

**The history and mystery of the venereal lues concisely abstracted and modelled from serious strict perpensions, and critical collations of divers repugning sentiments ... of ... English, French, German ... dissenting writers ... With animadversions upon various methods of cure. Practised in those several nations ... / [Everard Maynwaringe].**

### **Contributors**

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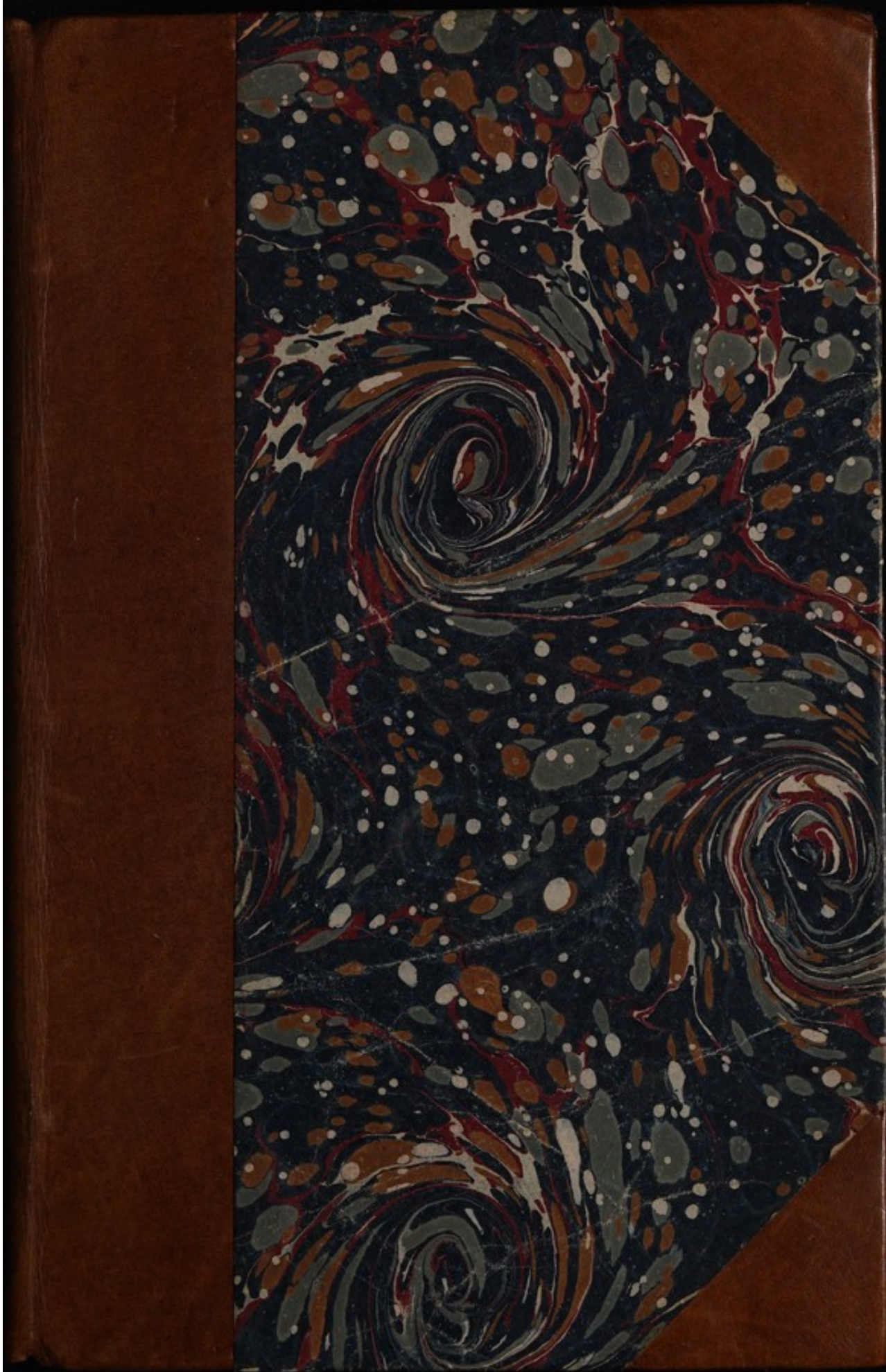
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Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
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MAYNWARINGE VENEREAL LUES 1673





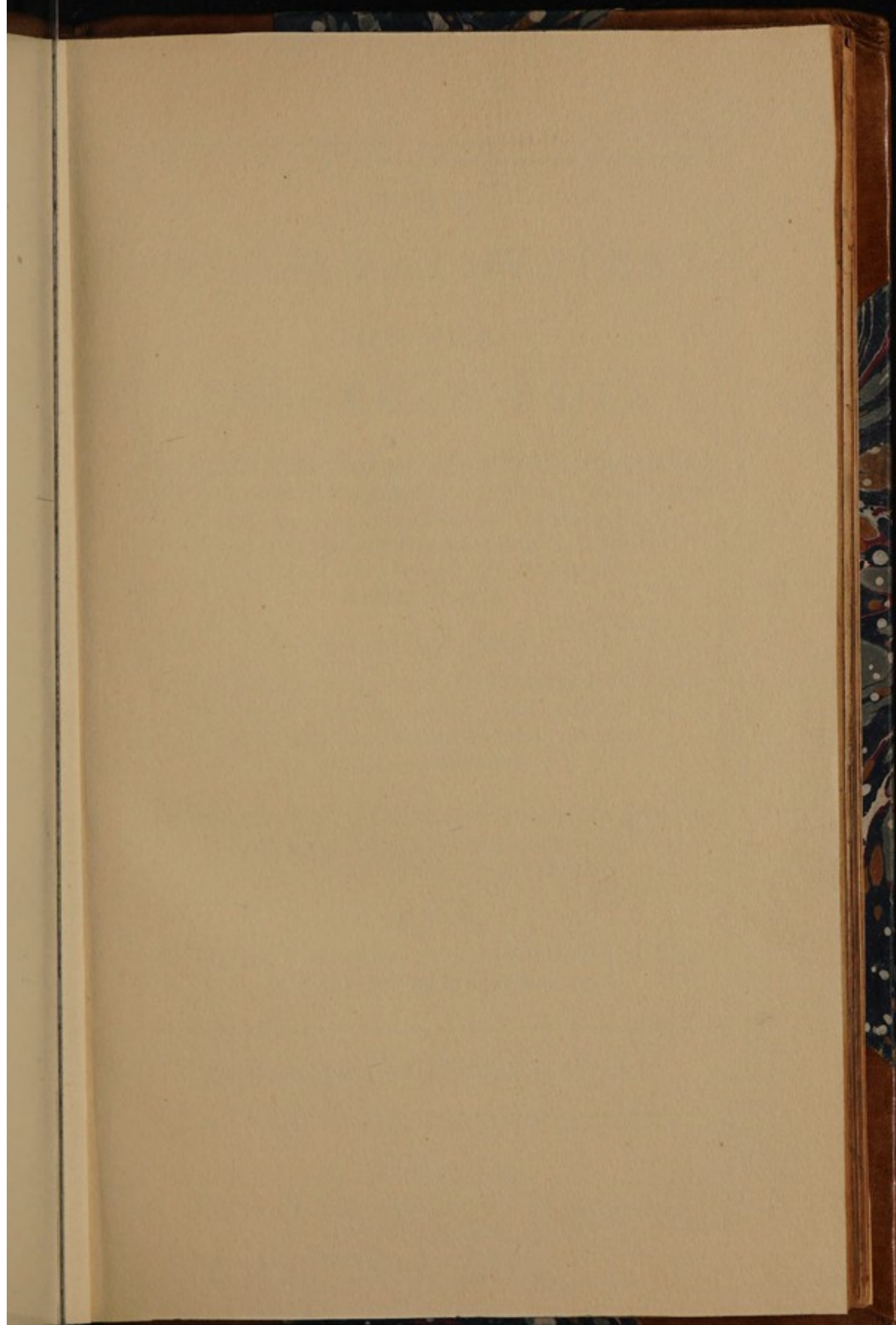


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THE  
HISTORY and MYSTERY  
OF THE  
VENEREAL LUES

Concisely abstracted and Modelled (occasionally)  
from serious strict Perceptions, and critical Collations of  
divers repugning Sentiments and contrary Affir-  
tions of Eminent Physicians: *English, French,*  
*German, Dutch, Spanish, and Italian* dis-  
senting Writers.

CONVINCING

By Argument and Proof the Traditional Noti-  
ons touching this *Grand Evil*, and common re-  
puted Practice grounded thereon, as erro-  
neous and unsound.

Solving the most dubious and important *Queries*  
concerning the abstruse Nature, difficult and de-  
ceitful Cures of this Popular Malady.

WITH

Animadversions upon various Methods of *Cure*,  
practised in those several Nations.

---

By *E. Maynwaringe* Doctor in Physick.

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LONDON,

Printed by *J. M.* and Sold by the Booksellers,  
MDCLXXIII.

THE HISTORY and MYSTERY

OF THE

VENEREAL DISEASES

Concise and Methodical (occasionally) from various Physicians, and critical Collations of their respective Opinions and Opinions of the most eminent Physicians: French, Italian, German, Dutch, Spanish, and Latin.

Licensed

Novemb. 18. 1672.

Roger L'Estrange.



LONDON

Printed by R. M. and sold by J. B. at the

WINDMILL

m/o

## Ratio Operis.

The Occasion, Design, and Management of this Work,

*Apologetically prefixt.*

**T**HE vast extent and comprehension of the Medical Study, taking cognizance of all things comprised in the Universe, Celestial and Terrestrial: as also the prodigious company of multifarious Diseases and Discomposures in the Microcosm; are not the whole labours and difficulties attending this Science, but to make this Undertaking more intricate and perplex, the variety of dissenting Judgments upon every Disease, gives a strange check and distraction to prevent and frustrate a certain, steady, well-grounded Knowledge.

Particularly and for Example, the Subject in hand offers great dissatisfaction and disappointment to the industrious Sceptical Physician that is in pursuit of a compleat indubious knowledge; by reason and from the dissimilar opini-

ons and clashing of Authors of the highest reputed Rank, which for number and variety of different persuasions, scarce any Disease can equalize or parallel this.

And notwithstanding they are thus divided, and have eagerly hunted and cast about this way and that way to find the right scent; yet after all they are at a loss, are forced to acquiesce, and most of them sit down and conclude with this determination, that the Venereal Pox is *Morbus occultus*. And although in practical points, the generality of Professors are easily persuaded and lightly take up this or that Course of Physick for this Disease (commonly from the greater number of Assertors and Followers thereof in Practice) and prosecute a Method of Cure upon fallacious unbottomed presumptions and traditional Prescripts. Yet there are some, and but a few, that are not so satisfied, that are not thus lightly carried away, and stifle their Judgments in the great Current of general Opinions; but are laborious and diligent to acquire such a knowledge and stable Judgment as will abide the Batteries of all contrary opinionated Gainsayers and Disputers: and in the Therapeutick part, to purchase such Medicinal

*cinial Arcana's, as will certainly and speedily rescue tortured man from this affrighting and defaming Malady.*

*And although many discouragements present upon such enterprizes to deter the Undertakers; yet notwithstanding I have endeavoured to clear up and bring forth this latent Disease out of the obscurity and uncertainty, wherein various entangled Judgment have involved it, and rank it in the number of manifest and known Diseases; being a Work of such importance to Mankind, as none other is greater in the whole Catalogue of Sickneses.*

*This Disease is not mean and contemptible, but Lords it over the rest, is familiar with Nobles, and hath admittance into the Courts of Princes. For its frequency, popularity, and diffusiveness none exceeds it, being confined to no Region, Country, or Climate; but perambulates hic & ubiq; and walks through the Earth, visiting all Nations. The contagious Seminary of this Lues lies in Ambuscade, assaults and sets upon Mankind several ways, seizes upon various parts, fastens here and sometimes there uncertainly, appears in divers shapes, affrights with dismembring*



or disfiguring, tortures exquisitely, kills slowly, acts many tedious and dolorous parts, and makes its Exit dubiously.

This Manual, though mean in bulk, compriseth the sum of what hath been delivered by Authors concerning this grand Disease; presents you with variety of dissonant and jarring opinions, in the Rise and Antiquity thereof, in its subtle nature, causes, seat of residence, various kinds, Dietetick institutions, indications for Cure, designments and adaptation of Medicines, with the Authors decision and determination thereupon. And this uniform Draught (with the help of practical and often experimented proofs) I have abstracted and modelled out of the difformity and confusion of thwarting Judgments, and settled such informing Notions of this Disease, as may render the Cures thereof more certain, safe, and expeditious; very useful to whom it may concern, either as Practicers or Patients: the truth whereof I doubt not but will appear confirmed upon tryal of what is here proposed, and set forth in the Front of this Work.

London, From my House  
in Fetter-lane.

E. M.

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THE  
HISTORY  
AND  
MYSTERY  
OF THE  
VENEREAL LUES.

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CHAP. I.

*Of the various names given to  
this Disease in several Coun-  
tries.*

**T**HE denomination of Diseases is not to be neglected, and passed over as frivolous; for as much as most Diseases have names significant and proper; or denoting something remarkable, appertaining thereto.

B

This

## The History and Mystery,

Heterony-  
mia ratio.  
I.

This Disease as it wandred about in several parts of the *World*, hath changed its *name* almost in every *Country* where it appeared; but why this malady should not retain and owne a *constant name*, but pass under *several appellations*, the reasons may be: First, The *scandal* of the Disease, that no *Nation* is willing to owne it, for the place of its birth and original descent; but quit themselves and lay the *imputation* upon another *Country*; hence it is called by the *French*, the *Neapolitan Disease*, as taking its rise, or being first known in *Europe* at the *Siege of Naples*; the *Italians* return it back again, and call it the *French Malady*, and in *England* it is commonly known by the *French Pox*, as being first transported hither from *France*: in the *Low Countries* it commonly goes by the name of the *Spanish Pox*, being brought by the *Spanish Souldiery* into the *Netherlands*; but the *Spaniards* to quit themselves from the original extract of this evil, call it *Patursa*, or the *Indian Disease*; as having brought it over with them from *West India*, in that *Voyage Columbus* made about the year 1492. to discover

discover the Western parts of the World.

Secondly, The various opinions Ratio.  
among Writers concerning the nature 2.  
and rise of this Disease, hath caused it thereby to be known by several names, answering such their Conceptions: *Fracastorius* calls it *Syphilis*, some *pu dendagra*, because commonly seated in the *privities*; others *mentagra*, and some call it the *great Pox* to distinguish it from *Variolæ* the *small Pox*, but *Fernelius* terms it *Lues Venerea* from the usual procuring cause, which appellation we retain chiefly through the progress of this discourse; and although there are other Diseases arising from *Venus* by excess or defect thereof; yet this exceeding all the rest in *cruelty* and *pertinacy*, may well carry the title from the rest, and be stiled *eminenter*, the *Venereal Lues*.

## CHAP. II.

The Antiquity, and Rise of the  
Venereal Disease.

ABOUT the *original* descent of this *malady*, Writers do much *differ* and vary in their opinions: some would have it a *new* Disease, others plead for its *Antiquity*; some would have it to take its rise from this Nation and Country, others from another Region: that you may be acquainted with the several persuasions of *learned* grave *Authors* touching this matter; I shall give you some brief account of their different judgments in this point, worth your observation, and then *abstract* my own determination, from the most *valid* reasons and probability of truth.

Some will have this Disease to take its rise at the *French Camp* before *Naples*, in the year 1494. and till then was not known: others will have the *West-India* to be its native place, where it is *endemic*; and that *Columbus* his Souldiers at their return  
from

from discovering the Western World, brought it thence into *Spain*; who upon their arrival were dispatched away to *Naples* (being then besieged by the *French*) did propagate this *venereous* evil amongst the *Italian* Women; and that they spread it amongst the *French*, in whose Army it raged very fiercely. The *French* returning home brought it into their own Country, and from thence it came into *England*; wherefore in *England* it is called the *French Pox*: the *French* not willing to owne this foul Disease, call it the *Neapolitan* and *Spanish Pox*: the *Spaniard* to free himself from the scandal, call it the *Indian Pox*.

*Sebast. Aquilanus* a *Galenist*, (that Sebast. Aquilanus. Tract. de morb. gallic. lived under *Ludovicus Marquess* and *Bishop* of *Mantua*, about the year 1508.) contends for the Antiquity of this Disease in a Treatise *de morbo gallico*, of this *Venereal Malady*; but will have it the same with the *Elephantiasis*, the *Leprosie*; which is a Disease of great *Antiquity*: and this he endeavours to prove from a parity of *Symptoms* that attend the one and the other; and compares *Galens* description of the *Elephantiasis* with this *Venereal Lues*.

Leonice-  
lib. de  
morb. gal.

*Leoniceus* a Physician of note at *Ferrara* about a hundred and forty years ago; writ of this Disease, and saith it is ancient, long before the Seige of *Naples*; but does not agree with *Aquilanus* that it is the *Elephantiasis*; or those that would have it the *lichenæ*; nor the *saphatum* of the *Arabians*; but *pustulæ* rising upon the skin from the corruption of air; and counts it one of *Hipocrates* his *Epidemical* Diseases: of this opinion likewise is *Reusner* in his Book *de Scorb.* and also *Vallesius* 1. *Epid. Com.* 1.

3. *Epid.*  
Sect. 2.

*Scanarolus,*

*Scanarolus* consents with the determination of *Leoniceus*; and writes a Tract in his defence against *Montesaurus* a Physician of *Verona*, that had opposed it.

*Catan.*  
tract. de  
morb. gal.

*Cataneus* will have it a new Disease sprung up in *Italy* in the year 1494. *exortus est in Italia monstruosus morbus, nullis ante seculis visus, totoq; in orbe terrarum incognitus.*

*Ulyricus de Hutten*, a German, who wrote of this Disease in the year 1519. is of the same opinion.

*Wendelin*  
*Hock* de  
morb. gal.

*Wendelin Hock*, a Doctor of *Bononia*, who wrote of this Disease a little before *de Hutten*, pitches upon the same

same time that it brake forth ; and ascribes the original cause of this Disease to a position of the *Planets*, in the year 1483.

*Laurentius Frisius* a German, (a great assertor of *Avicen*) who wrote of this Disease in 1532. agrees with *Hock*, and *de Hutten*, concerning the time that this *malady* brake forth.

*Laurent. Frisius de morb. gal.*

*Joanes Almener*, a Spaniard, calls it *morbis gallicus*, or *patursa*; ascribes the first rise to *Cæstrial influence*, afterwards propagated by *Contagion*.

*Fernelius* a famous Physician of *Paris*, in his *Dialogue* of this Disease, declares himself *negatively*, that it came not from *Cæstrial influence*, or any popular cause; but agrees with *Cataneus* and others concerning the time and place, where it first manifested it self, namely at the Seige of *Naples* in 1493.

*Fernel. lib. 2. de abdit. rerum causis. Cap. xiv.*

*Baptist. Montanus* a Doctor of *Padua* in great esteem there, about the year 1540. does not agree with the opinion of *Fernelius* and others that gives this Disease no longer standing in the World than from the Seige at *Naples*; but believes rather that it came from *America* with *Columbus*.

*Montan. tract. de morb. gal.*



*Falop.*

*Falopius* also a *Padua* Doctor, much esteemed about the year 1554. is of the same opinion with *Montanus* his Tutor; that it came out of the *India's*, is a new Disease in *Europe*, but of ancient standing in its own Country.

*Forest.  
Sennert.*

*Forestus*, and *Sennertus*, also two Judicious and Learned Writers, reckons up the different *sentiments* of some chief *Authors*, but rather adheres to this opinion that it was brought first into *Europe* with *Columbus* his followers.

*Mercat.  
lib. de  
morb. gal.*

*Mercatus* a learned *Spaniard* chief Physician to *Philip* the II. and *Philip* the III. Kings of *Spain*, wrote of this Disease; recites several opinions of *Authors* before him, concerning the rise of it; but does not determine this point, nor declare plainly to whom he adheres.

Some will have this Disease to arise from an inundation of the River *Tyber*, in the time of *Pope Alexander* the Sixth; that in the Summer following this infectious Disease began from the filth cast up upon the land, which infected the air, and so begate this Disease.

*Benedict.*

*Joannes Benedictus* a *German*, who wrote

wrote above a hundred years since, will have this Disease to be of late standing; unknown to *Hipocrates*, *Galen*, *Avicen*, or other ancient *Physicians*; and calls it the Disease of *St. Mævus*.

*Hieronimus Fracastorius*, thwarts this opinion, and would have this Disease to be *antique*; to have its risings and settings; to appear and disappear for a long time; and that after such *intermission*, at its first *advent*, it hath been accounted new.

*Fracastor.  
lucubrat.  
de syphil.*

*Gasper Torrella* writ a *Tract* of this Disease and calls it *Pudendagra*, because commonly seated in the *Privities* of Man or Woman. *Ferrarius* gives it the same name, others call it *Mentagra*.

*Torrella.*

*Aurelius Minadous*, a *Physician* of *Venice*, put out a *Tract* of this Disease in the year 1596. after he hath reckoned up several opinions, he produceth his own in these words: *ego sum ex illorum Classe qui putant fuisse semper hunc morbum. Cum enim considero eadem natura præditos homines, eodem Cælo natos, sub iisdem syderibus educatos, cum idem sit mundus qui fuit olim, cumq; nec dierum nec horarum, nec om-*

*Minadous.*

nino

nino temporum ordo sit immutatus, non potest mihi aliter in captum mentis pervenire quam omnes fuisse semper eisdem morbis obnoxios, potuisse semper vigere hæc mala, & multa non esse nova ex se, sed nobis videri nova, causas naturales milies easdem extitisse, similem morbum ex causis similibus etiam superioribus ætatibus potuisse contingere: which words are much what the same with Leonicens that writ of this Disease 90. years before him, and was the first Italian Physician that put forth a Book of this Malady.

Leonicens.  
libell. de  
Epidem.

To be brief; I shall sum up the number of dissenting Authors, and divide them into two Companies, as I find them to stand opposite in opinion, recorded in their own Works. And first, for the novelty of this Disease are these Physicians following (men of repute and fame, especially in those times and places, when and where they exercised this Profession.) Bapt. Montanus, Jacob Cataneus, Nichol. Massa, Joan. Benedictus, Ulrychus de Hutten, Windel. Hoch, Laur. Phrysius, Aloysius Lobera, Pet. Mynardus, Anton. Benivenius, Fallopius, Fernelius, Petronius, Rondeletius, Forestus, Sennertus.

Scriptores  
pro novitate  
hujus  
morbi litigantes.

On the contrary party, who contend for the *Antiquity* of this Disease, are these Physicians, men of note.

*Sebast. Aquilanus, Nicol. Leonicensus, Anton. Scanarolus, Joan. Paschalis, Bened. Victorius, Franc. Vallesius, Reusner, Mainadous, Joan. Langius.*

*Medici pro antiquitate luis vener. disceptantes.*

Having shewed you the different opinions of *Authors* concerning this point, it remains I should give in my own *sentiment*, and determine the controversy.

*Authoris determinatio.*

First, I allow that all Diseases incident to humane nature, did not appear in the World together, but have their *priority of existence* in several Ages, sutable and answering to the *condition of places* as they came to be inhabited; as also the *various state and alteration* of bodies, by the *commixture* of people of *different Climates*, or variously tainted with Diseases *ingenerating* with each other; also by *spontaneous declensions and degeneration* of depraved nature; by various *diatetic causes*, strange accidents, and unwonted procurements: from whence *new Diseases* do assurge and sprout forth; *old Diseases* become *rare and commute*.

*Judicatio,*  
1.

Secondly,

*The History and Mystery,*

Secondly, *καὶ ἐξ ἄλλων*, I must affirm; That the *Pox* is not always the *Parent* of the *Pox*, but untainted persons using *immoderate, unusual, and bestial Venery*, may procure the first symptoms leading to this *Lues*, which neglected, may introduce and settle the *Pox*.

Thirdly, That *Venery* and the *enormities* thereof being *antique*; the product *Lues* we may well judge *antique* also.

Fourthly, That the *Venereal Evil* is no new Disease, as some do imagine, but antique; though not mentioned by *Hippoc. Galen*, and the Ancients under those Titles it now goes by; yet the symptoms of those Diseases which they describe, are very like to those belonging to this malady, and probably might issue from the same procuring causes, and sprout forth from the same Seminary.

Fifthly, That the variation of some symptoms now in this Disease, by *time, persons, or places*, is not sufficient to denominate it *new*, except you can find out a *new radix*, or spring from whence it doth arise; for, else all Diseases upon the same account may be called

called *new*, from their unwonted *Phænomena* and different appearance; and this of necessity will be, and hath ever been from *diversity* of bodies, *different complications*, with other Diseases and *individual propriety*, which sets as it were a new face and different garb upon every Disease, though the same *in specie, in radice & modo generationis*: and as nature is not constant in her *uniform* and *regular* actions, and the due *economy* of humane bodies, much less may we expect it in her *disorder*, and *preternatural* motions.

Sixthly, That the *Venereal Pox* being something changed and altered in the symptoms now from what it was at its first breaking forth at the Siege of *Naples*, or rather their more *plain* discovery in *Europe*; may upon good grounds be supposed to have then not its *rise*, but *augmentation* and *aggravation*, since many and most of the attending symptoms were observed by the ancients long before.

Seventhly, That this *Venereal* malady was not so *familiar*, was not so much noted and inquired into before the Siege of *Naples*; but being brought  
over

over from *America* as an additional taint to propagate and spread more plentifully in *Europe*, and to make it more fierce and raging, which busied the heads of *Physicians* to inquire more nicely into the matter, to *denominate* it peculiarly, to *invent* methods for Cure, and new Medicines.

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CHAP. III.

*The Progress and propagation of the Venereal Lues into several Countries.*

*Luis Vener.  
historica  
narratio.*

IN giving you the *Historical Narrative* of this Disease, we shall take our rise but from the year 1492. about which time the *Spaniards* made a Voyage under the conduct of *Columbus* into *America*, to discover that part of the unknown World.

And although this *Lues* bears an ancients date, and derives its Pedegree far before that time, yet we have so little account of it recorded by *Writers*, that it will not well admit of a *Narration*. But after this expedition

*tion*

tion of the *Spaniards* it became so notorious, that many since have spent their judgments in remarking what was most considerable and obvious to their reasons, in the various passages that frequently occurred. We must then in this part of our discourse, depend upon the credit of *Authors*, and collect the *Historical Account* from the most *authentick* Writers.

The *Spaniards* arriving in that *septentrional* part of *America*, about the latitude of *Florida* (where confidently 'tis reported this *Lues* is *endemic*) they soon got the taint of this Disease, and after a year or two roving there, in 1494. they returned home well fraught with this *Indian Commodity*; and no sooner they were landed in *Spain*, but another *expedition* was provided for them, and they were dispatht away to relieve *Naples*, which was then besieged with a great Army of *French*, under the Command of *Charles* the Eighth of *France*.

The *City* being distressed for provisions, eased themselves of some of their *superfluous Women* (of the worse sort we may well imagine) such

as



as were over-ridden and notably seasoned with the *Indian Itch*, and sent them into the *Besiegers Camp*, where they were entertained as welcom variety, and we may easily believe they did not spare to use them sufficiently; Souldiers are not nice in this point, (especially where Women are scarce) and here could be no good choice to pick and chuse, but bad enough was the best.

These *Courtizans* so sauced the *French*, that in a short time this *Veneral Lues* raged throughout the *Camp*, and for an aggravation of the matter, the *diet* of the *French Army* did not a little contribute to add to the fury of this *Disease*; for being *streightned* for *food*, as there was great *scarcity* of *flesh* chiefly in the whole *Country*, the *Victuallers* that provided for the *Army*, amongst the *Boars* flesh that was appointed and commonly barrelled up for the *Leaguer*; did mix therewith the flesh of *dead Men*, these two having great similitudes, so that the cheat past undiscovered for some time.

And this report we have from *Fioravantus* a famous *Italian Emperick*, who

who received this relation from a *Neapolitan*, whose Father was a Victualler to the Army of *Alphonso King of Naples*.

And it is likewise reported that in that part of the *West-Indies*, where this *Lues* is *epidemical*; that those people are *Anthropophagi* eaters of Mans flesh.

And the forenamed Author *Fioravantus*, to satisfy himself what effect would follow upon a Creature feeding upon its own kind, did feed a *Hog* at his own House, with *Hogs-flesh* mingled with other meat, and within a few days the bristles and hair came off, and *Pustuls* arose in the flesh. After that (he saith) he took a *Dog* and fed him for two Months with *Dogs-flesh* only, and great pains seised him, with *Pustuls* and shedding of his hair.

Whether the eating of Mans flesh were sufficient to create the *Pox*, I shall not affirm; but this upon good grounds I may conclude, that if the story be true, as that the *French* were so abused with Mans flesh for their food, it could not but highly *exasperate* the taint of the *Indian Pox* and *Scurvy*; which two shaking hands together,

gether, the result must be something extraordinary; and indeed so it proved by its intractable fierceness and truculency, which in a short time devoured some *thousands* of the *French*: the remainder that returned back into *France*, propagated this evil, and increased it there, that it became to be notorious and common: the intercourse between *France* and *England* being so great, this Disease could not be confined long in the *French* Quarters, but must be communicated to the *English*; we as kind a sort of people as most *Nations*, freely and plentifully bestow it upon one another, and being *ingrafted* into so many families, 'tis probable the taint will never wash out, but derive a *perpetual* succession, and transmigration into the Off-spring.

The *Spaniards* having a propriety and great intercourse with the *Netherlands*, transports this Disease with their Souldiery, and spreads it very plentifully amongst the *Dutch*.

After this manner being introduced into the chief parts of *Europe*, and made a Companion to the greatest traders and travellers in the World,  
it

it soon spread into all places of *traffick*, and by time increased so, that it is now grown very familiar to all *Nations*, and generally owned to inhabite all the *known* parts of the *World* where we have *Commerce*; and this *Commodity* is to often dearly bought by *Travellers* into far *Countries*, where they imagined this *à la mode* Disease was not to be met with.

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CHAP. IV.

*The virulent nature of the  
Venereal Lues.*

Concerning the nature of this Disease, *opinions* are very *various* amongst the most judicious *Writers*, and this difference arose from the *various symptoms* that attend this *malady*, of a very different *signature*, as challenging several causes for such *morbific impressions*; to understand therefore the several *perswasions* and *verdicts* that have passed hereupon; it will be necessary to examine the

definitions and descriptions of former Writers, wherein succinctly they have comprised and declared their judgments touching this matter; and adjoin our animadversions to the particular sentiment of each Author, for the better information of the Reader.

Leonicensi  
opinio lib.  
de morb.  
gallico.

Leonicens one of the ancientest Writers of this malady, describes it thus. *That the French Disease is Pustuls generated from a various corruption of humours, from the intemperate heat and moisture of air, affecting the privities first, afterwards the whole body, for the most part with great pain.*

Rejicitur.

But this is a very unsatisfactory account, and irrational; for as much as *Pustuls* are not the *ratio formalis* of this Disease and inseparable; but are uncertain effects that happen sometimes; and the Disease is as truly generated and fixed without these signals as with them; and he might as well have said, the *French Disease* is *Ulcers, or Spots, or Pains or Gonorrhæa*; because these as frequently attend the Disease as *Pustuls*. The remaining part of that description I dismiss, not to spend time about it; because every common judgment may detect the errors. Some

Some will have this Disease to be *intemperiem*, and define it thereby as the *essence* and *quiddity* of this *Lues*; but those that consent herein do also differ about the *intemperature*, and cannot agree what the intemperate quality is, or *combination* of qualities.

Some say it is *hot* and *dry*; others say it is *cold* and *dry*; some will have it to be *hot* and *moist*; others *cold* and *moist*; and if these four qualities could admit of more conjunctions, and Partnerships, we should have more variety of *opinions*; but the *συζυγίαι* are stinted here, unless they will assert contradictions.

*Massa* a Venetian Physician, who Nicol. Massa opinio. writ of this Disease not long after it raged so in *Italy*; he defines the nature of this evil to be *cold* and somewhat *dry*. As for *cold*, we find for Rejicitur the most part the *contrary*, and the concomitant effects to carry with them signals of *heat*: as *acrimony* and sharpness of *Urine*, *inflammations*, *dolorous Ulcers*, &c. and whereas *pain* is a most frequent *symptom* attending this Disease, so a *preternatural heat* most commonly is the consequent of *pain*. Monta-

Joan. Bapt.  
Montani  
sententia.

*Montanus* in his *Tract* of this Disease, contradicts the former opinion, and says that the *essence* and *nature* of this Disease is a *hot* and *dry* distemper of the *Liver* introduced by Contagion. But this cannot be rationally allowed neither; in that we daily see this *Lues* to produce a *putredinous moisture*, which breaks forth into *Ulcers* and *Scabs* frequently; although in some bodies such effects may not appear; and who ever did know a *hot* and *dry* distemper of the *Liver* to cause a *Gonorrhæa*, which is one of the master symptoms that commonly attends this Disease.

Bernard.  
Tomitan.  
definitio.

*Tomitanus* a *Padua* Doctor, agrees with *Montanus* upon coupling the intemperate qualities in this *Lues*; but differ very much about their *introduction* and *rise*, asserting therein contrary to each other: for *Montanus* says they are introduced *per Contagium*; but *Tomitanus* saith this Disease is a *hot* and *dry* distemper of the *Liver*, to such a degree that it becomes *Contagious*. In the former, *Contagion* is made the *cause* of the intemperate qualities; in the latter, *Contagion* is put as the *product*, *effect*, and *result* of those

those qualities; but neither will hold good; nor carries a probability of truth. But *Tomitanus* his Philosophy seems very strange, that *heat* and *driness* should arrive so far, and to such a height, as to become Contagious: *Repudiat.*  
*putrefaction* which is chiefly the effect of moisture, or *conjunct* therewith, may degenerate so as to become infectious; but *driness* is *preservative*, hinders putrefaction or corruption for the most part; and *heat* in the highest degree is not *Contagious*, except you will say that *fire* is *Contagious*, which none yet ever asserted.

*Rondeletius* and *Laurent. Phrisius* of *Rondelet.*  
 a quite contrary opinion to *Montanus* & *Laur.*  
 and *Tomitanus*; will have this *Lues* *Phris.*  
 to be a cold and moist distemper; in- *Opinio.*  
 duced to this persuasion from some cold symptoms that assurge from this Disease; as *Coughs*, *Hoarseness*, *hang- ing* down of the *Voula*, much *spiting*, and *Phlegmatic tumors*; as also from the remedies that effect the Cure, which are most of them hot.

But this opinion I cannot admit of neither; as for these *qualities* in excess, if we allow them to attend upon this Disease in some persons, yet they *Improbatur.*



are not *inseparable*, and the Disease is oft without them; as in such persons tainted, who find no alteration, but a *defluvium pilorum*, a shedding of the hair: so that they are not *necessarily* included in this malady, nor do they *explicate* the subtle various nature of this evil, nor *distinguish* it from other Diseases, for they are as eminent and apparent in their exaltations in other Diseases, as in this. Since then these intemperate qualities are not *distinguishing* Characters of *specific* difference, but the common appertainers to, and consequents of most Diseases, and Cures, are not performed by levelling and aiming at these, but at their several causes upon which they do depend; therefore they are not to be assigned as the *ground-work* and *nature* of this Disease, whereon it is *founded*, and wherein *essentially* it does consist. And whereas they argue *à juvantibus* from hot and drying Medicines, that commonly effect the Cures, therefore the Disease must be *cold* and *moist*; is a grand error drawn from the celebrated *therapeutic axom. Contraria contrariis, curantur*: Which indeed is very false, and

and a pernicious guide in practice. But to lay open the evil consequents thereof, would spend too much time, and make too great a *Chasm* in this little work; therefore I forbear to enlarge upon it, and because that *Canon* is fairly convicted by another \* Author, whither I refer the Reader for satisfaction herein.

\*Dr. Thomson  
son Galeno-  
Pale Chap.  
14.

Some there are that place this *Lues* under the second head of the general division of Diseases, and would have it to be *organical*, as the proper *genus* of this Disease, because the due conformation of parts are vitiated thereby.

Others put this *Lues* in the *third* rank of that general division, and make *solution of continuity* to be the *genus* thereof: as *Johan. Manardus* Manardz definitio. who saith, *Morbis gallicus est soluta* Culparum. *continuitas ab exustis humoribus per Contagium serè in concubitu genita, &c.* but this definition does not quadrate with the latitude of this Disease; for as much as *solution of Unity* is not *essential*, but an *accidental* consequent, which happens but in some Cases, where there is excoriation and *Ulcers*.

Others

Others there are that will have this Disease to be of a more comprehensive nature, to have a share and to challenge a part in each branch of the *triple division* of Diseases, *similar, organical, and common*. Of this judgment is *Paschalis*, who asserts this *Lues* to be a compound of all other Diseases, and that it was well known to the ancients. To this agrees *Johan. Lang.* who will have this Disease to be *Colluviem veterum Morborum*: and *Prosper. Boargutius* consents to the *latitude and extensiveness* thereof, in the tripartite general division of Diseases, but dissents from them as to its *antiquity*.

Joan. Paschal.

Joan. Lan.

Prosper. Boargut. sententia.

Aurel. Minad. Tract. de virulent. Vener. pag. 33. Cap. 17.

And although these men affirm that this evil is *quasi Compago quedam & Compositio omnium malorum*, and that it is a Disease compounded of many; notwithstanding *Aurel. Minadous*, a *Venetian* Physician asserts quite contrary, and will not have it reducible to any Disease, and says it is neither *intemperies*, nor *mala Compositio*, nor *Soluta unitas*. This *Minadous*, a strict examiner of former Writers that had put forth tracts of this Disease, and after that he had very nicely run through

through the opinions of other men concerning the virulent nature of this malady, and evicted their determinations; at last he concludes with his own in these words; *ut sit vapor à tota substantia adversus facultati naturali sensim agens.* For my own part I am never the wiser for this definition, giving very little information touching the *abstruse* nature of this *Venereal virulency*. And although this Author is very ingenious in some parts of that *Tract*, yet here he fails.

*Minad. definitio tract. ejusdem. Cap. 27.*

I rather approve of *Ferrerius* his definition (which *Minadous* condemned) and that is this. *Pudendagra Lues Hispanica nihil aliud est quàm putredo humorum ex contagione in coitu magna ex parte contracta, participatione venenatarum exhalationum & spirituum infectorum.* This description though *Minadous* quarrels with and rejects; yet it seems to me more intelligible and a more satisfactory account than his.

*Fererii definitio.*

First, he says it is *putredo humorum* that very frequently is apparent, from the *Ulcers* and *Scabs* that break forth in this Disease.

*In coitu magna ex parte,* there he shews

shews the most frequent *procatartic* or primitive Cause: and after that he declares the manner of causation or introducing this virulency, and that is says he: *by receiving venomous exhalations and infected spirits*; all which is very tollerable and the best that I have met with yet.

*Capiuacc. definitio.*

*Hieron. Capiuaccius*, a Doctor of Padua, defining the nature of this Disease, says it is *excrementum toto genere præter naturam, quod multifariam lædere potest hominem, genitum ex humana substantia à simili.*

*Arguitur.*

*Excrementum*] this Author here sets forth the nature of the *Veneréal* virulency, by an *excrement* or *degenerate matter* in mans body; as if it were the product or consequent of some vitiated digestion, and had its rise and dependance wholly from internal causes and defections in nature, not by any contamination from *external primitive* Causes, and contagious infection received *ab extra.*

*Toto genere præter naturam.*

This part of the definition may as well agree and be applied to *Worms* that are generated in Mans body, as to this *Lues*; and does not at all distinguish

tinguish and discover the subtle nature thereof : and therefore this *Philosopher* did miss the matter very much in explicating and laying open the *abstrusity* of this *Lues*, which is the intention and scope of every definition.

*Macolon* a Scotchman, *Doctor* in this faculty, and Professor at *Pisa*; above fifty years since put forth a Book of this Disease, wherein he calls the *Galenists* to an account severely for their determinations upon this malady; recites their opinions and rejects them as frivolous, in a very few words. At last he produceth his own judgment and results the whole disceptation into this theorem.

*Lues venerea impuritas est salis* Macolon.  
 & *Mercurii specifica* & *contagiosa* theor.  
*prognata è seminibus quæ prius in su-* Chym. Lu-  
*periore orbe delitescencia posteaq; ger-* is Vener.  
*minantia quedam corpora humana pa-* Cap. 3.  
*rata ad ea suscipienda primò invasere*  
 & *ad alios contage vel hæreditario jure*  
*propagata sunt.* If any one can pick out his meaning, and set forth a rational probability of truth comprised herein, it is more than I shall undertake to do.

By the *Narrative* and *Series* of these reports,

reports, you may plainly see, how far the *opinions* of learned Men in this Profession do lye asunder; and how *hazardous* it is to presume upon any *single* judgment, though Men of Fame and great repute in their times. To comment and inlarge upon every extravagant opinion, would give the Reader more trouble than profit; therefore in short, I only name some of them and pass on; others I insist upon, that you may be acquainted with the variety of perswasions upon this subject, whereby you will be better able to establish and fix your judgment, when you meet with the truth.

After all we come now to inquire of *sennertus*, one sufficiently known to be a judicious grave Writer, that hath gleaned up many good notions that lies scattered here and there in *antique* and *modern* Writings; besides the additions and improvements of his own, that are very learned and considerable. This Author after he had perpended various opinions concerning the nature and causes of this *malady*, sets down his judgment of it in this definition.

*Lues Venerea est morbus occultus & peculiariter malignus, contagione inductus & contagiosus, hepatis & facultati nutritivi inprimis adversus, & propterea nutritione in toto corpore lesa, varios morbos & symptomata excitans.*

Sennert.  
pract lib.  
vi. pars 4.  
Cap. 4.

I need not render it in English, being very plain and intelligible to the meanest Capacities in the Latine tongue: as for others I doubt the discourse will not be very beneficial. We will examine this *definition* in the severall parts distinctly, as coming from one whose authority perswades much, being a general approved Author for *Conduct* in practice; his works summarily comprising the most and best of what hath been written before him: But since his time, we have had *great discoveries*, and much of that *Doctrine* is laid aside by the most ingenious *sceptical Philosophers* of this Age: And had that laborious Author been so fortunate as to be acquainted with what some notable heads are masters of now; I doubt not but he would have *reformed* his works, *rebuilt* physick and laid it upon another foundation: therefore let none think  
it



it strange, to set aside this *Authors* opinions, though a man of great worth and industry in his time: to the purpose in hand then.

*Est morbus occultus.*

*Sennert.  
definitio  
discepta-  
tur.*

*Sennertus* here adhering to the Doctrine of *occult* and *manifest* qualities, and not finding the nature of the *Veneréal Lues* amongst the *manifest* qualities, assigns it to an *occult*. Which indeed is as much as to say, I know not of what nature the *Veneréal Lues* is: and herein consents with our Author, *Minadous*, *Fernelius*, *Mercatus*, and others, as to the *occult* nature; yet they differ about it, whether a *quality* or *substance*. But I see no reason why we should take shelter under this *Asylum ignorantie*; that this *Lues* should be *occult* in its nature, since it does discover it self by *manifest* Characters resulting from its peculiar nature, as *Gonorrhæa*, *Pustuls*, *Ulcers*, &c. and when we come to *Philosophise* upon these, we may trace them in their causation as far, and with as much satisfaction, as we can do any other Disease arising from *manifest* qualities, as they call them. The *Stohe* and *Worms* are not accounted

ted

ted *occult* Diseases, yet when they come to render an account of their production, they will meet with as many difficulties, as in laying open the nature of the *Venereal Lues*; and *Spiritus Virulescens* may be as good Philosophy and as evident and plain, as *Spiritus Lapidescens* and *Lumbrificans*; and so they are equally manifest and no more *occult*, the one nor the other. As for the Generation of Stones, it is very learnedly discoursed by a late \* Writer, worth your perusal.

\*Dr. Sher-  
ly's Philo-  
soph. Essay  
of petrifi-  
cation.

Who knows any thing more in *Causes*, than what is discovered and manifest to us by the *effects*: we know nothing *à priori*; and if so, then I can see no reason but that the *Venereal Lues* is as truly to be accounted a *manifest* Disease, as a common Fever. I do not say that all Diseases are *equally* manifest and discoverable alike to all persons; in regard some Diseases are more rare and infrequent, not obvious to every eye; and some are more *intricate, implicite, and intangled* with other Diseases; therefore not so easily to be determined of, because sometimes disguised with other com-

D

plicated

plicated affects, of a *semitic* or *signal* affinity, as the *Pox* and *Scurvy*; not to be judged of by common heads: but this is not sufficient to give a denomination of *occult*, but only of *difficult*. Therefore true it is, this *Lues* is not a *manifest* Disease to every *Emperick*, (though impudently they undertake it, and as imprudently some resign themselves into such hands to be abused) nor yet to every *legal Professor* it is not so patent in its nature, as some other Diseases, but to the most acute sagacious Physician, it lies open and discoverable as a *Feavor*, in its *nature* and *diagnostick* signs.

A *Feaver* (you'l say) is easily known by a *preternatural heat* and burning, which is manifest; and likewise I say the *Venereal Lues* is as easily known (to an expert Physician) by a *Gonorrhœa*, *Pains*, *Pustuls*, *Scabs*, &c. But here is the difference a *Feaver* is known (in the common titular notion only) by *heat* alone, which is but one signal: the *Pox* by a *syndrome* or concurrence of many. So likewise the *Scurvy*, *Plague*, and others are not manifested by a *single* diagnostic, but by a *Convent* consenting. But this *Feaver* which

which is so easie to be known and apparent by *heat*. (as you say) If I inquire of you the true nature thereof, what this *preternatural heat* is, and how it does kindle, from what *principle*, and where the *radix* or *fomes morbi* is; I fear that this Feaver will be an *occult* Disease also, to a great many of our Professors, who knows nothing beyond tradition, and the old erroneous Doctrine of Feavers.

A *Feaver* takes its denomination from *heat*, a general signal which attends all sorts of *Feavers*: but if you know no more of a *Feaver* than what this common *Character* does discover and manifest, your knowledge is very shallow, and avails little to adapt a Cure thereby; for *Feavers* are as *different* as the Causes from whence they arise; and they are many, their nature very different and various, and as secret in their Causes as this *Lues*, requiring a *different* method of Cure: *Colds*, *heats*, repletion of *indigested* matter, *obstructions*, *surfits*, *discordant* food, *intemperate* drinking, *watchings*, *small Pox*, *Worms*, and the *verminous putredinous* matter of which they are generated, &c. which *Feavers* are

more abstruse in their *Causes*, and little thought of in their *Cures*; whereby the common way of *Curing Feavers* becomes so *fatal* to many: and this I am perswaded to believe, from the imprudent irrational practice, that most commonly is used in the *Cure of Feavers*, by *bleeding, blistering, and Julips*: for did they understand aright what it is that does *astuate* and raiseth a *febril* heat, and the *occasional* causes or provocation thereto, they would take more proper courses for remedy, and institute other manners of *Cure*; but of this more at large elsewhere, therefore I pass on, that I may not disjoint our main intended discourse with too long digressions.

Traſt of  
the Scurvy.  
Chap. 11.

The generating of *Worms* in Mans body, is mustered up amongst the manifest *Diseases*: but this strange production is not to be ascribed to any of the *manifest* qualities; therefore *lumbrification* is as *occult* as the *venereal virulency*; and oftentimes is a more latent and abstruse *Disease*, for as much as the *symptoms* or preternatural effects attending, are common to many other *Diseases*, not distinguishable certainly to whom they belong,

long, but conjecturally and probably.

But the *first* and *second* qualities being more familiar to us, and more frequently occurring; therefore they must be *manifest*, the rest must be *occult*, and this \* Author (with others \* Sennert. of the same Tribe) in distinguishing and setting forth the difference between *manifest* and *occult* qualities, seems to be very exact, and says, those are occult *quæ non sensibus & ratione, Institut. sed sola experientia deprehenduntur: med. lib. v. and those he calls manifest, quæ sensus pars 1. Sect. nostros afficiunt, & quarum causa manifesta reddi potest. 1. Cap. 2.*

First, Here I would fain know, what qualities, properties, results, or emanations from causes are so *occult*, as does not affect some of our *senses*; and whether we do take cognisance of any thing, but by their *effects*, which are the objects of some *sense*.

Secondly, I would also understand, and do demand, wherein the *causes* of the *first* qualities are so eminently patent above others as to be called *manifest*. Truly for my part I can see no such manifest causation: the *causes*, the effects are plain; the *causes* is obscure;

*Ibidem.*

scure; dark enough in the Fountain from whence such effects do emanate and spring forth. The fire *beats* and *burns*, that's plain, but why? Our Author makes this answer, *ignis id præstat, quia calidus*. Pray where is the *manifest* causation now? it is so, because it is so: but he seems to Philosophise something better in the same Chapter, where he complies with the opinion of those, that determine both *manifest* and *occult* qualities to issue *primariò à forma substantiali*: and he will have the *manifest* qualities to emerge from the *substantial form*, and peculiar *mixture* of the *Elements*; but the *occult* from the *substantial form alone*. Now if we examine and inquire, why Water is *cold* and *moist*, (*manifest* qualities) and desire the reasons of such a nature; the answer then according to this Philosophy must be; that it is so from the *substantial form* and *mixture* of *Elements*: and if we ask why poisons (*occult* qualities) work such strange effects; the answer is, that such energies proceed from their *substantial form alone*.

Now judge whether are more *manifest*

*nifest* in their causes, the *former* or the *latter*: for my part I think both *alike*; and the distinction of *manifest* and *occult* to be useless, as having no real foundation.

From this discourse (wherein I might have enlarged if it were necessary) we may set aside the *occult* nature of the *Venereal* Disease, and allow it to be as *manifest* as other Diseases to *judicious* men; being so well known by the *sensible* products and *apparent* effects that follow and affurge from thence: and other Diseases are discovered in like manner, *à postèriori*; which gives occasion to discourse of and assign their causes, from the greatest probabilities and strongest persuasions of reason. Now we shall dismiss this, and come to the next considerable in the definition.

*Et peculiariter malignus.*

Our Author here determines and distinguisheth the *Venereal Lues*, by a *peculiar* malignity; which (being the *Constitutive specific* difference in the definition) must be understood as the *proper inseparable* distinguishing Character *univocally* agreeing with the whole *species morbi*, and the same in



every individual person seized with this Disease : and according to this Doctrine are the Cures promiscuously instituted, and appointed without distinction; save only a respect had to the *fictitious* temperaments, arising from *elementary* mixtion. But I am otherwise perswaded and must assert contrary to this Doctrine; that *Lues venerea non est morbus peculiariter & simpliciter malignus à specifica quadam proprietate corruptionis ortus.* The Venereal virulency is not of one *univocal* specific nature, but *diversified* and variously different in several individuals, tainted with this Venereal malignity. The reasons inducing me to this opinion, are both *theoretical* and *practical*; drawn from the rules of Art, and *therapeutic* observations in different Cures.

Argu.

I.  
A dissimilitudine  
symptomatum seu  
phænomenon.

2.  
A diverso  
genere causarum.

First, *Quia non semper sibi similis*: this Disease hath a different aspect and is Characterised variously in several persons; and although *symptomatical* and *signal* dissimilitude is procured upon some other accounts, yet this *equivocal* nature contributes as a *partial* and not the meanest cause.

Secondly, *Non iisdem causis, nec una*

via

*via corporibus inductus.* This Disease having its rise and dependance from several primitive causes, and introduced in a *different* way, is thereby variegated and altered in its nature, and the Venereal virulency becomes *equivocal* and various in divers persons. The former part or supposition is proved. The *illation* from thence is consonant to reason, as various effects naturally arise from several causes.

Thirdly, *Non semper contagiosus*: this Disease must needs be of a *different* nature, for as much as the *effluvia* emitted from some pocky persons are *venenate* and *infectious*; from others *not* at all *contagious*, and do not taint or seize by any manner of contamination; and this does more evidently appear where we treat of Contagion.

3.  
A contagi-  
osa & non  
contagiosa  
natura.

Fourthly, *Non aequè contumax & difficilis sanatu.* The virulent nature of this Disease is sometimes very *stubborn*, despising generous good Medicines and the rules of Art; and sometimes of a very *facil* Cure, presently yielding to the power of efficacious proper Medicines.

4.  
A facili &  
difficili cu-  
ratione.

Fifthly,

5.  
A necessi-  
tate diver-  
sorum re-  
mediorum.

Fifthly, *Non semper iisdem remediis curandum est.* I do not find any *specific* Medicine, or *peculiar* method and tractation of Patients, equally successful; but some will admit of Cure *this way*, and with such Medicines; others must be Cured *another way*, and with different Medicines; which argues the nature of the Disease to be various and different. As for the *ori* of the *former* part, all *practisers* I think must confess that have had frequent experience in these Cures: the *latter* or inference is drawn from reason and strong probability.

I might have illustrated and backed these arguments with some confirmations, but I forbear at present until I find this Doctrine *opposed*. As for the remaining part of this *Authors* definition, we shall not prosecute here, since that matter falls under *distinct* heads, that I controvert in their proper places: *viz.* the Section of *Contagion*; and that of the *seat* of this Disease.

Several other Writers there are that I might *animadvert* on; but that would be too tedious, and I think superfluous; since their judgments are  
much

much involved with those already recited. And having thus given you the opinions of some *eminent* Writers, concerning the *nature* of this *Lues*, and my reasons in short for dissenting from them; I come now to declare my own thoughts freely, and to be positive in determining the matter. And here I shall not define this Disease, *per genus & differentiam* (the common rule of definitions) which being too angust a method will put me upon some unavoidable errors; but I shall take such a latitude as best serves my purpose, to explicate and detect the difficult and various nature of this grand evil; in its contagious and *non* contagious Generations; modes of propagation; various appearances; fallacious disguise and latency; ferocity and calmness; contumacy and submission to curative means.

And here I must premise and lay down some *assertions* by way of *introduction*, to usher in our subsequent *resolves* and *determinations* upon the matter in debate.

And first you must understand, that Diseases in general, and *in factō esse*, are signally diversified and distinguished,

guished, by the various produced *aberrations* and *defections* in nature, deviating from rectitude and integrity.

2.

Secondly, That *morbific causes* operate primarily and chiefly, upon the *vital, active* and *governing* principle of humane bodies, seducing or constraining that to act irregularly or dissonant from its natural due course: from whence the *Organs* of the *body* (so governed) perform depravedly, and produce thereby this or that *symptom* and unwonted effect.

3.

Thirdly, *Procuring* and *occasionall causes*, variously prompting or enforcing the *functions* of the *body* from off their duties, do thereby produce variety of *irregularities* and *diseases*, as various effects answering their different causations. Hence the *Venereal Lues* bears *distinguishing* Characters, and is *peculiarly* denoted by its train of attending symptoms.

4.

Fourthly, *Idiosyncratical* propriety of *individual* bodies, may and do produce *heterogenious* effects, though procured by the *same* or *consimiliar* causes: from hence as a *partial* cause, the *Venereal Lues* is *different* in several persons,

persons, and is not curable but by a *different* way and means.

Fifthly, That *particular parts* of the body, as their office and organizations are *different*, so have they peculiar *morbous* effects: hence one and the same *univocal* cause discharging its energy upon *divers* parts and faculties, does thereby produce *various* symptoms: and therefore it is that the *venereal virulency* appears in *various* shapes, and presents it self in a *different* train of symptoms: if it affect and act upon the *membranes*, great pains ensue; if this venom seize upon the parts *elaborating* or *containing* the seed; then *gonorrhœa's* or an involuntary fluxion of a degenerate sperm is the consequent; if the *Urine* be tainted, it becomes *hot* and *sharp*: if other humors and juices of the body be infected, a foul *Catlexy* and malign habite of body follows, With *spots* *scabs*, or running *Ulcers*. If it arrive to the *extern* parts of the head, the *hair* loosens and falls off; if it invades the bones, *à caries*, or rottenness is the product, &c. so every part is peculiarly stigmatized and marked.

Sixthly, That *venenate* and *malign* causes

causes are *respective* denominations; as they stand in *opposition* and *hostility* to this or that natural Patient, where they exert their destructive power.

7. Seventhly, That *venenate* and *malign* causes, are purely *natural*, operate constantly as other Agents, circumscribed with due limitations in the *sphere* of their activity, and act as *visibly* producing *sensible* effects; but are more strange and *seemingly* abstruse, from their *unwontedness*, as not being so familiar and common, are therefore unreasonably tearmed *occult*: and particularly this *Lues* is equally demonstrable with other manifest Diseases so accounted.

8. Eighthly, *Deleterious* and *malign* Diseases, although they *consent* to the impediment, disturbance, and destruction of nature, putting her out of a regular course, and harmonious Government, leading to ruine: yet their actions *differ* much, and they take *various* ways and courses to effect that general end.

1. First, By a *narcotic* and *soporiferous* property; or *delirious* watchings and restlessness.

Secondly,

of the Venereal Lues. 47

Secondly, By extream *evacuations*, 2.  
*constipations*, or *stagnations*.

Thirdly, By violent *pains*, *punging*, 3.  
*eroding*, or *lancenating*.

Fourthly, By *colliquations*, or *coa-* 4.  
*gulations*.

Fifthly, By *Convulsive* motions, *ri-* 5.  
*gid distentions*, or *pertinacious con-*  
*tractions*.

Sixthly, By *putrefactive* degenera- 6.  
*tions*.

Seventhly, By *erosions* and *absump-* 7.  
*tion* of parts ; or *tumefaction* and *su-*  
*perfluous excrescences*.

Eighthly, By burning *inflammations*, 8.  
or *mortifications*, and *extinction* of *vi-*  
*tality*. Such effects are commonly  
the products of *venenate* and *malign*  
causes ; and some of these do attend  
upon, and are often the consequents  
of *venereal virulency*.

Ninthly, That the *corruption* of 9.  
humours in mans body is of *greater*  
*importance*, according to the *degree* of  
its *worth*, and *excellency* of its *use* ;  
and therefore the *degeneration* of the  
*bloud* is worse than that of the *chyle* ;  
and the *depravedness* of the *nervous*  
*succus* is more prejudicial than that of  
the *bloud* ; but a *virulent putrefaction*  
of



of the *sperm*, is worse in its nature than *either*, being an extract elaborated and refined from both : and this is confirmed by the common axiom, *Corruptio optimi est pessima*. And this corruption is not *ordinary*, for it arrives to such a height and degree, that not only the *same* body is overspread with its malignity, but it also infects and injures *another*, and is most commonly contaminating and contagious to *others* : hence *venereal virulency* is derived to *posterity*, and propagated to *familiars* with whom they do converse ; and having such ways of *continuation*, of all contagious Diseases this *seminary* abides most *certainly*, and is most likely to *outlast* all others.

10. Tenthly, That *venereal virulency* in general is not of a *homogenous* nature ; but in *some* of a more fierce, contagious, and destructive properties ; in *others* not so venenate, malign, and spreading, but lodgeth and abides in the body more *sedate* and *placidly*, and makes not so great a disturbance and apparent alteration : from whence it is sometimes doubted whether it be the *right Lues*, or something

things else *affine* thereto, and puts many to a *stand* in their determination of the matter.

Eleventhly, That the *sting* or *pocky effluvioms* of venereal virulency, darting upon the *parts* of a another body and entring the *pores*; does then *seduce* or *compel* the vital governing principles of those parts from off their functions, to a peculiar *enormity* conspiring with their own nature, and producing such effects common to this Disease. 11.

Twelfthly, That the *Venereal Lues* is not always propagated *contagiously*, but takes its rise *spontaneously*, sometimes, from sound persons using immoderate unfitting and bestial *venery*: for as this *Lues* hath had its birth by *such* natural means or causes; so likewise (probably) is often generated by the *same* procuring ways, and may begin again from the *same* primitive causes, *equipollent* to its *original* descent and production. 12.

Thirteenthly, That the *Venereal Lues* in the fountain of natural causes contained in the *body*, does assurge from a *vitiated impure* sperm, arriving to a *contagious* malignity; whether

ther the *primitive* cause be unlawful and undue *coition*, or other *corrupters* of seed in such *Climates* where this *Lues* is accounted *endemical*.

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## CHAP. V.

*Various Phænomena and Diagnostick signs, discovering the Venereal Lues, in several gradations.*

*Lues Ven.  
ner. dispar.  
aspectus.*

**T**HIS Disease is variegated by the *diversity* and train of attending symptoms, and seldom appears *alike* in two persons; but by the *absence* or *presence* of *this* or *that* sign, does present it self with a different face and peculiar garb. And this *dissimilitude* or variety of appearance, is procured upon a *fourfold* account.

*1.  
Virulentia.  
Varia dis-  
positio.*

First, The different *nature* or *virulency* of the person *giving* or communicating it, makes the *impression* upon the party *receiving* it, either better or worse, more or less contaminated, according to the *various malignity*

nity of the *aggressor* or pocky person infecting; who darts the venenous *miasms* with greater or lesser force, and is more or less virulent; from whence the products are different, and causeth various and *dissimilar* symptoms.

Secondly, The different *idiosyncrasia*, the disparity or peculiar *propriety* of bodies that are tainted, *modifies* the venom differently, and receives the venerous sting more *calmly* or *impatiently*; with more or less *antipathy* and averfeness to this or that nature: whereby (in some) the *venom* ferments and breaks out *sooner* and more conspicuously, with plain Characters that every one may read; or else (in others) it lies more *sluggish* and *dormant*, lurks more sily, and dissembles this or that other Disease; which confens *vulgar* judgments in determining what's the matter.

2.  
Individua-  
lis natura  
personæ  
contimi-  
natæ.

Quicquid  
recipitur,  
recipitur  
per modum  
recipientis.

Thirdly, The *manner* of receiving this *contagion* and different *parts* affected, puts this Disease into a singular *mode* and peculiar dress; for if it be received by fond *embraces* only and kissing of the *lips*, it blossoms there first, and appears with *scabby* erupti-

3.  
Contagium  
recipiendi  
modus.

ons, and a *sore* mouth commonly; but if it be gotten by the *tail*, 'tis not presently characterized in the *face*, or *other* parts, but stays some time in the *Low-Countries*, the place of its conception and birth, afterwards travells into *other* Regions of the body, and appears here and there with variety of ugly shapes and unwelcome salutes to its new quarters, as *pains*, *pimples*, *itch*, *spots*, *scurf*, *scabs*, &c.

4.  
Morbi se-  
nioritas.

Fourthly, The *seniority* and *duration* of this malady in the body, makes great *alteration* and different *Phænomena*: a recent young *Pox* before it comes to Age, hath not such a train of attendants, nor gives the same livery, as a confirmed or *inveterate Pox*. The *infancy* of this Disease (if taken by *copulation*) presents to you only with a *sharp*, *hot* Urine, and some *difficuly* in making water; or some gleet-*ing seminal* excretion, which continuing to discharge the virulency, keeps of the rest of its fellows from appearing upon the Stage, and acts a part *alone* for some time; afterwards comes in *soreness*, *inflammation*, *Ulcers*, &c. and so proceeds on by time,  
increa-

increasing the number of *Actors* in this *tragedy*, gradually arriving to a *confirmed*, after that an *inveterate* Pox; which will then exhibit to your view a *Hospital* of Diseases, and scare you with variety of *deformities* and strange *defects* in nature: there you will see the *lame* swinging between two *crutches*, the *faltering* *snuffling* speech, the *mattery* blear eyes, the *down fallen* nose, the *rotten* palate, the *scabby* face, the *stinking* breath, &c. what not;

Having given you the *Capital* reasons, why this *Venereal Lues* is so diversified and unlike in several persons; it remains I should draw up in their order the whole *Company* and train of *pocky symptoms*; placing them in that method and rank as most commonly they do present upon the sick, for your better understanding the *series* and order or *gradual* increment of this grand Disease. And here I shall distribute all the *Phænomena* or appearances of this malady into three divisions.

First, Such as make the *onset* and seize the patient in the *beginning*.

Secondly, Such as discover the *in-*

E 3

crement

Symptomatum  
syndrome.

Lues Venerea  
incipientis signa.

*Augescentis* *crement* or progress, and confirms the  
*vestigia.* *radication* of it.

Thirdly, Such as display all its *co-*  
*Inveterate* *lours*, represents its monstrous full  
*stigmata.* *growth*, and exhibites the most *depto-*  
*rable* and most *formidable* defects of  
nature.

I.  
*Classis sig-*  
*notum.* Discovering *signs* of the first rank  
emerging from this *Lues*, are such as  
attend its *minority*, and they (com-  
monly) are more mild, obscure, and  
dubious, (except they arise from a  
very foul copulation) such as may be  
the products of other Diseases; and  
give occasion of *suspicion* and inquiring  
into their causes. As those who are  
tainted by *familiar* contact and *inti-*  
*mate* approaches to pocky persons,  
have no appearances of this *Lues* in  
the *privy* parts, all may be well there;  
and yet the *contagion* may have *en-*  
*tred*, and seised the person; and the  
alteration from hence may be only a  
general change of the body as to the  
*liveliness* and *vigour* thereof; some *er-*  
*ratick* pains twinging here and there  
in the head and body; the *counte-*  
*nance* changed more pale and dark;  
unwonted *melancholy* and sadness;  
*lassitude*, heaviness and indisposition to  
action;

action: but if the infection steals in by *impure copulation*, and not of the worser sort; then a *heat* and *sharpness* of *Urine* may molest the Patient, with some of the former symptoms. (For a *Gonorrhæa* does not always *erupt* upon *coition* with a tainted bedfellow) and these signs being *general*, or *common* to other Diseases, and not *pathognomonical*; it is not easie, nor the work of vulgar heads to determine, of what kind they are, to whom they belong, and from whence they had their being: but by strict inquiry into *preceding causes*, and perpending *former probabilities* and occurrences; these being duly *collated*, judgment may truly pass what the Case is. A *plant* when first it puts forth and peeps out of the ground, is hard to be known of what kind it is, but by a *skillful Herbarist*; which when it is *grown up*, there is no such difficulty, and common people can call it by its name. Semblably this *Lues* in its *infancy* is not apparent but to the most sagacious judgments; except in some furious *envenomed* assaults of this Disease, that forthwith indubitably declare the whole matter.



2.  
Classis fig-  
norum.

Discovering *symptoms* and Characters of the *second Classis*, are such as more apparently owne the *Pox* for their *Parent*, and they pronounce it confirmed and *radicated* in the body; and of this sort are virulent *Gonorrhæa's* (commonly called the running of the Reins) being a *green, yellowish*, or other discoloured matter issuing from the *privities*, and in men is more apparent; but in women it passeth with them commonly for the *whites* (except when there is great pain, inflammation, or tumor accompanying) which *delusion* makes them the longer to neglect their Cure; and very often the *Physician* is deceived and takes it for the *fluor muliebris*, trusting to the *Womans* relation.

But if there be no such contaminated *spermatic Flux*, then the venemous *contagion* is more *diffusive* and spreading into several parts of the body, finds out other places to bud forth and vent it self. Sometimes it mounts up to the *head* and *face*, there breaking forth into *scursy pimples, pustuls*, or *scabs*; and sometime they spread all over the body. Others have not these *extuberant eruptions*,  
but

but their skin only *bespotted* with small, red, or yellowish spots; intimating the *mass* of *bloud* to be tainted and impure.

Venereous *buboes* or great hard swellings in the *groin* appears in some, when the contagion is lodged within, and issues not forth by a *Gonorrhœa*.

Pains now are more sharp, especially towards *night* and in *bed*; afflicting the head, shoulders, arms, or shins, which causeth them to have restless tormenting nights, hence appears the hollow *eyes*, and the thin, pale, shrunk *visage*, for want of natural rest and quiet repose.

Some are afflicted with painful malignant *tumors* in the *fundament*, like the blind *hemorrhoids*, and the common attending extuberances there.

Shedding of the *hair* oftentimes accompanies this Disease (when confirmed) of the head, beard, or eye-brows; and is a certain sign if *pustuls* or *scabs*, do appear also.

Sometimes chaps or clefts in the *hands* or soles of the *feet*, without a manifest cause.

Warts or other excrescences in or about

about the *privities*, do confirm judgment of this *Lues*.

Distillation of *rheum* and *hoarseness*, with a relaxed pendulous *Uvula*, causing difficulty of swallowing, is a common confiding symptom.

Tumors, soariness, and Ulcers about the *genitalls*, do attest the confirmation of this foul Disease. Nor is it to be expected that *all* these *symptoms* should concur and appear together in one person, in regard of the different nature of the virulency, and manner of invasion of this *Lues*; but *some* or other of them are sufficient, (reflecting upon preceding causes) to pronounce the Disease confirmed.

3.  
Classis signorum.

An *inveterate* Pox carries some, more or less, of these *grand* symptoms, denoting this mallady to be *antique*, more *contumacious* and *deplorable*.

A Consumptive *leanness* and flaccidity or looseness of *flesh* throughout the body; with a *hectic* or habitual *febril* heat commonly adjoined.

*Nodes* or hard *bunches* upon the head, arms, legs, or other parts.

*Hoarseness*, *snufling*, speaking *hollow*, and through the nose.

*Deafness* or *ringing* noise in the ears;

ears ; and falling out of the teeth.

Erosion of the *palate*, and sinking of the *nose*; stinking *breath*, strong *fædid Urine*, pocky *tettars* here and there.

Depascent sordid Ulcers, in the *mouth*, *kidneys*, *bladder*, *secrets*, or other parts; sometimes *Fistulous*, *gangrenous*, or *cancerous*.

*Caries* or rottenness of the *bones* in this or that part.

These and such like, many more ruinous effects of this cruel malady, poor mortals are liable to be *stigmatized* and *tortured* with; if not prevented by a prudent care and efficacious Medicines, to *check* and *eradicate* this spreading evil before it arrives to its *full* growth and monstrous height, scarce then to be dealt with, but often contemns the medical art and most approved remedies.

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## CHAP. VI.

Of the Parts primarily affected,  
and seat of the Venereal  
Lues.

**T**ouching the *subject* or *Part* principally affected, where this grand malady keeps its *Court* and fixes more *eminently*, as the place of chief residence or head quarters; *Physicians* do not consent and agree herein: the *reasons* of this *difference* may be gathered out of their several *opinions*, as they stand recorded in their works: and that we may the better establish and illustrate the truth of our own assertions concerning this matter, we shall briefly run over and discuss some of the *chiefeft opinions* that have been promoted by eminent men in this Profession.

Some there are that assign the *head* to be the *seat* of this Disease, being induced thereto from some apparent *symptoms* that commonly afflicts this part; as *pains*, *pustuls*, *scabs*, *shedding* of the *hair*, *distillations*, noise in the  
ears,

ears, &c. Which last was so contumacious, that *Falopius* an eminent Physician professeth that no symptom belonging to this Disease was more difficult and troublesom to him than this. *Ego non habeo symptoma, quod magis hoc me cruciet, & testor ignorantiam meam, nunquam potui ejus certam invenire ablationem, superavi aliquando vel hoc, vel illo decocto, sed certè non habeo proprium medicamentum,* are his own words. Notwithstanding this Author does not comply with those that would have the *head* to be the principal part affected; for although the *head* be notably afflicted in *some* persons, yet it is not *always* so; and sometimes the *head* is free from any impression of this Disease, when *other parts* are not a little stigmatized with the manifest Characters of this *Lues*. Therefore we must seek out some other part that may rightly be stiled *proprium subjectum*, the constant place of residence, or chief seat of its abode.

Others by a parallel argument with the former, (as *Leonicensus*, *Gasper Torella*, *Rondeletius*, and others) would prove the *frontier*, or *exterior* parts of  
the

*Gab. Fal-  
lop. tract.  
de morb.  
gallic.  
Cap. II.*

the body, to be the chief seat; being thus perswaded from the *desedations* of the *skin* that frequently are conspicuous on persons contaminated with this Disease: as *spots, pustuls, tettatores, scabs, Ulcers*, that erupt upon the superficies of the body.

Gasp. Tor.  
tract. de  
Pudenda-  
gra.

And upon this error *Torrella* (Physician to *Pope Alexander* the sixth) grounds his definition of this *Lues* in these words. *Est desedatio universalis cutis corporis cum dolore & excoriati- one modica.* As if this Disease were seated only upon the *superficies* of the body, and did not reside in the *inward* parts; which is against all reason: for, the juices of the body being first tainted and alienated from their *balsamic* natural good state, cause those eruptions and external appearances: and to make this Disease to be *only* or *chiefly* a *desedation* of the *skin*, when oftentimes the *intrinsic* parts are more injured corrupted and putrid, is against common experience to affirm. And although I do not deny, but that this infectious *Lues* may be caught by *external* contact only (as the common *itch* may be taken) and goes no deeper than the  
*surface*

surface of the body, rarely; yet most commonly those external Characters that flourish the skin, are the *pullulations* and *blossoms* that put forth and spring from a *radix* that hath a deep insertion, and is profoundly planted in the body.

And *Rondeletius* (then Chancellour and *Regius* Professor at *Monpelier*) runs upon the same rock, in defining this *Lues* to be an evil distemper of external parts. For although the external parts be sometimes disfigured and branded with this foul Disease, yet it is not *always* so; and then for the most part erupting from within: therefore the *exterior* parts are ill assigned to be *subjectum morbi*, and the definition to point thither only or chiefly.

*Guliel.  
Rondelet.  
lib. de  
morb. gal-  
lico.*

*Hercules Saxonia* will have the *subject* of this Disease to vary according to the progress thereof; and assigns the *natural* spirits for its place of residence in the *beginning* of this evil; but the *excrementitious* humours to be the chief seat in the *increment*; and the *alimentary* humours, in the *state* and *vigour* of this malady.

*Herc. Sax-  
on. de Lue  
Ven. Cap. 3.*

Some stand for the *genitals* to be  
the



the chief seat and part primarily affected; because most commonly this *Lues* makes its ingress and invasion here, and presently stamps manifest impressions of its contagious nature upon these parts: as *dysury*, *gonorrhœa*, *inflammation*, *tumor*, *Ulcers*, &c. which gradually coming on, gives notice and plainly declares that this subtle enemy hath made entrance, is planted and seated here as the chief place where to exercise and appear in its severe malign power and grandeur.

Notwithstanding the major party and more eminent men (as *Fallopins*, *Massa*, *Tomitanus*, *Brassauolus*, *Mercatus*, *Montanus*, *Forestus*, *Sennertus*, &c.) give in their suffrages for the *Liver* to be the principal seat of the *Venereal Lues*, and this part carries it from the rest by many Votes.

*Massa* (a *Venetian* Physician) assigns these two reasons for his opinion: first, that the *Liver* is *membrum generativum massæ humoralis*, the fountain from whence ariseth all the humors of the body: secondly, that from thence nutrition and the natural faculties are derived. But these *Hypotheses* on which his opinion is grounded,

ded, are found to be erroneous from the new Doctrine of *circulation*, and exploded by most in these times: and therefore our Author arguing *ex falso suppositis* we need not answer further to the arguments offered.

*Fallopianus* upon the same error gives in his verdict for the Liver.

*Tomitanus* does the like.

*Mercatus* also (the learned *spaniard*) being biaſſed with that doctrine, urgeth the same argument; and moreover adds, that the venom of this Lues by a peculiar propenſion to, and ſympathy of parts, does fly to the Liver and infect there: as an *ophthalmy*, or ſore eye, does hurt a ſound eye: or a *phthiſis* of the Lungs, is apt to ſet a *tabid* impreſſion upon the Lungs of another, by intimate and near approaches; ſo the *Venereal virulency* diſchargeth it ſelf upon the Liver; particularly and eſpecially, from the mutuation and conſent of parts.

*Mercati*  
argumen-  
tum lib. de  
morb. gal-  
lic. Cap. 1.

But notwithstanding this Author be grave and ſolid in his Writings, yet I cannot admit of his reaſons to prove what he contends for. And although I grant that an *ophthalmy* or *phthiſis* may ſend forth injurious *miaſmas* and

*Arguitur.*

dart upon the like parts to infect them with the same Disease; yet here he begs the question, and supposeth a *concession*, that the *Liver* is always tainted in this Disease, which I altogether deny; where then is the *sympathy* of parts; and although we concede and do admit that the *Liver* is vitiated in some persons; yet then I do not allow that the *Liver* does more infect another *Liver* than any other part; nor are the *effluvia* carried to another *Liver* *sympathically*, or *antipathically*, but promiscuously are transmitted and received into another body by this or that other part, where the passage or pores are patent, or otherwise infirm and liable to be tainted. Besides, the *comparison* will not hold, nor is there that *parity* of reason between *Liver* and *Liver*, as between *eye* and *eyes*, or *lung* and *lungs*, for a transmission, communication, and reception. As for the *eyes*, they act and react upon one another by *Vision* directly (and have no power upon any other part) darting and working eminently upon each other (which might be illustrated amply) and by this means many strange effects

fects are wrought; *otherwise* they have no power; nor could one *eye* infect or hurt another, but by *gazing* long or often, and fixing upon each other. But from *liver* to *liver* there is no such direct passage, no such correspondence between them, nor operation upon each other, nor is their any probability for it. And as for a *phthisis* why that should be infectious to the *lungs* of another, there is good reason for it; because the *corrupt* breath going out of the *phthisical* person, is drawn in and received by another (in their near approaches) and coming into the *aspera arteria* of the sound person, is by that canale immediately conveyed through various *ramifications* into the whole *parenchyma* of the Lungs, which being totally *pervious*, and of a spongy substance, is very susceptible and obnoxious to alterations from the quality of inspired air. And having imbibed *phthisical* corruptive *miasms* in the breath, may lodge and fix there, changing the natural *tone* of the lungs into a *tabid* and *corruptive* state; but from *liver* to *liver*, there is no such speedy conveyance, no such capacity

to receive, nor *aptitude* to act upon each other.

*Sennert.  
sententia.*

*Sennertus* being guided by his Predecessors, asserts much what to the same purpose; that the *Venereal virulency* being inimical to nutrition, does more peculiarly aim at and offend the *natural* faculty; which *natural* power he takes for granted and unquestionable to be seated in the *liver*; and therefore concludes that to be the part *primarily* affected, from whence as the Fountain all ill symptoms of the other parts, do issue from, and are fed from thence. Thus supposing the *liver* to be *officina sanguificationis*; and in this Disease the blood being commonly much tainted and corrupted, it was thought very rational that this must proceed from the *impurity* of the *Fountain*: but the *liver* now being discharged from the supream office of *sanguification*, upon latter and more exact inquiries, and is not found to be *membrum principale διασπομιστικόν*, as formerly hath been asserted and maintained; the opinions depending thence fall to the ground.

And further we have to say; that the *liver* is not always the *seat* of this evil

evil (according to the opinion of some) nor that it is for the most part their *primariò* resident (according to the sense of others) is further cleared from the discourse following.

Diseases in respect of their *scituation* and *residence* may be divided into two parts: First, such as claim a *peculiar* part of the body to abide in for their proper station, and where they exercise their power eminently; and are *particular* defects and aberrations of those faculties and parts, from whence commonly they have a proper denomination, or some adjunct pointing at the part affected; as *Pleuristes, Colicks, Cephalalgies, dysenteries, iliaca passio, peripneumonia's, &c.* Secondly, there are others of a *larger* extent and *erratic* power, that are not confined to any particular part, but challenge the *whole* body for their subject, and appear here or there, or chiefly here and remissly there, without restraint variously and are unlimited: and such are *contagious* Diseases of the highest rank, *venenate, pestilential, and virulent*; which seize sometimes here and sometimes there, and spread variously in the body; and

this, from the *primitive* causes and *manner* of invasion; from the *different* nature of the *malignity*, and from the different *propriety* of bodies tainted; all which being *multifarious*, makes great difference as to the spreading and appearing of Diseases in this or that part more eminently, though the whole body be *subjectum morbi*; that is, every part liable, and no part constantly the chief seat of residence.

In this latter rank we must place the *Venereal malady*; whose virulency being received into the body, or quartering upon the frontiers; does not commonly stop at the part *first* infected, but as other Venoms, does creep into the more *intimate* recesses, and taints other parts of the body. Secondly, no part of the body is *exempt* and *secure*, but liable to the infection, either by *communication* and *transmission* from other parts affected; or by the first *seizure* and *attaque*. Sometimes the *mouth* lets it into the body by *kissing*; sometimes the *breast* receives it first by *suckling* a pocky Child; others are first seized and clapt in the *genitals*; and some take it  
by

by *Bed Cloths, Garments*, or such like, and the *contagion* enters the *pores* in divers parts, and the body liable on all sides; and being thus let in, does then *circulate* with the bloud, and perambulate divers regions of the body; and such parts as are most *infirm* and less able to stand in their *integrity*, this *virulency* invades and makes impressions (*propter inequale robur partium & impari resistenciam*) sometimes upon the *brain* and *nerves*; sometimes the *lungs*, and begets pocky *asthmaes, phthises*; sometimes the *kidneys*, neck of the *bladder, throat, groin, &c.* Planting *Ulcers* there, and sometimes the *liver* goes not free; but this part escapes as oft as the rest, which hath plainly appeared upon frequent dissections after Death, that the *liver* hath evaded sound when *other* parts have been wasted and rotten. And therefore we conclude, this *Venereal Disease* hath no settled abode, but is *vagrant*; and it is uncertain where this *virulency* will pitch and seat it self; nor is there any place of *constant* residence: which might more at large be proved, but for brevity sake I pass on, as thinking what hath



been said, may give sufficient satisfaction.

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## CHAP. VII.

*Whether this Lues be Contagious or Infectious; and the manner of giving and receiving it.*

**I**T is generally agreed upon amongst Authors, that this Disease is *Contagious*. So affirms *Montanus*, *Massa*, *Rondeletius*, *Ferrerius*, *Mynardus*, *Fallopins*, *Fernelius*, *Tomitanus*, *Andr. Mathæolus*, *Victorius*, *Mercatus*, *Sennertus*, and many others.

And that you may the better understand what this *contagious* Disease is, and the *manner* of its propagation: it is necessary you should know what is meant by *contagion* or *infection*; the several acceptations of the word, and the different *degrees* or sorts thereof.

*Contagii  
tres gra-  
dus.*

*Contagion* may be considered in a threefold degree; or *contagious* Diseases may be divided into three ranks

OR

or sorts : First, such as may be communicated by *length of time*, in frequent copulation or intimate approaches and contact by lying together : and thus a *phthisis*, *scurvy*, or notable *Cachexy* are contagious, and may be transmitted to their Bed-fellows. Secondly, such as more eminently and *sooner* does infect; as the *Venereal Lues*, *Itch*, &c. Thirdly, Such as are of the greatest force and power, that seizeth at a *distance* and is very mortal, as the *Plague*.

Contagion also may be taken four ways or considered in a *fourfold* respect: either as it is a Disease *impres-*  
*sed*, and then denotes a preternatural affect introduced by *communication* or *contact*, from another body so affected : or it may be considered abstractly in its *nature*, and so it is termed *venenosa qualitas* : or it may be lookt upon as it is in *action*, *efflux*, or operation; and so it is *actio insiciens & contagiosa* : or as the *medium* of communication and contact; and so it is *inquinamentum*, *placua* or *efflu-  
vium*. These two last considerations or acceptations respecting the *Venereal Lues* only, we shall discuss  
and

Contagii  
quadruplex  
acceptatio.

and lay open as proper in this place.

To the act of infection also, or tainting in this Disease, there are three *requisites*: the person or body *infecting* that does communicate. Secondly, the virulent *miasm* transmitted or communicated. Thirdly, the person infected, that does receive the taint.

The Person infecting or communicating this *Lues* does not loose his Disease or give it away to the person *infected*; but does *emittere* send forth some virulent *exhalations*, which seize and take hold of the other; and the person *giving* is not acquitted thereby. The persons *giving* or tainting are not *alike*, but some with more force and greater virulency do dart out and impress the *idea* of this *Lues* upon their Companion: and so much variation there is in the nature of this Disease, that some persons although they are apparently marked with this *Lues*, and cannot admit of any other title, yet as to *contagion* or *infection*, I cannot say it is an inseparable adjunct; for if it were so, doubtless the *Husband* could not lye with his *Wife*  
so

so long together (as I have known by several) but both must be infected, if either: but that it is so, frequent examples do testifie, sometimes on the *mans* part, and sometimes on the *womans*, that they have not injured their Bed-fellows. And therefore I cannot affirm this Disease *always* to be *contagious*, though *ut plurimum* most commonly it is so; and this is not for any to presume or confide in, but to beware, for such cases are rare.

And further I would have you know, that although sometimes *Husband* and *Wife* in their moderate and cooler acts of coition, may not injure each other; yet if *another* person deals with *either* of them that is tainted; I question very much whether the sound person that is a *stranger*, shall escape so well, as the *constant* Bed-fellow: and I rather think not; for the fiercer acts of copulation and fiery repetitions between strangers, are more dangerous, and expose to a more certain detriment. *Parallel* to this and by way of proof for our opinion, take this experiment. Two sound persons adventuring upon an  
unsound

unfound one after the other; the first hath come of *untoucht*, the latter hath been *clapt*: and this because the first act being more *cool*, had not exasperated the latent virulency; but by repetition of the same; the spirits are then inflamed, and the *pocky* ferment rouzed up, made hot and fierce, becomes more venomous, and seizes the *second* Copartner.

And here you must take notice, that this Disease is not always given by a person *immediate*; but sometimes *mediate*, an infected *Bed* or *Garment* will do the same; wherein the virulent *miasms* of this *Lues* ly dormant (as other contagious *seminaries* do the like) but by the approach of warm bodies do revive; are attracted and communicated to them, and received in by the pores of the body.

In the next place we are to consider what these *miasms* or infectious *seminaries* are that pass from body to body. Some give them the denomination of *vapour*, others a *spirit*, from their subtility and penetration, not that they are void of *corporiety*: but we shall not trouble our selves upon the

the name, provided we rightly know what is meant thereby. We are therefore to understand them as *Corpuscles* or subtile finer invisible bodies, which are minute small portions *exhaling* from infected bodies of the same nature and taint, as the bodies from whence they were emitted. These venenous *particles* of contagious matter are agile and penetrative, that they insinuate themselves through the pores of other bodies; and being entered do then ferment and operate to alter and change their new *receptacles*, and *tincture* them with the like *labes* of their own virulent nature.

Next we must consider the persons *tainted* or receiving this venereal Contagion: herein we may observe great difference; for as the persons *infecting* are not *alike* in virulency, but are more or less contagious (as before we noted) so likewise the persons *receiving* or liable thereto are not *equally* disposed to receive this virulency, but some make a stronger *resistance*, and reject it; others more readily *yield* and *imbibe* the pocky *effluvioms* that are emitted from unsound bodies: and this difference there

*Corpora ad  
contagium  
recipien-  
dum apta  
& inepta.*

there is with all bodies in respect of *contagion* of what nature soever, that some more *easily* and sooner are infected, others *not*; and this is manifest in the *pestelential* contagion whereto many are equally exposed and endangered, yet *some* escape, *others* are seized therewith. And so much diversity there is in the capacity of bodies, or aptitude for reception of any contagion (for instance, which I know to be true) some have been *Bed-fellows* to *pestilential* bodies, and have escaped free; others have been seized with the *Plague*, that have kept a good *distance* from any person so infected. And thus it happens to bodies relating to the *Venereal Lues*: some are soon caught, others not: some may lye with a pocky person and not be tainted; others are infected by intimate converse and ordinary touch only; by *garments* or an infected *Bed*: and therefore it is very uncharitable to censure every person tainted with the *Venereal Lues*, as lewd and vicious; when as this malady hath assaulted the most *virtuous* and *innocent* persons.

Contagium  
recipiendi  
modus.

Now for explicating the *manner* of reception,

reception, and determining the parts *primò* recipient or detegent; you must take notice that this Disease is either *hereditary* or *adventitious*: *hereditary*, when received from the *father* or the *mother* in Generation or before the birth; either *male* or *female* is sufficient to taint the off-spring: if the Father be unsound in his *body*, his *seed* also is tainted; for if the *bloud* be impure and contaminated, the *genital seed* also will participate, being an extract elaborated from the mass of bloud: *Cujus causa est mala, id ipsum est malum.* Likewise the unsound mother does infect the *fœtus* in her Womb, although the Masculine seed be sound, because she nourisheth it with her impure bloud (if it will not be admitted that she contributes *semen* in the act of generation.) In this case of an *hereditary* taint, it is uncertain where or in what part this *Lues* will first appear and blossome, because the *seminary* or *ferment* of this Disease is diffused through the whole body, and sometimes it first buds and breaks out in one part, sometimes in another, and is not constant.

But



But it is otherwise when this Disease is *adventitious* after the birth, (excepting the case of an infant infected by an unsound Nurse) for then the *Veneral virulency* seizeth and fastens upon one part of the body more especially, which commonly makes the *first* complaint and discovers the evil, at least gives cause for inquiry what is the matter, of such alteration and unwonted symptoms.

*Lues Ven.  
per coitum.  
Contracta:*

If this Contagion be taken by *impure* copulation, the Man or the Woman being infected does by that act and intimate congress, give it to the other that was sound: and then the *privy parts* (most frequently) makes the first discovery, by sharpness and heat of *Urine*, &c. especially if either were afflicted in the *genitals*; but if otherwise the *virulency* of this malady fastens upon other parts of the body, does then lurk longer before any alteration be perceived, but in time does bud forth and shew it self, causing *indisposition*, *pain* in the head or other parts, and proceeds gradually (if not corrected) to display those *symptoms* as we have enumerated in the preceding Chapter, where  
the

the *diagnosticks* of this *Lues* is set down: nor does this *venom* keep its station and abide in the part that *first* received it, but commonly *aliorum venenorum* more, perambulates and penetrates through the body, perverting the *crases* of other parts, and alienating them from the *rectitude* of their offices and duty; from whence by time the whole *æconomy* is out of frame, and the alimentary juices of the body impure and stained more or less, *pro virulentia natura & conditione corporis*. For the manner how Contagion in copulation is contracted, take this account from *Sennertus*, which shall suffice. *Et quidem viri à*

*fœminis infectis hoc malum contrahunt, quia in venere propter spirituum concursum, & per motum utero calefacto, vapores ex malignis humoribus in utero elevantur, qui à membro virili raræ constitutionis absorbentur & in venas recipiuntur. Vir verò infectus sanam mulierem inficere potest, vel per membrum virile, si id infectum & exulceratum habeat, vel per semen, et si membrum virile ulceratum non sit, vel utroq; modo. Quanquam enim semen in viris non semper planè corruptum est,*

*Sennert.*  
*Pract. lib.*  
*vi. par. 4.*  
*Cap. 4.*

*cum videamus multos viros infectos hac Lue generare; alteratum tamen & infectum est, unde non solum soboles hanc luem contrahit, sed & femina infici potest.* And thus most frequently this *Lues* is communicated in venereous acts, especially if the *genitals* of either Sex be *ulcerated, scabby, or foul.*

*Per osculum.*

But if this contagion be received by *kissing* of the lips only; as when the person infecting hath a *scabby lip* or *sore mouth*; then the *genitals* do escape, and the person infected is branded in the *month* or *lips*: therefore it is a hazardous custom of saluting all strangers, and to drink after such *sore mouths* is dangerous: and although some go free that have made such adventures, and have not been prejudiced thereby; yet others have paid for it, and may warn the rest to be cautious.

*Per sudorem & transpirationem.*

Sometimes this *Contagion* is communicated by *sweat*, or a vaporous *transpiration* from bodies to their *Bed-fellows*, when no copulation or *kissing* hath preceded: as between *Man and Man*, or *Woman with Woman* lying together; yet are they lyable  
to

to be infected after this manner; and then it is uncertain where this *virulency* does enter, and what *parts* will first be stigmatized and complain.

The case is much what the same when this lurking Venom is received from *Bed-Cloths* and *Garments*. *Tis* doubtful what part is most ready to attract, receive and imbibe the latent *pocky miasms*, that are lodged there, when all parts are equally exposed; but sometimes they seize here, and sometimes there.

*Per lectum  
& vestimenta.*

By *sucking*, and *suckling* of Children this *Lues* is often caught: sometimes the *Child* gives it the *Nurse*, and then the *breast* makes the first complaint: and sometimes the *pocky Nurse* infects the *Infant*, and then it is not certain where the virulency will break out and appear; for being diffused throughout the body and radicated in the *constitution* of the *Child* by the tainted milk; 'Tis doubtful what part will make the first discovery. But sooner or later, here or there, it will shew it self; and then perhaps may puzzle good judgments to determine what's the matter. There-

*Per lactationem.*

fore *Children* ought very cautiously to be put out to *nursing*, since the venereal taint is become such a *popular* evil. And *Nurses* likewise may beware what *Children* they receive; especially if the Child have a *sore* mouth, it may prove a *pocky thrush*, and then she earns her wages very dearly.

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CHAP. VIII.

*Presages of the Curability and Incurability of the Venereal Lues: with cautionary advice to Undertakers and Patients.*

BEfore judgment be given of this Disease, whether *Curable* or *Incurable*; of *facil* or *difficil* curation, or whether the Cure may be of *longer* or *shorter* performance: that the *event* may answer the determination of the Physician herein, and not be deceived; these things are first to be considered, and he must steer his judgment by this *problematical* compass.

Whether

of the Venereal Lues.

85

Whether this *Lues* be *antique* or  
of *late* standing? 1.

What *parts* are invaded, and where  
the *chief* place of residence? 2.

How this *Contagion* was contracted,  
by *impure* copulation or otherwise? 3.

Whether this *Lues* be *hereditary*,  
or *adventitious*? 4.

Whether the symptoms be *mild*,  
and *gentle*; or *fierce*, raging and  
spreading? 5.

Whether the venereal taint be ra-  
dicated in the *constitution*; or some  
*extern* parts only seized? 6.

Whether this *Contagion* be only  
floating in the *humours* and *juices* of  
the body; or any the *solid* and *car-*  
*nous* parts be also wasted? 7.

Whether the person infected, be *old*  
or *young*? 8.

Whether *male* or *female*? 9.

Whether they have undergone  
any former course of *Physick* for the  
same? 10.

Whether the Person be *strong*,  
*fleshy*, and *lusty*; or *weak*, *hectical*,  
and *Consumptive*? 11.

Whether formerly *infected*, and  
supposed to be *cured*; or it be the *first*  
taint and surprise? 12.

13. Whether this *Lues* be planted in a *scorbutic*, infirm and *Caco-chymical* body; or in a *clean* constitution, and of *sound* organical parts?

In answer to these *problems*, and to satisfy the *Queries* proposed, I affirm.

1. That the *Veneréal Lues* which is recent, and but lately contracted, is sooner Cured (*cæteris paribus*) than that which is of longer abode: for nature then sooner and easier reverts to her pristine state and integrity from a late declension, than when she is habituated in any *morbific* evil: besides, the contagious *vestigia* of this Disease at first are not so deeply imprinted; and so more easie and better to be razed out, than afterwards when by time they are *profoundly* radicated.

2. The *Veneréal Lues* is more *facil* or *difficult* to be Cured, as the *parts* invaded are in condition and capacity; and therefore the *principal* parts are more dangerously affected than the *inferiour*: and of the more noble parts the *brain* commonly produceth the most contumacious symptoms, and the *pocky* ferment is with greatest difficulty displaced thence. Ve-

Venereal Contagion seizing a person by external contact, as from *Beds, Garments, kissing*, or familiar converse with a *pocky* person; does not so deeply insinuate it self into the body receiving, as that which is introduced by *coition*; and is more easily cured. Because the *former* takes up its quarters in the *confines* and *extern* parts, and hath not admittance *within*, but after some considerable time: but the *latter* in the Venereal act, is conveighed more *intimately*, and received greedily by the delectation accompanying, and the virulency stirred up vigorously, made hot and powerful to infect. Yet this Contagion is *sooner* ejected and cleared out of the body, than that which is imbibed by Children from a *pocky* Nurse; for the venom being received with the *milk*, does radicate it self in the whole *constitution* of the Child, and requires a longer time to dispossess it.

An *Hereditary Pox* is worse than that which is *adventitious*; hath the deepest stain and tincture most difficult to be abstersed and fetcht out; being *connatural* and *congenerous* with the *seminal* and *sanguine* principles of



the body: therefore the undertaking to *amortise* and kill this venom, requires a considerable time and potent *medicaments*, else the labour is ineffectual and frustraneous.

5. Venereal Contagion that is more *calm*, *sluggish*, and *inactive*, gives leave to deliberate and to make choice of the fittest season and conveniencies for Cure: but being *notably* clapt, and stung with a furious enraged venom; then admits of no *delay* nor *dallying* with; and to loose time in such Case is dolorous and dangerous; advanceth the difficulty of the Cure, and protracts the length. *Obsta principis* -- Is then most necessary advice and caution.

6. If this *Lues* be *frontier* only, and seated as a borderer upon the *external* parts, as a *pocky itch*, or *tettar*; the Cure is more easie and shorter: but having insinuated deeper into the habit of the body, and perverted some *principal* or *subservient* internal part; the Cure is not so *facil* and short; And not equally to be undertaken and promised.

7. When the Venereal virulency hath only contaminated the *succulent* parts,  
and

and fluctuates in the *bloud* and *humors* of the body; the *organical* parts standing firm without solution of continuity; an ejection is sooner made, and the Cure more easily perfected: but if any solid part be *tubefied* or *ulcerated*, the Cure is more difficult and much longer in effecting; and so much the worse if the part be *principal*, or seated *difficultly*, to be applied unto or to be dealt with; and therefore pocky *Ulcers* of the *Bladder*, *Kidneys*, *Lungs*, &c. Are of such difficult curation, that they prove mortal to most, unless they fall into the hands of some Physician of *extraordinary* ability and expertness in these Cures.

Young persons tainted with this Disease, sooner escape and get free; nature being vigorous to co-operate with the means for a purification: but when this virulency seizeth *ancient* people, it catches faster hold of them, and they are not easily rescued: for nature being past her strength and worn out, at least *debilitated* by intemperance, casualties or other infirmities, makes her more incapable to encounter and contend with this  
last

last assault, and therefore the assistance of *Physick* and *Physician* must not be ordinary.

9. *Men* seized with this Disease bear it out more resolutely, hide it better, and more easily complies with a Cure, by their firmness of body and Masculine strength: but the *Feminine* Sex being fainter in courage, and their tender moist bodies more lyable to the injury; so their *success* in Cure is not so good, for they evade not this evil so soon, but require a longer course and diligent use of means.

10. *Patients* upon the *first* complaint and address for Cure, are sooner and easier reducible, and cleared from the virulency of this Disease: but such as are drove by ill success, from one *Physician* to another, or (which is worse) by ignorant, deceitful, and bad usage of *Empericks* of divers sorts: these are not to be dealt with upon the same score; their Cures being more *difficult* and *longer* in the performance: for, the work is commonly double; the mischief of improper or bad Medicines to be corrected and redrest; then the Disease, which by ill management or contemning of  
of

of Medicine is made thereby more contumacious and intractable. This is often verified, and my own *experience* confirms it from several that were forced from their first undertakers, bringing with them sad memento's of their insufficiency and bold adventures. And here I might relate *strange stories* of the ignorant and ill usage that some *Patients* have undergone, and have been driven from *one* to *another*, not only without their Cures, but with *marks* of their sufferings in hazardous courses: but I shall forbear at this time.

The Venereal Pox advening and *gaining* possession of *strong* and *firm* bodies, yet takes not such certain hold as on persons of another condition; and is more easily expelled: for nature being more vigorous to acquit her self and eject the virulent adversary; is also better able to bear and comply with the continuance or repetition of any medical operation requisite for Cure; whether *Cathartic* *diaphoretic*, *salivatory*, &c. But *Consumptive*, *macerated*, and *hectical* bodies have not that assistance of nature; nor do they undergo those operations

rations required with that *facility*, nor commonly with that good *success*: therefore a great difference is to be made in the undertaking; the *latter* being much more hazardous and difficult. And I have known the *Pox Cured*, when the Patient not long after hath died of the *Consumption*.

12. The *first attaque* and seizure of this Disease, goes of sooner and is more easily removed; but *relapses* from imperfect Cures, or long *delays* and baffling of Medicines by *ill* management; or *second* contaminations and encounters, prove more stubborn and contumacious: nature being then accustomed to the enormities of this evil, does more readily yield up and comply with; and not easily reduced to integrity and a sound state.

13. When this *Lues* enters into a *clean* habit of body and *sound* organical parts, Nature is not so easily depraved and corrupted, and the Venereal venom in such bodies is sooner *tam'd* and *mortified*: but coming into an unwholsom putrid, *Cacochymical* or *Scorbutic* habit of body; this venereal ferment aggravates all the rest, and such condition of bodies degenerate

generate *strangely*, and produce the most *formidable* symptoms: for these several corrupt *seminaries* conspiring and joining their forces together are not easily broken in their confederacy and conquered; but require a considerable time, and more *exquisite* Medicines and method to extirpate and break this associated strength; else commonly in such cases this *Lues* becomes *inveterate*, and cohabits during life, though sometimes lurking and disguised under a *Cathectis* habit of body. Particularly concerning the contumacy of the Venereal Disease complicated with the *Scorbute*, I have formerly noted elsewhere in another Treatise, whither I refer the Reader.

These *Queries* being thus satisfied, well collated and applyed to any case proposed, the prediction thereupon will carry great *probability* of truth, and much *certainty* of the event and success: but withal take notice, that although in many cases the Disease may be of *facil* curation, or with *difficulty* curable in their own nature, to a truly able expert Physician; and it may most reasonably and confidently  
be

*Treat of  
the Scurvy,  
Chap. 5.  
4th Edition.*

be expected to succeed and fall out according to our prognosticks in the several cases recited by way of *query*; yet to another that is not a *steady* and *sure* practicer, or that hath but *one* common method of Cure, or road to walk in; to such I say the Disease may be tedious, difficult, or incurable; and the event much *otherwise* than we have promised, in the several cases; because he cannot vary nor go out of his track, but is confin'd to one way of Cure, which oft fails and then he is at a stand: or if he be a *traditional* man of more learning, and depending upon the various opinions of *Authors*, wasted here and there, and trying this and that with uncertain fallacious *shop* Medicines; I do not wonder that such are often baffled with this Disease, being not firmly bottomed, upon their own *experiments* in pharmacy; and many Cases that are *curable*, and also such as are of easie curation, oft run to an *incurable* state or *mortal* event, and the virulent stain never washed out, but remains during life.

The reasons, and manner how this uncertainty and disappointment in medical

dical practice does arise, and is too frequent, even amongst the most learned Physicians so reputed, is *amply* set forth in a late \* Work exposed to publick view, for information and caution to all those that are any way concerned in Physick, either as *Physician* or *Patient*.

\* *The Ancient and Modern Practice of Physick, Examined and Compared, &c.*

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## CHAP. IX.

### *General Therapeutic considerations.*

THE grand business appertaining to this Disease, is the *invention* of means and *forming* of *remedies* to profligate this direful malady. To which purpose *Physicians* have laboured to find out rational ways of Cure, answering their several *opinions* and determinations of this *Lues*. *Empericks* not being capacitated to dive into the abstrusity of this Disease, nor willing to spend time about the *notional* part wherein they find no *gain*; fall presently upon the *practice*, consulting only or rather at a  
 venture



venture borrowing from tradition a method of Cure, which boldly they experiment upon *all* persons, and whether it *hit* or *miss*, are not able to give an account or reason for either.

But the *legal* and rational Professor is not so satisfied and contented to oppose this Lues *Andabatarum* more, but propose marks to aim at, and certain rules to go by, that they may have some certainty and confidence in their endeavours, to attain the *end* and *scope* of this *Art*, the relief and rescuing of Mankind from the tyranny and oppression of Diseases. And although this be the *ultimate* end to which Physick is directed, yet to acquire and attain this, several *men* go several *ways*, according as they are biased in their various *opinions* and *conceptions* of this or any other Disease: from whence (together with meer *empyrica* adventures and chance experiments) divers methods of cure and variety of Medicines have been excogitated and found out to extirpate this contaminating ignominious Disease.

It is then worth our labour to revise and examine, both the *rational* and

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and *empyrica* chance Medicines, as also the method and appointments that govern their use, and all circumstances attending, as *tradition* and Authors set forth in their several tracts of this Disease; by which examples and Patterns the *practisers* of our times do steer their courses of Physick as the safest and best conducts hitherto found out and discovered: some adhering to this *Author* and his Medicines; others to *another*, prosecuting in a different way and with other remedies: all which are recorded upon the *Apothecaries* files, and repositied with them as a trust (whether to the *honour* or *shame* of the Professors, may plainly be seen in a late

\* Work of general concern) upon the review and scanning whereof, we shall come to understand what *projections* and *modes* of Cure now in practice, are rational, fit to be retained and imitated, and what courses and medicaments are frivolous or injurious, to be exploided and avoided.

For a compleat regimen and institution for Cure, three things are to be observed: First, the *Dietetick* part, which consists in a due observance and

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\* *The Ancient and Modern Practice of Physick, Examined and Compared, &c.*

appointment of the *six non-naturals*, so tearmed by Physicians; secondly, *Chyrurgical* operations; thirdly, the *pharmaceutical* or medical apparatus.

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CHAP. X.

*Dixtetick Institution, for the Venereal Lues.*

**U**nder this head is comprised the regular and due ordering of bodies most sutable and convenient, relating to the *six non-naturals*, which are these: *Meat and Drink, Exercise and Rest, Sleep and Watching, Air, Evacuation and Retention, Passions of Mind.*

General *Dietetic* rules governing and limiting all bodies in the aforementioned, during the course of their lives, most conducing to *Health* and vigorous *Vitality*; I have laid down in another \* *Work* wholly designed for that purpose; so that here we shall say nothing but what peculiarly belongs to such who are tainted with this *Lues*.

\* *The Preservation of Health and prolongation of Life.*

*Meat*

*Meat and Drink.*

*Fallopins* enjoins such a diet as he thinks does most resist *putrefaction* and *ebullition* of the blood: and therefore forbids the *moister* sorts of flesh and fish; prohibits all *fruits*, also *Onions*, *Garlick*, and *Radishes*; he commends *Biscuit* bread above other: approves of *Vinegar*; also allows *Pepper* grossly beaten if the stomach be weak; but forbids it if there be *Ulcers cica sedem*, are his own words. He is willing to admit *Cloves*, *Nutmeg*, *Cardamum*, *Cinnamon*, unless ebullition in the *Liver* forbid them: strong *Wines* (he says) are injurious unless diluted with *Water*.

*Gab. Fallop. de morb. gal. Cap. 28.*

*Vella* commends *bread* that is new, something brown, having a little bran in it, that it may be the more absterfive. He is silent in the kinds of meat proper for this Disease; but approves of old *Claret* moderately drunk for digestion.

*Georg. Vella de morb. gal. opuscul.*

But *Mercatus* forbids all *Wine* severely, unless necessity urgeth by great languishing and weakness of the *Patient*; and then he would have it

*Mercat. de morb. gal. Cap. 5.*

allayed with *Water*. He approves of *Mutton, Veal, Fowls,* and *Rabbits*; but condemns *Fish,* and all *salt* meats.

Montesaur.  
de morb.  
gal. Cap. 6.

*Montesaurus* appoints bread well baked, but not *new*: he approves of *Veal, Kid, Lamb, Hens,* and *Capons,* but rather lean than fat. He allows all sorts of *Fish*; but condemns *Pork, Ducks,* and *Geese,* as too gross meat, and all *salt* meats as injurious: but commends *Partridge, Pheasant,* and small Birds. He approves of *milk* as a most proper food, if *pustuls* do much appear upon the body; and then makes this *Lues* a parallel Cure with the *Leprosie*; imitating *Abobaly* an ancient *Arabian* Physician, who applauds *milk* as a most requisite diet in the *Leprosie*. He disapproves of all *spices* but *Cinnamon*: forbids all fruits but *almonds, pistaches, raisins,* and *pomegranates*: condemns *butter* and *oil*.

De Hutten  
de morb.  
gal.

*De Hutten* commends a spare diet: and interdicts *Mutton, Goats-flesh, Beef,* and all other meats ingendring *melancholy*: also hard *Eggs,* old *Cheese,* all kind of *Pulse,* salt *Fish,* and green *Fruits*. And forbids *Wine* very strictly.

Joan. Bened.  
de morb. gal.  
Cap. 4.

*Joan. Benedictus* appoints a moist dyet

dyet and something plentiful, because the Disease is *Chronic*, following the precepts of *Hippoc.* and *Galen*, who appoints *spare* diet for *acute* Diseases, but *larger* feeding for Diseases of *continuance*. He enjoins the Patient white bread, leavened, well baked, and not above three days old. Commends to him white *Wine* mixt with *borrage*, *bugloss*, and *rose water*; and this chiefly in the declination of the Disease: but if the Disease be very painful, then he rather approves of *Claret*. He approves of *boiled* meat rather than *roast*; allows of *Fish*, *Eggs*, also *barly* water with *almond* milk; *Borrage*, *Bugloss*, *Spinage*, and *Beets*. I think they wrought miracles in those days, when *Venereal Patients* were Cured after this rate: for this seems a very unfit and improper diet. He forbids *Cheese* and other *milk* meats; but yet he hath a good mind to allow of *milk*. *Attamen lac (nisi esset hepatis & stomachi ardor) propter conformatam quam habet hic morbus cum lepra, admitteretur*: his own words. He allows of *baked* fruits, and condescends to the use of *Mace* and *Cinnamon* sparingly.

*Ibidem*

Pet. May-  
nard. de  
morb. gal.  
tract. 2.  
Cap. 1.

Pet. Maynardus forbids Mutton, Beef, and Pork; all salt meats, all Fish, except those in gravelly Waters. Disapproves of Geese, Ducks, and all Water Fowl, but allows of others: prohibits all Pulse except red Cicers, commends Veal, Kid, rear Eggs, and baked fruits. Allows Borrage, Bugloss, Endive, Lettice, Hops and Spinage. Admits of Wine in the Cure, red Wines, no white or blackish Wines.

Alphons.  
Ferrus de  
morb. gal.  
lib. 4. a  
Cap. 1. ad  
6.

Ferrus a Neapolitan, Professor in this faculty, waves all the Dieteticks save only Wine, of which he discourseth something largely; and would prove the use of Wine in this Disease, as conducing to the Cure: and brings in the Authority of Abenzoar an Arabian Physician to back him, who said, *nec cibum nec medicinam vino unquam privari debere*. And therefore appoints the common decoction to be made with Wine, by analogy from other medicated Wines that are proficuous in other Diseases: and for the kind, he chuseth white Wine before others, and to be old Wine, if the Disease be ancient. But if the Patient be of a sanguine or choleric Complexion, and hath a hot Liver, and the

the season be hot; then he allows of water for the decoction.

*Victorinus* forbids *Wine* as noxious in this Disease, and instead thereof commends *hydromell*, a drink of hony and water wherein *hyssop* and *betony* is boiled. He forbids *Beef*, *Venison*, *Mutton*, *Pork*, and *Goats* flesh as difficult of concoction and producing a fæculent and gross bloud, and disallows all *salt* meats. And because he determined this Disease to be *cold* and *moist*, he therefore opposeth it with that is *hot* and *dry* (in his opinion) and commends young *Rabbets*, *Leveretts*, *Capons*, *Pigeons*, *Hens*, *Partridge*, *Pheasant*, all wood Fowls and small Birds: But condemns *Geese*, *Ducks*, and all *water* Fowl, also *Lamb* because it is too *moist*; and all *fish* upon the same account, as promoting the corruption of humors in this *Lues*. He allows of *Hen Eggs* boil'd, and commends the *yolk*, but not the *white*, as being viscus, cold, and moist, (a strange phansie) he prohibits *milk* and *milk* meats, as being offensive to the *head* and *præcordia*, and cites *Hippoc.* and *Galen* to confirm his opinion.

*Amat. Lusitanus* is very short in his *diète*.

*Bened. Victor. lib. de morb. gal.*

*Amat. Lusitan.*



Epist. tert.  
Cent. Med.  
Curat.

*diætic* Precepts, the chief are these: he appoints hard Ship *Biscuit*, but made with *sugar* after the *Venetian* manner. Commends *sugar* very much in this Disease, also *hony*. But forbids *salt*, *vinegar*, and all *acid* or *acrid* things: he will not allow of any *salt* in bread, nor any meats seasoned with *salt*: and commends *boiled* meat before *roast*. But why *salt* should be so strictly forbidden, I see no reason, since it opposes the products or effects of this Disease: *viz.* a superfluous or degenerate moisture, and from thence proceeds to a *corruption* of humors; now *salt* *desiccates*, *roborates* and corrects a depraved abounding moisture, helps *digestion*, is preservative from *putrefaction*, and promotes some intentions of Cure being discreetly used: wherefore *moderately* seasoned meats are better than *fresh*.

Alexand.  
Trajan. Pe-  
tron. de  
morb. gal.  
lib. 3. Cap.  
7.

*Petronius* does not allow of hard *Biscuit*, especially to such who are costive, of a dry body and weak stomach: and quotes *Hippocrates lib.*  $\pi\epsilon\pi\iota\ \tau\acute{o}\nu\ \epsilon\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma\ \pi\alpha\theta\acute{o}\nu$ , where he appoints *Biscuit* to such as are *hydropical*: and therefore *Petronius* conjectures it too *dry* in this Disease, and brings in  
Galen

Galen to second Hippoc. quint. de simp. Cap. 9. Yet afterwards this Author allows *Biscuit* to such who have a moist and strong stomach. He prefers *boild* meat before *roft*; and says, *roft* is harder of digestion, *choleric*, *dry*, and *astringent*; but is not curious concerning the *kinds* of flesh, whether this or that: *modo quæ solita est, eligatur; presertim si magis jucunda fuerit.* Forbids *salt* and all *salt meats* severely, and gives strange reasons for that opinion. He prohibits all *spices*, *Onions*, *Leeks*, *Garlick*, and *Mustard*: also *milk* and *milk meats*; all sorts of *pulse*, *fish*, and *fruits*, especially *Figs*, if the eyes or skin be affected.

*Ferrerius* commends *roft* meat before *boiled*; yet allows of *flesh broths*, *panadoes* and *almond milks*. He forbids all *salt meats* and *acid*: but approves of *acids*, as *Verjuce*, *Vinegar*, juice of *Sorrel*, *Citrons*, *Oranges*, and *Pomgranates*. He appoints *Wine* but diluted with *Water*: and instead of *Wine* allows *barly water* or *sugar'd water*, or *hony* and *water*: he approves of *wheat bread*, leavened, with some bran in it for absterfion; forbids *Biscuit*, and condemns a *spare dyet*.

*Tomitanus*

Auger. Ferrer. de purgenda gra. lib. 1. Cap. 5.

Bernard.  
Tomitan.  
de morb.  
gal. lib. 2.  
Cap. 5.

*Tomitanus* is large in his *Dieteticks* concerning this Disease, the chief heads are these; a *spare dyet*, inclining to *cooling*, and *moistning*; yet he prohibits *Lamb* and *Pork*, as being too juicy, and raw *fruits*: also *fish* upon the same account, except some of the better sort. He condemns *salt* meats, and *spices*, also *Fennel*, *Parsly*, and *Mint*, because they are too *hot* (as he thinks) and *spinage*, because too *moist*; and *sorrel* because binding and obstructing: allows *sparagus* (which makes a *stinking* Urine, and is worse than all the rest) prohibits *sweet* things, *acid*, *austere*, *acid*, and *acerb*; and approves of *boild* meats before *roast*. This is his sense.

Sennert.

*Sennertus* waves all *Dietick* Precepts, and is silent in that part of the Cure.

I have here presented to your view, the practice and approbations of our Predecessors of several Countries, in *dyeting* their Patients that were affected with the venereal *Lues*: and by this collection you see the several *sentiments* of Authors and their different *appointments* touching this subject (worth your observation) many more

I might have laid before you, but what hath been delivered is sufficient for you to descant and deliberate on. I find amongst these and other Authors, *variety* of opinions twharting each other in appointing a dyet proper and fit against this Disease: and can see no agreement in any *one* thing that is either *meat* or *drink*; but one approves, and another condemns in every particular: their reasons and arguments alledged (though sometimes the thing contended for be right) are many of them *light* and *vain*, being founded upon false *hypotheses*, and erroneous *traditional* doctrines that are, or must be exploded. They most of them acknowledge the Disease to be *occult*, yet all their aims are at manifest qualities; and lay a great stress here as matters of much importance and great moment in Cure: some for a *drying* dyet, others for a *moist*; some for *heating*, others for *cooling*: some will have a *stender* dyet, others for a *larger* feeding; some for *Wine*, others forbid *Wine*; some applaud *milk*, others decry it; some for *roast* meat, others for *boil'd*.

*Authoris  
animad-  
versio.*

To

To set these several *Antitheses* in their Order, with their *Authors* owning and defending these *repugnant* assertions; together with our own *judgment* moderating and determining between them, would swell this part equal with the *whole* work beside: in regard these several different *perswasions* are bottomed upon some *fundamental* or preceding *hypotheses* that must first be evicted, before we can fairly and clearly confute these *errors* built thereon; which to do, will take up some considerable room, and make too large a digression and perhaps an unnecessary *parergy*, unbecoming the intent and promise of a succinct *compendious* work; therefore I must forbear to enter upon the *controversy*: nor must you expect I shall (*δευοσικῶς*) condemn and reject this or that by my own authority; until a further opportunity present, when I may (*ἐλεγκτικῶς*) with reason and argument refel the seeming validity of the opinions rejected. And so I pass on to the next that comes under consideration which is,

Air.

*Air.*

From *Air* bodies receive great mu- *Aer.*  
 tations, according to the various tem-  
 pers and conditions thereof, and does  
 operate upon sound bodies, either for  
 the *better* or the *worse*; so likewise in  
 a *valetudinary* and sickly state, the  
*Air* is *helpful* or *prejudicial*, as it is in  
 goodness or sutableness with this or  
 that condition of body, and is either  
 assistant to nature, or promoting the  
 Disease.

*Air* may be considered, either as  
 relating to a *Climate* or *Region*, or in  
 respect to the *seasons* of the year: As  
 for the *Climate*, *hot* Countries per-  
 form a *Cure* of this nature with more  
 ease and speed than the *colder*; and  
 therefore in *Spain*, *Italy*, &c. the *Cure*  
 of this *Lues* is more easie than in *Eng-  
 land*, *Holland*, *Denmark*, &c. colder  
 Countries. Upon the same account  
 the *Summer* season here in *England* is  
 more assisting and advantagious than  
 the *Winter*: because where there is  
 a pertion of pores and a freer perspi-  
 ration, there the *malignity* of this Di-  
 sease does less molest and trouble the  
 Patient,

Patient, and is continually spending : but when the *pores* are occluded and shut up by *cold*, and transpiration cohibited, the malign *virulency* is retained, does thereby *augment* and *ferment*, causing turgid *estuations* and dolorous symptoms: therefore I say, that cold *Climes*, moist foggy *air*, and *maritime* places, are worse to live in for those that are tainted with this malady: but a dry, warm, pure *Air*, is most preservative; and experience declares that those who are infected with this Disease, are more afflicted in *Winter* than in *Summer*: and observe, that where the *Scurvy* is most predominant and endemical, there the *Pox* is most difficult to be Cured: but when Cures are undertaken in such disadvantageous places or *cold* seasons, the assistance of *Art* must correct those impediments, and a *Summer* warm air procured in the Patients Chamber.

*Exercise.*

*Exerciti-*  
*um.*

As it is preservative to sound bodies, so is it as *Physick* to some kinds of Diseases; and many by this help have

have bore up and withstood, the threatnings and encroachments of some infirmities: yet as *exercise* is not *proficuous* and proper for all *Diseases*, so is it not convenient in all *degrees* and conditions of those *Diseases*, where otherwise it might be proper and advantagious: for such who are *Consumptive*, emaciated and enfeebled by this *Lues*, are not fit for *exercise* nor benefitted thereby; and such who labour under a *Gonorrhœa*, are made worse by exercise and not the better: therefore the *ability* of the Patient, the *progress* of the Disease, and circumstances attending are to be considered; which being collated, from thence will appear whether *exercise* be proper and convenient. But this we shall conclude on, that such bodies who are fit for *labour* and *exercise*, and do use it, shall best avoid the dangerous consequences of this Disease; but idle, slothful, and sluggish bodies, do sooner come to ruine, and have the *grand* Characters of this Disease sooner appearing: and therefore the ordinary sort of labouring working people, do hold out longest and scape best.

*sleep.*



## Sleep.

## Somnus.

Being appointed by nature for refreshment of our bodies in *health*, and does *repair* lost strength by transpiration, weariness and watching; is likewise required in Cases of *sickness*; and at such times the want of it is much more perceived by how much then the body is less able to indure without it: for *all* the supports of nature are then to be summoned and called in for aid, more especially when she labours with an *intestine* Enemy. Therefore if any *dolorous* or afflicting *symptom*, attendant upon this Disease, do disturb nature and rob her of her due *repose*, causing restless and unquiet nights; you must seek for the assistance of *Art* to check and allay the causes of such disquietudes; else nature will sooner *succumbere*, yield to the power and prevalency of this Disease, and your *countenance* will straight discover the oppression of your malady: besides, when nature is put by her accustomed *rest* (which gives vigour and reinforceth all the *faculties*) no *function* will be performed

ed rightly, but *weakly* and *depravedly*, and then are more easily compellable by the *malignity* of this Disease, to run more swiftly into disorder, and sooner produce the ruinous effects of this *Lues*. But *è contra*, indulging of *sleep* beyond what nature hath appointed and requires, is pernicious on that hand: for nature being thus detained *sluggish*, ill humors do abound, *evacu- ations* being cohibited and restrained beyond their due times of *excretion*, and the body not freed and discharged as it ought, which gives advantage to this Disease, as further appears following.

*Evacuation.*

All bodies seized with or inclining to a malign *Cachexy*, putrefaction, or degeneration of humors, daily *evacuation* by stool is good; but *costive* bodies retaining *excrements* beyond their due times of excretion, does accumulate sordid matter to advance and increase a Disease, and does *pejorate* an ill habite of body: for that which should go out by the *guts* being retained, is sucked and drawn into

*Excre-  
menta.*

the *habit* of the *body*, (the thinner part) and contaminates the blood: therefore such who are tainted with this Disease, having the inconvenience of an *astringent* belly; must use medical assistance to obviate the mischief that may accrue thereby.

*Venus.*

But *Veneréal* or *spermatic* evacuations must be forborn as most injurious in the *Cure*; and warily to be admitted *out* of a curative *regimen* until this malignity be eradicated, and the body freed from that venom: for as the faculties are debilitated and oppressed by the Disease; so veneréal acts do *enervate* and bring down the strength, whereby this *Lues* takes advantage and prevails the more; remembering that *natura corroborata est morborum medicatrix.*

*Passions of Mind.*

The next and last we are to precaution you, is concerning the *passions* of *mind*, whereof some are good *ut signum & causa*; as hope, joy, and mirth, which enables the mind to bear the *infirmities* of the *body* with more ease and less prejudice; for the faculties

*Anima Passiones  
rhemata.*

faculties do then exert their *energy* more strenuously, and are not so soon depraved and perverted in their functions, but *contend* and struggle with the assaults of this or any other Disease: and being thus fortified and kept up in their vigour, they are not so apt to receive the *impressions* of Diseases, nor decline so suddenly when they are seized.

But *Fear* makes the *soul* to shrink and wither, abates her *influence* upon all the faculties whereby they languish and grow weak, not performing their duties as they ought.

And *melancholy* layes a weight and clog upon the *springs* of the *faculties*, so that they move heavily, unduly and with great deficiency; which gives considerable advantage to the prevailing power of this *malady*.

*Anger* raiseth the *spirits*, but with disturbance, with confused irregular motions, and makes a *tempest* in the body, fermenting the blood and humors with a *turgid* preternatural *ebullition*: whereby the virulency of this *Lues* is exasperated and scattered into all parts, that before lay dormant, at least more quiet and sedate, confin'd

to some particular *region* of the body : but being agitated and roused up by this furious *storm*, is dispersed into other *quarters*, lodgeth there and infects *sound* parts.

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CHAP. XI.

Of Phlebotomy, in the Cure of  
*this* Lues.

HAVING dispatcht the *dietetick* part, the next in order to be treated of, are *Chirurgical* or manual operations; and here *Phlebotomy* comes to be discussed, whether useful or not in the Cure of this *Pox*; because it is most frequently used in these Cures, and most *Practisers* very formally begin their course with this celebrated remedy, as if their *method* were not compleat if this did not lead the *Van*. It will not be lost time then but profitable to cast our eye upon the Practice of such Writers as are accounted men of note, *leaders* in the profession, at least in these Cures; and see how they consent in this point, and their reasons

reasons for what they do, because the age is much governed by tradition and example, and think they are *safe* practisers, and what they do is *warrantable*, if they keep the *beaten* road, and have the Authority of their *Predecessors* to back them; and this is one main block that puts a stop to the *proficiency* and *progress* of this Science: else it would have arrived to a greater perfection and certainty, than as now it stands.

Upon inquiry I find most *Authors* consent to the administration and use of *Phlebotomy*, as a necessary *curative* remedy and means; yet differing amongst themselves in some circumstances for the admittance; in viewing their several appointments herein, we shall *remark* something to be taken notice of from the *bias* of their various opinions.

*Massa a Venetian*, one of the ancientest Writers upon this Disease, declares for *bleeding* as necessary, and urgeth the utility and fitness thereof from this reason, that *Phlebotomy* drains the *Liver* and *Veins*, which (he saith) is *locus generationis* of this Disease; and making a *depletion* or *diminution*

*Nichol.  
Massa.*

*minution* here, he supposeth and alledgeth that so much of the *antecedent* and *conjunct* morbidic cause is abated and taken away: and draws in some Canons of *Hippoc. Galen,* and *Avicen.* to confirm this judgment. But this Author mistakes the place of generation or chief residence, as already proved, *Chap. 6.* That I need not repeat here: and as for the Authority to second him, I see no reason why *Hippoc. Galen,* or *Avicen* should bear sway here in the Cure of this Disease, when as this *Author* and most others will not allow them or any of the *ancients* to have any knowledge of this *Lues*: and this Disease being confessed by them to be of an *occult* nature; I judge it therefore to be exempted, and not to be regulated by the general *therapeutick* precepts of the Ancients: besides, Authority whatsoever is no convincing argument, but must give place to *reason* and *experience,* founded upon latter and better discoveries.

Joan. Almenar.

*Almenar* a Spaniard, allows *phlebotomy* in the beginning of this Disease, but scruples at it in the progress.

Jacob. Catan.

*Cataneus* asserts *phlebotomy* very

stiffly

stiffly in all Cases of this Disease, where there is signs of *plenitude*; and brings this as an argument, the general success that *Women* have, whose monthly *courses* are constant, above others who have not the benefit of that evacuation. I answer; as to the matter of *fact* (which I might very well question) if we give him credit, and grant him the *quod sit* of his observation; yet this does not prove sufficiently and clearly the efficacy of *phlebotomy*; for as much as that impediment or obstruction of nature may depend upon, or result from some *considerable* preternatural cause in the body: so that the bare retention of the *menses* did not make the *difference* in success, but the *greatness* of the cause obstructing, might make a great disparity and disproportion in the Cases, and therefore success in Cure might not equally follow. Besides, in comparing *Cases* together, and drawing *observations* equally from them in curation; many *circumstances* are to be considered, and niceties exactly to be weighed, relating to the persons, the curative *regimen*, and *pharmatentick* preparations,



for a parity and levelling the Cases, if you will give an *impartial* judgment, and not deceive your self.

Gasper.  
Torrell.

Torrella prohibits phlebotomy when *Pustuls* appear externally, for this reason that it does attract the virulent matter *inwards*, and in this case he severely forbids it, *nam si aliter faceres, non esses medicus, sed intersector*; are his own words: but in other cases of this Disease allows it; And shelters himself under the Protection of *Hippoc.* and *Galen*, whose general rules of *phlebotomy* he would have to extend hither.

Wendel  
Hock.

Hock allows phlebotomy generally in the Cure of this *Lues*, but agrees with *Torrel* that it must be forboren when *Pustuls* appear upon the skin, lest it cause a retraction; *quia convertit & repellit scilicet ad interiora illud quod procedit ad exteriora.* His words.

Alex. Tra-  
jan. Petron.

*Petronius* prohibits phlebotomy in general, and offers good reason against it, as not conducing and proper against this Disease: afterwards he falls off, and allows it in *some Cases* which are of no validity to countenance the admission of it, and *nuls* his

his former arguments, by this confession.

*Fallopins* appoints bleeding in this Disease, upon a *threefold* account, as *Gab. Fallop.* conducting and promoting the Cure: first, to temper and allay the *ebullition* in the *Liver*; secondly, to *diminish* or lessen the *matter* that is to be altered with Medicines and evacuated; *thirdly*, to make a *revulsion* of humors from the *Liver* that are gathered there: *hæc tria sunt, quæ indicant nobis sectionem venæ*, says that Author: but by his leave, we are not obliged to take notice of them otherwise than as vain *suppositions*; for as much as they have not the force of reason to perswade or compel to the observance: for there is no such *ebullition* in the *Liver* (in the common course of this Disease) nor confluence of humors thither to be revulsed back: but (erroneously) supposing that part to be the *sedes Morbi* (which opinion we have refuted) these other errors have sprung from thence also, and do depend thereon as their foundation; which amply might be set forth, but I judge it not necessary, and therefore forbear to enlarge hereupon.

*Brassavolus*

Anton. mu-  
sa Brassav-  
vol.

*Brassavolus* observes no indication for bleeding but *plethory*; and then regards no *contra-Indication*; but all Cases alike with him.

Leonard.  
Botall.

*Botallus* is very free in *bleeding* for this Disease; and commends (a strange invention of his own) a vein to be opened in the *genital* of Man, in case that part be ulcerated: *Vena colis ulceri proxima aperienda est, vel sanguisuga affigenda, quo putridus sanguis ulcus nutriens hoc ingenio educatur*, are his own words: wherein we may see the ridiculous conceptions and aims that some men have had in the *design* of healing; and how ignorant they were in the true knowledge of *Diseases* and the work of *nature*, to help her self.

Bernard.  
Tomitan.

*Tomitanus* thinks bleeding very necessary, and to be performed according to *Galens* rules in his Book *de curandi ratione per sanguinis missionem* and that (he says) is chiefly by opening the *basilica* Vein; and this is all his arguments and advice for *phlebotomy* in the Cure of this *Lues*.

Anger.  
Ferrer.

*Ferrerius* commends *bleeding* in this Disease for *plethorick* bodies; and for such whose *Pustuls*, *Tumors*, and *Ulcers*,

*cers* do tend towards inflammation, and is nice in chusing this or that *vein* to be opened, as the superior or inferior parts are affected: and this to no purpose, since the *circulation* is found out and approved. Herein we may see how errors are planted upon one another, and how little of the *old* doctrine will stand, when it comes to be examined by *latter* inventions, and more certain approved truths.

*Mercatus* is for *bleeding* in the beginning of this Disease, for these reasons: to abate *plenitude*; secondly, that the *purgatives* which ought to be *violent*, may have a *fiercer* passage; and thirdly, that the *Liver* may be discharged of a great part of *blond* contained there, lest it should be *dispersed*, and infect other parts of the body.

Ludovic.  
Mercat.

To this Author I answer in short: first, *supponat quod non est supponendum*: he supposeth always a *plethory*, which oftentimes is not in these Cases; therefore not to be pleaded as a *general* indication. Secondly, *violent purgatives* are not necessary in *any* Case, therefore not in *this*: for, let *purgatives* be supposed to work *elective*,

*electivè, fermentativè, or per antipathiam*; yet moderate and gentle purgation is *less* injurious to nature, and more advantageous for the purpose intended, than forcing nature to a *violent* expulsion, where no separation can be made, but good and bad is hurried away together. As for his third *reason*; that does depend upon two errors: first, that the Liver is *sedes Morbi* which we have proved the contrary: secondly, that the Liver is *officina sanguificationis*; which ancient opinion is now *exploded* by most Modern Physicians, that I need not add more than what hath been said by others. And lastly, he supposeth the blood to be *stagnant* in the Liver, which is contrary to the doctrine of *circulation*, and therefore not to be admitted as a good Plea.

To the assertors of *Phlebotomy* in general, I say; this Disease being considered in its own nature, does not require *bleeding*: for, this Venereal taint is either *in* the mass of blood, or *out* of the blood: if the *blood* be infected and vitiated thereby, promiscuous evacuation does not *purify*, only *abates* the *quantity*, and the malign

lign venom remains equally proportionable to the remainder, and as prevalent; so that this is no *depurating* remedy: but I shall wave further illustration hereof, because else where I have been large, opposing Dr. *Willis* upon this point, though in another Disease; that *Author* asserting phlebotomy to be the greatest depurative *antiscorbutick* remedy. And if the contaminating virulency be not yet communicated to the *bloud*, but remains in other parts, to what purpose then is *phlebotomy*, since that evacuation carries out nothing of the malign matter lodged in those parts: So that in either Case it does appear to common reason, that the Venereal Lues *per se*, and *in sua natura*, abstractly considered, does not indicate bleeding.

As for complicated affects, and peculiar adjunct Cases supervening the *Pox*, and bringing with them an additional denomination of a Disease as *Pleurisy*, *Angina*, &c. If they challenge *phlebotomy*, it is performed upon their particular score, and not for this *Lues*, which in it self does not require *bleeding*; but by reason  
of

*Traкт of  
the Scurvy  
4th edition  
on p. 177.*

of some other circumstances attending.

And whereas some urge the necessity of *Pblebotomy*, because antivene-  
real remedies are *hot* and *dry*, there-  
fore the constitution is to be *cooled*,  
that those Medicaments may more  
safely be used; I think this hath not  
the force of a good *argument*: for in  
the highest and most intense Feavors,  
*diaphoretick* and hot Medicines are  
most safely used and with best suc-  
cess, which I have proved else where  
against *Juleping*, that common irra-  
tional, and fatal practice, yet conti-  
nued amongst the *famed* Professors  
of this Age. If *hot* Medicines then  
be not injurious in the greatest *Fea-  
vers*, we shall not need to fear them  
in this Disease; therefore *pblebotomy*  
may be laid aside upon that account  
also, and *hot* Medicines may be ad-  
ministred without bleeding, as safely  
as with it. But in case there be a *re-  
pletion* or over-charge of blood, the  
Vessells *turgid* or extended, this car-  
ries the best face of an *indication* to  
countenance *pblebotomy*; other Ca-  
ses condemn it as needless or noxi-  
ous.

*Traſt. of  
the Scurvy  
4th. edition  
pag. 197,  
198. &c.*

Whereas

Whereas I said in pag. 106. that *sennertius* waved the *dieteticks* belonging to this Cure; I then concluded so, because I found them not in their right place, according to other Authors in this Disease, and his Custom in others.

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## C H A P. XII.

*The Italian Practice or Methods  
of Cure for the Pox.*

**T**HIS Disease discovering it self more eminently in *Italy*, and raging *first* there with great fury at the Seige of *Naples*; put the *Italian* Physicians upon the first inquiry into the nature of this calamitous Pest.

*Sebast. Aquilanus* I find to be one of the ancientest that wrote upon this Disease, and wanting the advantage of *Leaders* in these Cures, and having no footsteps to trace for the practice, he consults the *Ancients*: and supposing this Disease to be, or come  
very



Sebast.  
Aquilan.  
Praxis.

very near the *Elephantiasis*, institutes the Cure of this *Lues* parallel with that, according to the rules of *Galen*. his digestive for preparing the peccant humour, and to make it fit for evacuation (aiming at gross *phlegm* and *melancholy*) was composed of these ingredients.

Decoct. digest.

R. borag. bugloss. fumiter. asparag. lupul. scolopend. pimpinel. lavendul. f. decoctio. This sweetned with Sugar was to be taken for seven days; five Ounces every Morning: and he tells us that some added *mirabolans* to this decoction; and some put in *sena* without *mirabolans*. Another digestive he sets down which is this.

Potio digest.

R. syrup. de fumoterr. mellis rosat. ana. ℥j. aquar. lupulor. bugloss. endivia ana ℥j. misce.; after the digestive he appoints this solutive.

R. mirabolanor. indor. chebulator. hermodact. ana ℥j. flor. borag. bugloss. ana M. ss. bulliant in septem unciis aque lupulor, vel si aliqua affuerit febricula, endivia & cichor. & facta condecenti decoctione Recipe agarici lect. ℥j. salis gem. ℥j. & infundantur condecenti tempore in ℥ij. prædictæ decoctionis. Præterea fiat expressio, cui addatur diacatoliconis

*toliconis* ℥iiij. *diaphiniconis* ℥iiij. *mellis rosat. colat.* ℥j. *misceantur simul cum predicta decoctione.* I give you the Authors own words, therefore let not me be blamed in the transcription. But how this is to be used, is not set down, and it is no great matter, for I think many will not practice after him. And he admits of *Consec. hamech.* and some other that purge phlegm and black choler. For the *Pustuls* and *desedations* of the skin, he appoints this unguent.

*Accipiantur saponis albi & minuti* <sup>Unguentum.</sup>  
*& in parva folia redacti* ℥iiij. *multoties loti in succo endiviae & plantag. deinde bulliant in succo lapatii acuti usq; ad levem spissitudinem.* *Præterea Recipe masticis, thuris ana* ℥iiij. *aromatici, sulf. Vivi, nitri ana* ℥j *unguent. Communis ad scabiem* ℥vj. *misce.* And this ointment was to be used one day, and a wash another day; which was made of mallows excorticated Barly, and bitter Lupines. But besides these Medicines he had a great esteem for *Galens Pills quas licet ipse mirabiles appellet: ego mirabiliores inveni* (says *Aquilan.*) *& sunt.*

*Recip. mirabolanor. Chebulor. in-* <sup>*Pilule mirabile, Galen.*</sup>  
*dor,* <sup>*leni.*</sup>

dor, corticum cucumeris asinin. Vel loco ejus elaterii, gingib. colocynth. salis nitri, hermodact. hierapier. satirionis ana part. equal. serapini ad duplum unius prædictor. & non omnium. Pistentur pistanda subtiliter, & redigantur in formam, aut massam pro pilulis cum aqua endiviæ & aliquantulo mellis ros. & fiant pilulæ ad modum ciceris. Of these Pills he exhibited three, sometimes two, and sometimes but one. For mitigation and allay of pains he used rarifying Oils, as of *Chamomil* and *Dill*; but *Cassia fistula* outwardly applyed, he commends as the chief for that purpose. But those which desire a hasty Cure (says he) use this Ointment for five days, being covered warm in bed that they may sweat.

Unguentum.

R. resin. pini, thuris, masticis, tartar. albi, litargirii auri, argent. vivi, olei laurin. vulpin. olei abjetis, cuscute, succi pomor. arantior. ana ℥ij. axung. porcin. colat. ℥vj. redigantur in formam unguent. But he cautions those who are of a weak constitution, to forbear this unction; but for others (he says) cum prædictis pilulis & bona diæta, it will avail much.

And

And this is the chief of this Authors Practice for this *Lues*: I must confess this was but an odd kind of method, and as strange Medicines; but he being one of the *first* practisers upon this Disease and had no guide, you must excuse him. As for the *specificks* made use of now in our times, he mentions not in the least; I suppose they were not talked of in those days, nor come into use.

*Gasper Torrel* also being one of the primitive *Italian* Practisers, and a more exact Writer than the former; we shall take a view of his Medicines appointed for this Disease. After *phlebotomy* was performed, if humors were adust he gave *syrup* of *fumitory* mixt with *endive* and *scabiose* water, for a digestive, or this *syrup* following.

R. succor. *endivie*, *lactuce*, *boraginis*, *Syrup. digest.*  
*bugloss.* *fumiter.* & *lupulor.* *depuratorum* ana  $\zeta$ iiij. *aq. emulsionis sem.* *Communium,* *flor.* & *sem. portulacæ* lib. ij. *miscatur* illa *emulsio* *cum succis prædictis,* & *bulliant* in eis *violæ,* *rosæ,* *epithimum* & *pruna damascena* quantum sufficit & *coletur,* & in *colatura* ponantur *Zuechari* lib. ij. & *syrupizetur*

*Potiones  
purgant.*

*tur & acetosetur.* (the Authors own words) After this, digestion being made, he proceeds to evacuation, which was performed with *Electuar. succ. rosar.* or with *diaprunes* or *diassenna* mixt with *scabios.* or *fumiterry* water, or their juice: he also commends *Pil. de fumoterræ*, and *de lapid. lazuli.* But if the peccant matter be a salt phlegm, then he appoints this digestive.

*R. rad. apii, fenicul, petrosel. polipod, endivie & bugloss. ana ℥ij. camædrios, calamenti ana M. 1. decoquantur in sufficienti quantitate aquar. fumoter. lupul. & scabios. ad Consump. medietat. & in colatur. Ponantur succi fumiterr. scabios. lapacii acut. depurat, ana ℥iiij. & fiat syr. acetosus cum Zuccharo.* The matter being digested, was to be evacuated by *diaphænicon* and *diacatholicon* in *scabios* and *fumiterry* Waters. Other digestives for this purpose he sets down which I pass by; but I must not omit a syrup which he magnifies at a high rate: *Syrupus mirabilis & expertus cum quo* (says the Author) *innumerabiles non solum curavi, verum etiam preservavi ab omnibus defedationibus cutaneis & doloribus*

*doloribus panniculorum, lacertorum & nervorum.*

*R. succi bugloss. lib. ij. succi endiviæ* Syrup Mirabilis  
 & *lupulor. borag. fenicul. & apii ana*  
*ʒiiij. depuratis succis infundantur in*  
*eis senæ ʒss. polipod. ʒij. sem. anisi ʒij.*  
*turbit. ʒj. Cinnamom. ʒss. & stent. ibi*  
*per diem. Deinde bulliant ad consump-*  
*tionem medietatis.* This was his won-  
 derful Syrup, which I fear will not  
 do wonders now. But when the mat-  
 ter was melancholy, and adust, then  
 he appoints this digestive.

*R. rad. borag. bugloss. polipod, cort.* Syrupus digest.  
*rad. cappar. median. cort. tamarisci*  
*ana ʒij. cuscute, camædrios, camepithe-*  
*os, scabios. ana M. i. follicul. senæ,*  
*epithimi, rosar. violar. ana ʒss. succi*  
*lapat. acuti ʒvj. bulliant in aq. scabios.*  
 & *cum Zucchar, f. syrupus.* The mat-  
 ter being digested with this; was af-  
 terwards to be evacuated with *dia-*  
*catholicon* and *diasena*, or with Pills  
*de fumiterr.* or *de lapide lazuli*, or *pil-*  
*lul. Indæ*, or *Electuar. Indum.*

For resolution, evaporation, and  
 exsiccation of the matter which na-  
 ture hath protruded and brought to  
 the circumference or extern parts of  
 the body, he appoints *baths* and *un-*

*Balnea.* *guents.* And here he commends *balneum aq. maris, baln. sulphureum, aut aluminosum.* Also artificial Baths *ex decoctione rad. Cucumeris asinin. folior. oleandri, lapacii acut. celedon. lupinor. scabios.* & *decoctio jusquiame est mirabilis.*

*Unguent.* For a dry scabby *pudendagra,* this Ointment he appoints. *R. ol. ros. butyr. ana ℥j. succi fumiterr. plantag. ebuli vel sambuci ana ℥ss. fac. aliquantulum bullire, dein adde terebenth. lot. & parum sulph. vivi.*

*Unguent.* But if the matter of these eruptions be hot and sharp, then this Ointment is to be used. *R. ol. violat. butyr. lot. ana ℥j. argent. vin. extinct. ℥j. succi plantag. ℥iij. litargir. alb. ℥j. misce.* But our Author was mistaken here, for these ingredients will not come into the form of an *unguent*: he never saw this Medicine made, and perhaps never used it, but thinks it a good contrivance to commend to the World at a venture, (as Authors use to do.) And if I would be *critical,* and undertake to note all the absurdities, incongruities, and strange designment of Medicines as I pass along, it would prove a long piece of work,

work, to set it forth clearly as it ought; else my exceptions and dislikes will be lookt upon as carping and detracting: but at present you must expect only a bare narrative of their practice, and a brief account.

For a crusty Ulcer arising from salt phlegm he appoints this unguent.  
*R. calcis multoties lot. exsiccat. & pulverisat. subtil. ℥ij. succi siclae aut caulis q. s. incorporentur, deinde supermitte ol. ros. liquefact. cum modica cera & f. unguentum.*

For mitigation of pains in a hot cause, he commends these anodynes: an embrocation of warm milk: also  
*ol. violat. rosat. vel nenuphar. mixt. cum pingued. porci recent. vitel. ovi & album. cum pauco sale.* Also he commends this unguent for the same purpose: *R. pingued. pulli & anatis recentium, butyri recent. adipis porci recent. cere alb. ana ℥j. ol. camomil. aneth. amygdal. dul. ana ℥ss. mucilag. altheæ, sem. lini & fenigr. ana ℥ij. misce & f. unguent.* Some (he says) do apply Sheeps Lungs warm to the parts pained; or a Hen, Pigeon, or Dogs Whelp, cut down the middle and

Unguent  
 anodyn.



laid warm to the place. And after the pain is removed he adviseth the part to be bathed with *Alum Water*.

For the Cure of virulent Ulcers (he saith) it is to be effected, by prosecuting these four intentions: the *first* is purgation or cleansing the body; the *second* is a diætetic regimen; the *third* is exsiccation of the virulent matter; the *fourth* is incarnation and consolidation. The two *first* we have spoken of: to answer the *third*, he proposeth Wine made stiptic *ex decoctione aluminis, cort. thuris, nuc. cupressi, cyperi, sabinæ*, To wash the Ulcer: but this Medicine following he commends above all the rest, and says it is *mirabiliter exsiccans*.

Unguent  
mirabiliter  
exsiccans.

R. litharg. aur. vel argent. valde pulverisat. cum aceto & ol. rosat. vicissim imbibatur. scil. una vice cum aceto & alia cum oleo; & hoc toties fiat donec albescat; deinde sumantur antimon. eris ust. balauft. rad. celidon. gallar. sang. dracon. aluminis, climia argent. ana sextam partem ejus quod sumptum est de litargirio albificato, & omnia incorporentur diu cum pistillo, postquam fuerint bene preparata. I give it you exactly from the Copy, therefore

therefore lay no faults upon my score.

For an incarnative Medicine he gives you this. *R. thuris ℥ij. sang. Pulvis incarnat. dracon. ℥ss. calcis vivæ ℥vj. misce. f. pul. subtilis.* He sets not down the manner how it should be used. But I cannot suppose otherwise than that it should be strowed upon the Ulcer. And then it will make notable work.

But if the Ulcer be sordid and very foul, then he appoints absterfive Medicines to be used; whereof this is one. *R. galban. ammoniac. resin. Terrebinth. picis naval. sevi vaccin. ol. antiq. & ceræ ana part. equal. & dissolvantur gumme in aceto, deinde omnia liquefiant ad ignem, & conficiatur unguentum.* For this purpose also he approves of unguent apostolor. and egyptiac. Unguent ad ulcera sordida.

For putrid Ulcers in this Disease, he appoints this: *R. Cerusæ lot. aceti ana ℥j. plumbi ust ℥iiij. litargir. ℥ij. myrrhæ ℥j. mellis rosat. ℥ij. ol. ros. ℥v. vitell. ovor. numero sex. ceræ q. s. misce f. unguent.* Many more Medicines he hath set down to answer his intentions of Cure, but I have chose only one example Unguent ad ulcera putrida.

example for each, that you may guess by that what the rest are. One thing more of his I cannot omit and that is a notable piece of skill for an *Ulcer* in the *Privities*, which I shall not undertake to translate; but his own language will best become the invention. *Infectus & ulceratus in virga, quanto citius poterit, faciat sibi sugi locum ulceratum ab aliqua vili persona, exterius semper exprimendo; aut parum per scarificetur, aut desuper apponatur parum de sapone molli cum calce, aut gallus sive columbus in culo deplumatus & excoriatus, sic vivus loco ulcerato sepius apponatur.* Which being done, the Patient was to take a dram of old *Treacle* in four Ounces of *sorrel Water*, hot; and after six hours the *Ulcer* must be anointed with *theriac. antiq.* and *in radice virgæ* (says our Author) a repercussive of *bole armeniac* was to be laid on. The Morning following he appointed this position. *R. theriacæ de citro, limoniatae, smaragdorum, ana ℥ij. aquar. buglossi acetos. & sublimationis rorismarini. ana ℥j. misce.* And this potion was to be continued for seven days. And this was part of the practice of *Gasp. Torrellus*,

*Torrellus*, no less a man than Physician to his Holiness *Pope Alexander the Sixth*. I refer the Reader to his own judgment, upon the matter delivered: and my observation from thence is what may plainly be noted in our times also, that *mundus vult decipi*: I perceive that the best Physicians do not always get the best preferments: that it is good fortune and great Friends, not excelling abilities in this faculty, that placeth them in the Courts of *Emperours, Kings, and Princes*; and great men are cheated in their opinion and choice of Physicians, as soon as the inferiour people. And now I pass on to shew you the Practice of another *Italian* Physician of great repute, that came after *Torrell*.

*Musa Brassavolus* begins his Cure of the Venereal Lues thus: First he gives this Clyster. *R. malvæ; violar. altheæ, mercurial. ana M. i. coq. in aq. gal.* Anton. Musæ Brassavol. praxis ad morb.  
*s. a. recip. hujus decoct. lib. i. ol. violac. ℥iiij. Cassiæ extr. ℥j. salis com. ℥ij. misce.* After this Clyster phlebotomy came in, if the Patient was adjudged sanguine and plethoric; and then a pound of blood was let out,  
 if

if strength would bear that exhausti-  
 on. Then this potion was given *syr.*  
*capill. ven. endivie ana ℥j. infus. senæ*  
*℥iiij. misce.* But if the Patient was  
 of a choleric temper, then the potion  
 was *syrup. of violets, endive,* and the  
 infusion of *senæ*: but if of a phleg-  
 matic temper; then *syr. of Hyssop,* and  
*Maiden hair,* was added to the infu-  
 sion: but if of a melancholy tempe-  
 rament; then *syr. of epithimum* and  
*sumiterry* was added; but the infusion  
 of *senæ* was never to be omitted: be-  
 cause *senæ unum ex his est, quæ supra*  
*alia omnia affectui gallico adversari vi-*  
*detur,* says our Author: but believe  
 him that will.

After these lenitive preparing po-  
 tions were taken nine or ten times;  
 then he gave stronger purgatives: of  
*pil. cocheæ, aureæ* and *de lapide lazuli*;  
 with other purgative Medicines,  
 as likely as those. After this course  
 of Medicines, he puts the question  
 whether the Patient be sound: *si hic*  
*videatur sanitati restitutus, bene illi*  
*erit; hoc autem videbitur per unius*  
*mensis, vel duorum spatium:* if after  
 a month or two the Patient had such  
 great fortune to be well; then only  
 he

he was delivered up to *Pillulae Alexandri ut frequenter expurgetur*. But if he were not yet Cured; then a long purging *apozem* was appointed of above twenty ingredients boiled in *Fumiterry Water*; and six Ounces of this was to be taken for twenty days together: (this course of Physick would scare one as bad as the Pox) after this he queries if the Patient be Cured; if so, *nihil aliud agendum superest*. But if otherwise, then he was turn'd over to the decoction of *lignum Indicum*. And our Author says he was the first that practised with this decoction at *Ferrara* (a noted City in *Italy*) in the year 1525. at which time the Physicians of the place derided him for it. This decoction was to be taken for 27. or 30. days. And this was made either with Wine or with Water. From the first day to the ninth, the Patients dyet was lessened every day. And then he must be contented with three Ounces of Bread at Dinner, and two at Supper, with an Ounce of Coriander Comfits or as much raisins at Dinner, and half an Ounce at Supper. And for nine days he was to continue this  
spare

dyet. After which he was to enlarge every day until he came to his accustomed quantity of eating. And every other day during the decoction, a *Clyster* was given; supposing the decoction to be simple: but sometimes this decoction was compounded, and this addition put to it. *R. senæ. ℥iiij. polipod. ℥jss. flor. borag. bugloss. rosar. violar. ana ℥j. gingib. cinnam. ana ℥j. infund. in prædic. decoc.* Which was then made of Water. But in the year 1535. when *Brassavolus* returned from *Rome* he began to make the decoction with Wine, and this too was either simple, or compound as the former.

*Modus curandi per suffumigia.*

Other ways there were invented at that time says our Author, for the Cure of this Disease; as by *suffumigation*, and by *Unction*. The first was performed thus: The Patient was stript naked, and placed upon a stool, a hole being made in the seat thereof: under which the fume was put; and over the Patient a covering was put which reached to the ground, to keep in the fume and apply all over to the Patients body. But his head was to be out of the covering, (for fear of suffocation) and was wrapt close about  
the

the neck. The ingredients for the suffuming was this. *R. cinnab. ʒijss. thuris, styracis ana ʒj. f. pul.* The Patients remained in, this fume until sweat began to come, and then they were put to Bed, well covered to sweat there for an hour; after that Cloaths were taken of by degrees, the Patients wip'd with warm linen, and after a while they eat and drank for refreshment. And this was performed thus every day for eight or ten days together.

And our Author says, that some Physicians did *suffumigate* their Patients, with their heads under the covering (which must needs be very dangerous) and he saw one thus used, that fell down dead. But this way of Cure at the best contrivance, is bad enough: and this Author confesseth that fewer were Cured by this means, than by other remedies; and this did often miss in the desired effect. And because our Author had a good mind to prosecute this way of Cure, he excogitated a *suffumigation* of wholesomer and not dangerous ingredients; which was this:

*R. byssop. salvia iwa, rorismarin,  
lauri,*



*lauri, ros. rub. puleg. calamint. cartham. card. bened. amaraci, artemisæ, ruta, polii montan. millesol. calend. ana M. 1. anisor. amidis, fenicul. gingib. selidis, amomi, carvi, cumini ana ʒij. misce f. pul,* and this was to be strewed upon the Coals, and put under the stool as before. And this (says he) did provoke sweat and mitigate the Disease; but not wholly take it away.

Having noted the chief things our Author mentions upon this way of Cure by *suffumigation*. I come now to relate something of his Cure by *Uction*, and because *Mercurial Cere-cloths* and *Emplaisters* are affine, or of the same nature with the unguent, we must give you some account of them also, as this Author practised in those days. The Cere-cloth was this. *R. pingued. suis ʒxij. argent. vivi ʒviiij. styracis, Theriac. an ʒj. misce & cum cera & resina pini f. ceratum.* And this was spread upon linen, and laid on, from the knees downward so to continue for the space of 8. or 9. days. And sometimes the Cere-cloath was applyed to all the joints, both of Legs and Arms, and were changed every three days, (three times) and a new  
one

*Cerat.  
mercurial.*

one were laid on. And every Morning he gave *℞. Pil. Alexandri*, to carry the Flux of humors downward, but our Author says these were an uncertain way of Cure; and for one that recovered, ten failed under this means, and were deceived in their expectation. Wherefore he deserted this way.

But he rather approves of the *Unction*, for which purpose this was much in use then: *R. axung. suill. neque recent. neque antiq. lib. j. butyri recent. ℥iij. Theriacæ quæ sit in decimo anno. ℥jss. mitridati ℥j. argent. vivi ℥ijss. cinnab. ℥ss. lythargir. aur. salis com. ana ℥j. masticles colophon. ana ℥v. ol. laurin. q. s. misce f. unguent.* Several other mercurial Ointments there were, but this is as good as any of the rest; and this shall suffice at present. About the *Unction* practicers did then differ: some anointed from the *knee* downward, and from the *elbow* downward; and that twice a day: but *Brassavolus* anointed but once a day, in the Mornings; from the *hip* downwards, and from the *shoulders* to the fingers ends, rubbing it in before the fire: and this he did for nine days together every Morning; and then also he gave

*Curandi  
modus per  
unctio-  
nem.*

*Pil. Alexand.* ʒj. every day during the use of the *unguent*; which sometimes was continued to the tenth or twelfth day, if good signs did not appear before. After the *Ointment* used, they were put to bed, covered warm to procure sweat; and after three hours they rose and eat. When their mouths began to be sore, they used this garga-

Gargarif-  
mus.

rism: *R. bord. fol. plantag. myrtill. aq. font. q. s. f. decoctio*; to this was added *mel. rosar.* and sometimes a little *Alum*: but if they did not *salivate* well and freely, then this they gargled with. *R. caricar pussular. sebesten. ana ʒss. bulliant in aq. postea adde mell. rosar. f. gargar.*

The day after the last *Uction* (our Author says) he caused them to be washed, their Arms and Legs in white Wine, wherein Roses had boiled; and the day after that, they went into a *Bath*, made thus:

Balneum.

*R. salviae, menthae, rosmar. ros. rub. flor. Chamomelli stæcados, melilot. fol. lauri, ruta puleg. Calament. hyssop. artemis. absinth. iove. ana M. iij. misce bulliant in sufficienti quant. aq.* This being put into a convenient tub; they went in and bathed to cleanse the skin from

from the *Uñction*. And I must acquaint you also, that during the time of *Uñction* this *lineament* was used to defend the heart. *R. ol. de citrangu-  
lis ℥iij. boli armen. sigillat. ana ʒj.  
Theriace ʒss. misce.* With which the region of the heart was annointed; and after this a *Cordial Epithema* was applyed, of these ingredients.

*R. aq. rosar. citrangular. melisse* *Epithema.*  
*ana ℥iij. galliæ moschat. cort. citrior.  
ana ʒss. caryophill. cinnam. ana ʒij.  
aceti ʒj. vini creticæ ʒij. musci, ambracani ana gr. ij. croci gr. vi. misce.* A Cloth was dipt in this, and applyed to the region of the heart.

Before Dinner and Supper, he gave his Patients the quantity of a Hasel Nut of this *Cordial Electuary*. *R. Eleſtuar.  
Zuccari rosat. boraginat. ana ʒij. leti- Cardiac.  
ficant. Almansor. diamusci dul. ana ʒjss.  
theriace mag. ʒj. boli armen. terre sigillat. ana ʒj. misce & cum syr. de  
cort. citri f. Eleſtuar.*

And if Patients be very weak, he adviseth to give this following restorative. *R. pulpæ capon. vel phasianor.  
ʒvj. nucleor. pineor. pistach. amygdal.  
dul. ana ℥iij. cinnam. gingib. garyo-  
phil. ana ʒj. musci gr. ij. ambracani gr.*

*iiij. misce cum Zucchar. q. s. & fiant morselli.* Each weighing half an Ounce; one of which was to be taken every Morning before Dinner, and also one before Supper.

And now I have given you the heads and chief matter of *Musa Brasavolus* his practice in the Cure of this Disease. I might here have shewed you the Medicines and methods of other Italians, as *Montanus*, *Fallopins*, and others; but I pass on to the practice of other Countries.

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### CHAP. XIII.

#### The German Practice for Curing the Pox.

**U***lrichus de Hutten* being the first amongst the *Germans* that writ upon this Disease, we shall take an account from him of their manner of Cure, and what was most considerable to be noted there in his time. When this *Lues* came into *Germany*, the Physicians were very much puzzled and

*Germania  
praxis ad  
Luem Ve-  
neriam.*

knew

knew not well what to do ; the Chirurgions also pressed in to give what assistance they could : and at first they applied causticks to the Scabs ; but afterwards bethought of *Unguents* ; but they which did not admix *argent. Viv.* therewith, the effect was inconsiderable. The ingredients of which their *Unguents* were made were these.

*Myrrha, mastiche, cerussa, bacc. laur. alumen, bol. armen. cinnab. minium, corall. sal. ust. virid. æris, scor. plumb. plumb. ust. rubigo ferri, resin. vulgar. Terebinth. ol. laurin. rosat. Juniperin. nardin. adipēs suill. anserin. ursin. human. butyr. maial. medull. cervi, sebum hircin. cervin. mel. rosat. ol. lumbricor. camphora, euphorb. castor.* Out of these,

several Ointments were made, according to every ones particular phansie ; and with these they anointed the joints of the Arms and Legs : and some down the Spine also : others the Temples and the Navel also : and some anointed the whole body ; and this *Uction* was performed, sometimes once, twice, thrice, or four times a day, in a hot House, where their Bed was, and they laid therein presently after to sweat ; in this hot

Curatio  
per unctio-  
nem.

Stove they continued some *twenty* days, some *thirty*, and some longer, sweating every day. These *Unctions* workt so severely upon some, that their Teeth dropt out; but at best their mouths were all very sore and raw, their gums swell'd, teeth loose, and drivelling at the mouth continually, with a grievous stink, that the smell of it was enough to infect a sound body (says our Author) and this way of Cure was so terrible, that some chose rather to *dye* than undergo it: and few that did suffer this severe course were Cured, for they relapsed again in a short time, and our Author says of himself, that he underwent this course of *Unction eleven* times before he was Cured. For *Ulcers* that did proceed from this Disease he used an Unguent, *ex alumine, virid. aris mellis & aceto part. equal.* this was a chastising Medicine indeed: but afterwards he used *aq. calcis viv.* which did not cause so many wry faces.

This Author continued not long in his first way of practice, being hazardous, dolorous, and insuccessful; but hearing of a more gentle remedy brought from *Hispaniola* by a Spanish Officer,

Officer, that also had been Cured therewith, which was *guajacum*; he applyed himself to the use of this, and gives great commendations thereof upon the experiment. The description of this Vegetable I need not set down, being no strange thing now a days. And for the manner of its use, and the preparation thereof according to this Author, was thus.

*R. scob. lig. guajac. lib. I. aq. com. Decoct. lib. viii. diem & noctem macerant. de- in. coq. in olla vitreata nova, lento calore horis sex colat. servetur ad usum.*

This was the first decoction: and then he put eight pound of water more to the residue and boiled it over again, for a *second* decoction. The Patient was to take a draught of about half a Pint of the *first* decoction in the Morning early in Bed; and likewise at night as much in Bed; for drink at meat the *second* decoction served, or at any other time to satisfy thirst. And this course was continued for *thirty* days, in which time a purge was given once in six or seven days. And for *Ulcers* or *Pustuls* externally. *Unguent. alb. Camphorat.* was applied: this was very plain doing, and the

*Decoct. guajac.*

*Modus exhibendi decoct.*



chief of this Authors designments to oppose this *grand* malady. But after him, another *German* appears publickly and gives the World an account of his practice against this *Lues*. The chief whereof is as followeth.

*Joann. Bened. prax-  
is.*

*Septem  
intentiones  
curatina  
in morb.  
gal.*

*Joannes Benedictus* a German Doctor, seems more methodically and artificially to oppose this Disease than the former; and in his institution for Cure, proposeth several intentions or scopes to aim at for a compleat prosecution against this Disease.

1. First, *Per lenitionem ventris*, by *lubrifying* and opening the belly.
2. Secondly, *Per minorationem materie*, by abating the morbidic matter.
3. Thirdly, *Per digestionem*, by preparing the matter (but this ought rather to have been second, if any such intention be necessary.)
4. Fourthly, *Per evacuationem ipsius*, by evacuating and sending it forth.
5. Fifthly, *Per alterationem membrorum*, by taking of the impressions upon the parts.
6. Sixthly, *Per confortationem eorundem*, by fortifying and cherishing the parts.
7. Seventhly, *Per correctionem accidentium*,

*dentium*, by checking concomitant symptoms.

To answer the first intention, an emollient Clyster was appointed which was this: *R. fol. malvæ, mercurialis, fumiter. ana M. i. violar. M. ss. f. decoct. colat. lib. sss. adde ol. violat. ℥iij. Zucchar. rub. ℥j. vitell. j. ovi, salis com. ℥jss. & interdum cassiæ ℥j. aut electuar. lenit. ℥ss. f. Clyster.* And this was to be taken in the Morning fasting, or else a *Bolus* of Sugar and *Cassia* mixt with half an Ounce of *Electuary Lenitive*, or it might be dissolved in fumiterry water, and made a *Potion*; to be taken an hour before Dinner; but I doubt they would have no great stomach to eat so soon after their *Physick*.

To prosecute the second intention, this preparation was made. *R. electuar. lenitivi ℥j. Consec. hamech presertim in materia melancholica adusta; aut electuar. Indi major. ℥jss. Zucchar. fini q. s. f. bolus:* or else this was dissolved in decoction, *flor. & fruct. q. s.* with a dram of *sena* and *epithymum* added, to be taken in the Morning: but those who desired Pills rather, were appointed their Doses of *Pil. de fumoter.*

&

& *setidar. ana ʒj.* this was made up  
 into five Pills with *mel. rosat.* to be ta-  
 ken after Supper. This was a lusty  
 dose to sleep upon, and they had wide  
 throats in that Country, else those  
 Pills would not go down; after this  
 they caused the *Hemorrhoids* to bleed,  
 & *erit presentissimum remedium huic*  
*dispositioni & similibus*, sayes our  
 Author.

*Potio di-  
 gestiva.*

To satisfie the third intention. *R.*  
*syr. de fumoterr. buglossi simp. genene-*  
*liabin* (which word I know not what  
 to make of) *cum Zuccharo ana ʒj. aq.*  
*endiviae, lupulor. cichor. ana ʒj. f. potio.*  
 to be taken for five days together, or  
 longer until digestion did appear in  
 the Urine. And not only inward di-  
 gestives (sayes our Author) but out-  
 ward digestives also are necessary, as  
*Unguentis, Embrocations, and Em-*  
*plaisters*; his Unguent was this. *R.*

*Remedium  
 secretissi-  
 mum &  
 perfectissi-  
 mum Joan.  
 Benedict.*

*butyr. ʒiiij. axung. porcine. inter recent.*  
 & *antiquam lib. 1. theriacæ bonæ ʒjss.*  
*mithridati ʒj. argent. viv. ʒijss. litarg.*  
*aur. salis com. ana ʒj. misce f. unguent;*  
 incorporating with it as much Fumi-  
 terry and Scabios Water as it would  
 receive (which would be little or  
 none) and this is the most secret and  
 most

most exact Medicine for outward application in this Disease (says my Copy) and here *Mercury* is extolled to the Skies, being used in Unguent, and if at any time ill effects happen upon Mercurial Unction: *hoc fit errore empyricorum*, says this Author. But how this Unguent can properly be called a digestive; and whether the effect of this which must be *salivation*, will not disturb his methodical course and put him by the stages he hath prefixt, may very justly be questioned; but I must not comment nor argue the point now. And for people of great quality and the richer fort, that would not indure the Unction; he gave them *syr. de pomis Comp. Mesues*, but made after his own manner or way; with which he perfected the whole Cure, & *non vidi rem mirabiliorem* says the Author; and truly had I been there to have seen such Cures wrought with that poor Medicine, I should be wrapt up in admiration too; but *factum meo modo* (the Authors words) was that which gave the efficacy to work these great effects; which manner of preparation he tells us not, but you must imagine it was magical.

*Mercurii  
Laus.*

*Syrupus  
mirabilis.*

To

To perform the fourth intention, his Medicines are of two sorts; for the poor, and for the rich; the Poor Medicines we shall pass by; that for people of ability is this: *R. flor. borag. bugloss. violar. epithymiana ℥ss. mirabolanor. citrin. & nigror. senæ ana ʒj. polipod. quercin. ʒss. bulliant in aq. bugloss. & scabios. ana q. s. f. decoctio s. a. de qua recipe ʒiij. infund. rheubarb elect. ʒj. spicæ gr. iij. agarici trochiscat. ʒij. stent per octo horas in infusione, tandem fiat expressio, cui addantur, Electuar. de Cassia ʒvj. electuar. Indi consec. hamech ana ʒjss. misce f. potio;* to be taken in the Morning early (just such brave Medicines as these we have recorded upon the Files in Apothecaries Shops) after the Medicine had operated, a lenitive of four Ounces of Chicken broth sweetned with Sugar, was to be taken, or as much Barly Water, with an Ounce of Sugar in it, to wash down the reliëts of the Medicine: but I doubt this would not quicken the Patients Stomach for Dinner.

*Difficile est  
satyræ  
non scribere.*

To effect the fifth intention, bathing was appointed with this decoction. *R. fumiterr. lapat. acut. bismal. Camomill.*

*Camomill. melilot. ros. violar. q. s. coq. in aq. com. f. balneum.* When they began to sweat, this Medicine was to be taken. *R. rad. diptani, beton. ana ℥j. altheæ enulæ, scabios. fumiter. lupulor. lapat. ana lib. ss. torment. j. incidantur minutim, & ponantur in lib. iiij. vini malvatici ad remolliendum, per diem & noctem unam; postea adatur thiriacæ veteris xii. aut xi. annor. ℥jss. ponatur ad alimbic. & destilletur aqua* (I write after my Copy) and this Medicine he thus extolls. *Obtinet in hoc morbo principatum inter intrinsecus juvantia.* Of this three Ounces must be given at a time in two Ounces of Balm Water.

To satisfie the sixth intention, our Author proposeth what himself practised; and recommends *letificans Gal. electuar. Gentilis*, with this Elogium; *clarificant mirabiliter spiritus & sanguinem; & restaurant confortando omnia nutritiva membra.* And these super-excellent Medicaments were to be taken thus. *R. de altero eorum ℥j. Zucar. violat. buglossat. ana ℥jss. sem. citri ℥ss. smaragd. ℥j. & cum syr. de pomis f. mixtura.* Of this the Patient is to drink a spoonful four hours before  
Dinner,

Dinner, and after it a little white Wine mixt with Balm or Rose Water. for this intention also were prepared and used *sacculi* & *epithemata cordialia*; and because sometimes their mouths were Ulcerated and tender, a *Pasta regalis* was prepared for them after this manner. R.

*Pasta regalis.*

*carn. capon. bene coct. ℥vi. carn. perdicum coct. ℥iij. passular. fisticor. amygdal. mundat. pinear. collect. in aq. tepid. ana ℥ij. pul. diatrag. acanth. frig. cinnam. elect. ana ℥ij. Zucchar. finissimi in aq. flor. violar. q. s. f. pasta.* Of this our Author appoints *cochlear unum* to be taken an hour before Dinner. Excellent contrivances!

The seventh and last intention consist of many parts, and applies variously to several purposes: first to allay and mitigate pains, a frequent attendant upon this Disease; for which this Electuary invented by *Dom. de Raggosa*, is commended as an approved remedy: R. *Juniperi, piper. long. anisi ana ℥j. ambrae ℥ss. pulp. cassia ℥ij. turbith, euphorb. ana ℥iij. hermodact. ℥j. Zucchar. rosat. ℥jss. cinnam. ℥j. coagul. hedi ℥jss. misce in forma electuarii.* And this to assuage pains is *mirabiliter*

*Electuar.  
ad sedand.  
dolorem.*

*rabiliter valens*; the dose a dram or two; then our Author comments upon every ingredient of the Medicine, shewing their propriety and fitness for this purpose; so learnedly, that you would never forget him, if you understand the intrigue and sophistry of Physick. After this you are to use an Unguent; for a hot cause this: *R.*

*Unguent  
anodyn.*  
*pingued. pulli & anatis, butyri, adipis porci recent. cere alb. ana ℥ss. ol. camomill. aneth. amygdal. dul. ana ℥ss. mucilag. altheæ & sem. lini & fanigr. ana ℥ij. misce f. unguent.* with which the parts pained are to be anointed: but if a cold cause; then this: *R. succi Aliud.*

For *Pustuls* this Unguent was used. *Pro Pustulis.*  
*R. resinæ mundæ. ℥iij. cerussæ ℥vj. alumin. ust. argent. viv. extinct. litargir. ana ℥ij. thuris alb. ℥j. cum ol. com. f. unguent.*

For *Fistula's* and malignant *Ulcers* this. *Aqua ad fistulas & ulcera maligna.*  
*R. succ. salviæ ℥ss. succ. celidon. ℥j. succ. affodillor, ℥ij. succi agrimon: ligna, ℥iij. sublimat. ℥ij. salis armoniac. & commun. ana ℥iij. flor. æris, alumin. roch.*



*roch. ana ʒjss. aq. vite ʒx. bulliant simul ad consump. medietat. succor. then it is fit for use. Which Water says our Author. Omnem fistulam interficit.*

For hard nodes or gums caused by the Pox, appearing on the Forehead, Shins, Arms, or other parts; this Unguent was thought most proper. *R. mucilag. sem. lini, altheæ ana ʒij. ol. de spica, amygdalar, camomill. ana ʒss. butyri ʒj. pingued. ursi. ʒss. gum. arab. tragacanth. ana ʒj. cum cera f. unguent.* this is emollient and resolute. And thus much is sufficient to let you understand the several ways and means used against this Disease, by eminent Physicians in *Germany*.

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#### CHAP. XIV.

*The Spanish Practice, and Methods of Cure for the Pox.*

**T**O give you the best account of the several Modes and Medicines practised in *Spain* for this Disease; I consulted *Joannes Almenar,*

*Joan. Almenar,*

and

and *Aloysius Lobera*, two Spanish Doctors: but upon examining the first, I found him to tread in the steps of *Benedictus* the foregoing Author; and his Treatise to contain little else, but what you have in the other. As for *Aloysius Lobera* he is very short in his writings, which affords little of variety from what you have had: therefore I shall pass him by too, and come to *Mercatus* the most copious and best Author of that Nation; and were he not planted upon *galenic* Principles, and his judgment over-ruled by that Doctrine (which of necessity runs him into many errors) he had been an excellent guide in practice: but take him as he is, he excels many; and a wary man that can pick and chuse, may make some good use of him.

*Ludovicus Mercatus*, chief Physician to two Kings of *Spain*, and of the greatest esteem for ability in his Country; institutes the Cure of this Lues after this manner: first he bleeds; then he prepares the body for purgation: this preparation was of two sorts; the one to respect the *temperament* of the body, whether *Cholerick*, *Phlegmatick* or *Melancholick*: the other to aim

at the *Venereal* Contagion, lodged in the predominant humor (this seems a very plausible designment) and to prosecute this projection, he adviseth to mix *alexipharmacums* with the other preparatives appointed for the humor denominating the constitution: and therefore he adds *theriaca modicum vel mithridati*, to the several preparitive syrups, and potions; and sometimes he gives the Patient over-night, *theriaca vel mithrid.* ʒss. dissolved in *aq. lig. guajac. Chinæ, spartæ, Juniperi aut rad. carlin.* and next Morning the other preparative Potion; which course was to be continued until the humour was made gentle and obedient, the body fluid and fit for purgation.

*Bilem preparantia.*

*Bilious* humours he prepares with such as refrigerate and humects; and appoints for this purpose, *syr. borag. cichor. de soncho, rosat. aq. hord.* and such like.

*Pituitam prepar.*

*Phlegmatic* bodies he prepares with *mel rosat. oximel simp. de 5. radicibus cum vel sine aceto*; and if the Head be affected, *syr. de stæchad*; if the Stomach, *syr. de mentha*, or *de absinth.* and these to be mixed with the Decoctions,

coctions, *anisi, fenic. dauci, spartæ, guajac. chamæpyt. scord.* and such like.

*Melancho*ly temperaments, that being the most difficult humor, requires the longest preparation, which is to be performed (says our Author) with *syr. borag. lupulor. cappar. fumar. capill. Ven.* and the decoctions of such like. *Melancho. prepar.*

After preparation comes in purgation; and this to be stronger or weaker, as the body shall best require; and also to be adapted to the particular temperament.

For *Choloric* bodies, and such as are more tender and weak, he appoints the infusion of *Rheubarb*, with Syrup of the same: but for robust and strong bodies, he orders *Electuar. Bilem purg.* *de succo rosar. ℥iij. vel iiij. cum pulp. cassiæ fistule in bolis*, or dissolved in a proper decoction: and for change, *Pil. agregat. or Pil. ex aloe, rhubarb. & agar.*

For bodies that abound with *Pituitam* Phlegm, he adviseth to *Syr. rosar. cum purg.* *agar.* with ℥vj. of *Catholicon.* or *Electuar. diacarthami*; or *diaphenicon* more efficacious than that: also *Ele-*

*Quar. indum majus & minus* : and for change, *Pil. cochiae, fetidae, Pil. Arabicae, or de agarico.*

To purge Melancholy being contumacious, requires more vehement Medicines, *si vires tulerint* : if otherwise, then you are to repeat the more often with the same Medicines, but in lesser quantity. (I write after my Author in *Galenic* language, not my own sense or phrase) and first here you are to give *Syr. ex infus. rosar. persicar. & fol. senae confect.* Afterwards you may ascend to *Confect. hamech*; and some give Medicines *ex ellebor. vel lapid. lazuli.*

Melancho-  
liam purg.

After purgation is finished, he comes to treat of the grand remedies peculiar for this Disease; as *Sweating, Uction, and Suffumigation.*

Before Sweating *Phlebotomy* was to precede twice or thrice; and such bodies as could not allow of bleeding twice, was judged not fit for sweating. After *Phlebotomy purgation* was performed once or twice; then followed *sweating*: if the person was weak not well able to bear the operation, it was performed but every third day, and the intermitting days was appointed

Curatio per  
sudatio-  
nem.

ted

ted for refection by restauratives and Cordials: but if humors were gross and viscous, and thereby unfit for transpiration; then some incisive and attenuating Medicine was given overnight, as *Syr. fumar. vel oximel. aut de radicibus*, with a small quantity of the decoction: and next Morning the Sudorific Potion was to be taken: and if the body was unapt for sweating, from the density of the skin, and solidity of the flesh, (says our Author) then assistance was given, by applying of Bottles filled with hot Water, or some attenuating decoction, to the soles of the Feet, Hips, or under the Arms: or else hot Tiles sprinkled with Wine laid to the same places.

The Decoction for Sweating was simple or compound: the simple had only respect to the *Venereal Lues*: the compound decoction was various *pro re nata* respecting complicated affects; the simple decoction was this: *R. in-*

*terioris lign. guajac. ras. lib. ss. aq. com. lib. xvj. coq. donec tres partes absumantur. & ante integram coctionem adde liquirit. modicum, sem. citri, senic, rad. acetos. ana ʒj. colat. servetur,* and this was for the stronger and robust

Decoct.  
guajac.  
simplex.

bodies. But for tender Bodies and Women, this Decoction more precious was appointed. *R. interioris guajac. subtil. ras. lib. jss. aq. buglossi. borrag. & artheticae per instillat. extract. ana lib. v. sem. fenit. ℥ss. cinnam. ℥ij. madescant & calefiant leviter per horas quadraginta, & postea facta colatura usui adserva*; and moreover he saith, that the ordinary Physicians *vulgares Medici*, did prepare the *guajacin* Decoction with Wine, giving it little boiling, because the Wine being of more subtle parts and penetrating, did sooner receive the virtue and strength of the *guajacum*.

Decoet.  
comp.

The compound Decoction was adapted peculiarly to special Cases; as when there was a Venereal *Podagra*, *hermodact. & iua arthetic.* were added to the Decoction: if a *Parlysis*, then *salvia, majoran. stachas, anisum & fennic.* In affects of the Liver, *agrimon. rad. diuretic. & cichor, hordenm & rose.* If the Spleen complained, then *scolo pend. borrag. lupul.* but for the Stomach, *absynth, mentha, spic. nard.* And if the Breast was ill affected, then was added *Card. sanct. rad. quinquefoli, Jujub. prun. damascen. passull. sine granis,*

*granis, capill. ven. liquirit,* and if the skin were affected, then *sumar.* went in. Other Decoctions there were in use then, of *sparta parella* (so called by our Author) and *China* singly used; as also Decoctions of *guajac. sparta parell* and *China* together; and sometimes to these ingredients were added *Vipers.*

The Patient being in Bed was to take six or seven Ounces of some of the foresaid Decoctions, and lye to sweat for two or three hours and not longer; then to be wipt with warm Cloths, and laid in a dry place of the Bed for an hour at least before any food was given; and then the yolks of two Eggs, with Raisins, Almonds, and Biscuit was appointed; and to some a rost Chicken, or the half of it, was allowed: and to keep up the Patients strength after sweating, as also to impugn the Disease; this Cordial Water was administred

*R. sol. salvia, mentha, majoran. Aqua Cardiac. Mirab. contra*  
*rutæ, byssop. origan. summit. beton. ana rab. contra*  
*M. I. contrita omnia in vase recond. Luem Ve,*  
*in loco calid. & desuper obrue aq. card. neream.*  
*bened. & quotidie agitentur, ne acescant. post 6. aut 8. dies abjecta residen-*



*tia, expressus & colatus humor servetur: rursus excipe sol. plantag. calend. meliss. verbasci, hyper. centaur. min. pimpinell. ana M. ij. his post quatri-  
 duim macerationem, & expressionem ab-  
 jectis; rursus accipies scord. mors. dia-  
 bol. fenic. petrosel. buglos. borag. ana  
 M. i. angelicæ parum, quibus dies to-  
 tidem maceratis, expressis & abjectis.  
 recipe rad. angel. dictam. tormentil. be-  
 ton. Zedoar. ana ℥ss. rad. cyper. ℥iij.  
 nucis moschat. caryophil. ana ℥j. sem.  
 fenic. citri, acetos. card. bened. bacc.  
 Junip. ana ℥ij. ras. ebor. C. Cer. lig.  
 aloes, santal. citrin. cinnam. ana ℥j.  
 croci ℥ss. prædictum pulverem expresso  
 liquore commiscebis mithridati selectis-  
 simi lib. ℥. theriac. veter. ℥ss. & in  
 alembic. vitreo projicies, & junii ardo-  
 ribus sex octove dies expones, donec  
 ferveant & perfectè fermentantur, tan-  
 dem fiat instillatio lento igne in duplici  
 vase. This Cordial Water our Au-  
 thor says, does wonderfully eradicate  
 the malign relicts of this Disease out  
 of the flesh. (It had need to be a  
 good one, for it is troublesome e-  
 nough to make) to be taken a spoon-  
 full at a time, twice a day, during the  
 use of the *Sudorific* Decoctions. But  
 in*

in case this course was not successful, then they betook themselves to the *Mercurial* Uction, as the only refuge; and some Physicians there were, that only used the Uction, and accounted it the most certain way of Cure.

*Mercury* by the general consent of Physicians is that which is chief, and gives the efficacy to this way of Cure by Uction; although it is not denied by the most, but that it is endowed with malign properties, and the use thereof to be dangerous; at least not so secure a remedy, to be commanded at the Physicians pleasure; but I shall not dispute the matter here concerning the nature of *Mercury*, or *argent. vive*; our discourse now being *historical*, not *controversal*, giving you in brief the sense of this Author and his methods of Cure for this Disease, with the manner of practice most used in *Spain*. He reckons up the good effects procured by this Mineral; but withal gives caution that it be warily used: *Inter omnia hæc bona, quibus prudenter & à perito artifice præstitum abundat; adeo perniciosæ est naturæ, ut si indistinctè aut temerè alicui adhibeatur, facilè gravissima mala & mor-*

*tem*

*Curatio  
per hy-  
dragy-  
rum.*

Lib. de  
morb. gal.  
Cap. xi.

*tem accersat, ita, ut veteribus jure optimo inter venera habitum reperiamus,* says *Mercatus*; therefore this is not fit for every Emperick to practise with, as commonly they do, to the detriment and prejudice of many people.

Corporis  
preparatio  
debita ante  
unctio-  
nem.

Partes in  
unguenda  
que,

In unctio  
quoties ad-  
hibenda.

He adviseth that before the use of *Mercurial Unction*, the body be well prepared, according to the different temperament thereof, as before delivered; as also that the purging and *sudorific apozem* may be premitted and continued for 15. or 20. days before: which being performed, *Mercurial Unguent* he appoints to be used thus: The first Morning the Feet, Thighs, and Arms only are to be anointed before the fire: the second day, the Spine of the back up to the Shoulders, but not the Neck or Head, nor the forepart of the Breast: and every day was to expend an Ounce of the Unguent, or at most ʒjss. After *Unction* the Patient was covered up to sweat about half an hour or an hour, and this *Unction* might be continued 3, 4, 5, or 6. days together, as was thought requisite for each condition of body. If the *salivation* be copious, it is not

to be supprest, *sed vires roborandæ sunt*, that the Patient may be able to hold out: but if otherwise, the evacuation be slow and little; then every day, or every third day, a *sudorific* Potion might be given, or a *guajacin*. Purgative, to carry off the humors raised by the Uction.

*Mercurial* Unguents to perform this operation were various; *juxta corporum & naturarum varietatem*; but in all the *argent. vive* ought well to be prepared; that more safely, and in greater quantity it might be used. Our Author adviseth thus: *Hydargi- Hydrarg. rum primo æquis succi salviæ & aceti præp. partibus maceretur, deinde sublimati, momentum adjicito, diu agitando, tandem finito, ut abjecto inquinamento, sincerum relinquatur.* I leave this to the consideration of Artists, whether it be a good preparation. The fat also which makes the body of the Unguents he appoints to be prepared thus: *R. salviæ, beton. stæchad. organ. Axungie menthæ, samsuchi, rorismar. chamemel. præparatio. & lauri ana p. i. rad. calam. aromat. baccar. laur. & Junip. ana ʒss. aq. vite lib. i. succi salviæ ebuli ana lib. ss. axungie suill. recent. lib. iiij.* These were

were to boil together to the Consumption of the juices and water, then the fat was to be strained out for use. This being premitted the Unguents were made as followeth.

Unguent  
pro naturis  
frigidis.

*R. argent. viv. præparat. ℥ij. axung. porcin. præp. unguent. marciat. & dialtheæ ana ℥iij. ol. mastich. de theriaca & de lauro ana ℥j. thuris & mastichis q. s. ut fiat linimentum*, this is commended as most proper for cold constitutions.

Pro calidis corporibus.

But for hot natures this: *R. butyri sine sale, ol. rosar. adipis hædi lactantis lib. ss. argent. viv. præp. ℥iij. s. unguent.*

But above all other Unguents which *Mercatus* could meet with and prove by tryal for this purpose, he prefers this following as most excellent and secure, that Consumptive persons and Children may safely undergo the use

Unguent  
Mercurial.  
mitissimum  
&  
securissimum.

of it. *R. pingued. porci pluries aq. fumarie ablut. lib. ij. butyr. vaccin. recent. aq. vit. & fumar. ablut. ℥ix. axung. anatis, gallinæ & anseris sæpius prædicta aq. lot. ana ℥iijss. pingued. urse, equi, hominis ana ℥iijss. pingued. serpent. ℥ij. pingued. taxi ℥j. dialtheæ lib. ss. theriac. Andromach. ℥iij. ol. laven-  
dul.*

dul. ℥ijss. ol. hypericon & laurini ana  
 ℥jss. Unguent. Agripæ, Arragon. &  
 marciat. ana ℥iiij. pul. mastice sanda-  
 rac. & thuris ana ℥vij. pul. lig. aloes,  
 macis, cinnam. caryophil. ana ℥iiij. pul.  
 stechad. majoran. salvia ana ℥vij. pul.  
 rad. smilacis asper. ℥jss. pul. visc. quer-  
 cin. & rosmarin. ana ℥vij. euphorb.  
 præp. cum succolimon. & succ. citri &  
 granor. ejus, ol. violar. & amygdal. dul.  
 ℥xi. postea addatur argent. viv. ex-  
 tinct. cum saliva hominis, gummi, succo  
 limon. & ol. violat vel cum dialthea  
 (pro pueris & hecticis corporibus) ℥iiij.  
 pro reliquis vero ℥vi. & fiat unguen-  
 tum. This, our Author says, may be  
 used freely as the most gentle and sa-  
 fest unguent for the *Venereal* Disease.  
 But this is not for every body to make,  
 nor easie to procure the ingredients:  
 you that will purchase it must bestow  
 pains and cost about it.

But in case this Disease be so deep-  
 ly radicated and fixed in the body  
 (says *Mercatus*) that neither *Sudorific*  
 nor *Mercurial* Medicines can remove,  
 although some mitigation and abate-  
 ment may be made; yet relicts often  
 remain behind, either from the insuf-  
 ficiency of the means, or insufficient  
 use

use thereof; as when Patients through weakness cannot endure long enough, or through timidity will not: in such Cases he proposeth and commends from his own experience some Medicines to clear the body from the remainders that may cause a recidivation and relapse into the former state: for which purpose he appoints this *Apozem* among the rest.

*Apozema  
ad reli-  
quias  
morb. gal.  
conteren-  
das.*

*R. spartæ parella, rad. Chinæ, poli-  
pod. passular. rad. cichor. ana ℥j. plan-  
tag. agrimon. borag. fumar. cetrach.  
scolopend. scariolæ, pimpinell. calend.  
ana M. i. sem. frig. mai. & fenic. ana  
℥jss. ras. ebor. & C. Cer. ana ℥j. sem.  
citri, Card. & torment. ana ℥iiij. fol.  
sennæ ℥jss. coq. ad lib. i. in colat.  
dissolve Syr. de succo acetos. de limon.  
& violar. ana ℥jss. f. apozema. Of  
which four Ounces was the dose once  
a day. But our Author did forget to  
set down what liquor the decoction  
should be made with; Wine or Water  
you that have a mind to make it, may  
take which you think best. This *Apo-  
zem* he commends much, *ad reliquias  
conterendas*, and that it hath took ef-  
fect where *argent. viv.* and *sudorificks*  
could not prevail.*

To

To the same intent and purpose he hath designed and commends this distillation. *R. theriac. antiq. lib. ss. rad. elenii, caudæ equin. ana ℥iiij. ciclamini ℥iiij. card. bened. cardiaca, salvia ana M. i. ivæ arthetice. M. jss. rad. ebuli & lilior. ana ℥ss. pimpinell. eupator. fumar. aceto s. beton. scabios. ana p. ij. capill. ven. flor. cordial. ana p. i. lig. guajac. & cort. ejusd. macerat. per diem in lib. iiij hydromelitis ana lib. i. ponantur omnia in vase vitreo & destillentur;* the dose of this is from ℥iiij. to ℥iiij. And that *aq. Cardiaca* before mentioned, which our Author affirms *mirum in modum exstirpare reliquias hujus mali*, may be made use of here for the purpose in hand, which is his advice.

And that you may not want variety of Medicines, and various forms of Medicines he commends these Pills *Pilula ad reliquias conterendas.* also for eradication: and they are made *ex succo marrubii aut salviae, & Pul. spartæ parill. & fol. sennæ.* And if the Patient be strong, the Powder may be admixed with *succus ebuli, or ireos cum modica conserva borag. aut violar.* But these will not make up into Pills; our Authors speculations in



in Pharmacy did deceive him; I wish it were but once so.

For the robust and courser sort of people *peritus & prudens medicus* (he says) may give these. *R. pul. præcipitati macerat. biduo in aquis refrigerantibus ac rursus in cardiacis ℥j. pul. electuar. tria santalor. ℥ss. rhubarb. elect. ʒj. mithridat. opt. conser. bugloss. pul. rosar. mastycis ana ℥ss. subigantur simul cum mucag. tragacanth. extr. in aq. rosar. f. massa.* The dose is a scruple made into three Pills, but before the taking of them the Patient must drink a draught of fat broth made with Veal, Chicken, Sorrel, and Purflane.

More Medicines this Author proposeth to prosecute this design with *ad reliquias conterendas*, but these being as good as the rest, shall suffice for all. And now I have run through, and shewed you the best of *Mercatus* his practice against this *Lues*; which you may account as the best that *Spain* affords: he being the most eminent and approved Physician of that Nation. I come now to give you an account of the Practice used in *France* for this Disease.

## CHAP. XV.

*The French Modes, or Methods of  
Curing the Pox.*

FOR exemplars of the *French* Practice in this Disease, we shall apply first to *Rondeletius*, sometime *Regius Professor* at the University of *Montpelier*; a Physician of note in the World, by his writings not only upon this *Lues*, but also concerning divers other subjects in Physick: from him we shall collect a methodical course of Medicines most esteemed by him; which may be accounted the best *Galenic* practice then used in *France*.

In the beginning of this Disease, and the body plethorick, or very sanguine he proceeds thus. First, he gives a minorative potion. *R. syr. ros. solut. ℥ij. decoctionis mercurial. ℥iij. misce*, or instead of this, *Cassia cum cathol. in forma boli*, the next day he appoints the Patient to bleed if no common *contra-indication* prohibites; to which he adds pains of the head

*Gulielm.  
Rondelet.  
praxis.*

N

and

*Sanguinis  
missio.*

and joints to interdict also. The quantity of blood to be let out is  $\zeta$ iiij. or  $\zeta$ iiiiij. the first day; but the day after  $\zeta$ vj. or  $\zeta$ vij. more; and he says that this *Lues* is to be cured *ut lassitudo*, in which lassitude *Galen* iterates sanguimission *ad animi usq; deliquium*. But our Author is something more moderate than his *Master*, and proceeds no farther than *quantum vires ferre poterunt*. After this he institutes purgation, and that must be large or frequent, with *Apozems* and compound *Syrups* to carry off serous and phlegmatick humors; such as *Syr. de fumar. comp.* and *de epithymo*, and they were to be given in Whey, or decoction of *Mercury* and *Borrage*, or this Syrup.

*Syrupus.*

*R. cichor. endiviæ, scariol. lupul. sumiterr. acetos. capil. ven. ana M. I. brassicæ marin. M. ss. (at si sicca fuerit ponatur ad  $\zeta$ iiij.) prunor. sebesten. passul. ficuum ana par. 20. anisi  $\zeta$ iiij. sem. cartham. polipod. querc. ana  $\zeta$ iiij. senæ orient.  $\zeta$ iiiiij. si brassica sit, sin minus lib. ss. flor. bugloss. borag. ana p. I. anthos & chamæmil. ana p. ss. sacchar. q. s. f. Syrupus,* which was to be continued for five days, and after the use of this Syrup, a stronger purgative was to be given,

given, which he calls *medicamentum eradicativum*, and that must be made up of *Consec. Hamech, è succo rosar*, or *electuar. diacartham*.

The body being thus purged sufficiently, he applies to the *materia conjuncta*, which is in the habit of the body, to evacuate that; and if the Disease have any residence in the head, then he commends *masticatories*: if in the joints, then cupping with scarifications (O egregious) if in the fleshy parts, then sweating makes the best evacuation: and this he procures either by external or internal means: his external, are *Baths, Balnea, Stoves, Unguents, and Emplasters.*

*Baths* that exsiccate and digest without astringion may cure by continued use for a considerable time. Where there is pains and Ulcers; Mercurial Baths he commends: for Ulcers and Scabs; nitrous Baths: but aluminous, for pains of the joints. Stoves, he says, may cure a slight Pox by their long use. *Mercurial Emplasters* perform after the same manner as Unguents; but more by insensible transpiration and drying then by sweat, (says our Author) for which purpose he ap-

points this: *R. mass. emplast. de melilot. vel oxycrocei lib. ss. argent. viv. ℥ij. malaxenter cum terebinth. & ol. laurin. vel irino vel rutac. & reducantur ad formam cerati.* which was to be laid upon such parts of the body as the case required.

*Unguent.*

The *Mercurial* Unguents for this Disease he appoints thus: *R. axung. porci non salit. nec liquefact. lib. i. ol. chamamel. & irin. ana ℥iij. terebinth. & resina ana ℥ij. cera parum, argent. viv. extinct. in succo limon. ℥iij. misce f. unguent.* with this the extreamparts, joints, emunctories and Spine were anointed once or twice a day, in a warm room.

*Linimentum.*

But if Ulcers or Pustuls appear upon the body, then he commends this as most proper. *R. axung. porci lib. i. butyri recent. terebinth. lot. in aq. vitæ ana ℥ij. resina & unguenti ana ℥ij. argent. vivi ℥v. thuris, mastichis iridis ana ℥iij. virid. æris ℥ij. ol. irini & laurini ana ℥iij. lithargiri aur. ℥j. misce f. linimentum.*

*Linimentum.*

But if *Herpes* and Scabs appear upon the superficies of the body, then he adviseth to this: *R. succi lapatii acuti & limon. ana ℥ij. ol. laurin. ℥j. ol.*

*ol. tartar. ℥ss. unguent. martiat. ℥jss. argent. vivi, ℥v. ceruse lot. in aq. vitæ ℥j. resinae & terebinth. ana ℥iij. f. linimentum s. a.* This is to be used as the former: and after some time strong dryers may be added to the liniment, as *Alumen, Sulphur, Chalcitis*; but not at first, lest they constringing the skin do impede sweating. Uction is to be continued until there be a looseness of the belly, or the breath begins to stink; then (says he) 'tis a certain sign the phlegm is inflamed; then give over Uction and change linnen.

Internal Medicines appointed and commended, are *decoctions* and *distillations*: the decoctions were various; some only consisted of *guajac* and Water, to this some added purgatives, either *senna*, or *Agaric, Turbith, Coloquintida*, or others; but our Author does not approve of purging and sweating ingredients in one Medicine, being of contrary operations: yet he sets down this as very efficacious. *R. rasur. lig. guajac. lib. I. cort. ejusd. ℥iij. agar. ℥j. sennæ orient. lib. I. aloes quar. j. f. decoctio in lib. vi. aq. bugloss. & raptundem aq. absinth. ad consumptionem*

*sumptionem quartæ partis.* Of which ℥iiij. was to be taken Morning and Evening.

He tells you also that some practi-  
sers give this. *R. lig. guajac. lib. i.  
rad. helen. beniovini, santal. omnium,  
senæ orient. ana ℥ij. hermodac. ℥j. colo-  
cynth. ℥iiij. f. infusio, deinde decoctio.  
colatur. adde mellis lib. ij. f. syrupus  
clarif. & aromat. cum ℥ij. cinnam. ad-  
dend. vini lib. ij.*

Decoct.  
China.

The decoctions of *China* were then  
in use also for the Cure of this Disease,  
and were prepared thus. *R. rad. Chinæ  
in taleolas divis. ℥ij. aq. fontis lib. 12.  
infund. per horas 12. & decoq. ad con-  
sumptionem tertiæ partis.* And this was  
given Morning and Evening to sweat,  
the quantity of six Ounces, in bed.

After the same manner also, the de-  
coction of *sulsaparilla* was made and  
used, and no other account our Au-  
thor gives of that.

Destillatio  
pro dolor.  
Capitis.

The distillation commended which  
is chiefly for pains of the head, if any  
remain after the general course of  
Medicines; is this. *R. Theriac. antiq.  
lib. ss. rad. elenii, chynæ ana ℥iiij.  
cyclam. ℥vi. lig. guajac. & cort. ejusd.  
macerat. per diem in vino alb. lib. ij.  
ponantur*

*ponantur omnia in vase vitreo & destillentur, s. a.* This was to be taken from ℥ij. to ℥iiij. but the times when, and how long to be continued is not set down. But in case after all this, if the pain should not quite remove and vanish; then he adviseth to this Emplaster. *R. emplast. divini ℥iiij. un-* *Emplast.*  
*gent de vigo ℥iiij. euphorb. ℥ss. argent.* *ad idem.*  
*vivi ℥ij. malaxentur cum ol. rutaceo & s. emplastrum;* the head being first shaved this was to be laid on.

*Mercurial* suffumigations was also *Suffumig.*  
 practised then in the Cure of this Di- *Mercurial.*  
 sease, and our Author acknowledgeth himself to have used them; to take off pains and heal running Ulcers that are difficult, and to hasten consolidation; and makes mention of a notable Cure he performed upon a Nobleman, who before was under *Physicians* and *Chirurgeons* for six Months at *Lions*, and could by no means be cured. *Rondeletius* says, he Cured him in four days, by this way of suffumigation; but this course he says, requires a strong body to undergo it, because it is dangerous.

But notwithstanding he owns this way to be hazardous and fit only for



strong and very moist bodies; yet he undertakes to prescribe a way how it may be accommodated safely, to the weaker sort, who in vain have tryed other courses, and that is this: the body being purged again and again; *masticatories* are to be used for some days, if there be no Ulcer in the mouth; if there be, then *errhina* are to be put up the nose; but of what he tells not (and tis no matter) after this the *fume* is to be used Morning and Evening thus; the Patient lying in Bed, the fuming matter is cast upon hot Coals in a pot at the Bed side; from whence a Pipe or hollow instrument conveighs the smoak into the Bed; and if the Patient cannot endure the smoak, he may lye with his head out, the Cloths being pressed down close about his neck. The time how long this is to be continued at once, or how often to be repeated is not appointed: only in general, *pro viribus egrotantis & morbi contumacia*, until salivation flow from the mouth.

*Suffumigandi modus opt.*

The matter of these fumigations were varied as the case required: for allaying of pains this was thought appropriated:

propriated : R. *Cinnabarii* ℥j. *styracis* Suffumig. pro doloribus se-  
*Calamit. nucis moschat. ana* ℥iij *benioi-*  
*ni* ℥ss. *excipe terebinthina*, & *fiant tro-* dand.  
*chisci* ℥ij. One of these Troches were  
 cast upon the coals at a time.

For *Ulcers* this was intended and  
 used as most proper : R. *Cinnabarii* ℥j. Suffumig. ad Ulcera.  
*beniovini, styracis, myrrhæ, olibani, o-*  
*popanacis, ana* ℥ss. *masticis, macis, thu-*  
*ris, ana* ℥ij. *excipiantur terebinthina*,  
 & *fiat suffumigium*. And our Author  
 says, that for *Ulcers* he added *sandara-*  
*cha* and *Auripigmentum*, and chiefly  
 when there were *Ulcers* of the Lungs,  
 in the Nose, or other internal parts.  
 And sometimes he added *lapis pyrites*,  
 because it dries *Ulcers*, and mollifies  
 hardness; but in all these *Suffumiges*,  
*Cinnabar* was one ingredient, and the  
 chief that did the business: and this  
 was not the *native Cinnabar*, but *facti-*  
*titious*, prepared from *Mercury* or *Ar-*  
*gent vive* and *sulphur*. And this is  
 the chief of what is delivered upon  
 this way of Cure by *Suffumigation*,  
 from *Rondeletius*, who concludes his  
 practice with a great applause of *Ar-*  
*gent vive*, as the best Antidote and  
 grand remedy against the Pox, *quia*  
*quomodoq; administratur, morbum*  
*curat;*

*curat* ; but I am not bound to believe the Traditions of Authors : those whose faith is larger than their knowledge, may swallow all that is presented, but the consequents may be fatal and sad.

And now I come to shew you the Practice of another famous Physician in *France*, that came after *Rondeletius* almost fifty years ; from whom we may collect, what improvement was made in that time ; what new inventions were found out for the Cure of this *Lues* ; and what establishment there was, or continuation of the former courses of Physick.

*Quercitan*, though an *Armenian* by birth, yet travelling into *France*, did settle there and practise ; and being diligent in study, and laborious in the *Chymical* preparation of Medicines, his name advanced ; whereupon the Colledge of Physicians at *Paris* cast an envious eye upon him, and endeavoured to suppress and blast him, because he did not concur with their old *Galenick* Doctrine, and jog on in the common beaten road of Practice ; but was industrious to bring greater repute to the *Art* of Physick by *Chymical*

*cal*

cal and more refined preparation of Medicines, which they were altogether ignorant of: yet notwithstanding their opposition and combination to defame and crush him, he became great in despite of their malicious detractions and plots, and was made one of the *Kings* Physicians (though I would not have you deceive your self, to think that *Kings* have always the best Physicians to attend them, though this *Professor* did well deserve the preferment.)

*Quercitan* in his counsel for a venereal Patient, adviseth to leave off the vulgar Methods of Physick, that began first with a Minorative of *Cassia* and *Rhubarb*, or such like, to cleanse the first region of the body; also to forbear *bleeding*, that usually followed the next day after the *Minorative*; and to lay aside the preparative *Apozems ex decoc. tormentil. polipod. acetos. oxi. lapath. gramin. asparag. cichor. agrimon. scabios. chamædr. lupuli, beton. sem. card. bened. anisi: citrii, flor. genist. calend. borag. bugloss. stæchad. &c.* in which were dissolved *syr. conservat. citrii, limon. de succo acetos. de pomis, &c.* to prepare, digest, and alter the malignant

*Joseph  
Quercitani  
Consili-  
um.*

malign and peccant humour. Also instead of purgation, which was performed by the Infusions of *Rhubarb*, *Sennæ*, *Agarici*, *additis etiam Confecionibus Hamech, Tripher. Persicæ, Electuar. Ind. major. vel minor. &c.* adapted to evacuate gross, viscous, adust, and malign humours, he substitutes in the room of all this a *Guajacine Decoction* as followeth.

Decoct.  
guajac. solut.

R. ras. cordis lig. Ind. & ras. tort. ejusd. ana ℥iv. sem. card. bened. ℥iss. ulmarie M. j. flor. de hyper. p. ij. flor. rosmar. p. iij. santal. citrin. ℥ss. aqua fumar. lupuli ana lib. 4. macerentur per 24 horas ad ignem lentum; dein coq. ad unius tertie consump. colat. clarificat. adde sol. Sennæ mundat. ℥iij. macerentur denuo ad ignem lentissim. per duos integros dies, tandem transcolentur per manicam Hippocrat. dulcorentur & aromatizentur cum sufficienti quant. sacchar. & cinnam.

He appoints the Patient to take of this Decoction ℥iij. or ℥iv. in the morning three hours before dinner; and to continue it for fifteen or twenty days at least. After this is done, he comes to the use of this *specifick Hydrotick*, as he calls it.

R. ras.

*R. ras. ligni. Ind. ℥vj. salsa parill. Decoct. hy-*  
*lib. ss. sassaffr. ℥iv. rad. petasit. filicis ana*  
*℥ij. cinnam. caryophill. ana ℥ss. mace-*  
*rentur per 24 horas in lib. 12. hydro-*  
*melit. simp. dein coq. ad medietatis con-*  
*sumptionem ; and towards the end of*  
 the Decoction a linen *Nodulus* is to be  
 put in, wherein is ℥ss. *Mercur. ex Cin-*  
*nab. extract. atq; calcinat. & rursus in*  
*pulverem redact. per odorem syr. sulphu-*  
*ris*, which does wonderfully add to  
 the vertue of the Medicine, says our  
 Author.

This was to be taken pretty hot  
 ℥vj. or ℥vij. at four or five of the  
 Clock in the morning in bed, and  
 sleep after it : but before this Potion,  
 the Patient must take of this Confe-  
 ction the quantity of a big Hasel-nut.  
*R. conser. flor. cichor. bugloss. ℥j. rorif-*  
*marin. ℥ss. Theriac. Alexandrin. ℥iiss.*  
*confect. Alcherm. & de Hyacinth. ana*  
*℥ijss. Diacoral. Diatriasant. Diamb. &*  
*Diamosch. dulc. ana ℥j. lap. Bezoard.*  
*℥j. C. Cer. præp. Margarit. præp. ana*  
*℥iv. cum syrup. conser Citri fiat Opiat.*  
 to be used as aforesaid.

And during the time of this *Hydrotic*  
 Decoction, a strict Diet is to be used :  
 for bread only Biscuit, but one sort  
 of

Dieta.

of meat, and that rosted: and for drink, a decoction of *Salsa parill. Chine & lign. rosarum*, sweetned with Sugar and Cinnamon; this strict course was to be observed for 25. or 30. days at least, during which time if the body be costive, *Clysters* are often to be given to lubricate the belly; and every fifth day a gentle *Purge* to be administered, and the *Hydrotic* to be omitted that day. And this is the sum of his *Guaiazin*, and *Sudorific* method for this *Lues*.

Diureticorum utilitas.

And he further adviseth and declares, that although *Diaphoreticks* are very proper and auxiliary in the Cure of this Disease; yet sometimes *Diureticks* do help nature to carry off malignant humors by the urinary passages; and nature does oftentimes free herself and purify the blood this way: therefore we ought carefully to imitate nature, and observe which way she inclines, and to promote that; which sometimes is by Urine; and then promoting and assisting nature in that evacuation is more advantageous than sweating: but by what Medicines or means this should be done according to his designment, he doth not discover. And

And moreover he saith, that although some grandees of this Profession (*Fernelius* for one) do attribute to *Guajacum* the sole *Alexipharmacal* or Antidotary virtue against this *Lues*, and to be preferred before all others: and not only so, but do slight and condemn others, especially *Mercury* as most pernicious and dangerous: yet notwithstanding, there are other men very learned and expert in this Art, that are of a contrary opinion, who affirm *argent vive* to be the true *Alexipharmacum* of this Disease: and therefore the major part of Physicians after the use of *Hydroticks* (which very gently and easily were administred) had recourse to *Hydrargirum* as the *Asylum* and greatest refuge. Of this party *Quercitan* professeth himself to be; and applauds their endeavours in this way of Cure; and does pronounce *Mercury* to be the only true *Asylum* and *Alexipharmacum* for this *Venereal Lues*: and that besides salivation, it does operate by Urine and insensible transpiration according to the several preparations thereof: all which are requisite to carry off the malign venom of this Malady.

*Hydrargi-  
rum alexi-  
pharma-  
cum opr.  
contra Lu-  
em Ven.*

But



But although this Author does agree thus far with those Physicians that stand up for *Mercury*; yet notwithstanding he dissents from them as to the preparation and use thereof.

First, In that they admix it *crude* in Unguents and Plasters:

Secondly, They give it *unprepared* in Pills.

Thirdly, They exhibite *Mercury præcipitate*edulcorated only, with out further elaboration.

Fourthly, they anoint the plants of the feet, and palms of the hands, with *Mercury* reduced into an *Oil* or liquor.

Fifthly, In that they give this *oil* inwardly.

All which our *Author* protests against; and declares that he useth no *Mercury* crude and unprepared; and that his Mercurial Medicines are far more noble, safe, and efficacious than the vulgar Mercurial preparations: and refers to his Spagyric *Pharmacopœia*, where those Medicines are described. As *Mercurius Philosophicus*, *Mercurius essensificatus Parafelsi*, *Elixir vitæ Mercuriale*. *Turpethum Minerale Querc.* *Mercurius præcipitatus diaphoreticus*,  
*&c.*

*&c.* And there professeth to follow *Paracelsus* in these preparations, as the greatest and best *spagyric* Philosopher to be guided by.

Next to *Mercury*, he esteems the *Chymical* Preparations of *Guajacum* as the best remedies against this *Venereal Lues*: and far before the common *Galenic* decoctions; and for satisfaction herein, he refers to his *Pharmacopœia Phytolog.* Where he reasons the case between the *Galenic* and *Chymical* Preparations of *Guajacum*; and charges the decoctions with the loss of their virtue, as dispirited and void of their *Energetic* parts; which notwithstanding the operator does endeavour to save by decoction in a close Vessel; yet the spirit does exhale and evaporate before the decoction be finished; some boyling two thirds away; others the half; but at the least a third part: in which time the spirit consumes and transpires away; this spirit is acid and penetrating, and much of the virtue of the plant resides here, and therefore ought to be preserved as most precious; and this acid spirit being of a *fermentative* nature also (as other acids) does raise and attenuate

○

nuate humors, and consequently fit them for expulsion and transpiration.

Pharmacop. Quercitan.

Wherefore (says *Quercitan*) considering the benefits of these acid spirits; I use to destill these Spirits from *Guajacum*, *Juniper*, *Vitriol*, *Sulphur*, and from all *Hydrotic* specificks for divers kinds of Diseases; and these Spirits I find far more effectual to perform Cures with, than decoctions; and besides the loss of this *Mercurial* acid spirit, also an *oleaginous sulphureous* subtle part, of a sudorifick vertue; this also exhales and vanisheth in decocting. To prevent these inconveniences, the *Chymical Art* does teach how to save and separate distinctly these two precious parts, which are eminent in *Guajacum*; and our Author communicates it thus.

*Guajaci preparatio spagy. Quercit.*

*Scobs guajaci indita in retortam atq; affusa aqua quod sufficiat* (the quantities are left to the discretion of the Artist) *aptandum est recipiens amplum, hermeticè obsignandum, ne quid exhalet: tum admoto igne, vel cinerum, vel solius tantum balnei mar. vaporosi distillabitur aqua, & cum ea exstillabit pariter & acetositas mercurialis spiritualis, adeoque etiam*

*etiam spirituosior portio sulphurea seu oleaginea ejusdem guajaci.* Two or three ounces of this Distillation ( he says ) will effect more than a pound of the common Decoction. After distillation is ended, upon the *Fæces* you may affuse more water, digest for twelve hours, and distill again, you shall have a pleasant liquor *pro potu ordinario*, which is to be aromatized with Cinnamon, and sweetned with Sugar according to the Patients palate.

This Water being all brought over, the fire is to be increased, and then a red Oyl will come, which is to be rectified *secundum artem* ; and this is commended as an excellent remedy for sordid Ulcers, *cancerous* or *phagedanic* in the venereal *Lues*.

From the incinerated *Fæces*, with the water of the second distillation, you are to extract a *Salt*, *s. a.* which being mixt with the first distillation, will make it more *sudorific*, and moreover gently loosen the Belly. These preparations of *Gnajakum*, says our Author, if they be rightly prepared and administred according to Art, will perfectly cure the venereal *Lues*, though confirmed and of the worser sort.

And these are the chief Medicines which *Quercitan* approves and magnifies for this purpose, and the sum of what he adviseth to extirpate this foul disease. I leave the learned and experienced Spagyrist to judge of what hath been delivered, who well knows what the issue of all this will be: and so I pass on to view the Practice of another Country.

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CHAP. XVI.

*The Dutch Practice for the Cure of the Venereal Lues.*

**F**OR the Methods of Cure practised in the *Netherlands*, we shall consult *Forestus*, generally esteemed as a good *Galenic* Author; a long Practicer in those Countries, and in several places: at the *Hague*, *Rotterdam*, *Delph*, the *Brill*, &c. from whom we may expect the best account, and what variety of means was there used, and what Methods were most esteemed against this disease.

*Petr. Foresti prax. is contra Luem Ven.*

Upon inquiry and search for information

mation herein; I find these Methods of Cure practised in the *Low Countries*, experimented and approved by this Author. First, the course of *Guajacin Decoctions*; secondly, by *Distillations*; thirdly, by *Unguents*; and fourthly, by *Suffumigation*.

For an Exemplar of the first take this Cure, which was performed by *Forestus* upon a Woman of no mean Quality, who had Venereal Ulcers upon her Forehead, spreading and corroding even to her Nose; and being under a *Chirurgions* hands a considerable time to no purpose. She resigned her self up to the care of this Professor on the 23. of *October*. First he gave her this Bole. *R. Cassie ℥j. confec. hamech ℥ij. misce.* The next day he took blood away at the *Basilica Vein*.

*Lib. de  
Lue Ven.  
observat.  
vij.*

Afterwards this preparation was appointed: *R. rasur. lign. guajac. cum cort. limat. ℥ijss. scabios. fumar. agrimon. acetos. beton. ana M. j. endiv. cicchor. summit. lupulor. borag. bugloss. hypericon. pentaphyll. centaur. min. chamedr. violar. scolopend. cetrach. ana M. ss. capill. ven. p. j. santal. omnium, rosar. schœnanth. spodii, cort. rad. tama-*

*risci ana* ℥ss. *anisi* ℥jss. *sem. fœnic.* ℥ss.  
*sem. agni casti* ℥ij. *prun. damascen.* num.  
 xv. *uvar. pass. ab arillis mund.* ℥ss. *aq.*  
*com. seu pluvialis lib.* iij. *aquar. fumar.*  
*lupul. scabios. ana* ℥iij. *aq. beton. bu-*  
*gloss. ana* ℥jss. *Coquantur omnia secun-*  
*dum ordinem debitum ad lib.* ijs. *vel*  
*lib. ij. Colat. adde syr. de fumar.* ℥iij.  
*syr. de cichor. cum rhubarb.* ℥j. *syr. è*  
*stæchad. violar. ana* ℥ss. *miscè & clari-*  
*ficetur.* This was taken twice a day,  
 but the set times and Dose are not  
 mentioned.

To the *Fæces* or residue of the fore-  
 said Decoction he added *raf. lign. gua-*  
*jac. cum cort. limat.* ℥ss. *aq. pluvial.*  
*lib. iij. coq. ad medietatem, addendo sub*  
*finem decoct. cinnam.* ℥jss. *sacchar. pro*  
*sapore q. s.* This being strained out,  
 was kept to admix with Wine; or to  
 be drank alone for ordinary drink.

To the former preparatory Deco-  
 ction was added *follic. sennæ* ℥j. *poli-*  
*pod. quercin. epithymi ana* ℥iij. *coq.* and  
 towards the latter end of the Decocti-  
 on these were put in: *rhubarb. elect.*  
*incis.* ℥ij. *spicæ* ℥j. *agar. trochiscat.*  
*℥ijs. Colatur. addantur syr. de fumoter.*  
*℥iij. syr. de cichor. cum rhubarb.* ℥ss.  
*sacchar. opt.* ℥jss. *Clarificetur & aroma-*  
*tizetur*

*tizetur cum sp. diarrhod. abbat. ʒss. cinnam. elect. ʒij. f. decoct. f. a.* This was to be taken twice a day as before, and operated three or four times a day.

The second Decoction that was to be mingled with Wine, being spent (the Patient disliking it) was not repeated, but instead thereof this was prescribed. *R. lign. guajac. cum cort. limat. ʒiiij. sem. anisi ʒss. bugloss. borag. betonicae, flor. stæchad. utriusq; ana p. j. Coquantur lib. iv. aq. pluvial. elect. & puræ ad lib. iij. Colat. dulcoretur saccharo pro sapore delectabiliori.* This was used for the ordinary drink.

The former Decoctions being spent, on the first of November this was prescribed for digesting the peccant matter. *R. aq. fumar. ʒvj. aq. lupulor. beton. bugloss. ana ʒij. syr. de fumar. ʒij. syr. de cichor. cum rhubarb. ʒj. syr. violar. è stæchad. ana ʒss. misce.* This was for three Doses: the times not set down, but I suppose for three mornings.

The third of November at night these Pills were given her. *R. pil. aur. cochiae, de fumar. ana ʒj. cum syr. de fumar. f. pilule vij.* and operated



seven times. The pain of her head was now allayed, and the Ulcers reduced to a better condition.

The sixth of *November* this *Guajacin* Drink was prepared. *R. lig. guajac. cum cort. limat. ℥ix. aq. fluvialis & vin. rhenan. opt. ana lib. v. bulliant in balneo Mariæ s. a.* This was taken every morning a good draught hot in bed to sweat; and another draught at four of the Clock after noon, and likewise as much at night in bed. But after this Decoction was strained, to the remaining Fæces were put *aq. com. lib. viij.* which boiled *ad medietatem ferè*, adding towards the latter end *pul. cinnam. ʒj.* and this was reserved then for the ordinary drink.

The 12. of *November* this Purge was given. *R. mass. pil. indar. de fumar. ana ʒs. syr. de fumar. q. s. fiant pil. vij.* which worked seven times. After this the drink was continued till *Christmas* and longer; but in the interim the Pills were repeated on the 20. and 26. of *November*, and at length the Patient was cured (says our Author) but how long after *Christmas*, is not mentioned. So that I perceive the Cure was not very speedy; but  
*tandem*

*tandem perfectè curata fuit.*

Besides this Method of Decoctions; the way of curing by Uction hath also been practised in *Holland* for many years, especially in the Hospitals, as it is very much the custom of our *Hospitals* here and in other Countries, being an easie cheap way for the Chirurgions; but the Patient finds it sad and troublesom: many also dye not able to go through it; and not a few come forth after their sufferings without a Cure. Some think if they can but get into an *Hospital*, they are safe and well provided for; and that there is excellent means and judicious contrivances for the infected with this disease, above what can be expected from a *Physician* in another place. I wish it were so; but some that have tryed the usage of *Hospitals* upon this account, give but a bad Character of their entertainment: and if it be true, as I am informed, (and truly I have it from the mouths of such as have been there as *Patients*) I have not heard of more rude ignorance and slighter management of curing this disease than in such places: and I have had occasion to examine some that  
have

have undergone their common Uncti-  
on there, and come forth uncured,  
that would chuse rather to dye than  
to go thither again to repeat the same  
course; and you may well think, that  
the tractation of Patients in places of  
common reception managed by salary  
Officers, is much inferiour to the en-  
deavours of a private *Physician* that is  
otherwise concerned for Cures.

And says *Forestus*, *Ego non possum  
satis admirari*. I cannot but wonder  
at their manner of curing in the *Hos-  
pital of Delph*; ten together shut up in  
a Chamber, and anointed all with the  
same Oyntment for five days together,  
serving them all alike: hence it is  
their Church-yards are so well filled  
with dead bodies. But he does not  
altogether condemn this way of Cure  
when occasion requires; but blames  
the inconsiderate use thereof to all  
promiscuously without distinction and  
consideration had of their peculiar and  
different cases.

And this *Author* relates to us of a  
Taylor at *Delph*, having got a viru-  
lent *Gonorrhœa*, and being ill used by  
a *Chirurgion*, fell into a pissing of blood  
and a confirmed Pox; he being sent  
for

for to him, did free him from his bloody Urine, after which he applied to the *Pox*: and having well purged him, he gave him the Decoction of *Guajacum* with Herbs and Purgatives, such as *Amatus Lusitanus* prescribed for a Woman afflicted long with the Venereal Lues, *Cent. 4. Curat. 15.* which was this. *R. scob. lig. guajac. lib. ss. polipod. querc. recent. contus. ℥iij. sexæ ℥jss. cort. mirabal. indor. & chebulor. ana ℥ss. passular. Corinth. ℥iij. sem. cartham. ℥j. rad. bugloss. p. ij. sem. fœnic. ℥ss. aq. com. lib. x. f. decoctio secundum artem ad medias, colatur. adde sacchar. fini lib. ss. & iterum parum ad ignem bulliat.* Of this Decoction the Patient drank ℥viiij. every morning for twenty days, and was cured.

But *Forestus* had not such good success with the Taylor, although at first he began to mend upon the use thereof; but afterwards relapsed, became consumptive, and could not continue the course of this Medicine. Some days after this, the Patients Thigh near the Knee was inflamed, and *Isbrand*, a Chirurgion of the *Hospital*, would undertake to cure him; and finding that other means had not prevailed,

vailed, resolved to try the Uñction; and did anoint him with a Mercurial Unguent, which cured him of the *Lues*; but his Leg after the Uñction was contracted and drawn up backwards, that he was forced to use a Wooden Leg, and could have no help for it by *emollient* Plaisters or other means.

Foreſt. de  
Lue Ven.  
lib. 32. ob-  
ſervat. 15:

And our Author gives us another account of a Patient, that had been long afflicted with the Venereal diſeaſe, and could not receive help by *Decoctions*: was afterwards cured by *Uñction*: and that was a Maſter of a Ship at the *Briel*, that for nine years had deep Ulcers in his Leg and Thighs, and was under the hands of ſeveral Phyſicians and Chirurgions in vain. Towards the latter end of *April* he came to *Foreſtus*, who undertook the Cure. Firſt, he gave them a *Lenitive*, afterwards ordered a Vein to be opened, to ſee his blood, and let out  $\zeta$ vj. The 28. of *April* he appointed this. *R. fol. collutheæ*  $\zeta$ ij. *ſem. aniſi*  $\zeta$ j. *bulliant cum*  $\zeta$ v. *decoct. cum expreſſ. adde electuar. lenit.*  $\zeta$ ſs. *conſec. hamech*  $\zeta$ iiij. *ſyr. de ſumoterr.*  $\zeta$ j. *miſce.* This was given for one doſe.

Potio.

The 29. of *April* he preſcribed this

*Apozena*

*Apozema* for preparation of humors, to be taken every day. *R. rad. enulæ camp. ℥ss. fumiter. borag. bugloss. summit. lupul. acetos. agrimon. scabios. ana M. j. chamædr. chamæpit. capil. Ven. ana M. ss. trium flor. Cordial. p. j. sem. anisi ℥iij. sem. endiv. ℥j. sem Citri ℥ss. fol. senæ ℥vj. rhubarb. elect. ℥vj. mirobel. omnium ana ℥j. epithymi ℥ij. polipod. querc. ℥ss. bagioxylī cum cort. limat. ℥vj. prunor. Damascen. num. ix. uvar. passar. enucleat. ℥j. liquirit. ras. ℥vj. aq. com. q. s. Coq. s. a. ad lib. jss. colat. addantur syr. de fumar. borag. de epithymo ana ℥j. misce, fiat *Apozema*. What quantity of this was to be taken at a time, is not set down; but after this preparative *Apozem* he purged him with *pil. de fumar. ℥j*. In the interim a Chirurgion had the charge of his Ulcers and dressed him, who applied for Corrosives sometimes *Vitriol sublimat.* also *Arsenic*, and oftentimes *Præcipitate* of *Joan de Vigo*, and sometimes *Unguent. Ægyptiac.**

The fourth of *May*, he being well purged with *Confec. Hamech*, the *Gua-jacine* Decoction was prepared thus. *R. bagioxylī opt. ac deras. lib. j. aq. com. & aq. endivie ana lib. vj. ponantur in olla*

olla fictili vitreata per noctem diemq; integrum bene cooperta; deinde coquantur ut artis est, ad tertiæ partis consumptionem, & usui asservetur in poculo stricti orificii, pro primo potu. The dose and times for taking this, is not declared. To the *Fæces* after straining were added *aq. lib. xii.* and boiled again to the consumption of the fourth part, and this was reserved *pro potu secundo & quotidiano.* After five days use with these drinks the Patient was costive, and therefore did take this.

*Potio purg.* R. sumiter. borag. bugloss. summit. lupulor. ana M. ss. sem. anisi ʒj. flor. cordial. p. j. fol. senæ ʒijss. uvar. passar. enucleat. ʒss. liquirit. ʒij. bulliant in s. q. aque com. & colat. ʒiij. adde confect. hamech, syr. fumar. ana ʒss. misce. This was given in the morning, and the *Guajacine Decoction* was forboren that day.

*Apozema purg.*

The 10. of *May*, he being costive again by the Decoction, this was prescribed him. R. fumar. borag. bugloss. summit lupul. chamædr. chamæpit. acetos. scabios. endiviæ, cichor. ana M. j. flor. cord. p. j. sem. anisi ʒiij. fol senæ ʒjss. polipod. querc. ʒss. epithymi ʒiij. prun. Damascen. num. xiiij. rhubarb elect.

leſt. agarici ana ꝑſs. hagioxyli cum cort.  
 limat. (quia defecerat decoctum incuria  
 pharmacopole) ꝑiv. ſchœnanth. zingib.  
 alb. ana ꝑj. rad. enulæ camp. liquirit.  
 raf. ana ꝑſs. uvar. paſſar. enucleat. ꝑj.  
 coq. in aq. com. q. ſ. ad lib. j. expreſſio-  
 ni adde ſyr. de fumar. de epithym. de  
 ſucco roſ. laxat. ana ꝑj. miſce. This  
 was for three doſes to be taken in the  
 morning for three days together, and  
 after this he returned again to the  
 Guajacine Decoction.

About the 17. of May another A-  
 pozem was preſcribed, much what like  
 the laſt, for three doſes alſo. And  
 that being done, he was purged again  
 with Conſec. hamech ꝑiij. in five oun-  
 ces of the laſt Decoction.

On the 21. of May this was appoint-  
 ed. R. endiviæ, cichor. borag. bugloſſ.  
 fumar. ſummit. lupul. agrimon. ana  
 M. jſs. ſem. endiv. cucum. melon. aniſi,  
 ſœnic. ana ꝑjſs. liquirit. raf. ꝑvj. hagio-  
 xyli cum cort. limat. ꝑviiij. coq. in aq.  
 com. q. ſ. ad lib. jſs. colat. adde ſyr. de  
 fumar. de epithym. ex infuſ. roſ. borag.  
 ana ꝑj. miſce. This was appointed to  
 be taken every morning inſtead of the  
 Guajacine Decoction, to procure  
 ſweat.

After



After this, an *Apozem* was prescribed, little differing from the former that was appointed on the 17. of *May*; and after that was taken, on the 4. of *June* another *Apozem* was appointed for four doses, much what the same with that of *May* the 21. these were repeated and used to the 15. of *June*, and then he took these Pills. *R. pil. Indar. ℥j. pil. de fumar. ℥j. diagrid. gr. i. cum syr. de fumoter. f. pil. iij.* appointed to be taken after midnight.

Notwithstanding this long troublesome course of Medicines and repetitions of the same, our *Author* confesseth the Patient was not cured. For although the Ulcers did heal, yet they broke out in new places: the malignity was not eradicated with all this tedious doings: Wherefore they were driven to this refuge, that the Patient must undergo the *Mercurial* Unction: and it was so resolved; but first he was to take this Potion. *R. Confect. hamech ℥j. dissol. cum ℥iij. decoct. com. addendo syr. de fumar. misce.* This was given in the morning, & egregiè purgabatur, says the story: and the man must be egregiously strong too, or else he could not hold out.

After

After all this, on the 21. of June the *Chirurgion* began to anoint him with this Oyntment. *R. thuris, mastichis, myrrhæ, ana ʒjss. rad. helleb nig. & alb. zinzib. ana ʒj. sandarachæ græcor. minii ana ʒss. baccar. lauri ʒss. cineris tamarisci ʒj. cinnam. ʒss. sulph. vivi ʒj. capbur. ʒss. butyr. recent. ʒvj. pingued. porc. lib. ss. ol. laurin. ʒj. succi plantag. fumar. lapath. acut. ana ʒj. argent. vivi extinct. in succo limon. ʒiij. fiat ungent. secundum artem.* With this he was anointed five days together in all the Joynts.

On the 24. of June, his Mouth inflamed, was very sore and ulcerated, and Face swelled, from the salination and continual flux at the Mouth: for which two *Gargarisms* were appointed. Afterwards he complained of his Breast to be sore and inflamed, for which a *Linctus* was provided; and a *pectoral Unguent*, to assuage and mitigate. On the 26. day he was reduced very weak, and *Saccharum perlat.* was given him; yet notwithstanding he was thus low, and suffered some hardship, here covered after a while, & was perfectly cured, says our Author.

Now for an Example of Practice by

P

*Suffu-*

*Suffumigation*; he gives us this account of a Mariner that brought the Pox out of *Spain* with him, whose privy Member was so severely ulcerated, that the *Chirurgion*, who had him then under Cure, intended to cut off the *Glans*, having no hopes to save it by all the means he had or could use. But *Forestus* being called to the Patient, he forbid it, and afterwards saved his Member.

First, he gave him a Bolus of *Cassia*,  
*Fulapium.* then let him blood, next a *Julep*, which was this. *Mellis rosat. colat. ℥iij. syr. de fumoterr. ℥ij. aq. fumiter. bugloss. beton. ana ℥v. misce.* After this he appoints an *Apozem* aperitive and gently purgative; which being taken, the *Julep* was repeated, and after that, this  
*Potio purg.* Potion was given. *R. consec. hamech ℥iijss. diaprun. laxat. ℥j. agar. trochiscat. ℥ss. diagrid. gr. i. aq. bugloss. ℥iv. mellis rosat. colat. ℥ss. misce.* When this had performed its operation, another *Apozem* was prescribed as followeth.  
*Apozema.* *R. lign. guajac. cum cort. limat. lib. ss. salvia, stechad. utriusq; fumar. violar. ana M. j. flor. cord. p. j. sem. anisi, carui, fœnic. ana ℥ij. sem. 4. frig. major. & min. ana ℥ss. rad. helleb. nig.*

of the Venereal Lues.

211

*nig.* ℥ss. *polipod.* *querc.* *epithym.* ana ℥ss.  
*cicer.* *rub.* ℥iij. *coq.* *in aq. com.* *ad lib.*  
*iiij.* *colat.* *dulcoretur sacchar.* This was  
to be taken twice a day; but the dose  
is not set down: and when this was  
ended, *pil. de fumar.* ℥j. *cum diagrid.*  
*gr. ij.* was given.

After he was thus sufficiently pre-  
pared and purged, he begins to suffu-  
migate him with this. *R. cinnabr.* ℥jj.  
*oliban.* *myrrhæ,* *gum. benzoin.* ana ℥j.  
*gallie moschat.* ℥jss. *theriacæ elect.* ℥ss.  
*styracis liquid.* *ad incorporandum, fiat*  
*suffitus.* This was used according to  
the usual manner every morning: but  
because he was costive, after the third  
time, a Purge was given the fourth  
day; and the fifth day the *suffumige*  
again, until he salivated freely, and  
his Mouth and Throat ulcerated ther-  
with; then *Gargarisms* were used: and  
because he grew weak, Tablets of *Ma-*  
*nus Christi perlat.* was given; and for  
expulsion of the venenous matter con-  
tracted by the *Cinnabar,* a Decoction  
for that purpose was appointed; also  
to relieve the stomach of which  
he complained, appropriate Medicines  
were used for that purpose. And to  
take off pains of the head, caused by

*suffumige*, *Cephalic* Medicines were used: and by this course the man was perfectly recovered and made sound; and the Ulcers, which before could not be healed with mundifying and consolidating Medicines, and all the the Chirurgical Art; were soon after the *suffumige* cicatrized and perfectly cured, says our Author.

Now my occasions calling me off from prosecuting this design farther at present: I confess the Subject is copious, and will admit of long debates; but I have contracted and brought into a narrow compass all the important and most considerable matter, and represented to you in a little *Scheme* the several persuasions and opinions of the most famed *Authors*, treating upon this Disease, with our own sentiment and reasons for non-compliance, and dissent from each of them. The former part of this Work will give you to understand the subtle *Nature* of this *Malady*; wherein I have discussed and laid open some grand Errors that have passed for currant Truths in the World ever since the Disease hath had a peculiar distinguishing name.

I have exhibited also to your view the various Practice of several Nations for the Cure of this Lues; and not of the mean and vulgar Professors, but of those whose repute is such, that most Physicians, their Successors, do adhere to and follow as their Guides in curing: And this is thought a learned and safe way to be governed by Authors and their Traditions, handed thus from one another; witness the Files of Bills in the Shops, which pedantick *Recipe's* and incongruous Compositions do imitate the unreformed Exemplars of their Predecessors that were no Pharmacopœians. And indeed it cannot otherwise be expected, since Physicians (very imprudently and perniciously) have cast off their proper charge and main duty, the preparation and improvement of Medicines by their own hands and diligent inspection over all that appertains to that Work (as it was the custom of the Ancients) the neglect whereof hath rendred them incapable to see and correct the gross errors of traditional Book-Medicines. Indeed we might expect a good improvement and success in Medicines, if Physi-

\* Dr. Ed.  
Bolnest.  
Auror. ~~et~~;  
mica,

ans were their own Operators in Pharmacy (such as a late ingenious \* *Author* hath manifested himself to be) they would then from a certain experimental knowledge, disdain the transcribing of Medicines out of *Books*, whose *Authors* were not expert *Pharmacopœians*: and such were most of these (though men of Note) now laid before you to deliberate on. I would advise those that are not well knowing in the Nature of the *Materia Medica*, and skillful in the due preparation of Medicines, that they be not too bold in venturing upon every Medicine that is here prescribed; for there are some frivolous and fallacious, others dangerous: and that they be not too confiding in the Methods proposed. To ransack thoroughly, to examine nicely and strictly their failings; what reason they carry and import by their designment; what Character our Experience may put upon them, from former tryals and adventures upon such like Medicines (myself in time past being governed by Tradition and *Authors*) would take up and expend a considerable time more, than at present can be afforded;

ed ; nor am I willing at this time to write a Satyr ; else here is matter enough, and thereby to let the World know ( if they did deserve it ) how grossly erroneous the *Art* of *Physick* hath been managed in all Ages ; and if an account of the dead could rightly be taken, we should find, that more have dyed by Medicine than by the Sword ; but *populus vult decipi*, they love the imposture, they will not be informed, so let it go on.

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F I N I S.

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ed: nor am I willing at this time to  
 write a Sermon; else there is matter e-  
 nough, and thereby to let the World  
 know (if they did believe it) how  
 grossly erroneous the use of Mercury  
 hath been managed in all Ages; and  
 if an account of the dead could right-  
 ly be taken, we should find that more  
 have dyed by Medicine than by the  
 sword; but popular ears despise, they  
 love the imposture, they will not be  
 instructed, to let it go on.

F. W. 12.



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