Of bathing in the hot-baths, at Bathe; chiefly with regard to the palsie, and some diseases in women. In a letter addressed to Doctor Freind / [John Wynter].

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WYNTER

OF

BATHING.

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OF

BATHING

INTHE

HOT-BATHS,

AT

BATHE;

CHIEFLY

With Regard to the PALSIE, and fome DISEASES in WOMEN.

In a LETTER,
Addressed to Doctor FREIND.

By John Wynter, M. B. è Col. Christi, Cantab.

Non venas reserant, nec vulnere vulnera sanant, Pocula nec tristi gramine mista bibunt. Amissum lymphis reparant impune vigorem, Pacaturque, egro luxuriante, dolor.

Claudian. de Apono.

LQNDON:

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BATHE, Febr. 20. 1727-8.

SIR,

S, to your Instruction, and Conversation, I owe all my Knowledge in Physick; so, to your most elaborate Works

I am indebted, for the following Chain of Thoughts, upon a Subject very material to the Welfare of our Patients, and which ought very thoroughly to be understood, by such of our Profession, whose Lot it is to practise at BATHE. It is your Province to deal chiefly with acute Diseases. Your Success sufficiently proves your Ability and Merit, and the greatest Part of your Writings have accordingly

cordingly turn'd upon the difficult Business of Fevers. It is my Fate to be fixed at the Place of the general Resort of Chronical Patients; I have therefore endeavour'd to consider those tedious Afflictions of my Fellow-Creatures, to the best of my Capacity, and to set the Methods of curing them in as clear a View to the World, as I could.

I am sorry I must begin with Matter of Complaint, and that twofold; namely, The present Disuse of Bathing in some Cases; and, the Misapplication of It in others.

To fix and ascertain the exact Period of Time wherein the Use of Mineral Waters was first applyed to the Cure of Diseases, is a Task perhaps not extremely easy; no doubt it has obtained for many Ages, insomuch that it is difficult to say when it did not.

It may suffice in this Place, to mention that the Usage and Advantages of Medicinal

Medicinal Waters are taken Notice of by (a) Hippocrates, Vitruvius, Strabo, Pliny, Aretaus, Calius Aurelianus, Galen, Pausanias, Archigenes, and Herodotus in Ætius, Scribonius Largus, Horace, Ovid, Claudian, and other Authors of great Antiquity and good Authority. Thus we see Physicians, Historians, Geographers, and Poets, were acquainted with Natural Waters above Two thousand Years ago; which Knowledge even they must have acquired either from Tradition, or some written Records, now lost, and consequently the Usage of Mineral Waters must have begun very early in the World.

The general Division which the Antients made of Medicinal Waters was

into

⁽a) Έισὶ δ'ἔνιαμ φύσες κỳ νοσεύμαλα, ες α όπιπίδεια όξι τὰ τοιαῦτα ὕδαλα πινόμενα, ωτερὶ
ων φράσω ἀυτίκα. Et paulo infra, όπις ἢ νέσε
είνεκα, βέλελαμ τὸ ὁπιτηδειόταλον πίνειν, ωδε ἀν
ποιέων μάλισα τυγχάνοι δ ύγιείης. De Aerib.
Aquis, Locis.

into (b) Sulphurous, (c) Bituminous, (d) Aluminous and (e) Nitrous.

(f) Vitruvius, (g) Pliny, and (b) Cæ-lius Aurelianus, are particular as to the drinking the Cutiliæ, which the two first call Nitrous, and the latter Aluminous. What the Nitre of the Antients was, is not altogether certain, but I humbly conceive, that the Cutiliæ were of the same kind with those that are found with us at Holt; which Waters, from the Cures by them performed, are at present advanced to a great Degree of Reputation.

I shall not here enter into any Detail of bot and cold Medicinal Waters, nor

⁽b) Onades.

⁽c) Ασφαλτώδες.

⁽d) STUTTINGLOSES.

⁽e) Nitgades. vide Galen. Lib. IV. C. 4. de Sanit. tuenda.

⁽f) Lib. 8. C. 3.

⁽g) Lib. 31. C. 6.

⁽b) Morb. Chronic. Lib. 3. p. 446.

is there possibly that essential Difference betwixt them (with Respect to their internal Use) which is generally imagin'd, especially if Cardan's Inference has its due Weight with us, who, from (i) Hippocrates's Assertion, that all Minerals are produced by the Force of Fire, argues, that such cold Waters as contain any Medicinal Vertues, are hot at their first Origin, and are cooled merely by the Length of their Passage, and their Distance from the Minerals with which they are impregnated.

These short Chronological Hints being premis'd concerning Mineral Waters in general, I come nearer to the Point before me.

In order to set forth the Antiquity of Bathing in our Baths, it may be no

⁽i) Τάυλα γὰς πάνλα των βίης γίγνονλαι τέ Ερμέ. de Aerib. Aquis, Locis.

un-entertaining, unprofitable Work, to trace the Origin of the Baths, and City of BATHE, as closely and accurately as possible, in a Matter so distant and obscure.

As Claudius the fifth Emperor of Rome was the first who had a thorough Knowledge, as well as Possession, of this Island, so no doubt he was also the first that took Notice of these hot Mineral Waters: By his Command probably the Springs were first open'd, and cleared, the Reeds and Water Lillies rooted up, the Morass drain'd, and Sluices cut to convey the Rain-Water, falling from the neighbouring Hills, into the Antona or Avon. This Work perhaps was prosecuted no further at present than the making a mere Convenience for the Emperor's and his great Officers Bathings, to which we know they were fo much accustom'd in their own Country.

That the Emperor was in this Part of Britain, is certain, from the Trophy found

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found not far from (k) Ochie-Hole, near Wells, with this Inscription,

TI. CLAUDIUS CÆSAR AVG. P. M. TRIB. P. VIIII. IMP. XVI. DE BRITAN.

A second Proof of the Romans being in this very Part of the Island, is, the Victory recorded by (1) Tacitus over the Cangi, a small People comprehended under our (m) Belgæ, which was gain'd in the Reign of Claudius, by the Conduct of P. Ostorius: And farther, as (n) Kaing-sham signifies the Mansion of the Cangi, it cannot be suppos'd but that the Romans were at this very Place about the Year of Christ 51. that is 1676 Years ago.

Whereas Scribonius Largus, the Emperor's Physician, a Person not unskill'd

(1) Annal. L. 12. C. 32.

(m) See Camden, p. 83. Vol. 1.

⁽k) (Ogo) a Cave, 15 Miles from Bathe.

⁽n) Kaingsham is five Miles from Bathe.

even in Medicinal Bathing, * attended him in this distant Expedition: This Man, no doubt, did promote and encourage the finishing these Baths, for the suture Health and Pleasure of the Generals and Legions that should be here lest to secure their Conquests.

Now as in Claudius's Time there were three (o) Legions (at least) garrison'd in this Island, it will appear more than Conjecture, that Part of these Troops built a City where Bathe now stands, to any Person that rightly considers the following Words of Mr. Cambiden; 'And doubtless these Stations and Garrisons of the Legions and Roman 'Soldiers, prov'd very often the Foundation of Towns and Cities, not only in other Provinces, but Britain too.

* Compos. 163.

⁽⁰⁾ Legio secunda Augusta, the Legio 9 of Spain, and the 14th Legion, call'd Gemina Martia Victrix.

Agricola under Titus and Domitian also, is the Person recorded by Tacitus to have civiliz'd the then rude and barbarous Britons, insomuch that, by degrees, (says the Historian) they came to those Encitements to Debauchery, Porticos, Baths and Banquets.

It is also said, that Agricola assisted the Britons to build Temples: And as the first Temple we read of was that built in Honour of Divus Claudius, at Camalodunum or (p) Camalet, in which was the Image of the Goddess Victoria; so the second in these Parts was probably built at Bathe (at first called That Dipud, Aqua Calida in general) by Agricola's Direction, in Honour of Minerva; and that not only because Minerva was the savourite Goddess of the Emperor Domitian, but because also that Minerva

(frequently

⁽p) About 25 Miles from Bath, (not Maldon in Effex).

(frequently in Conjunction with (q) Hercules) did preside over Waters. About this Time this City was named Urbs Aquæ Palladiæ in Latin, to which the British Caer Palladdur answers.

It does not appear when the Patronage of Hercules was join'd to that of Minerva, but by the Figure of him in Bas-Relief, now to be seen in our Walls, it is plain he was honour'd here, and doubtless had his Statue plac'd in the Temple of Minerva; and I am of Opinion that what Mr. Camden calls something of an antient Image of (r) Hercules, grasping a Serpent in his Hand (now not to be found) was the local Hercules, with the (f) Reed in his Hand, his proper Ensign, as tutelar Deity of

(r) Nescio quæ Herculis antiqua Imago

anguem manu constringentis, p. 170.

⁽q) Erant hi duo Dii σύμδωμοι η σίνναοι, & Aquarum operâ focià curam habuere. Athenæus, Musgrave.

⁽f) Ut in nummo videre licet apud Fabrettum (Musgrave).







Harvey Bathon delin.

VarGucht sculp.

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Waters: and farther, that his (t) Ophiuchus, enfolded by a Serpent between the
West and South Gates, was the Figure
of the Greek Æsculapius, very proper for
this Place. Dr. Guidott, before whose
Time these two Bas-Reliefs were lost,
has given a Copper Cut of them, from
his own Imagination, whom Dr. Musgrave has follow'd implicitly.

However we have now a certain Proof that there was a Temple built to Minerva in this Place, for we have fix'd in our Town-Hall a Head of that Goddels broken off from the Statue or Bust, which was dug up near 16 Foot deep in Stall-street last July: The Gilding is Part of it very fresh, and I have here given the full Face and the Profile drawn

C 2

⁽t) Ophiuchum Serpente implicatum, p.172. Ophiuchum funt qui Herculem esse putant, qui adhuc in cunis vagiens angues a Junone immissos præsocavit, alii Æsculapium esse volunt. Vid. Cicer. de Nat. Deor.

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from the Head by the very ingenious Mr. Harvey. The Helmet is torn off, but the Marks are to be seen where it was riveted on.

About the latter End of Agricola's Government, the great Roads, begun in Claudius's Time, probably were finish'd, leading from Bathe to Cirencester, West-bury, Hanham, Wells, Oldbury, and particularly to Ilchester, near which is the samous Roman Camp Camalodunum or Camalet, the Colony of the Veterans, now to be seen, with whom the Troops, quartered at Kaingsham, and the Aquæ Calidæ, no doubt had frequent Intercourse and Communication.

The next Emperor that came in Perfon to this Island was Adrian, who gain'd the Title of RESTITUTOR BRITANNIÆ: But how Dr. Musgrave comes to make him settle a Corporation of Armourers at Bathe, because Julius Vitalis, one of that Company, was carried out from hence, and buried, according

cording to their Custom, by the Road-Side, I cannot conceive: Was it not possible that this Man might, from working in the Forges, have contracted either Palsie, Rheumatism, or such like Disease, for the Cure of which he was brought to these Baths, and here died? Give me leave to offer these farther Considerations; 1. Whether it is probable that a Place devoted to Luxury, the Rendezvous of the Men of Pleasure and Gallantry (as at this Day) should be thought a proper Situation for so disagreeable and noisom a Work to be placed. If we suppose Health to have been the Business then of this Place, it will appear still more improper to annoy it with the unwholesom Steams of Metals, and the Smoak of Forges. 2. Had it not been more natural and prudent to fix the Fabrica in South-Wales, which abounds with Iron and Coal, and where, as Tacitus informs us, a Legion was encamped to awe and restrain the Inhabitants (Silures). 3. If the Workhouse was here, where are the Heaps of Iron Cinders, that

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mouthshire, and the Forest of Dean: a certain Proof where these Works were six'd in the Romans Time; not to mention that there is an inconvenient and dangerous Passage over the Sabrina, from Trajectus or Oldbury.

From this Period nothing (that I can find) remarkable happen'd to these Baths till the Reign of Severus, who coming into Britain himself, attended by his two Sons, Antoninus Bassianus and Geta Cæsar; whilst the Emperor, with Antoninus, march'd into the remote Parts of the Island, against the rebellious Meate, he lest his younger Son Geta, now stil'd Augustus, Governor of the South-West Part of the Island (Belgæ), which continued in Subjection to the Romans. And whilst the Father was employ'd in conquering the Northern Inhabitants, and building a Wall from Sea to Sea quite cross the Island, his Son Geta, afterwards called Britannicus, and whose head Quarters were doubtless at Camalodunum, probably

probably diverted himself, being naturally luxurious, expensive, and also very young, in ramming down the Clay, new-modelling, building and adorning the Baths, (and the several (u) Apartments to them belonging) in a Stile no doubt magnificent, and suitable to a Roman Emperor. Not many Years ago there was dug up here an Equestrian Figure in Relief, now fix'd on the East Wall of the Abbey Church, with a Hasta Pura in the right Hand, and a Parma in the left, which Dr. Musgrave has endeavour'd to prove to have been Geta's, from the Likeness that he observ'd between the Face of this Figure, and the Coins of Geta; from the particular Fondness that Emperor is known to have had for Horses; and lastly, from this Argument, that no Persons under Imperial or Cæsarean Dignity, were suffer'd to have Equestrian Statues with the above Enfigns.

Account

⁽u) See Vitruvius.

Geta liv'd not long to enjoy the Empire, after his Father Severus's Death; but his half-Brother Antoninus Bassianus Caracalla, stil'd also Britannicus Maximus, either being touch'd with Remorfe for the Murder of Geta, had a mind to beautify the Place in which his Brother had taken so great Delight, or rather out of his natural Vanity and Love of magnificent Baths, of which more are to be seen now at Rome of this, than of any other Emperor's; or, which is still more likely, that he might pay his Adoration to his belov'd God the Sun, nam'd these Waters Aquæ Solis, and probably built a Temple to Apollo the God of Physick also. From this Time perhaps these Waters were applied to Medicinal Uses, and the Cure of Diseases.

From henceforward Writers, for a long time together, omit the Affairs of Britain; but it is sufficient for me to find toward the latter End of the third Century Solinus (Polyhistor) giving an Account

Account of these Baths, in Words to this Effect; 'In Britain there are Hot 'Springs, richly accommodated with all 'Conveniencies for the Service of Man-kind.

Thus the fabulous Traditions of (w) Bleyden Cloyth's Magick, whereby he is faid to find these Springs, and the Prayers of St. David, Successor to Dubricius, by which we are told he gave to these Waters the Medicinal Virtues that they still retain, vanish like a Mist before the clear Sunshine of true and faithful History, drawn from authentick Writers, Roman Inscriptions, Coins, Statues, Reliefs, and such like Antiquities, found and to be seen in and about this City: For what so natural an Employment for Romans as the making and beautifying Hot Baths? what could afford them so great Pleasure as to find Groves and a Baiæ in an Island so re-

⁽w) i. e. Bleyden the Conjurer.

mote, so frozen, and so disjoin'd from the whole World?

Farther, if we may judge and infer what the Romans did in Britain, from their Employments and Works at another of their Colonies lying in Gallia Narbonensis, we shall have still more Ground and Reason to believe that they were the Discoverers of these Hot Waters, and the first Adorners of our Baths. For we read that Caius Sextus Calvinus built a City and magnificent Baths, called after his Name, (x) Aquæ Sextiæ, (at this Day, by contracting the five Syllables into one, AIX, the Capital City of Provence) about 631 U. C. and 141 Years before Christ. Those Waters are as ours, Hot Sulphur Waters; and even the Situation of that City is not unlike this of BATHE, for it stands

⁽x) Liv. L. 61. à Plinio urbs oppidis Latinis accenfetur, at in nummo Vespasiani nuncupatur colonia Aquæ Sext. Leg. XXV.

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in a Plain, at the Foot of the Hill of St. Eutropius, and near the Rivulet of Arc; as does BATHE, at the Foot of Launesdowne, and near the River Avon.

Nor did the Roman Taste of building and beautifying Baths cease, on the Decline of that Empire, but was transmitted to the Goths; for the Baths of Aponus, so famous from all Antiquity, celebrated by Claudian, and whose Water was reckon'd * Prophetick as well as Salutary, were repaired and adorned by (y) Theodorick King of the Goths, as his Præceptor and Chancellor Cassiodorus relates.

The first Britons who liv'd after a rude straggling Manner, could hardly

(y) Theoderick died A. C. 526. Of his

Reign 37.

^{*} Ejus aqua fatidica olim credabatur, unde consultans Tiberius, sorte, apud Geryonis oraculum, tracta, talos aureos in eam conjecit, Suet. in Tiber. C. 14.

be suppos'd, by Instinct, to have found out the Virtues of Medicinal Waters, or from any innate Elegance, to have us'd Bathing for Cleanliness and Ornament. But the Roman Physician (Scribonius) by Comparison, having seen several of the same Kind in Italy, could not fail to recommend them to his Countrymen, who were settled in Colonies, among the (z) Belgæ more particularly: Norindeed is it possible that the Britons themselves should have had great Occasion for Medicinal Waters before Agricola's Time at least, who introduc'd genteel Luxury amongst them; for few Diseases visit Houses made of Reeds or Wood; Health attends those whose Food is plain and natural, and have nothing of the Dainties of the And that this was the State of the Britons, Diodorus Siculus informs us; and such likewise had been the State

⁽z) Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight.

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of the Romans themselves, till they grew acquainted with the Grecian (a) Luxury, the Parent of Diseases, as Celsus well observes.

In the same Magnificence that Solinus describes these Baths to have been in his Time, they probably continued till 520, when the Saxons laid Siege to the City of (b) Bathe, but without Success. In the Year 577, this City being both (c) besieged and attacked, first surrendered to the Saxons; and in a few Years recovering it self, took the new Name of Akmancester, and grew up to a good Degree of Splendor; for in 676 Ofrick built a Nunnery here, and presently after King Offa built another Church;

(b) Oppugnata.

⁽a) ————Sævior armis Luxuria incubuit, victumque ulciscitur orbem. Petron.

⁽c) A City of Valetudinarians; by the Britons it was fometimes called Caer Badon, that is, the City of BATHING.

but both were destroy'd in the Danish Wars. Out of the Ruins of these, Edgar (surnamed the Peaceful) erected another Church, dedicated to St. Peter; and in the Time of Edward the Confessor this City was in a very flourishing Condition, which did not last long, for presently after the Norman Conquest, Robert Mowbray, who rais'd a warm Rebellion against William Rufus, plunder'd and burnt it, but it recovered in a short Time, by the Assistance of John de Villula, who being Bishop of Wells, did, for Five hundred (d) Pounds, purchase the City of Henry I. whither he translated his See, and built him here a new Cathedral, which lasted till the Reign of Henry VII.

I can trace no certain Accounts either of the City of BATHE, or the Bath Waters, for above 170 Years, till the Time of Gilbert, called Anglicus, who

⁽d) Marcis, Camden.

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being the first Practical Writer which our Nation has produced, mentions the sending one of his Patients to these Baths.

The Remark you make on the Case of the young Man, describ'd by our Countryman Gilbert, who no doubt was carried to our Baths, and there cured; and the well-judg'd Inference you draw from the Nature of his Disease, that the Patient recover'd his Health by Drinking these Waters, and not Bathing in them, make your Conclusion quite a Proof and Conviction to me, that the Bath Waters were drunk medicinally, in the Beginning of Edward I. that is, 455 Years ago: And farther, I am of Opinion, that since that Date (if not before) the Usage of Drinking or Bathing has prevailed; sometimes the one, sometimes the other, according to the Humour of the Times, and the Degree of Skill and Integrity the Practitioners here have happen'd to have been endued withal: For I shall shew,

shew, that two Physicians, who write at the small Distance of nine Years only, did disagree as much as if they had liv'd at the same Time, and interfer'd with each other's Business. The Men of Learning, and thorough Knowledge in their Profession, I am perswaded, did, ever after Gilbert, join and unite the internal Use of the Bath Waters with the external, which no doubt was the first that obtained.

The earliest Rules, however, that we have recorded for Drinking the Bathe Waters, are Dr. Jones's, in his Bathe-Aide, written (e) 155 Years ago, of which Dr. Guidott takes Notice, and transcribes them as an Enforcement and Authority toward the reviving this Custom; and, as he expresses himself, to give a greater Security and Credit to the Drinking these Waters.

⁽e) 1572.

What became of Drinking the Was ter, as whether one Practitioner order'd it, and another condemn'd it ; or whether it was altogether discontinu'd (as one might imagine from the Writings of the Physicians who liv'd in the succeeding (f) 97 Years, which are full of Bathing only) matters little to my Purpose; but it would surprize one to find the last Champion for Bathing, (g) Dr. Venner, who writ but 13 Years before Guidott, declaiming in the bitterest manner against Drinking the Waters, in these Words, (b) 'Moreover these Waters operate not by Urine or Stool, except sometimes by Stool, in weak and tender Bodies, and then the Hurt is much more than the Commodity, ' in regard of their Offensiveness to the ' Stomach.' And, as if once saying

⁽f) From 1572, to 1669. (g) 1660.

⁽b) The Baths of BATHE, p. 3516

this had not been sufficient to have drawn upon him the Censure of a most learned Person, Dr. Maplet, who trod quick upon his Heels, he, in the next Page, for the wife Reasons alledg'd, again pronounces, 'That he utterly condemns the Use of them, whether ' taken in small or greater Quantities:' But this Gentleman seems to have been not unlike John of Gaddesden, (i) 'In ' keeping up outward Appearances, and ' laying the greatest Stress upon Trifles; ' and as John, by inserting his own Verses, often leaves us in doubt, whe-' ther he be a better Physician or a Poet;' so our Author, by another Performance of his, intitled, A Treatise of the right way of living, for attaining to a long and healthful Life, has left us at a Loss to guels, whether he were a better Physician or a Cook.

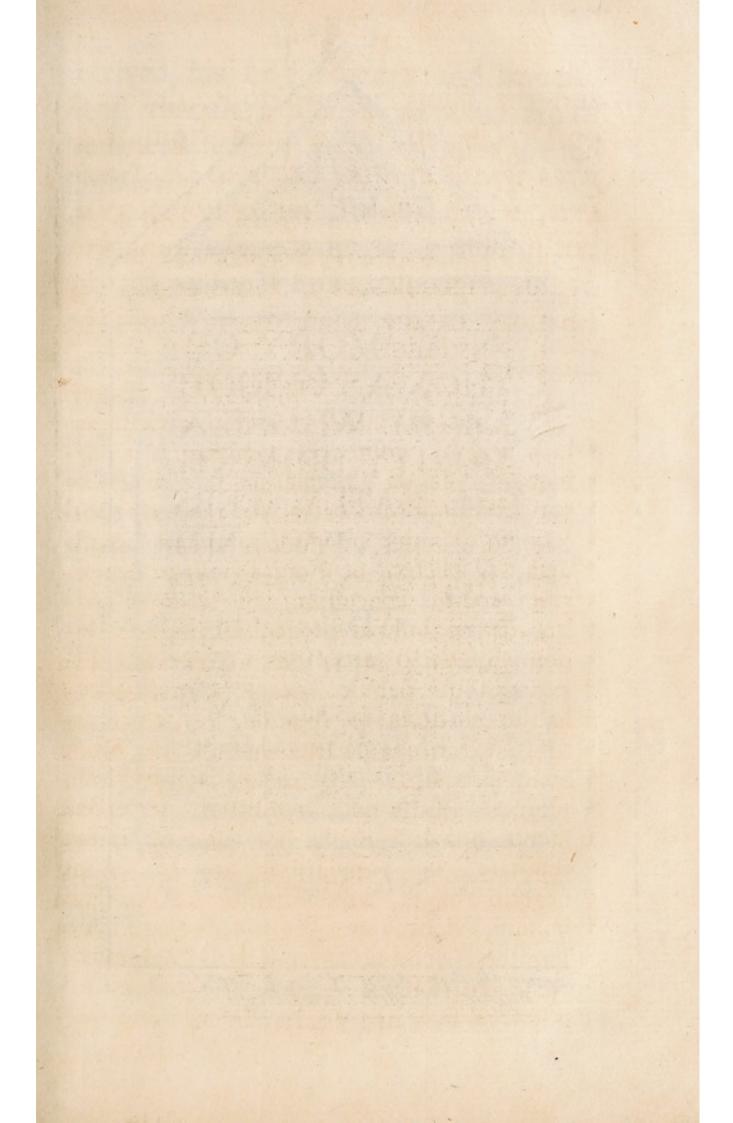
⁽i) Hist. of Physick, p. 283.

Dr. Maplet, nine Years after, contrary to the Assertions of Venner, and being not at all terrified by his Positiveness, did advise the Honourable Lady Noel, and her Son, to Drink the Water of the Hot Bath, August 6, 1669: and the 16th Day of the same Month, and Year, the Noble Dame Elizabeth Spencer did Drink the Water of the Queen's-Bath-Pump: The Effect on the first two, he assures us, was a loose Body, and two Stools every Day; and in the latter, the Water had a free Passage by Urine. It is very plain from the Doctor's Silence, as to the Cure of his Patients, and his reciting only the bare Operation of the Waters, by the two aforesaid Discharges, that he had his Predecessor Venner's Positions full in his Eye, with the commendable Design of confuting them, and once more introducing the Drinking our Waters.

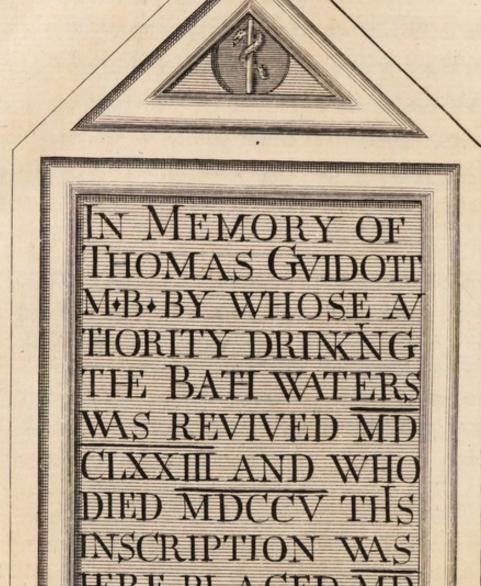
By the Death of this great Man, the Revival of Drinking the Bath Waters, E 2 and

and the Glory annex'd to it, devolv'd on Dr. Guidott, as is plain from Maplet's Words in a (k) Letter to Dr. Needbam, which Guidott, not only preserv'd, but publish'd, as an eternal Monument of his Ingenuity, and Honour for the Memory of the Man from whom he

(k) 'His ita dictis, Medicos quocunque 6 loco a nobis dissitos & remotos, usu pro-6 inde, & suis de Thermarum natura observationibus minus edoctos, sed incertæ specuf lationis acumine nitentes, obtestarer equidem, si liceret, ut Fontes nostros beneficium cœlitus concessum, in terræ visceribus divino influxu progenitum, igne nondum intellecto accensum, & caloris inextinguibilis pabulo, per tot fæcula inexhausto nutritum, & ditatum, à quo nostratibus, exterisque persæpe sanitas, Anglorum genti præ vicinis aliis decus atque gloria s semper affulserunt, nolint in terriculamenta quædam inania vertere, & apinas reputare, ne popularibus suis in salutis e negotio obstare, atque invidere, & summo numini, doni tam stupendi benignissimo 4 largitori (quod ab egregiis viris Deus averf tat) ah nimium ingrati effe videantur.' Epistol, ad D. Gasparum Needham. received



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Harvey Bathon delin et lapid sectil

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received his first Notions and Impressions, that these Waters might be drunk both with Safety, and for the Cure of Diseases.

But not to give greater Merit on this Occasion to my ever honour'd Relation than he has a just Claim to, whoever will dip into Dr. Guidott's Discourse of Bathe, and Mr. Henry Chapman's Thermæ Redivivæ, publish'd four Years after, (viz. in 1673.) will find them both every where speaking of the Drinking the Hot Waters, as a Thing, at that Time in its Dawn and Infancy, rather as recommended than establish'd. This was the Æra in which the Doctor observ'd the Bath Water was Drunk by some, and probably like to advance; and Guidott, the Person by whose Authority chiefly the Usage of Drinking reviv'd, never to die more, no longer than 54 Years ago: And this is my Epoch.

The Doctor we find, was not only under great Difficulties and Perplexities within himself, lest any of his Waterdrinking Patients should miscarry, and so his intended Revival fail of the wish'dfor Success, as we may learn from his Preface; but he met, no doubt, with great Malice and Detraction from his Contemporaries, and for improving on the then Practice, was probably treated as an Innovator in Physick. This was the immortal Harvey's Case; this has been your own, Sir, as to the Doctrine of Purging, in the second Fever of the confluent Small-Pox; and must be the Fate of every One, who dares attempt to soar the least above his Brethren, or differ from the present fashionable Methods.

But how apt are the Injudicious to run from one Error into another? How fond is Human Nature of every Thing that carries but the Face of Novelty? For no sooner had Drinking obtained, but

but Bathing lost Ground daily, and in the short Space of forty Years, it seem'd almost forgot, that the only Use of the Waters was heretofore External, that a thousand Bath'd for one that Drunk them; and yet if the Testimony of living Witnesses, and the History of Cures recorded, be not notoriously false, as considerable Ones, in some Distempers, were perform'd sixty Years ago, as are at this Day.

Cutaneous Diseases, if Tradition says true, were the first that were cur'd by Bathing in the Sulphureous Waters of BATHE; and the Paralytick probably were the next that found Relief by the same Method singly. It was by Bathing, and that alone, you know, the Credit and Reputation of these Waters were preserv'd for many hundred Years; and Dr. Cheyne very well remarks, 'That (1) before Drinking the Bath

⁽¹⁾ Essay on the Gout, p. 57.

" Water came to be so much used, fix'd or wandering Pains, Stiffness or Contractions on the Tendons, Lameness or wasted Limbs, Palsies or Rheuma-' tisms, were the chief Distempers People came to BATHE for.' To account. for the Disuse of Bathing in the Palsie, is to me, I confess, not very easy: To ascribe it wholly to an extravagant Fondness for the newly reviv'd Drinking, would be perhaps an unjust Charge of too great Levity; and therefore we must look a little farther, must search deeper, especially since this Neglect happens, in an Age of Physick, wherein mechanical Reasoning runs so high, and all Appearances are so exquisitely accounted for by all Men. But I fear we shall find, that this very Reasoning misapply'd, has been the Cause of this Error in Practice. For thus runs the Doctrine: If Palsie (Παζάλυσις) be a Relaxation of the Parts affected, and if warm Fomentations (as Bathing is no more) do soften and relax, how is it possible that Bathing can be proper in a Palsie? A specious

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specious and plausible Argument: But we must not suffer ourselves to be reason'd out of so many hundred Years Experience in an Instant; we must not be quite so Superficial, but examine this Matter a little more accurately.

I have said that this Disuse has arisen from the Misapplication of Mechanical Reasoning; for where-ever that is rightly used, and fitly adapted, it serves to illustrate and account for the Truth of the Experiments and Aphorisms handed down to us by our immortal Ancestors; nor will it, I hope, now disappoint us, nor leave us in the Dark, on this no trisling Subject.

I shall not trouble you with Definitions and Distinctions of Palsies, nor enter into any Detail of the Disputes some Authors are full of on this Head: This single Observation will be sufficient for my present Purpose, That all Parts seiz'd by Palsie, are not affected in the same Manner; for some are contrasted, whereby

whereby the Member becomes shorter than it was before; and others again we find relax'd, in which the Paralytick Member is lengthen'd beyond its natural Proportion. Now I conceive Bathing in the Hot Waters of BATHE to be proper, nay, absolutely necessary in both these Cases: That they are so in the first, is self-evident; and as to the second, briefly thus; such a preternatural Lengthning of a Limb cannot proceed, but from a thickning of the Mucus, design'd to lubricate the Cartilages of the Bones, whereby it takes up too much Space, and occasions some small Degree of Luxation as it were. The Loss of Sense and Motion, which more eminently attends this kind of Palsie, plainly shews a very slow Circulation of the Blood: and hence follow a too great Viscidity, and retarded Motion of all the Secretions from it whatever, whether they are fuch as by the common Use of our Limbs are to be thrown out of the Body, or such as are separated to be retain'd for the Nourishment of the

the Parts themselves. Now the necesfary Consequence of such retarded Motion, and Viscidity of all the Fluids, is the Distention of the Vessels, beyond their just and natural Diameters, whereby the Force of Contracting and pushing forward their Contents is more or less impair'd, according to the Degree of their being stretch'd: I would fain ask, what can appear more reasonable, under these Circumstances, than such Applications as are very powerful to penetrate, to dissolve, to attenuate, to revive the natural Heat, and quicken the Motion of these almost stagnated Juices? But, says some one, whilst you are thus employ'd in thinning the Contents, what becomes of the Vessels or Solids, which you acknowledge to be already over-stretch'd? will not your hot Fomentation still encrease this Mischief? To which I shall only answer at present, that it is the Property of a Fibre to contract, that all the Tubes are very elastick; and when the Fluids are made to circulate freely and uninterruptedly, these, in young People, F 2

will recover their Spring without any Assistance, and in old, with proper and seasonable Applications.

But as Things not immediately expos'd to our Senses are often best illustrated by their Opposites, let us enquire a little what might be the Effect of the contrary Method.

If a Surgeon, in treating a Tumour, where the Vessels are loaded, and of course distended, with an Intention to discuss it, was to begin with Repellents before he has endeavour'd to soften the Fibres, and render the Juices fluxil, (by Evacuants and proper Emollients) and so fitted to return into the Circulation; the Result must be fixing the Humours in the Part for ever, and creating Scirrhus; or the best he could hope for, would be a Discharge by Suppuration, the very thing he intended to avoid. In like manner, the Physician who preposterously begins with curing the overstretch'd Fibre of the Paralytick, will,

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in all Probability, fix the Juices, already too thick and fluggish, into a total Stag-nation.

And this has been more than once verified fince cold Bathing has prevail'd, as the great Remedy for the Palsie; for it has not been enough to forsake the long experienc'd Bathing in these Baths, without running into the opposite Practice of Bathing in cold Water, which has for its Support the same kind of Reasoning with that which has been brought to decry Bathing in the Hot-Bath-Waters. As for Example, The Palsie proceeds from Relaxation; Cold-Bathing is very contracting, therefore what is so proper in the Palsie as Cold-Bathing?

It is true—but not too hasty—In what Part of the Cure is it adviseable? Surely not when the Vessel is stuffed so as to endanger its bursting; when the Fluids are sufficiently thinn'd; when Warmth and Sense are return'd to the Parts, and only Resolution and Weakness remain:

main: In this Stage, I confess, nothing is more proper than the Cold Bath; and no Cold Bath in the World half so safe or effectual as Sea-Bathing, not only in this, but in all Cases where Cold-Bathing may with Judgment be directed.

To sum up the Whole, whether by sweating out part, and rarifying the rest of the impacted Humours; whether by freeing them from their Burthen, it gives Liberty to the Vessels to exert their Natural Function, and so proves astringent by accident, (for I am far from supposing it in its own Nature Styptick) that Bathing in our Hot Baths cures the relaxed Palsie: Or whether any more Philosophical Person has a Mind to produce other and better Reasons, I am extremely easy: for with me, the successful Experience of so many bundred Years, the numerous written Records, as well as living Witnesses, are abundantly sufficient to engage my Belief, to command my Affent, and to enforce the Practice.

But give me leave, Sir, to pursue this Subject farther; Since as Hot-Bathing is by no means new to us, so let none imagine that other Nations have not made use of the same Methods: Many have and do enjoy the Blessing of Hot-Sulphur-Waters as well as this happy Island, and meet, upon Trial, with the like Success.

Why should I remind you of the Hot Baths of Callivoe in Judæa; the Paduan, Vesuvian, Senan and Carentine in Italy; those of Bourbon in France; the famous ones at Aix-la-Chapelle, or the Hot Medicinal Spring in Jamaica, Part of the Newfound World (m)?

⁽m) Kircher (in his Mund. Subterran.) fays, there are in Portugal 8 Hot Springs; Spain 40; France 45; Germany 120; Italy 86; Hungary 9; Illyricum 16; Greece and the Islands 22: And according to Mr. Camden, there are in England 12 Hot Springs; that is, 3 at Bathe, and 9 at Buxton. He goes on, with

But did the antient Physicians of other Countries direct Bathing in this Sort of Waters for the Cure of the Palse? I shall not pretend to say that Herod's complicated Disease, which Josephus has describ'd in a Masterly Manner, and like an able Physician, was altogether Paralytick; but if we render the Words, (n) σπασμός τε περί πᾶν ῆν μέρω, (with Sir Roger L'Estrange) by Cramps and Convulsions of the Nerves; and if we restect on his Physician's first setting him

with his usual Sagacity, to remark, that the Buxton Baths (likewise) were antiently known, as the Cart-road [Actus] or Roman Causeway, called Bath-Gate, which continues 7 Miles from thence, to the little Village Burgh, does plainly testify; to which the Bishop of London adds a farther Confirmation, from the Roman Wall cemented with red Roman Plaister, close by St. Ann's Well, where are the Ruins of the antient Bath, Camd. Britan. Vol. I. p. 593.

(n) Ετ σπασμός άπαντων τῶν μελῶν, Lib. I.

cap, xxxiii. de Bello Judaico.

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up to the Shoulders, (0) in a Vessel sull of warm Oil, as preparatory to his Bathing in the Hot-Waters of (p) Calliroe, we may reasonably infer, that he had not only strong Convulsions, but possibly some degree of the Contracting Palsie; especially since the Intention of those who had the Care of the King, we see plainly, was (q) Relaxing by hot Fomentations; the Justness of which Practice no one disputes; this, I have already observed, proves it self.

But whether or no I have strain'd the Author's Meaning to prove, what I am willing should hence be prov'd, as

(0) ek medor, Solium vide Cæl. Aurel. p. 531. ubi ait, convenit solio, oleo calido

pleno, ægros dare.

(9) Έλαιῷ Θερμῷ πᾶν αιαθάλ ζαι τὸ σῶμα.

⁽p) He went over the River Jordan himself, to the Hot-Baths at Calliroe, which empty themselves into the Lake of Asphaltitis, (or the Bituminous Lake.) Jos. Jewish Antiq. Book xvii. cap. viii.

most Dealers in Criticisms of this kind do; I cannot quit this Place without a second Disquisition upon the Words, "(r) ἄπερ (υδατα Θερμά) σῦν τῆ ἐς πανθ" αρετῆ ὰ πότιμά ἐςιν." Now if we may understand this Passage, as spoken of the medicinal Drinking these Waters in use at that time, which the Particle σῦν τῆ instead of the Disjunctive παρα τὸν seems to encourage, it will be the first express Account upon Record of Hote Sulphur Waters being taken inwardly.

I proceed to lay before you two Authorities of great Weight, and Character, who have, in their Descriptions of this Disease, taken very particular Notice of the Contracted and Relax'd Palsie, and yet both have insisted on Hot-Bathing, and (s) Pumping (we call it here) as

(/) Κατακλυσμός. Illisio. Ruina. Stillici-

dium,

⁽r) Quæ (aquæ thermales) una cum cæteris tot dotibus etiam potui commodæ funt. Antiq. Jud. Lib. xvii. cap. vi.

Limitation, or Restriction whatever: One of my Authors is an ancient African, the other a pretty modern Italian, both very well known to you.

The first says, (t) "There are two "Species of the Palsie often seen, the "one contracted, the other extended;" and in five Pages after, he singles out a Paralytick (u) Leg, for an "Instance, "which, he observes, is either shorter by Contraction, or longer by Extention, insomuch, that many take it for a Luxation of the Joints." This Writer, in treating of the Cure, wherein he has been so minute, as to prescribe a Barber's Chair with Elbows, to sup-

(t) Sed plurimis species duæ Paralyseos visæ sunt; alia conductione effecta: alia extensione. Cæl. Aurel, de Paralysi. p. 342.

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⁽u) Crus Paralysi vitiatum aut conductione brevius sit, aut extensione longius, ut plerique putent articulorum delocationem hie sactam. P. 347

port and exercise the Arms, a Go-Cart, made like those Children are set in, for the Legs, and a Shoe with Lead in it for extending; last of all advises, if the Disease proves obstinate, (x) Swimming, by the help of Bladders, in Mineral Waters, more especially in the Hotter, such as the Paduan, Vesuvian, &c. He goes farther, and orders (y) Dashing the Waters, on the Parts affected, because, says he, the Force of the Percussion produces a great Change in the Body. You see, Calius depended on Bathing, when all other Methods had prov'd unsuccessful; or at least (like some modern Physicians) when he could do no more, he sent the Sick to die at the Baths. For how much more reasonable is it to expect the Cure of newly-seiz'd

(x) Atque naturalibus aquis dandos, &

magis calidioribus, &c. p. 361.

⁽y) Item aquarum ruinis partes, in passione constitutæ, sunt subjiciendæ, plurimum etenim earum percussiones corporum faciunt mutationem. Ib.

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Paralyticks from Bathing, which is too often deferred till they are past Recovery?

This Author, however, is accurate, full, and nervous: He is exact in his Distinctions, and it is worthy our most serious and careful Attention, that he, who has with so great Accuracy prescrib'd both Drinking and Bathing in (z) two cold aluminous Waters for the Distemper which he terms Stomachica Paffio, and likewise the double Use of (a) four of the same Kind, and a fifth Nitrous, in long Disaffections of the Bladder, should in no Case direct Drinking the Hot-Sulphur-Waters before-mention'd, no not even in the Palsie; but relies on their external Use, namely, Bathing and Pumping, fingly and folely, both in

(z) The Cotilian and Nepefine, p. 446.

⁽a) Albulæ, Nepesinæ, Cotiliæ, & Auguriæ, vel quæ nitri habent qualitatem, ut apud Tænariam insulam, quæ potandæ atque lavacro adhibendæ sunt, p. 576.

this, as also, which is still more remarkable, in the (b) Cholick.

It is easy for you to apprehend, that had we not lost Aretæus's Chapter of the Cure of the Palsie, we had there seen Bathing in naturally Hot-Sulphur-Baths recommended in that Disease, as well as in Leprofy and Melancholy: for it is a most well-grounded Observation the very learned Dr. (c) Wigan makes, in one of the Discourses prefix'd to his most accurare Edition; 'That Aretæus ' very frequently uses external Remedies ' both in Acute and Chronical Diseases, ' and herein (howsoever he differs from them in other Instances) is quite of a ' Piece with the Methodists.'

(d) Hieronymus Mercurialis, a judicious Collector, has likewise distinguish'd

(d) 1566.

⁽b) 533. (c) De Curandi Ratione.

the contracted and relaxed Palsie; and being himself Professor at Padua, is quite over-joy'd at the Opportunity of correcting the Text in Calius, and for Aquas (e) Pantherinas, to read Patavinas, * which Waters, he assures us, are very antient, and wonderfully effectual in this Disease, both by Pumping and Bathing. However, he leaves no Remarks, that they were of Service in the Contracted, and in the Relaxed prov'd prejudicial. He, good Man, was satisfied with antient Authority, and immemorial Experience; he was no refin'd Reasoner, no OEdipus, no Solver of Problems; he could believe his Senses, and when a Paralytick Patient, by Bathing in the Paduan Waters, threw away his Crutches, and walk'd unaffifted, he was verily persuaded that Bathing had done the Cripple some Service. Country, I fnall not take upon me to

Palse, he directs what will amount to

⁽e) Med. Pract. p. 84.

* Aponus.

But what will our Theorists say, who are thus startled at relaxing Waters, when they come to hear of more intense and forcibly relaxing solid or dry Baths (Bains Secs) which are of the greatest Energy in Paralytick Cases?

Near Naples, and at the Baths of Padua, are several Pits, several little Cells of Sulphur Earth, into which the Physicians put their Palse Patients, and by Sweating them plentifully there, discharge and drain the viscid Humours, be it from the Muscles, be it from the Nerves.

Cælius also mentions these natural Solid Baths, whether he means any he had seen in Italy, or whether (as is not unlikely) there were such in his own Country, I shall not take upon me to determine; but in the Cure of the Palsie, he directs what will amount to the same Thing, and must operate after the same Manner; namely, burying the Patient

Patient in Sea Sand (f), set on Fire, as it were, by the Heat of the Sun.

And with what Pleasure have I recollected these, and such like Passages,
in this African, when I have lighted
on a Negro-Doctor curing his Palsied
Patient, by covering him over with the
hottest Sea Sand?

Do then the learned and Hippocratical Physicians, direct not only Bathing in Hot-Sulphur-Waters, but in obstinate Palsies, Sulphur-Terra's? and does the illiterate Negro, whose Physick is traditional, and deliver'd down (g) in par-

(f) Quæ sit sole ignita, ut circumtecta

gremio foveat ægrotantem, p. 356.

ticular

⁽g) This Art seem'd then to be taught, as it was in the Time of Hippocrates, in particular Families; for this George Bachtishua had a Son bred up to the same Profession; and soon after there were three or four Generations of the Bachtishua's, all samous for their Skill in Physick. Hist. Physick, p. 11.

Part II.

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apply his hot Sand with Success?

And do we, in spite of Facts, who are possess'd of as active and powerful Waters for the Purpose, as any in the known World, delay to make the proper, the first, the original Use of them? Shall we not venture to bathe our Patients once in 24 Hours, when we find that it was the general Custom to bathe (b) twice a-day, no longer than 30 Years ago, at which Time Bathing was in its Decline.

Are the Virtues of our Baths evaporated or diminish'd by Length of Time? or does Variety of Seasons affect them? or have our Magistrates suffer'd any to dig so near, as to let other Springs into them? or are the decent Conveniencies for Pumping every Part of the Body destroy'd? Can we not, when Need

⁽b) At 4 in the Morning, and about 4 in the Afternoon.

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requires, make the King's-Bath so intensely Hot, as is scarcely to be borne, by stopping in the main Spring? Are there not yet remaining (i) Passages, from many Lodging-Houses, that lead into the King's and Queen's-Baths, which might serve to prove, if Proof did not abound, the ancient Custom of Bathing; the Hinges of whose Doors are now grown rusty, the Steps where-of are mark'd by no Bathers Feet, and the Houses sallen more than half in their Value and Request.

What is become of that Forest of Crutches, which, in Testimony of Thank-fulness for the Benefit receiv'd, was hung up in Mid-Air, like (k) Semira-

(i) These are call'd Slips, and one, that leads from the Abby-House is distinguish'd by the Name of the QUEEN's Slip.

(k) Et tumidæ infanos imitata Semiramis ausus, quæ medio virides suspendit in aere

lucos.

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mis's Groves, and afforded a no less beautiful, and pleasing Prospect?

Surely Human Nature is not become so base, and ungrateful, as for Men to conceal their Cures, or there are sewer perform'd at present, than heretosore, when there was no other Use made of these Waters, but that of Bathing in them.

If any one should here say, Palsies are less frequent in England now, than formerly, or at least more gentle, and so they give way to Drinking the Waters only;

I wou'd have it consider'd, that the Manner of Living among us, is so improv'd in Luxury, as to Eating; the Wines in request, so spirituous, searching, and inflammatory; and the Generality of good Livers, so indolent, and unactive; that now, if ever, Apoplexies and Palses must encrease, both in Number and Violence of the Stroke; not

ticks that daily spring up among Tradesmen, from the Necessity of their ordinary Employments, such as Silverers of Glass, Colour-grinders, Pewterers, Chymists, &c. nor to detain you with the Multitude that fall into this Disease, by taking Mercurial Nostrums, from ignorant and boasting Quacks, give me leave, to point out to you the vast additional Import of Palsied, from all the Islands of the West-Indies.

Now the Palsies of such Tradesmen never sail of a Cure by Bathing, and that not barely a first, but a second, nay a third time of their unavoidable Calamity. The ill Essects of Mercurials taken inwardly, are also relieved by the same Method, and for the same Reasons; nor does the West-Indian scarce ever repent of his Voyage, if he is suffered to bathe, notwithstanding his sort of Palsie is a second Disease; being the Successor of the most painful Cholick imaginable; and you very well know.

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know, Sir, that even this Succession, New as it may appear to many, is taken Notice of by Paulus, and from him, I conceive, afterwards by Avicenna.

I am almost asham'd of prosecuting a Matter so plain; but must beg your Patience a little longer; for all People have not your Quickness. I cannot but imagine, if Bathing in our Hot-Baths were so prejudicial to the Palsied as has of late been afferted; although the Course of it is suppos'd to be manag'd by some skilful Physician, both as to the Choice of the Bath, and the Time of Patients remaining in it; I say, if Relaxing is so greatly to be dreaded, how comes it to pass, that the Bath-Guides, whose Livelihood daily requires their immoderate Stay in the Hottest-Bath, are not for the most part (*) relax'd? One would be apt to think, that the

^(*) Παζαλελυμένοιο

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Palsie must be as necessary an Attendant of this Trade, as of some others before mention'd; but we find no such Matter: On the contrary, the Guides (tho' not over-temperate) are remarkably Spirituous, Healthful, and Long-liv'd, both Men and Women.

I shall not suggest, that young Children are morbidly relax'd; the Cause of their Weakness and Inability to walk, arises, no doubt, from the loose Texture of the Fibres, as well those that compose their Bones, as their Muscles; from whence it seems natural to infer, that the Use of our Hot-relaxing Fomentations must of course abate their growing Strength, and delay their Walking; but this is so far from being true, that suppose two Children of equal Age and Vigour, the one shall Bathe, the other not; that which is Bath'd will be able to walk firmer and better, at a Year old, than the other at fifteen Months. About 20 Years ago, it was the general Custom here, both of Rich and

and Poor, to bathe their Children for this very Purpose; as also for the Rickets, which Usages, perhaps, may hereaster come into Fashion and Request again.

Dr. Guidott, who (we have seen) was the chief Reviver of Drinking the Bath-Waters, wou'd by no means have conceal'd any considerable Cures, in whatsoever Disease, which might fairly be ascrib'd to Drinking only; but had no doubt (as he ingenuously declares) related such sort distinctly; and yet we find him so just, and sincere, that of 31 Paralyticks by him register'd, 25 receiv'd Cures, by Bathing only; the other 6 did both Bathe, and Drink the Waters; and even (1) one of these, he confesses, 'had reap'd great Benefit by Bathing, which was confirm'd by Drinking the Waters 21 Days.'

Thus, you see, no Self-Conceit, no Vain-Glory, no Affectation of Novelty,

^{(1) 1685.}

prevail'd, with the Doctor, to rely upon Drinking, in a Case, wherein Bathing singly had been so long found successful; nor did he, in Favour of the
younger Child, Drinking, capriciously
discard, and disinherit the elder Brother,
Bathing; and yet he seems to have had,
if not a greater Right, yet a stronger
Temptation, than any of his Successors.

Having, not long since, mention'd the great Use of dry Baths in the Palsie, allow me just to enquire, if we have not, at Bathe also, some solid Applications, which might prove equally beneficial, and answer the Intentions of Sulphur-Earths, were they rightly applied.

Guidott has not only given the Histories of three Leprous Patients, cur'd by the Use of the King's-Bath, and Application of the Clay; but also records the complicated Case of Rheumatism,

I Palse,

Palsie, and Dropsie, in a (m) Woman, who recovered by Drinking the Waters, and the Use of the Clay, of the King's-Bath. Now, as in the Cases recited, there are different Competitors, for the Glory of the Cures, namely Bathing in the Lepers, and Drinking in the last describ'd; I leave every one to place the Merit where they are most inclin'd: But, at the same time, let me remind them, that the Application of Clay is no new Device, being mention'd by Galen, as a very frequent, and beneficial Practice, among the Egyptians, both in Dropsies, and old Pains, and Aches. The Egyptian Clay, without Dispute, was very powerful, as confifting, I conceive, of the Nitrous Slime, lest by the Nile, upon its Ebb: Surely the Clay of our Baths, is at least equal to it, fince, (n) 'it contains more Sulphur, than the Sand; fince, (0) when Hot,

⁽m) Joan Binmore of Exeter, 1688.

⁽n) Guid. Cent. of Observ. 97.

' it has a Sulphurous Smell, and is very

' useful, if apply'd, in those External

Distempers, which Sulphur doth re-

' lieve.'

But suppose the Clay in our Baths not active enough, we have a Bituminous Scum floating on the Surface of the Waters, (p) 'which, dry'd into Cakes, ' burns like Stone-Pitch, and being once kindled, goes not out till all be confumed.

(9) Pliny, speaking of the Usefulness of the Mud, found in Natural Hot-Baths, says, it will answer best if it be dried on by the (r) Heat of the Sun; which may be no bad Hint to us, nor a very absurd Method; in Paralytick Complaints, more especially.

(q) Lib. 31. cap. 6.(r) Ἡλίωσις.

⁽p) Guid. Cent of Observ. 100.

From what has been deliver'd on the Subject of Palsies, it will not be very difficult to account for an Appearance, which tho' constant in Fact, yet the Reason of it seems to have been understood by very sew.

It is become a Bath-Proverb, and nothing is more ready in our Mouths, to silence and lull the Complaints of a dissatisfied and despairing Patient, than the comfortable Assurance, that, tho' he feels himself worse at present, he will certainly find Benefit when he is gone.

This Prediction (how crafty soever it may seem) is not sulfill'd with regard to Bathing only, but Drinking the Waters also: For we often find, that, upon Drinking them longer than 14 or 21 Days, the Appetite lessens and decays, which was at the first Onset greatly increas'd; this certainly proceeds from the Heat abstractedly, the Property whereof is to relax; how just then

then is the Doctrine of frequent (s) Intermission, which is frequent Absence?

As to Bathing, this Prophecy is still more apparently accomplished; for how many relaxed Patients go hence much weaker, and, to all Appearance, worse than they came, who in a short time after are most happily surprized with a perfect Recovery? That is, the Fluids being sufficiently thinned, and put into a due Motion, the Fibres, upon forbearing our emollient Fomentation, and by the Use of ordinary Exercise, recover their Tone and Elasticity.

What Practical Inferences may be hence drawn, as to the Conduct of Bath-ing, the Sagacious will soon discern; the Stupid never.

⁽¹⁾ Cyclus Metafyn. p. 46.

Of the Gour.

I COME now to a second Disease, wherein likewise great Relief was found by Bathing in our Baths, whilst it continued in Vogue; that is the Gout. A flight Fit of the Gout, happening either in the Spring or Autumn, is to be look'd upon rather as a Solution, or Crisis of other Distempers, than as a Disease itself: What I would be understood to speak of, is a thorough Gouty-Habit; where the Fits are tedious and severe, the Intervals rare, and of short Duration, where some Joints are loaded, and some Tendons contracted; where the least Accident, or Irregularity occasions a Relapse.

To affert that Bathing is very effectual in contracted Cases, whether Gouty or other, is repeating so obvious and confess'd a Truth, as makes it carry an Air of trifling with it: And to caution against Bathing, whilst the painful Part (at

(at least) of the Fit continues, seems as needless, as to forbid giving the Bark when the Fever is actually upon the Patient.

Now, if Bathing was heretofore found extremely beneficial in Gouty Cases, how comes it to be at present disus'd, not to say, in Disgrace? The Nature and Genius of the Disease is, in no sort, alter'd, it has the same Causes that produce it, and the same Symptoms attending it, as did 1500 Years ago; the Waters retain just the same Vertues, and would, if applied, effect a Cure by the self-same Operations as formerly; that is, by promoting universal (t) Sweating, would discharge great Part of the Gouty-Matter, from the general Habit;

they

⁽t) At Balnei duplex usus est; seréq; adhibetur, ubi summam cutem relaxari, evocariq; corruptum humorem & habitum corporis mutari expedit; Celsus p. 93.

they will, by their relaxing Quality, ease the too rigid Fibres, and, by their attenuating, dissolve the concreted Juices or Nodes; in the two last Instances acting altogether as Topicals: To confirm the great Benefit of Sweating in this Disease, we need only call to mind the wonderful Relief many Gouty Perfons find by living in very Hot Countries.

Whence then does this Neglect of Bathing in the Gout arise? Why, there are Frights and Fears, new Terrors of our own creating, which gave it Birth; and more Reasoning, more Philosophy, that nurse and support it. In the first Instance we dreaded Relaxation; now nothing but the Weight and Pressure of the Water, as such, alarm and terrify us, lest thereby it should force the Gout from the extreme Parts into the Head, or fix it upon some of the Vitals, as the Lungs, Stomach or Bowels. Much indeed might be said in Favour of Sweating -- if the Pressure - alas! the

the Pressure! —— But does not this emollient Fotus seem to invite and attract the Gout toward the Extremities, rather than to repel it from them? Such a mischievous Event was much more to be apprehended from particular Applications to one, or more Parts affected, than from universal Immersion, where the Heat is impartially distributed, and the Pressure equal on the whole Surface of the Body. Strange! that the Fear of chimerical and imaginary Evils, should tie us up from the Use of an experienced and certain Good!

I must own, did Bathing in our Hot Baths act as in its own Nature Astringent, I should fear lest by Bracing and Strengthning the extreme Parts, it might make their Resistance so great, as to refuse Admittance to the Humours, upon the next Return of the Fit, and thereby oblige them to six on the first Place they meet that is least able to defend itself. But this is not the Method of our Waters acting; they begin the Cure from

from the Bottom; they strike at the Root of Diseases, in the manner by me more than once describ'd.

These Fears would be justly employ'd on Cold Bathing, more especially on Bathing the Feet, the usual Residence of the Gout; which I have seen produce very painful and dangerous Accidents, altho' the Person us'd the least hurtful Bath of the kind, Sea Water.

But do any of the Physicians that have writ concerning Bathing forbid it in this Case? or did any of the present Practitioners ever see any ill Effects from it in the Gout? Do not even at this Day many of the ordinary Inhabitants bathe as soon as the Pain has left them; and the innocent Reason they give for so doing, is, That they cannot afford to stay at Home so long as if they were Rich: Their Limbs are requisite to their Maintenance; and such is their good Fortune, Bathing helps them to the Use of them immediately. There are but

but two Cures of Gouty Patients register'd by Guidott; but they are two of such Consequence, as may serve to convince us of its Efficacy. The one was a Londoner of Seventy Years of Age, who having used Crutches for many Months, recover'd by Bathing only, in the Year 1676, which was, in all Probability, before the Waters were drunk in this Disease: The other an elderly (u) Gentleman in the Neighbourhood of BATHE, no longer than 35 Years since: This Person's Cure has fome Things very fingular it it, which are fresh in the Memory of many now alive; for, 'having bath'd in the Cross-' Bath, and drunk the Waters at the ' King's, he lost his grey Hairs, and ' had new Hair and Nails, which was ' attributed to the Bath.' I have my self advis'd several Gouty Persons to bathe in the King's-Bath; each found

⁽u) George Long of Downshead, Esq; 1692.

Relief beyond their Hopes, and not one of them died ApopleEtick.

But I had almost forgot, Sir, that this Age was bless'd with so many infallible Remedies for the Gout, as render Bathing, and such like old-fashion'd Practices, quite useless and unnecessary: for where is the Wisdom of multiplying Aids, when one Thing is sufficient to do the Business? The Bath-Waters, impatient of foreign Competitors, turn Rivals to themselves, ' and a Course of Drinking, if well order'd, will be ' found to succeed best in Gouty-Habits.' We have Externals as powerful as Ætius's Grand Dryer; we have Per-Spiration - Promoting - Pultices, and Plaisters: The Coal-heaver's Purge shall vie, for Strength and Virtue, with Alexander's Hermodactyls. We have Euphorbium and Mustard to redden the Skin, Cantharides to blister it as well as He; nay, we have Moxa to burn the Parts affected; and, what exceed all, we can, in spite of Trallian's Caution Caution and common Sense, rely upon an Internal Medicine, or a Topical Application singly, just as we find our selves in the Humour, or our Interest inclines us.

Of the Pox.

THE next Disease that I shall chuse to speak of, is a new one, unknown to Antiquity, the Lues Venerea or Pox, for which we are obliged to the Spaniards, it being by them first imported into Europe, somewhat more than 200 Years ago. The History of this Destemper, is by you so exactly and sully described, that nothing can be added; nor can I with Propriety complain of the Disuse of Bathing in this Case; but I cannot help being surprized, that it has scarce ever been introduced or applied in that Part of the Cure, which depends wholly upon Sweating.

The single Objection, which hitherto prevented Bathing in these Baths coming into

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have been this; that it has been observed, upon Trial, to throw out the
virulent Matter over the Surface of the
Body; but this, with Submission, appears to me far from being an ill Effect,
since it must necessarily relieve the Blood
and inward Parts, from the subtile and
corrosive Poison; as Bubos relieve Persons that are seiz'd with the Plague.

I am far from believing, that Sweating alone, altho' with Guajacum, which, for some time, rival'd even Mercury, tho' the Patient be put into a (w) Subterraneous Cell, is, in these Northern Parts of the World, the adequate Remedy of this malignant Disease. In a very hot Island, where the Guajacum grows, is fresh and full of Sap, I have seen such Cures perform'd by it, not only in Venereal Cases, but even in a more obstinate Distemper, the (x) Yaws; as can

(w) Cæca penetralia.

⁽x) An hereditary Disease of the Negroes.

never be effected, by the same Means, in a much colder Climate. We all know that in hot Countries the Symptoms of the Pox, are seldom so terrible as among us and the more Northern Inhabitants. And to the Sostness of the Air it is owing, perhaps, that Mercurial Unctions, without producing Salivation, prove curative at Montpellier; which Method has seldom or never been found to succeed in England: for in this Latitude, it is certain, that nothing but a Salivation, rais'd by Unction, can take place, where the Evil is deeply rooted and inveterate.

The Argument produced against Bathing in this Disease, from its pushing forth Eruptions and Blotches on the Skin, no doubt, had its Origin from the indiscreet and unreasonable Humour of Bathing, which some sprightly People might have ventur'd on, before they had undergone a due and thorough Course of Mercurials; for I am by no means setting up a new-fangled Method of rooting

rooting out this Distemper; all I urge is this, that in the Stage of it, wherein Sweating is the Indication, Sweating, by the Force of Hot-Sulphur-Waters, will be found the most effectual, the quickest, the safest and the pleasantest Practice.

Methods, says (y) Celsus; either by a dry Heat, or by liquid Bathing. The first, among the Antients, was perform'd by the Application of Hot Sand; by Steams of Sulphur Earths; by sitting in the Sun; by Hot Air in the Apartment of their Baths, call'd Laconicum and Hypocaustum; to which the Stoves or Hot Houses in our Bagnios answer: The latter they effected by Bathing in Hot Oil, in common or Sea Water heated, and above all, in naturally hot Mineral Waters. Their Intention seems to have

been

⁽y) Sudor duobus modis elicitur, aut ficco calore, aut balneo, p, 93.

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been particularly at the latter End of a Disease, softning the Fibres, refreshing the fatigued Patient, and nourishing him.

How judicious, how unnatural, not to say cruel, does it appear to (z) roast one in a dry Heat, whose Serum is already drain'd off thro' the salivary Glands? But no Modern can express himself so well on the Subject of restor rative Bathing in Hot Mineral Waters, as your Favourite Aretœus has done: The least Advantage he has, is the Purity and Politeness of his Language. It is plain, that the Antients us'd both the Hellebores for the same Intention which we do Mercury at this Day; that is, to discharge the noxious Humours, (tho' by different Glands) or, to speak more in their Stile, to despume and fetch off the morbid Flesh: which being once

⁽²⁾ Π apó π 1 π 0 π 5.

effected, their next Care was gently and methodically to recruit the harass'd Patient. Hear therefore what our incomparable Cappadocian says, in his Chapter of the Cure of Melancholy; wherein, having finish'd his Course of Evacuations, he thus masterly directs; (a) ['Aπίτω ων ἐς ἀνάληψην δ νοσέων περυχόσι θηρωσιο ἔδασι ἔνδιαιτώμεν . Και γαρ τὰ ἐν τοῦσδε φάρμακα ἐνηῦςτὰ, ἄσφαλτ . Και γαρ τὰ ἐν τοῦσδε φάρμακα ἐνηῦςτὰ, ἄσφαλτ . Και γαρ τὰ ἐν τοῦσδε φάρμακα ἐνηῦςτὰ, ἄσφαλτ . Και γαρ τὰ ἐν τοῦσδε φάρμακα ἐνηῦςτὰ, ἄσφαλτ . Και γαρ τὰ ἐν τοῦσδε φάρμακα ἐνηῦςτὰ, ἄσφαλτ . Και γαρ τὰ ἐν τοῦσδε καλλον πλεῦνες τετέων ἄλλον δυνάμιες. ἀ- γαθὸν μήν γὰς εγεσσίη ἐξ ἀυχμές τῆς νέσε, ελ ταλαντως η τῆς ἰήσι .]

Is then Bathing in Hot Mineral Waters pronounc'd Restorative, after long

⁽a) 'Ad refectionem itaque se convertat
'æger, in naturalibus aquis calidis sæpe com'morans: etenim ea, quæ his insunt, medi'camenta juvant, ut bitumen, ut sulphur,
'aut alumen, quæque in iis reperiuntur aliæ
'plurimæ facultates: siquidem humiditas post
'morbi ariditatem, & medelæ vexationem
'convenit.' Edit. Wigan. p. 138. Gr. 154.

Lat.

Diseases,

Diseases, by this great Authority? Is it not a natural Conclusion, that we may gradually perspire the Relicks of the Mercury, and the Dregs of the Pox, by Bathing in our Baths, without enervating, emaciating, nay, macerating the very Bones of the Patient? which must be the unavoidable Consequence of immuring People between heated Bricks, or stewing them in Boxes: Is Moisture the Remedy of Dryness, and is not the (b) Flesh parch'd and stiff, of Venereal as well as of Melancholy Persons?

I have experimentally found, that prolonging Sweats after the Use of the Kings-Bath, by means of strong Decoctions of Guajacum, has succeeded in old pocky Aches; in Rheumatick Pains; Herpes Miliaris; and in most Disaffections of the Skin; when all other Methods had been pursued in vain.

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How

⁽b) Ai σάρκες ξηςαλ η πυκναί. Carnes aridæ ac densæ, Ibid.

How far, after Bathing a due Time, drinking Hot-Sulphur Waters, might conduce to establish and confirm the newly-induc'd Habit in Venereal, and such-like Cases, is beyond my present Purpose to enquire.

It is a common Notion, and in every one's Mouth, that Bathing in our Baths is the Touch-stone of Soundness; if so, it is a great Happiness, and may serve to ease the Minds of very many, who distract themselves with terrible Apprehensions that the Infection still remains, and will shortly break out again; which sort of Fears, you are the first that observes to attend this Distemper.

But is not the Experiment dangerous? Quite otherwise, we hear; for the worst (the best thing rather) that happens, is forcing the Virulence outward on the Skin. However, I cannot avoid thinking that this (for the most part) imaginary

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nary Evil might be put to a severer Test, and stricter Scrutiny, by both Bathing and Drinking; and that with equal, if not greater Security to the Patient.

Of the GREEN-SICKNESS.

THE fourth Disease, in the Cure of which Bathing is neglected, is Chlorosis, or the Green-Sickness: The Writers concerning our Baths, from Dr. Jones's Time, to that of Venner, which includes near a Century; recommend it in this Case. They, it is true, from Tradition and Observation; we, not only from their Experience, but your Reasoning to support us.

No Man can write justly of this Distemper particularly; (nor indeed of few others, since the publishing your History of Physick) without borrowing Hints from, and sometimes even copying your Works: But I shall not use you, as some others have done; who have translated whole Books of yours, without

without so much as mentioning your Name; and so have pass'd for great Authors: It would be still more unpardonable in me, to pilfer from one who has given so liberally.

Be pleas'd therefore to receive your own Sentiments clad in a meaner Dress, (c) 'Since every morbid Suppression of ' the Menses, arises from the Fault either of the Vessels or the Blood; the Inten-' tion of Cure must be two-fold, name-'ly, to open the Vessels, and to cor-' rect the Blood - When Obstructions ' are occasion'd by the Fault of the Ves-'s sels, their Fibres are harden'd, by a 'constitutional Dryness, or constring'd ' by some sudden Cold. To lessen the Resistance of the Vessels, we must ' relax the Fibres; to which end Fumi-' gations, Stuphes, Hot-Baths, with 'emollient and penetrating Herbs, conduce.

⁽c) Emmenologiæ, p. 96.

Thus far from you.—But can any Artificial Baths, though never so judiciously prepar'd, equal the Force and Energy of our natural Hot-Baths; whose Impregnation is so subtile, as bassless the Inquiries of the most Curious, and whose Effects are so piercing, as to startle Belief, and outstrip Philosophy. We can both soften the Fibre, attenuate and encrease the Velocity of the Blood, when requisite, by the intense Heat of the King's-Bath, and thereby at one and the same Time carry on both Intentions of Cure.

There can be no doubt, but Bathing fingly has often cur'd this Disease: However, it seems an obvious Remark, that the additional Force of Drinking might assist us in removing these Obstructions, and hasten the Eruption of the Menses: Dr. Guidott wisely joins these two.

But the Management of our Patients that bathe in this Disease, ought to be quite different from that insisted on in the last mention'd; or we shall increase the Mischief, we shall fail of the expected Success, and Bathing be disgrac'd, by our own wrong Practices.

I decline being circumstantial and explicit on this and the sollowing Heads, as knowing the Good-will of some, who will not fail to misconstrue a Desire to remedy, a Design to expose the Infirmities of the Sex, whom I would by no means offend; though I am not equally 'art-'ful in laying Baits for the Ladies,' with John of Gaddesden, and some others of the same Stamp, Triflers, Insects of a Summer.

Upon the whole, if we consider attentively the over-bearing Weight, that Persons advanc'd by Chance or Merit, to an high Station in Physick, have carry'd throughout all Ages; and the various

various Sects, into which the Profession has been divided, according to the Difference of Doctrines, the Degree of Character the Professors have maintain'd, and the Warmth with which they have espous'd their Opinions; we shall be the less surpriz'd to find Practices chang'd, and Regimens, at one Stroke, alter'd from Hot to Cold; not only in the Treatment of Acute, but of Chronical Diseases also: Accordingly we read that (d) Antonius Musa, Physician to Augustus, instantly threw Bathing in the famous Hot Waters, and Sulphur-Earths; amidst the (e) Myrtle-Groves near Baia,

⁽d) ———— Nam mihi Baias
Musa supervacuas Antonius: & tamen illis
Me facit invisum, gelida cum perluor unda
Per medium frigus. Sane murteta relinqui,
Dictaq; cessantem nervis elidere morbum
Sulsura contemni, vicus gemit; invidus ægris,
Qui caput & stomachum subponere fortibus auClusinis, Gabiosq; petunt, & frigida rura. [dent
Horat. Epist. Lib. i. Ep. xv.

⁽e) In Murtetis Celf. p. 93. & 162.

quite out of Fashion and Repute, and almost ruin'd the Place. For he having cur'd Augustus by cold Bathing, contrary to the Opinion of Emilius, the Practice obtain'd such Credit and Vogue, that it was used in all Cases, even to the Exclusion of the other; or at least, whatever the rest of the Faculty thought, no one judg'd it discreet or prudent practically to oppose Cold-Baths, as being introduced and supported by the Authority of the Emperor's first Physician, and his Brother Euphorbus.

By the same Method that sav'd Augustus, Antonius Musa had the Missortune to kill young Marcellus, as Jos. Scaliger observes from Dion Cassius, to the great Comfort of the Baians, no doubt, tho' he was so much lamented by all the World besides.

I have done with the Subject of the Disuse of Hot-Bathing, and shall mention only three Instances, with regard to the

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the Misapplication of It; each of which are Cases of Women.

Of the Fluor-Albus.

THE first Complaint that occurs, is the Fluor-Albus, in the Cure of which, Bathing is seldom or never omitted; I beg leave to hint, that as this Disease, frequently proceeds from two very different Causes, so it requires two as different Methods of Cure; sometimes it is brought on by the Thickness that overstretches, sometimes by the Acrimony of the Humours, which stimulates the Glands to an immoderate or morbid Discharge: Whenever we have Reason to believe, that one or both of these has given Birth to this Distemper; surely, nothing can be more adviseable than Bathing in our Baths; nothing proves a more certain Remedy.

But as often as this fort of Flux is owing to the Relaxation, or Weakness of the Vessels themselves merely; which M 2 very

very frequently happens from divers Accidents, and particularly to those that have borne many Children; in such Cases, I say, Hot-Bathing must prove highly prejudicial; must increase the Flux, and bring on Consumption like a Torrent: Here, if ever, the contrary Practice of Cold-Bathing is pointed out, and will stand us in stead.

Of CONCEPTION, to promote.

THE Subject I shall touch on next, is that of promoting Conception by Bathing. Of such, who from a preternatural Situation, or Structure of the Womb; or from Diseases immediately affecting that Part, as Ulcer, Scirrbus, Cancer, Dropsy, Procidence, are render'd incapable of bearing Children, I shall not treat.

These Things I have observ'd, that two different Constitutions or Habits, whenever they predominate, whenever they come near to an Extream, certainly It prevent, or at least retard Conception. The one is seen in cold, tender, pale, delicate sort of Women, who are subject to the Fluor-Albus, and frequent Miscarriages; whose Menses are irregular and commendable neither in Quality nor Quantity. To these, Bathing in our Hot-Baths is greatly beneficial, and assisting to the Purpose; as daily Experience bears witness.

The other fort of Women, who are robust and sanguine; whose Menses flow copiously, and keep but short Periods, will not bear such bot Fomentations. Bathing in Sulphur-Waters throws these into Pleurisies or Feavers, or at best drives out a violent Rash, by the help of which they escape with their Lives. This Case I have seen more than once; but let those Ladies, who are so impatient for Children, take this Comfort with them, that Bleeding, a cool Diet, and a few Years more over their Heads, will not disappoint them of their Hopes.

Of MISCARRIAGE, to prevent.

WHAT has been here said of promoting Conception, may be justly apply'd to preventing Miscarriage, in the two different Constitutions, both as to Doctrine and Method of Relief; that is, to such as miscarry, through habitual Coldness and Imbecility, Hot-Bathing does good; where Plethora, or Fulness is the Cause of Abortion, Bleeding.

These, I presume, are the chief and great Complaints to which the Sex is sole Heir; and for the Redress of which so many Women of all Ranks and Distinctions frequent these Baths; who, being bath'd promiscuously, it must necessarily happen, that many receive Benefit, and some Hurt.

The Conclusion.

THUS, Sir, I have briefly hinted some sew Diseases of the first Rank;

for to sum up All the Complaints, in which Bathing has heretofore done Service, would be too tedious a Work, too much encroaching on your Time, and the common Good. There are not many Chronical Distempers, I conceive, in which Bathing might not be of use, since their chief and frequent Cause, is, no doubt, Obstruction; and how powerful Bathing is to remove it from the Heat, and its inseparable Companion, Rarefaction, I have in some sort shewn. I might add, that Bathing is a most effectual Discussive in (f) your Sense of the Word; that is, 'Bathing opens the ' Pores, so as that the redundant Matter may be, in some measure, dis-' charg'd by Perspiration, and atte-' nuates the Humours, so that they may ' recover their usual Course, thro' the capillary Vessels.' But to return; it is much easier to say in what Instances Bathing is not adviseable, than in what

⁽f) Hist. of Physick, Vol. I. p. 59.

it is: The great Cures the Poor receive, proclaim its Efficacy; and the Rich escaping them, shews us something farther.

No one, who in the least deserves the Name of a Physician, can imagine that there are no Exceptions to these general Rules; that no Cases arise in each of the four first-named Diseases, wherein Bathing and Pumping might not prove prejudicial: For my own Part, I know no universal Medicine, no Catholick Application; I must leave that Excellence to Nostrum-Mongers, to great Criticks in Drugs, to such as drive a Trade in Physick, and have a new Specifick for each Season: But so meanly have I profited by your Instructions, and my own Experience, that I can no more state every particular Case, than I can cure it: He that distinguishes with the greatest Justness on Cases, when they appear before him, will (in spite of Detraction) be found the ablest Physician.

I forbear to pursue a Subject, in its own Nature so invidious, as complaining of Defects seems to be; how easily is an Attempt to revive an old Practice, branded with the Name of Innovation? But what I had most at Heart in this Undertaking, was, to mend, and not merely to expose Failures; as is evident from my complaining to One, in whose Power it is to redress these Grievances, and restore Bathing to its ancient Esteem and Reputation.

I hope this Sketch, these Out-lines, will incite some one of the Faculty, who has a better Capacity and Judgment, to second this Essay, and finish this important Subject of Bathing, for the general Good of Mankind.

Let no Man, out of Spleen or Ignorance, infer from what has been said, that I have not as great a Regard for Drinking the Bath-Waters, as he; or, that I am insensible of the great Advan-

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tages of it in most Chronical Diseases: Nay, I am convinc'd that the Bath-Waters are better fitted for Drinking, than any other Hot-Sulphur-Water, I could ever read or hear of; for this Reason, That the Degree of their Impregnation with Sulphur, is not so great as to render them over Purging; but they may be so order'd; nay, to do Justice, are at this Time so drunk, as to be detain'd in the Blood, and thereby become Alterative. What Josephus says in Praise of the Hot-Waters at Calliroe, may with great Propriety be apply'd to these, (g) ' ὑπὸ γλυκύτητ Φ. δ'
εςι ης πότιμα. Adeo sunt dulces, ut etiam potui sunt commodæ.

Italy, it is true, abounds in Waters of this kind; and the Italians were the first that made the most curious Inquiries into the Qualities of Hot-Mineral-Waters; among whom you observe

⁽g) De Bello Jud. Lib. I. cap. xxxiii.

Michael Savonarola, improving upon what Joh. de Dondis, and Ugolinus de Monte Catino had already writ, distinguish'd himself (b) 277 Years ago. I know not whether any of these Authors has mention'd Drinking naturally Hot-Sulphur-Waters, having never seen their Works; but this I am fully appriz'd of, that their Countryman Mercurialis, who was, I am persuaded, at least as good a Philosopher and Physician, as either of the three; 'Qui etoit si fort versé dans ' la Lecture des anciens medecins,' as Mr. le Clerc witnesses of him, and who liv'd (i) 116 Years after Savonarola had publish'd his Treatise, takes no Notice of the internal Use of Hot-Sulphur-Waters, in the Cure of the PALSIE.

However, the Generality of the Hot-Waters in Italy are so saturated with Sulphur, that they are scarce drinkable;

⁽b) 1450.

⁽i) 1566.

and when inwardly taken, are intended only for Purging, as my Lord Molestworth informed me, who came himself to drink our Waters, from amidst the Circle of the same sort, with which he was encompassed in that Country.

It may be said, that the before-mention'd Nobleman might be prejudic'd in Favour of the Hot-Mineral-Waters of his own Country, and that the Love of Home prevail'd with him: But we find that 24 Years ago (1703.) an Italian Person of Quality, who had long labour'd under an obstinate Disease, came from Florence to this Place, in Search and Expectation of a Cure. The Monumental (*) Inscription, put up the following Year, by his Brothers, in our

^(*) JACOBO ANTONIO MIGLIORUCCIO ANDREÆ Filio PATRITO TIFERNATI, NOBILI CIVI FLORENTINO.

Qui cum difficili morbo colluctatus Quum ad hæc Balnea se curaturus recepisset, In medio Ætatis, Fortunarumq; Cursu, Eheu! immaturus obiit; Annum agens xxxvIII.

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Abby-Church, being not inelegant, I have given underneath.

It is evident, that upon reviving the Usage of drinking the Bath-Waters, (54 Years since) the chief Intention the Practitioners had then in view from it, was Purging merely; as not only the large Quantities from 5 to 10 Pints, by them prescrib'd for that Purpose, testify; but that according to (1) ancient Custom, they gave the Patients Salt, whenever the Quantity had not the wish'd for Effect, of opening the Body, and pas-sing off by Stool. The Aix-la-Chapelle Waters are drunk at this Day, more as Purgers, and Preparatives for the Sparw, than as alterative and curative themselves.

But we labour not under this Inconvenience, Providence having allotted this Island but one Hot-Sulphur-Water, has been so indulgent, as to fit that one

⁽¹⁾ Plinii Cap. 6. Lib. 31.

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Manner, rather to be admir'd, than de-scrib'd: All therefore that I aim at, all that I wish and endeavour, is the Union of Bathing and Drinking. To separate them is doing an Injustice to the Waters, our Patients, and Our-selves.

Methinks I see the Day, wherein the reciprocal Force of these two, each of which I have observ'd, has singly maintain'd the Credit of these Waters, shall advance their Character and Fame beyond all Bounds; and this I promise my self, with the greater Assurance, from the thorough Knowledge, and the consequent good Opinion, which both Dr. Mead (whose Favours I can never too often acknowledge) and your self, who receiv'd personal Benefit here, have conceiv'd of our Hot-Waters. There shall come the Time when no Party-Piques, no private Resentments, no Affectation of Novelty, shall be able to withstand the glaring Evidence of mighty Cures: There shall come the Day, when, under your

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your Care and Direction, Queens and Princesses shall visit these Baths, as many of their Royal Predecessors have done.

But these Waters, we all know, want no Man's Panegyrick, was he never so eloquent; much less the low and mean Attempts of such a Pen as mine.—No—their Sound is already gone out into all Lands; they spring up, each Day, with fresh * Healing in their Wings; their Works, like yours, speak for them; and where so much solid and intrinsick Worth abounds, as in both, we may Praise, but cannot Flatter. I have the Honour to be, with perfect Esteem,

SIR,

Your most Oblig'd, and Obedient Humble Servant,

JOHN WYNTER.

^{*} Hinc sine tormento cura, sine horrore remedia, sanitas impunita, &c. Cassiodor. Lib. 2. variar. Formul. 29. de Apono.

bin cuspuQuandandahan one in -wanged the countries which the best the best of the b .a.W.b. and the Control Section of the But shelt Whitena we all known were of anyon od gang division and a what or nicen ten web the del anne : mispo Accompand the a Personal Science No. Latural barr public plans up at bance visits Wille at the local palace for the first this is mary could be gottest at their Bour constant there was a second and the second state of the same bad sien Benne de jahed connocide the Light and connocide to be ing College, and THYW THAT