A most certaine and true relation of a strange monster or serpent found in the left ventricle of the heart of John Pennant, Gentleman, of the age of 21 yeares.

#### **Contributors**

May, Edward, active 1633-1637.

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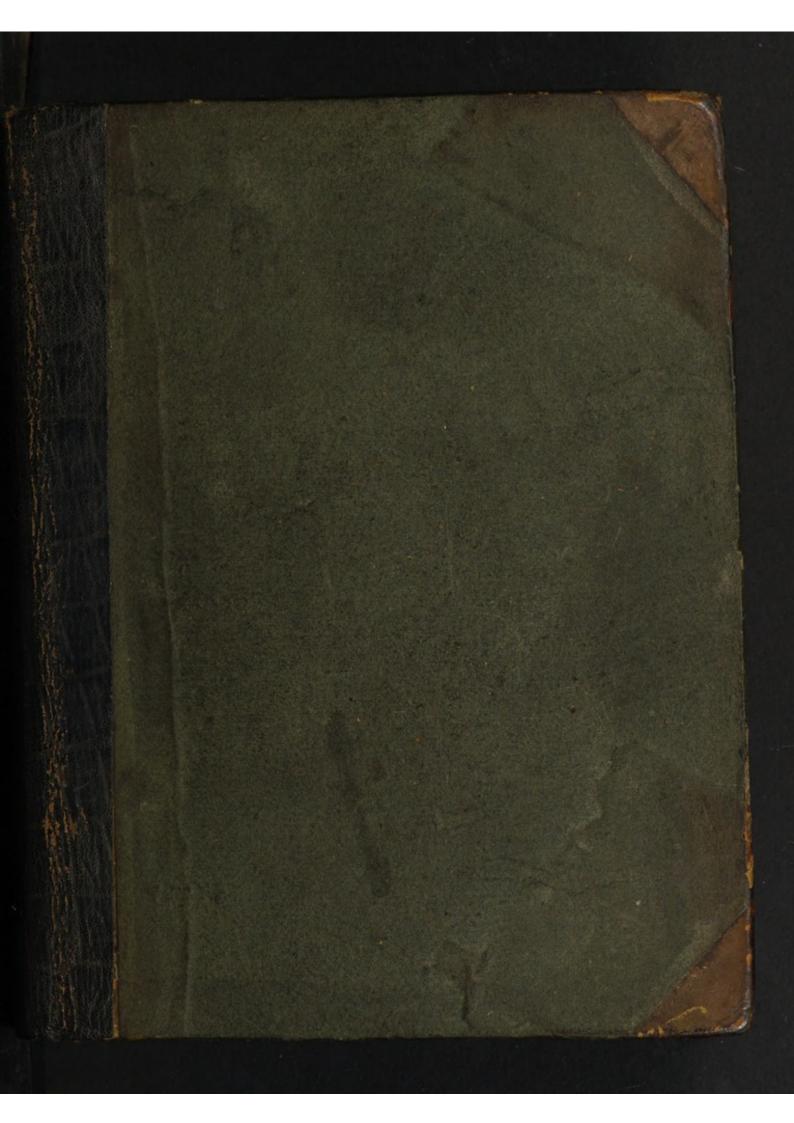
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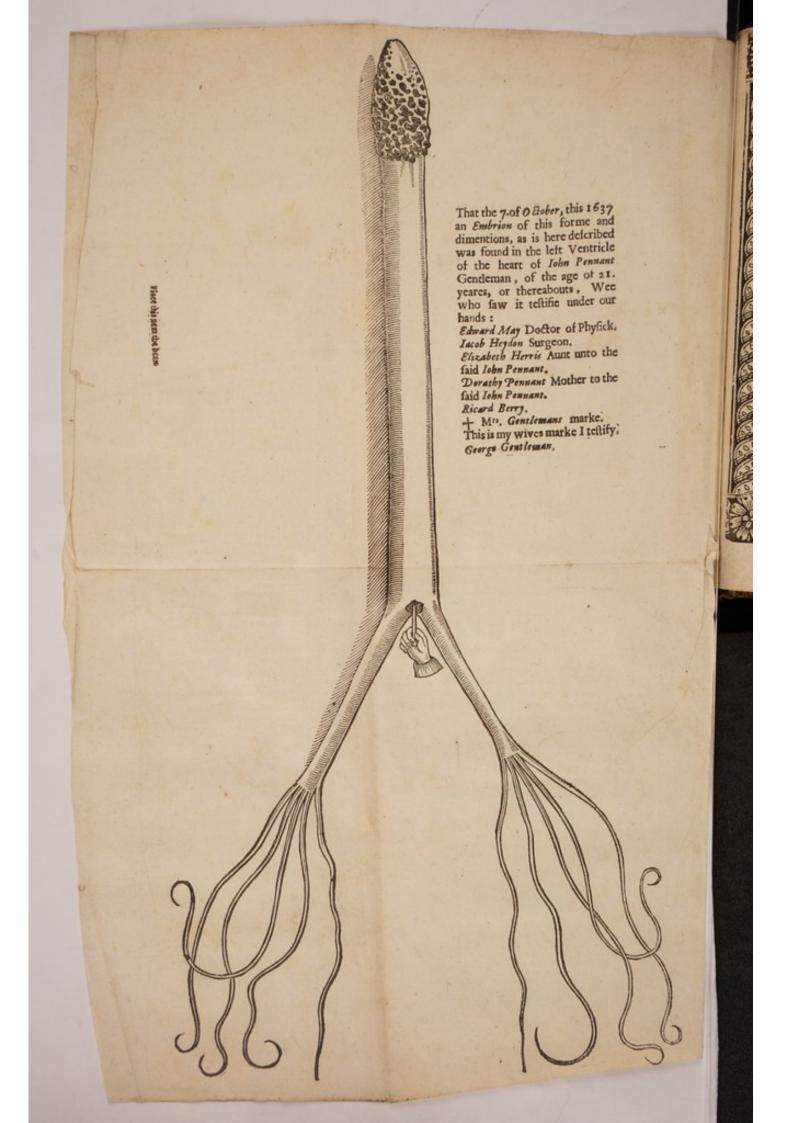


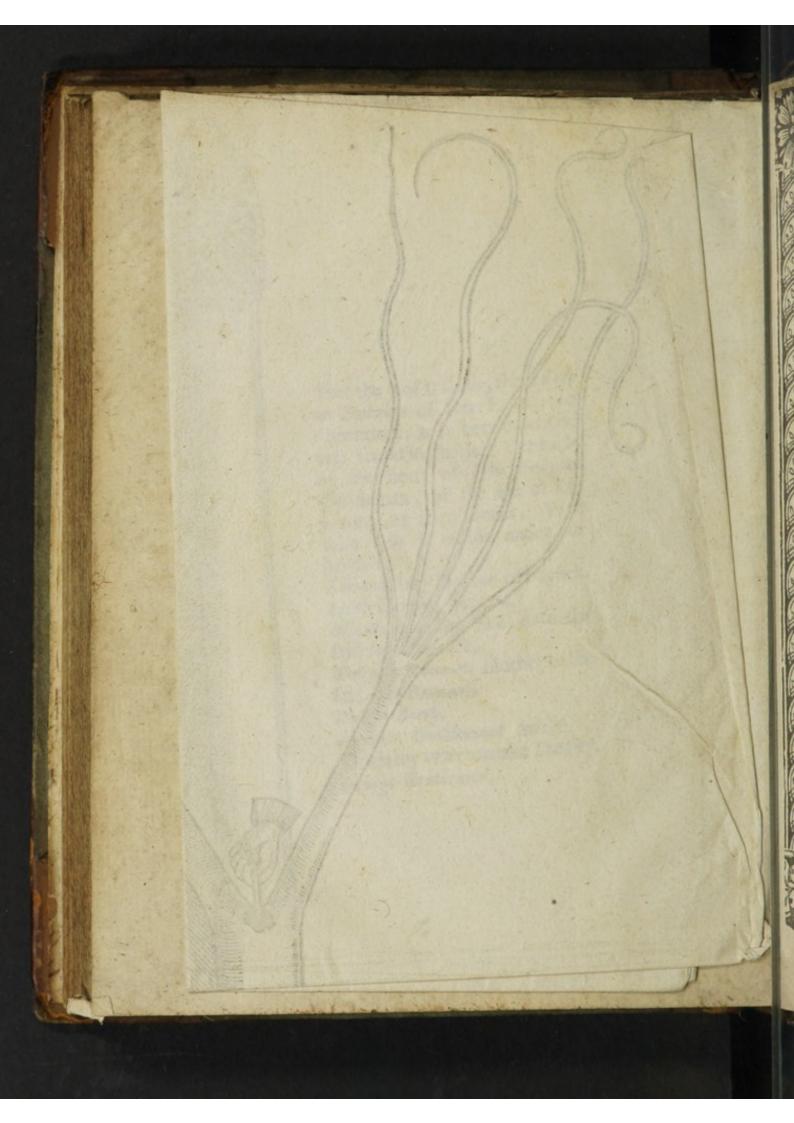


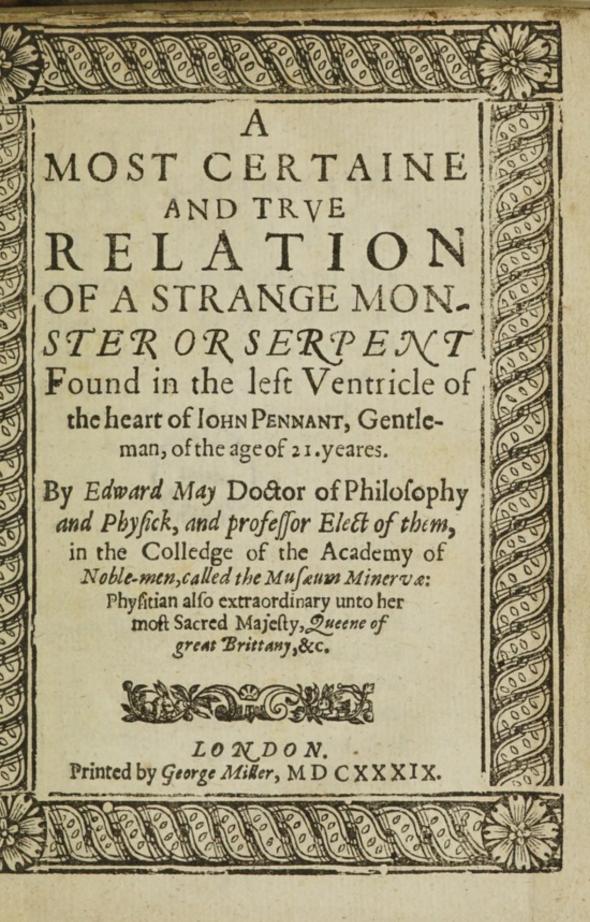




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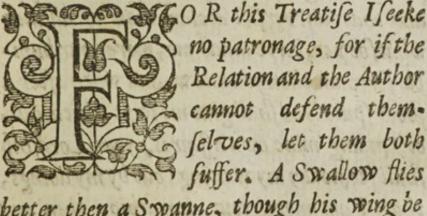
## TO THE RIGHT HONOVRABLE LORD AND

highly renowned Peere of this Kingdome, EDWARD
Earle of Dorset, &c. Knight of the most

Noble order of the garter, Lord
High Chamberlaine unto her most
Soveraigne Majesty, QVEENE of
great Brittane, &c. And one
of the Lords of his Majesties
most honourable privy

Edward May wisheth all health and glory.

My LORD,



better then a Swanne, though his wing be lesse: And one little Diamond will buy 17. of A 2 those The Epiltle Dedicatory.

thoje stones that were drawne to S. Paules Church of 17. Tunnes: yet whether this Description of mine be good, or great, worthy or other wife, it is not dedicated to your Honour as a matter presuming towards your worth, or presence, but as a publike obligation in the face of the world, of my future and more solid gratitude: You have honoured me before the Noble Peeres, and highest Councellors of the Kingdome: You have otherwise done me reall favours, what am I, or what is in me that you have not conquered? and not by these benefits to me only, but these many yeares myobservations of your most Noble nature, your more then humane partes, your vast and incredible comprehension of all things, both esentiall and accidentall to your place and dignity . Your innumerable merits and that univerfall acclamation of all men what soever, have made me, more your humble servant then you know, and when after a fbort space God shall give me to sit a little quiet, tending mine own affaires, your Lordsbip Shall see, not by my writings but by my doings, that I am more your Lord/bips then any French or thrice depoted servant.

## 是在在各种在各种的基本的基本的

A Preface to the Reader .



Hat my designes are in the publishing of this History, the Reader may finde every where in it, to be no other then the Conservation of the workes of

God, and nature, and preservation of men: but for the Printing of it in English, I have neither end nor intent : For these two yeares it hath beene neglected by me, and perused up and downe in the hands of the best, and best learned, who have defired fatisfaction, touching so rare an oftent : for the young Gentleman in whom it was found, deceafed the 6' of october, in the yeare of our Lord, 1637. My intention in this Delcription was for the Continent and not for our Ilands only, wherefore I stayed my hand till some opportunity to publish some other Lattine Treatises of mine owne with it; which many yeares have beene defired: But now this being still out of my hands, and licensed for the presse before any notice given me; for the fatisfaction of our own nation, and for the benefit of them who defired the printing of it, I have freely given way to pleasure any who shall defire to read it: wherefore if Platonicall and specificall Jdeas doe correspond: and the readers honest mind answer my fincere truth and good wishes, I have my end. A3 The

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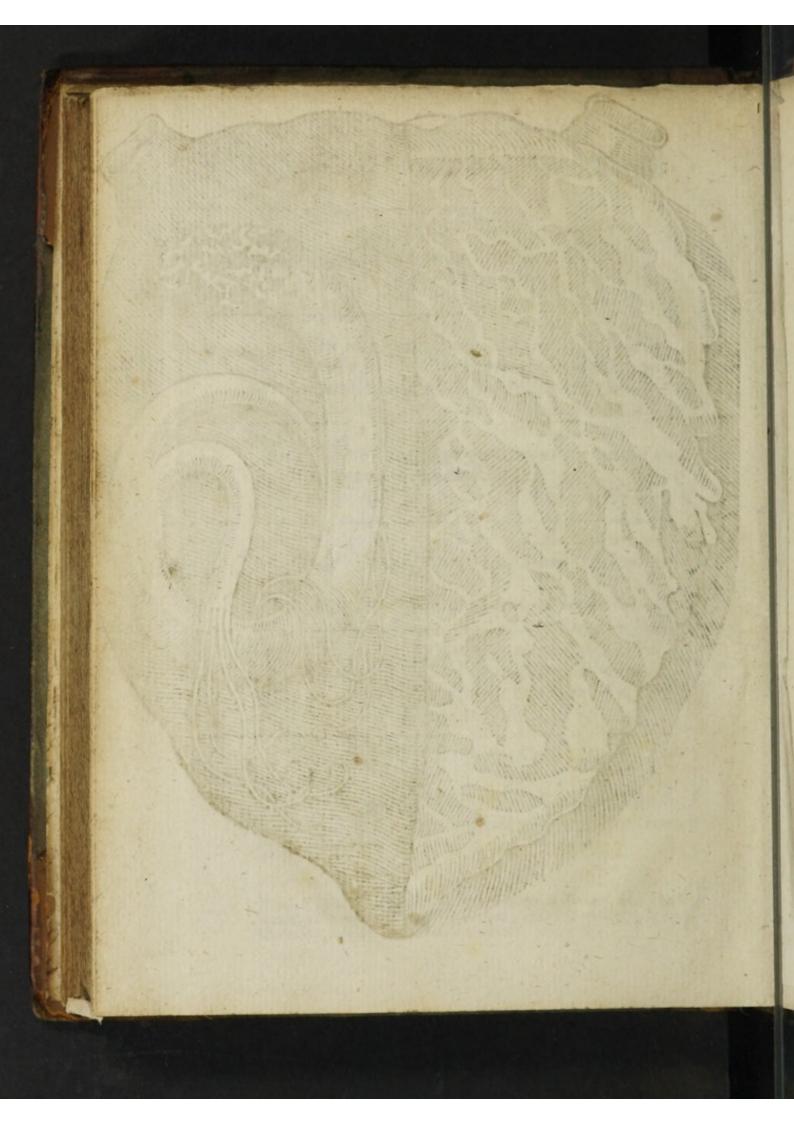
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# TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFVLL SIR THEODORE MAIHERNE KNIGHT, CHIEFE PHY-

SITIAN UNTO HIS MOST Soveraigne Majesty, KING of great Brittany, &c.

Edward May wishethall health.

6. I.

SIR,



Mong those many favours you have afforded me, your private, sweet, most familiar and long Colloquies with me have been singular: While you laying aside important af-

faires, out of an admirable candour and love to Learning, (in which few excell you) vouchsafe sometimes to treate with me concerning occult Philosophy and most sacred medicines: In one of which meetings, as I had laid open what I had found in the Sinifter Ventricle of the heart of a young Gentleman, which you defired me to defcribe while the Species were yet fresh in my memory, as others many both Physitians and Friends have done also: So here I have done it: And do first communicate it unto your selfe, as a final TENUMPION of my certaine knowledge of your great and admirable perfections in many. Sciences, nececessary him who is Physitian to Princes; and of my fingular estimation of them: As also to sow some seeds of future Discourses, both new and worthy of that saving and divine Magick which we both professe: Well knowing that good use may bee made of this History by all Physitians, and profit unto many, as I have partly declared in the Subsequents.

It is an oftent and prodigy, strange and incredible which J am to paint: And if in many Physicians of best esteeme, and sincerity I had not found Relations very like it, mine owne heart would not have given credit to mine owne eyes and hands when first I found it: But you have found one like it in the heart of a Noble Lord; but when you have seen this, I shall know whether so grown, or of this forme, or otherwise: Let the Vulgar and Ignorant, believe it, or not believe it, Physicians and knowing men (as you do) will

receive

6. 2.

He seventh of ottober this yeard current, 1837 the Lady Herris wife un-It, to Sir Francis Herris Knight, came unto me and defired that I would bring a Surgeon with me, to diffe & the body of her Nephew John Pennant, the night before deceafed, to fatisfie his friends concerning the caufes of his long sicknesse and of his death: Andthat his mother, to whom my felfe had once or twice given helpe some yeares before concerning the Stone, might be afcertained whether her Sonne died of the Stone or no? Upon which intreaty I fent for Master Iacob Heydon Surgeon, dwelling against the Castle Taverne behind St. Clements Church in the Strand, who with his Man-Servant cameunto me: And in a word we went to the house and Chamber where the dead man lay: We diffected the naturall Region and found the bladder of the young man full of purulent and ulcerous matter: The upper parts of it broken, and all of it rotten: The right kidney quite confumed, the left tumified as big as any two kidnies, and full of fanious matter: All the inward and carnose parts eaten away & nothing remaining but exteriour skins.

No where did we find in his body either

Stone or gravell. The Spleen and Liver not affected in any discernable degree, only part of the Liver was growne unto the Costall membranes, by reason of his writing profession.

\* Here those Wee ascending to the Vitall Region, found men may be handiomely the Lungs reasonable good, the heart more questioned globose and dilated, then long; the right (who fay that Ventricle of an ashe colour shrivelled, and the pulse is nothing elfe but wrinkled like a leather purse without money, the impulse, of blood into and not any thing at all in it : the Pericardium, the Arteryes or and Nervous Membrane, which conteyneth the Systole of that illustrious liquour of the Lungs, in which was become of the heart doth bath its felfe, was quite dried the pulse in this also: The left Ventricle of the heart, being man all the while that the felt by the Surgions hand, appeared to him whole blood to be as hard as a stone, and much greater then betooke it selfe the right: which upon the first fight gave us into the heart, here was either some cause of wonder, seeing (as you know) a living man the right Ventricle is much greater then the or pulse with left : Wherefore I wished M. Heydon to out the Systole make incision, upon which issued out a very great quantity of blood; and to speake the of the heart, For what could the arteryes re. whole verity, all the blood that was in his body left, was gathered to the left Ventricle, ceive where nothing was to and contayned in it \* be received ?

or how could there be pulse where was no impulse into the arteryes? The pulse then doubtlesse is from another cause, and is a sarre other matter then most men conceive: for there are in a sound man 4450 pulsations in an houre, in a sicke man sometimes in some percute severs and diseases above 35600, and more, which cannot be from so many severall expressions and receptions of blood; for it is impossible the heart should make compression, and the arteryes apertion, so often in that space. Nay in Dierot: Capizant. and other inordinate pulses, diverse pulses strike in lesse space then the mouth of an arterey can goe, much more then in lesse times then it can open, shut, and open againe, which 3. acts are requisite to the beginning of a second pulse. But of this I have largely treated in my 3, Booke De Febribus.

No fooner was that Ventricle emptied, but M. Heydon still complaining of the greatneffe and hardneffe of the same, my selfe seeming to neglect his words, because the left Ventricle is thrice as thicke of flesh as the right is in found men for conservation of Vitall Spirits; I directed him to another difquifition: but he keeping his hand still upon the heart, would not leave it, but said againe that it was of a strange greatnesse and hardnesse; whereupon I defired him to cut the Orifice wider: by which meanes we prefently perceived a carnoule substance, as it seemed to us wreathed together in foldes like a worme or Serpent, the selfe same forme expressed in the first Iconography: at which we both much wondred, and I intreated him to seperate it from the heart, which he did, and wee carryed it from the body to the window, and there layed it out, in those just dimensions which are here expressed in the second figure.

The body was white of the very colour of the whitest skin of mans body: but the skin was bright and shining, as if it had beene varnished over; the head all bloody, and so like the head of a Serpent, that the Lady Herris then shivered to see it, and since hath often spoken it, that she was inwardly troubled at it, because the head of it was so truely like the

head of a Snake.

The thighes and branches were of flesh B 3 colour

colour, as also all these fibraes, strings, nerves,

or whatfoever elfe they were.

After much contemplation and conje-Ctures what Arange thing that part of the hearthad brought forth unto us, I refolved to try the certainty, and to make full exploration, both for mine owne experience and fatisfaction, as also to give true testimony to others that should heare of it: And thereupon I fearchedall parts of it, to finde whether it were a pituitofe and bloody Collection, or the like: Or a true organicall body, and Conception: I first searched the head and found it of a thicke substance, bloody and glandulous about the necke, fomewhat broken, (as J conceived) by a fudden or violent separation of it from the heart, which yet seemed to me to come from iteafily enough.

The body I fearched likewise with a bodkin betweene the Leggs or Thighs, and I found it perforate, or hollow, and a solid body, to the very length of a silver bodkin, as is here described: At which the Spectators wondered. And as not crediting me, some of them tooke the bodkin after me, made triall themselves, and remained satisfied, that there was a gut, Veine or Artery, or some such Analogicall thing that was to serve that Monster for uses naturall: Amongst whom the Lady Herris and the Surgian made tryall after me with their

their owne hands, and have given their hands that this Relation is true. This Lady dwelleth at the figne of the Sugar loafe in S. Iames street in the Convent Garden.

9. 3.

His strange and monstrous Embryon L borne in the faid Ventricle, which as Hippocrates faith is nourished neither with meass nor drinkes, Sed pura & illustri substantia, taking aliment from the blood purified out of the next Cisterne; made mee (importuned with other occasions then) to leave this new and rare Spectacle in the charge of the Surgion, who had a great defire to conferve it, had not the Mother defired that it should be buried where it was borne; faying and repeating, As it came with him, so it shall goe with him: Wherefore the Mother staying in the place departed not till shee had seene him fow it up againe into the body after my going away.

Which as soone as I heard, I presently described the forme of it at home, inter rariora à me reperta: And thus this History had alwayes beene buried from the World, (the Mother having thus buried the Creature) if your selse and others had not desired a figure and narration of it, which caused me to take the hands, and mindes of some of them who

were present: Who being nearest the young man, were most likely to say the best, and therefore being besides people of good same and reputation might bee credited; considering that they would say nothing at all either against their owne house, or against verity more then what apparent and cleare truth should necessitate them unto: Which from themselves and under their hands, here I have done.

There were also divers others, such as dwelled in the house, and some that came in, who beheld it, after whom I have no leisure to enquire: But such who will scarce believe their Creed, or any true mans word, or that men have senses (which have alwaies beene reputed incorrupted Witnesses,) may goe into the high buildings upon the Street in Saint Giles Parish, and at the corner house next the greene Dragon where the Young-man died; they may make further inquisition.

Since which time the Mother hath remooved her selfe into Bloomesbury neare unto the house of one Master Nurse, who directed me to her lodgings; a man well knowne in all that

Region.

Mistris Gentleman dwelleth neare unto S. Clements Church in the Strand, and the Chirurgion, or his man can direct them to the house.

Moreover that day all of us that were pre-

sent at this fight related to our friends, wives, or husbands what we had found, as they will testifie.

The History therefore being verified by as much testimony as humane perswasion need require: Except nothing but oath will content some, which if it shall be found necesfary to Authority: It will most readily come forth also and obey: It is most requisite that something be said of this or any such like matters generated in mans heart, both for the manner of their generation and the way of their cure, and by what means such rare and incredible causes of death may bee found out in time and taken away.

## or acroem hath beene, found

CUch matters as these were worthy of Dyour felfe, and a man of your long experience. Yer because this strange generation was found by me, I will confult with your learning, rather then by any hafty resolution, determine and discourse a little to state a question of no smal difficulty; since Hippocrates first Hip de morbis hath given the occasion, which was this; Cor 11. nullo morbo laborat the heart laboureth of no difeafe: & Prince Avicen, cor longinguum anocumentis, the heart is farr remote from dangers. And yet contrary to these: Very many Physitians enumerate these diseases of the heart; the Marasmus, Syncope, the Cordiack passion Lypothy-

Lypothymy, Apostems, Vicers, Botheralia, Corrosson of Sublimate; and I dare adde, diseases which afflict the heart by reason of distillations from the head in some who have had the unction: Tremors also and palpitations of the heart; as Peter Ebanus in his Booke de Venenis: And the Paralysis of the heart, as old Aurelianus in his second Booke of Slow-passions: After Harophylus and Erasistratus have observed.

And now of late Skinkius and others have found wormes in Cordis capfulâ, which is the Pericardium: But I speake more precisely and punctually, that now in the left Ventricle of the heart, this Worme or Serpent hath beene found: Which the Mother of the Young-man saith, was at least of three yeares growth, for so long he complained of his breast, and as shee saith would never button his Doublet in the Morning, but be open breasted in all weathers, till he had washed his hands and sace, and was subject to palpitations.

Now then that wee may judge whether Hippocrates, and Avicen direct their speeches:

these reasons are to be admitted.

First, from the situation of the heart, in medio medij pectoris, saith Avicen, in the middle of the middle of the brest: which Mathematically is not true: for so the basis or upper part, or caput onely is placed in an Equidistance from the diaphragma (the inferiour

I.

ferious furcula, ) and the Clanicula; (and the furcula superior ) and betweene the Vertebre of the backe and the anterior Sternon.

The Second is, that the heart dwelleth in a frong pannicle, and fuch an one, that non in- Hiplade Cord. venitur panniculus compar ei in spisitudine, ut sit ei Clypeus & tutamen: that no pannicle is comparable unto it, that it may be a shield and

defence unto the heart.

Thirdly, Avicen addeth, that the heart it selfe is created of strong slesh, that it may be longinguum anocumentus, in quo contexte sunt species villarum fortium: Diverse strong strings admirably woven together do bind and strengthen the heart, and give it aptitude for motion, and refistance. Hippocrates long before Avicen faith the same, and things of greater consequence: Cor est musculus fortis, &c. The heart is aftrong muscle, non nervo, sed densitate carnes es constrictione : not by his Hip.ubi supra. nervous nature, but by folidity of flesh and constriction: And in the heart there lye hidden diverse skins like spiders websextended, which do so bind and shut the endes of the forts, that no man ignorant, knowes how to take out the heart, but will take up one for an other. Neither can water or wind penetrate into the heart: and more; Cor tunicam habet circumdatam, & est in ipsa humor modicus, &c. Vt cor sanum in custodia storescat : habet autem humiditatem tantam quanta satis est astwanti in medelam : hunc kumerem cor

emungit

emungit biben to ip sum a sumens & consumens, pulmonis nimiram potum lambens: He speakes further of the cover called the Epiglottis, that nothing may enter that way but what is convenient; So that seeing the heart is fortified with fuch strength of ribbs, with fuch covers, fuch skins, fuch fortitude of substance, fuch density of Hesh, such excellence of liquour, fuch curious filaments, that nothing can enter, hurt, or come neere the heart to make it sicke: but that it is able to defend it felfe, both by its owne situation, strength, and happy condition in very many respects, and keepe out or put backe whatfoever alfo by force shall come neere unto it: It remaineth that the heart is not, neither can be subject to any difeafe, or at least not easily.

Yea those other men who enumerate the diseases of the heart; grant, as chiefely Valescus de Tharanta and the Arabians all confesse that a Syncope hapneth, or else death as soone as any disease approacheth, or hurt toucheth the substance of the heart; also Avicen, Petrus de Ebano relate that the forementi-oned diseases kill as soone as any of them touch the substance of the heart: Soalso Herophylus coefessed that sudden death followed if a Paralysis once surprized the heart: And for Bothors or Phlegmo's, or Erisipelas or the like, they say that they are diseases of the heart initiative only, and not subjective, to dwell

thereany time.

And indeed I am fully perswaded that the heart suffereth a marasmus privative, by negation of due transmission from other parts, rather then that marcor should follow ad cordis substantia ariditatem; for if any part have good substance in it, the heart hath; and therefore Hippocrates saith, that quando fontes resiccati fuerint home moritur: that the Ventricles have the last humidity in them: wherefore Galen seemeth to desert his Master in saying, a cordis ariditate incipere malum. Viz, veram senectutem & interitum naturalem. Whereas hee should have said the contrary: that the aridity of the heart followeth the deficcation and want of due transmission of other parts: Yee if J may speake my mind freely, Hippocrates is not to be taken fimply, that the heart cannot be any wayes affected; but perhaps in the sense of Galen, that the heart suffereth little or no paine by reason the substance of the heart hath but little fensation, having but one little nerve Gal. 2. pla. 8. for feeling from the fixt Conjugation, and that is somewhat obscure also. Or if hee meane, as indeed I am fure hee doth, that diseases doe not affect the heart'; hee is to bee understood that ordinarily they doe not, but very feldome, by reason of the carnous parts, Cor solidum ac densum ut ab humore non agrotet, & propterea nullus morbus in corde aboritur, caput autem & Splen maxime sunt morbis abnoxias

moxia, His speech is evidently comparative; elfe wee fee very oftenthat which hee never faw in all his long life and experience: And indeed we fee now very frequently the heart affected with Imposthumes, with Wormes, with Abscesses, with Fleamy concretion both in the Eares of the heart and Ventricles, yea and now with a Serpent: And yet men live divers yeares with them, and many other diseases both per effentiam & Confensum, all kinde of distempers both equall and unequall, of which the Ancients have left no memory nor mention unto us, with which the Books of late Physitians are repleate. Wherefore the propositions of the Ancient Physitians must have a friendly interpretation; or else mens hearts now a daies are more passible and obnoxious unto diseases then in former ages, which by me as yet cannot easily be admitted: Wee are forced therefore to conclude that the heart per esfentiam & primario & subjective may beafflicted with a disease and cause of death, and it cannot otherwise be conceived, seeing such creatures are begotten in it; yet doubtles exteriour diseases kill sooner then innate.

6. 5.

Buthis then begets agreater question, how gotten or bred in the heart, so defended, as hath hath beene said, more then all the body, and in the most defended part of the heart, the lest Ventricle three times thicker of slesh and substance then the right as also of what matter seeing that Cell is possessed and replenished with the best, purest and most illustrious liquor in the body, the blood Arteriall and the vitall

spirits.

There are who conceive that pervious paffages may be found for little Wormes and the
like to enter into the heart: but they must give
a better way then any that J have yet seene
doe, as also the Wormes must be very little.
Others say, that such matters are caused by
the ill habit of the heart; by which if they
meane the substance of the heart, it is not to
be receaved, till the heart hath beene hurt
by ill distributions and transmissions which in
our case is otherwise: for halfe of the heart,
the left Ventricle, (the Matrix of this Serpent) was solid and still good: Wherefore it is not in the ill habit of the substance.

Others thinke that those Wormes which create sometimes the mal della luna, as the Italians terme it, living in the pericardium, and gnawing the heart: Of which there are

innumerable Stories.

Hebenstreit lib depeste telleth us one, of a Prince to whose heart a white Worme was found cleaving with a sharp and horny nose.

Alexius pedemontanus, lib.1.Secret.

telleth us of an other: and so Math: Corvar: lib. 2.c. 28. Consult. med.

In Stowe's Cronnicle ad annum 1586.

of 2 Elizabeth, a matter of this nature,
in an Horse is recorded as a memorable

thing in these wordes.

The Seventeenth day of March, a strange thing hapned, the like whereof before hath not beene heard of in our time. Master Dorington of Spaldwick in the County of Huntington Esquire, one of her Majesties Gentlemen Pentioners, had an horse which died suddenly, and being ripped to see the cause of his death, there was found in the bole of the heart of the same horse, a 2 Worme which lay on a round heape in a kall or skinn, of the likenesse of a Toade; which being taken out and spread abroad, was in forme and fashion not easie to be defcribed: The length of which worme divided into many graines to the number of fifty (spred from the body like the branches of a Tree) was from the snout to the end of thelongest graine seventeeneinches, having foure issues in the graines from which dropped forth ared water: The body in bignesse round about was three inches and a balfe, the colour whereof was very like a Mackerel. This monstrous worme found in manner aforesaid, crawling to have got away, was stabbed in with a dagger and died; which being dryed was shewed to

many homourable per son ages of this Realme. on Ithis Horfe-worme or Serpent be Chronicled, how much more may this be memorized for Posterity : Or that which you have, or that which you told me was found in the heart of the Lord Beclew.

By reason these were found in Men. that in an Horse: and this found by me of greater length, and more certaine forme, then that which they could not tell how to describe.

As also those peeces of black flesh generated in the left Ventricle, of which Benivenius historizeth one, C.35. de abditis, in forme of a Medler, upon the Artery; and Vefalius, lib. 1. c.5. de humani corporis fabrica, speaketh of a most Noble and learned Personage, in the left Ventricle of whose heart, two pounds of blacke glandulous flesh were found; the heart extended like a pregnant wombe.

Yea and those pitnitose carnosities and other matters, so often seene in the left Ventricke, by Neretus Neretius that famous Physitian of Florence, and Erastus, part. 5. disputat. de feb. putrid: may be generated in the pericardium, either by drinkes of ill condition fliding into the Tracker, and so into the Arteries, and the heart: and sometimes some Cornelius small seedes or attomes of creeping creatures; Gemma,l de Nature divinis which Cornelius Genoma letteth forth sufficient- characterismis:

ly, and historiseth many strange matters in this kinde, as some to vomit recles and serpents of strange formes: and it is a common saying of the Pedemontanes, and such as drinke the waters of the Atpes; that every such man borne hath a Frog to his brother. Such things may passe into the stomak, but rarely into the heart.

that in an Horle: and this found by me of greater leagely and more certaine former then that which they could not

But that which I have to fay, is this; that these strange and extraordinary generations are caused from the temperament individual, for you well know that there is a double temperament; the one Specificall, the other individual; the one is fixum and unalterable, the other is temperamentum

fluxum, and accidentall.

As for the Specificall temperament, although the vitall acts cease, yet the specificall act is never changed; for you see that the parts of this or that animall, retaine their specificall vertue when they are dead: as herbes, or those partes of herbes, as leave; seedes or rootes, keepe their property, and retaine their owne heates or savours, when they are cut away, or taken up from the ground: Yea and there are certaine specifike atoms which alwayes continue after putre-faction, and extreame drinesse in the fixed

Sunt igitur solida primor dia simplicitate. Lucret. lib. 1.
Que minimis stipata coherent partibus arte.

Nenex ulterum conventa concelistu

Sed magis aterna pollentia simplicitate

Vnde neij, avelle quicquamneg, diminui jam

creature: for Man hath his temperament, the Lyon his, hysopphis, and the rose his owne: For God made everything, secundum species sues, & in genere sue producat aqua in species sues, & owne volatile secundum genus sum.

Et Deus fecit bestias juxtaspecies suas & omne reptile terra in genere suo, & producat terra

animamin genere (40,8cc.

Wherfore the Specificall temperament of Socrates doth not differ from the temperament of Hippocrates, Plato, Cato, orany other man: which may be well put against Aristotle, who thought the foules of men did differ in nobility one from an other: which difference can no way be founded upon the temperament specifically, but rather upon the judividuall, which is but the accidentall conftitution of the Individualls of the same pecies; which followeth some peculiar determination of th' horoscopant; or else upon some other speciall helpe, or hinderance; as from the fingular scite of Heaven, ascention of Starres, aspect in flux, the aliment of parents, either more or leffe elaborate; and many

many other matters every creature borne hath according to the felicity or infelicity of his generation: especially Min, who of all other creatures is nourished with most variety of meates and drinkes: We also see every day that fuch men are more hot, and vivacious, who are borne either in the Starres of Lee, or the Sun orientiall: they also to be of more fuculent habit, who are born within the fecond quadrate of the Moon: and fuch to be least vital, who are born in the filence of the Moon, herbs also gathered the Moon, decreasing, have lesse force: &the very foile often doth either fo augment, or dwarfe plants, and herbes, and give them fuch strange conditions, that they are found degenerar, and scarcely the same herbs: As for the prolifick matter, it breedes (as Physitions say) a male, or female, as it is more or leffe concocted: There are also diverse conjunct matters, which helpe or hinder generation, as such matter doth which differeth much a punctis specificis, or à semine, for the sperma may be much, which is materia augmentativa, but the seed is so little of which a giant is generated, that as novum lumen faith: it can be no greater at first moment of conception, then in proportion to the 8200. part of a graine of wheate; which confirmeth that of Aristotle, that the fortieth day after conception, homo formica non major; from which augmentative matter it is (which is made of various and alterative aliment) that many children

children differ so much from both their owne parents: hence one sweates and sweates at the sight of a Cat: and an other for sakes the table at the sight of a Pigg or Goose; the reasons of which antipathies and diversities, are founded in the latent matter spermatike, as if the Mother of one, somewhat before her Sonne was begotten, had eaten a mouse; and the other fed upon the eares of a Jew.

All which is said to illustrate, that there is in many men, a certaine connate matter and obedientall, susceptible of divers diseases, and infelicities: Wherefore it was not so anciently, as worthily said; Fælicissimum est bene nasci, it is a most happy thing to be well

borne.

And from this Diatheles and ill dispositions may many a strange sicknesse in after ages spring, as time, diet and other accidents doe alter or intend the hear, cold, or acrimony of the humour and blood, or some other qua-

lity.

I pray Sir, note well the faithfull Relation of a most understanding and sincere man, M. Iohn Whistler, one of the Benchers of Graies-Inn and Recorder of Oxford, who upon my Narration of this History of Iohn Pennant (the very same day, or the next that I found the Serpent;) told me that in his younger daies himselfe was a great Cock Master, and one of his old fighting Cocks beginning to droope, he thought it best to cut off his

head, which as soone as it was done, there appeared and shot out betweene the skinns another head and neck; like that of his Cock, but it was a kinde of gelly (as hee conceived) with a very fine skin upon it, with a bill and a little combe: The rest was not learched, which perhaps was bred of some Egg in the body of the Cock, which kind of Conceptions are very rare, yet the facred Scripture maketh mention of Cockatrices: Which doubtlesse cannot be bred but of some humour or blood exalted to some extraordinary and preternaturall degree of heat, cold, or sharpenesse, or some other quality: Which first the naturall heat and valour of that bird prooveth: Secondly his martiall profession and terrible battells performed almost to death, all his life long; as also being begotten of such like Ancestors, himselfe also excelling in hear and fiery spirits accidentall.

Compare this Young-mans state also with this history; his right kidny wholy consumed, his left tumified as big as any two kidnies or three, sull of ulcerous matter: So likewise his bladder full of ulcer, and rottennesse, and nothing in his body to be found the cause of this: Wherefore the sharpnesse and extraordinary heate of the blood or some such like quality was the cause of the Ulcers, and so also consequently of that extraordinary production in the heart: For nothing els appeareth whatsoever may be conceived: And this

accidentall temperament of the blood, I take to be the cause of this which we found in the heart: For in the heart (if any where) was the greatest heat, and if in any part of the heart in the left Ventricle, the principall receptacle of arterial blood and spirits: And I have more to confirme me in this opinion, having certaine knowledge both of the diet of his Mother and Grand-mother also, and of his owne: Which I am not willing to make publique; but to make private use of it to my felfe.

All which shall not by me bee intended to prejudice any other better judgement concerning other like conceits; by reason that pasfages to that Ventricle may be sometimes pervious, although very rarely: But to informe you of some peculiar knowledge that I have of this mans History; which may give us great light concerning others of like condition.

I could here difcourse how the imagination produceth strange things in men; and worketh not only in our owne bodies, but also in hyle mundi, as Fryer Bacon prooveth, and Ro. Bacon, l. de Prince Avicen: But this I will not attempt, cele & mundo except you shall judge this Relation may be beneficiall to any, and then I shall discusse it out at large.

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vation and cares. Wherefore if i

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But to me the resolution of this matter seemeth very profitable to know how these things may be bred in men, for I suppose, men from hence will take special care to alter the accidental temperament of humors, if they find them excell in any high degree of heate, cold, sharpnes, or the like, such as have in them inconvenience and danger, and to deale with learned Physitians in time.

So also is the knowledge of singular use and benefit to know when men are affected with any such disease, and how they may be cured.

As for the knowledge of abstruse and secret affections, where perhaps no dolor gives certitude of the place affected, as in discases by consent, when someother parts are more afflicted, such skill is worthy of a Physitian, and at any rate to be procured: But how or where shall we have it? Who writeth of it? Who hath so much as ever dreamed of any fuch helpe to mankind? For mine owne part Ineveryet read of any Signa pathognomonica of any such disease: Neither doe I know whereto find one graine of instruction in this, as also in divers other diseases (which I can nominate) more then from mine owne obfervarion and care. Wherefore if I fer downe one thing which is not common nor els where to be found. I hope you will take it as my good wiff

wish unto the Common-wealth of Physitians, and I will lay my ground upon two Histories of mine own: the one was in December, anno. 1634. For being fent for to a yong gentleman whose name was Arthur Buckeridge fon unto M. Arthur Buckeridge now of Tottenham Gentleman, who was fick of that kind of pox which our Country people call the Flocks, which were many, flat headed, white, and wrought along, as if wormes had made certaine crooked furrowes among them, which when at first I beheld, I was very diffident in my selfe of doing any cure, because I never knew any of that disease and manner saved: Yet while the friends of the Youth declared unto mee what an ingenious child and scholler he was, and what hopes all his friends had of him: I still beheld the variegation, or vermiculation of that kind of variola: And because no Phyfitian in all my reading ever gave me the least light or helpe to cure them: I more studiously searching the cause of their forme, strongly apprehended that that outward work and waving could proceed from no cause, but from putrefaction caused of worms; and that God and nature did affift in fo great a difficulty, shewing by this external signature the internall cause, taking therefore my Indicative from the Conjunctive (as Galen counselleth very well) J prescribed chiefly against wormes and inward putrefaction, and in very short space he was restored to his health: And while I write these things

commeth in to my house to search after me, and to give me thanks so long after, being shortly to goe for Oxford: Wherefore to confirme this History I sent unto the Youngmans Apothecary to see what was yet upon file, to ascertaine what I say; and it is returned me, that two of my bils are yet there remaining: As also one honest Gentleman remembreth well that I then expressed as much and told his friends that I intended to prescribe

against the worms principally.

The other History was of this Iohn Pennant, whom we diffected; who was well known unto me, as his friends and others well can affure it, in whom as is likewife fufficiently knowne, I very often noted this, that he had an excellent Eye, but extraordinarily. sharpe, and like the Eye of a Serpent, and so much I have spoken of it, that divers Gentlemen and good Schollers did make anfwerunte me that heard of his long difeafes of the supposed stone, or ulcer of the bladder: that pains and griefes did sharpen mens aspects: But finding what we have seene in him, thus much shall mine owne observation teach me ever; Let others doe, or believe as little as they please, that secret, unufuall and strange inward difeases, doe send forth some radios, or signatures from the center, Analogicall to the circumference, by which we may finde the causes if we be dilizent and carefull:

mend, of which I know no man that hath written one word as yet: Which although at first it seemeth new, yet if men will well consider it and what I shall say I doubt not but they will be consistened, that it is an accurate and a most necessary observation, and a chiefe Window to see into the most secret diseases and Closets of the body and heart also.

And first as an introduction to beliefe what helps Physitians may have from beames and fignatures. All learned Physicians will thus farre goe with me, that this was that admirable way of the old Magitians to find out the natures of medicines, from their peculiar beams, fignatures and fimilitudes, and that there is no Simple or medicine Specifical (as they fay) or excellent for any difease or very few, but we are able to make the rady or fignatures to appeare, from which those learned Magi did, or might find out the properties and virtues of those Simples or medicines, and this you know to be true, and this way you all know that Sponsa Solis or the Kiramides of the Synas went, as that book of the King of Perfia sheweth, which I lent unto you; and you have no doubt many volumes of Physitians as well as others who have written of this argument. Wherefore feeing it is fo cleare that fignatures and beames have fo excellently and clearely discovered the virtues of all medicines

cines latent and abstrusc. Shall we conceive that God and Nature are deficient in affording outwardly fome helps to know the inward, secret and strangest maladies ? It cannot be: For to what purpose is it, that the Simples have virtues medicinall, and for every disease, if some diseases may not be disvered, and how can they bee discovevered within, to which no eye can come? from which nothing is received, as in some other diseases. Some are knowne by time, as Feavers, keeping Period: Some by place or part affected, as Cholick, Angine, Stone in the reynes, and the like. Some by excretions, as Dissenteries. Some by such like and others more or leffe: But there is no meanes to discover such a thing as this that hath given occasion of all this discourse, for nothing was excerned of it any waies, or from it that could give any light: No topicall griefe fo great as that in his revnes and bladder, he did complaine of his breast and of a beating there sometimes; but Palpitatio cordis is signum commune, Neither did this man complaine as he did alwaies of his other affections. Neither can it be imagined how fuch a substance growing and receiving daily augmentation in his heart could be discovered by the wit of man, but by some outward thing fingular and unusuall, as a speciall radius of what was within.

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out his beames, by wiscle is perceived, and

T trust then that this speculation and pra-Laife will in time be thought of, and that it may, I will fet this fignature upon it (although feldome or scarce ever noted by any except by Friar Bacon in his Booke de Calo & mundo, &c. More especially by that incomparable fage Alkinaus, the most learned man that the East since his time, or long before hath brought forth unto the world: that every thing hath his radios proprios, as well as the starres of Heaven have: Alkindus his wordes are these, in his Treatise deradys, as a firme conclusion, and sufficiently there by him confirmed; Agite ergo cum mundus Elementaris sit exemplum mundi, ita quod qualibet res in ipso contenta ipsies speciem continet. Manifestum est quod omnis res hujus mundi sive sit substantia, sive accidens, radios facit suo modo ad in Star siderum, alioquin figuram mundi syderci ad plenum non haberet. But this we will manifest to the sense in some few (saith hee) the fire transmitteth his beames to a certaine distance: the earth sends out her beames of colde, of medicine, and of health; and medicines taken into the body, or outwardly applied, diffuse their beames through the wholebody of him that receives them: the collision of solid bodies makes a found which diffuseth it selfe by the beames of the thing E 3 moved:

moved: and every coloured body fendeth out his beames, by which it is perceived, and this is fubtely knowne in most other things: by which by vive reason it is certainely knowne to be true in all things taking this therefore for truth wee fay, that every thing which hath actuall existence in the elementary world, sendes forth his beames, which fill the elementary world after their manner, whereupon every place of this world conrayneth the beames of all things which are actually existent in every place: And as every thing differeth from other; so the beames of every thing do differ in effect and nature from the beames of all other things, by which it comes to passe that the operation of the beames is diverse in all diversethings: Thus farre, and much more Alkindus to the fame and like effect: Yet I will ad some few instances more. The severall smelles of all things in the world, are their severall radii which doe discover themselves unto us, and we perceive them to be many times where we see them not: Wee smell Roses, Musk, Civit, Amber, Quinces, Apples, Plantes and herbes of all fortes, and very many other thinges in roomes or boxes, before we come neere them; and we are most times affured of fuch things to be neere us, by their proper and peculiar emanations, or irradiations, which are their specifick beames, darting out and diffusing themselves from one cenvertue of the species or his proper nature, which may doubtlesse also be intended, or remitted, or varied, and so makestrong projection, according to the rectitude of line, or else be debilitated according to the proportion of obliquation: but this I insist not

upon.

Fetted things also have their radios, according to their owne proper nature, and there is the same reason of them in all points according to their species: The colours of other things are also beames: and the very truth is, that as all thinges in the world have their proper radios: so all the actions that they have is by vertue of these rady: and as Alkindus faith, by these beames is exercised in conjunctum localiter, aut in seperatum: which the Schoole-men call immediatio virtutis, or immediatio suppositi: in both, nothing is done fineradys, nor truly knowne: As for example, If two men come close together, one cannot strike another, Immediatione suppositi, except the animales rady actuate the nerves and muscles of the hand, and therefore immediatio virtutis is supposed. These spirits are the rady animales, and by these every action arbitrary or not arbitrary is effected in or by man, and every other creature.

And as cleare to us is that action which is performed immediatione virtutis in other creatures; for we see an Adamant to draw

gromata distance: A looking Glasse to represent the Images of things separated from the glaffe: And this we know must bee by some Emission or projection of beames one towards another, as well as by the Emission of the animall spirits from the braine into the nerves. And a marvellous wonder it hath beene to me to fee how Mineralls purified and defecated from betwogeniall mixtures, finding themselves free doe strike out themselves in any liquour into branches and Starrs, as is acknowledged by Physicians, calling them medicinas stellatas, as Mercurius Stellatus: Regulas Antimonia Stellatas, &c. and not onely Minerals doe thus, but the Salt of vegetables, and animals I have made so, that they will doe the like: So that it is evident that every thing in the world hath his beames; and it cannot, nor ought notto be otherwise, fith the nine times most blessed and most glorious Essentator of allthings who hath beene fo diffusive, as to branch out himselfe into every thing visible and invisible, that any thing should not have some likenesse unto him who made all things summaratione, and with as great perfections as their feverall species were capable of. And for them therefore not to shew themfelves, and who was their Father, it is imposfible.

Cælum est in terra, sed modo terrestri: Terra est in Cælo, sed modo Cælesti:

Yea even putrid humours, and materiall causes of diseases, as being naturall things though corrupted are good: and have their beames and their fignatures in favours, puffles, bubos, spots, and tokens withour, of divers forts according to the feverall fpecies of the humour putrified within, or from the commixtion with other causes by which a Physitian is much instructed, what is within, and how to take heed himselfe; and to come home to the very point, and cause of all this Discourse, we see in all kind of Animals in the world (and I doubt not but your incredible defire to know and excellent naturall sagacity hath often observed) that according as their arteriall blood is exalted, such rady are in their Eyes; as we see in some men more then others, and in Cocks, and in Serpents: A Cocke hath an Eye whose radii are almost exalted to the beames of the Eye of a Serpent: And doubtlesse such blood had this man, and such fpirits of an incredible heate or acrimony: The Eye is an Index animi, which cannot otherwise be then by the radii or spirits of it, much more then doth it shew the blood arteriall upon which those spirits are founded; and thus from the Eye I have made it evident, that we may know much of the left Ventricle of the heart where the arteriall bloud is elaborated and made: And thus in other matters, if from the rady or fignatures exteexterior we play the good Magitians and diligently confider them: I am perswaded wee may have a fingular helpe and infight to cure the most hidden and most dangerous diseases of all, and fuch as otherwise cannot be known. You see Sir, I have founded my sentence upon God, Nature, and Experience, and if it be hidden or not believed by any, it is to them incredible who have groffe conceptions, smallskill, as J am sure your great insight and wisdome will and can better confirme: For what is that which makes some men wiser then others ? Magis sapiens est & dicitur qui minus perceptibilia percipit de rebus & earum conditionibus, faith that wise man Alkindus: There is no doubt therfore (as the fame man faith) but that they who are informed with an holy defire of wisedome will labour much to comprehend the fecret conditions of things, as the antient Physitians did who with wonderfull sagacity searched for that skill which we injoy: As for fuch as are neither wife nor have defire of wisedome, I leave them to Ptolemey that other miracle of knowledge to instruct the world of them; Reprehendunt insipientes quod non comprehendunt, unwise men reprehend all that they doe not comprehend. left Ventucie of the heart where the arterials

bloud is claborated and made of And thus in other matters if from the cast of the natures

services to an econsiderate of the winds and

Tremaines onely that fomething be said of the cure of such Conceptions if by any Physician they be perceived in time: Either by pulsation of the heart or by any externall signe or signature, or syndrome.

There are some who use no alterants nor other peice of art then to kill and diffolve fuch conceptions: and they confide in this. R. Succi Aliy, Nasturty, Raphani, ana. 3. j. detur & statim curabitur. So Schenckins from Stockerus. Others thus. R. Tanaceti ramulum in umbra siccatum, in pulverem redatum cribellaeumy, cui addatur pulvis sequens, R. Rad gentian. Rad. Pæoniæ longæ, ana.z.j. Myrrhæ, 3.B. misce, tere & cum uti volueris. R. 3.j.Et cum guttula aque ut solum madesiat misce deinde inunge os & labra infantis aut patientis ter aut quater, & una cum cateris medicamentis eigeientur. So Schenckins. This I grant is good for wormes that cause Epileptike firs inchildren, but for fuch as lie deeper in the pericardium and the left Ventricle, it is not likely they will be sensible of, at so great a distance and inclosure: I rather thinke that the use of some oyles which are more penetrative, may do more good, as some drops of olei de Sabina in aqua juventutis, Raimundi or Olei ex Baccis Iuniperi ob ejus penetrativam virtu-

tem

fuccesse before mentioned be more essicacious: But why am I so large speaking to you? But to lay some grounds of future discourses with you, concerning both preservation and cure of such latent maladies, rather then here to set them out.

## 6. 10.

Yet for conclusion I have onely this one thing to note unto the world: how that these which seeme so rare, strange, and incurable mischieses, might be more familiarly knowne, and eafily cured, if it were not for a babish, or a kinde of cockney disposition in our common people, who think their children or friendes murdered after they are dead, if a Surgion should but pierce any part of their skinnes with a knife: by which it commeth to passe, that sew of those innumerable and marvellous conceptions, which kill the parents in which they are bred, (as your felfe with admiration have knowingly spoken to me of their infinite number which are generated in mans body) can ever be found out, or cured: so great a monster is begotten in the blood of fooles, and fearefull people, which destroyeth the common good of man-kinde in a very great proportion: whereas that knowledge of their generations, which Physitions have, is commonly commonly from the diffections of the bodies of Noble Personages, and of the Gentry, who with their friendes about them have beene bred to more fortitude, and are more wife and communicative, as most of our medicinall histories, you know confirme, and your felfe likewise hath told me of some. All vertuous and heroick foules know that when their particle of divine perfection is returned to him that gave it; that then their bodies are to serve the universe (as that pious Bishop knew) who when he had given away all besides his body, at last gave that also for the good of the living, when it should be found dead, and therefore bequeathed it to the Physitians to dissect it : but doubtlesse our Tradesmen, their wives and children, and our fugar-fop citizens are compounded of a rarer, noti me tangere, when they are dead then when they were alive; And though Nobles and Princes may be cut in peeces, yet is it piacular, and the losse of grace for ever with them, if a Phisian should but intimate such a matter as decently but to open any part of their most intemerate Impes.

But what good more frequent dissections might doe, what portentuous matters they might discover, and how facile they might finde the causes, and their cure, you sufficiently know, and in part others may by this history understand: And although the

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learning and knowledge of fome Phisitions of our age be fingular, and growne to fuch an happy degree of perfection, yet there are by diffections every day formething to be learned: and how much the internal I do fimbolize with externall, as in part I have difcovered, and J will yet give out one illustration more: let but Phisitions well note their patients complections, and colours (forthis time I will onely speake of the face) and let them take afterward if they come to diffect them notice of their livers, and if they be diligent, in few diffections they shall be able, looking into any mans face whatfoever, to know the affections very manifestly of his liver. Sir, under favour, and with you I have thus much freedome as to tell fome of my brother Philitions and Surgions, that the inspections and diffections which they celebrate over the world. are not to inable men to talke of names, parts and places, but to doe, and to be able to judge of thinges hidden and fecret, that they may not be deceived touching the causes of mens diseases: this is the chiefest end, and yet how few study out of entrailes this learning, I neede not intimate unto you. The enquirement

The wayes of nature, by which operations are effected, as also the continuation of parts and vessels, their communication, and to finde the causes of sicknesses, their epigeneses, geneses, their metastases, their apostases, their

palyndromyes.

The wayes of Simptomes, reasons of revulfions and the like, are the next: and fo much subordinate to the other, and of leffe necessity, as obnious inspections shewe this to be more facile, and with leffe labour to be attained then that; the other therefore not being so well perfected to our dayes, I have by this extraordinary occasion, and out of my good wishes, ventured to speake a word by you, unto such as are wife in our owne profession, fince Phisitians should be iooseo, as our dictators word is, like Gods, what is in us in good skill, and good will, for the fafety of man-kinde: that as it was faid of his dayes, so it may of ours, in corum diebus raro anima descendebant ad infernum: in their dayes, foules seldome descended into hell, if any at last forfaking divine grace shall descend; yet that hell may gape a long time ere it receive them, and that others may have time to shake handes with Heaven, that our profession, the noblest and wifest of all others, (I speake of professions which concerne this life onely, not of professions supernaturall) may still be esteemed divinest (as the old Phisitians were crowned deservedly, and related among the Gods, above all others) while by our meanes, miserable men are restored to the onely blessing of this life, health; and (as I faid) be preserved from

from that great and eternall gulph of infelicity, Hell (many of them not being in state
of grace, because sickeupon their sinnes) and
lastly, made live till they be friends and
sonnes of God, and so rich as to come to
Heaven: our Saviour Christ crowning us with
such happy mindes, as to be made instruments and meanes of many mens

ments and meanes of many mens
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