

The composition ... of the ... oil called Oleum Magistrale ... Also the third book of Galen of curing of pricks and wounds of sinowes. A method for curing of wounds in the joynts, and the maner how to place them. A breef gathering together of certain errours which the common Chirurgians dayly use ... / Faithfully gathered and translated into English by George Baker.

Contributors

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Galen.

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OLEUM
MAGISTRALE.



1574.

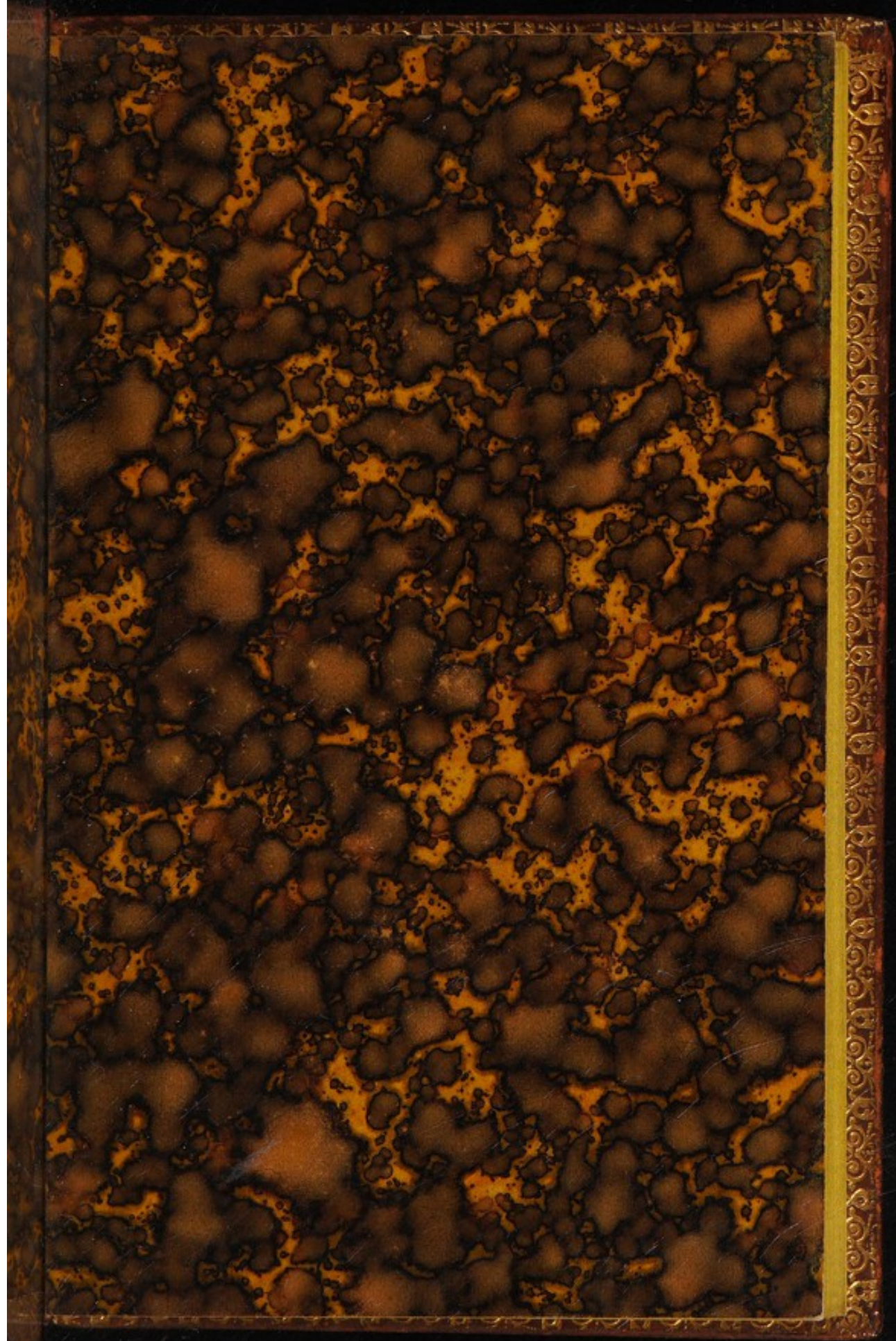
OLEUM MAGISTRALÆ:—1574.











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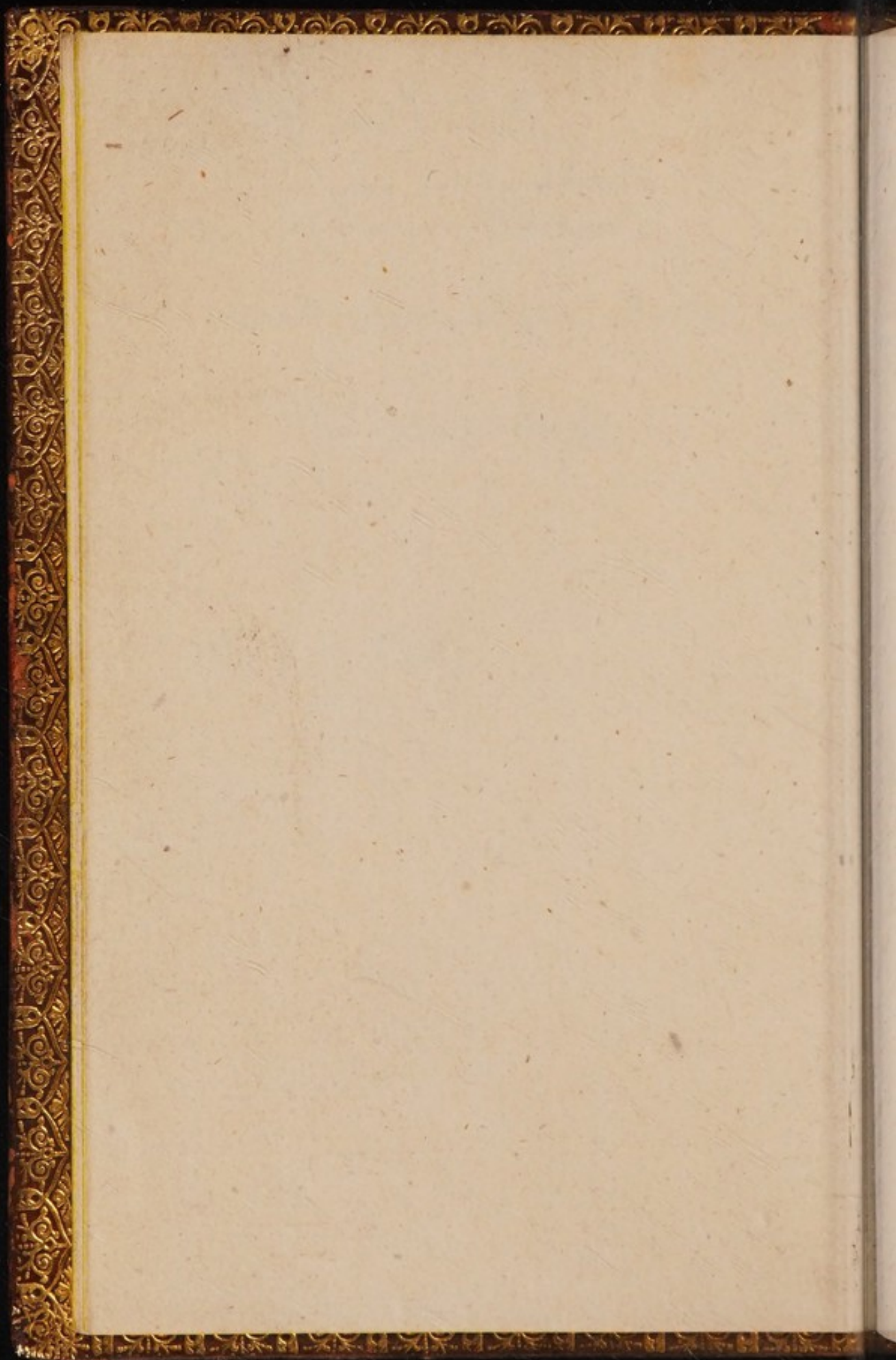
Oleum magistrale
by George Baker

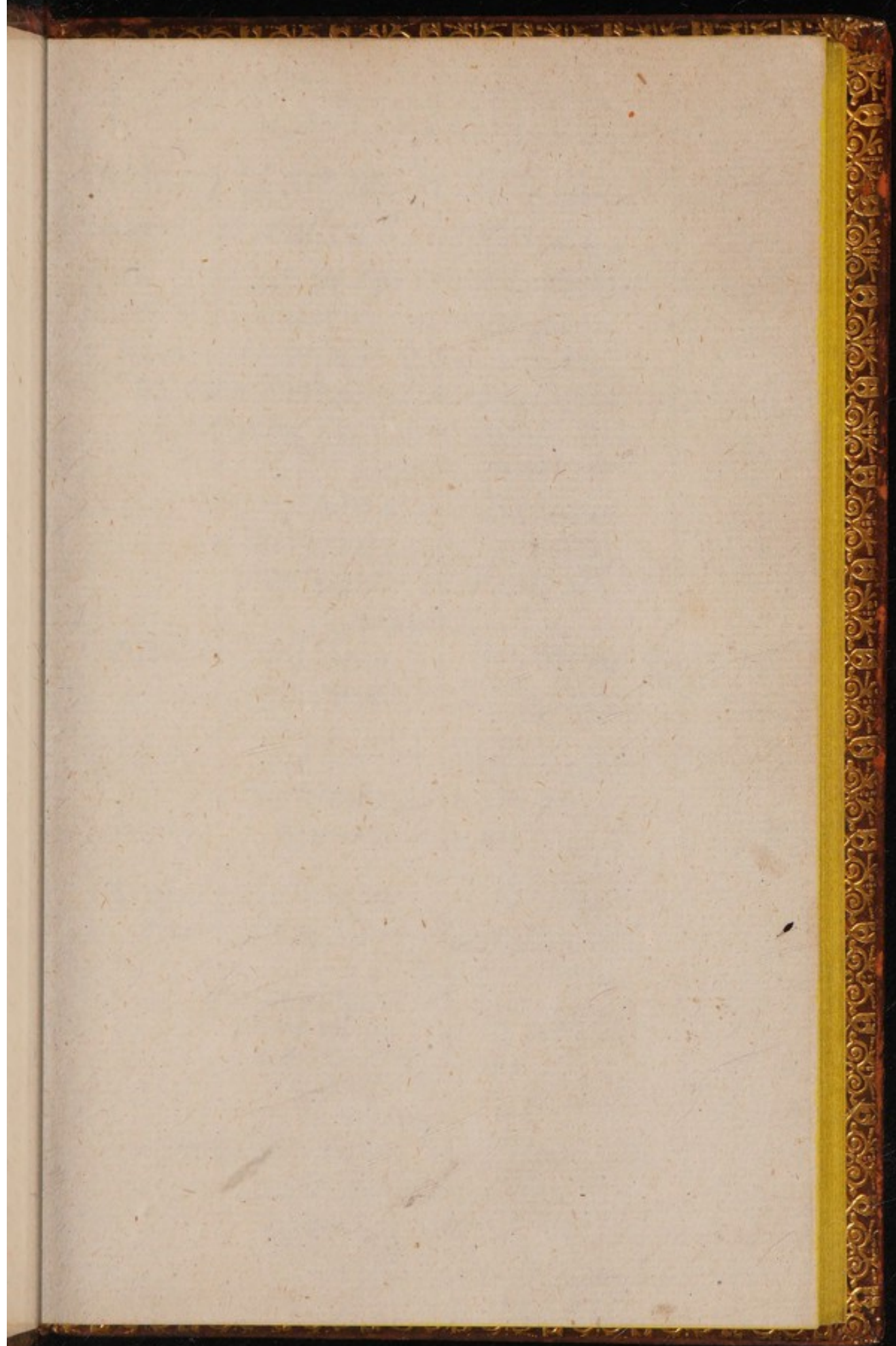
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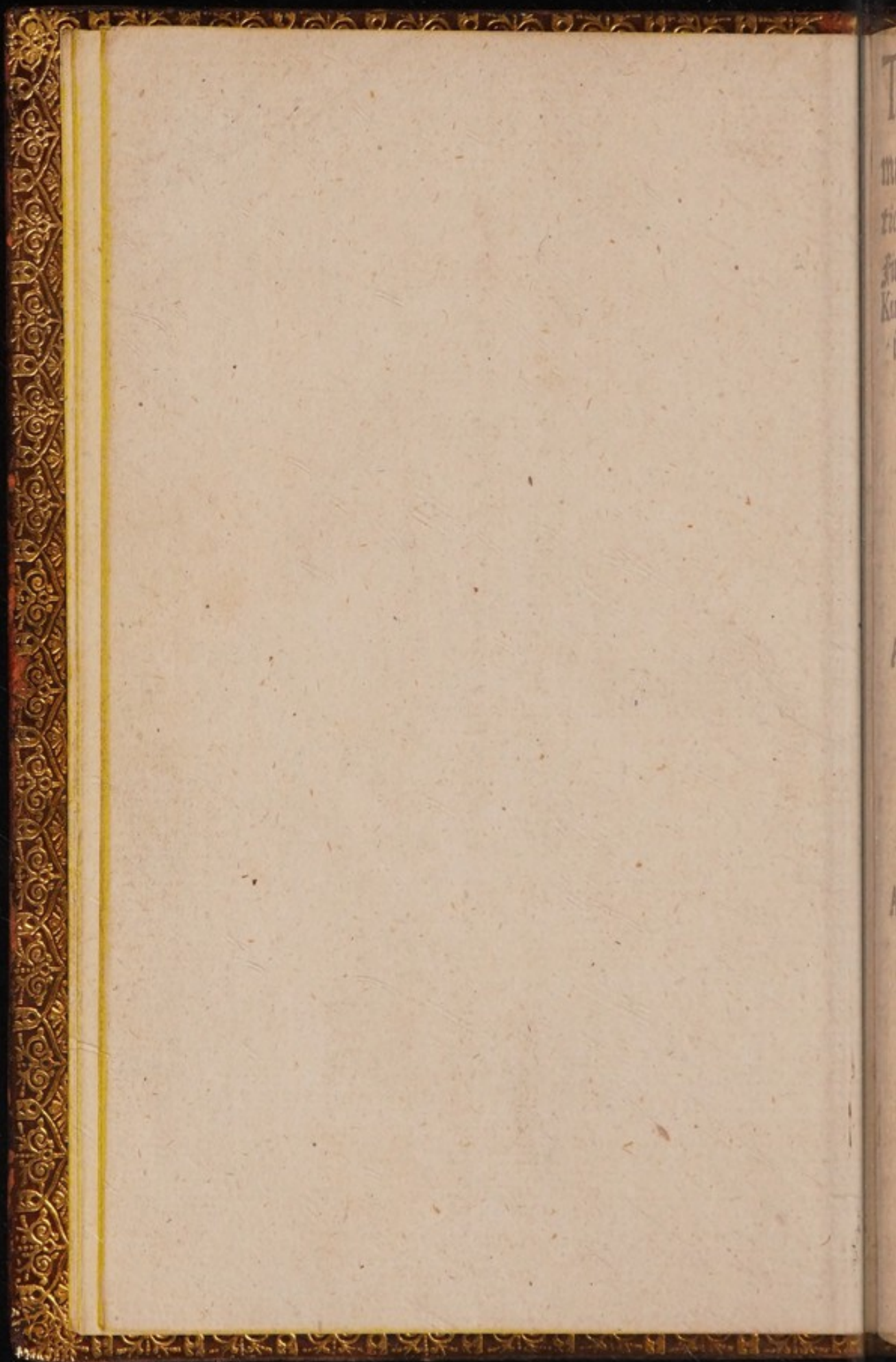
L. XXI. Bak

S.T.C. 1209

MS. Case 1. 1487







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

First published by the commaundement of the
King of Spain, vwith the maner howv to apply
it particulerly. The which Oyl cureth these
disseases folowig. That is to say, *Wounds*
Contusions, *Hargubush shot*, *Canker*,
pain of the *Raines*, *Apostumes*,
Hemerhoids, olde *Ulcers*, pain
of the *Joints* and *Gout*, and
indifferently all maner of
disseases.

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

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

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

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

1574.



VERO NIHIL VERIVS

¶ TO THE RIGHT

honourable Edward de Vere

Earle of Oxford, Vicount Bulbeck, Lord of Escales and Badlesmere and Lord great Chamberlain of England, his singuler good Lord and maister, George Baker vvisheth helth, long life vvith much increace of vertue & honor.



IT IS NOT

vnknowene to any

(right honorable)

which haue beene

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

The Epistle

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

But none more famouse than
the Cittie of Sparta, which
by the space of vij.c. yeeres ex-
celled all the Cities of Grecia
when they moſte flourished, both

Dedicatory.

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

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

The Epistle

all other? how became it so invincible? was it so strongly fortified with walles and Bulwarks and warlike munition? not at all. The courage of the Citizens was their onely wall of defence. Did the names of Hercules (whose progenie they were) defend them? nay rather the good counsaile of Licurgus made them invincible? who among other things exhorted them to indeuer to excell the whole world in renown of vertue and glory of valiantnes as their progenitour Hercules did, whiche if they did not: it were but vain to vaunt of their petydegree.

Can

Dedicatory.

Can it be said that the multitude of Citizēns made thē strōg that when by continuall warre the uumber was greatly diminished and their force much weakened? Surely by concord they were preserued.

Such is the strength that the obseruatiō of good lawes doth bring to common welths, such frutes, kindly brāunches (not de generatīng from a vertuous stock) do yeeld, such commodyties proceed from vertue, and contrary effects from contrary causes as may appeer in those same Lacedemonians which afterwards by de generatiō were brought to the like thraldome
that

The Epistle.

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

Dedicatory.

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

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

B.

Yet

The Epistle.

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

I

Dedicatory.

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

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

B.ij.

rurgiry

The Epistle

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

Dedicatory.

fully purposed to cōsecrat and
dedicate the same vnto 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 heroycal vertues, but part
ly because (as I haue said) I
might transfere them to any o
ther, beeing owing vnto your
honor, and partely because the
renown of your honours name
might obtaine grace for my
boldnesse, and bring credit to
my labours.

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

The Epistle

open some good rule to the re-
leef of my countreymen: I haue
aduentured to interpret one
small work of the fatherly both
Physition and Chirurghion
Galen, which I iudged moſte
neceſſary for our time, hauing
ioyned the ſame with other
treatiſes, no leſſe fruteſul then
profitable.

Which woork althou gh it a-
greeth nether with the dignity
of your noble name, nor parad-
uenture is answerable to your
honours oppinion and expecta-
on of me, and (whiche I muſt
needs confeſſe) is ſuperfluous
to your honour, who can bothe
read and vnderſtand 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
easely obtain pardon, and also
be bolde to vse your honours pa
tronage in this behalf, see
ing the same your honours cur
tesye and clemencye is vsually
extended to all men which doth
not vse to esteem such gifts as
this according to the value,
but accepting willingly the
good meaning of the person.

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

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



Your Honours humble
and obedient Seruant
George Baker.



¶ Octostichon Ioannis Banisteri

Nottinghamiensis medicæ & Chi-
rurgicæ artis professoris in lau-
dem medicinæ.

Miramur crebro medicos molimine claros,
corpora præceptis nostra iuuare suis.
Eccé quot assidue scribunt hinc inde libellos,
in laudes artis docte Galene tuæ.
Hanc et maiores, hanc et coluere minores,
hijs confert magna parte, Bakerus opem
Cuius ab ingenio prodit, vigiliq; labore,
utilis iste liber, dignus & ipse legi.
Hanc artem docuit, vasto qui presidet orbi,
sæpius hanc laudat filius ipse dei.
Hæc visum cæcis, mutis parat ista loquelam
hac audit surdus, claudus et hac graditur.
Hac redit in vitam, vitali lumine cassus,
vivere qua vidi, qui moriturus erat.
huic ergo faueât, iunctis vmbonib⁹ omnes
et simul huic himnos voce stiloq; ferant.



C.

Tetrastichon

**Tetrastichon eiusdem in librum
Bakeri.**

Mistica magnoperé quicunq; Chirurgica
huc debes posita saepe venire mora. (captas
Hac studij fructus: doctissima multa videbis
abditæ quæ longo delituere die.
At nunc sic lucent, vt si laudare pararem,
in mare tunc videar, fudere ineptus aquas
Ergo Bakere tuum superabit sidera nomen,
atq; aliqua semper parte superstes eris.

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

Laudibus egregiis efferri pulchra solebant,
nec præclara, sua laude carere decet.
Quantos idcirco poscat Bakerus honores,
hoc opere exacto, dicito musa mihi.
Te tua sedulitas transfert ad laudis honorē,
Et tua te virtus inclyta ad astra vehit.
Tu magni Hippocratis reseras tu teste Ga-
Atantis ad nos nobile ducis opus. (leni
Anglia

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

G Good cause of prayse you doe deserue,
E euertly to set forth:
O Olde woorks of ffathers wise and graue,
R report doth shewe is troth.
G Giue forth the same with speedynes,
E encline your whole indeuer:
B Beholde you not what praise it is,
A a man to liue for ever.
K Knowing that so the wise doe wright,
E earth though they truely be:
R Reuine again by Books in sight,
who so wil read may see.

¶ William Clowes
Chirurgian.



Good night, my dear friends,
 I am now in bed,
 and I hope to be
 in the morning, and I
 shall be able to
 write to you again.
 I am very much
 interested in the
 progress of the
 cause, and I hope
 to be able to do
 something for it.
 I am very much
 interested in the
 progress of the
 cause, and I hope
 to be able to do
 something for it.
 I am very much
 interested in the
 progress of the
 cause, and I hope
 to be able to do
 something for it.

William C. Jones
C. Jones

To the Reader.



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

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

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

C.

iudications

To the Reader.

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

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

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

To the Reader.

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

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

Thus maist thou louing Reader per-

C.ij.

ceiue

To the Reader.

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

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

To the Reader.

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

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

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

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

To the Reader.

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

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

From my house in Lon
don the xv. of Marche

1574.



*The Preface to the
Book.*



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

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

The Preface

of our Lord, 1566. did take his dwelling place at Madrid a town situated in Castille la neuveue, 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, Vargubush Shot, Canckers, pain of y^e Rains, Apostumes, Hemorrhoids, olde Ulcers, pain of the gout, and indifferently all maner of diseases, so that within short time he did such cures worthy of praise that the people (having intelligence of his merue-
lous experience) resorted vnto him thre-
score miles about, to the end that by his help they might receiue their helth. And after that he had healed them: he dealt so fauourably with them, that most commonly he took lesse then they did offer vnto him, and healed them in vij. dayes: which the Chirurgians of the Towne could not do in ij. weeks.

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

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

of the Booke.

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

Upon whose imprisonment: certain gentlemē and others (which hauing by his meanes receiued their helth of great hurts and diseases, and regarding the profit of the common welth, and also seeing the great wrong which the said Chirurgians vsed against the said Aparice, being so honest and vpight in his deas

D.

ling

The Preface

ling, concerning his art, & that nothing which was laid against him could be ap-
proved: thought among them selues that
he deserved a better reward then he re-
ceiued at their hands.

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

Yet neuerthelesse many diseased per-
sons being afflicted with diuers griefs,
would not abstain from him, but resoz-
ted vnto him dayly, the which he would
not by any meanes medle with for be-
cause of his great charge that he had for
the contrary, yet not withstanding the
importaunce of the people was so great
that he was constrained secretly to mi-
nister vnto them.

The which at length was disclosed
vnto the Chirurgians of the towne, and
immediatly after they made their com-
plaint to the aforesaid Judges and de-
clared vnto them that the said Aparice
had done contrary to y^e order y^e was made
wher

of the Booke.

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

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

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

The Preface

So that immediatly folowing the said Aparice (being very soze hadled wth his foresaid sicknes, and partly for the grief that he took of his wrongfull imprisonment) ended his life, for the which many noble personages did much lament, thinking that with his dead carcas: this noble treasure should haue been buried, and also the king him self was very soze grieved for the losse of suche a rare and precious science.

Neuerthelesse the said Aparice hauing married a Spanish woman (by the which he had certain childzen) declared the secret of this pretious Dyl vnto her as shalbe shewed heer after.

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

of the Booke.

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

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

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

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

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

The Preface

for any maner price. By y^e which means
(what with the counsell of her freendes
and necessitie constrayning her) she of-
fired to declare the the secret, in conside-
ration that she might haue the thousand
Duckets, but in th'end she was constrain-
ned to take five hundred Duckes, where-
unto the King graunted in the p^{re}sence
of certain Physicians and Chirurgians
which were appointed, vnto whome she
declared the secret and shewed by expe-
rience the composition and the manner
how to make it.

And they to proue whether it were
the same or no: applyed it to many disea-
sed persons, and it was found of the same
vertue and effect of that that her husband
had made . And then was named by
the Physicians and Chirurgians the
Oyl Magistrale, esteeming it to be the
best and moste p^{re}cious among all o-
thers.

So that when they had iustly approued
that it was the very same secret that
her husband left vnto her: they deliuered
vnto her the five hundred Duckes whi-
che the King promised vnto her.

Then by the commandement of the
King: the Physicians and Chirurgians
of

of the Booke.

of the Town had the perfitt knoweledge
of it, in such sort, that at this present day
almoste all the whole Realme of Spain
vseth none other medicines, what ma-
ner of hurt or wound soever it bee,
whiche is a moste excellent and approu-
ued Mitigatiue or appeaser of pain, and
is a very good secret necessary to be kno-
wen in a common welth.

And as for my parte: I would it were
aswell known and experimented in
this Realme as it is there. Therfore
for the good wil and affection the whiche
I bere towarde my countrey (to the
which I am bound to serue to the vtter-
moste of my power) I thought good to
write this secret and to bring it to light,
although I knowe that there be some
which wil not be wel pleased heerwith,
and peradventure wil demaund of me
the experience of it, for the whiche I do
not force seeing that I haue the trueth
on my side, and that it is not vnknown
to a great number (which haue traues-
led in the Realme of Spain) the nota-
ble and singular vertues of this Oyle,
the which they do dayly sel to all other
Nations, and I my self hauing scene
the notable vertues therof approued vpon
on

The Preface

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

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



The

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



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

After you haue thus don: take it from
the fire and strain it, and to the straying
ning: put a l. and a half of good Venice
Turpentine, then boile it again vpon a
soft fire the space of a quarter of an houre,
then ad thereto Olibanum lb. vnces,
Mirrah ij. vnces, Sanguis draconis, one
ounce

*Barthol says this proportion is fals & viij Antidot:
Barthol: pag 120 for Dr Clarke. Page dy p 300*

The composition

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

The maner to apply the saide

Dyl according to the qualities of the vvounds or diseases, dooth consist in these vi. thing? folowing.

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

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

of the Oyle. Fol. 2.

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

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

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

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

Fourthly, he must indure the Dil as

C. y.

hot

The composition

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

A Preparatif.

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

Of the Oyle.

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

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

The time of dressing of the wound.

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

What is to say, in winter at viij. of the clock in the morning, and at thre of the clock at night. And in Summer at ix. of the clock in the morning, and at iij. at night, because they be the moste convenient houres. But if they be green wounds: after the first dressing you shall not need to chaunge it again until the next day.

The differences of diseases.

The wounds & diseases do differ, for some are olde & some are new, some in one parte and some in an other, as in the hed, armes or legs, and other places, for the which the wounds do differ, as shalbe shewed hereafter of every one particulerly, and also the maner & vsage to applye the said Oyle according to the maner and graef of the diseased parte.

The

The composition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The composition

Unguent vpon Lint and lay it to the greaf, and afterwards a little dry Lint vpon that, and then applye vpon that again an Implaster made with the foze said Unguent,

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

Fo 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 confusions. So that if the wound be healed vp, and that there be ingendered any Apostume or accidents (which may chaunce by confusion or bruising of y^e vessels or breking of the bones) it would be a great offence to the brain.

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

of the Oyle. Fol. 5.

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

For vounds of the legges,

If the wound be in any of the legs, and the muscles or sinewy partes, beeing cut ouerthwart: it must be stiched according to the bignes of the wound, or if there be any dislocatiō of y^e bone: you 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 whiche might happen by th'offence of the wound: you shall wash the whole member wth the said wine. As if it be in y^e arme, from the shoulder to the fingers ends, & if it be in the thigh: down to the ends of the toes. Afterwards anoint the whole member with the said Oyle & lay round about it a linnē cloth steeped in y^e said Oyl, & vpon y^e another double cloth beeing steeped in y^e aforesaid wine & wrung. And the role it in such sort y^e it be neither too straight nor too slack, & as for y^e rest of y^e cure: you shall finish it in such order as hath been shewed before in the wounds of y^e hed, but if it chaunce that the wound be very great and that there be loce bones which must be had out: you shall apply a tent in the
F. lower

The composition

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

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

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

of the Oyle. Fol. 6.

Of swellings and Apostumations.

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

¶ For the Hemerhoids.

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

For colde Gouts.

First you shall ancint all the whole
greened place with the said Oyle, then
apply linnen clothes vpon that, being
stepped in scalding water, and wrung
very hard. This don three or foure
times: shall cease the pain.

For

The composition

¶ For Cankers.

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

¶ For pain in the Raines.

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

¶ For olde Vlcers.

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

Finis.

Galenes third Book of the
composition of medicens.



Alen (the father
and light of Whisick) see-
ing the great abuse whi-
che was in his time in
the curing of wounds
and hurts of Nerues or

Sinewes: thought it necessary (in this
his third Book of the composition of me-
dicens) generally to intreate and write
the method or maner of curing wounds
in y Nerues or Sinewye partes, which
cure befoze Galenes time was much a-
bused, and many patients suffered bothe
terrible torments with losse of their lim-
mes and also greuous conuulsions and
painful cramps, not without daungerous
feuers and great putrifaction, hastening
vntimely death.

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

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

The composition.

plasmus of whete meale, boyled with Hedraëum, that is to say Dil and water boyled together, in the which was a great error and contrary to all true method, for in so doing: the diseased partes quickly corrupted, and came to putrifaction, by reason of vnnatural heat and too much moisture, which are the onely and chæfist causes of putrifaction.

Hot and moist ingē-
dredth putri-
faction and
corruption.

Hip. lib. 5
Aphorif
20.

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

Method
for the cure
of Perues.

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

These

of medicens. Fol. 8.

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

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

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

The composition

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

The composition of this said Lixiuu.

Is of a wilde Figge tree, whiche the Greeks call Erineon, and of Tithimalcs burnt. The best of y^e said Tithimalcs is y^e which the Greeks call Characias, which is the male & the greatest mower. The Corne which the Greeks call Sitera thatt is to say Whete, and Eruus or Orobuss is the moste subtlest, considering thatt they haue no great facultie to heate.

You shall vnderstand that the moste parte of Simples whiche are subtle and fine are hot. And those which are of gro-
uer substance, colde, the reason is euident, for the heate is subtle and light, and the colde: thick and heauy, and dooth bothe repressse and binde togithers.

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

Minagre, for among all the Simples it is moſte ſuttleſt.

Cold is an agent qualitie as wel as heate.

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

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

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

Euery thing in his time

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

The composition

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

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

The histo-
ry for an ex-
ample of
the cōfusiō
of iointe.
I finde a certain history in the foresaid Authoz the which I think may well and fitly be rehered in this place, to make this more plain to y reader. Upon a certain time there was brought to Galen a childe, hauing a cōfusiō or brouse vppon the first ioynte of his middle finger in such sort y the whole ioint began to putrifye & corrupt, the Galen applyed to the putrified parte a Cataplasme or Pultise, made with Barly mele & wax, & somētēd it with the Lixiuū rōūd about the afflicted place, but where there was griefe and pain: he made somētation with hott Oyle, and then after the moisture was drawn out, by the applying of dry wolle, he vsed a medicine made with Oil, wax and Euphorbium, by the which meanes hee

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

The ten-
dones are
drier then
the sinewes

Afterwards the said Childes finger
began to putrifie more and more, and he
began to feel pain and grief upwarde in
the whole places. When Galer in the
place of Barly mele: y tenth day, did vse
the mele of Orobus w the said Lixiuii,
or Staeta wherewith the Patient be-
gan to amend, and within iij. dayes was
eased of his pain, sauing that there remai-
ned in y bruised place, a certain Neruous
or knotty substance muche like vnto a
great tendone y which was redy to fall,
& after being half rottē: fel all togethers,
which did make many think, seeing this
knotty substance: that the Sinew had

Staeta was
made of
skilled wild
fig leaues

G. y.

been

The composition

The tendons and their situation.

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

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

And when he did see there was inflammation: he vsed the medicament that is called the grēen Plaiſter of Epigoni, which the Grēeks call Iſis. The which Emplaiſter

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

Rec. of wax, drachmas 150. Tereben-
thinæ, drachm. 200, Seui vitulini, drach-
mas. 50. Galbani, drachmas 24. Manne-
thuris, drachmas 24. Salis amoniaci,
drachmas 12. Aeris vsti, drachmas 12.
Aloes, drachmas. 12. Squame æris, drach-
mas 24. Alluminis rotundi, drachmas
24. Alum plū, drachmas 8. Chalchitis
drachmas. 8. Mifeos, draehmas 8. A-
popenex, drachmas 8. Erui, drachmas
6. Ammoniacy, drachmas. 6. Mineii ru-
bi, drachmas 6. Aceti, drachmas, 3. O-
lei hemi. 2. consequently when Galene
had thus vsed it: the he came to sicatria
sauses and for the outwarde parte

he applyed Euphorbium
mingled with Wax
& Rosin in forme
of an Emplai-
ster.



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



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

Vinagre
is an ene-
to sinewes.

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

All colde
things are
contrary to
the Nerues

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

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

And for an example: Galen reciteth
an hiſtory of one which being hurt, was
four dayes without the feeling of anye
pain, and when he did ſee that ther was
no inflammation: he wēt abrode about cer-
tain ernest buſines which he had to do,
the wether being very colde and taried
ſomewhat long: then he returned to his
houſe with great greef and pain, even to
the very nape of his neck. When 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 applyed great quantitie of
hul moiſtned in Dil, and the liquid me-
dicins made with Euphorbium and Ca-
ſtorum, and by this meanes the paine
was eaſed, and after that he had ſlept: all
the accidents did ceaſe.

Therfore it is very profitable to ap-
plye the Ulul very warme, and ſo con-
tinue it whether it be applyed with
Dile, or Dile and Vinagre, which may
wel be done, if you apply alſo vpon it dry
Ulul

An hiſtory
to proue,
that al cold
is contrary
to y^e wounds
of Aeneas.

The composition

¶ Anal.

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

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

**The flours
for to make
Cataplas-
mus.**

The floures that are to be used to make Pultasis or Cataplasemus of: are Farina, Fabarū, Orobi, id est crui 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

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

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

The composition

successes that he had with the Euphorbium and Mille thought to take an example by the said curation, and did use new Euphorbium, wherof did folowe greater heat and pain with corrosion in the Ulcer, in so much that he was constrained to call Galene to remedy it, the which by fomentation of Mille and Vinagre did appease the pain and diminish the accidents, wherfore it doth apper (as before hath been said) that you must not neglect to haue the knoweledge of the faculties and kindes of approued medicines, and of them whiche wil soon lose their strength, from the others which do keepe and maintain long time. For Euphorbium is one of these kindes y wil losse his heat very soon, which is easy (by the colour) to be knowen. For if it be new: it is of an ashy colour. But if it be older: it is of a pale or yelow colour, & for that cause it is very dry, & wil hardly be dissolved in new Mille, for in y mingling it doth drinke by the Mille incontinent, wherfore to dissolve it wel: it must not be mingled together with Mille all at one time: but laboured in a mortar by little and little for fear of running together.

Euphorbium is one of the Simples which

Note this
wel.

Euphorbium
to knowe
whether it
be olde or
new.

The maner
how to dissolve
the
Euphorbium
and the
nature and
quantity.

of medicins. Fol. 14.

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

Euphorbium is hot in the iiij. degree.

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

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

Wherefore if you will make the for

H. ij.

said

The composition

The manner how to vse the Euphorbium whe- ther it be olde or new
said medicament in fourme of a Liquid
cerat: you shall put foure times so much
Dile as Wax. But if you wil make it
in fourme of a Plaster : you shall putt
therto as much Dile as Wax, and prin-
cipally if the Wax be olde and dry. For
if the Wax be new you shall not need so
much Dile, and lesse in Summer then
in Winter.

For to make Emplastrum Carotodes.

That is to say a Cerat or Ciroene,
you shall take of the best wax, liquid it in
Dile, then ad to the vi parte of Euphor-
bium, and temper it, as aforesaid, or else
as foloweth.

The qual- ties and di- ferences of Rosins.
Rec. Euphorbium, drachmas. i. wax,
drach. 6. Dile, drach. 5. or 6. And for be-
cause that the Wax is not so cleauing
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 haue down, if it
had been made onely with Wax. And
this is to be noted that you ought to haue
a diligent regarde to the moisture or dry-
nes of the Rosins, for you haue soe moze
drier then other some, and others againe
be moze liquid. Of the dryest of thesee
kinds

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

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

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

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

The

The qualitie and faculties of Rosins according to their degrees

The Turpentine is the moste principall of all Rosins.

The composition

The whiche Turpentine Galene did vse by experiments, the great vtillitie that was in it to mundify, to resolue, and to drawe, and is very comfortable to the Nerues: witnesses also therunto Dioscorides and Anabarzeus.

And when you wil haue the Cerat very cleauing: you shall put to the moze Rosin (as is afoze said) and mix it according with the Oile and war.

The Emplaister which Galen did vse.

You shall take of Turpentine, and put therto three times so much war. Then ad to them the vij. parte of Euphorbium, if you knowe not whether the Euphorbiū be exactly hot or no: you must proue when the medicine is made by this meanes, that is, ye shall strike a little of it vpon a linnen cloth, and apply it vpon the thigh or arme, and there let it remain for a certain time, and if you perceiue that it dooth somewhat warme: then is the midicine temperat, and if it doe cause no maner of sensible heat, or els that he giue more seruent heat then he ought: it is certain y the medicine is either to weke or to strong. The heat may be diminished by adding the moze of Oyl
and

Note this
wel.

and war, and also it may be augmented by adding to of the Euphorbium, for the confection of these kindes of medicins, the Propolis is y^e best and most conuenient among all other kindes of Rosins, but it ought to be new & fat, because it will the better drawe to the outwarde parte, the thick vapours, and superfluous humours, but Rosins are to be mingled with Wax, onely to giue thicknes and forme to plaisters, and are not so conuenient in this curatton as Propolis is.

The vtility
and com-
ditie of
Propolis.

Wherefore you shall note that in tender & soft complexions: y^e medicins ought not to be so strong, as in strong & boisterous complexions. For y^e Cerat which is mingled with olde Oyle is very conuenient in some, and likewise Fermentum, that is to say Leuen, is very good so it be olde, for the older it is the better, because it doth bothe resolute and attract more then new, moreover Sulphur Viuum is very good in these aforesaid compositions, and it may be vsed with Tetrapharmacū. Also Aphronitrum may be vsed and Beronictum litrum, so that it be not grauely, which may also be mingled with Tetrapharmacum.

Arsenicum which is called in the Attique

The composition

Quenched
Lime.

Metalla lo
tione et
adustione
fuit initi-
ora,

This ought
to be knowe
in the cure
of Nerues.

Note.

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

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

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

Of tendons
their kinde
formes &
situations

Now we wil return to the matter, in wounds of Nerues you must not make fomentation with hot water, as the Physicians befoze Galenes time did: no, yet vse Cataplasmus made w wheat meal, and boyled with Hidrelæum. for Galen made onely fomentation with Mile, and the medicines aforesaid, by which menes he healed many. And being but of the age of xxviij. yeres, at whiche time hee came from Alexandria into his owne con trey, did inuent and deuise the maner to cure the wounds of Nerues: and since A note of that time hath down many goodly cures, Galen.
I. by

The composition

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

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

Wherfore when there did chaunce an-
ny deep wound beeing transuersales : he
did boldly stich the musculous partes.
As for the other wound made according
to the length of the member : it is now
needful to stich them, for with good and
conuenient

conuenient rowling the musculous parts
may wel be agglutinated.

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

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

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

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

Note this
place wel.

The composition

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

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



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

The substance
of metalls.

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

To prepare
the metalls.

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

There be some of the said metalls that will

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

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

Excellent
pastils.

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

Sapa and
wherof it is
made.

The composition

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

A method
worthy to be
noted.

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

¶ Medicines for strong and boisterous people.

Rec. Aeris squama parte. 3. Misysos crudi partes. 2. Chalciteos cruda partes. 1. Cera parte. 12. At the beginning when Galene prepared this medicament: hee 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.

of medicins. Fol. 20.

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

Medicin for mean complectiōs whiche
Galen did often vse.

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

For to make these medicines, the
quantitie of the Dile ought to exceed the
quantitie of the Wax, as if there be viij.
vnces of Wax, you shall put xij. 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 astring-
gant, and the olde Dile is best. Where
fore new Dil which the Grecks call Ho-
motribes, is neither good nor conueni-
ent.

Note that
Galenes
pound
is but xij.
vnces.

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 metalls, before y you ad to the
Cerot, but the quantitie of y Thus shall
be the half of the medicins, for to make
the medicine in a meane temperature.
And if you wil make it moze weak: you
shall

The composition

shall ad to moze then the half of Thus.

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

The facultie and qualitie of Larix.

Yet not withstanding there is great difference which may be easely knowen by the taste and by the sharp smel which he hath moze then Terebenthine, neuerthelesse their strength booth not differ much.

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

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

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

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

The composition

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

The choise
of the best
greaces.

Note this
for they
which doo
not exercise
the body
doth engen-
der humors
groce and
colde and
undigested

Likewise of flying foules, as of wilde Ducks and such other like, in their sted you may take of Cocks, Hennes or Chickens, but this is to be noted that the greaces of wilde flying fowles and which dwelne abrode in the felds, 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, for because that they are shut vp, & haue no scope to flye or run as the others do, for the exercise & stirring of their bodies doth lighten and make fine their grosse humours.

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

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

¶ The Medicine which is called
Dicuphorbium.



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

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

To the composition of this medicine the wax ought to be triple, that is to say, iij. 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 Nerues, and especially when it is feared y^e the wound wil close vp, therfore it is necessary to haue a

℞. y.

respect

The vertue
of this medicine.

The composition

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

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

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

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

Without
 labour.
 Unguentū
 Acopa.

The composition

ings. And if the Rosin be liquid, as is the new Terebenthine : it shall suffice too put in the third parte, in respect of the Wax.

When Galen did compound any medicine, wherein is Rosin and wax, it is to be understood that hee ment not that which was dry and olde: but such kindes of Rosin and Wax that were of a mene substance, for els being mingled with the others wil soon 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 Wax, and it is more conueniable in plaisters and Cerots then Rosin or Pitch. And moze Galene doth account Terebenthine among the Rosins, and is mozte conuenient of all the Rosins in the fore said plaisters and Cerots.

¶ Medicines made of Simples which wil dissolue.

These Simples which folowe are liquible, that is to say, which wil dissolue vpon the fire, and whereof Cerots and Plaisters be made, and many

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

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

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

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

¶ A nother of the same effect.

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

These

The composition

The vse
and facultie
of these
medicines.

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

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

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

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

The greaces which are moſte requisite in this medicine

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

The vse of Pigeons dung.

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

L.

and

The composition

and boisterous people, as rusticall booyes dyed with labours, Galen sometimes did mingle metalls together 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 Verdegrece.

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



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

First the said Galen did compound medicines

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

First they must be dzyed, then stam-
ped and beaten very fine, then searced The manner
for to com-
pound me-
dicins with
the said
herbes.
thzough a fine searce. For if it be of a
groce substance: it is not conuenient in
wounds of Nerves, which doth require
the moste subtle and finest that may be,
(as befoze hath been said) then after that
these hearbes and Rotes be finely pou-

l.ij.

dzed

The composition

ozed: they must be mingled with Wax
and Oyle, in suche sort as we haue said
of Euphorbium.

Compositiōs for wōnds of the Nerues, which the Greeks call Po- liteleis, that is to say sumptecus,



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

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

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

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

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

The composition

An excellent
method to
cure wounds
of Nerues.

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

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

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

Thee

The composition of the receipt
is thus.

Rec. Cera, parte. 8. Oppobalsame,
part. 10. ad to of the best Turpentine
parte 1. the Terebenthine is added to in
the end, and if you wil haue the medi-
cine cleauing, and of a resonable sozme:
you may ad to also of precious Mirrh.

Where the Nerues were bare Galen
did vse the Cerot which the Greeks call
Mirepsice, & the Unguents whiche the
Romains call Vnguentum spicatum,
and Phuliatum, in adding to the ry. part
of Pompholigoes washed, which must
be prepared with Terrhenique, Mar,
and burnt Nardus in a double vessell,
which is vulgarly called Balneum ma-
riae, and all Unguents ought to be prepa-
red after the like sozte.

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

The ma-
ner to pre-
pare Un-
guents.

A note of
punctures
and wounds
of Nerues
discovered.

The

The composition

The composition of Medicines by o-
ther Phisitions which Galen ma-
keth mention of.

There was none before Galens time
which did write the reason and man-
ner to cure the wounds of Nerues, ne-
uerthelesse some haue since his time, butt
without distinction and good order. Al-
mong other a Phisition of his time did
prepare one as foloweth.

Rec. Ceræ 6, vncez. Olei. vncez. 9.
Myseos. vncez. 6. Chalcitidis. drach. 11.
Aeris squama. vncez 2. and a half. Thu-
ris half an vnce. Galbani 1. vnce.

The Simples which may be liqui-
fied, that is to say, the Wax and the
Galbanum after that they be resolued
you shall mix them with the mettalls
first being beaten very fine with strong
Vinegre. Galene neuer knew the Au-
thor of this composition, and saith that
he neuer found it neither in Asclepia-
des Apothecary, nor in Petron, nor in
Andromacus. Albeit that the ancient
Phisitions did compound good medicines



of medicins. Fol. 29.

Another of Adromachus.

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

Rec, Argenti spuma, Ceræ ana drach **Alus. 13**
144. Ammoniacy drach. 72. Tereben-
thine drach. 36. Lance succidæ com-
bustæ drach. 12. Acris squamme, Thu-
ris, Aristolochiæ ana drach, 8. Olei ri-
cini hemi. 3.

The maner to prepare it is thus.

First you shall boil the Dile and the Li-
targe together, after that ad to the Wax
and the Turpentine, and when it hath
boyled till it come to a resonable consi-
stance: you shall ad to Ammoniacum.

Note that this medicine is not conueni-
able in punctures of Nerues: for because
it is astringant. Neuerthelesse it may
be vsed where the Nerues and tendones
be discovered. And if there be any infla-
mation: it must be liquified with Dile
of Roses, and if there be none: it may be
liquified with olde Dil, Recinum cha-

The facul-
tie and vs-
ages of this
medicine.

¶

mamelium

The composition

mamelium and others which are for soft
and tender bodys, and for the strong
and boisterous: you shall vse strong Dile
as Oleum radidis, ficus, Aggrestis, Bri
onie, Afari, Dracunculi, Aristolochia
and Panacis, but the Aristolochia and
Panacis are more strong then the others.

*Another composed by Clau
dius Philoxenus Chirurgion for
the foresaid grees.*

Rec. Argenti spumæ, Cere ana drach.
160. Ammoniaci, drach. 80. Propoleos
drach 40. Terebenthine, Resine, Sicce,
Thuris, Squame æris, ana drach. 16. La
næ succide, cōbustæ, Squamæ Stomo
matis, ana, drach. 8. Oppoponacis dra.
4. Olei ricini hemi. 3.

*A reddish medicine of
Halieus.*

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

*The vtili
tie of this
Emplaster* This implaster is good in greene
wounds, and for wounds of the Nerues,
and for Ulcers of the eyes, whiche bee
hard to cicatrice. And to resolu all hard
neer

of medicins. Fol. 30.

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

A nother catagmatique medicin composed by Moschion.

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

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

M. y.

of

The composition

of an Emplaister, after that you shall
ad to the Galbanum, Eruge and Oppo-
ponax, dissolued in Vinagre, then yee
shall take the licour of Cicamini, and the
liquid Pitch, and boil them in another
vessel, and when they bee melted toge-
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 consistance.

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

The vert-
ues of this
Emplaister

This Emplaister is very good in green
wounds, and for cutting and confusion
of Nerues, for a fracture with a wound
and with couenient ligature dooth cause
calles to ingender in bones, it is like-
wise good in the beginning of an Hi-
dropsye, for confusion 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 & ioints,



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

sions, as blowes with Stones, Staues,
Hammers, Clubs, Hargubush, Crosse-
bowes, bitings and such other like. Like-
wise it may come by sharp and pricking
Instruments. As a Bodkin, Speare,
Dart, Thorne or venimouse Beast, or
such like. Also by cutting with a sword,
or Knife. Of the which wounds some be
made according to the length of the Ten-
done, Nerue or Sinew, Membrane or
Caule, and others according to y^e bredth
with great incision, and some meane or
lesser, of the which hurts these accident^s
may folow.

As pain, behement fluxion, inflama-
tion, feuer, losse of reason, Sinope, A-
postume, Gangrena, and mortification
of the whole parte, and oftē times death
by reason of the communication and
consent

The curation

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

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

That whit
ch couereth
the Scul.

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

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

of wounds. Fol. 32.

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

The cure of punctures of the Nerves.

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

Rec. Farine hord. & orrob. ana vn-
ces 2. Sirup. acetosi, vn-ces 3. Flor. Camomil
two

The curation

two handfuls. Lixiuii qui sufficien, fiaat
Cataplasma.

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

Of the wounds of the ioints.

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

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

For the ordering of the whiche: you must 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 stich it leauing an Orifice in the lower parte therof for to giue issue to the matter, this being done: you shall apply this poulder folowing the space of 9. or thre dayes to preserve the stiches.

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

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

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

The curation.

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

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

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

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

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

Moreouer, this is to be noted, that neither within the wound nor without, you shall

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

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

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

And this is a principall thing to be looked vnto, that you keep the wound from colde, the which is all together contrary bothe to wounds and vlcers, by the which meanes a great number haue perished as Hippocrates testifieth, say-

R. ij.

ing

Hippo. 5.

by Aphorif.

20

The curation

ing that to all blcers the colde is biting, it hardeneth the skin, it causeth pain and keepeth wounds from suppuration, (for asmuch as it doth choke y^e naturall heat, which should bring suppuration) and causeth the place to be euil colozed: with shakings, feuers, conuulsions and extortions. So that the excrements whiche do auoid is a glittering Musceledge, thirny or watrish humoz, which doth commonly solow in these kindes of wounds, for because it is a proper humoz that floweth out of these wounds, for euery place doth giue his proper humoz : as for example the bone being broken, the nourishment of them engendzeth a Calus.

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

To appease the foresaid pain, and to correct the intemperature of the coldee humoz: you shall apply warme thinges, not onely potentially : but also actually, as a Bullocks bladder being half filled with some resolutiue medicin and warmed, or of Ricks being made very hott and then quenched in Wine, and so applied

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

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

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

The situation of the wounded Ioint.

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

This is ment by great wounds in the ioints.

The curation

ter and sooner be down.

And if the wound be in the lower parte, then when you see that nature beginneth to ingender flesh, and that the lips of the wound beginneth to close: you shall haue good respect to cause the Patient often to lift vp and down his arme, for if you doe forswere this, and that the Cicatrice be once made: the patient shall neuer lift his arme hye, but with greaff 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, for if the arme be healed in a meane forme: the diseased partie shall haue the vse of it a great deale the better, then otherwise he should haue had if it had been to straight or to much bowing in.

The situation of the Wrists.

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

of wounds. Fol. 36.

round Ball or compresſor, for because that if he keep his hands and fingers in a ſtraight forme & nothing bowing: they wil remain without any office, for because that the action of the hand is to take. Wherefore you ſhall obſerve the forme to the half bowing, and hauing the ſaid forme, he ſhalbe able ſome what to help him ſelf, in handling of many things as a ſword, Pike, Halbart and the hndel of his Horſe and ſuche other like, which is down 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 femur, doe not come out of his place, the which may be down by compresſours and ligatures, and ſo to place the Patient vpon his back vntil ſuch time, as it is grown to a perfit Conſolidation.

The ſituation of the Knee.

If the wound bee in the Joynt 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 to much bowing in: it wil be to ſhort.

The

The curation.

The situation of the Foot
or Toes.

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

FINIS.



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

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



*He errors which
be vsed at this present
(touching the Venerian
dissease) are very great,
přincipally at the begin-
ning, for when it begin-
neth it appeareth in the yard with infla-
mation, Ulcers and excoziation of the
conduit of the Urine, whiche commeth
from the neck of the Bladder. And after
that commonly foloweth Apostumes of
the groynes, with pusses and suche o-
ther like discoloured Pimples accor-
ding to the infected humoz, for the cure
of the which, they begin with vehement
or strong medicins, as Colocinthis, con-
section*

Certain errors.

section of Hamech or such like. And the next day following they open a Vein in the right or left Arme (respecting noother that there may follow a Lask of their vehement purgation) and then minister their Unctions and suffumigations whereby che is certainly a manifest error.

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

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

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

Certain errors. Fol. 38.

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

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

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

D. y.

Guaiacum

Certain errors.

Guaiacum ought to be used without any other medicines, yet neuer the lesse 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, & been found of better effect then if it had been ministered alone, for in a compound disease: a Simple remedy is not requisit.

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

Moreover they haue greatly erred, which haue set forth the Radix chini being a root very deer, vnprofitable, and all together without taste, and the greatest error of all is committed among them, which haue brought in use, the diet of the decoction of Fox tree, whiche is an astringant wood, stinking and an enemy to all the principall partes. And if you wil haue a wood whiche is moste agreeable to the Guaiacum: you shal use of Fraxinus, the which openeth obstructions of the Liuer, of the Splett and of the

Certain errors. Fol. 39.

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

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

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

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

Certain errors.

ble partes, against all reason. And also
all the whole body ouer, which is the oc-
casion of many a mans death.

Therfoze to amend these errors (when
you see that this disseale is confirmed,
and that there are hard Ulcers, hard
swellings or Nodes) it is the moste su-
rest way to mundifye the said Ulcers
and to open the Nodes with a catwstick,
then you shall make incision in the nodes
vnto the corruption of the bone, and
then apply Præcipitatum, or els pled-
gets with Basilicon and Presipitatum
mingled togither, this done: you shall
take away the corruption of the bone.

And then after that you may safely vsee
your vntions made with Axungia
Gummes, Mineralls, Oiles and Mercu-
ry, also if you ad thereto of fine Treacle
or Mithridatum, it wil be the better.

You shall anoint the shoulders, the
muscles of the back, the Loines, & Hips,
the Thighs, the knees, and all the out-
ward members, as Legges and Armes.

But you must take very good heed
that you touch not the head, the region
of the hart, the Stomack, nor the ridge
of the Back. Also yee must haue a
good respect to cease your anointing, in

such

Certain errors. Fol. 40.

suche order that you bring not to much accidents to the mouth, wherby the Patient might utterly lose the vse bothe of his tung and teeth.

Because that so many ignorant Chirurgicalians, haue taken vpon them this cure (without either discretion in applying the vntion, or ordering of y^e patient) I haue thought good to write y, or three words touching the ordering of the Patient.

When the body is prepared of his humors, with apt and meet medicines, aswel Sirups, Decoctions, purgings, and opening of the Vain according to the disposition of the body: the patient shalbe placed in a place naturally hot or els otherwise made warme, whiche must be free from all colde, hauing the doores, windowes and other open places closely stoppt, for the colde aire is very hurtful bothe for the Sineuoy parts, and also for the working of medicines, for it wil deminish & hinder the actions thereof. And in this case ther are many which commit great errors, which are worthy of reprehencion, for aswel in the winter as in the Summer: they anoint the Patients in great and large Chambers, where

Certain errors.

where very much ayre entreth.

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

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

The third error is concerning wounds
pearing into the Brest.

It fortuneth often times, that the
wounds pearce the holowes of
the brest, so that great quantitie of blood
doth fall down into the bottome of the
same.

Certain errors. Fol. 41.

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

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

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

p.

phragma

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

Certain errors.

phragma, the Chirurgian ought to haue
a good respect to y^e signes aboue writtem,
and whilst that the strength of y^e patient
is yet remaining: it shall bee needful to
make way for the said blood to be euacua-
ated, between the fourth & v. rib, a hand
breadth or a little moze from the Kidney
of the back, and your incision knife shall
be very sharp, also you shall doe it by lit-
tle and little very gently in cutting
Mesopleuria or y^e muscles between the
ribs, it ought to be don towarde the loo-
wer part of the said muscles, for the vaine
whiche nourisheth them and the liga-
ments which giueth them their mouing
and feeling: are placed moze aboue them
belowe.

After that the incision is made: you
shall let out the corrupted blood by little
and little, according to your discretion,
and it shall suffice to euacuate euery dy-
sing v. or vi. unces, this don: it shall be
very profitable to vse the wanted potions
which you shall finde in the writings of
learned practitioners which haue large-
ly written of the said potions, and by
this meanes aboue written: I healed
foure in one y^eer. The whiche Cures,
without the aforesaid remedies: could
neuer

Certain errors. Fol. 42.

neuer haue been holpen, for the whiche
Agine vnto God moste hartly 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 committed great errors touch-
ing the applicacion of the Træpan, prin-
cipally when the bone is broken in ma-
ny partes, for they haue no considerati-
on of the shivering of the skul, but apply
the Træpan, by the which meanes, they
presse down the shivers of the bone vpon
the Duramater, & rent or tere it in
such order that it bringeth great & grie-
uous accidents, wherby commonly death
ensueth. Wherfore in this case: you shal
haue a good consideration, before that
you apply the Træpan, for it is better (if
it be possible) in this case to vse other in-
strumēt, as Cleuiatores, Cisers, Lentis-
cul, or such other like, to make way for
the bruised matter which depresseth the
Duramater, it shalbe y better & lesse dan-
ger for the Patient. By this meanes I
haue many times forborne the apply-
ing of the Træpan, to the profit of my
Patients and my good name and estis-
mation

Certain errors.

mation.

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

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

The first error touching the punctures of Nerues.

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

Certain errors. Fol. 43.

polke of an Egge, Dil of Camomil and Dil of Roses. The which things are altogether contrary to the Punctures of Nerves.

For as much as their application doth moiste to much the Neruous places and retaineth or keepeth in the matter which is all redy come to the place, and if there be any apostume it doth augment and encrease him, and causeth the matter to ascend vp to the brain, wherby ensueth conuulsion and finally death.

Wherfore to auoide this daunger, and to follow the cure methodically: you shall haue first a regarde to the Euacuation of the body, and if the strength of the patient be good, to vse Flebetonice Reuolsiue or according to the cause of the grief. Then (to take a way that which is redy conioinct) you shall enlarge the Orofice, to the end that the medicin may the better penetrate to the bottom, and take away the sharpnes of the humor. In this case I haue found very profitable the Dil of Hippiricon prepared in this forme that is to say with Venice Turpentine, and for one vnice of the said Dil, you shall take half a scrupple of Euphorbium, which shall be applyed very

Certain errors.

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

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

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

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

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

Certain errors. Fol. 44.

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

For certainly I haue ſeen Hernies in
childre which came by the relaxation or
deniſion of the Peritoneū, haue been perfit
ly healed by the apt applying of glutina-
tiue medicins & ſuch other like, without
cutting or taking away of the Teſticle.
But ſuch is the couetouſe deſire of theſe
Runners whiche make the parents be-
leeue that it cannot bee helped without
their butcherly cutting, and ſo to intrap
mony, for they be as greedy after it as a
ny liuing thing is after their pray, not
hauing 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 afterwarde, whether
they live or die , wee have had it by
experience of them what harme they
haue don bothe by the murdering cruelly
ly and also laming with continual pain,
for when they come rushing into Eng-
land and haue suche a great name and
their first comming. But after when
their work is be tried and then the proof
of them seen : the people for the most
parte are wery of them, and many a far-
therlesse childe and widdow which they
haue made : may lament the time that
euer they knewe them , and many o-
thers (which is not a few) bide 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 haue don the like and greater.

Suche is the folish fantasies of our
English nation that if he bee a Straun-
ger : he shall haue more fauourers then
an English man, though the English
mans knowledge do far passe the other
as experience therein hath shewed , and
this I wil stand to the proof that ther be
English men that shall in all things doe

as much

Certain errors. Fol. 45.

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

Certain errors.

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

Of the viij. kindes of Hernies.

There be eight kindes of Hernies con-
TRuptures wherof some haue their pro-
per names: and the others by similitudine
the proper Hernies doe mooste commonly
come by the relaxatiō or Rupture, of the
Pretoneū, insomuch that the Intestines
and Epiplocō or zirbus doth lose their
natural

Certain errors. Fol. 46.

naturall place, and of these are by kind,
that is Enteroccele otherwise called Hernie
Intestinale, Epiplocele or Hernie Zirbale,
Bubonoccele or Hernie Inguinale, the hernies by
similitude are where there is some tumor
against nature in the Cods or in some parte of the Groin,
without the comming forth of the Intestines
or Zirbus, and of these there are v. kindes,
the first is called Hernie Aqueuse and of the
Greeks Hidrocele, the second hernie Charneuse
or Sarcoccele, the third: Variqueuse, the fourth
Venteuse which is called of the Greeks Pneumatocele,
the fifth Humorale, whiche shalbe spoken of
pertitulerly in order, and first we wil begin
with the proper kindes.

Of the hernie Intestinale.

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

Certain errors.

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

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

Certain errors Fol. 47

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

Of hernie Zirbale.

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

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

Certain errors.

way the zirbus whiche is descended within Didime without either tying or cautrising, and so there foloweth a flux of blood which having no issue but is retained in the belly there dooth corrupt whiche causeth most perilous accidents and most commonly the death.

Of the relaxacion of the Peretonium called hernie Inguinale.

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

Of

Certain errors. Fol. 48.

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

H Certofore we haue spoken of those
three kindes of hernie whiche are
properly called, now it remains to speak
of the five kindes whiche are by simili-
tudes, & first we wil begin with the A-
quose, whiche is no other thing then a
certain watrish tumoz of Croton increa-
ced by little and little, & for the most part
lies betwéen heritroides and y Sperma-
like vessels, how beit some times it may
be contained betwéen Dartos and heri-
troides and betwéen Dartos & the Scro-
tum as many learned men haue writ-
ten, the signes are, that the Scrotū doth
swar big by little and little and for the
moste parte without pain, and the tu-
moure is heavy and glistering 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 is that the water, haue
long line there and so corrupted the Te-
sticle: it must be taken away.

Of hernie Charneuse.

Hernie

Certain errors.

Hernie Charneuse which y^e Greke^s call Sarcocoele is a tumor against nature in y^e Scrotum which there dooth grow to a certain scireuse flesh, and dooth much resemble the Verequeses or swelled Vaines, the causes of the which are by the gathering togithers of abundance of grosse humors, whiche nature cannot rule because of the weaknes, the signes are an vnequable hardenes, and inflation which dooth alwaies remain in the parte that is to say the Dideme, and dooth alwaies increace with pain being vnequall and not euen, wherefoze Guido saith that this kinde and Vanqueuse are very dangerous.

Hernie Verequesse,

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

This kinde if it be not very great and far

Certain errors. Fol. 49

gone it may be healed by solutive medicines.

The hernie Ventose.

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

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

Hernie Humorale.

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

Certain errors.

like to other Apostumes.

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

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

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

Of waightes. Fol. 50.

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

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

The pound according to the Romaines is 12. vnces.

The Attique and Egiptienne is 16. vnces.

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

D. 4.

Deunc

Of waights.

Deunx is 11. vnces, which are .2 6 4. Scruples, that is, 2. third partes and 1. fourth parte of a pound.

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

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

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

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

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

Quincunx is 5. vnces.

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

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

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

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

Semiuncia is half an vnce.

Denarius or Drachma is the 8. parte of

Of waights. Fol. 51.

of an vnce and is 3. Scruples which the
Greeks call Grammata that is xxiij. let-
ters in the Greek, and the vnce hath as
many Scruples as the Greek hath let-
ters.

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

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

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

The Ceranium is of Wine and Vi-
nagre 80. pound, and of Dile 72. pound,
and of Hunny 120. pound.

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

The

Of wai ghts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Faults escaped in the Printing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the 30. leaf a the first line read (Waps
o2 Bzests) foz, Wugs.

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

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

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

In

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

In the 41. leaf a the liij. line read (qua-
litie) for, qualtitie And in b. the rriij. line
(read woud potions) for, wunted potions
Fo. 47. line, 6. read, is none other thing.

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

FINIS.

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

