proper names: and the others by similitude, the proper Hernies doe mooste commonly come by the relaratio or Rupture of the Pretoneu, insomuch that the Intestines and Epiploco or zirus both lose their naturall
Certain errors. Fol. 46.

natural place, and of these are by kind; that is Enterocele otherwise called Hernie Intestinale, Epiplocele 02 Hernie Zurbale, Bubonocele 02 Hernie Inguinale, the hernies by similitude are where there is some tumour against nature in the Cod 02 in some part of the Groin, without the coming forth of the Intestines 02 Zirbus, and of these there are 0 kindes, the first is called Hernie Aqueuse and of the Græks Hidrocele, the second hernie Charneuse 02 Sarcocele, the third: Variquese, the fourth Ventuse which is called of Græks Pneumatocele, the fifth Humorale, which shall be spoken of perticularly in order, and first we wil begin with the proper kindes.

Of the hernie Intestinale.

D; because that the hernie Intestinale is the moste convenientest, I will speake first of it. This kinde is no other then a certain descending down of the Intestines in Scrotum, the cause of the which is when the Peritoneum is broken 02 relaxed in the place where the Spermatike vessels do passe, which costs commonly by some vehement strain, as by vehement running, leaping, lifting,
Certain errors.
oz vehement 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 by again
without any maner trouble, oz may be
reduced the patient standing with ones
hands, and in the reducing you shall hear
a gurguling oz noise, & by this you may
knowe it from Zirbus because that whe
the zirbus is put by 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 compleat: the best
way is to cure it by medicines, as wel to
be taken inwards: as to be applied with
out, that is to say with emplaisters and
so by convenient trusting and boulste-
ring &ipt in the juice of herbes convenien-
tent for Ruptures which are of astringat
and glutinative facultie. I have seen ma-
y by these aforesaid medicines have
been perfectly cured, yet nevertheless if
soz the oldenes of it & 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 with 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.

Ernie Zirbale which the Græks do call Epipliocele, is a another thing then the falling of zirbus (which is a grece that couereth the Cuts) into Scrotum the which moste commonly falles within Didimes, but yet sotimes by the breaking of the Didimes it falls out, the causes as well inwarde as outwarde are the same which cause hernie Intestinalle, soz look how the Peritoneum is broken or relaxed in the other; even to doth it in this, the signes are much like also, sauing that it is much moze softer, soz in the touching it handleth like wul, and is also less painfull, and it is more difficult to put by the the hernie Intestinalle, and in the reduing makes no noise, this kinde is less dangerous then the others by reason that the pain is less and also soz because that the excrement is not in it as it is in the hernie Intestinalle.

Now her is a speciall thing to be noted in this kinde, which the common cutters doulbe, that is, they doulbe to cut a-
Certain errors.

Way the zirbus which is descended within Didime without either tying or cauterizing, and so there followeth a flux of blood which having no issue but is retained in the belly there doth corrupt which causeth most perilous accidents and moste commonly the death.

Of the relaxacion of the Peretonium called hernie Inguinale.

Ernie Inguinale is a descending of the Intestines or zirbus into the Gyopeses, which the Latin speake: Inguina, the which sozit doth never go further then the Groin, soz when the Intestines or zirbus doth passe thowards the Peretoneum: then is it either Intestinale or zirvale, soz this kinde is nothing but a relaxacion of the Peretoneum. The caus ses are as of the others aforesaid, and it is easely to be known by the roundnes, and it will be more 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 moste oftentimes as hath been said of Enterococele, but if it be the zirbus it makes no noise, and is much more loister and not so great pain.

Of
Certain errors. Fol. 48.

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

Hernias we have spoken of those three kindes of hernie which are properly called, now it remains to speak of the true kindes which are by similitudes, first we will begin with the Acquole, which is no other thing then a certain watrishe tumour of Croton increased by little and little, so the most part lies between heritroides and Sperma tike vessels, howbeit sometimes it may be contained between Dartos and heritroides and between Dartos & the Scrotum as many learned men have written, the signes are, that the Scrotum doth war big by little and little and for the moste parte without pain, and the tumore is heavy and glittering and hard principally when the Scrotum is filled: it wares in length and doth not return as doth the Intestinale and zirbale but remaines at one stay.

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

Of hernie Charneuse.
Certain errors.

Hernie Charneuse, which is Greek, doth call Sarcocele is a tumour against nature in Scrotum which there both grow to a certain scireuse flesh, and both much resemble the Verequeules or Swelled Vaines, the causes of the which are by the gathering togithers of abundance of grosse humors, which nature cannot rule because of the weakness, the signes are an onequable hardenes, and inflation which both alwaies remain in the parte that is to say the Dideme, and both alwaies increace with pain being onequall and not even, wherefoe Guido saith that this kinde and Vanqueuse ar very dangerous.

Hernie Verequezse, Hernie Verequezse is an appareace of Vaines not accustomied about the Tellicles and other partes contained with in Scrotu. The causes ar grosse humors gathered togithers as melancolike blood and such like, which nature cannot dispare because of weekenesse. The signes are, replacion of the vaines about like to the Twigs of Vines with softnes of the Tellicle or Dideme.

This kinde if it be not very great and far
Certain errors.  Fol. 49

gone it may be healed by solutien medicines.

The hernie Ventose.

Ernie Ventose is a tumor of the codd increased of a windines, the cause is of the imbecility or weakness of the parte, and is known by the swelling of the Coddes and yerd, and glittereth like unto a like paper, which comes sudainly and is round and light, so that there be not another humour adjoined with it.

This is to be cured with Carnificatwes as Oleum nucum, Oleum Anethinum, Costinum & c. and there may be added to of seeds and hearbes, as Semen, ani- si, Carui, Faniculi, Agnicasti, Ruta, Calaminta, Origani, & c.

Hernie Humorale.

Ernie Humorale is an Apostume contained likewise in the codd whiche is engendred of humour s hot and colde not muche declining from his natural habite, which may lye between Scrotum and Dartos or between heritroydes and Dartos or onely within heritroydes, as for thecauses, signes and curation are like
Certain errors.

Like to other Apostomuses.

Now that I have declared the definition, causes and signs of hernies: it shall not be amiss to expound in few words those parts which must be opened when any of these kinds must be cured by handy operation, and this is to be noted first, that the Testicles are covered with these Tunicles, the first of them takes his original of the skin & is called Scrotum or purse, the second which takes his original of the Peritoneum and is called Dartos, the third which is proper to the said Testicle and is called Heritroydes, these two last do not only cover the Testicles but also the Spermaticke vessels, as well they which 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 up to Olepubis.

The declaratio of the waight and mesure vsed in Chirurgery.

Gentle Reader I thought good to declare certain weights and measures for the better understanding of this book.
Of waights. Fol. 50.

book of Galens and all other of his works to the end that yung Students in this art should have none occasion of let to the persit understanding of it, and first I wil thew you how they were called in olde time of the Græks and as neer as I can I can how much every one doth contain according to our measure. And as for the names of 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 very much profil, and another cause is that I would not have every ignorant ass to be made a Chirurgian by my Book, for they would doe more harme with it then good.

First Mina which Græks call Mna, there are of divers sortes, for some are Romain others Attique, others Egyptiene, others Alexandrine, but Romain is according to Paulus Aegineta and Galens 16. unces.

The pound according to the Romaines is 12. unces.

The Attique and Egyptiene is .16. unces.

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

A.4. Deux
Of weights.

Deunx is 11. ounces, which are 26.4. Scrupless, that is, 2. third partes and 1. fourth partes of a pound.

Dextans is the half and the third part of a pound, that is to say 10. ounces and 240. Scrupless. Vitruvius in his third Boke saith that it is the measure of ten Inches.

Dodrans is the half and one quarter of a pound, which is 230. Scrupless. Vitruvius in his Book afoze saith both call Dodrans the measure of 12. Inches.

Bis is 2. third partes which is 8. ounces and 240. Scrupless.

Sextunx is half and 1. twelf parte that is 7. ounces and 168. Scrupless.

Sclibra is half a pound or 2. Semis, and 144. Scrupless.

Quincunx is 5. ounces.

Triens is the 3. parte of a pound which is 4. ounces and 120. Scrupless.

Quadrans is the 4. parte of a pound which is 3. ounces and 72. Scrupless.

Sextans is the 6. part of a pound which is 2. ounces and 48. Scrupless.

Vnsia is to say an ounce which is 8. Drams.

Semiuncia is half an ounce.

Denarius or Drachma is the 8. parte of
Of waights. Fol. 51.

of an once and is 3. Scruples which the Greeks call Grammata that is criuy letters in the Greek, and the once hath as many Scruples as the Greek 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 Room measured by a vellon of Hozne whiche had ry. rundels about it, and every one of them did signifie an once, 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, both contain 72. pound of Dile, and of Wine 80, and of Hunny 108. the Hunny is the 4. parte more heuyer then is the Wine, and the half more then Dile.

The Ceranium is of Wine and Vinagre 30. pound, and of Dile 72. pound, and of Hunny 120. pound.

The Vrnc is of Wine & vinagre 40. l. of Dill 36. l, and of Hunny 60. pound.

The
Of weights.

The Conge is of Wine and Vinaigre 10. pound, of Dile 9. pound, and of Hunny 15. pound.

The Sallet is of Wine and Vinaigre 1. pound, 8. ounces, of Dile, 1. pound, and of Hunny 2. pound.

The Hemine is of Wine and Vinaigre 10. ounces, of Dile, 9. ounces, and of Hunny 1. pound.

The Cotyle is of Wine and Vinaigre, 10. ounces of Dile 9. ounces, and of Hunny 1. pound.


The end of weights and measures of the ancient writers.
Faults escaped in the Printing.

Note whereas 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 75. & 76. lines, for indications read (indications).

In the 11. leaf a, the 75. and 76. lines read (drachmas) for drachmas, & (Opoponacis) for Apoponax.

In the 14. leaf a, and the 75. line read (the first he doth) for he doth bi. lose.

In the 26. leaf a, and the 75. line read, (Maron) for Marou. And in 75. line of the same read (phoudenest) for phoud est.

In the 27. leaf a, the 76. line. read (the childes partes did send for Galen) for, did send him to Galen.

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

In the 31. leaf a, the 75. and 6. line leave out, the whole and sound partes.

In the 33. leaf b, the 76. line read (Olei mirtiles) for, Olei mirh.

In the 36. leaf a, the 75. line read (bowing for, bowing.
In the 38.leaf a. the rvi. line read (no apostume in y groin: then according) soz
Apostume: according.
In the 41.leaf a the iit. line read(qua-
itie)soz, qualitie. And in b. the rvi. line
(read woud potions) soz, wanted potions

Gentle Reader I shall most
barteely desire thee that if in the
reading this work other faults
you finde then heer is noted not
rashly to cödemne 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.

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