

An historiall expostulation: against beastlye abusers, both of chyrurgerie the [sic] and physyke, in oure tyme: : with a goodlye doctrine and instruction, necessarye to be marked and folowed, of all true chirurgiens: / By John Halle, chyrurgyen. Edited by T.J. Pettigrew.

Contributors

Hall, John, 1529 or 1530-1568 or 1569.
Pettigrew, Thomas Joseph, 1791-1865.

Publication/Creation

London : Printed for the Percy Society, by T. Richards, 100, St. Martin's Lane, M.DCCC.XLIV. [1844]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/u669ksvs>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

61573/P

AN
HISTORIAL EXPOSTULATION,
ETC.

AN
HISTORICAL EXPOSITION,
ETC.

83251
62.

AN
Historiall Expostulation :

AGAINST

BEASTLYE ABUSERS, BOTH OF CHYRURGERIE **THE**
AND PHYSYKE, IN OURE TYME :

WITH

A goodlye Doctrine and Instruction,
NECESSARYE TO BE MARKED AND FOLOWED,
OF ALL TRUE CHIRURGIENS :

BY

JOHN HALLE,
CHYRURGYEN.

EDITED BY

T. J. PETTIGREW, ESQ., F.R.S., F.S.A.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, AND
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GOETTINGEN,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

LONDON.

PRINTED FOR THE PERCY SOCIETY,
BY T. RICHARDS, 100, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

M.DCCC.XLIV.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

INTRODUCTION.

THE following tract is appended to a rare work which forms one of the earliest English books in surgery. It is a translation of Lanfranc's "Chirurgia Parva," by John Hall, surgeon. Of the translator little is known. There are no biographical notices of him beyond those which can be gathered from his writings, and from these we learn that he was a surgeon in practice at Maidstone, in Kent, and a "member of the worshipful Company of Chirurgeons." He addresses his book to the members of that body, for protection, as well as to call upon them to unite with him in his endeavours to put down empiricism, and to advance the knowledge of surgeons in general. He appears to have been a man of strong mind, and of great zeal in his profession. A portrait, (wood cut), of which a facsimile is here given, taken when thirty-five years of age, shows that he was born in 1529 or 1530, is prefixed to the work.

Following his "Vera Effigies," is, in seven quatrains :—

THE BOOKES VERDICT.

As some delighte moste to beholde,
 Eche newe devyse and guyse,
 So some in workes of fathers olde,
 Their studies exercise.

Perusing with all diligence
 Bokes written long before :

Wherin they learne experience,
 To heale both sicke and sore ;

Which I alowe in dede and werde,
 In those that understande ;
 For otherwyse it is a sworde
 Put in a mad mans hande.

Let idiots and betles blynde,

Therefore lay me aparte :

Leste contrarie myne author's mynde
 They rudly me perverte.

For as the bee doth honic take

From every goodly flowre,

And spyders of the same doe make

Venim that wyll devoure :

So all that learned men and wyse

To good purpose can use,

The rude, that knowledge doe despise,

Will ever more abuse.

Wherefore all those that use me right

I shall increase their fame :

And vyle abusers all my mighte

Shall be to doe them shame.

In his address "unto the Worshipful the Maisters, Wardens, and consequently to all the whole Company and Brotherhood of Chirurgiens of London," he strongly laments the prevalent ignorance of the profession, "and alas," says he, "where as there is one in Englande, almoste throughout al the realme, that is indede a true minister of this arte, there are tenne abhominable abusers of the same. Where as there is one chirurgien that was apprentise to his arte, or one physicien that hath travayled in the true studie and exercise of phisique, there are tenne that are presumptuous swearers, smatterers, or abusers of the same; yea, smythes, cutlers, carters, coblars, copers, curriars of lether, carpenters, and a great rable of women." He afterwarde says, "I would to God, therfore, my dere maisters and brethren, that there might no fault be found in us concerning these thinges; for truly if we weare such men of science as we ought to be, these false abusers would be more fearful to medle as they doe." He contrasts the conduct and information of the professors of other arts and sciences, with those of surgery, and he demonstrates the necessity of drawing attention to the works of the learned and experienced, to improve their condition. With this view he undertook the translation of Lanfranc's work.

LANFRANC was physician, born at Milan, and

Circa 1

rished in the thirteenth century. He was a pupil of Gulielmus de Saliceto, and having completed his studies, he went into France and settled at Lyons, whence he was, by his great reputation, called to Paris, where he taught his profession with great *éclat*. His work is intitled “*Ars Chirurgica*,” the MS. of which is in the Bibliothèque du Roi de France. It gives a miserable picture of the state of surgery in France in his time, and was first published at Venice, in 1490, and again in 1519, and 1546. It was also printed at Lyons, in 1553, together with the works of Guy de Chauléal, Noger, &c., and it was translated into German by Otho Brunfels, and published at Frankfort in 1566. Altogether it is of little importance, and relates to the “treating of woundes, of aposthemes, of ulcers, (the cancer and the fistula), of algebra or restoration, (dislocations and fractures), and of the diseases of the eyes.” Then ensues “*The Antidotarie*,” or account of remedies employed, which concludes “*Lanfrancs Briefe*.” Halle says that it was translated “out of Frenshe, into the olde Saxony English, about two hundred years past.”

John Halle is bold in his expressions against the quacks of his day, a most determined enemy to ignorant empirics, exulting in the exposure of their nefarious practices, their urinoscopical

examinations, &c., and loud in his protestations against the combination of magic, divination, and physic. In one place he says, "I will not cease while breath is in my body, to lay on with both handes till this battell be wonne, and our adversaries convinced and vanquished; which, although, as I saide afore, they are tenne to one, yet truthe being our weapon, and good science our armoure, with our generall the high author of them, we nede not to doubt but that one shal be good enough for a thousand, not so strongly armed, but naked men, and bare of all knowledge." He seems, however, to have had some misgivings as to the publication of the "Historiall Expostulation," as a letter from Dr. William Cunningham, a reader of lectures at Surgeons' Hall, and dated from his house in Colman Street, April 18th, 1565, is affixed in recommendation of the undertaking, and advising him not to withhold his condemnation of the "rabble of rennagates." This is succeeded by another letter, from the pen of Thomas Gale, a "maister in chirurgerye," approving his work, and urging its publication in the following manner: "Aspire, therefore, and take breth unto you; let no vague and frivolous opinion overcome you, for I see no cause wherfore you shoulde excrusiate your selfe. Every wyse man wyll accepte your indevours, excepte those whiche neyther mynde theyr office,

neither the utilitie of the publique wealth; every good man will embrace, and with great gladnes, revolve over your booke as sone as it is published, and wil, at the first sight of your good travell, have you in more estimacion then ever they had. And why? because you set forth the most famous and excellent arte of medicine.”

Some lines addressed to the “loving readers,” precede John Halle’s own epistle to the reader, in which occur many good observations, and in which the character of the men is well displayed. He lays on most lustily against the empirics, and ignorant surgions, the “very caterpyliers to the publique orders.” He accuses them of running about the country, “like pedlars, tynkers, ratte katchers, and very vacaboundes, some only to set bones, some to drawe tethe, some to let blood, some to cutte ruptures, and take out stones; but all thys rather (under suche colour), to mayntayne an idle and thevyshe lyfe, then to profyte the common weale, to the great aprobie of all the whole profession of medicine.” He then laments that less attention is paid to the making of good surgeons, than of other artificers. “Alas, there are goodly orders taken, and profitable lawes made, for makyng of clothe, tannyng of leather, makyng of shoes, and many other externall thynges, the abuse wherof is but a dearth or disprofite of

the purse ; and shall there not be a redress had for the true use of a science whereupon dependeth the health of mans body ? without whiche what is mans lyfe but a very misery or wretched werines ! the abuse of whiche science is not only a disprofite to the purse, but a farre greater charge, that is to saye, the losse of helth and lyfe." He descants upon the neglect shown to apprentices taken by many, as he says, " not for to teache them science, but only to be their drudge, and to doe their toyle and labore, which is the cause, that so many come out of their yeares so ignorant. For their intent is to have servantes to dooe the toyle in their house, and not to make them cunnyng men ; yea, and some will refuse a yonge man that is learned, and apte to understande, to have an ignorant slave, to beare the water tankard, and scoure pannes ; suche a one, (as the common proverbe is), that will never doe man of science harme, unles hesteale away his dynner."

The necessary consequence of this conduct is thus pointed out ; " And yet will suche a one bragge and boaste, at seven years ende, as though he had all the learnyng and cunnyng under the sunne, although in very dede, the moste knowledge that he hath is, to poule, or shave, drawe a toothe, or dresse a broken pate. Alas, is not this a great pytye, that suche a noble arte shall thus

be abused every way, through the filthie lucre and avaricious myndes of men? Is it not a shame to use such roberie? Doe ye not steale lyke robbers the service of you apprentyses, when contrary to your covenants, ye hyde your science from your servantes, to whom ye are bounde to teache it; and yet, (in the meane season), receive the labor of their bodyes more lyke slaves then men; beside the great dishonor that therby you doe to your own profession, God graunt that I may see this amended, as I trust I shall."

Halle objects to the division of medical science, shows the dependence of the several departments upon each other, by reference to the opinions of ancient authors; asserts that by "pernicious division all hath been brought to confusion, so that neither parte is now used only of the experte professors therof, but rather of every smearer, that listeth to choose them. For as the physicians thynke their learnyng sufficient, without practyse or experience, so the chirurgion, for the moste parte, havynge experience and practise, thinketh it unnedeful to have any learnyng at all, which also hath boldened every ignorant rusticall, ye and foolyshe women, to think them selves sufficient to profess and worke in so noble and worthy an arte." He then states what a surgeon should be: learned, expert, of good discretion, &c.

and having established these points, he asks, "Why is every rude, rusticke, braynsicke beast, fond foole, indiscrete idiote; yea every bedlem baude, and scoldinge drabbe, suffered thus (without all order) to abuse this worthy arte upon the body of man? What avayleth the goodly orders, taken by our forefathers and ancient authores, that none should be admitted to the arte of chirurgery, that are miscreate or deformed of body; as goggle or skwynte eyed, imperfecte of sight, unhelthy of body, imperfect of mynde, not hole in his members, boystrous fingers or shakyng handes. But contrary-wyse, that all that should be admytted to that arte, should be of cleare and perfect sight, well formed in person, hole of mynde and of members, sclender and tender fingered, havng a softe and stedfast hande: or as the common sentance is, a chirurgion should have three dyvers properties in his person. That is to saie, a harte as the harte of a lyon, his eyes like the eyes of an hawke, and his handes as the handes of a woman: what avayleth this order I saye, sithe the contrary in all poyntes is put dayly in use, and that almost without hope of redresse? saying also, that those ancient authors had not only his regarde to the forme of the body, but also, and as well to the bewtie or ornament of the mynde, and honest conversation of him that should

be admitted to chirurgery, as are thus: He ought to be well manered, of good audacitie, and bolde where he may worke surely; and, contrariwise, doubtfull, and fearfull, in things that be dangerous and desperate. He must be gentyll to his patients, witty in prognostications, and forseying of dangers, apte and reasonable to answere and dissolve all doubttes and questions belongynge to his worke. He muste also be chaste, sober, meeke, and mercifull; no extorcioner, but so to accomplishe his rewarde, at the handes of the ryche, to maynteine his science and necessary lyvynges, that he may helpe the poore for the only sake of God: what meaneth it, I saye, (those things considered) that so many sheepe heades, unwytty, unlearned, unchaste, ribandes, lecheours, fornicators, dronkardes, belygoddes, beastly gluttons, wrathfull, envious and evell manered, shall thus miserably be suffred to abuse so noble an arte; yea, that they shall also be mayntayned (in despyght of those that are men of science indede) proffered lyvynges for that profession; contrary to the ordinances and lawes of a citie, beyng a carpenter, a cobbler, or a corier of lether, or whatsoever he be: the wyttye, the learned, the man of knowledge, the citizen, and the free man, in the meane season wantyng preferrement and lyvyng?"

He professes much anxiety for the success of

his observations, and trusts that if his book, being read by any abuser of chirurgery, he should find himself "rubbed on the galle," he will leave his vice and improve. He also admonishes the young to study, to attend to their anatomy, to the nature and complexions of their patients, and the properties of their medicines; to let their practise be founded on their reason, and that "none may worke without knowledge joyned to experience." Finally, he warns the young man entering the profession, to avoid "games and spendyng the time in playe. And hereof assure thy selfe, that if these have not as great desyre to thy boke, as the greatest gamner hath to his game, thou shalte never worthily be called cunnyng in this arte. For thou must thynke and esteme all tyme of leysure from thy worke and busynes, even loste and evill bestowed, in which thou hast not profyted somewhat at thy boke. Let thy boke therefore, I say, be thy pastyme and game: which (if thou love it as thou oughtest) will so delight thee, that thou shalt thinke no tyme so well bestowed as at it. Yea, thou must desyre it as the child doeth his mother's pappe; and so will it nourishe thee, that thou shalt worthily growe and increase to a worshypfull fame of cunnynge and lenynyng." To the work of Lanfranc, Hall has added an expositive table of the "strange wordes, names,

diseases, symples, &c. which occur in the book; 'A very frutefull and necessary briefe worke of Anatomie," and the "Historicall Expostulation," herewith reprinted. To the first of these is affixed the following acrostic:—

NOMEN AUTHORIS SUB HIS ATRACTILIS JACET.

If reason mye the justice be
Of this my minde the truthe to trye:
Howe can ther be dispaire in me
No truthe sithe reason can denye.

Happye it is when men esteme:
All one in truthe, the same to tell:
Let no man voyde of reason deme,
Lest he agaynste the truthe rebell.

The proheme contains a very creditable defence of the ancients and their modes of study, and concludes with some quaint lines which terminate thus:—

In wicked men, so wickednes
Will alway have alway:
Dispraising still, throughe hatefulnessse,
Eche good and perfect way.

Thomas Halle, the brother of the author, then addresses the "Gentle Readers that thirst for science," and adds several stanzas in praise of the intent of the work, and also some lines which bear

the signature of "Ihon Yates, Chirurgion." In the table, under the head of Algebra, is said: "This Araby worde *Algebra* sygnifyeth as well fractures, as of bones, &c. as somtyme the restauratyon of the same." Of Scabiosa "Men saye that S. Urban at the petitions of a certaine asthmatike sister of his, (that used scabiosa continually) sente to hir these verses, of the vertues therof:—

URBANUS SUO SENESCIT PRETIUM SCABIOSÆ.

Non purgat pectus quod comprimet ægra senectus ;
 Lenit pulmonem, purgat laterum regionem ;
 Apostema frangit, si locum bibita tangit :
 Tribus uncta foris a thracem liberat horis.

To Urbane him selfe, it is uncertaine
 Howe many vertues in scabiosa reygne :
 But excellently it clenseth the breste
 Of sicke aged folke, that there are opreste.

The pypes of the lunges, if rough they apere,
 It maketh them smothe, yea gentle and clere ;
 The roames of the breste, that we the sydes call,
 It purgeth well from incumbrances all.

If it be drunke, so that it touche the place,
 Apostemes it breakes, by peculiar grace ;
 Without to carbuncles if it layde be,
 It doth lose and breake them within howres three."

At the end of the table are these verses :—

Though envie me accuse,
In suche as wyll disdayne ;
It ean not make me muse,
Nor nothyng rere my brayne.

For they that doe misuse
Their tongues in suche a case,
Wyll styll them selves abuse,
In runnyng of that rase.

But reason is myne ayde
To take my cause in hande :
And I nothyng afrayde
With hir in place to stande.

Havyng my hope so stayde,
That those who lyst to rayle
Wyllbe ryght sore dismayde,
When reason shall prevayle.

For truthe, by reason strong,
Wyll have the upper hande ;
When envie vyle and wronge,
Shall fayntly flee the lande.

And truthe hath alwaye been,
A daughter unto tyme ;
Whiche as it hath been seen,
Detecteth every cryme.

The "Treatise of Anatomie" forms the principal work of our author. He quotes from a writer Henricus de Ermunda Villa, who compareth

“the chirurgion ignorant in anatomy, to a blynde man whiche woude hewe a pece of tymber; for as a blynd man that heweth on a logge knoweth not how muche he should hewe therof, nor in what maner, (and therefore commonly erreth in hewyng more or lesse than he ought to doe :) so lyke wyse doth the chyrurgion that worketh on the body of man, not knowing the anatomy.” The frame of man, he tells us, has been called by the Greeks “Microcosmos, a little world, because in the same (even as in the frame of the greate worlde) so manye wonders maye bee seene of natures works to the hygh honor and glorie of Almyghtye God. Maye it not be proved, that the brayne (lyke unto the heavens) hangeth without any maner of staye or proppe, to holde by the same? nay, it is so evident, that every learned anatomiste writeth of the same, as a thyng not to be doubted of, and therefore judge the same to have a certeyne lykenes with the heavenly nature. And as the world hath two notable lyghtes to governe the same, namely, the sonne and the moone; so hath the body of man, planted lykewyse in the hyghest place twoo lyghtes, called eyes, whiche are the lyghtes of the body, as the sonne and the moone are the lyghtes of the world. And it is also wrytten of some doctors, that the brayne hath vii. concavites, being instrumentes of the wyttes,

which answer unto the vii spheres of the planetes. And to be briefe, it is a worlde to beholde, and a wonderful wonder to thynke, that as great merveyles may bee seene, wrought by God in nature in this little worlde, man his body, as ther is to be considered in any thyng in the unyversall great worlde, above or benethe at any tyme.

“Secondly, it is called a common weale, for as muche as there is therein conteyned as it were a ryghteous regiment, betwene a prynce and his subjectes, as for example. Let us call the harte of man a king, the brayne and the lyver the chiefe governours under hym, the stomache and the guttes, with other aperteinyng to nutryments, the officers of his courte, and all the members universally his subjectes. And then let us see, if any man can devyse any necessary instrument of a common weale, nedefull for the wealth of the same, from the hyghest to the lowest, that the lyke shall not be founde in the body of man, as it is so well knowne to all those that travel in the knowledge of anatomie, that I nede not here muche therof to wryte. Can it be perceyved that the hande or the fote, or any part of them or such lyke (which we may lyken to the labourers, or as some call them vyle members of a common weale) at any tyme to resiste or rebel againste the harte their soveraigne lord, or any other officer under

hym their superiors? No, truly. The body of man is a common weale without rebellion: the kyng so lovyng his subjectes, and the subjectes so lovyng their kyng, that the one is ever redy to mynister unto the other all thynges nedeful; as if the harte by any occasion susteyne damage, as we may see in the disease called *Syncope*, or swoundyng. At suche a tyme I saye the face, the handes, and the fete, are founde colde and without felynge, strengthe or lyfe; and what proveth it, but that as lovyng and obedient subjectes they thynke nothyng theyr own wherof the harte hath nede, which is their lorde and governour; yea, they utterly depryve themselves of altogether to serve and please their lord. Immediately as the swoundyng ceaseth, the bloude resorteth to the face, the handes and the feete are warme agayne, as it were benefittes done, rendered agayne into thankes and joye. And is not such a lorde and kyng worthye of good subjectes, that for the helpe of one of the leaste of them wyl spend all that he hath, so long as lyfe endureth? as if a member be hurte, wherby any veyne or artery is cutte, the bloude or spirit will issue in suche wyse that it wyll not cease commyng thither so longe as any is lefte, if it be not in tyme prevented. Oh kynd and gentyll governour, oh wel wylllyng and obedient subjectes."

His anatomy is composed to the end of advancing his chirurgery, and for the time in which it was written, is a very fair compendium. There are two figures whole length, cut in wood, but the references apply only to the exterior parts of the body and its regions. The conclusion of the work gives a good summary in relation to the temperaments. All his writings appear to be terminated by rhyming verses, and those attached to his anatomy are in praise of chirurgery, as founded upon a knowledge of anatomy, and condemnation of those who practise without learning.

Halle's antipathy to quacks was inveterate. Throughout his writings he omits no opportunity of expressing his horror of, and aversion to them; but in the following and concluding "Historiall Expostulation," he enters into particulars, gives many curious details of the practises of itinerant impostors, principally such as resided in, or visited Maidstone, in Kent, where it appears he exercised his profession. His "Goodlye Doctrine and Instruction" is drawn up in verse, and is marked by good sense, and in itself is a curious composition.

According to Watt and other authorities, Halle or Halle, was also author of "The Court of Virtue, containing many Holy or Spretual Songs, Sonnettes, Psalmes, Ballets, and Shorte Sentences, as well as of Holy Scripture as others, with Music, Notes, London, 1565," 16mo.

But an earlier production, (being in 1550), may be mentioned, "Certayne Chapters taken out of the Proverbes of Solomon, with other Chapters of the Holy Scripture, and certayne Psalmes of David, translated into English Metre, by John Hall." By the remainder of the title it appears that the proverbs had been, in a former impression, unfairly attributed to Thomas Sternhold.

A copy of verses by Halle, is prefixed to "The Enchiridion of Surgery, by Thomas Gale, London, 1563, 12mo.," Halle and Gale seem to have enjoyed much intimacy, and to have had minds congenial to each other. Gale served in the army of Henry VIII. at ^{Uttrell} ~~Montreil~~, in 1544, and in that of King Philip, at St. Quintin, in 1557; he was serjeant-surgeon to Queen Elizabeth, and his picture of the state of military surgery in his time, appears to have been no better than the civil surgery as described by Halle. The following extract may not be uninteresting to the reader:—

"I remember," says he, "when I was in the wars," in the time of that most famous prince, King Henry VIII., there was a great rabblement there, that took upon them to be surgeons. Some were sow-gelders, and some horse-gelders, with tinkers and cobblers. This noble sect did such great cures that they got themselves a perpetual name; for, like as Tessalus's sect were called Messalians, so

was this rabblement for their notorious cures, called dog-leachers, for in two dressings they did commonly make their cures whole and sound for ever, so that they neither felt heat nor cold, nor no manner of pain after. But when the Duke of Norfolk, who was then general, understood how the people did die, and that of small wounds, he sent for me and certain other surgeons, commanding us to make search how these men came to their death, whether it were by the grevousness of their wounds, or by the lack of knowledge of the surgeons; and we, according to our commandment, made search through all the camp, and found many of the same good fellows, which took upon them the names of surgeons,—not only the names but the wages also. We asking of them whether they were surgeons, or no, they said they were; we demanded with whom they were brought up, and they with shameless faces would answer, either with one cunning man or another, who was dead. Then we demanded of them what chirurgery stuff they had to cure men withal, and they would show us a pot or a box, which they had in a budget, wherein was such trumpery as they did use to grease horses heels withal, and laid upon scabbed horses backs, with nerval, and such like. And other that were coblers and tinkers, they used shoe maker's wax, with the rust of old

pans, and made therewithal a noble salve, as they did term it. But in the end this worthy rabblement was committed to the Marshalsea, and threatened by the duke's grace to be hanged for their worthy deeds, except they would declare the truth what they were, and of what occupations, and in the end they did confess, as I have declared to you before."

The Bodleian Library contains an MS. (178), being a translation by J. H. of Bened. Victorious's, *Cure of the French Pox*; also some letters between J. H. and Dr. William Cuninghame, dated 1565. The letter is well known by his "*Cosmographical Glasse, containing the pleasant principles of Cosmographie, Geographie, Hydrographie, or Navigation, London, 1559, folio.*" Many of the cuts of this work were executed by the author, who is reported to have been ingenious in the art of engraving on copper; the map of Norwich is his own production. The work is one of the finest that issued from the press of Day. Mr. Halliwell tells me that a few years ago he saw the original MS. of this work at Denlay's, a bookseller, near Drury Lane. Dr. Cuninghame resided at Norwich about 1556-59, and afterwards in London, where he was appointed to read the lectures at Surgeon's Hall, in 1563. He commented on the book of Galen upon "*Tumours against Nature.*"

He also wrote a Commenatary on the "book De Acra Aquis et Regionibus," by Hippocrates. He calls Morbus Gallicus Chamœleontiasis.

T. J. P.

comming the next daie, when upon his humble sute, he was let goe; beyng warned with exhortations, to leave suche false and naughty deceytes.

Farther in the same yere, one William, a shomaker, came into Kente, pretending to be very cunning in curing diseases of the eyes; and being brought to a frende of myne, to have his judgement in ones eye, whereof the sight was weake; first putting them in muche feare of the eye, he at lengthe promised to doe great thinges therto. But the frendes of the partie diseased desired me first to talke with him, to understande his cunning; which I, at their request, did, at a tyme appointed, and asked him if he understoode what was the cause of hir infirmitie. He said he could not tel, but he wold heale it he doubted not. Then I asked him whether he were a surgien, or a phisitien; and he answered, no, he was a shomaker, but he coulede heale all maner of sore eyes.

I asked him where he learned that; he sayde that was no matter. Well, sayde I, seyng that you can heale sore eyes, what is an eye? whereof is it made? of what members or partes is it composed? and he sayde he knewe not that.

Then I asked hym if he weare worthy to be a shoemaker, or to be so called, that knewe not howe, or wherof a shoe was made? he answered no, he was not worthy. Then, sayde I, how dare you worke upon suche a precious and intricate member of man as is the eye, seyng yoo knowe not the nature therof? and why, or by what reason, it doth see more then a mans nose,

or his hand dothe? He answered, that though he could not tell this, yet could he heale all maner of sore eyes. And that where as maister Luke of London, hath a great name of curyng eyes, he coulde doe that which maister Luke could not doe, nor turne his hande to. Thus bragged this proude varlette, against and above that reverent man of knowne learning and experience.

And I sayde I thought so, for Maister Luke, sayde I, is no shoemaker. Well, sayde he, I perceiue you do but skorne me, and flunge out of the doores in a great fume, and coulde not be caused to tary and drynke by any intreaty, neither have I since that tyme heard any thynge of hym.

What other men and women, besydes these, have come into the forsayde place, if I should rehearse them, and the discourse of their doings, it weare to tedious, yea, it wold abhorre any honest mans eares to heare of it. There came a woman thither, (as she reported herself), a ministers wife, (but I thynke she falsely lyed), in the aforesayde yeare. The officers hearing of hir prophession, called hir before them, and examined hir, with whom she was so stoute, as to say (when she was warned to departe the towne, in payne of imprysonment), these wordes: I have, quod she, travelled through all partes of this realme, and I was never yet forbidden in any place to minister my physike, and hath (sayde she), your towne a privilege above all other, to forbydde me to doe good, and to heale the queenes leige people. Then was she asked what authoritie she hadde, or of whom she was allowed thus to

dooe, or what certificat she hadde brought with hir, to witnes with hir of hir good behaviour in places where she was before? and she sayde she was never before so examined, neither feared to be put to suche triall, neither sawe she ever the place, that a woman coule fynde so little curtesie, especially sithe she asked nothyng gratis of any man, or otherwyse then for hir mony, these stoute wordes notwithstanding, she was expelled the towne.

And not longe after, came thither a make shifte, with two men wayghting on hym, as very rakebelles as him selfe, bragging that he was a profounde phisicien; and being called by the officers to examination, was so streyghtly charged, that he confessed himselfe and his men, to be felowes in frendshippe, and all of one krew; and this was a shifte, mutually devised among them to get mony; and so weare they expelled the towne; or rather they shifted sodainly away for feare of punyshment; whiche if they had taried, they could not have escaped, so good then was the mynde of the officers for that yeare. And now one historie of the tyme present, to knitte up this my tale of vagabondes and rennegates most hatefull.

One Robert Nicols, a false deceiver, and moste ignorant beaste, and of the profession of vagaboundes, (as weare his former felowes), hath in tymes passed boasted him selfe to have been the servaunt of Maister Vicary, late sargeant chyrurgien to the queenes highnes. But now the matter being put in triall, he sayeth he was apprentice with a priest, among whose wicked and pro-

digious doynges, (whiche are infinite, one very notable chaunced in the yere of our Lorde 1564, the 26 of September; he poured in a purgation to an honest woman of good fame, one Riches, wydowe, of Linton, (a paryshe of three myles distant from Maydestone), whiche within three or foure houres at the moste, purged the lyfe out of hir body, so violent was this mortal potion. The woman being before in perfecte health, to all mens judgements, beinge onely of simplicitie perswaded to take the same, by the deceivable perswasions of this Nicols, who made fayre wether of all thynges, and hir to beleve that he would deliver hir of suche diseases as in deede she had not. For he should have had by composition, xx. shillinges for the saide drynke.

For this murderous facte, he was by the queenes majesties justices apprehended, and imprisoned in the gaile of Maydstone, where he was communed with all, concernyng his knowledge and doynges, and for what cause he gave hir that purgation, and howe she was perswaded to take it. He answered, that he knewe by hir complexion, that hyr lyver and hyr lunges weare rotten, and therfore he toulde hyr so. Wherunto one replyed saying, naye, she was not sycke, but thou touldest hyr so for thy fylthye lucre, and she beleved thee. And because (as thou saydest), thou knewest all this by hyr complexion, I praye thee what complexion am I of? He answered, you are sanguine.

Then was it asked him, whether it weare proper to a sanguine man to have blacke heare, as that partye

hadde on his hearde? to this he answered, O, ye wyll saye ye are more a the choler. Then the partie gave hym hys hande to feelee, which was commonly colde, saynge, is a cholericke man wonte to be so colde? whiche when he hadde felte, he sayde: O then ye woulde be of the fleme. Then was he asked, what is a sanguine man? or why is he called sanguine? he answered, a sanguine man is he that hathe a good digesture. Mary, as thou sayest, quod the demaunder, here in haste thou shewed howe great thy cunnyng is in judgyng complexions. Then was it saide to hym, ye professe bothe phisicke and chirurgerie, what authours have you redde? He answered, Vigo and Gasken.

Then was it demaunded, what medicyne gavest thou the woman wherwith thou haddeste so evyll lucke? And he sayde, catapusis. Then beyng rebuked for that he would take on hym to geve medicyne inwardlye, whereof he knewe not the names, muche lesse the nature: he sayde as stoutely, as obstinately, that he knewe as many purgations as the partie that reproved hym. Then he asked hym of foure or five, such as came first to minde, as tamar indes, pirobalanes, agarick, &c., of all the whiche he sayd he knew none. Then was he requyred to name them that he dyd know, and he sayde he knewe catapusis, and catapistela.

Then was he asked what catapistela was. Why, quod he to the demaunder, doe not you knowe it? No, sayde the partie, not by that name. And it was further asked whether it weare an herbe, a roote, a

tree, a stone, the hove, horne, or tayle of a beaste, or what it was? Nicols answered that it was none of those, but a thinge made beyonde the seas. It is not made in Englande, quod he, I thynke it be made in Fraunce. Then was he agayne reprovéd for his beastly braggyng. And here maiest thou see, quod the person that reasoned with hym, thyne owne ignoraunce, in that thou sayest it is made, wher it is in deed the fructe of a tree called casia fistula, (as I thynke thou meanest), and not catapistela. And he answered, (not withstanding his former impudencie), it is so; saiying also thus, oh, you call it casia, belyke because it is lyke a case.

Then this man begynning to prove his cunnyng in the natures of symples, asked hym the nature of peper. He sayde it was hotte in the firste degré, and colde in the seconde. Why then, sayde the demaundaunt, what saye you to the nature of an oyster? and he, (answerynge as before of the temperamente), sayde colde in the fyrst degree, and hotte in the thyrde. Then was it sayde to the standers by, here may you see his beastly ignorance, dyd ye ever heare that two contraries coulde dwelle together and agree in one subjecte? Wherunto this lewde felowe most proudly answered, though I can not reason so well as you, but am confounded at your hande, yet have I done great and many cures, whiche, sayd he, commeth of somewhat, though you saye I knowe nothyng. After this, one asked him if he weare by authoritie admitted, accordinge to the lawes of this realme, to use phisicke and chirurgery, as a practiser of the same? To whom

an other sayde; thynke you that any such ignorant asse as this is, can be any where so admitted? Unto all this he sayde, if none should be suffered to use them but the learned, or suche as are permitted, a great manye poore people should perishe for lacke of helpe. To this he was answered, nay, rather a great numbre that are daily kylled or lamed, by suche ignorant beaste as thou arte, might, (by the benefite of nature, and other good helpes of cunnyng men), recover right well, and lyve, is suche as thou art weare not.

Among other questions of the anatomie, to al the which he answered as easily as in other thinges before. It was asked him what the splene was, and he answered, that it was a disease in the syde, baked hard lyke a bisket; denyng that there was any thyng called the splene, but the disease, (sayeth he), so called.

Then was it further demaunded of him, (because he boasted muche of chirurgerie), what a wounde was; and he answered, a wounde is a hurte, or a bruse. What is an ulser, then, sayde the opponente? he answered, an ulcer is a wounde. And then beyng asked whether a wounde and an ulcer weare all one, he sayde, a wounde is that whiche is newe, and an ulcer is that whiche is olde. To this it was replied, that an ulcer might also be newe, and that it was an ulcer though it weare but one daye olde. After this he sayde that he knewe an ulcer with a cancer, also a parmole and a fistula. Wherfore he was asked what was a canker, and he sayde, a canker is when an ulcer doth by rankling become a canker. Wherunto one replied, saying,

a cancer may in dede be ulcerate, and is often so ; but that every ulcer may by rankling (as thou saiest) become a cancer, it hath not been redde nor seen. But then he sayde that he spake of a canker, and not of a cancer ; for a cancer, sayde he, is when an ulcer stynketh.

Muche more could I wryte of his beastly answeres, if I thought this not enough, yea, to much, except it weare better. And though I thinke this enough to greve any wyse mans eyes to see, or eares to heare, yet shall I desyre them to beare with a worde or twayne more, that what they are, even the unscilfull may perceive, and learne to beware of them.

A certaine pacient of myne, (having lately been cured at my hande), metynge with this Nicols at his brothers house, reasoned with hym of a payne that he sometye hadde in his hyppe ; I trowe, quod he, ye cal it a sciatica, doe ye not ? Yea, sayde Nicols, there is a sciatica, and a scitica. Then sayde my pacient, I never hearde my chyrurgien name any suche. Who is that, sayde Nicols ? and my pacient named me. The began Nicols to praise a neighbour of myne, sayng that he was cunninger then I, but my pacient prayd me to be cunninger then my neighbour. Yea, sayd Nicols, in talke, Halle can talke better. Then sayde my paciente, I hadde a grevous sore legge, with greate apostemacions and hollownes, wherefor if he coude have done nothing but talke, he myght have talked long enough to my legge before it would so have been whole.

Unto the same man also he made his vaunte on a a tyme, that he sawe his maister, close a mans head together, that was clefted from the crowne of the head, down to the necke, who sayde he was after healed, and did live. This shamles lye, beyng hearde of a mery man, was with an other like lye quited, on this sorte. Tushe, (sayd this mery man), I have heard of as great a matter as this; for a certayne man fallyng into the handes of theves, was robbed, and his head was so smoothe cutte off, that it stode styll upon his necke tyll he rode home; whose wyfe metyng hym at the doore, perceived his bosome bloody, and asked hym if hys nose had bledde; whiche wordes when the man hearde, he tooke his nose in his hand to blowe it, and therwith threw his head in at the dore. And nowe as it is tyme I leave also this monster, least I shold to muche weary the lovyng reader, with the long readyne of these moste frivolous communications, and tragedious doynges, (which I have with grieve of harte written, trusting that it will not onely be a warning unto some, that they committe not their lyfe and healthe in sicknesse, unto suche lyfe purgers, but also that in comyng to the handes of some vertuous menne, may with the pitie of other mens myseries, move them to laboure, to the most of their power, to redresse these evels). Omitting also one Carter, otherwyse called Carvell, otherwyse Maye, who is a sorcerer, and a worker by dyvelyshe spirites, clokyng the same under the colour of phisick, and hath done much mischief among the people, with his abhorefull doynges, whiche

I will hereafter (as leysoure and occasion shall serve), farther declare.

I will here also omitte to talke of Grigge the poulter, with divers other, whose endes have made their doinges knowne. And also of a joyner in London, a Frencheman borne, that is of late become a phisitien, who is esteemed at this daye, emong dyverse ryght worshipfull to be very learned and cunnyng, that knowe not his originall; yea, they call him doctor James; but an honest woman, an olde neighbour of his, (not longe synce), at a man of worshyppes house in Kente, merveyled to see hym in suche braverie, and lordly apparell; who, when she tooke acquaintance of hym, he wronge hyr harde by the hande, and rounded hyr in the eare, sayng: if thou be an honest woman, kepe thy tongue in thy headde, and saye nothinge of me.

For surely a monstrous great legende should I make, if I shoulde here recite all suche, as I have knowne and heard of; but if any man would knowe more of the doynge of these deceyvers and runnegates, let hym reade a little booke called a Galley late come into Englande, from Terra Nova, laden with Phisitiens, Apothecaries, and Chirurgiens, &c., the author wherof I knowe not. Also let them reade a little worke, entituled, A Poesie, made in forme of a vision, &c., lately imprinted. Also let them reade the verses of maister Bulleyne, in his Bulwark, in the dialogue betwene sorenes, and chirurgery; where he ryghte truly and pleasantly, describeth them in their ryght colours. In the

whiche boke also in divers places, he noteth the sleighty practises of suche abusers as he hath knowne in divers countries.

What shall we thinke Diogenes would saye, if he now lived, and sawe so many rusticall craftesmen leave their misteries, and become phisitiens? seynge he sayde to one that was a weake wrestler, (and after became a phisitien), these wordes in effecte: what intendest thou nowe, quod he, craftily and privily be revenged of them that weare wont to vanquishe or overthrowe thee? or what would Socrates nowe saye, (upon like occasion), to a paynter that became a phisitien; nowe thou workest subtillye, (quod he), for wheras before thyne errors were espied, and judged of all men, nowe thou wylt hyde them in the earth, or bury them in the ground. Meanyng (without doubt), that such phissiciens are more like to kil men, than to save or heale them.

Well sure if there were good orders in all places, and the holesome lawes of this realme well executed, there coulde none such deceyve, with theyr running about, and keeping into corners, unsuspected, and examined. For it is easy to conjecture, or rather perfectlye to knowe, that no honest cunning man, that meaneth trulye and justlye, will refuse to dwell and continue in some esteemed city or towne, (for unto such wise and learned men delight to resort), and to run about here and there, through all the realme, thus like vacaboundes, to deceive the unskilfull people wyth theyr beastly doinges.

I trust yet one day to see it better looked on: and in the meane season, let a great many abusers (whome I knowe, especially in Kent, bothe men and women, and have not here named them), repent and leue their wickednes, otherwise let them assure them selves I wil no more stay to publysh them with their wicked doings, and knavery knackes, bringing them into this register, then I have don to set forth these.

It shall behove every good chirurgien therfore, to place hym selfe in some good towne, or famous citye, and surelye the people will resort unto hym, and send for him at theyr nede, to hys sufficient profit and living; neither wyll anye good man despeyse of thys.

It can not be without suspicion therfore, either of the lacke of cunnyng, or of a deceivable false conscience, that a chirurgien, or phisitien, shall refuse to fixe himselfe constantly in some dwellyng place, and to become a wanderynge fugitive, as these were and are, of whom I have wrytten.

Notwithstanding, I am not ignorant that constante dwellers may be also deceavyng abuser, so long as ther is no punyshment, nor execution of lawes to the contrary, as for example.

One named Kiterell, dwelleth in Kente, at a parysh called Bedersden, that hath been all his lyfe a sawyer of tymber and borde, a man very symple, and altogether unlearned; who at this present is become a phisitien, or rather a detestable deceavyng sorcerer. He wyll geve judgement on urines, and whyles he loketh on the water, he will grope and fele him selfe all about;

and otherweyle, where as he feleth, he will shrynke, as though he were pricked, or felte some great paine. Then he tourneth to the messenger and telleth him where, and in what sorte the partie is greved; whiche maketh the people thynke him very cunning. They seeke to hym farre and neere for remedy for suche as are bewyched or enchanted, and as they commonly terme it, forespoken. What stuffe is this, let the wyse and learned judge. And he hath so prospered with these doynges, that in shorte space he hath been able bothe to purchase and buylde, as I an credibly enformed of divers men that doe knowe and have seen the same. For there are many that reporte, (and they no small fooles,) that he hath cured suche as al the learned phisitiens in England coulde doe no good unto, beleve it who wyll.

Notwithstanding Cardanus, a learned philosopher, in his worke *De Subtilitate*, in the tenthe booke therof, intituled of spirites or divels, seemeth to prove that there are certayne griefes, chaunsing sometime to mans body by enchauntement, or the workyng of cursed sciences; wherof for so muche as phisicke and chirurgie knowe no cause, they are also to seeke of a remedy. For in these laudable artes, there is a reasonable cause founde of every disease, upon the reason wherof, ther is ordeined a remedy. But when through divylshe and wicked sciences there is any syckness procured, wherof the laudable arte of medicine knoweth not the cause, so can it procure no helpe, but only by helpe of some of those sciences most detestable,

must the same be taken away agayne ; so that it seemeth to be a common composition among them, the one to tormente the bodies both of man and beastes, that an other may be sought unto to remedy the same. So ought never a workyng instrument to an other.

It may chance nowe that some whose myndes are already affectionate to those artes, will saye, that it is necessary that such men should be, for the comforte of them that have neede, when as no helpe otherwise wil serve. To whom it may be answered, that if they be Christian men, they ought not to seke helpe at divels, sithe the Holy Ghost, by the mouth of Sayncte Paule, hath warned, that no man doe evell that good may come therof. Farthermore, if none suche (as God in his holy lawe hath commaunded), were suffred to lyve, there could no such inconvenience chaunce, wherby any man should have neede to seke to them for helpe, seyng that there is never any neede of their ayde, but where the effect is firste caused, through the wycked workyng of those damnable artes. But let this suffice that we have spoken, concernyng the wycked abuses of phisicke and chirurgerie, and lette us nowe procede to the dutie of the chirurgien, and the good observation of his office, whiche wyll avoyde these, and all lyke abuses, wherunto at this day (God amend it), phisicke and chyrurgery is made a cloke. For none of these false merchantes wyll wyllingly be called by the name of that whiche they moste use, but they wyll be called phisiciens, chirurgiens, and astronomers, when they can as muche skyll in any of them as brute beastes.

And concernynge the behaviour that is requyred in a true chirurgien to his paciente, and of one chirurgien to an other concernynge counsell, honeste workyng, and knowledge, I have thought good to gather the counsels, and good documentes of dyvers good and veterate authores, (and have formed the same into Englyshe verses, or metre), and here to place the same, for the better instruction of all yonge chirurgiens, that it may as well be easy to learne, as apte to be kepte in memorie, of all wyllinge learners.

HARKE, and drawe nere, ye younge students,
Your eares loke ye uncloze ;
The worthy arte chirurgery,
To practise that purpose.

And marke what the greates masters saye,
That here before have wroughte ;
And did to theyr disciples leave,
In wrytinge what they taughte.

And to theyr scholers did describe,
A briefe methode or waye ;
Commaundinge them the same to marke,
On thys wise gan they saye :—

When thou arte callde at anye time,
A patient to see ;
And doste perceave the cure to greates,
And ponderous for thee.

See that thou laye disdeyne aside,
And pride of thyne owne skyll :
And thinke no shame counsell to take,
But rather wyth good wyll.

Gette one or two of experte men,
To helpe thee in that nede ;
And make them partakers wyth thee,
In that worke to procede.

For in so doinge thine honestye,
Thou shalte well kepe and save ;
Also thy patiente therby,
Righte greate comforte shall have.

By thys meanes thou mayste haplye learne,
Ryghte seldome sene before ;
Of thee, or hym, whyche fyrste thee taughte,
Thoughe thou have cunnynge store.

And also if oughte goe a wrye,
Or hinder in thy cure :
The one maye mende the others faulte,
While frendship dothe endure.

The wounded or sore man also,
Shall have no cause to grudge ;
In you suche uniformitye,
Whyle he maye see and judge.

And farthermore thou haste thy parte,
 Bothe of profyt and fame ;
 When that your worke hathe good successe,
 And luckilye dothe frame.

And if it happe to frame amisse,
 Suspicyon can be none ;
 Sythe thou haste soughte all meanes of healthe.
 And wouldste not be alone.

So eche man shall with other beare,
 Thy juste cause to defende ;
 All wise and learned men also,
 Shall thee prayse and commende.

For all that be discrete doubtlesse,
 Wyll judge thee to be wyse ;
 In that thou doest desyre to learne,
 And augmente thy practise.

And wylte not that throughe negligence,
 And pride of thine owne waye ;
 Thy pacient in paine shoulde spill,
 To perishe and dekaye.

Thy purpose thus thou shalte attaine,
 Wyth ease and honestye ;
 Where otherwyse it maye thee brynge,
 Shame and ignominye.

And farther if thou waye it righte,
 It is easie to gesse;
 That better two, then one alone,
 All errores maye redresse.

For as all men that here doe live,
 Borne in this wretched vale,
 Are fraughted full of errores greate,
 Oure boote mixed wyth bale;

From whyche the prudent Salomon,
 Was never voide and free;
 As of him selfe he wryteth playne,
 Who so will reade maye see.

So if thou in chirurgerye,
 Alone wylte walke and wade;
 Thine errores will thy worke confounde,
 And all thine honoure quade.

Sithe Bernarde* knewe not all hym selfe,
 Thinke never in thy minde;
 But that at laste by painfull prooffe,
 Thou shalt thine errores fynde.

For errores not staide at the firste,
 But suffred to procede:

* This is an allusion to Lanfranc's "Chirurgia Parva," which was addressed to his pupil Bernard,

To mischiefes greate as Plato saythe,
Will growe in verye dede.

But the beginninge if thou stoppe,
By good counsell and pure ;
All doubtfull thynges thou shalt prevent,
And harde diseases cure.

For all to late comes remedye,
When throughe thy negligence
The grieve is growne paste aide and cure,
And all experience.

But one thinge note, when two or more
Together joygned be ;
About the paynfull patient,
See that ye doe agree.

See that no discorde doe arise,
Nor be at no debate ;
For that shall sore discomforte hym,
That is in sycke estate.

And when alone with your foreman,
One of you is presente ;
Defame nor dispraise in no wise,
The fame that is absente.

For noughte can more discomforte him,
That lies in grieve and peyne ;

Then heare that one of you dothe beare,
To other suche disdeine.

Wherfore what so ye have to saye,
In thinges aboute your arte;
Let it be done among your selves,
In secrete and a parte.

Wyth one consent uniformlye
Comforte the wounded man;
But unto some good frende of hys
Expresse all that ye can.

And let them knowe the daunger greate,
That like is to succede;
Prognosticatinge wittilye,
And in convenient spede.

Wherfore eche one of you shall take,
At other his counsell;
Howe that in moste convenient wise,
Ye may the grieve expell.

And so that one in anye wise,
From other nothinge hide;
But by all meanes consulte, and for
The sicke mannes healthe provide.

For in that nede if any doe,
His counsell kepe a loofe;

And so the wounded man decaye,
It shall be his reproofe.

See that for goulde or covetise,
Ye take no thing in hande;
Whiche incurable for to be,
Ye doe well understand.

Or oughte unlesse to cure the same,
Thou have some perfecte grounde;
For if thou doe, it will thy fame
In utter shame confounde.

Looke of thy selfe in anye wise,
Thou make no praise nor boste;
For that shall turne to thy dispraise,
When thou doest use it moste.

See thou dispraise none other man,
His error thoughe thou knowe;
For sure an other for thy plage,
Shall thee like curtsye showe.

Commende the dedes of eche good man,
The best loke that thou saye;
So shall good fame redounde to thee,
From all men day by daye.

Not onlye in chirurgery,
Thou oughtest to be experte;

But also in astronomye,
Bothe prevy and aperte.

In natural philosophye,
Thy studye shoulde be bente;
To knowe eche herbe, shrubbe, roote, and tree,
Muste be thy good intente.

Eche beaste and foule, wyth worme and fishe,
And all that beareth lyfe;
Their vertues and their natures bothe,
With thee oughte to be rife.

And in the grounde metall and stone,
And veines of earthe also;
Their powres and vertues in degre,
Shoulde not be hid the fro.

But chieflye the anatomye,
Ye ought to understande;
If ye will cure well anye thinge,
That ye doe take in hande.

For by the same above the rest,
Ye shall greate fame deserve;
The life of man from manye streightes,
To save and well preserve.

Withoute the knowledge of whyche arte,
Thou canste not chose but erre;

In all that thou shalte goe aboute,
Thy knowledge to preferre.

As if ye cutte or cauterize,
Or use phlebotomye ;
Ye can not but erre in the same,
Withoute anatomye.

He is no true chirurgien,
That can not shewe by arte,
The nature of every member.
Eche from other aparte.

For in that noble handye worke,
There dothe nothinge excell,
The knowledge of anatomye,
If it be learned well.

Endeouvre therfore by all meanes,
The same to know and cunne,
For when thou haste it perfectlye,
Thine arte is halflye wunne.

For therby shalt thou understande,
Of eche member in dede ;
Their nature and their offices,
And howe they doe procede.

And unto what good use they serve,
As well the leaste as moste ;

And by their hurte prognosticate,
What action will be loste.

Wherby of knowledge and great skill,
Thou shalt obtaine the brute;
And men to thee in generall,
For helpe shall make their sute,

Wherfore all honour, laude, and praise,
To God ascribed be;
The Father, Sonne, and Holye Ghoste,
One God and personnes three.

Perhappes now some man wyll object and saye, that it is not possible alwayes to observe these rules. For if I dwell farre from expert men of whome to aske counsell, and peradventure am matched in the place where I dwell, with some braggynge proud boye, that came latelye oute of his prentishode, who shall for lacke of knowledge and discretion seke myne infamy and dishonour, and is therefore not mete to associate my selfe wyth, but rather to be avoided.

To this I answer, that it behoveth a good chirurgien to be ingenious, and that in this case is thy remedy. To be ingenious, is to be apte to devise newe remedies for new diseases, and suche as thou haste not before seene nor hearde of.

In suche a case in deede it behoveth thee to be verye polytique, and that Allmightye God maye the better prosper all thy workes and devises, serve God faith-

fullye in hartye contemplacions daye and nighte, desiringe God for Jesus Christes sake, hys dere Sonne oure Savyoure, to enspire thee wyth suche grace, that thou maiste to his honor and glory, ende all suche enterprises as thou takest upon thee to doe; (of whyche prayer I will hereafter wryte an example), for if God be on thy syde, feare not who so ever be agaynst thee. And that thou mayste the better knowe what thou doste, that wilt be a chirurgien, and what thou takest upon thee to professe, knowe oute of good and learned authores, what chirurgerye is, and so shalte thou be the better able wiselye to worke alone, where the nedefull society of counsell dothe wante.

Chirurgery, therefore, (as Angelus Bolognius in the prologe to his boke of the cure of externall ulcers, sayeth), is the moste aunciente, yet the moste sure and excellent parte of the arte of medicyne, whiche worketh by handy operation. For the name thereof whiche was geuen thereto by moste auncyent authores, signifieth nothyng else; for chirurgery is *Operatio Manualis*, that is handye worke. Wherfore syth it is a parte of phisike, we can not so rightlye name it in Englishe, as to call it the handye worke of medicine. And farthermore the arte of medicine or phisicke, (wherin chirurgery is comprehended), is an arte, and so it oughte to be named, and not a science; and chirurgery is not an arte properlye of it selfe wythoute phisike, or seperated from the same, as some doe thinke; neyther can phisike be an whole and perfecte arte wythout chirurgery, as some woulde imagin. For

sythe they are both partes one of an other, how can they be devided or separate wythout detriment to them bothe? for it is not a whole body that lacketh one of hys chiefe members, or partes; for nether can chirurgery be perfectlye learned wythoute theorike, nor phisike wythoute practise. And wheras theorike and practise goe not together, whether ye call it phisike or chirurgery, I dare boldlye affirme, that there is in them no manner of perfection worthy commendation. Yet some there be that thinke that onlye to phisike belongeth theorike, or speculation, and that to chirurgery belongeth onlye practise; but howe farre their judgements differ from truthe, let everye wyse man judge. What knowledge is there in phisike that is not requisyte in chirurgerye? whether it be gramer, philosophy, astronomye, anatomye, or anye other; ye, the very judiciall of urine, and the pulse, as good doctor Record, our worthye countrie man witnesseth; wherfore I affirme, accordynge to the sentence of moste wise authoures, that the knowledge of chirurgerye consisteth in ii. thinges, namelye, speculation and practise, and therefore it is not only a workinge, but an excellent knowledge, and understandynge howe to worke well and perfectly. But the effectuall actes of chirurgerye in deede, (as Guido saythe), consyste in cuttinge, in knittinge, in bindinge, in purgyng, purifying, and exercisyng the handye operation, and all this upon the bodye of man, to heale, or bring health to the same, as muche as is possible. Whiche addition we put to, because it never hath ben, is, nor shalbe possi-

ble for any chirurgien to heale all that are diseased and sore. Therefore we maye thus conclude that chirurgery is an arte both workynge and teachinge how to worke upon the bodye of man, to heale all suche diseases as are possible to be cured.

Nowe therefore, let the good chirurgien, (that wil avoyde wicked crafts and abuses), first learne, and then worke and use experience; wherin thou shalt understande that the onlye readinge in bookes is not sufficient, as manye a one at this day, (to the great hurt of muche people), thinketh. For there is no science that can wythoute seinge the practyse and experience of cunnyng masters therin, be lerned; and surelye in the arte of medicine, (chieflye chirurgerye), practise and experience is the chiefest learnyge; although withoute other learnynge (I confesse) no man can attayne to the perfection that therin is required. And for this dothe learnynge (in bookes conteined), chiefly serve to teache men to knowe the workes of learned masters of old tyme; but assure thy selfe, (what so ever, suche masters have wrytten), thou shalt never perfectlye digest to thine owne use, anye thinge in them, except thou be able to joyne by comparison, that which thou haste sene in other mennes workes before thine eies, and in the practise of thine owne handes, wyth that whiche thou findest wrytten in olde authors; for lyttle profit, swetenesse, or understandinge shall one gette of authors except he see the same also put in practise. Therefore when thou haste sene proved by cunning masters, the whyche thou haste red, thou arte trulye learned in

thine arte, and therefore apte to worke and use experience thy selfe.

And this regarde to experience in learninge made Socrates say, that lerning ought not to be wrytten in bokes, but rather in mennes mindes. For this excellent philosopher well perceived that the committingte of cunnyng to wrytten bookes, made men to neglect the practise and experience of their wittes by meanes wherof they became uncunninge.

Galen also hathe frendly admonished us, that we ought not, (if we will be perfectlye cunninge), to trust onelye to doctrine wrytten in bokes, but rather oure propre eyes, whiche are to be trusted above all other authores, ye, before Hypocrates and Galen ; for wythout the eyes consent, (saith Socrates), the eares oughte not to be trusted ; for the eares are subjectes, and often deceived, but the eyes are judges bothe true and certaine.

As I woulde therefore, that all chirurgiens shoulde be learned, so woulde I have no man thinke him selfe lerned otherwise then chiefly by experience ; for learning in chirurgery consisteth not in speculation only, nor in practise only, but in speculation well practised by experience. Therefore when we saye that a chirurgien muste firste be learned, and then worke, it is not ment that any man by the reading of a booke, or bokes onelye, may learne how to worke, for truelye that hathe caused so many deseivinge abusers, as there are at this daye.

Good chirurgien, therefore, have a regard to these

things, even as thou wilt answer for the same at the dreadfull daye, when the eternall Lord, and almighty Master, shall call for accompte of eche mannes talent, whether they have gained therewith, according to his will, or whether they have abused, or vainlye hid the same.

Furthermore, these things considered and observed, it is expedient chiefly, and before all thinges, that thou have Goddes feare alwaies before thine eies, that thou leade a vertuous life, and (as nere as God shal geve the grace), unspotted to the world, doing just and vertuous dedes, abhorring and abstaining from all viciousnesse. Let wicked pride be farre from thy hart, and rather with all humility confesse that thou canst doe nothing of thy selfe, (as thou canste not in deede), but through the grace and mercifull favoure of God.

Likewise avoide envye and wicked wrathe; be neither wrathfull, nor envious, that an other man of thyne arte hathe better successe then thy selfe, but rather endevoure thy self in the feare and service of God, to learne to doe better, and to excede others. For to a diligente and wyllynge minde, there is nothing to harde ne impossible.

Let charitye surmounte covetise, so that it have no place in thy harte, otherwise then it shall be requisite for thee to live like a man of science with a decent and honest maintenance of necessaryes. Let no slouth cause thee to neglecte thy cures, wherof thou haste taken charge, least through thy negligence they perishe, and their bloud call for vengeance on thee at the handes of God.

In anye wise be thou no lechoure, but adorne thy

life wyth honest, chaste, and sober manners; for that uncleane and filthy vice is much to be abhorred in a chirurgyen, consideringe the secretes of manye honest folkes, that to hys charge and cure muste be committed.

Lastlye, and above all these, beware of drunkennesse, a vyce that was never more used, then it is of manye at this tyme. For when hathe this vile reporte (or rather reproche), gone of so manye as it dothe at this daye, he is a good chirurgyen in the forenone? O abomination of all other in a chirurgien to be detested! but how unmete suche arte to be chirurgiens I have touched more at large in my preface.

Let vertue, therefore, I saye, be thy guide; let hir be both thy rule and compasse, wherby to frame all thy doinges.

And consider that chirurgerye is an arte to heale dyseases, whyche is a vertuous exercise, ye, a gifte of Goddes spiryte, as saythe S. Paule; and therefore can never be well used of vicious personnes, althoughe they have never so muche leanng; for vice and vertue can never acorde, but alwayes one is expelled by the other, for two contraries can never agree in one subjecte.

Consider, also, howe by vertuous and holye lyfe, and by faithfull prayer, the very angelles at Goddes apoyntment have descended from heaven to aid and helpe men in their nede, teachinge them remedies for divers griefes; as holye Raphaell was sent to Tobye. And as thou mayste reade in the xxxviii. chapiter of Jesus, the sonne of Sirache, wher he, (treatinge of the

phisitien), saythe : the houre maye come that the sycke maye be healed throughe them when they praye unto the Lorde, that he maye recover and get health to lyve longer. Loe, here mayste thou see that thy duety is to praye unto God for thy pacient, and for helpe and grace to heale him. Praye, therefore, faithfully unto God, serve hym devoutlye, call rightlye upon his holy name daye and night, wyth an holye abstinence as scripture teacheth, not omyttinge dedes of almes, the fruites of perfecte faythe.

Moreouer, be not ingrate nor unthankfull unto God when he sendeth good successe to thy businesse, good lucke to thy handes, and graunteth thee thy hartes desyre. For unthankfulnesse many times is the cause that our prayers are not heard. Praise God, therefore, for his benefites, and pray faithfullye to hym in all thy streightes of nede, and this doinge, be sure that God will prosper all thy wayes, and geve good successe to all thy workes. Take here, therefore, an example of prayer whiche thou mayste use, I trust, to the glorie of God.

A PRAYER NECESSARYE TO BE SAYDE OF ALL
CHIRURGIENS.

O ALMIGHTYE, eternall, impassible, and incomprehensible Lorde God, whiche haste created all thinges of nothings, and man out of the slime of the earthe, settinge him in paradyse to live ever in felicitye, from whiche he most disobedientlye fell into this worlde of infyrmities ; whiche infirmities yet neverthelesse thou

haste, (of thy greate mercye), so pityed, that for the helpe and curation of them, thou haste, (by thy speciall grace), geuen vertue unto trees, herbes, rootes, beastes, foules, fishes, wormes, stones, and metalles; and in fyne hast left nothing among all that thou haste made wythout a propre vertue, for man his utilitye and helpe in tyme of neede, and haste also, moste gracious-lye geuen knowledge unto men for to use and minister thy creatures to the helpe of their griefes, graunte unto me, moste mercifull God, that (as I truely beleve, and faithfully trust, that all healthe and vertue cometh from thee), I maye so knowe and use thy creatures to the helpe of my Christen brethren and neighbours, in that arte that I, throughe thy providence, have from my youthe up bene trained and instituted unto, that not onely I for the prosperous successe of mine arte, but my poore pacientes also, and all other together, maye praise and honor thy holy and blessed name, which livest and reignest one God in trinitye, and trinitye in unitye, world wythout end. Amen.

ANOTHER.

O Lorde God, everlasting and almighty chirurgien, who only art the Lord that healest Israell, (that is thine elect), and hast created medicin out of the earth, (of no wise man to be abhorred), so that bitter water was made swete by the vertue of a tree, that men mighte learne therby to knowe that thou haste geuen vertue to all thinges, and hast geuen wisdom and knowledge unto men from time to time, that thou

mighte learne therby to knowe that thou haste geuen vertue to all thinges, and hast geuen wisdom and knowledge unto men from time to time, that thou maist be honored in thy wonderous workes. For Salomon spake of all rotes and trees, even from the cedar that groweth in Libanon, unto the hisope that springeth out of the wall. Ye he spake also of beastes, foules, wormes, and of fishes. I reade also, O Lorde, that by a little meale, the bitternesse of colocinthis was cured in the potage pot of the prophets children; and by a plaster of figges kinge Ezechias was healed of his sicknesse sore. I also remember that by the gaule of a fyshe, the blindnesse was taken from olde Tobies eyes. Innumerable, O Lorde, are the testimonies of scripture, beside dailye experience, whiche provoketh and stirreth me to laud and praise thy moste glorious name! I beseche thee therefore, oh moste mercifull Lord, that I maye so use, and all my patientes so receive, thy creatures, that thou so graciously haste ordeined for medicine, that health may be obtained, and thy name for the same everlastingly honored. Graunt this, Oh Lorde, holy and everlivyng God, for the merites of thy dere Sonne, our only Saviour and mercye seate, thy holy wisdom Jesus Christ, in whom is all vertue to cure all thynges, worlde without ende. Amen.

A PRAIER TO BE USED OF THE GOOD CHIRURGIEN
BEFORE HE CONCLUDE TO TAKE IN HANDE THE
CURATION OF ANY HARDE AND DIFFICULTE THING,
AT ANY MANS IMPORTUNATE SUTE AND REQUESTE.
O ALMIGHTIE Lorde God, heavenly Father, who by

thy divine providence forseest and disposest all thinges to thy glory, and the profite of thy Church. Thou seest all thinges before they come to pass, and thinges that yet are not are with thee as though they were; but man thou hast inclosed within metes and boundes of knowyng thinges after they are chanced, so that we only judge of thinges present, and as for thynges to come, we can not before hande certainly decerne them, Not withstanding for so much as thou hast mercifully decreed through our Lorde Jesus Christe, that all thinges turne to the beste to those thy chosen chyldren, who rightly love and feare thee. Thy strengthe supplieth our weakenes, thy wysdome our folye, and thy knowledge our ignorance; and causest us, neverthelesse, to fele by faithe in our soules, that whiche our carnall senses can in no wyse taste. My prayer, therefore, oh mercifull Lorde, is that of thy gracious goodnes, and merciful benignitie, thou wilt so forsee and provide for me, most unworthy and wretched sinner, (yet thy servant through Christe), that I never take upon me to cure either this, or any other thing, unles thy godly will be, that I may through thy grace so ende the same that not only I may thereby attayne an honest fame, and the partie greved joye, gladnes, and health; but chiefly that we both, and all other good people, (the same consideryng), may remember thee with thanks, laud, honor, and prayse, for thyne abundant mercie, grace, and vertue, to our lyves ende. Graunt this, O Lorde God, eternall and omnipotent, for the sake of thy everlasting word, thy dere Sonne,

our only Saviour and Mediatour, by whome thou work-
est all in all thynges, who lyveth and reigneth with
thee and the Holy Ghost, one God in trinitie, and tri-
nitie in unitie, worlde without end. Amen.

Nowe that after my symple skill I have formed
praiers mete for chirurgiens, I thinke it mete to shew
also an example howe to prayse God for the good
successe of the chirurgiens busines, as foloweth.

O ETERNALL father, almyghtie God, maker of al things,
howe great and glorious are all thy wonderous workes,
thy lovyng kyndnes and mercies to mankynde excedynge
them all, for thy benefites bestowed on mankynde are
infinite and incomparable. Among whiche thy crea-
tures and workes of thy handes, I, moste poore unwor-
thy man, and wretched sinner, have endlesse cause to
acknowledge thy grace and mercies.

If, oh Lord, I should once imagin to gratifie thy
goodnes, beholde what hath mortal man to geve unto
God? or what hath man that is not Gods? neyther
hast thou, O God, any nede of man, or ought that man
hath. But not withstandyng, thy Sonne our Saviour,
by divyne providence, hath satisfied for us thy wyll,
and apeased thy wrath, justly bente on us for our ma-
nifold sinnes, and through the Holy Ghoste, thy spirit
of truthe, (who leadeth us unto all truthe), we are in-
formed that thou askest of [us from henceforthe no
more, but a lyvely sacrifice of thankes gevyng and
prayse of thy holy name.

Wherefore not withstanding mine unworthines, through Christe I am boldened, (fully hoppyng that of thy great mercye thou wilt fatherly accepte the same), moste hartily to thanke thee with all my harte and soule, for the good successe that haste geven to the exercise of my handes to bringe even wonderfull thinges to passe. Wherefore, O Lorde, holy and just, all possible thanks, honour, glory, and prayse, be geven unto thee. Beseching thee, (for Jesus Christes sake), to geve me grace that I never forgette or put out of mynde for any thyng whyle I lyve, to remember styll to offer thee this sacrifice, so that I receyve not this thy great graces unthankefully unto my lyves end; and after this lyfe that I may with the holy patriarkes, prophetes, apostles, evangelistes, martyrs, confessors, angels, and archangels, synge with incessant voyce before thy throne, holy, holy, holy, Lorde God of Sabaoth, for ever and ever. Amen.

Finally, see that ye ascribe al honor unto the holy Trinitie, and seke not in any wyse your owne prayse and vayne glorie, least ye therin displease God, and justely provoke hym to withdrawe his grace frome you, whose instrumentes ye are, whyle ye dooe well, as is the hammer in the hande of the woorke manne. For as sayeth the prophete Esaie, (cap. 10.) *Num gloriabitur securis adversus eum qui ea secat? aut serra magnificabitur adversus eum qui se tractat? Quod perinde esset ac si virga sese elevaret contra eum qui ipsam fert, et baculus sese extolleret quasi lignum non esset.* That

is, shall the axe boste it selfe against him that hew-
eth therwith? or shall the sawe bragge against
him that handleth it? Whiche were
even lyke as if the rodde did exalte
it selfe against hym that bear-
eth it, and the staffe should
extolle it selfe as
though it weare
no woode.

FINIS.

NOTES.

P. 3, l. 1.—*Epistle and Prefaces.* These allude to the work of Lanfranc, to the translation of which, by John Halle, the “Historial Expostulation” is appended.

— l. 16,—*Dapheroydes*. *Δαφνοειδής*, the Greek term for the laurel plant.

P. 5, l. 10.—*Blind Bayerd, or Bayard.* Bayard signifies properly a bay horse, and is sometimes used for a horse in general. “As bold as blind Bayard,” is to be found in Ray’s Collection of Proverbs, alluding to a person who leaps before he looks; and Chaucer (edit. Urry, p. 126.)

“Though ye prolle aye, ye shall it nevir find,
Ye ben as bolde as is *bayarde the blinde*.”

P. 16, l. 20.—*Eliotes bookes.* This must be an allusion to Sir Thomas Elyot, an eminent scholar in the reign of Henry VIII, who excelled in the knowledge of grammar, rhetoric, philosophy, physic, and history. He died in 1546, having, besides other works, written “The Governour,” “The Castle of Helthe,” “Of the Education of Children,” “The Banquet of Sapienza.” The only medical work he published was the Castle of Health, which went through many editions, printed by Berthelet, Marshe, and others, and which subjected him to much censure from members of the medical profession, as well

as the community in general. The latter conceived it to be a subject beneath the dignity of the pen of a knight, and the former were incensed that it should be written in English. Sir Thomas Elyot was one of the most learned and virtuous men of his time, and an intimate of Sir Thomas More.

P. 18, l. 3.—*Maister Luke, of London, hath a great name for curyng eyes.* I can find no other notice of this practitioner; he does not appear to have published any work, or detailed his modes of practice. Several interesting notices of quack oculists will be found in Mr. Rimbault's edition of Chettle's "*Kind-Hearts Dreame*," printed by the Percy Society (pp. 22-26-75.) I have also given several in a Memoir of the late James Ware, Esq. See *Medical Portrait Gallery*, vol. iii.

P. 19, l. 27.—*Maister Vicary.* Thomas Vicary was one of the earliest writers on anatomy in the English language. He was serjeant-surgeon to four sovereigns, namely: Henry VIII, Edward VI, and queens Mary and Elizabeth. He was also chief surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the principal scene of his labours. In 1548 he published "*The Englishman's Treasure, with the true Anatomy of Man's Body*, London, 4to. This was several times reprinted, and an edition with the title somewhat altered, was put forth in 1577, by the surgeons of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

P. 21, l. 13.—*He answered Vigo, and Gasken.* Of the latter nothing is known. John de Vigo was physician to Pope Julius II, and wrote largely and wisely on several subjects of surgery. He composed many treatises, the whole of which were collected together, and translated into

English by Bartholomew Traheron, and published in folio, in 1543, and again in 1550, from the press of Edward Whytechurch; it was reprinted in 1571, by Thomas East, and Henry Middleton, and again 1586, in 4to., together with some pieces by Thomas Gale, with a preface by George Baker, Gent., who together with Richard Norton, diligently revised and corrected the whole work, which was printed by Thomas East.

P. 26, l. 28.—*Maister Bulleyne.* William Bulleyn, or Bullein, was a learned physician, born about the year 1500, in the Isle of Ely. He was intimately versed in the writings of the Greek and Arabian physicians, and he travelled over various parts of England, and Poland, to acquire botanical knowledge. He studied both at Cambridge and at Oxford, and was an ecclesiastic as well as a physician. He was rector of Blaxhall, in Suffolk, where he preached divinity, and practised physic. Upon the accession of Queen Mary, being a protestant, he thought it best to retire from his rectory, and he removed to Durham; where he became intimate with Sir Thomas Hilton, governor of Tinnmouth Fort, engaged with him in a commercial speculation, and had occasion, also, to attend upon him in an attack of malignant fever, of which he died. Bulleyn was pursued and charged, by the brother of the governor, with the murder of his relative, but of this he was honourably acquitted. He was, however, detained in prison for a debt, and during his incarceration composed his medical works, which are distinguished by learning, fancy, and humour. They consist of "The Governement of Helthe." "A Comfortable Regimen against the Pleurisie;" "Bulwarke of Defense against all Sicknes, Sornes, and Wounds, that doe daily assaulte Mankind;" and "A Dialogue both pleasaunt and