

A treatise of all the degrees and symptoms of the venereal disease, in both sexes ... ; to which is added, the cause and cure of old gleans and weaknesses in men and women ... / by John Marten.

Contributors

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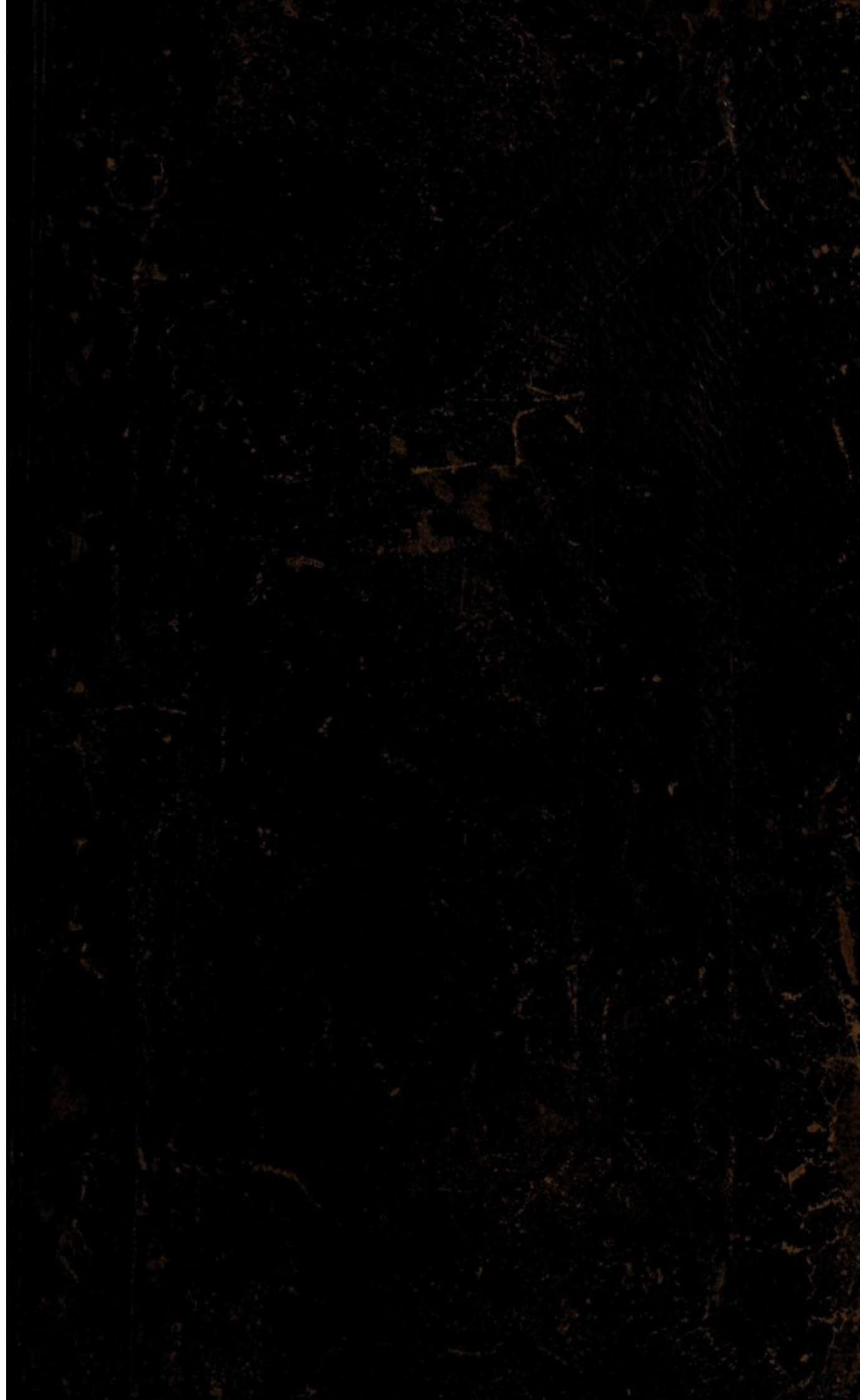
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A
T R E A T I S E
Of all the
Degrees and Symptoms
OF THE
Venereal Disease,
In both SEXES;

Explicating Naturally and Mechanically, its Causes, Kinds, various Ways of Infecting; The Nature of Hereditary Infection; Certainty of knowing whether Infected or not; Infallible way to prevent Infection; Easiness of Cure when Infected; Reasons why so many miss of Cure; How to know when, and when not, in Skillful Hands for Cure, and the Use and Abuse of Mercury in the Cure.

Necessary to be Read and Observ'd by All Persons that Ever had, (many other Diseases being occasion'd by the Venereal Taint and Mercury) Now have, or at any time May have, the Misfortune of that Distemper, in order to prevent their being Ruin'd by Ignorant Pretenders, Quacks, Mountebanks, Impostors, &c. whose Notorious Practices are clearly evinc'd.

To which is added,

The Cause and Cure of Old Gleets and Weaknesses in Men and Women, whether Venereal or Seminal, briefly describing the Use and Abuse of their Genital Parts, and why Gleets (as sometimes they do) hinder Procreation, causing Impotency, &c. in Men, and Barrenness, Miscarriages, &c. in Women. With some remarkable Cases of that kind inserted.

The whole Interspers'd

With peculiar Prescriptions, many pertinent Observations, Histories, and Letters of very extraordinary Cures.

The like, for general Advantage, never Publish'd by any Author, Ancient or Modern, since the Disease came first to be known in the World.

By JOHN MARTEN, Chirurgeon.

The Sixth Edition corrected and enlarg'd, with a copious Index to the whole.

L O N D O N :

Printed for, and sold by S. Crouch, in Cornhil, N. Crouch in the Poultry, J. Knapton, and M. Atkins in St. Paul's Church-yard, P. Varenne at Seneca's Head in the Strand, C. King Westminster-hall, J. Isted against St. Dunstan's Church Fleet-street, Bookellers, and at the Author's House, the further End of Hatton-Garden, on the Left-hand beyond the Chapel, John Marten Surgeon writ over the Door. Price Bound 4 s.

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T H E

P R E F A C E

(First) necessary to be Read.

TH E First, Second, and Third Editions of this Book, sold so very fast, that I had not opportunity so much as to alter or amend any thing more in the two last of them, than just the bare Errors of the Press ; but a Fourth Impression being call'd for, I was unwilling that a Treatise so well accepted by, and found so very useful to the Publick, should pass any longer, without being Revised and Amended ; I therefore set Pen to Paper, and upon the perusing it, found likewise occasion, almost in every Page, to make some useful Additions, whereby it became swell'd to more than treble the number of Sheets contain'd in the three former Editions, and the price consequently rais'd from One Shilling (which was what they were sold at) to Two Shillings and Sixpence.

That Fourth Edition (altho' a Thousand were printed of them also) running off quicker than the former ; and a Fifth Edition by the Bookseller earnestly call'd for, I was prevail'd with (notwith-

standing the great encrease of my Business) to spare a little time to Revise it, in order to be printed again ; upon doing which, I still found more and more occasion of amending it, and upon several accounts, saw it also necessary to add some material Matters, that had since occur'd in my Practice, insomuch, that the Half-Crown Book was throughout interspers'd with many advantageous Things, not taken notice of in the others, and became swell'd to much more than double the number of Sheets contain'd in that Fourth Impression, and the price consequently, and as believ'd by its quick going off (viz. in less than eight Months time) thought by the Buyers not unreasonably advanc'd to Four Shillings.

That Fifth Edition being sold, and many afterwards sent for from all Parts, as well from beyond the Seas (particularly Holland) as here in Great BRITAIN, I was, from the fresh importunity of the Bookseller, encourag'd to print the Sixth Impression, and found reason at the same time, (from longer Practice and Experience in the Cure of that Disease) to make many further, but notable Additions thro' the whole, which tho' to the amount of a fourth part more than the Fifth Edition contain'd, yet by its being printed in a lesser Letter, neither the bulk or the price is advanc'd, but continu'd as before, at Four Shillings, (tho' according to rate a six Shilling Book, the charge being considerable more) and is the very Book I here present the Reader withal.

So many Thousands then of this Book selling in so small a compass of time, without the many profitable Additions herein contain'd, makes me hope this will meet with the same or greater acceptance, and

and the more, because I have not omitted any one thing worthy notice, to make a Discourse of this nature perfect, which no Author before, that I know of, has so effectually oblig'd the World withal; and tho' the printing this Sixth Impression with the Additions, may, at first sight, seem an Imposition to those that have purchas'd the others, yet the many things they will find herein, over and above what were in the others, or that any Author besides has taken notice of, will vastly tantamount the charge of buying it once more, and be rather thought an advantage, than an injury, more especially when they consider that those Additions being interspers'd throughout the whole Book, could not be printed by themselves, to be made so intelligible as the matter requir'd.

I must therefore once more beg pardon for those Additions, and at the same time take leave to make this one Observation, that since the First Edition of this Treatise was publish'd, which was on the 25th of March, 1704, my Remarks and Reprehensions therein, on the common and constant ill Practice of ignorant Pretenders, to the Cure of the Venereal Distemper, have been so far verifi'd to my own Knowledge and Experience, that (not accounting for the numbers of Cures perform'd in twelve Years time before) several hundreds of Persons, who had been abused and cheated out of their Money and Cure by Impostors, (and more daily coming, brought into a far worse Condition by ill Management than they were at first, or indeed than the Distemper, if let alone, could possibly have rendred them, in so short a time) after having pass'd thro' all their boasted Methods of Cure, as Purgings, Vomitings, Sweatings, Bathings,

Smoakings, &c. and undergone the Fatigue, Hazard and Charge of even four, five, six, and some of them seven or eight Salivations, to no purpose (till Pox and Poverty have met in some) have been happily deliver'd by my Methods and Medicines; many of whom, besides paying me for their Cure, have very gratefully acknowledg'd the Service, by Presents of considerable value; for the proof whereof, I have many scores of Letters by me that I can produce, only concealing the Writers Names, &c. from among the number of which take these that follow (as a Specimen) and be referr'd to more in the Book, from page 156 to 218, as also from page 275 to 284; which Letters here, as also those inserted in the Book, are exactly (as I have observed therein) agreeable to the Originals, as the Printer and his Men can justifie, and as all Persons (unless such that resolve they will not be convinc'd by the plainest Matter of Fact) may be satisfy'd by reading page 218; and I do assure them, that the same (and many hundreds more not taken notice of here) are real and genuine, and were not sent by my Desire or Knowledge, (as some would basely insinuate) for that I knew nothing of, or concerning them, till they came to my hands, which assurance, as I hereby solemnly declare to be Truth, will I think be sufficient to satisfy the most scrupulous Person that is.

One of the Letters is this.

Febr. 5. 170⁴.

Worthy Sir,

TH E great Improvements I daily find in my Health, as you gave me Expectation of when I paid you and was discharg'd, obliges me to retain that due Sense of your great Skill and Care, as I ought, and for your Diligence and Faithfulness towards me, when I was under your Hands, shall ever shew you the Respect you deserve; for had not my fortunate Stars conducted me, Sir, to you, I had been a miserable, lost, and undone Man. As a Mark therefore of my Gratitude, let me beg your Acceptance of the enclos'd five *Guinea's*, which I am so far from thinking is all that you merit, that I shall still study ways to make you further Gratification; but the Services you did me are so great and signal, that the most I fear is my Inability to compensate them; 'twas you, Sir, when I was, as it were, upon the brink of Ruin, and discourag'd by my *quondam* Doctors, that rescu'd me from that confounded Distemper, and set me free from the ruinous Effects that four Salivations had brought upon me. This, with my Service, from,

S I R,

Your most obedient Servant,

by Name unknown.

POSTSCRIPT.

Sir,

Left You should not remember me, and being unwilling to be rank'd among the number of ungrateful Ones, which no doubt but You sometimes meet withal ; you may please to take notice, that I am the Person that could never wait on you but on *Saturdays* at Noon, and that told you every Jolt of the Coach was ready to shake me to pieces.

Pray favour me with a Line per Messenger, to satisfy me he deliver'd it safe, I knowing your Hand.

Yours, as above.

To relate this Gentleman's Case at length, would take up too much room in a Preface ; therefore shall only say this, That it was perhaps as remarkable, as most that have been met with ; for he not only labour'd under the severest Symptoms of the Distemper, but also suffer'd so much by Fluxings, and other irregular Mercurial Courses, as broke his Constitution, and so far spoil'd his Habit of Body, as that it was a thousand to one he ever recover'd it, or at best that he was not plung'd into a Consumption, which to all appearance he was hastening ; but by proper Applications, with the Blessing of God, he was happily retriev'd, in less than five Weeks time, when before he had been almost two Years in Cure, and is now perfectly well, as appears by his Letter asorerecited.

And

And that more than common Success has attended my Methods, &c. the following Letters make more manifest. The first that I shall mention, is one which was brought me by a Porter, from a Gentleman that had been my Patient; who when first he came to me, was under most deplorable Circumstances, and which, I think he told me, he had labour'd under for about five or six Years. He gave me ten Guinea's down when I undertook him, and promis'd me five more when I had cur'd him.

His Letter is this.

S I R,

THE single Viol of your Drops has effected what your other Medicines did not, without taking the three Pills; for the Anguish I was under from the last Dose, which I told you was about 160 Drops at twice in six hours time, was so fresh in my Memory, that I deferr'd taking them from day to day, till at last I found my self well unexpectedly; it was a Fortnight before I was sensible of any other Benefit, than an Abatement of the heat of Urine; and now I am quite free of the racking Torment I had, upon keeping my Water above two hours at any time; and the most insupportable Pain I had from the Stoppage, if had been drinking a little: There remains nothing that disturbs me, but a Pain between my Shoulders when I lie too long in Bed; whence it proceeds, you can only judge, who has perform'd a Cure, for which I am bound ever to esteem You, and for which the World

World, if they knew, would admire You. The enclos'd Note (*which was a Goldsmith's Note*) of five Guinea's, is to discharge my Promise, but not Your Payment; please to let me know by a Line if it comes safe, directed to _____ at the _____ Coffee-House in _____ I am,

S I R,

Jan. 31.

1706.

Your most oblig'd Servant.

The intolerable Pain and Discouragement this (and I can't but say) modest Gentlemen lay under, made me always pity him; and after all the efforts of Cure by the common Methods, to little or no purpose, I by giving him another Medicine, successfully effected, as abovemention'd; whose Cure I am as well pleas'd at, as if I had had the greatest Reward imaginable. His Case was a Strangury, with burning Heat, and stoppage of Urine, attended with (using his own Expressions) racking, tormenting, insupportable Pains on the Neck of the Bladder, caus'd originally from a Venereal Taint, and for want of good Management; if he made Water at any time, it was scalding; if held it more than two Hours, had a most pressing Occasion and violent Pain, and yet could not make a Drop for many Hours together, and not able to lie in Bed above two Hours without occasion to make it, and when he rose, could not under a long time, and without intolerable Straining and Pain, make any; but now, by the Blessing of God, he is cur'd.

cur'd, at which I am exceeding glad, and heartily congratulate his Recovery.

The following Letter came to me by a Porter, representing the Writer's Case, viz.

Dear Sir,

BY a peculiar Providence of Heaven, hearing of your most famous and unparallel'd Book, Entitl'd, *A Succinct Account of the Lues Venerea, with all its Symptoms, Attendants, &c.* I went instantly to the Seneca's Head in the Strand and bought it: Upon reading which I was divided in my Passions; joyful to think the impos'd and misled World might (if not wilfully blind) be hereafter undeceiv'd, and rendred capable of saving what, next their Souls is most valuable, namely their Lives and Reputations. And on the other hand as violently hurry'd with Horror and Indignation, with the only bare Idea which I justly conceive, and firmly believe, of the many thousand unfortunate Persons (wounded in the Wars of *Venus*) that have been cheated of their Money, chous'd of their Lives, and dy'd in Ignominy and Disgrace, unpity'd by their best of Friends and nearest Relations. Which Tragical Scene is totally owing to a Gang of *Emperical Rogues, Villanous Quacks, Devil's Emissaries, Impostors in grain, Ignorant Pretenders*, who understand just as much of Physick and Surgery, as Children in their Horn-books do Mathematicks or Metaphysicks.

sicks. But to come nearer to my own unhappy Circumstances, which I could heartily wish I could (but cannot) fly from, being in my imagination, as miserable as may be, and attended with anxious Thoughts, frightful Dreams, such as present nothing but Ruin and Destruction inevitable. And now for help in these my Straits, I have no other recourse but to you, humbly imploring you for my Deliverer, to retrieve me from the Jaws of Despair, and restore me to my pristine Condition, which can never be accomplish'd without a Charitable Assistance from your generous Hand, without which I am lost for ever. I have no Symptoms, save a great Heat in making Water, which I never us'd to be troubl'd with, but no Running appears, altho' I have taken two Doses of Physick from a *French Surgeon*, which I greatly fear (in Conjunction with Drops I have also had of him) prove both Astringents and has thrown the Distemper upwards; I having now Pains in the hind part of my Head, Ears, and something like a sore Throat approaching. 'Tis, as near as I can guess, about five Weeks ago since I had any occasion of Fear: I desire you'll vouchsafe to send me *per Bearer* an *Antivenereal Dose* to take to Morrow, being a quiet day, as also that I may know when conveniently to wait on you, at which time I shall further unbosom my self, and in the interim take leave to subscribe my self,

Your unknown humble Servant,

Jan. 29. 1706.

in Distress.

Thus may be seen what State the Patient was in, and whom I quickly cur'd; but his not bringing me what I expected and he promis'd for his Cure, I put him in remembrance by a Line, to which he sent me the following Letter, and by which none but the wilfully blind, may see that there is something more than common to be done in Venereal Cures. His Answer is this.

S I R,

I Cannot but confess, you have room sufficient to look upon me as a base and ungrateful Fellow; yet pardon me if I boldly say, I am so far from being so my self, that I always had, and ever shall have an utter Detestation and Hatred to all but the least colour'd with so Diabolical a Tincture. I could heartily wish (and for no other reason but that I might evidently demonstrate my self what I desire you to believe I really am) that my Circumstances were such, as Gratitude might appear in a Lustre somewhat proportion'd to the Benefit receiv'd. But alas! my Condition is next to miserable; and to wish it better when no likelihood is, is at best but a *Delirium*. All I can say is, that according to my State, I will endeavour as much as in me lies, to approve my self an honest Person, and do assure you, that your unexemplary Kindness is so strongly instill'd into my Mind, as will never be forgot. I will wait on you next

Tues-

Tuesday Night, and in the mean time beg leave to underwrite my self,

Your most obedient humble Servant.

Mar. 21. 170⁶.

A Gentleman who was afflicted with Incontinency of Urine, tho' but by Drops or Dribling, and which was generally foul, and came away with some sharpness, and sometimes had stoppage of Urine, sent me the following Letter from the Queen's-Arms Tavern near where I liv'd then, viz.

Worthy Sir,

THE useful Learning, great Integrity, and universal Compassion to Mankind, you have shown the World in your two Treatises, the one of the *Venereal Disease*, the other in the Translation of *Dr. Greenfield de Cantharidibus*, with large Additions, give me full assurance of speedy help by your Assistance, desir'd by one unknown to your Person, but an Admirer of your Virtues, and

Humble Servant,

X Z, &c.

Be pleas'd, Sir, to favour me with your Company at the *Queen's-Arms Tavern in Aldersgate-street.*

I went

I went to this Gentleman, who told me his Case as above describ'd; I put him into a proper Course, by which he soon recover'd. He came and thank'd and gratify'd me; and acknowledg'd, he could not but admire at the efficacy of what I gave him, and with what Ease and Expedition he was cur'd of that which had baffled the Efforts of many others before.

The following Letter came from a Poor Man, whom I cur'd, upon his Promise of Payment as soon as able; not hearing from him after Cure, I refresht his Memory with a Line; to which I had this Answer.

Dear Sir,

I Am heartily sorry I was oblig'd to give you the trouble of Writing; I thought to have been as good as my Promise and Intentions, viz. to have paid you before now, but have been unaccountably disappointed of Money. Sir, You may be sure I'll pay you the first Money I receive (which I hope will be this Week or next at furthest) for I am this day going to give in a Bill in order thereto. I have been sorry a hundred times I could not pay you, by reason of your unparallel'd Civility, Easiness, and Reasonableness in my Cure. I thank God I never was yet guilty of the Sin of Ingratitude, and hope I shall not now.

Feb. 3. 1707.

Your humble Servant.

A Gentleman of good Worth sent for me one Night to a Tavern, and told me his Case ; which was the Effects of an ill-cur'd Gonorrhæa, and left in a scurvy Condition indeed ; I that Night provided him Medicines, which he took, and upon finding the Effects of them, sent me the following Letter, viz.

Sir,

I Take care strictly to observe the Dictates of your Prescriptions, but wave particulars of the Success, till I happily shall pay my Respects to you at the Place and Time appointed ; where and when I'll (God willing) most certainly wait on you. In the interim, with a due Esteem of the very singular Favour you conferr'd on a meer Stranger, tho' upon Honour without Design, and beyond all manner of Expectation ; I not in the least deeming the Fates had ordain'd an immediate Remedy for my Misfortunes that Night, as it happily prov'd ; but thought only to explicate my Case to you, and to have discoursed about the future Management of that Affair.

I am (in haste)

S I R,

Yours in all Secrecy,

Jan. 29. 1706.

and Sincerity.

He

He is now cur'd, and many others. One that had Pills of me for an unsufferable Venereal Head-ach, almost to Distraction, sent me a Letter with this Expression. Sir, I took the Pills, and thanks be to God for it, and next you, most worthy Sir, I have found great Ease and Benefit — Another says, Honoured Sir, I write this with a great deal of Satisfaction, being, as I hope, freed from the Malignity of the filthy Disease, for which, next after God Almighty, are my Thanks to be return'd to you. I will never be forgetful of your great Care and Honour, &c. —

But taking no more notice of Letters here, and laying aside any private Advantage, I may fairly, and I think without Ostentation, assert, That the Benefits which have accru'd to many hundreds by means of this Treatise, are so extraordinary, that otherwise they might have been led on in Ignorance, not discerning whether they were in the right or wrong Method of Cure, 'till the succeeding ill Symptoms and Effects had too plainly made manifest, they were rendred incurable. And others also, who as they thought, were perfectly Cured of their former Venereal Indispositions, have, by comparing their remaining, and as they imagin'd, insignificant Symptoms, such as a small weeping, or issuing of either white or transparent Matter from the Yard; gumminess at the end of the Passage; uneasiness, heat, or tingling about the Privities; slight transient Pains in the Head, about the Nose; (at which both the Disease and Mercury ill administered, seem to have a particular spite) upon the Shins, in the Limbs, &c. Itchings or Break-
b ings

ings out, which they look'd upon to be the Scurvy; Giddiness in the Head at times; Weariness of the Body; Restlessness a Nights; Weakness, Faintness, and the like: I say such, by comparing, as they thought, their trivial Symptoms, with those mention'd in this Treatise, have been sensible they were not so perfectly well as they fancy'd, or at leastwise were told by their Doctors, and by timely Applications and proper Remedies, have been happily secur'd from the mischievous, and (as sometimes it has prov'd to some) dismal Consequences thereof; such as Venereal Stranguries; Ulcers in the Kidneys or Bladder; Venereal Apoplexies; ill Habits of Body; impair'd or ruined Constitutions, Consumptions, Dropsies, Mischiefs by much or ill-prepar'd Mercury, and the like, or worse, which in all probability might have ensu'd, and which, not only themselves, but their whole Posterity might sooner or later, have been made too sensible of; numbers of People having come, who from the same or such like trivial Symptoms neglected, were plung'd into those desperate, too often irretrievable, and sometimes ignominious Conditions, to the Reproach and Disgrace, as well as Discomfort and Dissatisfaction, both of themselves and Relations. And when there is a disgraceful Appearance, &c. what the Dispensary Poem, pag. 74. says, (tho' on another account) is certainly true, and will hold good here, viz.

When Honour's lost, 'tis a relief to die;
Death's but a sure retreat from Infamy.

I shall

I shall therefore, (hoping and not doubting, but that the Amendments, Revisings, and Additions, both of fresh Observations, as well of ill Practices as Symptoms and Affects of this Disease, will make sufficient Compensation and Apology) proceed to inform the Reader that tho' this Treatise was written for the sake of the Publick in general, yet was not intended either to Instruct or Teach the knowing Men of the Profession, or to Direct or Inform the ignorant Ones, any further than that it might confirm the Opinions of the former, and serve as a Glass to the latter, whereby to discover the Fallacy of undertaking the Cure of that Disease (which is ever attended with innumerable differences) upon a hap-hazard, not understanding what they meddle with, when all the Success they can expect, is, as the blind Man caught the Hare, Hit or Miss, Luck is all, Ten Patients oftner miscarrying under their Hands, than One perfectly Cur'd; (for when a Patient applies to one of these Quacks of the Town, 'tis twenty to one, but he is run into a Pox; and I generally have found it in my Practice that the major part of the People by far, that come to me from them, are so serv'd, and that what at the beginning might have been easily and quickly carry'd off, is then, by their Management so firmly Radicated, as to be extreme difficult and tedious to be ferreted out) And indeed, to both the Knowing and Ignorant, it may serve at best but as an Introduction to what I may further write on this Subject at one time or other, which when done, maybe of much greater Benefit to all that profess the Cure, as well as to those that labour under the Misfortune of this Disease, than what (notwithstanding the Additions) is here contain'd in this Treatise.

In the Book, Page 35. I have taken notice of a Letter from a Surgeon (who was my Man) near Portsmouth: Since which I have had another from him, but it coming too late to be inserted in its proper place in the Book, think it not amiss to bring it in here, for that the Reader may gather something worth his Observation. 'Tis this.

Gosport, Jan. 13. 1706-7.

S I R,

I Receiv'd your obliging Letter of *October 1.* I will not admit your Refusal of the Honour justly due to your Name, resulting from your laudable Labours, in endeavouring not only the Restoration of the Diseased, but even Publick Correction of the Male Practice of most Pretenders. I could heartily wish my self able to suck in the real Good, flowing from that Resident in you. I'm in hopes your good Nature will remain and abound for my Instruction.

The Person I desired your Advice about, has almost ever since been free from all manner of Symptoms, except the *Oxæna*. That (whereas it was moist) is now dry, which gives me some hopes 'twill be conquer'd in time. I have us'd many Mercurial and other Applications, also Fumes with *Mercury*; have long apply'd the *Tinct. Virid.* of your Prescription. The Person is very disorderly and negligent, which I find to be the chief reason of ill Success.

Sir,

Sir, I imagine you mistook the end of my Instance concerning the Lad. I gather it from these Words in yours, (*viz.* which way of Infection many deny) Actual Congress being the usual Trap-door to let in the Disease; none need deny the possibility of Infection that way. But, Sir, if you remember in my last, I said the Lad was by the Woman drawn into the place of her Husband (*i. e.*) so as to Copulate. This Instance of mine was to elucidate, that *Gleets* are not always Seminal Matter, (corroborating an Assertion of yours) it seeming unreasonable to me to believe, that a Lad of his Age had any, or however such a stock of *Semen*, sufficient to be Fountain to such a Gleet Stream, which equaliz'd a *Gonorrhœa* in a Person adult.

As to the possibility of receiving Infection, by lying in the same Bed, &c. with one having the *Lues*, I believe it, Reason suggesting the same, even from the very nature of the Disease; tho',

A Patient of mine, grievously infected, having many Ulcers or large Scabs in her Body, &c. lay with her Sister, and sometimes with Servant-Maids, for a great while together, sweating plentifully, and often in the same Bed (tho' perhaps not when both in Bed together) without damage to the well-Party

Also a certain Midship man had a large Running Ulcer in the seat of his Thigh; upon taking of Purgatives, often repair'd to the common Easing-place. The Mistress of the House at the same time under my Care for

the *Bloody-Flux*, went very often to the same Seat. This Woman complain'd in a little time of *Bubo's* in *Amb. Inguin.* being much troubled with the *Whites*, took no notice of the *Gleet*, tho' I enquired; but however, I tax'd her with being conversant with this Spark, she solemnly and perpetually deny'd it. I cur'd them both; and since they have removed from this Town, and about three Weeks ago from the Date of this, I saw this Midshipman, and speaking of the old Concern, fairly confess'd he lay with this Woman, according to my Jealousie.

Sir, I have adventur'd the use of *Cantharides* and *Camph.* in *Hydrops*, and in Gravel. In the former only the usual effects of Stoppage and Heat of *Urine*, &c. appear'd; in the latter it evacuated much Gravel and Slime, to the ease of the Patient, without any troublesome Symptom: 'Tis doubtless a powerful Medicine, but I want the true Knowledge of using them, and therefore Courage for the Application, they commonly making Persons so very uneasie.

The Instance you give of the sudden Cure of an inveterate *Gleet*, is really worth the publick's Knowledge; such seldom being so expeditiously accomplish'd, I could wish my self able to do the same.

Sir, I give you many thanks for your proffer'd Kindness; and as for my Instance, if you think

think it worth the publishing, as it is a certain Truth, so you are heartily welcome to insert it at your pleasure.

Remain, with due Respects, &c.

as formerly,

Your obedient humble Servant,

Tho. Leddel.

But by the way, let me observe here, that there are some Persons so very severe, or shall I say, uncharitable, as to affirm, that the Cure of the Venereal Disease ought not by any to be practis'd, or so much as taught; for that the easiness Patients find (some of them however) of getting well again, is an encouragement to the Sin, and causes them the more readily to persist in their Debaucheries; but whether those Persons Opinions spring from a good Design, that they might fright incontinent People from the Sin, by the fear of the succeeding Punishment, of never to have Cure; or because they would be thought by others to be very Chast themselves, I shall not undertake to determine; but I must declare, I cannot be of their Opinion, because it seems to shut out Charity, which at least however ought to be afforded to our Fellow-Creatures in Misery; And besides, we are all frail, the same Flesh and Blood as others, all subject to the same Venereal Pleasures, tho' God forbid all guilty of unlawful ones, Nature having plac'd in us all, excessive Delights in the Parts adapted for the Actions

of Love, or Propagation of our own Species ; and considering the Union, Proportion, Figure and Action of the Parts ministring to Generation, as also the exceeding Tickling and inexpressible Pleasure the Spirits bring thither, strike our Senses with, and is felt in the Act, we cannot but admire we are (I mean Persons that are single) preserv'd from using them unlawfully, and ought to bless God for the Restraint, and not impute it to our selves ; for Nature having plac'd the Seat of Pleasure and Lust, in the Glans in Man, and Clitoris in Woman, which may justly be term'd the Fury and Rage of Love, and that in those Parts the most excessive Titillations, and transporting Ticklings are established (which however some care not to own, yet most of both Sexes take extream delight in) let us, I say, trust not to our own Strength, but every one take heed how he standeth, lest he fall, many having to my knowledge exclaim'd against others, when they themselves have at last faln Victims to the same Vice. I remember that great Man St. Austin, in his 14th Book of the City of God, Chap. 17. says, “ He
 “ does not wonder that the Pleasures we take
 “ with Women are so excessive, surpassing all
 “ that Men may be made sensible of, they
 “ touching to the quick both inwardly and
 “ outwardly, seeing our Bodies and Souls are
 “ so transported, that as holy as we may be,
 “ we cannot avoid those Pleasures in Matri-
 “ mony, if we apply our selves to get Chil-
 “ dren. And tho' the Disease is what unthink-
 ing People bring upon themselves by their Folly,
 we ought yet to use our utmost endeavour for their
 Cure,

Cure, it belonging to God Almighty to punish them for their Guilt and not us, it being without doubt our Duty to help the miserable as much as we can, and not suffer them to languish by any Disease, or so much as vex them with our Censures in this.

And indeed, to see what Miseries some People undergo, by means of taking that false Step, either by their own neglect afterwards, or ill management of those who have them in Cure, would move the hardest Heart to commiserate, rather than aggravate or upbraid them, tho' at the same time I can't but acknowledge, they suffer no more, (some of them at least) than what they have justly deserv'd, but as my design in delivering what I have observ'd and try'd in this Disease, is not to make Men worse but better, and is in order to Cure their Bodies, which is only my Business, I shall not concern my self about their Sin any otherwise, than as it is the part of a Christian, to admonish them to avoid the like for the future; and that they would only remember, how that repeated Infections produce more stubborn and oftentimes irretrievable Evils, especially when manag'd by Quacks; as was the Case of (and may be seen by the following Epitaph upon) one Thomas Bamford. a noted Musicianer, who would take no warning, tho' he was every time ill manag'd: which Lines a very worthy and ingenious Gentleman communicated to me, and are these, viz.

No Marble Monument shall cover
The Grave of this poor Martyr'd Lover.

Here

Here lies no Bones nor Flesh, but rather
Guaiacum, and *Sassaphras*,
And *Turpentine*, the *Quacks* disgrace,
Have sent *Tom Bamford* God knows whither.

No doubt but Pox and Mercury together (the worst two that can meet in the Body to a disadvantage) was the ruin of this Man, not that I explode Mercury, for it is one of the greatest and most sovereign Remedies for the Cure of Venereal Maladies we have in Physick, when it is by a discreet Hand us'd as it should be; but is certainly full as dangerous, when it happens into the hands of Quacks, who use it upon all occasions, for all sorts of Diseases, (the Venereal especially) giving it indifferently to all sorts of Persons, Salivating every one, without any respect to the Temperament they are of, or knowledge of the true Nature of their Disease, to the producing divers very pernicious Consequences: Something of which may be seen by the following Case from a certain Author.

A young Gentleman (*says he*) whom it is by no means proper to name, because he is reclaim'd from his extravagant Courses, and now lives reputably among his Friends, after the most irregular and lewd Life, for three or four years together, in which time he had been seven or eight times *Clap'd*, *Pox'd*, and *Flux'd*, at last apply'd himself to me, when he was in a very miserable Condition, his Tongue was all full of *Ulcers*, and one side of it spread over with a *Callous*, which I perceiv'd had been occasion'd from his use of *Vitriol Stone*, and such
like

like *Causticks*; he had almost lost his Voice, and he had a dry *Leprous Scab* upon his Arms, Elbows, under his Knees in the Gartering-place, &c. I found Bleeding under the Tongue wonderfully relieve the *Callosity* of it, and that, with some proper *Gargarisms*, soon freed his Mouth from the *Ulcers*. After this I put him into a gentle *Spitting*, that he might go abroad with, and that, together with an *Electuary* afterwards of *Sweeteners*, freed him entirely from his *Leprous Scabs*. However, living very wild and drinking excessively, he would every now and then complain of *shooting Pains* in his *Shins*, Brawn of his *Arms*, and other parts of his Body, which proceeded from his manner of sitting up all Night, and bringing on him Colds, which caus'd those *Rheumatick Pains*, rather than from any *Venereal Ferment* that remain'd. However, nothing would serve him but to be *Salivated*, which I refus'd to do; so he went to *Kensington*, and was there put into a *Flux*, which was so ill manag'd, he was forc'd to undergo a second lying-down, which was so severe upon him he hardly escap'd with his Life, tho' he had the best Constitution I ever met withal.

After 16 Weeks, in which time I suppos'd him not to be in the Land of the Living, he applies himself to me again, and begg'd I would take care of him once more, and he would never follow any other Advice. In short, I could not forbear pitying his Folly, that had now reduc'd him to a meer *Skeleton*; his Body, which was before *Muscular, Robust, and Strong,*
was

was now quite *Emaciated*, his Eyes were sunk into his Head, his Sleep gone from him, and his appetite entirely lost, and to compleat all, he was languishing with faint *Colliquative Sweats*, and had a violent *Bloody-Flux*.

I told him presently his danger, that it was possible he might drawl on a few days or weeks in misery, but that he was a dead Man, without the *Cold-Baths* assisted him; but a desperate Case must have a desperate Cure. I told him I would not warrant his coming alive out of the Water, but assur'd him he had a better chance for it, that in the condition he was in. Being a bold desperate Fellow, he answer'd briskly, *He would venture instantly*, and accordingly went that Morning, it being about ten a Clock: I saw him not again till he had Immers'd three times, after which he comes to me, tells me he was Cur'd, for that he *Eat, Drank, and Slept, as well as any Man in Christendom*, his *Sweats* had left him, and nothing remain'd now but his *Bloody-Flux*. He was then design'd for *Tunbridge-Wells*, where I was going my self; so that there I order'd him a *Chalibeat Course*, with the *Balsamicks*, and in three Weeks time his *Bloody-Flux* ceas'd, and he became as it were a new Man, only he recover'd not his Flesh, or Complexion to this day.

And indeed Cold-Bathing was the properest Method, But yet as the Patient's Case was circumstanc'd, 'twas very bazardous; it has done Wonders in some Cases; but when the same Author recom-

commends it for the Cure of the Venereal Disease, with all its Symptoms, even to cure a confirm'd Pox; which, he says, it will absolutely do, with little assistance: and that Gonorrhæa's are Cur'd by Revulsion in three or four Immersions, and the Fluor Albus in Women more successfully reliev'd by this means, than any other in Practice. I say in some of those things he goes a little too far, in my Opinion at least, but I have spoken of those things sufficiently in the Book.

We see the danger of Mercury by those who dig it out of the Mines, or work much with it; for they often fall into the Palsie, by reason of Sulphurs that continually steam from it: For those Sulphurs consisting of gross parts, do enter through the Pores of the Body, and fixing themselves rather in the Nerves, by reason of their Coldness, than in the other Vessels, do stop the Passage of the Spirits, and hinder their course, so that Palsies consequently ensue, (as is at large observ'd in the Book) and is sometimes next to Poysoning; for in time it rends the Parts, and whatsoever thing is able to break and destroy the Oeconomy of the Body, and the orderly connexion or derivation of the Humours, or to hinder or stop the progress of the Natural Course of the Spirits, is really a Poison, call it else by what fine Name you will; and that hard Fate hath befalln some that I knew, owing to nothing more than the ill, profuse or untimely use of it in Salivations, by which means the Salival-Vessels have been so dilated and extremely opened by the Corrosive Salts which caus'd the Salivations, that they could not be clos'd again, no, not by any kind of Gargarism or other means whatsoever, whereby
the

the Brain has by little and little been dry'd up, and Death the consequent of all; and this often by only suffering the Flux to run too long, of which great care ought always to be taken, and this caution is now given to young Practitioners, worth their observation; for I verily believe, and have good reason so to do, that those mortal Venereal Diseases, which we see happen to many, are more from Mercury than any thing else, I mean from the indiscreet use of it, and gross abuse that is very easily made of so active a Medicine, especially when Quacks or ignorant People boldly intermeddle with it; not that it is such a frightful Monster, or Hobgoblin, as some have an apprehension of, or are Bug-bear'd with neither, but that Men, I say, ought to have great Care, and be wonderful Cautious how they presume to make use of so suspected a Medicine; not but that Man must be deem'd unskilful, or has seen but a very little way into the Nature of Things, or else is wholly swallow'd up in a popular Prejudice against it, that knows not that Quick-silver, as quick as it is, may be tamed by Art, and may, by a discreet hand, be applied to very extraordinary purposes; and now I am speaking of taming it, I shall observe, as I have largely in the Book, that there is a Medicine which being exhibited, where Mercury has been unreasonably or unskilfully given, either incorporates with it, and passes off by Stool, or drives and forces it thro' the Pores of the Skin, so as to discharge it, even tho' lodg'd in the closest Recesses of the Body.

But this by the way.

The true Intent then of this Treatise is to render the Patient capable of discerning what Usage he meets with, before he proceeds too far to his utter Ruin and Destruction, and that every one that shall fall under the unhappiness of this Distemper, may the more safely, easily, and speedily be restored to perfect Health; I say to the unfortunate of either Sex, in this or any other part of the World, into whose Hands this may fall, who have upon any occasion, or by any means, whether deservedly or undeservedly, got the Distemper, (this Disease being confined to no particular Persons, Region, Country, or Climate, but as one observes, perambulates, hic & ubique; and walks through the Earth, visiting all Nations, being familiar with Nobles, and even finds admittance in the Courts of Princes) and which is yet worse, are or may be abused by the Ignorant, and thereupon despair of a Cure, is this Treatise address'd, in order to give them some Light, whereby they themselves may for the greatest part know when, and when not, they are in safe and skilful Hands for Cure, nothing being more common than for Patients to fall into such Hands, where they (especially those that never had the Distemper before, and so are altogether Strangers to its Symptoms) are drill'd along by their ignorant or designing Medicasters, until they have spent perhaps all their Money, and at last been dismiss'd with a nihil aliud agendum superest, no more can be done for them, to their often unsupportable, if not irreparable Damage.

This, I say, is the practice of the QUACKS of the Town, and this will be the Fate of those that commit themselves to their Care, many such unfortunate

tunate Patients having come to me out of their Hands, some of them first brought into such deplorable Conditions, that I have admired such Mischiefs should so continually be perpetrated, and yet those mercenary Miscreants, have the good fortune of escaping without Punishment, notwithstanding there are so many very good Laws expressly in force against them.

Nay, not only do we see those Fellows, (who know nothing at all of the matter) daringly and audaciously Practice, and abuse the People, but even do it under the very Noses of those that have a power to punish them, thereby bidding defiance to their Authority, which is the more amazing as it is intolerable! and which surely no place in the World besides, more connives at, or gives so much Countenance and Encouragement to, as we do here in London.

For Quacks by Shoals, with Boldness in this Place,
 As T——g, W——ll, K——us, Doctor C——e,
 S——k, C——m, and N——y, and th' rest o'th' Quack-
 ing Crew;
 Practice for Gain the People to undo.

And indeed, as one well observes, it is a sad and Bleeding Reflection to consider the lamentable Practice that is here in this great City commonly used in the Cure of this Disease, by many, who slyly lurk in Corners, and impudently paste up their senseless Pretensions in all the Publick but Stinking Places of the Town, and acquire to themselves a Reputation

putation by nothing more than good store of Confidence, to the daily committing infinite Mischiefs, and frequent Murthers; crying up at the same time *This and That Arcanum or Panacæa*, telling the World that that alone will do the Feat in all Venereal Cases, without any other Medicine, as the Dutch Quack mention'd in this Book, p. 255. says of his Royal Decoction; as also others in p. 251, 253, and 254. but the World begins to grow Wiser, and to see through their Cobweb Assurances, for that most are now so aware as not to believe that any one Medicine is to be depended on in all Cases, if it could, we should not only know it, but every Practicer would gladly purchase it to give to their own Patients. We have seen that *This and That Medicine*, under the specious Title of *Panacæa, Arcanum, Catholicon, &c.* have been so in Vogue as to have a Run for a while as universal Medicines, to Cure all Diseases, in all Persons, as your *Aurum Potabile* of Dr. Anthony, your *Sal Volatile Oleosum* of Silviuſ, your *Goddard's Drops*, *Lockyer's Pills*, *Daffy's Elixir*, and the like, which after all, by failing in three Cases perhaps in four, have at last dwindled and come to be rejected, as much or more than before they were admir'd.

One Dr. Davison, who was many Years past, Physician extraordinary to the then French King, and famous for his Chymical Writings, had his *Arcanum* for the Cure of the *Lues Venerea*, which he manag'd so dextrously, as to acquire the Reputation of being the only universal Medicine for that Disease, so as that the Physicians in Paris gave him 20000

Pistoles for discovering it to them, and he to defist Practice, unless to the King's Person, which he agreed to; but yet by that Medicine's not succeeding in all, nor it may be in half that took it, it dwindled, so as that now we hear no more of that once so famous *Panacea*; and to be sure for no other reason than because it would not answer in all.

This I take notice of to shew that as there never was, so there never will be any one Medicine so famous in Venereal or other Cures, but that it will fail in some, unless every Case was alike, and all People of one and the same Constitution and Temperament, which all that know any thing, know to the contrary; therefore, that any should be buoy'd up with the Notion of one Medicine for all Cures, is a Wonder; yet is what we frequently see to be believ'd by some, thro' the Artifice and Cunning of their Authors, tho' at length upon its frequent failing in the Cure, have given those Patients so admiring them, another turn of Thought, even quite different to their former Opinions. And thus are the People impos'd upon.

*The suffering and not redressing these abuses in a Christian Country is indeed very sad, by which we may see to what pass the World is come; and still the more enormous is it, if we consider how much Men who profess those Cures, ought to be well grounded in the Rational part of Medicine, before they engage in the Practical; and yet not only speculatively, but practically also, and treat all according to the many different Progresses it usually makes in the Body; and as both of them are so indispensably necessary Qualifications, it cannot but affect such
that*

that are so Qualify'd, (if they have any Sense of Honour and Humanity) to see not a few of those QUACKS, who have no other Foundation, than Ignorance and Impudence, to bubble so many Thousands out of their Money and Lives.

That no Persons therefore for the future may be drove to the Necessity of Ship-wrecking their Bodies, Purses and Reputations upon those Rocks of Destruction, (I mean those wretched Ignoramus's QUACKS, MOUNTEBANKS, and ASTROLOGERS that swarm in every Corner, imposing on the too credulous World their pedling insignificant Remedies, which they make returns of with excess of Usury, applying them with scarce so much as Hopes of Success, tho' under the Titular Names of Panacæa's) but may take warning by the irreparable Sufferings of others, (a Specimen of which you are herein presented with) is this usher'd into the World, and if it proves so serviceable as to direct any to avoid the Dangers, which they are so liable to, and herein caution'd against, the Intent of it is answer'd, and the Author sufficiently gratify'd, whose chief Design was the peculiar Benefit and Advantage of distressed and abused Patients of all sorts, who labour under a two-fold misfortune, viz. a Malignant Distemper and an Unskilful Physician.

And I think it an incumbent Duty upon every Man so far as he is capable, to publish to the World, what he has found useful for the good of Mankind; but every Pretender to the Cure of this or any other Disease, how great repute soever he may be in, is not a competent Judge of some experimented and demonstrated Truths; nay, some that I have talkt

with, cry'd up for Proficients in the Knowledge and Cure of this Disease, have at length discover'd their ignorance, by being strangers to that Rule in Physick,

That what will Cure a Disease, will most effectually prevent it.

If therefore any thing I have herein written, be found in the least useful to the Publick, or will but animate some abler Pen to take the Hint, and do better, I shall think my pains very well bestow'd; if not, I know not how to help it, having however this Satisfaction, that I shall not be the first, or only Man, that has been mistaken in his own performances.

Some may look upon what is herein written after one manner, others after another, and so praise or discommend it, according as it suits them, or is their Humour; some judge by the outside appearance, or by one Part of the Book only, and go no further, as do your would be Wits, who take things in the worst sence, being so opiniated as not to listen to anything but from themselves, crying up boldly their own Notions, and deciding by halves of others, that they know or understand but very little of. Which, as H. Khunrat says, is not as it should be, for that none should pass Sentence on a Book till he has read it thro', and compar'd it with Truth.

Others read it thro', and weigh what is written well, and then pass their Opinions, which is the truest way of judging: But whatever the Opinions of the People may be concerning it, I shall not much trouble

trouble my self, since the best Books undergo the same Fate, and that in every thing, what one likes, another dislikes, and so vice versa; tho' they should shew better, before they carp at anothers; and besides, if we may believe the wisest of Men, no Author, would be fond of the Peoples Opinion; for that he tells us,

The Opinion of the People, is the Opinion of Fools.

As to the Stile, I must confess it is very indifferent, and not in the least inviting, but my aim was, that it might be intelligible, so as to discover the right way to those that wander, whereby they may be deliver'd from the crafts and deceits of Sophisters and Impostors, and so far it answers the End, for as general Good, so the fitting it to every ones, even the meanest capacity, was intended; minding more the Truth of the matter, than the ornaments of Elocution. Euripides says, it is no matter what stile we use, when Truth is to be explain'd; and Plato says, to set things in a clear Light, the Elegancy of Words are not to be heeded; for as Cicero requires no Eloquence in a Philosopher, much less does Celsus in a Physician; but tho' it be no learned Discourse, as it was yet design'd well, and done from a principle of Honesty, 'tis hop'd it will be read without prejudice, ill nature, or carping; for were it writ in a learned Stile, 'tis still success that crowns all; for a Man may write Learnedly and Well, and yet be a stranger to the Practick Part of what he writes upon; but methinks I hear

the Readers say, that's true, but then how shall we know that you understand the Practick Part, or however be convinc'd that you are successful in what you do? Why truly, Gentlemen, I must own it is a proper Question, and ought to be answer'd, but yet I can say no otherwise to you, than that you must e'en take my word for't, here are Letters, &c. from those that have receiv'd Benefit; if that wont do (they having no Names to 'em) I cannot help it, you must then go to those that can give you better assurances; for I promise you, none that have been my Patients will suffer themselves to be sent to for Your satisfaction, any more than you would be pleas'd that they should come to you for Theirs, neither is it reasonable or convenient for either; so that by your making it your own Case, you are I think sufficiently answer'd.

However, Gentlemen, I don't say you must all come when you want help and be my Patients, no, I only say and press it upon you, never to suffer your selves to fall Victims to the wretched and notorious Practices of Impostors, Cheats, Fortune-tellers, Mountebanks, Doctresses, &c. but when you get a Mishap, exercise your own Reason, consider well who it is you trust your Healths, Good-Names, and perhaps Lives too, with; enquire their Reputations, Qualifications, &c. be not drawn in by their Bills, and bubbld by 'em, but go to some regular honest Surgeon, who for his own credit will do you Justice, unless you are willing to be under the necessity, when too late, of repeating and applying to your selves the Lines of the Poet us'd in another Case, viz.

But

But since we scorn'd thy * *Wiser Laws* t'obey,
We're made to Fools a Scorn, to *Quacks* a
(Prey.

* *Reasons Dictates.*

For Quacks, Cunning-men, or Astrologers,
as Hudibras has it, are so far from being Physi-
cians, that they are only such

Who deal in Destinies dark Counfels,
And sage Opinions of the Moon fells;
To whom all People, far and near,
On deep Importances repair:
When *Brass* or *Pewter* hap to stray,
And *Linnen* slinks out of the way:
When *Geese* and *Pullen* are seduc'd,
And *Sows* of *Suckling-Pigs* are chous'd;
When *Cattle* feel Indisposition,
And need th' Opinion of Physician;
When *Murrain* reigns in *Hogs* or *Sheep*,
And *Chickens* languish of the *Pip*:
When *Yest*, and outward Means do fail,
And have no Pow'r to work on *Ale*;
When *Butter* does refuse to come,
And *Love* proves cross and humourfome,
To them with *Questions* and with *Urine*,
They for *Discov'ry* flock, or *Curing*.
They'l search a Planet's House to know
Who broke and robb'd a House below:
Examine *Venus* and the *Moon*,
Who stole a Thimble, who a Spoon?
And tho' they nothing will confess,
Yet by their very Looks can guess;

And tell what guilty Aspect bodes,
Who stole and who receiv'd the Goods.
They'l feel the Pulses of the Stars,
To find out *Agues, Coughs, Catarrhs* ;
And tell what Crisis does divine
The *Rot* in *Sheep*, and *Mange* in *Swine* :
In Men what gives or Cures the *Itch*,
What makes them Cuckolds, Poor or Rich,
What gains or loses, hangs or saves ;
What makes Men Great, what Fools, what
(Knaves ;

But not what Wise : For only of those
The Stars, they say, cannot dispose.
Some Calculate the hidden Fates
Of Monkeys, Puppy-Dogs, and Cats,
Some running *Nags*, and fighting *Cocks* ;
Some Love, Trade, Law-Suits, and the *Pox*.
Some take a measure of the Lives
Of Fathers, Mothers, Husbands, Wives,
Make Opposition, Trine and Quartile,
Tell who is *Barren*, and who *Fertile*.
As if Men from the Stars did suck
Old Age, Diseases, and ill Luck ,
Wit, Folly, Honour, Virtue, Vice,
Trade, Travel, Women, *Claps* and Dice,
Or when the *Moons* in fittest Mood
For cutting *Corns*, and letting *Blood* :
When for anointing *Scabs*, or *Itches*,
Or to the *Bum* applying Leeches,
When Sows and Bitches may be Spay'd,
And in what *Sign* best Cyder's made,
Whether the Wane be, or Increase,
Best to set Garlick, or sow Pease.
Quote Moles and Spots in any place
O'th Body, by the Index Face.

Detect lost Maiden-heads by Sneezing,
Or breaking Wind of Dames, or Pissing.
Cure *Warts* and *Corns*, with application
Of Medicines to th' imagination.
Fright *Agues* into Dogs, and scare
With Rhimes the *Tooth-ach* and *Catarrh*.
They know whatever's to be known,
But, much more than they know, would own

*For they will even pretend to know every thing,
when they know nothing.*

Therefore once more let me not (for your own
sakes) have cause to say, good Counsel is cast
away on you; which, as I well remember, a very
wise Man us'd to say was never so, but upon the
Arrogant, the Self-conceited, or the Stupid, who
are either too proud to take it, or too heavy to un-
derstand it: For wise Men read Effects in their
Causes, but Fools will not believe them till
'tis too late to prevent the mischief: Besides,
remember the Sufferings of others, consider them
well, and upon all like Accidents and Occasions,
let that true and noted School Document, be ever
fresh in your Memories, viz.

Fœlix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.

But to conclude, whatever sinister Construction
may be made of this Treatise, by the Ignorant,
Opiniated, or Malicious, (who I expect will attack
it, (for *Habent sua fata Libelli*) tho' they can't
contradict it, it being confirm'd by the most evincing
Te-

Testimony in the World, viz. Matter of Fact;) such generally carping at, despising, or decrying the most accurate, exquisite, and elaborate Endeavours of the Well-wishers to the Publick, (for as the Proverb is, Ill Will never speaks well) I hope I shall (maugre all the malevolent Attempts of the Invidious) (my Works justifying me) continue still to augment the Satisfaction I now enjoy, and Pleasure I take, in seeking faithfully all I can to be Serviceable to my Generation.

From my House in *Hatton-Garden*, on the Left-Hand beyond the Chappel, turning in from *Holborn*, *John Marten*, Surgeon, being writ over the Door.

John Marten.

London, May 17th. 1708.

Remov'd thither from *Bridgwater-Square*, at *Michaelmas* last, viz. 1707.

A Gentleman, a Scholar, who not long since was under an Infirmary of some Years standing, that rendered him extreme Languid, Feeble and Frigid in his Genital Parts, and which, (abating for some other Indisposition) he attributed to his Age, being about Fifty Seven Years; brought me the following Copy of Verses, which he said, He could not but in Gratitude make and present me with, for the great Services done him in his Health by the Medicines I Administred to him; which he said had that powerful Prolifical Effect, as to enable him to Procreate again; for that his Wife was soon after his taking them with Child by him, though she had had none for many Years before, and out of all Expectation of having any more by him.

They are these, viz.

Ad Ornatissimum Virum Johannem Martenum Chirurgum Londinensem.

*ARTIS Apollineæ Antistes, Sacrate camænis,
Mors mortis, vitæ præses, & ipse pugil.
Tu facis insanos sanos, renovaſq; ſenectam,
Quo melioſetur triſte cadaver habet.
Implicitam ſolvis Cytheream, & Adonidis inguen,
Tu ſanare potes, languida membra juvans.*

Hip-

Hippocratem magnum præ cunctis fers, tamen
illo

Te fero majorem; (quod paradoxon erit)

Ἡ τέχνη μακρὴν, dixit, βραχὺς βίος ἔστι,

Vitam longam, Artem tu facis arte brevem.
Mille tuum vivat *Martene* specificon annos!

Vivet, & usq; Indos experimenta ferent.
Quid nos? ipse Struis monumentum firmitus
ære,

Cum fueris doctis *Bibliotheca* viris.

T. B. *Schola libera Liserpaludensis*

Agro Lancastriensi,

nuper Archididasculus.

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**†* The Reader is desired to Correct
with his Pen what Literal Mistakes
or Over-sights, may have escap'd
the Press, or the Author's notice;
which he may probably find here and
there in the Book as he reads it.*

A

TREATISE

OF THE

Venereal Disease.

CHAP. I.

The Nature, Causes, and Signs of the Venereal Disease, the various Ways of Infecting, with the difference and degrees thereof; the certainty of knowing whether Infected or not, and how to prevent or hinder Infection.

I Shall not trouble my self, or the Reader, in this Treatise, with the many different and indeterminate Notions of the Natural Cause of this Distemper, as to its *Original Production*, whether it be (as some have undertaken to make out) meerly the effects of Divine Wrath and Judgment, inflicted on Mankind as a Scourge for their wanton and lustful Debaucheries, or whether (as others strenuously assert) it was contracted by the carnal Conjunction of some *Scabby, Leprous, or other sort of unclean Persons*; or

B whe-

whether deriv'd to us from the *Spaniards*, *Neapolitans*, *Italians* or *French*; I say, I shall not spend time about those Definitions which are only speculative, and tend more to satisfy the Curious, than to edify the Necessitous, and therefore for brevity sake, purposely pass them by.

Neither is it pertinent to my present Design, to relate here, *Where*, or from *What* this Distemper owes its Original, or *How*, or *When* it came to be spread over the greatest part of the World, it being sufficient, and too notorious, that we know it to be a common Disease, which, tho' it may arise by many Ways and Accidents, yet now a-days is gotten for the most part, by the impure and carnal Embrace of an infected Person, or the Child of an unclean Parent may bring the Distemper into the World with it, and that Child infect the Nurse that Suckles it, and the Nurse her Husband, &c.

Or the Nurse infected, may infect the Child that is sound, Children whose Flesh is more lax, and Pores more open than grown Persons, being much sooner liable and apt to receive the Infection, and that not only by *Sucking* a polluted Nurse, but also by the *Slaver*, in being kiss'd by those foul *Sluts* that have Venereal Ulcers in their Throats, or Mouths, as too many miserable Instances have made manifest.

I say, it is sufficient that we know it to be a Distemper daily gotten, and know how to Cure it; and indeed so very frequently is it gotten now, that as a certain Author takes notice, it is undeniable that the *Pox* in this loose and dissolute Age, is more propagated in one Day, than an hundred Years ago it was in a Month, and the number of Venereal Patients consequently multiplied.

And indeed so universally is the Distemper now become, that it is almost as much a wonder to hear of many Persons that never had it, or that never had taken the way to get it, as it was formerly a wonder to hear of any infected; and so obnoxious were the People

ple in those Days that had the *Pox*, that I have somewhere read, they were oblig'd, when it came to be known, under a severe Penalty, to withdraw themselves from the City, or Town, where they dwelt, to a certain Place appointed (as are our Hospitals) for their Reception and Cure, and there to be kept close confin'd, lest their Society and Conversation should infect others, the Distemper then being thought by most as equally infectious as the *Plague*, and the People were altogether as equally afraid of it.

And *Sennertus* tells us, that *Ful. Palmarius* writes in his Book *de Lue Vener. cap. 5.* That the *Pox* at its first rise, was reported to be so filthy, that that which reigns now is scarce thought to be of the same kind; for then those infected, had innumerable Ulcers, rough Pustulous Excrescences, bunching out in the figure and bulk of Acorns, from which flowed a filthy Humour, of such a stinking exhalation, or smell, that the Noses of those that smelt it, were believ'd to be presently infected. The colour of those filthy Pustules was between black and green, the sight of which as much tormented and terrified the Patient, as did their grievous Pain. Therefore all People did shun the sight of them, and more avoided touching them, than any thing belonging to any Disease besides.

And that in *China*, as I have been told by a Gentleman that was my Patient, who for a considerable time liv'd there, the Venereal Infection is call'd the *Lazarus*, and affects those that have it with a contraction of the Fingers, &c. and breakings out in the Body, particularly with thick Scabs all down the Thighs and Legs, like the Distemper call'd the Farcy in Horses, and that they are very unsightly, painful and loathsome, and are seldom, if ever, Cured, if the Infection be great, or arrives to its height of Inveteracy.

This Infectious Evil, says an Author, raged by Wholesale in the *American* Islands, and (tho' I thought not to mention, as aforesaid, these matters here, yet

shall give a little hint) was brought from thence into *Europe* by the *Spaniards* there, but from whence it came so as to infect the *Americans*, that is, from whence this Disease sprung *ab Origine*, or had its first beginning, is the great Question in dispute.

Dr. *Martin Lister* says, it is to be believ'd, that it proceeded at first, either from the Biting of some Venomous Animal, or from some Food certainly Poysonous ; it being very well known that the *Americans* freely eat certain Serpents (of which innumerable new Species or Kinds are amongst the *Indians* unknown to us) and so either from the poysonous Nature of that their impure Diet, or the Bitings of those poysonous Serpents (as from the Biting of a Mad-Dog, an *Hydrophoby* is occasion'd) either, says he, from that external and internal Cause was the Venereal Disease certainly bred, which when once begotten, infected afterwards with a Contagion.

And he tells us, That *Consalvus Oviedus* a Noble *Spaniard*, make the same Observation, who among all the *Spaniards* was the most faithful Historian of the Nature of Things, and was for many Years one of the chief Governours of those Islands ; of him there are some Books extant, although many written by him are lost ; and was a Man *Cardan* allows to be compared with ancient Writers ; and among the other Animals, which he mentions to be in *West-India*, he exactly describes the *Inguanas*, to be no mean little Beast of the kind of four-footed Serpents, upon which the *Indians* fed greedily, accounting them a Dainty ; therefore the *Spanish* Men after their example, put them into their Food also, their Taste being not in the least displeasing, but on the contrary, more savoury than the Flesh of Rabbits ; and says, That the eating of them hurtred no Body, unless such who had been infected with the *Venereal Lues*, and those, although they had long before been Cured thereof, it presently offended, and at length did stir up and renew the Disease, as if the same had lain only dormant ;
and

and this, says he, our Men experienc'd by innumerable Examples.

And for that reason, says Dr. *Lifter*, 'tis not so absurd to believe, That this *Lues* had its Original from the like, if not from the self-same Causes, when surely by the eating of them, forthwith the Malady revives, dead as it were, long before.

And the more, says he, am I confirm'd, because the secret Parts of either Sex infected with this Disease, even when other Symptoms are wanting a great while, are beset with certain *Tufts*, thick-Tooth'd, like Cocks-combs, just like those in the Serpent *Inguanas*, whose Body commonly is all overlaid with Crests of that sort; certainly a proper representation from what Animal that Distemper deriv'd its Being. But those crested Maladies, perhaps are reckoned by others, amongst the swelling Inflammations of the Fundament and Hæmorrhoids, because those are commonly visible without any pain or certain tenuity of the Membrane.

It is common, says he, That poysonous Animals also imprint proper and peculiar Characters of their Contagion; for example, A Barking in *Hydrophobia*, caus'd by the biting of a Mad-Dog, also a Dog-like voracity of swallowing, with an aptitude of licking, rather than drinking, by a continual putting out of the Tongue. Also by the biting of a Flea, like a Spider call'd *Tarantula*, is caus'd a constant desire of leaping; neither is the goings of those Spider-like things, other than after the manner of Fleas, viz. a skipping from one place to another. I am not Ignorant indeed that this may be accounted a Fable by some, even Learned Men; but certainly, says he, not so by me, to whom the customs of Spiders, are a little more diligently consider'd than others; yea, that kind of Spiders may be afforded in hot Countries, as *Calabria*, by which most pernicious bitings may be inflicted: Indeed the History of the Nature of those things is only begun, and therefore, says he, I wonder not so much that that, and innume-

rable *Phænomena's* of that sort, are hid from us, and justly suspected.

Moreover, says he, they who have eaten a *Sea Lepus*, (that is a kind of naked Sea-Hare, of a purple Colour, found even in our Sea) make a purple colour'd Urine; and in their sleep, ever and anon seem to hear the Waves of the beaten Shores, and their Bodies become livid; this Fish is reckon'd to be Poyson to Man, and Man to him, as *Scribonius*, *Dioscorides* and others, say.

Thus does this Author say of those mention'd, and other Poysons, how that they imprint the like upon the Person that has either been bitten by them, or has eaten of them; to shew how the possibility of the Venereal Infection, from those poysonous Animals, may be infus'd, and that it might be propagated at first from Beast to Man, and so transferr'd from Man to Woman, or Woman to Man, to what we daily find it to be now; and thus he states the Original of the Venereal Lues.

Firovanti will not allow that this Disease was brought from the *West-Indies*, but on the contrary affirms, That the *French* first got it at the Siege of *Naples*, by feeding upon dead Mens Carcasses, which Diet they were forced to take up with, being almost famish'd; and as a proof thereof, says he, feed but a Sow with Sows Flesh, or an Owl or a Whelp with Flesh of their own Kind, and they will be mark'd, as he has try'd and found, with Botches, Spots and Pimples, even like those of the Pox.

Paracelsus says, The Disease was bred between a *French Leper*, and a *Neapolitan Whore*, when she had her Courses upon her.

Others again report, That a *Leper of Valentia, Hispania Tarraconensi*, was the first that gave this Disease, and that it was to a Noble Whore, of whom he purchas'd a Nights Lodging for fifty pieces of Gold, and that she since has dispers'd it among many others.

And some (as Dr. *Harvey*, &c. from others) say, That it was first caus'd by *Greek Wine*, dash'd with *Lepers Blood*, which the *French* drank, having been purposely left them at *Suma* by the *Spaniards*.

But Divines, especially some of them, impute the rise of it to God Almighty's Judgment upon Adulterers, Fornicators, and other sinful Criminals.

The most Learned *Leoniceus*, and *Fracastorius*, and certain others, were of the Opinion, that the rise of the *Venereal Disease* was Epidemical, and proceeded from a common Cause, for that at its first beginning, Boys, Men, Old Folks, Girls and Women, were infected, without any Communication or Hereditary Disposition: and that the said *Fracastorius* writes in his Book, *de Morbo Gallico. cap. 7.* That tho' the greatest part of Mankind, in his Time, had contracted the Disease by Contagion, yet it had been observ'd, That Numbers of others were infected Epidemically, without receiving it, or contracting it, from any one. And thinks it impossible, that in so small a time, the Contagion (which, says he, of it self is slow and not easily receiv'd) could spread it self over so many Lands, when at first it was brought but by one Fleet of the *Spaniards*.

But if it was so, that it was at first brought to us from *America* upon the discovery and conquest of that part of the World, and that it was not known in *Europe* before, as it has happen'd, it has prov'd to us an untoward Conquest in that respect, as Mr. *Tate*, in his Epistle to Dr. *Thomas Hobbs*, before his Poetical Translation of *Syphilis*, or the French Disease (written in *Latin* by that famous Poet and Physician, *Fracastorius*) well observes, viz.

Dear was the Conquest of a New found World,
Whose Plague e'er since thro' all the Old is hurl'd.

* If then by Traffick thence this Plague was brought?
How dearly, dearly, was that Traffick bought.

Others impute its Original rise to the Stars; others to the inundation, or over-flowing of the River Tyber, the Air being infected by the Corruption of several Creatures which the Waters had cast up and left upon the Shore, &c. And thus we see *Quot homines tot Sententia*, many Men many Minds, for that those that lived about the time of the first beginning of the Disease, cannot agree in their Judgments about the true rise thereof; and if they could not then, what must we do now, that live more than two Ages after them? As therefore it would take up a great deal of Time and no small Pains, to enquire into the validity or probability of those several Conjectures, (which I cannot stand here to do, and consequently give my own Sentiments about) shall pass it by as not at all material to the matter intended, and only observe what a Gentleman in his Commendatory Verses upon the afore-said Mr. Tate, upon his Translation of *Syphilis*, says, viz.

*Blame not the Stars; 'tis plain it neither fell,
From the distemper'd Heavens, nor rose from Hell:
Nor need we to the distant Indies come;
The Curst Originals are nearer home.
Whence should that foul infectious Torment flow,
But from the baneful Source of all our Woe?
That Wheedling, Charming Sex, that draws us in
To every Punishment, and every Sin.*

Some say it is a Distemper very Malignant, Poysonous and Contagious, others differ so much from that Opinion, as to say, the highest degree of Infection has no Malignity in it at all, and that whenever

they meet with a Patient that has a *Clap*, do, as fast as possible, administer Medicines to stop the Running, without any regard to what other Symptoms occur; for that when the Running once ceases, all the other Symptoms, (which, as they alledge, ever spring only from the Running) go off in course, without any detriment to the Patient. But let those that believe so, do so if they will, I am satisfy'd, and too many unfortunate People can very readily agree with me, that it is the only sure way to *Pox* the Patient, and when once that is done, the Symptoms and Consequences, will speak too plainly how far they have been in the wrong, and what injury they have done the poor Patient. Several Instances of which kind, the Reader will observe, before he gets to the end of this Book. But this by the way.

Persons in Years may also be infected by the immodest open-Mouth'd, lascivious Kissings of Venereal People, especially those of them that have Ulcers in their Mouths or Throats, and where at the same time they dwell as it were upon their Lips and Mouths, reiterating wanton, unseemly Kisses, thereby conveying their slimy, infectious *Slaver*, to such; I say, grown Persons by that means may, and frequently have gotten the Venereal Distemper, but then generally they have been observ'd to complain of their Throats first, it seizing them after the same manner, as if some Cold had been taken, the *Saliva* of the Pocky Person communicating its infectious Streams no farther at first, than about the *Glandules* in those Parts, and which if not speedily minded, *Inflames, Ulcerates*, and spreads its Infection to the no small damage of the Patient.

To this way of Infection also a certain Learned Author assents, who says, that if it be received only by Kissing of the Lips, it Blossoms there first, and appears with Scabby Eruptions, and a sore Mouth or Throat; but if it be gotten by the *Tail*, 'tis not presently Charactered in the Face or other Parts,
but

but stays some time in the lower Parts, the place of its Conception or Birth, and afterwards upon neglect or ill management, or both, Travels into other Regions of the Body, and appears here and there, with variety of ugly Shapes, and unwholesome Salutes to its new Quarters, such as *Pains, Pimples, Itch, Spots, Scurf, Scabs, &c.*

But Infections this way, that is, by Kissing, are soon cured, if taken in time; indeed in Children much more difficultly, what with their not being suspected by the Parent or Attendant, of having any such Infection, and also not being capable of complaining, and their tenderness (as observ'd before) much sooner attracting the Taint, it is the more easily diffus'd and radicated, than in grown Persons, which with their incapacity of going thro' a Method that is proper, renders them consequently much harder of Cure, as the following Instance will demonstrate.

A Child that I had in hand, some Years since, upon sucking a Wet-Nurse, to whom it was put out in the Country, grew ill, accompanied with breakings out all over the Head and Face, (the Child being perfectly well when it went from Home) I going one Day to see it, and taking notice of the Nurse, observ'd she had a sore Eye; upon a narrow inspection of it, I had sufficient cause of suspicion, whereupon I examin'd her concerning it, and tax'd her with having the Distemper, which at first she denied, but afterwards when I had told her I was positive it was so, and declared to her my Reasons for it, (other Symptoms concurring) and at the same time urging her to acknowledge it; she, with some Reluctancy and Shame confessed the whole matter, saying, she got it from her Husband, who (by the Character I afterwards heard of him) I do believe was only in the Fault, not but that the Nurse was exceedingly to blame, and indeed very indiscreet and base to take the Child to Suckle, when (whatever
Ex-

Excuses she made to the contrary) she could not but beforehand be sensible of her Condition; but notwithstanding all the prudent endeavours, and necessary means that could be used, as well by the Prescriptions of an Eminent Physician, as my own, to save the poor Infant, it daily grew worse and worse, and soon after died in a most miserable condition, to the no small trouble of the tender and honest Parents, whose Grief, as may easily be suppos'd, was so much the more aggravated, as the manner of its Death was woful and unexpected.

This single instance, without enumerating others of the like kind, which have occur'd in my Practice, may serve for a Caution to Parents to be wary and careful what Wet-Nurses they choose, and also to wholesome Nurses what Children they take to Suckle, the danger being almost equal both to the one and the other, since many Children that are Born of Venereal Parents, bringing the Distemper into the World with them, do, upon being put out to Nurses to Suckle, very often convey the Infection; as was the condition of a Nurse that I lately Cured, who by giving Suck to a Pocky Child, of about two Months Old, had her Breasts all over spread with a Humour, beginning first at the Nipples, which swell'd the Glands, and Tumified, before she so much as imagin'd what should be the Cause thereof; till upon growing worse, with breakings out, Inflammation and Pain, she sought for help, and was told it was Venereal; and making application to me, by the recommendation of another, I soon recover'd her to her Health, which she now enjoys.

Likewise a good sober Woman, who had Suckled several Gentlemen's Children, to their great satisfaction, as good a Nurse perhaps as can be, upon giving Suck to a Child, seemingly, as she thought, very Healthy, (only had some breakings out about it, which the Mother said was only Heat and sharp Humours) was exceedingly infected with the Pox,
her

her Nipples breaking out, her Throat sore, with Ulcers, a Hoarseness, and Pains about her, &c. at first she did not mind it, not in the least suspecting any harm; but when it invaded her Throat, causing Hoarseness, as also Pains in her Limbs, and breakings out on the Privy Parts, &c. she began to fear, and came for my Advice; for her Cure I advis'd to a Salivation, which she is now preparing for, and will go into as soon as the Ulcers in her Throat are so well amended as to give leave.

Also divers others of the like Infections have happen'd in my Practice, to the Disadvantage, and sometimes Ruin, both of Nurses and Children, the smallest Species of the Disease being sufficient many times, especially in Children, and other tender Constitutions to infect either, by which means many Families have been undone, who not knowing for a long time what has ail'd them, and little dreaming of such a Distemper, or the possibility of getting it that way, have been drill'd along in a mistaken Course, till (when too late perhaps) it has been discover'd that their Distempers were *Veneréal*.

And 'tis not to be doubted, but that numbers of Persons, more especially Children, are yearly destroy'd in this City, by means of that Disease, notwithstanding they pass in the Bills of Mortality for *Fevers, Convulsions, Consumptions, Gripings in the Guts, Rickets, King's-Evil, Worms, Teeth,* and the like; tho' at the same time it might be, that they died of those Distempers, but then too often caused by, and complicated with, the *Veneréal* Infection, so as justly enough to be term'd *Pocky Consumptions, Pocky King's-Evil, &c.* and indeed it is great pity poor innocent Babes, (they always fairing the worse under such a Disaster) should be (as they too frequently are) depriv'd of their Lives, and at best of their Healths, by the barbarous Treatment of their polluted Attendants; who, tho' they too well know before-hand what Distempers they have

have upon them, will, for the lucre of a little Money, run the hazard of the Childrens Lives.

And not only do Children become Sufferers by Wet-Nurses, but also by Nursery-Maids, many of whom, however passing for modest Persons, have secret *Venereal* Infirmities upon them, which they too often communicate to the Children they lie with, whose open Pores by Sweating, do attract those infectious Steams, and which has soon after appear'd, as I have observ'd in several Children, either by breakings out about the Body, Sore-Eyes, Swellings, or after some other manner discovering it self, so as not to be doubted but that it is *Venereal*, and which for some time perhaps has not been in the least suspected by the Parents, to be what it has proved; for which reason Parents can never be too careful what Servants they take to Bed with, and bring up their Children, since so many Mischiefs by means thereof, have too demonstrably accrued; among several of which that I could recollect, I shall take notice only of one, that happen'd but very lately, and is as follows, *viz.*

A Nursery-Maid that had the care of the two youngest Children of an eminent Shop-keeper in this City, committed to her, was one day observ'd by some of the Family, to have divers Medicines in her Trunk, as *Pills, Electuaries, Powders, Balsams, &c.* and being ask'd what she did with them? she answer'd, that she always kept such by her, in case any illness should happen to her, pretending that she had great skill in Distempers. Some short time after this, the two Children she attended grew ill, with loss of Stomach, being hot and feverish, and upon one of them arose a swelling under the Ear, and in one of the Armpits, which rendred it very froward; the other had Sore-Eyes and Breakings-out in many places of the Head, Face and Body, attended with a violent hot, sharp Humour upon the lower Parts; in short, both of them were so bad, that notwithstanding the endeavours of an Apothecary that was employ'd to administer

fter to them, they grew worfe and worfe ; upon which he advis'd them to a Surgeon, and mentioning me, I was sent for ; when I was there, after inquiring into their Conditions, ask'd what they had taken ? which, when I had been inform'd, and being what was proper, told the Parents, I wonder'd those attempts should prove fruitless, and that their Cases must needs be rebellious to resist those Medicines ; besides it was something unaccountable, that two Children (who, as I was told, were ever till then very healthy) should fall ill, almost all of a sudden, and after such a manner, and wish'd it was no hurt ; upon which they ask'd me what I meant by saying so ? I presently enquired for the Person that attended them ; and she that lay with them being in the Room, I ask'd her how she did, for that I suppos'd she was their Bedfellow, and whether she had any Breakings out, &c. she immediately answer'd no, and that she lay with them, but for her part was as well as ever she was in her Life : So I said no more, but after ordering what they should do at home for them, and telling the Parents I would send what was necessary, went away. After I was gone, the Parents were uneasy at my Expressions, not knowing what I meant, which the Servant that had seen the Medicines in the Nursery-Maids Trunk, observing, told her Mistress thereof, and said, she fear'd the Nursery-Maid had given the Children some Physick that had done them harm ; upon this they immediately calls and asks her, but she positively deny'd it ; but suspecting something of the matter, would needs see her Trunk, wherein among many Boxes and Pots, &c. they found a written Paper of Directions for the taking of her Medicines, and dressing her Sores in the Groins and other Parts ; and they remembering my words, ask'd her what Distemper she had ? and sent immediately away for me. When I came, I found them all alarm'd, and after telling me what had occur'd, ask'd my Opinions ;

nion ; upon which, I told them plainly, I believ'd their Children had got the foul Disease, but how they came by it I knew not, unless by lying with the Nurfery-Maid. It was thereupon agreed that I should examine her, which accordingly I did, but she with a great deal of Confidence denied it, and not only so, but that she would make me prove my Words ; but however, the more she denied it, the more I asserted it, and what with urging her, threatning her, and telling her I was sure what I said was true ; she began to relent, and at last told me her Condition, and how she came by the Infection, but still upon my promise of Secrecy, and that I would intercede with her Master and Mistress for her, which I did, who after some exclamations and sharp reprimands, discharged her of their Service. This Creature had a Sore, Scabby Head, which run much, had an Ulcer in each Groin, and several Sores besides, attended with malignant Eruptions and Pustules in several other parts of her Body, which by lying between the two Children, one of them about two, the other above three years old, and Sweating often with Medicines which she said she took, must needs have convey'd the Infection to them, and which, under God, I set them free from, tho' not without a great deal of difficulty, and no small time ; but so deplorable were their conditions, that I often fear'd the Success, they for a long time appearing to all, especially one of them, more likely to die than to live.

A Child also of an Apothecary that was infected by the nasty Slaving of a Pocky Servant-Maid that attended it, it appearing in the Child's Mouth, which was grievous Sore, I Cured ; as also the Wenches Ulerated Throat and Hoarseness, which she at first call'd a Cold. Being also recommended to my Care by her Master, who took more compassion on her than she deserv'd. But I shall not stand to enumerate Instances here, intending to be more parricular as I pass

pass along, and take notice of divers, where they may pertinently be incerted.

Many are the ways assign'd by Authors of the Propagation of the *Venereal* Distemper, several of which, (as I shall by and by mention) seem very absurd and irrational, and which I should particularly here enlarge upon, and shew the fallacy of, but for brevity sake, I having never in all my Practice, (which has been none of the least) observ'd any one Person really to have gotten the Disease those ways, tho' I have made the most exact Enquiry into several Patients, who (to screen their Guilt) have endeavour'd to amuse me therewith, tho' afterwards confess'd the contrary: Those Authors asserting that the Distemper is to be gotten by barely lying in the same Bed with an infected Person, (of which I shall anon say more) or after such in the same *Sheets*, or by wearing their *Cloaths*, *Gloves*, &c. or by sitting presently after them on the same *Close-stool*, or by Drinking out of the same *Pot* or *Glass* immediately after them, or by receiving the *Breath* of infected Persons, by talking with them, or the like, which tho' nothing be more common, than that the Patient to avoid the Shame and Disgrace of having gotten it by Copulation, will pretend, and work some (especially over-credulous or ignorant People) into the belief of, and at the same time please themselves to see them impos'd upon, (as certain Matrons which *Gabriel Fallopius* in his Book *De Morbo Gallico*, cap. 10. takes notice of Scoffingly, who having the *Venereal* Distemper, and willing to be accounted Chast, would have it believed by their Physicians, &c. that they got it by sprinkling themselves with Holy-Water, which some *Pocky* Persons had polluted) yet is what Men skill'd in the Distemper can quickly see thro' and detect; and indeed are such ridiculous Fancies, that I have often wonder'd any should take up with and believe them; for besides my own Observations, I never by all the Enquires I have made of Men of Business, could learn that any of them ever met with
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one that really was infected those ways; and the more I have improv'd in the Knowledge of the *Venereal* Disease, the more I have been convinc'd of the impossibility thereof; for were such a thing possible, how universally would the Distemper be spread? how many hundreds, I may say thousands, would be daily in danger of getting it? and how few by this time would have escaped it, I leave all Persons to judge? but the Reasons those Authors assign to maintain their Opinion, are no other than what are easie to be confuted, and indeed so weak and groundless, as not worth Time and Pains to take notice of.

The same Authors likewise assert, that the Distemper may be, and frequently is gotten in Coition, between a sound Man and a sound Woman, by their too much forcing the *Spermatick Vessels*, and over-heating the Parts, especially the *Prostate Glandules*; but this also is without the least colour or shew of Reason; indeed a *Gonorrhœa*, or *Running*, may be procur'd thereby, and is what very often happens, by the weakening the *Spermatick Vessels*, and disposing them to receive sharp Humors, but yet is ever attended with different Symptoms, than usually appear when the Case is *Venereal*; neither is it possible it should ever be so, for the Seeds of one Man and one Woman in Coition that are Sound, can never degenerate into a Contagious or *Venereal* Ferment; the Laws of Nature being always uniform, and which (as one observes) are no ways capable of alteration, otherwise than for the generating a Natural Birth, or some other Production; or if it happens that some disposition be wanting for such a generation, those Seeds then are only lost, but never produce any Bodily-harm, at least no Contagious or *Venereal* Distemper, as many Authors fancy, and Patients that have got it otherwise would, to preserve their Reputation, have to be so; something else being necessarily required to make the Seed degenerate into a Ferment that is *Venereal*, and altogether contrary to Nature; for the *Pox* proving

Infectious upon Copulation, is because its engender'd out of very infectious Diseases, and conveyed by the Seed, which as it is the Spirits contracted, and Flower of all the Juices in the Body, so must it likewise consist of the Spirits contracted, and Flower of all the Infection, or infected Juices of the whole Body.

But I shall not expatiate upon those Matters here, the narrow compass I am confin'd to preventing; and besides, I intending to be a little more particular as I go along, shall therefore, as pertinent to the purpose aforesaid, only relate the Cases of a Gentleman and his Wife lately under my Care, that were *Venereal*, (tho' they would have it that it was only from Weakness) and conclude this Head; which Cases will demonstrate, how easily ignorant Practitioners may be impos'd upon in this respect, and what ways some Patients take, and Stories they invent, to hide their Guilt, tho' manifestly to their own hurt: The case is this.

A Gentleman and his Wife, (who were but newly Marry'd) came to me together, and told me a Melancholy Story of a great Weakness that attended them, contracted, as he said, by over-indulging themselves in their conjugal Enjoyments, and that it appear'd upon them with a *Running*, Sharpness and Stoppage of Urine, &c. In short, upon enquiry, I found they had nothing less than the apparent Symptoms of a *Clap*. They had been, as they told me, in the Hands of a Doctor, who for some time together had administred strengthening Medicines, but to so little purpose, that they grew worse, (as no wonder but they should) upon which he advis'd them to live abstemious, and halten down to the *Bath*, which he said would cure them; even the same, said I, as the *old Womans Plaister did the Bone out of Foynt, which she said would draw it in again*. However upon his meeting with my Book, they came, as aforesaid, to consult me; and I telling them they might be cured, gave them such encouragement, that put a stop

to their *Bath-Journey*; but finding his Wife ignorant as to the real Cause of their Indispositions, and believing it to be his fault, I enquired not so strictly, nor told them what my Opinion was as to their Distemper, when they were with me together, lest it should stir up difference between them; but the next Day when he came for the Medicines, I plainly told him their Cases were *Venereal*; but he (for fear, I suppose, that his Wife should know it) positively denied it, and seem'd displeas'd at me for telling him so, and said, if it had been *Venereal*, his other Doctor would have discover'd it; but instead thereof, always assur'd them it was nothing but weakness. I told him his Doctor was certainly mistaken, and that I was sorry I had any Reason to tell him so; but if he himself was sure he never deserv'd for the Distemper, and also (as he said) could engage for his Wives Honesty, he had better employ some Body else, for as 'twas my Opinion their Cases were *Venereal*, so I could not pretend to Cure them any otherwise than by *Anti-venereals*, which if their Distempers were not so, would do them an Injury; upon which he reply'd, if they had the Distemper, it was gotten by only too violent Coition; but I telling him that could not be, he at last, upon engaging my Secresie, acknowledg'd the Matter, and told me, that a few Months before he was Married, he got a *Clap*, but thought he had been as well from it, as ever he was in his Life, but now, as it appear'd otherwise, he begg'd Pardon for his denying it, and entreated my assistance; which I readily gave him, and with such Success, that both of them were very well Cured in a very short time; and to this Day his Wife knows no otherwise, than that it proceeded as at first represented; and there being no suspicion nor cause for it, they live very kind and lovingly together. This Gentleman, as an acknowledgment of my Care, over and above what I required and was paid for their Cures, has since made me a very generous Present.

I promis'd a little before to take further notice about getting the Distemper by barely lying in the same Bed with an Infected Person, and observ'd, that I had never met with any that receiv'd the Taint that way; but at the same time it is to be understood, that 'tis dangerous Sweating in a Bed with one that hath the *Pox*, so as to be wet with the Sweat, especially for young People, whose Constitutions are tender, Flesh more lax, and Pores more open, and readier to receive the Infection than those of Years, and such have been known to be infected thereby, witness the two Children infected by the Nursery-Maid, which I a little before related; but yet it is not very commonly known; and to hear of grown People so infected, is very rare, especially robust, hardy Constitutions, who are scarce ever infected, tho' in the most Danger that way imaginable; an Instance of which was a Woman, whose Husband I had in Cure for the *Pox*, that lay with him continually in the same Bed, wherein he was frequently Sweated, (they not having the conveniency of lying apart) and yet receiv'd not the least Injury, notwithstanding the disadvantage she was under, of being very ill at the same time of another Distemper, and her Husband too in a most miserable Condition, labouring under as radicated a *Pox* as most that I have known.

Also a late Patient I cured that had a thorow *Pox* upon him, with Breakings out in many places of his Body, who lay for many Weeks together in the same Bed with his own Brother, a sound fresh-colour'd young Man, lately come out of the Country, not letting him know what ail'd him, tho' he frequently complain'd that he smell'd so strong, he could scarcely lie with him, yet never receiv'd the least Infection; notwithstanding he told me, (when he came to know what his Brothers Distemper was) that some Nights when he awak'd, he found himself to Sweat, and his Flesh stick to his Brothers Sores, and was in such fear concerning himself, that he could hardly be perswad-
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ed but that he had gotten the Infection. Nay further than this, I have read that a certain Noble-man of *Padua*, that had the *Venereal Disease*, for which he had used *Guaiacum* for Cure almost twenty times, and was thrice anointed with *Quicksilver*, yet the Distemper was so stubborn, as that he could not be cured. This Man, tho' infected, lay with several Virgins, and yet never gave to either of them the Disease.

And *Antonius Musa*, relates one whose Wife had the *Venereal Disease* about her Breast, and tho' he continually lay with her, yet never contracted the Disease. The Cause of which must be, that the Disease had taken its seat in remote Parts, and was not carried to the Genitals, else would certainly have proved Contagious, excepting for what we allow as to the disposition of some Bodies, as we shall particularly mention by and by, in which there is not an aptitude to receive it at all times, as we daily observe, by several Mens lying with one and the same infected Woman, and yet some of them shall be tainted, and others go free, as *Gabriel Fallopius de Morbo Gallico*, cap. 22. particularly makes mention, of in 12 Scholars who had to do at one time, with one and the same Whore, that had the Pox, one after another, and that only three of the twelve got the Infection, the rest escaping clear.

And *Eustachius Rudius* writes, *lib. 5. de Morbo occulto*, cap. 9. That he hath observ'd a thousand times, that many young Men have on the same day Copulated with one and the same Whore, and yet not all of them Infected, and those that were infected, not infected alike: It appearing in one with a *Running* of the *Reins*, in another with a *Bubo*, in another with *Rottenness*, another with *Pain* in the *Head*, another with falling off of the *Hair*, and in others with other different preternatural Effects; which doubtless, says he, happens by reason of the various dispositions of Bodies, weakness of the Parts, and variety of the Humours; for weak Parts do more easily receive Vi-

rious Humours than the strong; and strong Bodies oftentimes resist Vicious Humours, when weak ones can't; again one Body is more clean, another more foul, one abounds with one sort of Humours, another with others, which when they are corrupted with the *Veneréal* or Poisonous Matter, do cause this, or that Symptom, *Secundum Corporis habitudinem*; by which is indicated both the Certainty, Degree and Nature of the Infection.

And tho', as I have said before, that by the lascivious Kissings of impure or infected Persons, whose Lips are *Ulcerated*, or that have *Ulcers* in their Mouths or Throats, the Distemper is in like manner convey'd and attracted; yet it is not to be understood, that it can be gotten by the common modest way of Kissing, or being Kiss'd by such Persons; for were it so, what numbers of People would be daily infected with the *Pox*? and what Danger would Thousands be in of getting it, that never gave occasion for it? Besides if the thing were possible, Kissing for that very reason would be soon out of use, many Women diseas'd being perhaps Kiss'd by twenty, when not lain with by one Man, and the same by a Man so Distemper'd; and after all, it is very rare that the Disease gotten this way, should only seize the Throat without any other Symptom attending, tho' I have observ'd it so, yet more commonly with other Concomitants, but then perhaps more through neglect of taking it in time, or other Irregularities either in themselves, or ill management of the Practitioner, or both; it being very easie for the Patient, and too often for the Practitioner, to be mistaken as to its Cause, and look upon it only as a Sore Throat, from Cold, &c. which mistake proves too frequently to the Danger, if not Destruction, of the Patient; several such unhappy People having come within my Knowledge, that would scarcely be perswaded it could proceed from a *Veneréal* Cause.

It's likewise by some Authors mightily affirm'd for Truth, that if a Woman that is perfectly Sound, should keep Company with half a dozen young Fellows, as sound as her self, and be Debauch'd by them severally, time after time, some one or other of them shall quickly receive a *Venereal Taint*, and that 'tis rare but all of them, by a repetition of the *Venereal Act*, shall at last be infected, by the corrupt Ferment of mixt Seeds: But it is an assertion that I never could Credit; for were such a thing possible, as there have been *Whores* from the Creation that drove a common Trade, so we should consequently have had the *Pox* among us long before it had a beginning; it never, as the generality of Authors assure us, being known in any part of the World till the Year 1493. and that was at *Naples*, from Causes quite different to any thing of that kind; and besides, by the many Enquiries I have made in my own Practice, and the opportunities had of informing my self among others, and some of them the most curious, I could never find or hear of any one so infected, tho' several Authors in their Writings have asserted it.

And the better to demonstrate the contrary, I will relate what I was told by a young Fellow, who was the seventh that lay with a certain Servant-Maid that was clean, one after another, as fast as they could, and yet neither of them, nor the Female, as he positively assured me, got the least harm; and the more to convince me that what he said was true, he further declar'd, that they seven being Intimates, and in League one with another, did frequently make use of her afterwards, for a considerable length of Time, and that it was rare but one, two, or three of them lay with her every Day, they allowing her a competency for the freedom, whereby she became a Prostitute to their Service, and no Bodies else; and indeed in my Opinion she needed no more.

Thus plainly appears the unlikeliness, or rather impossibility of getting the Distemper that way, which the better to strengthen my Opinion, and confute those Practicers that believe the contrary, I shall cursorily relate what a certain Author has observed concerning the like Matter. The Story is this. A Woman came and remain'd a considerable time on Board a Ship, of which he was the Surgeon, and was familiarly and frequently made use of for some Hours together, by the greatest part of the Ships Crew, they taking it by turns, and yet all of them came off clear without the least *Venereal* Taint, and positively affirms, that the Woman was likewise the same.

The same Author also gives an Account of another Woman that had been Drinking all Night, with some Officers belonging to a Garrison, with whom they had all the freedom of her Body they could desire, and she going Home afterwards in a reeling Posture, was taken aside by some Soldiers, who made the like use of her, to the number of thirty of them, one after another; yet notwithstanding all this mighty Heat of Action, neither the Woman, nor the Men, upon the strictest Enquiry and Observation that could be made, for a long time together afterwards, received the least Hurt or Injury.

These Instances one would think are sufficient to confute those that believe the *Venereal* Ferment is produced by the Corruption of many *Seeds* received into the *Matrix* of the same Woman; and not only do such Authors contend that it does, but also assert, that after those mixt *Seeds* have bred the *Pox* in her Womb, another fresh Man that is Sound conversing with her, shall carry off with his *Yard* that *Venereal* Ferment, and absolutely free the Woman from the same.

'Tis from this, I suppose, that the Libertines have a Notion, that when they have got the Distemper, their conversing with a Sound Person clears them from the Disease; as a young Fellow that I Cured of a

Clap

Clap about 12 Years ago, or more, who being sent in the time of his Cure by his Master, to carry some Goods to an Inn with a Country Girl, a *Virgin*, that had bought them of him, told me himself, he prevail'd with her as they went along to go into a House to Drink with him, and afterwards to let him Debauch her, which he said he did, and for no other Reason, as he alledg'd, but because he had heard it would clear him of the Distemper; which yet was so far from having such an Effect, that, as it happen'd, it rendred his condition much worse.

But notwithstanding how plainly these Instances here given, may indicate the unlikeliness of the Disease being bred by the mixture of divers *Seeds* in the same Womb, yet many contend that it is possible, and one Author that I have met with, does strenuously assert it, and gives the following Instance, which was communicated to him by one of his Friends, to confirm his Opinion, and convince us of the same, which I shall here insert from him, *viz.*

A Girl between 14 and 15 Years of Age, running from the merciless Hands of her Mother, threw herself under the protection of one that belong'd to a certain Manufactory, who having brought her into his Chamber, not only abus'd her by debauching her, but likewise expos'd her to the freedom of one of his Comrades, and he to a third, and so to one another, that in three days, which was the time the Girl continued in that place, six of the Fraternity had familiar Conversation with her. But one of the Sparks reflecting upon what had been done, sent the Girl home to her Mother, and at the same time charg'd the old Woman, whom he had employ'd to conduct her, to tell her Mother, that she had found her Daughter in a Church. The Girl was forthwith shut up in a Chamber, to which none but the Mother had access. She had not been six days under this confinement, but she complain'd of violent Pains in making water. A Surgeon being call'd to visit her, assur'd the Mother that her
Daughter

Daughter was *Clapt* ; but she stiffly denying it, the Cure was neglected ; but about twelve days after a *Bubo* appearing in her right *Groin*, so far convinc'd the Mother, that the Girl found her self under a necessity of confessing her Crime, and all that had happen'd. Upon which the Men who had been concern'd with her, were brought before the Magistrate, who having commanded them to be inspected, were all found to be sound and untainted, without the least sign of any *Venercal Distemper*. And the Author of this Relation says, that he was every day in company with them afterwards, and assures us that they all continu'd very well in health for 12 Years together ; so that he wou'd have it believ'd, the Infection the Girl had, was by the corrupt Ferment of the mixt *Seeds* in her Womb.

However, this Relation is no convincing Reason to me, that the Girl got the Infection that way ; for many Men, to my knowledge, have *Venercal* Indispositions upon them, which none but themselves can find out, if they please to conceal their complaints, and yet is sufficient to infect any sound Companion they shall have to do with, tho' at the same time they look well, have no *Running, Bubo, Sore, &c.* about them ; and no doubt but one or more of those Men had the Disease, and gave it to the Girl, tho' the Surgeon could not discover it upon them, it being so much their Interest to conceal it all they could ; and it not appearing to him they had, was no assurance of their being clear ; as many Patients that may chance to read this Story, can too well affirm to the Truth of ; which yet the following true instance will more plainly demonstrate.

A certain Gentleman was to be Married on a day appointed to a Lady of Fortune, but a Letter coming to her Father, of his having had the *Foul Disease*, the Solemnity was put off ; but he denying the matter, and desiring to be inspected, the Father and he goes privately to a Surgeon of Eminency, who upon the
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nicest enquiry, gave assurances he was well, and perfectly free from all *Venereal Taint*. Upon this they were Married, but had not been so a Month, but the young Lady was *Clapt*. Upon complaining to her Mother, a Midwife was sent for; she advises to me, and that Night I was call'd; where, upon informing myself of the matter, found her and her Husband both in the same pickle. I extorted from him a confession, how that a year before, by a Woman, he got a swelling on the *Tard*, and another in the *Groin*, which a *Quack*, by a few Purges, told him, he had effectually carry'd off, tho' he us'd frequently to complain of Aches and Pains, and when hot would have red Spots in his Skin, which went away when he was cold, and that he was assur'd when he told him of it, that it was only the *Scurvy* in his Blood. But he infected her, and she him, and they both had *Runnings*. They were committed to my Care, and dismiss'd perfectly Cured. Thus by concealing complaints in some Cases, the best Artist may be deceiv'd, which yet by some Medicines will be discover'd, as I shall by and by take notice of.

Neither is it possible (tho' many perswade themselves to the contrary) to get the *Venereal Distemper*, by lying with a Woman when she has her Monthly Visits upon her; for were that likely, how many hundreds of Men should we have every Day infected? there being many that are of so hot and ungovernable a Temper, as not to spare their Wives, even in that, the most forbidden Season, altho' they have heard (it being what some Physicians and Mid-wives assert) that Children begotten at that Juncture, most commonly are Born either Weakly, or Distemper'd; or as some say (tho' without the least parity of Reason) Red-hair'd. I remember I have read, that the *Jews* strictly avoid all Copulation with their Wives, during their Menstruous Impurity; which if *Christians* would observe, would not be amiss; for by that their good observance, not only Conceptions are prevented, but vitiated and defiled Conceptions also, which at
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those times generally prove Impure, and oftentimes fix Diseases in the Principles of the Birth, and, as some say, is more the cause of *Small-Pox*, and *Measles*, than any thing else, by the Menstruous Impurities of the Mothers Blood, which the Infant contracts in the Nutriment of the Womb. But at those times also, as well as at other Times and Seasons, even in the most Amorous Embrace, can it possibly procure to either of them the foul Disease, (provided the Parties be sound) for the Reasons already alledg'd, however some others may be of a contrary Opinion; an Instance of which was a Man that I not long since had in Cure for a *Clap*, who to excuse his Folly of Rambling abroad, possessed his Wife, and endeavour'd also to amuse me, that he got it by conversing with her at that Juncture, which the poor credulous Woman believ'd, and had nothing more to say, but that he might e'en thank himself, it being his own Fault; which was indeed too true, tho' the poor Woman at the same time was under a sore mistake.

But tho' neither of these last mention'd ways can produce that Disease, there is yet a certain way of becoming infected, without *Carnal Copulation*, or attracting it by any external Means, and that is, by *Hereditary Succession*, the Parents Mass of Blood, and consequently *Seeds* being infected with the *Venerical Taint* at the time of the begetting the Birth, and being connatural with the Seminal and Sanguine Principles of the Body, makes the deepest Stain and Tincture, and is most difficult to be fetcht out; many of which, Born with the Disease upon them, I have had in Cure, and which has prov'd very stubborn and obdurate, when arriv'd to the height of Infection: One that just now occurs to my Memory, among the many others that I could recollect, is as follows.

A young Person Born of impure Parents, whose Cure not being look'd after, or endeavour'd in its Minority, (tho' if it had, might very probably have been difficultly cured) was, when grown up, so confirm'd,
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and the whole Mass of Blood and Juices so contaminated and spoil'd, that all the Efforts of Curing were but fruitlessly attempted, insomuch that the Life it led, which wes to 15 or 16 Years of Age, was a Life of Misery and Pain, it rotting away, as it were, by peace-meal; some part of the *Nose, Cheek and Jaw*, besides the *Palate*, &c. being consumed, before it approached to the time of its deplorable Death: So that we may see, that the *Hereditary Venereal Disease* is the worst to be endured, hardest to be cured, and is what generally proves the most fatal to the Patient, the malignant Venom being essentially implanted into the very nature of the Birth, and is very difficultly in all, if ever perfectly in any, eradicated and cured; and it's to be observ'd generally, that as such *Hereditary Poxes* are harder of Cure, so the Infection in Children born with it, is the sooner and easier communicated to the Nurses that give them suck, and still the sooner convey'd to others that they converse or have to do with. I remember I have read somewhere of a Child that was born thus Diseased, that infected the Nurse that suckled it; she not knowing any thing of the Matter, infected her Husband, and two Children more that she gave suck to; those Children were no sooner taken home but they infected their Mothers, their Mothers their Husbands; and so, in short, no less than nine several Persons, by means thereof, were infected in the space of one Months time.

Hence it is that there are so many *Hereditary Maladies*; so many *scrophulous Tumors and Diseases*; such *breakings out and weaknesses* in Children; such complaints of their not *Thriving*; that so many die of *Convulsions*, are afflicted with *Rickets*, &c. Hence also is it, that if they live to grow up, they are troubled with *Scurvies*, old *Ulcers*, *Gouts*, *Rheumatisms*, *Collicks*, &c. that there are so many *white Courses* amongst Women; and, in a word, from thence it is that most part of those Diseases, which we observe in *Families* do arise, and which are usually and unsuccessfully

cessfully treated with only Remedies suitable to what they represent to be, because the original Cause is either ignorantly or wilfully conceal'd, and which, for fear of offending, the Physician himself dare not be too inquisitive about.

But it may be objected here by some, that notwithstanding the Parents may have the Disease upon them, yet Children have been Begotten and Born sound and clear from any Infection or Symptoms thereof? Which, may be true, as to outward appearance at least, yet, as the Learned and most Ingenious Dr. *Baynard* says, the Infection has lain smother'd in their Bloods; and either such Children, when grown up, have prov'd Sickly and Weak, or their Children been *Rickety*, *King's-Evil'd*, or *Consumptive*; for the *Shakes* and *Girds* strong Physick gives the human Fabrick, [which the Parent under that circumstance must of Necessity have taken] cannot but loosen some *Rivets* and *Pins*, as I may say, that should go to the fastening of the Foundation of his Family. And quotes that true saying of *Galen*, *lib. de sectis prope finem*.

Neque impune posse administrari remedia, cum omnia præter naturam sint, ob idque naturales facultates infestent, nec possint adeo morbosas Causas rescindere, quin una illis aliquid etiam benignæ substantiæ rapiant.

Which is in *English*, viz.

Neither can those Remedies be administred without harm, seeing all things are preternatural, and for that Reason may infest the natural Faculties, nor can they so rescind or cut off the Morbifick Causes, but at the same time must snatch away or ravish along with them something of the benign or kind Substance. And this is that, says he, which causes no good Texture in our Off-Spring. Hence the complaints of *Mala stamina Vitæ* when the *Web* and the *Woof* are not well struck together.

How

How many Children, says he, have I heard (from their bitterness of Soul) Curse their Parents for begetting them, the wretched Heirs apparent to *Pills, Potions, and Posset-drink*, dwindling out their sputtering *Snuff of Life*, in *Pain and Misery*, and spending their little Substance among *Phylick-Harpies*, and their ravenous Attendants, *Nurses, Quacks, Apothecaries, &c.*

Were I, says he, a young *Woman*, I think I shou'd very well be acquainted with my Man, and his *Manners too*, e'er I ventur'd on the *Voyage-Life*, in the *Ship Matrimony*; and *é contrario*, the Man sometimes has been *Ship-wreck'd on* as *Rotten a Bottom*, &c. for *Non semper Inferius, sicut superius.*

*One may look Brisk; with Cherry-Cheek,
And yet Below-Stairs very Weak.
That Woman's in a doubtful Case,
That builds her hopes upon a Face;
As One was cheated when she Chose
A Husband by the length of's Nose.*

But I go on.

There is yet another way of getting the Infection, without *Carnal Copulation*, or by *Hereditary Communication*, and which has been but very little taken notice of by Authors, by some indeed judg'd unlikely; but the Account I am going to give, will make the contrary manifest; the way I mean is by only a superficial contact or meer touch with the *Privities*, the Man no more than placing the erected *Yard* to the *Womans Labia*, without the least entrance into her Body; which wanton and lustful Dalliance, have, notwithstanding their imagin'd Safety, prov'd of bad presage to numbers; the *Pocky Streams* of the diseased Woman having, by means thereof, as effectually imprinted their malignant Miasms on the *Genitals* of those wary Gentlemen, as if they had pursued a close Engagement; some Instances of which I
have

have met with, and could divertingly enough relate ; but they being too tedious to be particulariz'd in this place, shall only take notice of two or three which happen'd very lately, and reserve the remainder for their proper places by and by.

An Apprentice that had the *Venereal* Distemper, importun'd the Servant-Maid in the House, (who was a Virgin) upon the promise of Marriage, to let him lie with her, he assuring her, that by what he had learnt by reading some Physick Books, he could so order the Matter as that it should be great pleasure to them both, and yet he would not get her with Child, (a great Belly being most she fear'd) to which at length she consented, not in the least imagining him to have the Distemper ; but how far the Thoughts of his Condition might restrain him from a close Engagement, I know not, but when she came to me to be cured of a sore Throat, which she said she had gotten by Cold, observing her to be Hoarse, and finding upon inspection there were foul *Ulcers* upon the *Uvula* and *Tonsils*, I suspected her Condition, and charg'd her with having the Distemper, which, after some denial, she confess'd, and related the whole Story. But that which seem'd very much to please and comfort her under this melancholly Disaster, was, that she neither was with Child, nor so much as had parted with her Virginity, she declaring that he was so far from ejecting any *Seed* into her Body, that he did not enter her any farther than the *Labia*, which, upon some further Questions that I ask'd her, and further Assurances she gave me, I was almost ready to believe ; but when I again consider'd the unlikeliness thereof, I could not but be of a contrary Mind, and concluded that he might either emit *Seed* into the *Uterus* and not get her with Child, or not emit into her, and so escape, notwithstanding by either of which means he might give her the Disease ; but otherwise I cannot believe, nor that she retains her Virginity, whatever she may fancy ; for a small Running and heat of Urine
she

she told me she had, and the Ulcers in her Throat as afore said were visible, so that she was both *Pox* and *Clap* together, and without doubt no Virgin. This Person I cured, and she remains now in as good a state of Health as any one can enjoy.

Another that I think necessary to take notice of, was a Man that upon going to converse with a Woman, that he had pickt up in the Street, found her Body wet, and fearing the harm, retreated, after he had just toucht her with his *Yard*, and contented himself with the accommodation she was capable of affording him by her Hand, and dismiss'd her; the next Morning when he arose, he found a great pain in his Back, and soon after in his *Yard*, with a redness; upon which he applies to a Surgeon, who in the space of three Weeks or a Month, left him as he found him, or rather worse: He goes then to another Surgeon, who in about the same compass of time, afforded him likewise no Relief; and finding he could not cure him, told him at last he ail'd nothing, and that he was sure there was nothing in it, for that he had not the Distemper; but meeting with my Book, he comes from him to me. I told him by his Complaints he certainly was infected, and put him into a method of Cure; upon taking of the Medicines other Symptoms appear'd, which the more confirm'd me that his condition was as I said, which to be sure it was, and of which in some time after I cured him, and he remains now as perfectly well as ever in his Life.

And further to shew how poysonous and penetrating those malignant *Venereal* Effluvia's are, and how easily, and before a Man is aware, he may get the Distemper, I'll relate one Case more, which is as follows.

A certain Gentleman came to me, and told me he had got a *Clap*, and desired my assistance, and that he got it in a Coach with a Woman he one Night pickt up at the Play-house. He protested in the first place that he never lay with her, nor so much as touch'd her *Privities* with his *Yard*, by reason she told him she

D

was

was *Pox*, which he said he soon found to be true, by a soreness, and scabbiness, and moisture upon her *Privy-Parts*, upon which she only accommodated him with her Hand; which to be sure (if he got the Infection no other way, nor of no other Person) I told him she had before wetted and besmear'd with the filthy Matter from her own Body; and that he told me she certainly had done, and did it out of Revenge, because she required more Money for the Civility than he was willing to give her, and that he observed at the same time her Hand felt wet to his *Yard*; but however it was, and which way he got it, this I am sure of, that he was severely *Clapt*, and I cured him; not but that I believe at the same time, it is possible to get the Infection that way, and that by Friction or rubbing the *Yard* with a warm Hand, just wet with a virulent *Venereal* Matter, the *Pocky* contagious Miasms may enter into the Pores of the erected heated *Yard*, and prove infectious.

I instance these Cases to shew how that Dalliance oftentimes carries Danger, when least suspected, and that it is not only upon the immission of *Rem in Re*, and ejecting *Seed* into the *Uterus*, that the Distemper is gotten as many fancy, but that it is also gotten, as has been sufficiently prov'd, by a simple bare contact, or meer touching of one infected *Privy* with another.

And still the more to demonstrate, that Infections by Contact are possible, the Reader is desired to take notice of the following Letter, which came very opportunely to me by the *Post*, (just as this was Printing) from a Surgeon living at *Gosport* near *Portsmouth*, who was my Apprentice, an expert, ingenious Young Man, and the last that serv'd me; the former part of the Letter is an Acknowledgment for two Books I sent him some time since, *viz.* My Translation of *Cantharides*, and the fourth Edition of this Book; the latter part of the Letter (which

(which was the occasion of my Inserting it) contains a Remarkable Account of a young Boys being infected by Contact or Touch; and happens very pat, to corroborate what I have but just now observed and asserted, concerning Infections by that means.

The Letter is *Verbatim* this.

Honour'd Sir,

'TIS not want of Gratitude in my Bosom (but a Sense of over-boldness which wou'd necessarily occur, should I use my desired freedom) that restrain'd my Pen from expressing that which is due; yet at the same time considering to remain as hitherto, would naturally bring one under the Irrasible Crime Ingratitude, which I hope will never prove a Stigma to me; therefore now, as high time, I venture the offering of many Thanks, for your kind Present and Advice, abhorring the Thoughts of being Ship-wreck'd on that detestable Rock of Eternal Unthankfulness; well knowing, that thereby I unavoidably become a Victim to my Self, or my own remarkable Fault.

Sir, not knowing the Ruminations of your Mind, I make thus bold in the Frontispiece, to take off in some measure the Edge of your Resentment; and having some knowledge of your Lenity, don't despair.

Sir, I have read both Pieces of your Labours, and as I am not so arrogantly conceited as to say (in respect of my viewing 'em) I have apply'd 'em to the Touchstone, yet must needs give this Opinion leave to appear, viz. That they are like a Beacon on the Cone of a lofty Mountain, serving for two uses; the one resulting from the other (*i. e.*) Light, and from thence Information of danger; so

‘ you having generously offer’d your Labour to the
‘ World, well-fraught with good Experience, and
‘ penetrating Ability, have been able to give Light,
‘ and so (*First*) cause the Miserable (as not being
‘ altogether in the dark now) to as it were look about
‘ ’em, and from thence (*Secondly*) search for Safety
‘ or Health. The Matter here may be raised higher
‘ yet, you plainly pointing by the Index of the Pen
‘ to the Horns of the Altar, or Place of Refuge from
‘ Voracious Enemies, *viz.* Cruel Diseases of the
‘ highest Rank, for the misery they cause, in a man-
‘ ner calling to those who lie in Agonies of Distress
‘ and Pain, to let you lay on ’em eternal Obligations
‘ of Gratitude, for your restoring their tormented
‘ Carcasses, before they by piece-meal or otherwise
‘ drop into Ruin and perpetual Silence. ’Tis also
‘ very Incumbent on me to confess, that such Notions
‘ as you have given Birth to, could not possibly be
‘ harbour’d in, or be the product of a confused or
‘ empty Brain.

‘ I hope, Sir, that if a sensibleness of the general
‘ Ingratitude of Men, should render you liable to
‘ detain some Things in the Curative part, &c. as
‘ too precious for a universal Publication or Disco-
‘ very, yet you will to me, as one in a private
‘ Corner of the World, and as utterly unable, (by
‘ what I can do) as truly unwilling to injure you,
‘ give me Instructions of ’em, in order to the ad-
‘ vancement of my Knowledge; and since you have
‘ been so generous to all, I hope you will be more
‘ singularly free in private.

‘ I also, Sir, request your Advice, having a Pa-
‘ tient that has been under the Fatigue of a torment-
‘ ing Pox for six or seven Years, having been Wea-
‘ ther-beaten with five or six Salivations of all sorts,
‘ is at last dropt into my Hands with an Incurable
‘ (as to all Attempts yet) *Ozæna*, Nocturnal Pains,
‘ from large Nodes on the *Radius* and *Tibia*, which
‘ no Mercurial or other External Applications would
‘ move

‘ move, all raised under her Salivations ; she is very
‘ weak and very troublesome in taking Physick ; she
‘ was a very filthy Figure to behold, was cloathed
‘ with Scabs and Ulcers, and many other Symptoms
‘ when I first undertook her, but is now by what I
‘ have used clear’d of all, except the *Nodes* on her
‘ Arms (which are declining) and *Oxæna* ; I have
‘ cured the *Nodes* on her Legs by opening ’em with
‘ a Caustick, the Bones were very Carious, but are
‘ now perfectly well. I know not what to do with
‘ the *Oxæna*, having used many Medicines to that
‘ part, and stole down some Catharticks ; but all
‘ makes no revulsion, &c. this with the rest coming
‘ in her Salivation.

‘ As a Confirmation that *Gleets* are not always Se-
‘ minal Matter (as you say) I have now a very
‘ uncommon Instance, which I think may be serviceable
‘ to discuss the the Point, *viz.* A Man of good Re-
‘ putation in this Town, happen’d to suffer a cer-
‘ tain (as he thought modest) Woman to lodge in
‘ his House, who for a few Nights (for want of pre-
‘ sent conveniency elsewhere) lay with his Son, a very
‘ harmless, silly Lad, about the Age of eight or nine
‘ Years ; she being very lecherously moved by the
‘ Spirit of the Flesh, in the Night drew the Child se-
‘ veral times into the place of her Husband ; so that
‘ tho’ the Child used no Activity of Body, nor in any
‘ measure enjoy’d himself there, yet by his crying
‘ when he made Water (in three or four days time
‘ after) gave cause for Inspection, and there was vi-
‘ sible an inflam’d *Penis*, with a painted Shirt, by
‘ reason of a plentiful green *Gonorrhæa*. The Lad at
‘ first bore Examination without any manner of Con-
‘ fession for some time, because he was obliged to Se-
‘ crecie, but (as is usual) when he began to speak to
‘ the purpose, was as free as before reserv’d ; ’twas
‘ plain how the Matter was, but for more satisfaction
‘ and proof, the Woman was search’d, which gave a

‘ fatal Blow to all her Excuses, for she was sentenc’d to
‘ the Whipping-Post, where she had Justice ripp’d her
‘ very severely, and from thence to the Ducking-
‘ stool, whence she just escap’d alive, &c. I think
‘ this very true Instance may be something to the pur-
‘ pose above, but shall not light such a Candle to my
‘ own Presumption, as to offer to inform you here
‘ any further.

‘ Pray give my Duty to my respected Mistress, with
‘ my humble Service to Mr. *James Marten* and his
‘ Lady. Now ’tis time to believe my Prolixity is
‘ irksome, as well as too bold, and I most hearti-
‘ ly beg your Pardon, and leave to still re-
‘ main,

S I R,

Your obliged humble Servant,

Gosport, Sept.
21st, 1706.

to Command,

THO. LEDDEL.

By

By this Account it plainly appears, that the Lad got the Infection no otherwise than by Contact, and as it discover'd it self in a *Gonorrhœa* it still the plainer appears, it not being to be suppos'd a Child of eight or nine Years of Age, could either perform the Act, or emit *Semen*.

How fallacious therefore, and erroneous are those Opinions, that assert the Distemper cannot be gotten but by Ejection of *Seed* into the Womans Body, and and if a Man withdraws his *Yard* in the critical Minute, *i. e.* before the *Seed* is emitted, he comes off without Injury; for that, as they say, the Taint is never communicated from the Woman, nor receiv'd by the Man, otherwise than through the *Urethra* or passage of the *Yard*, which, as they say, powerfully attracts it into the Man's Seminal Vessels, after the *Seed* is sent out, and so got by Suction; and that the Woman never receives the Taint from the Man but by the *Seed* cast into her Body; which Reasons are so absurd and groundless, (much like the Story which *Averroes* writes, of a Woman that was got with Child in a Bath, from some *Seed* which wicked Men had spent there, and which her Womb had attracted into it) that I wonder any should take up with them; and whatever any Men or Women of Pleasure may fancy and perswade themselves, as to the Truth of these Assertions, and rely upon the same and venture it; this I am confident of, that where one Person has the good fortune that way to escape, ten have the ill luck to get the Infection, provided the Person they convers'd with was polluted before-hand with the Disease. But I shall say no more of this here.

I shall now enumerate the Signs, and shew the difference and degrees of the *Venereal* Disease, and how any Persons may certainly know whether they are infected or not, and give some Hints how the Infection may be prevented: But before I begin, I think it necessary to take notice of a most unfortunate sort of People, who once having contracted this Disease,

fancy (tho' a perfect Cure has been made, and not the least Symptom of ill left) for a long time afterwards, that they are still infected therewith; and those Hypochondriacal People, whose Fears and Imaginations are as endless as they are groundless, will at those times that they are really infected, tho' but with some slight and gentle Symptoms, fancy themselves ten times worse than they truly are, and will not be beat out of it by all the Art that can be used; and unless the Practicer sides with them as to the height of their Infection, and difficulty of Cure, they will daily wander from one to another for help, and he that tells them they are very bad, and worse than really they are, making the Case very desperate, shall surely be the Man that they'll entrust themselves with: But how far it may be justifiable for any to do so, I shall not here dispute; but in such Cases I think no fair skilful Practiser, will Administer any further than the Distemper truly requires, it being mercenary to make a Prey of those unfortunate Discontents, notwithstanding so fair an opportunity offers, it much more becoming a generous Mind to compassionate and help them, tho' some within the verge of my own knowledge have misled and deceiv'd their Patients upon this score, than which nothing plainer discovers a degenerate, base Spirit, and shews that if they have but the *Power*, they want not the *Will* to perform, so they get but the Money. This brings to my mind the following Case.

A melancholly, fanciful Gentleman of my Acquaintance, who some years ago, had by rambling abroad with ill Company, such a desire to strange Flesh (notwithstanding the advantage of having a pretty Woman to his Wife at home) that nothing would serve him but he must do as the rest; and from among other Women that were then in Company, he takes aside one of a florid, healthy Countenance, whose Artifice and Cunning were such, that upon the Question ask'd her, if she was clean? seem'd so highly affronted, that

he could hardly afterwards prevail with her. The allur'd Gentleman fired at the alteration, thinking her Modesty the greater, and that by her Countenance and Carriage she could not but be clean, makes better Terms to her than before she had agreed to, and upon that gains her consent ; but she prov'd to him a Fireship and infected him to purpose ; but what was worse, he putting confidence in the Slut, and before he perceiv'd that any thing ail'd him, gave the Distemper to his Wife. A few days after the Discovery he came to me for Cure, relating the Adventure as abovesaid. I presently enquir'd how it far'd with his Wife ? He fell a crying, and told me that he fear'd he had given it to her, which quickly after prov'd to be too true ; upon which I undertook them both, and soon finish'd their Cure. But for a long time after this unfortunate Gentleman was perfectly freed from the Disease, I could not perswade him to believe (at least-wise long together) that he was well, but he would frequently come to me *in Terrorem*, in a Fright, complaining of this and that Symptom, either in himself or his Wife, which he said he was sure was from the Pox ; tho' it was really nothing, and what only proceeded from his melancholly Indisposition, as after the expence of a great deal of Money and Time in other Hands, (who ever said as he said) he was convinc'd.

And we too well know that the Hypochondriack Distemper changes it self, *Proteus*-like, into any shape, representing sometimes in the space of a few Hours, almost every Disease incident to Mankind, bringing the Patients under such dismal apprehensions, and rendring them so unaccountably Whimsical, that it is really the hardest Task imaginable to perswade them to the contrary, notwithstanding the Reasons given them to be back'd with never so plain and undeniable Arguments. This, I say, is the nature of the Hypochondriack Disease, which yet has a much worse effect upon those People that have once had the Venereal Distemper,

Distemper, or that have but once gone the way to get it, tho' at the same Time they have really had the good hap to escape it: I say, upon those has this Disease had such an effect, that several have came to me and would not be satisfied till I had given them something for that purpose; and scarcely then would they be easie, or at least but for a little while, so strangely does Melancholly possess some People, and so difficult a Task it is to procure *Mens Sana in Corpore Sano*; for as *Lucret. lib. 5.* says,

--- *Nisi purgatum est pectus, quæ prælia nobis,
Atque pericula tunc ingratis insinuandum?*

*Unless the Mind be purg'd, what Conflicts strait
And Dangers, will it not insinuate?*

The like effects of Hypochondriacal People, are also taken notice of by a late eminent Surgeon of this City, that tells us of a Tradesman, who, after his Wife's Death, falling into ill Company, and being heated with Drink, stray'd and got a *Clap*; for which he had been under several Hands, having cost him amongst them Forty Pounds, and he still worle and worse. This Surgeon ask'd him, if ever he had a *Gonorrhæa*? to which he answer'd in the Affirmative, accompany'd with great pain in his Back, which still continued; also such a pain in my Nose, says he, that I fear it will fall. Upon more particular Enquiry, says this Author, I found no such thing, only upon his straining to make Urine, or upon a Close-stool, he had an involuntary effusion of Seed, which was an old Infirmary the Patient had forgot. This Surgeon endeavour'd to satisfie him that he had escaped better than he deserv'd; but whether the Patient continued in that Belief, he something doubted, but heard afterwards that he had taken no Physick, nor found any Cause for it, he continuing very well.

My self also had a Woman in Cure, who receiv'd the Infection from her Husband, and being but of a melancholick Disposition, would not for a long time be perswaded but that her Nose was coming off, and was in such Frights concerning it, that she would often feel of it, and rise up in the Night to look in a Glasse; but she at length found it was more her Fears than any thing else, she and her Nose too remaining in a very good Condition, tho' it be some Years since the Cure was perform'd.

These dreadful Apprehensions have frequently possess'd the Imaginations of some People that had taken the way to get the Pox, so, as to be soon perswaded they have it, whether it be so or no, strangely imagining they had all the Pains and other Symptoms they have either read of, or heard others talk of, and who were so far from being satisfied to the contrary, (tho' they really had it not) that they would go away with unquiet Minds, and range about till they had found some Undertaker that would agree with them, in saying what they said. Which done, instead of being better, grew worse, the Imagination, where the Imaginary Disease was seated, remaining still uncured, and like to be so, for all the Methods that were taken for their suppos'd Cure, and this, *Quia mentis morbus*, because the Mind was diseas'd; whereupon they presuming they were not in Hands skilful enough, have gone to others, and so forwards, till they had ruin'd both their Bodies and their Purses.

Several more of those unhappy People I could mention, many of them so bad as to be hurried by the Perplexity (*torrenti Similis*) to almost desperation, and which by the Devil's Instigations (he ever making use of the opportunity) have been led oftentimes to the horrid Act of laying violent Hands on themselves; but regarding what I design further, shall say no more of this here, but proceed to enumerate the Signs, Difference, Degrees, &c. of this Disease, and conclude this Chapter.

The

The Prologue to the *Venereal* or *Confirm'd Pox*, is a *Gonorrhæa*, *Clap*, or *Running of the Reins*, or as the *French-men* call it, *un Chaude Pisse*, or Heat or Scalding of Urine, of which it will be expedient first to say something, before we describe the Signs or Symptoms of the other.

The Pickle then that a Man finds himself in, after he has convers'd with a *Pocky Woman*, is, *viz.* a sharpness of Urine, and pressing to make Water, tho' he had made Water but just before; a heat in his *Yard*, which soon after occasions an Erection, and consequently in some a desire to repeat the former Act; presently after, perhaps a dribbling of hot and sharp Urine by little and little, and sometimes by Drops only, with a Pain and Sharpness through the whole Duct of the *Urethra*, upon which sometimes succeeds Soreness all over the Limbs like Cold, Dulness, Heaviness and Melancholly, and a little *Gleeting* at his *Yard*, especially upon squeezing it with the Hand; after which follows a greasie yellow Matter, and sometimes greenish, which stains his Shirt, and is oftentimes attended with great Pain in the erection or standing of the *Yard*, especially when the *Running* is virulent, causing a contraction of the *Frænum* or Bridle of the *Yard* like a Cord, which draws the end of it upon erection downwards, and is call'd a *Cordee*, being intolerable painful, attended sometimes with great induration or hardness about the *Glans* or *Nuc* thereof; and even so extream painful and pricking is it sometimes, that a Man cannot endure to touch himself, or suffer any thing else to touch him.

These are the Signs or Symptoms of a *Clap*, *Gonorrhæa*, or *Running of the Reins*, contracted by the embrace of an unclean Person, (a soure Sauce for the sweet Sin) and which always as it is more or less virulent, is attended with one, two, three, or more of those Symptoms, according as the Person they convers'd with was infected, and according as is the

the Temperament, Habit or Constitution of the Patient.

Women are ever troubled with the same Symptoms as are the Men ; for when they are *Clapt* their Urine is also hot, pricking and smarting, and carries oftentimes with it when its made, a strong Smell, and is frequently full of whitish Sands and darkish Hairs ; they moreover feel themselves sometimes so sore within the *Privy-Parts*, that they cannot suffer the least touch without making Complaint or wry Faces ; they are also troubled with a *Running of the Reins*, in every particular resembling that in Men, and which they often find themselves mistaken about, by judging it to be only the *Whites*, being every ready to take up with that Delusion and let it pass so, to the neglect of their Cure ; and the Physician also trusting too much to the Womans relation is frequently deceiv'd, believing it to be no more than the *Fluor Muliebris*, as she had told him.

They are likewise subject to *Bubô's* in the Groins, *Shankers*, and *Cordee's* of the *Clitoris*, *Warts* in the *Privy-Parts*, *Pustules*, *Ulcers*, *Night-pains*, &c. and frequently when Infected, are troubled with virulent and sometimes immoderate Courses, *Mensium fluxus immodicus*, which look yellow, or of a deep red, and which are very hot and smarting ; and those that before Infection were vexed with the *Whites*, find them then, sometimes thick and streaky, and at other times thin, sharp and gnawing ; sometimes more of them, *Alba mulierum Fluxiones*, and sometimes less ; and sometimes I have known some Women to be afflicted with a bearing down, that never was so before, through foulness and weakness of the Womb, and sometimes with a *Procidencia Matricis*, or falling out of the Womb ; but it's observ'd the Symptoms are generally more favourable in Women than in Men, I having known several of them not sensible of any *Running* or any other Mischief, tho' at the same time justly suspected (by the Conditions their Husbands have been in) that

that they were infected by them, and which has afterwards appear'd so; and which, if had not been taken in time, might have terminated into a thorow Pox; it being what is possible, and has been often observ'd, that some *Venercal* Matter or Pustules have lain hid in the sheath of the Womb, and been there detain'd, and the Woman notwithstanding seem very well all the while, but then the Taint has been but small, occasioned by Men that have had *Claps*, who as they were told were quite Cured, and by leave of their Doctors, convers'd with their Wives, and so really, tho' slightly, infected them, they themselves not being perfectly cleared from the Disease; and this slight Infection appears not in the Woman with the common Symptoms of heat of Urine, Pain, &c. but affects with a Flux of the *Whites*, sometimes thin and watery, at other times thick and slimy, as before-mention'd, which they never observ'd in themselves before, and which when the Husband, and after him the Doctor, comes to be acquainted with, the latter will however boldly assert, it proceeds from no Infection, tho' at the same time can give no reason why the *Fluor* should afflict them more then, than at any time before that late conversation.

By this means many Women have suffer'd; and many also that have been sensible of Hurt receiv'd, yet being pretty free from Pain or much Disorder, have slightly regarded it, 'till the increase of the Symptoms have made 'em sensible of their neglect, by the approaching Ruin which have seem'd to threaten them.

The *Running* either in Men or Women, doth not always appear upon the Infection receiv'd, sometimes it is two, three, or four Days first; in some eight, ten, twelve, or fourteen Days, or longer; in some sooner, in others later; in some nothing has appear'd until a Day or two after the next *Coiton*, as I have observ'd in many Men, who having convers'd with strange Women, have forbore their Wives for a fortnight

night or longer, upon fearing Hurt, and finding no Symptom appear all that while, have adventur'd with their Wives, and at the same time have given them the Disease, and found presently after, themselves also in the same Pickle.

And tho' in some it lies long, as for a Month, two or three, before it shews it self, yet the Venom lies not idle all that while, for the longer it lies hid, the more inveterate it afterwards proves.

Trincavellius lib. II. de Curand. rat. particul. affect. cap. 11. reports, that a certain Woman brought forth a Child diseas'd with the *French Pox*, being every where full of crusty Ulcers, when as she her self never had any sign of that Disease contracted, but was always to her thinking very well.

Horstius writes of one that got the *Pox* in his Youth, which did not appear before he was grown Old.

Amatus speaks of another who was troubled with a hidden *Pox*, and got two sound Children, but the third Child prov'd Infected with a rank *Pox*; the Mother of those Children enjoying her Health very well, until she was deliver'd of that last Child, at which time she found her Lips and Breasts to burst out with a severe *Pox*.

These and the like dreadful Consequences of that merciless Disease, which I have too often observ'd, brings to my Mind what the most Ingenious Dr. *Baynard* (who we before mentioned) says, in his *History of Cold Bathing, viz.* That through the many miserable Spectacles, and such deplorable Cases he has seen, *Poxes* and *Claps*, &c. are the greatest Curse that can befall a Man in this Life; and declares, that so old as he is, he would rather choose to be hang'd this moment, than have any Infirmary in that corner of his *Microcosm*; for a Man, says he, does not only Ruin himself, but Docks the Entail of his own Blood, and brings a *Ne plus ultra* on his Name and Family; so that one false step in the Whoring Adventure, is the
Ruin

Ruin of the whole Cargo of Boys and Girls. And that therefore, says he, *Sylvius's* Definition of the *Pox*, was the best I ever met with, having *Brevity*, *Perspicuity* and *Verity*, when he call'd it,

Flagellum Dei in Scortatores.

The Scourge of God upon Whoremongers.

Yet though the *Doctor's* Opinion is such, from the frightful Spectacles he has seen, &c. it must notwithstanding be allow'd, that thousands in a Year in this City are Cured; but when the Disease is ill manag'd, and by that means rivetted as it were into the very Nature of the Patient, then indeed it may truly be said to be the greatest Curse that can befall a Man, tho' even then have I known several that have got perfectly well, and particularly a Patient that I had in Cure for a *Pocky Leprosie*, who boldly Marry'd after he had got a little clear, tho' I told him I fear'd it would return again in *Autumn*, which it did; yet had several Children, who all, and his Wife also, are very well, and continue so to be, without the least appearing Symptom of the Disease.

But it has been observ'd, that tho' Children born of impure Parents do come into the World very clear, and with the appearance of very sound Bodies, yet notwithstanding have been certainly Infected, and died thereof, tho' seem'd to have been brought to their ends by some other Disease; and many Children are daily Born infirm, and remain weakly and distemper'd, which the *Pox* is too often the Foundation of, as before I have hinted, and shall have occasion to speak more of before I come to the end.

And tho' in many the Distemper lies hid, on the other Hand, in others it soon after appears.

Gaspas Torella tells us of one who the next Day after his conversing with a foul Woman, was seiz'd with a sordid Ulcer in his *Yard*, and within the space
of

of six days was taken with the most insufferable Night-Pains of his *Head, Neck, Shoulders, Arms, Legs* and *Sides*, especially in the Muscles, which caus'd continual Watchfulness; on the tenth Day were discovered many *Pustules* (some of them very gross and crusty) in his *Head, Face* and *Neck*.

Another the same Author mentions, had his *Yard* immediately after congress Ulcerated; and thirty Days after, awaking out of his Sleep, found himself pencil'd all over with red Spots, peeling off in Scales like Bran; five Days after that, again, he began to be rack'd with horrible Pains of the *Head, Neck* and *Shoulders*, and broke out into numberless Botches, which occasioned the World to shun him, as if he had been a *Leper*.

And several that I have had in Hand, have complain'd of the Symptoms the next Day, and some in a few Hours after conversing with foul Women, particularly one, who in less than twelve Hours after, had such a heat and burning in his *Yard*, without any other Symptom, as that by the most proper means used, he could not get rid of it for many Weeks together.

All sorts of *Running*, or issuing of Matter from the *Privities*, are not to be understood, or lookt upon to be *Venereal*; for there are some that no ways relate to that Distemper; arising from a weakness or laxity of the *Spermatick Vessels*, and a decrease of the natural Heat, the Vessels thereby losing their springiness or retentive Faculty, and is what oftentimes is brought upon Men by violent and frequent Friction of their Genitals in their Youth; as also from *over-straining, Lifting, Running, Riding, Jumping*, or the like, and is likewise incident to weak People, whether naturally or accidentally so; also to those afflicted with the *Falling Sickness*, or that are subject to the *Apoplexy, Pallie, &c.* and again from indiscreet and violent exercise in the Act of *Copulation*.

It may happen sometimes, and I have known it so, that without any *carnal Commerce* with an unclean Woman, a Man by heating himself with Amorous Embraces, as also by using *Friction* with the Hand, may be surprized with a *Priapism*, *Satyriasis*, or a *simple Gonorrhœa*; but these three Distempers, which are not dangerous, if they are timely lookt after, may be easily Cured, the Cure consisting only in releasing the *Fibres* of the Parts, from their over-stretch'd or extended State, to their natural Constitution or Texture.

The first of these, that is the *Priapism*, is an extension or kind of convulsion of the *Yard*, which continues stiff or erected without any desire of *Copulation*, and even with an *Impotency* and *Pain* that proceeds from a continual contraction of the Muscles that cause the erection of the *Yard*, whereof the *Glands*, and other nervous Parts, have by over-hard rubbing or fretting, lost the lithness and pliability or agility, which render'd them capable and liable to be tickled and provoked to Action.

The second, that is the *Satyriasis*, tho' one is too often taken for another, is a stiffness not quite so rigid and inflexible, for 'tis a certain palpitation of the *Yard*, with an actual feeling of Pleasure, an uneasie or restless desire of *Copulation*, and with effusion of a little *Seed* in the Motion. The subtilty or fineness, and the keenness, or points of the Juices, that filtre or strain themselves by drops into the Genital Parts, and the use of warm Nourishment, and abundance of *Seed*, which an Imagination fix'd upon some Object of Pleasure, causes to Ferment and Boil up, are commonly the occasion and origin of this Second accident, the *Satyriasis*.

The third, or *Simple Gonorrhœa*, is an involuntary Shedding of *Seed* without delight, without *Erection*; proceeding from a too great *Acrimony* and *Slipperiness* of the *Seed*, and is call'd *Profluvium Seminis*, or from Weak-

Weakness of the Seminal Vessels, as before hinted; the Cure of each of which are diverse, and which with Skill and Care may be perform'd.

Also a *Running* in Women-kind, is frequently caused from Weakness, which tho' it be sometimes so discolour'd, as to cause the Ignorant to pronounce it *Venereal*, is yet easily understood by Men of Knowledge, the same being never attended with the Symptoms that go along with the other, excepting sometimes heat and sharpness of Urine, and that but very rare neither, for Reasons to be given too tedious here to insert; and when heat of Urine does happen in those Weaknesses, it never is so constant, nor so violent, as where the Case is *Venereal*, it not being possible (as I have observ'd before) that any *Issuing* or *Running* from the Privities whatsoever, (except where it is gotten from an infected Person) should at any time produce or be attended with *Venereal* Symptoms, whatever some Authors may imagine, or the Patient endeavour to amuse us with, by their plausible and specious Pretences, for the screening their own Guilt.

A *French* Gentleman that had been a great Traveller (and happens at the writing of this to be my Patient for a *Gleet*, which has been troublesome to him for almost two Years) told me, but how true it is I cannot say, that it is very common for Strangers at their first coming to *Germany* (in which Country, as I have read, there are fewer troubled with the *Venereal* Disease, than in other Countries) to get what they call there a *Clap*, by only drinking the Country Liquors, which shews it self in a *Running* and heat of Urine, like as if it had been gotten by a Woman; and which by temperate living, and drinking cool Liquors, goes off in three or four days, without any Medicine; and that he himself was serv'd so at his first arrival in *Germany*; and acquainting a Physician of it there, he prescrib'd as just now mentioned, and it went off.

The same Gentleman also told me, that he got the like *Running* and heat of Urine, by only too frequent and violent *Coition* with a Woman, who for a long time he had liv'd with; at the appearance of which he thought she had *Clapt* him, but putting it to her close, and she strongly denying it, and telling him 'twas usual, he told her then he would take nothing, which she desired; he took nothing accordingly, but only forbore *Coition*, and in three or four days it went off and never return'd again; yet, says he, I found it equally the same for the time it held me, as the *Clap* I got eight or nine years after; for which, says he, you have me now in Cure for the *Gleet*. The same I have been inform'd since by a *German* Gentleman my Patient, does frequently happen to Strangers at their arrival in *Germany*, upon drinking that Country Liquors. The same also I was told not ten days ago, by an old Commander of a Ship, at this time my Patient, and that it happen'd to him in *Germany*, and making his complaint to a Friend there, he laugh'd at him, and bid him only tie each corner of the fore-flap of his Shirt in two knots, and in a few days he would be well; which he did, and it prov'd as he told him; for a few days after he heard no more of it: But what Magick there is in that, I know not, or why this should happen in *Germany*, more than in any other place, I leave wiser Heads to judge.

But for the better understanding of these Matters, and for Information of those that may take one sort of *Running of the Reins* for another, and thereby deceive and prejudice themselves, or those they have to do with, I will here briefly shew the difference between a *Simple Gonorrhœa*, and a *Virulent* one, that is, one that is gotten by *Strains, Hurts, Weakness, &c.* and the other gotten by *Impure Copulation, &c.*

A *Simple Gonorrhœa*, then, is a far more grievous Mischief, and more difficult in Cure, than a *Virulent* one; for it arises from the very Weakness of the re-
tentive

rentive Faculty ; whence it is always to be Cured by *Corroborative, Astringent, Balsamick* Medicines, but never by *Purgatives*, (unless where, as sometimes it may happen, the Blood and Spirits by length of time are impaired and corrupted, so as to degenerate it into a *virulent* or *foul Running*, not an *infectious Running*, for that can't be;) but that you may more easily discern a *Simple* from a *Venereal Running*, observe these Tokens following.

First, A *Virulent* or *Venereal Running*, is, for the most part accompanied, at the beginning especially, with a *Strangury*, and heat of Urine, but the other in no wise, for often a cold and watry *Seed* distils insensibly.

Secondly, in a *Simple Gonorrhœa*, when the *Penis* is erected, the Matter flows not ; but in a *Virulent* one, the *Penis* is often inflated, and, as it were, extended by a *Venereal Vapour*, with great Sense of Pain, and is follow'd frequently with a *Gleeting*.

Thirdly, what flows in a *Simple Gonorrhœa* is commonly waterish and thin, but in a *Venereal* one, more concrete and thick ; whence it is, That

Fourthly, The *Venereal* one imprints yellowish Spots upon the Shirt, and sometimes green ; the *Simple* also indeed stains the Shirt, but is like Water, or rather thick Urine.

Fifthly, When it is a *Venereal Gonorrhœa*, and arriv'd to its height, the Patient has frequent Inclinations to *Venery* ; but in a *Simple* one he is not moved thereto.

Sixthly, Persons afflicted with a *Simple Gonorrhœa*, do waste by little and little, and at last die, unless the *Tone* of the weakned Parts be timely restor'd and strengthened. On the contrary, in a *Venereal Gonor-*

rhæa there is scarcely perceiv'd any diminution of Strength, notwithstanding the *Running* is very considerable; for Patients under that circumstance, follow their wonted Business, and labour and act like sound Men.

Seventhly, In the *Venereal Gonorrhæa*, That that flows is like drops of Milk, in the other, after the manner of little drops of pretty thick Urine.

Eighthly, The *Simple Gonorrhæa* comes often, as said before, by a fall, by too much *straining* to lift some Weight, by *Riding*, by over-much *Exercise*, and the like; but the *French*, or *Venereal* one, is wont to arise almost always by impure Embraces with foul Women.

The differences in these things my Experience hitherto has taught me; others, and my self too, upon longer Practice and Experience, may, perhaps, find out more; however, it is of the highest Moment and Consequence, to distinguish both these sorts of *Gonorrhæa's* very nicely, before they be undertaken, because they cannot be Cured without almost quite contrary Remedies; the want of a true Understanding of which, is the reason why so many *Practisers* have been deceiv'd, and more *Patients* so lamentably disappointed.

And having just before spoken of *Simple Gonorrhæa's*, and how they weaken the *Tone* of the Parts, and spoil the Patient, I shall give an Instance or two as follows.

Hippocrates, where he treats of *Consumptions*, says, That *Consumptions* of the *Back* principally proceed from too much *Venery*, and seizes those that accustom themselves to it, with a *Running* of the *Reins*, which, says he, drains the Body, and often happens to new Married Men. This properly is a *Simple Gonorrhæa*.

Zacutus, also in his *Praxis*, relates, That he Cur'd a young Man, Hairy, Lean, and Melancholick, who being newly Married, was immeasurably addicted to *Venereal Delights*. This Man, tho' he was nourish'd with strong Meats, yet was daily more and more extenuated, till being seiz'd with a small Fever, and fetching his Breath short, the retentive Faculty of his *Spermatick* Parts being weakned, he fell into a *Gonorrhæa*, with extream Leanness, so that he could not go without a Staff. Being call'd to Cure this Man, because he had before *Lasciviously* addicted himself to his Wife, I order'd him to abstain from her, and the Company of all *Women*, and *Venereal Discourses*. I refresh'd him with Sports, the Conversation of his Friends, an healthy Air, Singing, Musick, and soft Meats : And because the Disease arose from emptiness or inanition, I used Meats that did breed a tenacious Juice, that would stick to his Ribs, as we use to say. I gave him Broths of *Sheep-Heads* and *Feet*, new laid Eggs, *Claret-Wine*, *Restaurative Electuaries*. I strengthened his Liver with *Epithems*, I applied *roborating* Plaisters to his flagging Stomach : So that by these things, and afterwards by the help of Milk, he being well nourish'd, recover'd.

It is very customary for Persons that have gone the way to get the *Venereal Disease*, upon finding nothing to appear for a Week, two, three, or more afterwards, to conclude themselves free from the Infection, which very often proves as they imagine, yet sometimes it happens that they are much mistaken, for that it afterwards appears when they little expect it; and if we consider the nature of the Infection, and the difference there is in Peoples Constitutions, it's a thing not to be wondred at that they should; for the Disease call'd a *Clap*, being always seated in the *Glandules*, and the glandulous *Lympha* of the external Parts, and the *Venereal Steems* being ever clammy and cleaving, and consequently stick so close, and prove so tenacious in some Bodies, over what it does

in others, that it cannot, nor does not in some, move so fast as in others; which is the reason that some find no hurt for a long time together, and others find it immediately; and as the Infection is in degree, and as is the difference of the Temperament and Constitution of the Patient, so is the Cure performed sooner or later.

And tho' some after congress with a *foul Woman*, find no Running or other Symptoms of a *Clap* at all, yet oftentimes they do feel some uneasiness more than ordinary, that they are at a loss to account for; sometimes they have complain'd of a little transient Burning, or pricking Pain in the *Yard*, or other Parts, some slight touches of Pain for a moment in their *Shins*, *Shoulders*, *Hands*, about the *Nose*, &c. which they no sooner feel, but vanishes away; which Symptoms, tho' slight and trivial, prove oftentimes of worse consequence than a *Clap*.

Women likewise as well as Men, are liable to the same mistake about their Conditions, and sometimes not only themselves, but the Practitioner also is at a loss, to know whether the Symptoms they complain of, be *Venerreal* or not, and not seldom are they deceived therein, thinking the Case many times *Venerreal* when it is not, or not so when it is; and especially are they mistaken about the *Running* which Women have complain'd of, sometimes looking upon the same to be only the *Whites*, at another time fancy it to be *Venerreal*; which thing has puzzled many, and some of 'em Practitioners of Note, that I could name, they not knowing how to determine, or what judgment to give about it.

And indeed the *Whites* in Women and a *Clap*, are ever accompanied with Signs so alike, that all Physicians almost are deceived, and know not most times how to discern the one from the other, especially where they meet with designing Women, who to save their Reputations, would cover their Whoredom with a pretence that it is the *Whites*. Therefore for the sake
of

of all, whether Practitioners or Patients, that may be ignorant of, or unacquainted with these Matters, and for the prevention of Inconveniencies that may accrue by the mistake, I'll here give an infallible Sign, from the famous *Baglivi*, Physician to the present *Pope*, how they may know and distinguish the one from the other.

When a Woman, says he, has a *Running*, enquire whether that *white Flux* continues upon her when her *Courses* come down? If she says it does, you may, without regard or favour to her Modesty, tell her plainly she is *Clapt* : But if the *white Running* vanishes, during the menstruation or flowing of the *Reds*, and returns again when the *Menstrual Flux* is over, you may take it for granted 'tis nothing but the *Whites* ; it being impossible for the *Whites* and *Reds* to flow at one and the same time, for Reasons to be given too tedious here to be taken notice of.

But if any other Symptoms in Men or Women should prove so abstruse, difficult, or uncommon, as that they cannot certainly determine whether their Cases be *Venereal* or not (for no Person ought to be undertaken for Cure as having the *Venereal Distemper*, when no convincing Signs thereof appear, for that would be to undertake the Cure without knowing the Disease;) The only and best way to be satisfied therein, is to take some good *Anti-venereal Medicine*, which, if rightly prepar'd and administred, never fails to discover it, and is what I have given to numbers of People, with very satisfactory Success, and no less reward to my self, more especially where Marriage has been depending, such being unwilling (as all that have any regard to future Happiness are) to injure innocent People, or run the least risque of entailing the Disease upon their Posterity.

For which reason, it is good to be sure, and as Mr. Tate in his Poetical Translation of the History of the *French Disease*, says,

*Who e'er can soon discern the lurking Grief,
With far less labour may expect Relief.*

I know some advise their Patients, when the Case seems doubtful, to wait a while and see what it will come to, alledging it an error, and dangerous to take Physick upon an uncertainty; but this Distemper oftentimes lies so latent in the Body (as we have already shew'd) that in my Opinion it is not safe to neglect it, since, as it has elsewhere been observ'd, that tho' a *Venereal Poyson* may lie latent, yet it lies not idle, therefore *Turpius ejicitur, &c.*

And I always found, that if it was an Error to give a Medicine that had a prevalency of stirring the Humors, in order to discover whether a Patient had the Distemper or not, it was an Error on the right side, and many that I have administred it to, have found it so to their Benefit, more especially since they have been assur'd, that if in case they had not the Disease, the Medicines could do them no injury.

I advise all therefore that are doubtful concerning themselves in that Matter, to apply to some skilful honest Practitioner, that knows what is proper in such Cases, whereby they'll soon be satisfied, and freed (if they ail nothing) from the Torment of a thousand perplexing Thoughts; and if it proves that they have the Disease, they will be in a much better Condition for Cure, than before they were likely, upon so great an uncertainty; according to that general Rule, *Principiis obsta, &c.* and the Patients also at the same time sav'd from the miserable Conditions which some have been brought into, upon such neglects, as Mr. Tate in his Translation of *Syphilis*, well says.

*But when the Foe has deeper Inroads made,
And gain'd the factious Humours to his aid;
What Toil? what Conflicts? must be first sustain'd
Before he's dispossest, and Health regain'd.
Therefore with care his first approaches find?*

But

But I say it is to be discover'd upon the administration of a proper *Anti-venereal*, I mean not any *Mercurial* or *Purging* Medicines, for those will not always do, but such an one as the Skilful only knows how to prepare and administer; for of the same Ingredients, Medicines may be prepar'd that are inimicous or salubrious, as is the Skill or Unskilfulness of those that prepare them: It is not therefore because it is prepar'd of *Mercury* that it must do, for of that *Mineral*, one Medicine may be made *Purgative*, another *Emetick*, another *Diuretick*, another *Diaphoretick*, &c. a little turn or alteration in the preparing, often making a great difference, so likewise in the administration; but to illustrate the Point more familiarly to every one's Understanding, and the plainer to shew how a nice a Matter it is to prepare some Medicines, do but consider the Preparation of *Gun-Powder*, which is only a proportionate mixture of *Cole-dust*, *Nitre*, and *Sulphur*; notwithstanding which simple Ingredients, if it be artfully done, what stupendious Effects does it produce in the *Microcosm* or great World, as the blowing up of *Houses*, *Ships*, *Earth*, &c. of vast Weight into the Air? Yet but take away one of these three Ingredients, or lessen or add to the quantity of either, or put but a fourth to them, and it is presently all spoil'd. The same Accidents occur about the Preparations of some Medicines; therefore, as said before, it requires Skill and Dexterity to prepare them, especially some particular ones, which can only be done by those that understand the Nature and Causes of Things, such being happy in the Knowledge, as *Virgil* well expresses it, *Felix qui potuit Rerum cognoscere Causas*: And therefore to prepare a Medicine to discover and heal the most obnoxious Disease in the *Microcosm* or little World, *Man*, is certainly as great a piece of Art as the other, and my Experience has sufficiently taught me so: For the Medicine I give to discover the Disease, is one among a thousand, endued with full Efficacy to actuate and stir the *Venereal Poyson*,

son, (if any be) and make it soon after appear, tho' never so dormant, sluggish, or fix'd ; which is what I never could find upon the use of the common (tho' many of them deem'd, celebrated) Preparations of *Mercury* in Practice.

And I look upon such a way of discovery proper, because sometimes in some Bodies the Case proves so doubtful, which, together with the melancholy Apprehensions of the Patient, that the most skilful Practiser, upon a bare Enquiry only, and without giving such a Medicine, is rendred incapable of discerning ; whereupon it is (as before observ'd) that many have been told they are free from the Disease when they have had it, and others that they have had it, when in truth they have been absolutely free : I say, the most Skilful sometimes are deceiv'd in that Matter, and what the consequences of such Mistakes have been I leave all Persons to judge, tho' the miserable Patients too unhappily (and perhaps too late) have been best able to give the account of.

By this time, I need not doubt but the Reader is in a longing expectation of being directed the way *How to prevent or hinder getting the Venereal Infection*, that is, to know by what means a Man or Woman may keep themselves clear, tho' they have to do with an infected Person ; it being, as some Physicians say, safer to prevent a Disease than to Cure it. But how far it may be necessary for me to make such a Discovery, I know not, since it is the Opinion of many, that it is a thing unlawful, and what ought not to be revealed : Others again say, that it may be useful to the Innocent and Honest sort of People, who are frequently liable to have the Distemper undeservedly ; as for example, an honest Wife from an extravagant Husband, and on the other hand, an honest Husband from a dissolute Wife ; the concealing it from them, would be a greater injury, than the revealing it to all, would be a hurt to any, and that as the knowledge of it cannot be confin'd to a part only, it is better that
some

some should have the benefit of it, than that all should go without it; which Reasons, tho' carrying some weight with them, I think not sufficient enough to induce me to prescribe it; but I think there can be no hurt to say, that such a Medicine there is, and tell how it is to be used.

But before I proceed therein, it may be necessary to observe what the *Curtizans* at *Venice* do to prevent the Infection. They (as I have read in a certain Author) immediately after they have had to do with an infected Person, make Water, and with it Bath the *Privy-Parts* for a small time, which they experimentally find does preserve them from all manner of *Venereal* Infection, insomuch that they make no scruple to converse with Persons tho' never so much *Pox'd*; ever finding that the absterfive and searching Faculty of their warm Urine, wipes off all those infectious clammy Steems, before they settle, and have time to penetrate deep into the Membranes of the external Neck of the *Uterus*, or Womb in Women, or *Yard* and Seminal Vessels in Men; But whatever the Urine may do in some I cannot tell; but in all I am sure it will not prove effectual, it being what, as I understand, is daily used here in *England* by many, and several to so little purpose, that they have afterwards come to me for Cure.

In my Translation of the worthy Dr. *Greenfield's* Book, of the *Safe Internal Use of Cantharides in the Practice of Physick*, lately done; there is an Account communicated by the said Doctor, That *Cantharides*, as he had been inform'd, had been found prevalent to prevent the *Venereal* Infection. His Words are these, *viz.* A great *Whore-master*, a Seaman, told me not long ago, that after he had made use of a *Whore*, he boiled eight or ten *Cantharides* in three or four Ounces of Brandy for a little while, strained it and used it, and had thereby kept himself free from the Infection these many Years.

But tho' warm Urine is not always successful, nor the several Lotions recommended by some Authors, which I have advis'd some People to make Trial of, nor perhaps the above Prescription of *Cantharides*; yet there is a Liquor in *Rerum Natura*, which may be depended upon, and never will fail in a thousand Trials together, tho' the Persons have had to do with the most Pocky People known.

Sennertus says, That *Fallopious*, in his Book *De Morb. Gallic.* has writ a whole Chapter about securing from the Distemper, which any one may have recourse to, being chap. 89. and says, That he should have seem'd to have done nothing, unless he had taught how one seeing a handsome Woman, and lying with her, tho' she be infected, may be preserved from the Disease. And at last calls the immortal God to Witness, that he had made Trial of it in ten Thousand Persons, and none of them all were ever infected; and propounds there two Medicaments, by which the Contagion receiv'd, may immediately be drawn forth, dissipated, or dried up.

Also *Hercules Saxonia*, propounds the same, in his Book *De Lue Vener.* cap. 16. and does very much recommend them, as may be seen by the following, which is truly according to his meaning, tho' not in the same words: Says he, where he speaks of preservation, That tho' a Man or Woman that has got the Disease, may be quickly and perfectly Cur'd, yet it is much more acceptable to every one that engages with a suspected Person, to be certainly taught a way to be preserved from it, than to be Cur'd of it; and accordingly in the said Chapter, does premise the few following things concerning it.

The way, says he, to be preserv'd from the Disease, is either before the use of *Venus*, or after it; if before it, the Person is to be arm'd with something by way of Prevention, so as that the Disease shall not be receiv'd, tho' engaging with Pocky Bodies; if after the use of *Venus*, is by applying some effectual *Antidotes*, which

which have a Power immediately to attract or draw forth the *Venereal Poyson*, (if receiv'd) so as that the Patients may be as clear, as if nothing had touch'd them.

To accomplish the first, that is to prevent the receiving the Disease, he advises to a *Wash*, which he describes how to make, (the Receipt of which I purposely omit incerting, lest it should give too much encouragement to the Lewd;) and says, that if Lint or Linnen Rags be divers times wet in it, and dried in the Shade, of a sufficient bigness to involve the *Glans* or Nut of the Man's *Yard*, or to cover the inner parts of the *Privy* of the Woman, and applied and kept on for a while before Engagement, will so harden the *Members*, dry up the superfluous Moistnesses, and resist Putrefaction, as that no one that uses them, shall ever be afflicted with the *Pox*. And also says, That *Gabriel Fallopius's* Prescription for that purpose is highly commended and approv'd of, yet this of his own is very much beyond it.

To accomplish the second, that is, immediately to attract or draw forth the *Venereal Venom*, after the use of *Venus*, (if the same be received, or if not, for the surety of being safe) he advises to another Medicine, which he also there gives the Prescription of, and extols for an admirable and most efficacious Remedy, saying, that if the *Glans* and whole *Yard* and *Stones* in Men, or *Privy Parts* in Women, several times in a Day, (for two Days together after the Act) be well washed therewith, the *Venereal Poyson* receiv'd, will immediately be attracted and drawn forth; so that the Patient will be as well, as if no such thing had been done, and consequently have no need of any Physical Course, which otherwise, were it remov'd, must of Necessity be made use of; and at the same time, if there was no Infection, can't upon any account prove Injurious.

But, says he, if these Cautions be neglected, so that the usual Symptoms of Infection are attending the Patient, (as it is scarce one time in twenty but they do,

do, when nothing is done to preserve) he then advises to the proper methods of Cure that were used in his time, (as therein incerted) which he says, in a short time will put to flight and overcome the Disease; which Medicines he appropriates, internally and externally, as the Condition of the Patient requires. All which Methods, as also the Preservatives mention'd, any one that has the Curiosity, or will take the Pains to consult his Book aforementioned, may soon be Masters of.

And *Aurelius Minadous*, in his Book *de Virulentia Venerea*, speaking of the same matter, says, That Men being guarded with those Medicines, as with a Buckler, may safely enter the most infected *Whores*, and ramble without hurt all the World over.

Ful. Palmarius proposes another way, *viz.* That the only means to prevent the Disease, after had to do with an infected Person, is by taking internal Medicines, and says, That he has found out an Antidote, (which he describes in his Book) by the use of which, all Persons will be secure and safe from the Disease; but entreats and charges all Physicians and Chirurgeons not to communicate or make known the same to any, unless it be for the Benefit of those Persons who must necessarily converse with such that are suspected or defiled, and so get the Disease undeservedly. *Eustachius Rudius*, also, in his Book, proposes the like Medicaments.

And indeed, I do believe a Man can't teach these things with a good Conscience, for were those *Preservatives* prescrib'd, every one would be for trying them, and upon finding the Success, both Men and Women, (lasciviously inclin'd) would be so much encourag'd, that they would not matter the Sin, when perhaps the fear only of the Disease, would otherwise have deterr'd them from it; therefore what this Liquor is, or how it is to be prepar'd, the Reader, I say, must pardon me at this time that I do not reveal it, and be content only to know, (for the present at least) that such

such a Preservative there is, and a quite different Medicament than what the abovemention'd Authors recommend.

With this Liquor, if a Man or Woman Wash or Bath the *privy Parts* warm, 2 or 3 times a Day, for a Day, 2 or 3, and also cast some of it into the passage of the *Yard* and *Womb* with a Syringe, within the compass of twelve Hours after Congress, (tho' the sooner the better) it will infallibly rescue them from that *Venereal* Mischief, which (if not used) in all probability would most certainly have happen'd; it having secur'd many to my Knowledge, and never once known to fail, tho' it has been apparently known before-hand, that the Persons they had convers'd with, were very severely infected; for it immediately mixes and incorporates it self with the infectious Matter sticking to the Parts, and so blunts the Points of the *Venereal* Miasms, as that it is upon the Spot destroy'd and wash'd off; before it can have time to penetrate the Parts; the *Venereal* Steems going no farther at first, than is within the reach of this Medicine; but, as I said before, what this Preservative is, and how to be made, I cannot prudently declare, lest it should encourage any to commit that Sin, which the more to be lamented, is too predominant already.

But still, when all is said and done, in order to preserve from the Distemper, the only sure way of being secur'd therefrom, is for Persons to avoid *Whoring*, (for they that touch Pitch must expect to be defil'd with it) tho' to the appearance of all, the Mistress the Man has a mind to, and the Man the Woman yields to, may appear very promising; nay, and at the same time each Vows and Swears they are as clean as any People in the World; several that I have known having been caught by those Snares. For

Howe'er Beautiful and Fair to th' Eye
The Jilt may look, yet trust nor try,
For a Sting in her Tail does often lie.

F

And

And then on the other side.

That *Womans Skill* may well fall short,
That chooses a *Man by's Looks* for th' Sport ;
Nay, tho' all below *Stairs seem secure*,
Yet *Pox or Clap* he may endure,
And *Mifs* not know't till she wants a Cure.

}

Therefore *Cave facias*.

I remember *Boccalini* tells us of a Sovereign Antidote to prevent the *Pox*, and it is this.

Take, says he, a well-drawn Picture, of the most perfect and faultless Beauty that ever appear'd in *Flesh and Blood*; and then with a Pencil, touch it over again with *rotten Teeth*, *bleer Eyes*, *no Nose* at all; let it be as loathsome, in fine, as *Venom* and *Corruption* can make it. Carry this *Picture* about with you, and whenever you have a fancy for a *Woman* you suspect, do but take a sober View of this Piece, and seriously consider what you are going about, and the Consequences thereof, and my Life for yours, it shall keep you safe and honest.

This is a lively Emblem of *Boccalini's*, for that the fairest Beauty may, and often does carry the foulest Taint. For says one Patient, I can't imagine I should get this *Clap* of her, for she look'd so *fresh* and *well*, with *cherry Cheeks*, *clear Skin*, &c. Says another, sure I could not possibly get it from the *Mistress* I had to do with, for she is one that I have known many Years, and am sure is Sound, is oblig'd to me, and would scorn to put a trick upon me; besides is as healthy jolly a good countenanc'd Woman as most you shall see, &c. Says a third, I put it close to her, and she positively told me, and Swore to it too, that she was Clean, &c. Thus are the Men impos'd upon, and taken with the bait of a good Face, wholesome Look, together with their Words and Oaths, that they

they are found, &c. when the same is no certain assurance of safety, judgment being not to be made by the outside appearance, no more than what they tell you is to be credited; nor indeed sometimes upon the narrowest inspection is their Malady known; the great Cunning, specious Pretences and solemn Protestations, of those designing Ladies of Pleasure, being such, as may, and too often does, Gentlemen, easily allure you, but very seldom Secure you: But Gentlemen, you cannot blame them, it is their Trade, and if you will run the risque and trust them, you must e'en take what they give you for your Pains, which if you should chance to escape, yet cannot but allow is more owing to good Fortune than their Care, or your own Desert!

*For Whores are Whores, their Trade it is to Sin,
By them unthinking Fools are oft drawn in,
Shun then their Snares, for true, Pandora's Box,
Was ne'er more full of Ills, than they of Pox,*

However there is a great deal in a Man and Womans managing themselves, after having had to do with an infected Companion, I mean in their washing and cleansing themselves, which if done immediately with almost any Liquor, will something at least, scour off that *Ulvies* or Filth that cleaves to the Parts, and render the Infection the more tollerable, which the use of the Liquor I just now mention'd, would most certainly and effectually free them from, for the Reasons already given; even tho' the Man made long stay in the Womans Body, and through the excessive Extacy, Heat and Satiety, welter and indulge himself in that *Coition*, which is much the more sooner way to attract the *Venom*, than quickly withdrawing; I say, even then would the Liquor I mention'd, if us'd in time, absolutely clear him of that Infection he had receiv'd from the Woman, as also the Woman, if re-

ceiv'd it from the Man. But I shall say no more of this.

I had almost forgot to acquaint the Reader, that there is yet another way of getting the *Venereal* Infection, (which indeed I should have taken notice of in its place) and that is by one Man's conversing with, or having the Carnal use of another Man's Body, *viz.* B——ry, an abominable, beastly, sodomitical, and shameful Action; an Action, as its not fit to be named, so, one would think, would not be practis'd in a Christian Country, more especially since the Laws of God and Man, are so directly in force against it; but I say by that means have we known the Distemper to have been contracted, and I am afraid is what is too commonly practis'd in this dissolute Age, and the Distemper by that means very frequently gotten, as it was lately by one (as I was told) that I had in Cure.

And which is still worse, this Distemper is also gotten after another manner of Conversation, *viz.* by a Man's putting his erected *Penis*, into another Persons (Man or Woman's) Mouth, using Friction, &c. between the Lips; a way so very Beastly and so much to be abhorr'd, as to cause at the mentioning, or but thinking of it, the utmost detestation and loathing; but by that means also has it been gotten, and a Man so Infected (one that I know not, nor where to find) had I in Cure not long since, who assur'd me (tho' with seeming concern for the committing so foul a Crime) that he contracted it no other way; and that the Person from whom he got it (being a Man) had at the same time (as he has since been assur'd) several *Pocky* Ulcerations, &c. in his Mouth; but in such a woful pickle was this Patient of mine, and indeed (as I told him) very deservedly, that I never in my Life before, saw one (both for *Pox* and *Clap* together) worse; and I being desirous to know the whole of this abominable Encounter, (having never known, tho' before had heard, that such beastly Abomi-

mina-

minations were practis'd) ask'd him if 'twas any Pleasure to him, and how he dispos'd of his *Semen*? he told me 'twas great Pleasure, and that he ejected it into the Person's Mouth he had to do with, who both willingly receiv'd it, and assisted, as he said, in this foul Act, by sucking his *Penis*. O monstrous! thought I, that Men, otherwise, sensible Men, should so vilely debase themselves, and become so degenerate; should provoke God so highly, condemn the Laws of Man so openly, wrong their own Bodies so fearfully; and which is worse (without sincere Repentance) ruin their own Souls eternally. A Sin so heinous and aggravating, that God particularly expresses his Anger against those that commit it, as being hardned and given up by him to uncleanness, speaking of such in Rom. 1. ver. 4. *Wherefore God also gave them up to Uncleanness, through the Lusts of their own Hearts, to dishonour their own Bodies between themselves.* And again in the 26. and 27. verses———*For even their Women did change their natural Use into that which is against Nature. And likewise also the Men, leaving the natural Use of the Woman, burned in their Lust one toward another, Men with Men, working that which is unseemly, and receiving in themselves that recompence of their Error which was meet.* But I proceed.

When the malignity or contagion of a *Venereal Gonorrhæa*, or *Clap*, either by neglect or carelessness of the Patient; or thro' ignorance or ill management of those that have had them in Cure, (as sometimes by its continuance, or by the imprudent use of Astringents, &c.) has translated it self from the Parts of Generation, and seiz'd the more noble Parts, imparting its viciousness to the Blood, &c. there will then result a villainous Distemper indeed, which we call the *Pox*, and which by its signs, the skulking Poison is detected, (not but that the Patient may labour, and very often does, under both *Pox* and *Clap* at the same time, and from one and the same Infection, for Reasons too long to insert here) and tho' not so frequently,

yet certainly it is, that the *Pox* may be as suddenly contracted as a *Clap*, whose milder Symptoms are small *Ulcers* or Sores, or *Warts* upon the *Privities*, and yet no *running* or heat of *Urine* at all; when the more inveterate Symptoms shew themselves by debility of the whole Body, as if wearied by much labour, caus'd by the Spirits being infected; breakings out all over, or in some parts of the Body also; Pains in the *Head*, especially in the *Fore-head*, with a heaviness upon the *Eye-brows* towards Night; a strange changeable Soreness of the *Gums*, sometimes feeling loose, as if the *Teeth* would drop out; a swimming of the *Brain*; a continual tinning noise in the *Ears*, and an aptness to be *Deaf*, or hard of Hearing; sharp defluxions into the *Throat*, whence proceed *Inflammations*, *Ulcers*, *pocky Hoarsnesses*, *Ulcers* in the *Tonsils*, or Almonds of the *Ears*, loss of *Palate*, &c.

And when the defluxion falls upon the *Eyes* or *Nose*, (the latter of which this Disease seems to have a spite at, tho' it be generally the last part it attacks) causes heat, redness, and thinness of the upper and under lid of the former, and snuffing and soreness in the latter, with numbness and pain, as if it would come off, and sometimes rotten eating *Ulcers* within the *Nostrils*, which infests the ridge, that it falls; breakings out, or botches about the Body of all colours; a dandrif of the *Head*, *Beard*, and *Eye-brows*, with a yellow or bluish Circle about the *Eyes*; *Pocky Piles*, or *Warts* about the Fundament, or a *Pocky Fistula* there; *Carnosities* or *Excrescences* in the passage of the *Yard* in Men, and *Privities* in Women. When it affects the Humours of the Body, it is bad; when the Blood is degenerated thereby, it is worse; and yet when the Nervous Juice is infected, 'tis much more prejudicial; and yet still worse in its Nature, when the virulent Taint has caus'd a Putrefaction of the *Seed*, (which is an Extract elaborated and refin'd from both) according to that known *Axiom*, *Corruptio optimi est pessima*, and such a Malignity is not ordinary.

When

When the Disease grows most inveterate, fixing ^a*Mala Stamina* upon the whole Constitution, it appear^s in racking furious *Pains* in the *Joints*; fixt intolerabl^e *Head-achs*, afflicting worse in the Nights, and thenc^e call'd Nocturnal; immoveable, darting, pricking *Pains* in the *Shins*, *Shoulders*, and *Wrists*; gnawing, devouring, gangrenous *Ulcers*, and rottenness of the *Bones*; *Tophi* or hard *Knots* about the *Joints*; *Nodes* or *Bumps* about the *Head*, or upon the *Forehead*, *Wrists*, *Shin-Bones*; *Gums*, or soft broad Swellings of the bigness of an Egg, or bigger, flat hardnesses growing upon the *Shins*, *Skull*, *Arm-Bones*, &c. *Ulcers* of the *Kidneys*, *Bladder*; *Pocky Consumptions*, *Hecticks*; *Pocky Blindness*, &c. which very often proves fatal.

Some grow very lean with the *Pox*, others grow fat with it; but their fat is yellowish, greenish, or waterish; their looks are very changeable, sometimes for a Day, three or four, they will look very well, afterwards again they will look with an unwholesome Colour, it may be yellowish, greenish, bluish, or swarthy.

I say, when the Symptoms advance to this inveteracy, the Distemper may justly enough be deem'd a confirm'd, radicated, thorow *Pox*; and these being the most material and evident Signs thereof, all who are infected, make some of these Complaints, some of them happening to one, and some to another, according as their Constitutions and Temperaments differ, and as the Party they got it from, was more or less infected.

But further, to shew its Nature, Division, and how variously the *Pox* is distinguish'd, observe what a certain Author says, That the slightest sort of all, is when only the Hair of the Head and Beard Sheds, the *Venom* consisting in an exaltation or steem, which fixes at the Roots of the Hair.

The second kind is somewhat worse, the whole Skin being mark'd with red and yellow Spots, and

then the seat of the *Venom* is in the Lymphatick Juice.

The third sort is yet worse, and is the true *Pox*, where red and yellow Pimples do first break out about the *Fore-head*, *Temples*, and near the *Ears*, afterwards on the *Head*, and over the whole *Body*, being round and dry without Matter, which afterwards are cover'd with a dry *Scab*, and often turn into foul *Running Sores*; in this Case the *Venom* has taken its place in the *Glandules*, and *Glandulous Lymph*.

The fourth and last degree of the *Pox*, is when it gets into the *Bones*, *Ligaments*, *Membranes* and *Sinews*, and then it's arriv'd, says he, to the *Brain* and *Marrow* of the *Spine* and *Nervous Lympha*, which may justly be said to be *Corruptio totius substantiæ*, rendring those that have it to be oftentimes past Cure, rendring and tearing the *Tendons* and *Periostia*, causing implacable Pains; and if the corrosive Humour fixes in the *Bones*, it does so soften enlarge and distend them, that they have been known to become of a monstrous Shape and Figure; and that the Malignity and Acrimony is found by degrees to eat away, make rotten, and consume them.

And if we may believe *Palmarius*, he tells us, That he has seen many in whom the *Pericranium*, and the Skull under it, have been found wholly eaten away with Putrefaction, and consumed with Rottenness as far as the *Dura Mater*, and the Skin of the Head not in the least injur'd, and yet those Persons free from *Vomitings*, *Fevers*, and the like Symptoms usually attending affects on those Parts; and that one or two have been living without a Skull; but as to the veracity of the thing, I leave it, and others may judge as they please.

However those severe furious *Poxes*, are not so frequent as the milder sort, and seldom happen, but where the Patient has been abus'd, either through the ignorance or neglect of the Practitioner, or both; it not being to be suppos'd any rational People would
ever

ever be so egregiously foolish, when they happen to get a Misfortune, to let it run on till it comes to the *Pox*, and then under the direful circumstances thereof, wholly neglect themselves, and suffer the Disease to advance to that degree; if so, the known advice of the *Poet* has been but ill bestow'd on them, *viz.*

*Principiis obsta sero Medicina paratur,
Cum mala per longas invaluere moras.*

That is;

Take Physick *early*, Med'cines come *too late*
When the *Disease* is grown *inveterate*.

And indeed no neglect, in such Cases People value their Lives, ought to be; for against such a *cruel* Enemy as is the *Venereal* Disease, there should be employ'd all the Force and Artillery that Physick can procure, to profligate, ferret out, and extinguish, all the Venom in the *Vessels*, *Viscera*, and *Solid* Parts, where it has taken up its abode, that the Parts hurt or corrupted by it, may be purify'd and restor'd, and those weakened may be strengthened, &c. By this means, that is, by proper Medicines, and proper Management, you'll be sav'd from the amazing variety of *ignominious* Deformities, such as the *Lame* swinging between two Crutches, the *faltring* *snuffling* Speech, the *mattery* *blear* Eyes, the *down fallen* Nose, the *rotten* Palate, the *scabby* Face, the *stinking* Breath, the *bloated unwholsome* Look, the *incurable* Deafness, &c. The bare Thoughts of which, is enough to make the stoutest Man (that has the Disease) to tremble, or even to do as that old Woman *Acco* did, who seeing her Deformity in a Glass, run Mad, &c.

Fracastorius in his History of the *French Pox*, Translated by Mr. Tate, one of our *English* Poets, speaks of its Nature and Fury thus.

*With great disturbance does this wretch'd Disease,
The Patients with unwonted Ills to seize,
With drooping Spirits, his Affairs pursues,
That all his Limbs their Offices refuse;
The chearful Glories of his Eyes decay,
And from his Checks the Roses fade away;
A Leaden Hue o'er all his Face is spread,
And greater Weights depress his drooping Head;
Till by degrees, the Secret Parts shall show,
By open proofs the undermining Foe:
Who now its dreadful Ensigns shall display,
Devour and Harrahs, in the sight of Day?
Again, when chearful Light has left the Skies,
And Night's ungrateful Shades and Vapours rise;
When Nature to our Spirits sound Retreat,
And to the Vitals calls her stragling Heat;
When th' Out-works are no more of warmth possst,
Bloodless, and with a load of Humours prest;
When ev'ry kind Relief's retir'd within,
'Tis then the execrable Pains begin;
Arms, Shoulders, Legs, with restless Aches vext,
And with Convulsions ev'ry Nerve perplext;
For, thro' all the Veins th' Infection's spread,
And by what e'er should feed the Body fed;
When Nature strives the Vitals to defend,
And all destructive Humours outward send:
These being Viscous, Gross; and loth to start,
In its dull March shall torture ev'ry part;
Whence to the Bloodless Nerves dire Pains ensue,
At once contracted and extended too:
The thinner Parts will yet not stick so fast,
But to the Surface of the Skin are cast,
Which in foul Botches o'er the Body spread,
Prophane the Bosom, and deform the Head:
Here Pustules in the form of Acorns swell'd,
In form alone, for these with Stench are fill'd,
Whose ripeness is Corruption, that in time,
Disdain Confinement, and discharge the Slime.*

Yet oft the Foe would turn his Forces back,
The Brawn and inmost Muscles to attack,
And pierce so deep, that the bare Bones have been
Betwixt the dreadful fleshy Breaches seen.
When on the vocal Parts its Rage was spent,
Imperfect Sounds, for tuneful Speech was sent;
And when this Bane is once receiv'd within,
With such Eruptions it shall force the Skin:
And when the Humour for a time has flow'd,
Grow fixt at last, and harden to a Node.
Mean while the Sable Wings of Night are spread,
And balmy Sleep on ev'ry Creature shed;
These Wretches only no Repose could take,
By this tormenting Fiend still kept awake;
Impatient till the Morn restor'd the Light,
Then curst her Beams, and wish'd again for Night.
His wretched Limbs with Filth and Stench o'erflow,
While Flesh divides, and shews the Bones below.
Dire Ulcers can (the Gods permit them) prey
On his fair Eye-Balls, and devour their Day,
Whilst the neat * Pyramid below, falls mould'ring
[quite away.]
Thus, this finish'd Piece, this celebrated Frame,
The Mansion of a loath'd Disease became;
And of such baneful and Malignant Kind,
As Ages past ne'er knew, and future ne'er shall find.

* The Nose.

C H A P. II.

The easiness of Curing the Venereal Disease, and the Reasons why so many daily miss of Cure ; with some Directions, whereby the Patients themselves may know when, and when not , they are in safe and skilful Hands of Cure.

BEfore I begin to shew the easiness of curing the *Venereal Disease*, it will be necessary to discover something further than what has been yet said, of the Nature and Kinds of the *Pox*, whereby the easiness of its Cure will be the better demonstrated, and the Reasons why such numbers are daily disappointed therein, will be the plainer discovered.

'Tis allow'd by all, that there is scarce any Disease more known than the *Venereal Lues*, respecting its Name, and more common Symptoms ; nor none more generally unknown, when we come to inspect more narrowly the Matter it self ; for many Authors, as observ'd in the Chapter before, have written Books, and that not unprofitably, as to its Nature, Signs and Properties ; yet scarcely have given us such a safe, secure *Praxis*, as may be relied on for Cure : But whether their Methods may be drawn from the Positions they lay down, as to the Nature, &c. of the *Semina Morbi*, I shall not here stand to enquire, only this, that some will have the *Venereal Disease* to be nothing else than a certain multitude of *Animalcula*, or inconspicuous little Worms, which yet by the help of a *Microscope* may be plainly discover'd , as *Athanasius Kircher*, formerly of *Rome*, is reported to have pronounced concerning the *Pestilence* ; and others, and among them the most Learned, assert, That the

Pox proceeds from a certain occult Quality, whereby the laudable Temperament of the whole Body may be perverted, and so accordingly appoint Methods for Cure, &c. of which I shall say more by and by.

Auger. Ferrerius, defines the *Pox* to be from putrefaction of Humours, contracted for the most part through Infection by *Copulation*, (as I have also observ'd at large in the foregoing Chapter) by communicating venomous Exhalations and infected Spirits, &c. his words are these, *Pudendagra Lues Hispanica, nihil aliud est, quam putredo humorum ex contagione, in coitu magna ex parte contracta, participatione venenatarum Exhalationum & Spirituum infectorum.*

And much the same says *Steeghius* and other Ancients, as that its of a venomous Quality, which for the most part is taken by a *Venereal* Contact, &c.

But *Mercurial* says, it's a Disposition, injuring the natural Operations through unknown means.

The generality of Physicians define it to be an occult or hidden Disease, contracted by malignant Vapours that are communicated by a *Pocky* Body; because I suppose their Remedies won't reach it; for if it was so hidden as not to be discover'd by any Medicines or means, we should all then grope in the Dark indeed: But it has been a happiness to Thousands, that it's a manifest Disease, or else they would have had but a hidden Cure: And also a Benefit it has been to Hundreds, that there are Medicines to discover its Nature, tho' never so hidden; but by this means they shelter themselves under this *Asylum ignorantie*, that it is a Disease *occult*; if they had said *difficult*, they had said something, because it is a Disease not manifest to every Professor, that knows nothing beyond Tradition.

I have read indeed, that in *Italy*, and especially at *Venice* and *Rome*, it continues hidden for some Years, which afterwards discovers it self suddenly in rotten Bones; and that as *Fernelius* writes, it doth sometimes return and revive after thirty Years past, and
for

for so long space the fewel of the Disease does lie hid as dormant ; and that nevertheless those who by that means think themselves free from all hurt, and believe themselves to be perfectly Sound, do corrupt those with whom they converse, and beget an Issue posselt with that Disease.

The same is witnessed by *John Philippus Ingrassius*. Also *Hercules Saxonia* in his Book *de Lue Vener. cap. II.* relates, that he Cur'd an *Illustrissimo*, who had knobs of the *French Disease* came out upon him twenty five Years after he had contracted it.

And *Baglivi*, Professor of Physick and Anatomy at *Rome*, to this purpose relates a Story of a young Man he had in Cure there, that was ill for eight Months of a violent and very painful *Ophthalmia* or Inflammation in his Eyes, and coming to him, after a vain Trial of all sorts of Remedies, he began to be suspicious of some violent Cause or principal Disease that personated an *Ophthalmia*, and accordingly he ask'd him, if he had ever been tainted with a *Venereal Illness*? He made answer, he had been ill of a *Clap* about eight Years ago, and was Cured of it in two Months time. Upon this, being sensible, says *Baglivi*, that the *Seeds* of that Contagion, stick oftentimes to the Blood for thirty Years and above, and after apparent Health, break out in the form of several Diseases, I presently concluded that the *Ophthalmia* was *Venereal*, and Cured him in ten Days, with large quantities of the Decoction of *Sarsaparilla*, crude *Antimony*, &c. drank like Mineral Waters.

The same *Baglivi*, in another place, tells us of a Nobleman that he was call'd to attend, that was desperately ill of the *Sciatica*, and after using all sorts of Remedies to no purpose, understood by chance, that his Patient about twenty Years before had a *Venereal Bubo* upon him ; he therefore suspecting his *Sciatica* to be *Venereal*, cur'd him in a few Days, with the same Decoction afore-mention'd.

But that the *Seeds* of the *Venereal Disease*, if not thoroughly extirpated, will remain, and lie dormant, and not presently discover themselves, is plain and obvious by the following Story, which I had occasion to observe but very lately.

A Gentleman that had formerly been my Patient, and whom I had also then in Cure for a *Gonorrhœa*, told me, That a Friend of his for a few Weeks past, had so fallen away in Flesh, that every Body told him he was in a Consumption, notwithstanding which, his Stomach kept up, had no Fever, Pain, Cough, or any the like Symptoms to indicate any thing ail'd him: I ask'd if ever he had any *Venereal Infection*? The Gentleman told me, he would own no such thing; but when I came to speak with him my self, putting it to him, he told me that he had a *Running* of the *Reins* some Months ago, with heat of *Urine*, &c. but that it went away of it self, without taking the least Medicine: I told him his emaciated Body was caused by that *Evil*, and that Methods accordingly must be taken, to which he agreed: I then began with him, and first purg'd him with my *Anti-venereal Pills*, and gave him my *Specifick Powder*, ordering him to drink new Milk, to the quantity of three Pints or two Quarts in a Day, for three Weeks; upon which he wonderfully amended: After that, in the room of the Milk, I order'd him the following Diet-drink, continuing to Purge him gently at times, with the *Pills* afore-mention'd, and giving him also the above-mention'd *Powder*, with which Method, in about four Weeks more, he was brought into a good state of Health, recovered his lost Flesh, and is as well now as ever he was in his Life.

The Diet-drink was this.

R. *Sarsaparill.* ℥iij. *Chinæ* ℥iij. *Guaiacum* ℥iv. *Sassa-*
pbr. ℥ij. *Bals. Tolu* ℥ss. *rad. Glaciri.* ℥iij. *Uvar.*
Soli ℥iv. *Sem. Anisi.* ℥ss. *Coq; in Aq. fontan.* ℥vj.
ad ℥iv. Colat. libat ℥ss. *ter in die, tepide.*

There-

Therefore I am convinc'd, that the *Venercal Seeds* may, and oftentimes do, stick to the Body for a considerable time; and the more to illustrate the Truth of this Assertion, I shall add a few Observations from Dr. Martin Lister, viz.

‘ A certain Woman, of twenty Years of Age, married to an Husband infected with the *Venercal Lues*, and long since Cur'd, (in his own Opinion at least) who, in her second Lying-in, when her Month was up, perceiv'd an oblique Tumor, not without pain, against her *Womb*, and all the time of her Child-bearing, a certain *Sanies* flow'd from her *Womb*, of a rank Smell; at length, her *Uterine Purgation* ceasing according to Custom, that Tumor was a little encreased; also about that time a small Fever appear'd, which seem'd to be of the intermitting kind, with certain Periods. I purg'd her with mild Medicines, but without effect, for the Tumour daily encreas'd, both in pain and greatness; and therefore I presently chang'd my Method of Curing, and apply'd Pultises of *Emollients*, *Maturating* and *Anodine*; and at the same time administred inwardly an *Anti-venercal Apozem*, with the addition of *Bark* of *Peru*, and a large handful of Figs. After ten days a *Caustick* was apply'd to the Tumour, by a Surgeon, to open it, which was done, and a great quantity of Matter was discharg'd: In twenty days the Wound healed, during which time she took the above-mention'd *Apozem*, and old simple *Hiera* three or four times to purge, and was Cur'd. This Case happen'd some Years ago.

The next Case I shall mention from him is this.

‘ A Woman thirty Years Old, after her second Lying-in, was grievously afflicted with a hard Tumour over-against her *Womb*, a little enclining to one Groin, attended with a Fever. She sent for me; upon

‘ upon touching it, found there was Matter in it : I
‘ administred an *Anti-venereal* Apozem thrice every
‘ day, and after two days ordered a *Surgeon* to launce
‘ the *Tumour*, upon which Incision there issued out
‘ great plenty of stinking Matter; so that in a few
‘ Weeks the Woman was made Sound. I admonish’d
‘ the Husband privately, and in his Ear, concerning
‘ the Disease his Wife had; neither did he deny but
‘ that he was formerly afflicted with the *Pox*, but that
‘ he had been well for many Years, at least in his
‘ own Opinion.

The next Case is this.

‘ A certain Child-bearing Gentlewoman was greatly
‘ troubled with much *Fluor*, called the *Whites*; after-
‘ wards that partly ceasing, she fell into a constant *Diarr-*
‘ *rhœa*, but without great Gripings. She had many things
‘ given by many, but all to no purpose, as *Chalybeate*
‘ Waters, *Crocus* or prepar’d *Steel*, very many simple
‘ *Astringents*, mixt with *Rhubarb* and *Opium*, variously
‘ confected; but they avail’d not, for the Disease
‘ held her for almost three Years, in which time she
‘ was almost consumed with a *Tabes*. I being sent
‘ for, and after enquiring into her Case, privily ad-
‘ monish’d her Husband concerning her Distemper,
‘ which he took very heinously, but willingly con-
‘ fess’d that he contracted the *Venereal Disease* when
‘ a Stripling, and that excepting some contingent
‘ wandring Pains, and that but very seldom, he ne-
‘ ver had the least suspicion of any Malady; and be-
‘ sides, that his Daughter, now eight Years Old, ne-
‘ ver had the least appearance of any such Disease,
‘ and consequently his Wife could not be infected
‘ therewith: However I would not further contend,
‘ but answer’d, ’Twas too late for me to Cure her.
‘ She went then a Mile or two out of Town, and
‘ there died of the Distemper.

Another Case from him.

‘ A certain Lady that had been many years Married to a Husband distemper’d with the *Venereal Lues*, tho’ long before well Cured (as he thought) was very much troubled with a copious thin Spitting, but without any Heaviness, Cough, or indeed troublesome Distillation, there running out of her Mouth, within the compass of a Day and Night, to the quantity of a Pint or two, as she and I have often guessed by the wet Linnen. Her Husband drank hard, and died sometime after; the next Year after his Death, this excellent Woman was grievously afflicted with this Spontaneous *Salivation*, now turn’d into a daily *Cough*. She was long in the Hands of the chiefest Physicians of this City; the Malady was accounted by all, and passed for a simple *Ptisis*. She lived by Medicines two Years or more, and then died.

Another Case from him.

‘ A certain Man 50 Years Old, was infected fourteen Years before, with a *Gonorrhœa*, mildly Virulent (if that can be,) and presently was Cured with common Remedies, as by his own Relation; neither had he any Relapse, or any grievous Symptoms. He was given much to drinking Wine daily, at length, of a sudden, he was weakned in both his Hands, and one of his Feet, as also with a *wryness* of his Mouth; a small *Salivation* followed this sudden *Palsie*, which encreased daily. Country Physicians handled this Man half a Year in vain, and for many days he went twice into hot Waters, but they profited nothing. He came at last to *London*, and committed himself to my Care. He drew one Foot after him when he walk’d, and his Hands were so contracted and stiff, that he could grasp
‘ nothing

‘ nothing in his Fingers, nor cast forth any thing pur
‘ within them, and when he at any time spoke, was
‘ so unintelligible as scarce to be understood ; but what
‘ was worst of all, a spontaneous *Salivation* vehem-
‘ ently troubled him Night and Day, which rendred
‘ him weak, and resisted all Remedies given him to
‘ stop it. I nicely observ’d the clamminess and un-
‘ grateful stink of his Spittle, and found it to be as is
‘ wont upon the anointing with *Quicksilver* ; therefore
‘ concluded that his *Salivation* must be from thence,
‘ and that his Cure must be attempted accordingly ;
‘ I therefore prepar’d him an *Apozem* of *Guaiacum*, not
‘ *Sudorifick*, and allow’d him, because he was languish-
‘ ing, *Wine* and *Flesh-meat*, he using them very much
‘ in the time of his Health : I loosed his Belly also
‘ every fourth Day, with simple *Hiera* of *Diacolocin-*
‘ *this*, and the Decoction of *Epithymum* ; notwith-
‘ standing which, the *Salivation* left not wholly off
‘ before the third Month : At length his Bowels were
‘ confirm’d by *Cordials*, and hot *Aromaticks* ; and
‘ within six Months he had his Hands so strong, that
‘ he could Write, yea, and Walk some Miles, and
‘ return’d home very Sound.

Another Case from the same Author.

‘ A fat Woman, twenty five Years Old, married
‘ seven Years, was grievously troubled, for at least
‘ three Months, with some pricking Pains in her Legs,
‘ but most in her Feet, attended with vehement burn-
‘ ings ; had also a constant *Head-ach*, and most trou-
‘ blefome Cough Night and Day, that she had had
‘ little or no Sleep for some Months : I being sent for,
‘ found her sick in Bed of a Fever, her Urine of a
‘ very sad red, such as is usual in the *Faundice*. When
‘ I told her Husband of the Malady, viz. that it was
‘ *Venereal*, he did not deny it, but silently seem’d
‘ to assent. I forthwith order’d a Pound of Blood to
‘ be taken from her, and next day gave her *Calome-*

‘ *lanos* ℥j. *Elect. Lenitiv.* ℥j. an Hour after which
 ‘ administred a Potion, *ex Decoct. Amar. cum Senna*
 ‘ ℥iv. with which she Vomited and Purged well; that
 ‘ Night I order’d an *Opiate*, and the third day pre-
 ‘ scrib’d the following Powder.

℞ *Cochinell.* ℥j. *Ossis Sepiæ optime levigati* ℥ss. m.
fiat Pulvis.

‘ Of this she took ℥ij. every sixth Hour, also a strong
 ‘ *Decoction* of *Guaiacum*, &c. not excluding a little
 ‘ White-wine in each Draught; she took the *Bolus*
 ‘ and *Purging* Potion more than three times, but of the
 ‘ *Calomelanos* only *ad gr. x.* In the space of eight
 ‘ days her Urine became of a very good colour, &c.
 ‘ like sound Persons; on the fifteenth day, both her
 ‘ Distemper and Cough left her, and she recover’d.

Another Case.

‘ A Man of fifty Years of Age, was for some Years
 ‘ grievously afflicted with an *Ischuria*, or difficulty of
 ‘ Urine, that happen’d after his third Marriage, from
 ‘ a *Venereal* Cause; his Wife was sickly and tainted
 ‘ with the *Pox*, as appear’d by her Countenance and
 ‘ Voice, which was hindred from some defect in her
 ‘ *Palate*. This Man was wont to void with his Urine
 ‘ a certain stinking *Mucus*, interspers’d with bloody
 ‘ *Fibres*, which came plentifully, but not without in-
 ‘ finite Torment in his *Yard*: I thought there was no
 ‘ way to help this Man, but with the following, which
 ‘ I prescrib’d, to wit.

℞ *Spiritus Vini rectificatissimi* ℔ss. *Gummi Guaiaci*
 ℥ss. *Cantharidum* ℥j. *Cochinell.* ℥ij. *succi Hypo-*
cistidis ℥ij. *Sp. Sulph.* ℥j. *digerantur Cinere ca-*
lido ad 12 horas, filtrentur per Chartam bibulam.

‘ Of

‘ Of this Medicine I administred 40 drops in warm
 ‘ Ale, in the Morning, and as many in the Evening dai-
 ‘ ly, which Remedy truly I used with Effect for three
 ‘ Months, and he again and again entreated it of me,
 ‘ rendring me very many Thanks for its eminent Bene-
 ‘ fit; for that his Disease then was no more than what
 ‘ he could very well endure.

Another Case from the same Author.

‘ A certain Young Widow was afflicted with a most
 ‘ grievous heat of Urine, and Prickings there, also
 ‘ with *Cancrous* Inflammations on the Lips of her *Pri-*
 ‘ *vities*, attended with a violent Pain in her *Head*,
 ‘ contracted from her Husband, who had been dead
 ‘ of the *Pox*, in the Country, for a Year past. She
 ‘ came to *London*, and in the presence of a *Mid-Wife*,
 ‘ ask’d my Advice; I propos’d to Cure her thus, *viz.*
 ‘ I Purged her with *Pilule de Duobus* with equal parts
 ‘ of *Mercur. dulcis* every fourth Day; also gave her
 ‘ an *Apozem* of *Guaiacum*, &c. *citra sudorem*, for her daily
 ‘ Drink; also the following.

℞ *Cochinell.* ℥iij. *Cantharidum* ℥j. *Vini Rhenani* ℔j.
misce digerantur per diem in B. M.

‘ She took a Spoonful of this *decoctio Guaiaci* ℥iv.
 ‘ twice a Day: By whose Use the so virulent *Gonor-*
 ‘ *rhea*, throwing out a stinking, bloody, green Mat-
 ‘ ter, was wholly taken away, and in about two
 ‘ Months, even without any help of a Surgeon, the
 ‘ *Ulcers* were dried, and the Pain of her Head wholly
 ‘ left her, and was well.

And the said *Baglivi* who I before mention’d, does
 in another Place deliver it as his Opinion; that the *Ve-*
nereal Distemper sticks to the Blood for thirty Years
 together and better, without any trouble or injury to
 the Patient’s Health; but then there is as vigorous a
 return of the Symptoms, as if it were upon the first

Onset, the occasional Cause setting the internal Cause at work.

But begging that great Man's Pardon, I can scarce believe, however, that the *Seeds* of the Disease can lurk or lie dormant in the Body, for the space of thirty Years together, without some Symptoms or Appearance thereof, at one time or another, for doubtless, as it is a Disease, that, as we have observ'd, lies not idle, so it would sooner, or at leastwise in much less time than that, have discover'd it self by some Signs or other ; unless in some Hypochondriack and Scorbutick Persons, who have many earthy Particles in their Bloods, and for that reason are more harder to be Cured, the *Pocky Acid* adhering so close to it, renders them more difficult ; insomuch that sometimes for many Years together it shall scarcely be known whether they are Cur'd or not ; tho' their Fears and Complaints that they are not Cur'd, is not always a Rule to go by, as have been hinted of those sort of People already.

Yet, Dr. *Harvey*, deceas'd, tells us of a whole Family that he Cur'd of the Disease contracted by the Husband long before Marriage, yet did not appear until Nineteen or Twenty Years after, when it affected him, with stinking sordid *Ulcers* in his *Tonsils* and *Uvula*, part whereof was eaten away, and his Body a meer Skeleton, his Complexion of a *Venerical* hue, of a ghostly Aspect, loss of Appetite and Digestion, and reduc'd to an extream Degree of Weakness ; this Man, under these Circumstances, was, he says, advis'd, by a Physician and a Surgeon (both fam'd as Toppers for that sort of Business, but how deservedly they knew best themselves, the Surgeon being since Dead) to go into a *Salivation*, which stroke a deep terror in him, as if fore-warn'd by some *Genius* within him, that he should most certainly have Died in it, as it is likewise my Opinion he would.

This Man when he came to be Cur'd brought with him a Daughter of about sixteen or seventeen Years of Age, over-run with *Pocky-Scabs*, *Botches*, *Pimples* and *Ulcers* ;

Ulcers; after she was well, a Child he had of about two or three Years old, was also Cur'd by him; after that his eldest Daughter of about nineteen Years, she having a ragged, deep *Pocky* eating and sordid *Ulcer*, much broader and larger than the Palm of the Hand, on the Region of the Loins, extending almost as far as the *Os Sacrum*, and seeming to be *Fistulous*; she in six Weeks time, was restor'd to Health. Soon after this the Mother comes, and brings up the Rear of this *Pocky* Family, being severely tormented with sordid *Ulcers* about the Head; she was likewise Cur'd in little more than a Month, and all of 'em, as far as I know says he, or can hear, do, to this Hour continue sound, thriving and healthy.

To make, says he, just Reflexions upon this whole Matter, it is to be observ'd, that the two elder Daughters, enjoy'd their Healths perfectly from their Births, until the one attain'd the Age of fifteen, the other eighteen, near which time the *Pocky* Seminaries began to bud out into those *Venereal* Symptoms; likewise that the Father continu'd well in Health, from sometime before he was Married, until the Moment he fell in Pieces; and the Mother must date her Infection from the time of her Marriage, who during the interval of so many Years, never complain'd of any thing that could be suspected *Venereal*. The Constitutions being much alike in the Children, by Hereditary derivation from their Parents, and the Man and Wife from living in the same Air, and upon the same Diet, which uniformity of Temperaments, rendred them all subject to have those *Venereal* latent Seminaries, rowled up by the same Seasons and Constitutions of the Air, that seem'd qualify'd to make them exert their Powers; so that here was a *Latent Pox* with a Witness, propagated from the *Pater Familias*, to the others, and deriv'd *ab Origine* from some *Liminary Pox*, viz. *Gonorrhæa*, *Bubo*, or *Shanker* ill Cur'd, either too precipitantly or ignorantly, by some restrictive or repelling Medicines. Now, says he, suppose any of these People had fallen

into a Distemper of it self commonly not Mortal, be it a slight continual *Fever*, a stenuous *Cough*, &c. in all probability, if their Cure had been attempted by the usual Remedies, neglecting the joining proper *Anti-venereals* with them, they would have been indeed Mortal.

The Consequence, says he, that in my Opinion may plainly be deduced from the preceeding Narrative, also from several paralel Instances, and many that come almost up to it, are numerous; for considering that many Persons having had the Misfortune of making a false step, whereby they had contracted some evident *Liminary Pox*, as a *Shanker*, a *Pocky Scalding* and *Pricking of Urine*, *Bubo*, &c. or perhaps some dull sluggish *Pocky Seminaries*, lurking in the Body for some Years without showing their Teeth; not one in a Thousand, but will endeavour to get himself Cured before he Marries; and it may be scarce one in ten is perfectly Cur'd, happening either by his own desire to be speedily Cur'd, or by the over-hasty Cure of the Practicer, in hopes thereby to acquire the greater Repute, and consequently a greater number of Patients; or by the Ignorance and unskilfulness of the Undertaker, the Consequence will be, that the *Issue* from such a sort of Marriage must necessarily have implanted in it, *Latent Venereal Seminaries*, which sometimes do sprout out soon after the Birth, either in plain evident *Pocky* Symptoms, or in abscondidly uniting their Force with some Cause, producing only such a Disease, as is common to Children, yet that very Disease shall prove Mortal, as it hath done to many Hundreds, by neglecting or not having any regard to the *Latent Pocky Seminaries*.

It happens also, says he, that those *Pocky Seeds* in the Parents, being deeply plung'd, and being likewise very sluggish, so that they stand in need of a greater heat and stronger Animal Spirits, that those Evident *Venereal* Symptoms may not appear in their Offspring until they are fourteen, sixteen or eighteen Years of Age, sooner

sooner or later, according to several Circumstances. Many of this *Fearn* do oft fall ill of common Distempers, which with that *Latent Venereal Seminary*, are rendred much more difficult to be Cur'd, and some thereby prove Mortal.

If the infected Off-spring proves such, certainly their Original, I mean the *Father* or *Mother* or both, must undoubtedly be seated in a much worse Condition, whereby many do expire before they are thirty or forty, of the aforesaid common Distempers, though slight ones, but aggravated by a *Latent Pocky Relique*. Many die of continual Fevers, which however seems to be Mild, yet proves Mortal, and then by Physicians are stiled Malignant, which indeed are so, but very often that of a *Venereal Relique*. In like manner, tho' many *Pulmonick Consumptions*, are occasion'd by Debauches, or by sharp salin Steems floating in the Air, which render them *Endemick* here, yet many more *Consumptions*, and many other Diseases also, are occasion'd by the foremention'd *Venereal Relique*, which causes these latter to be far more Mortal than the former.

The use, says he, that may be made of these Considerations, is great; for a Physician finding some of these Diseases before hinted at, to be very stubborn, tho under a very benign Aspect, he may, without any Crime, privately suggest to himself, that here may be some *Latent Venereal Malignity*, against which if *Anti-venereal Remedies*, be join'd with such other Medicines as are by themselves experimentally found to be very prevalent against such Diseases, and are such as will not interfere with their Virtues, so as to impair or lessen them, where lies the hurt? And 'tis but a prudent Surprize in a Physician, and shews his Care and Skill, when he either directs *Specifick Anti-venereals*, so join'd to other Remedies, or gives them as he sees occasion seasonably by themselves; and declares that he has known many Diseases easily Cured, and as many Lives sav'd by *Indicata*, directed

rected by such a prudent and cautious Suspicion which may with the same safety and prudence be done, as in Pestilential Seasons, to give Anti-pestilential Remedies mix'd with other Remedies, tho' there is no certain Indications that the Case is Pestilential. In conclusion, says this Author, as I do affirm, that such a sort of Suspicion within a Physicians Breast, as it cannot be in the least injurious to any Person, but may be to his advantage, so I judge no sort of demure Aspect, Behaviour, or Discourse, ought to exempt a Man from such a secret Suspicion, where there is some ground for it, when I call to Memory, says he, that many Years past, I Cured a very grave, sober, externally pious, Substantial House-keeper, of near Fourscore Years of Age, and his Wife also, who was seventy, to whom he had given the Pox, he having contracted the same from a common *Whore* in the Streets.

I remember I have read in an old Author, Printed about half a hundred Years since, that he had observ'd the stupendious Growth and Spreading of two depopulating Diseases, the *Venereal* and the *Scorbutick*, yet enquiring concerning them in the Yearly Bills of Mortality, found them so benign, as gave him occasion to admire the mystery of Concealment; I observ'd says he, the *Consumption* to have slain its Thousands, and the *Venereal Disease* scarce its Hundreds. I concluded thereupon, that *Latet dolus in generalibus*, Consumption's back is broad enough to bear such Mocks, I observ'd the Mortality and Pining of great, noble, and generous Families, their Generations gasping and soon run out, one treading upon the Heels of another, which put me upon the enquiring what should be the Occasion, and guiding my Thoughts by that Rule, *Causa & Effectus sunt simul*, I accus'd their pampering Diet; effeminate Education; premature Marriage; indiscreet Covetousness, in taking a *Weak, Crooked, Rickety* Woman (for the sake of her Fortune) to be *Mater Familias*: But my Thoughts reasoning against the

the sufficiency of these enumerations, and finding the *Venereal Disease* among them, as in its Head-quarters, I was strong in my conjecture that that had brought this Calamity on great Families, *Hæret Semini lethalis arundo*, traduc'd in the Seed of Parents, and Milk of Nurses, hindring Nature in accomplishing her Intention of Perfection, whereby one principal end of Marriage, *viz.* to propagate a strong, healthy and numerous Posterity, was made void; for, says he, in this Wanton, Painting, Patching, Perfuming, Issuing Age, a Man or Woman knows not whom or what they take to themselves, or for their Children in Marriage, a Blessing or a Curse, it being often seen, that not only their own Bodies are endanger'd or damnify'd, but their Posterity, primarily and fundamentally corrupted or exiripated; Hearts of yoke Fellows alienated; jealousy of Unfaithfulness (after having lost their Girdle before) let in; and indeed an uncomfortable Life together, because they cannot be asunder'd, (like two Dogs in a Chain always snarling) and all because of the abuseful deceit in the Marriage, *Manet altâ mente repostum*. And now no securing Evidence from the *Hymen* being found, as anciently among the *Jews*, the weeping Breach of which, assuring the Husband, he was not deceiv'd in his Choice.

I observ'd also, says this Author, that all Pretenders to Physick, gave out a more than ordinary Skill in the *Venereal Cure*; yet scarce one Patient in ten went off from them sound, as by relapses too ordinarily appear'd. I was therefore led to believe, that either the ignorance of the Disease, or shame-facedness to discover it, made them carry it about them too long; or the ignorance of such as they applied unto, or the impatience of Patients to bear a Cure, gave the Disease this advantage: For tho' by Palliation, the dolorous Symptoms were baffled, yet the virulent Cause was left in the dark, deep in their Spirits and Bones, and made future Work for the Physician. Hereby their Patients are deceived, who not being Judges of the matter, think better

better of their Recovery than is meet and safe, and find, by sad experience, that the next approaching Season, the Disease getting strength, by lying in Trenches, breaks forth more dangerously, than was its first onset.

Therefore, says this Author, every one that has any cause to suspect their Bodily Condition, should deal prudently with themselves, and seek relief in season, especially those who intend Marriage, that they may get their Bodies made fit for Marriage. And tho' many know their own personal Integrity in that matter, yet being ill with any thing like the *Disease*, should take care; for what *Venereal Seminary* may lurk in their Humours from Parents Seed, or Nurses Milk, they are ignorant of; and tho' no present remarkable Symptoms thereof, discover it to themselves, and much less to others, yet the *Fomes* of it oft and long lying obscure, doth traduce a present Defilement in Generation to Posterity; and by Marriage-Duty, that latent Disposition is urged to break forth the sooner, which would in time, without such stimulation, make it self known. And tho, says he, the Peoples pursuing this Advice, may call their honour into question, yet it provides for their own and posterity's Safety, which all wise Men highly value and esteem.

But after all, I rather think that the *Morbifick Cause*, in the Cases mention'd, of those that were *Diseas'd*, was overcome and taken away before that time however, or else would have been seen sooner, as noted before, and that it was the *Malignant Disposition* that was not destroy'd, which unless it be, the Patient recovers not his perfect Health. And if it has been observ'd, that the *Venereal Disease* has sometimes, in some Persons, grown fresh after 30 Years, (as it indeed may do for several) it doubtless was, not because the vitious *Venereal Humours* lay so long hid in the Body, but because the *Malignant Disposition*, or Effects of the Disease impress on the Body, was actually there, which after-

afterwards, by degrees, produced vitious Humors, and corrupted, and so broke forth into act.

Mr. Tate, in his Translation of *Fracaſtorius*, of the *French Diſeaſe*, ſpeaking of its lying dormant, ſays,

*What therefore ſeems moſt wondrous in its courſe,
Is that it ſhould ſo long conceal its force.
So long the Malady to lurk within,
And grow confirm'd before the danger's ſeen.*

However theſe Definitions being general, may be partly conſtrued falſe, or at leaſt be underſtood but very imperfectly; and therefore ſhall obſerve more fully what a certain Author, we mention'd before, very Authentickly, in my Opinion, declares the *Pox* to be.

The *Pox*, ſays he, is an univerſal moveable Diſeaſe, cauſed by venomous infectious Steams, and attended with the worſt and mildeſt, moſt and feweſt, changeable and uncertain Symptoms of all kinds. And the better to explain the Senſe of his Deſcription, tells us,

First, That it is an Univerſal Diſeaſe, in reſpect to the Parts where it is ſeated; for ſometimes it's ſeated in the ambient Skin, and then is attended with *Spots*, *Pimples*, and *Ulcers*; ſometimes in the *Membranes* and *Glandules*, and then is accompanied with *Pocky-Rheums* and *Deſluxions*, *Night-pains*, *Ulcers* in the *Palate* and *Noſe*; and at other times it's ſeated about the *Privities* only, or about the *Breaſt* or any other part.

Secondly, The *Pox* is an Univerſal Diſeaſe, in regard it comprehends all kinds of Diſeaſes; for ſometimes it's a hot Diſeaſe, witneſs the heat of *Urine* in the *Running* of the *Reins*, hot *Botches*, *Itchings*, *Pimples*, *Bubos*, *Rubies* of the *Forehead*, *Pocky Fevers*, &c.

At other times it's a cold Disease, as appears by their cold *Pocky Night-pains*, and hard Swellings, &c.

It's likewise a moist Disease, as may be observ'd by its *Ulcers*, *Pocky Gouts*, *Rheums* or *Defluxions*.

Neither is it seldom found to be a dry Disease, namely, when it turns into a *Pocky Heetick*, and the Body emaciated, &c.

Lastly, *Levell'd Noses*, devoured *Palates*, and *Limbs* put out of Joint by *Pocky Nodes*, conclude the *Pox* to be a Disease of Confirmation, Number, Magnitude, Situation, and discontinued Unity.

In short, the *Pox* is a Monarch, all other Diseases are its Subjects; for there is no Disease, but at one time or other is noted to accompany it, and thence truly denominated *Pocky*. As for Example,

If it be an *Ulcer*, 'tis term'd a *Pocky Ulcer*, *Pocky Rheums*, *Pocky Fevers*, *Pocky Consumptions*, and the like; but were we to number up the differences according to the variety of the Diseases and Symptoms, which are sometimes joined together and complicated, we might make very many, and even bring them to the number of 234, as *Sennertus* says, and *Brassalova* reckons up, tho' more nicely than profitably. Thus much as to its Universality, or being an universal Disease.

Secondly, (says the same Author) It's a moveable Disease.

First, As to Place, it skipping like a Grasshopper, from one part to another; as from the part that was first Infected, to the ambient Skin, thence to the *Membranes* and *Glandules*, and so patrols round till it hath made its entry and seizin upon the entire Mannor of the Body.

Secondly,

Secondly, As to Kind, in its moving out of one Disease into another, from a hot to a cold Distemper from an Inflammation into an *Ulcer*; from an *Ulcer* into a *Carnosity*, and thence into a *Constipation* or *Stoppage*, &c.

Thirdly, As to the Symptoms, from a *Scalding* of the *Urine*, to the *Running* of the *Reins*; thence to *Pocky Spots* and *Pimples*; thence to *Ulcers* and *Night-Pains*, and thence again into *Consumptions* and *Hectick Fevers*.

Fourthly, The *Pox*, says he, is attended with the worst and mildest, most and fewest Symptoms, as racking torturing *Night-pains*, and filthy *Ulcers*, or running *Sores*; other times again it's accompanied with very mild Accidents, as *Spots* only, or *Pimples*, or some slight *Fynt-pains*; sometimes again the *Pox* hath a great many Followers, at other times very few, it may be a *Pimple*, two or three, or a *Botch*, three or four only, &c.

Lastly, the Symptoms of the *Pox* are very changeable and uncertain, for among ten thousand *Pocky* Persons, you shall scarcely find two troubled alike with the same Accidents, unless, as the same Author observes, it be in such whose Complexions are agreeable; as those of sanguine Complexions are troubled with red *Spots*, *Pimples* about the Fore-head, and over their whole Body; others of a Phlegmatick Constitution, with *Night-pains* and hard *Swellings*; Cholerick Bodies are commonly attended with *Pocky Ulcers*.

Some again are marked with a great number of Signs, others with two or three only; but as it's evident, many of these aforementioned Signs do accompany other Diseases; as for instance, the *Scurvy*, which is observed to be so like it, that there is scarcely a
Sympt^m

Symptom in one, but it's discern'd in the other; and that is the reason why many *Physicians* and *Surgeons* do daily mistake, in judging some to be troubled with the *Pox* that are afflicted only with the *Scurvy*, and others to be diseas'd with the *Scurvy*, that are infected with the *Pox*. I say, they being so alike, many are at a stand, not knowing how to distinguish them; yet, tho' the *Pox* and the *Scurvy* be so near a-kin, it's visible enough to any understanding Practitioner, that they are not the same, but differ in *Malignity*, *Signs*, or *Fierceness* of Symptoms; as if there be *Pimples*, *Botches* and *Ulcers*, from a *Scorbutick* Cause, they are less Painful, less Inflam'd, and better Colour'd than those in the *Pox*, and the like of other Symptoms, which to avoid prolixity, I shall here pass by; but to know the difference more particularly, take this sign, That in *Scorbutick* Bodies, the *Gums* are eroded or worn away, and bleed; the *Teeth* are loose, with a blackness; the *Breath* of a most filthy smell; the *Knees* tremble and are weak; and always Spots are present, or rather one foul or black Stain, frightful to look at, spreads all over the *Leggs*; nothing of which happens in the *Pockified*, unless something of the *Scurvy* do attend; and further, this I shall remark, which is beyond contradiction, That all *Scorbutick* Effects, tho' never so inveterate, or like the *Pox*, are no ways Infectious, as the *Pox* most certainly is; and that a Person that has all, even the most inveterate Symptoms of the *Scurvy*, if the *Pox* be not complicated with it, can never give to another any *Venereal* Taint, for *nil dat quod non habet*, none can give that, that he has not to give.

If *Pimples*, *Ulcers*, or *Pains* do appear, (tho' there be no *Running*, or *heat* of *Urine*) after a Man hath had to do with a suspected Woman, it's very probable the same may be *Pocky*; or if a Man be troubled with a *virulent Running* a short time after, there is no farther doubt to be made, but that it is *Venereal*; and

if

if it be attended with *Pimples*, *Ulcers*, or *Pains*, swelling in the *Groin*, or eating Sores on the *Yard*, call'd *Shankers*, it is still so much the worse.

Again, if they be *Pocky Pimples*, they have generally a black Speck a-top, which peels off like Scurff : If the *Night-pains* complained of be *Pocky*, they are for the most part felt in the middle of a Limb, between the two Joints, deep in the Flesh, and next to the Bone, and begin to rage in the Evening, and cease in the Morning at Sun-rising ; and why some Persons are worse, and feel the Symptoms more than others, is from the variety or difference of the Disease, the degree of Infection, an aptitude in some more than in others to receive it, and the prior ill state or habit of their Bodies ; as for example, some shall find the Symptoms immediately after congress with a *foul Woman*, either by a heat or burning pain in the *Yard*, (as was one I had in Cure, who felt it in a Minute or two after the Act) or by a *Chrystaline* upon the *Prepuce*, or a *Shanker* upon, or between that and the *Nut*, without any other appearance ; others heat of *Urine*, *Strangury* or intumescence of the *Yard*, which have been occasioned by the virulent *Miasms* entering the Pores of the said external Skin, and by lodging there some short time, have eaten their way through into an *Ulcer* or *Shanker* ; whereas, few or no steams having entred into the *Urethra*, or passage of the *Yard*, (the Orifice, as one observes, being before closed with some clammy *mucous Matter* from the *Prostates*, or the clamminess of the *Sperm*) is the cause why they escape a *Gonorrhœa*, *Strangury* and *Bubo*.

And were those *Venereal Steams* so very subtle and penetrating, and so easily miscible as some think, or would have them to be, it would be possible for a Man to be *Pox'd* in twenty four Hours, and thorow *Pox'd* in four Days ; but we find it otherwise, and that tho' the Disease variously affects both as to Symptoms and Degree, and in some is exceeding fierce and violent, yet I could never find, in all the variety of

Cases I have met with, that any one had the Infection so as to be truly said to be *Pox'd* in that compass of time; and the variety of *Venereal* Cases, and where a Man makes it his whole Business, must needs give him opportunity of being far more Knowing and Experienc'd in it, than those that are little in the Practice of it, and are less Knowing; and still much more than the Practitioners of the foregoing Ages, whose Methods, however effectual they might be then, would be so far from Curing in this Age, as that none but the Ignorant would ever essay to make use of 'em.

This then being the Nature and Kinds of that Disease, its Cure is accordingly to be consider'd and undertaken, respect always being had to the Nature of the Infection, Constitution, Strength, and Temperament of the Patient, and whether he be in *Bona vel Mala Corporis habitudine*; for if all Persons be treated alike, that is, with the same Methods and Medicines, as is the Custom of those that know no better, where one Patient is cured, forty will miscarry, as I have already, and shall further demonstrate, before I leave this Chapter.

It would take up a great deal of Time, and require a large Book, to treat of the various Methods of Cure prescrib'd by Authors here in *England*, for the *Venereal Disease*, and yet much more to relate the Practice among the *French, Dutch, Spaniards, Germans, Italians, &c.* and were I to do it at this time, it would rather confuse than profit the Reader; my Design in this Treatise, and in this Chapter, being only to manifest how easily every kind of *Pox* may be cured, and give the Reasons why so many Patients daily miss of their Cure, and not prescribe this or that Method, but shew, that unless the Patients after such or such a manner infected, do not find in such reasonable time, by the Medicines given them, such a certain amendment, they will have just cause to suspect they are not treated as they ought to be.

For Example then, if one has a *Gonorrhœa* whose running is *yellowish*, and it does not in some small time after Medicines administred, turn *white* and *thick*, and thence to a *white* and *thin*, it's a certain Sign there is so little amendment, that the Patient may question his Cure in such Hands.

Again, if a *Gonorrhœa* be imprudently managed, either by over *Purgations*, *Astringents*, *Injections*, or other dangerous Medicines, so as that the *Running* suddenly stops, it immediately bursts out into *Foist-pains*, *Bubo's*, *Inflammations* and *Tumours* of the *Testicles*, *Carcuncles* in the passage of, or *Shankers* on the *Yard*, &c. which, if not speedily remedied, terminates into the *Pox*; as for Example, if it be a *Bubo* and returns into the Body, it certainly foretels it; if hard and difficult to be brought to Suppuration, it signifies a great infection; for there being such a communication between the *Prostates* and other small *Glandules* of the *Yard*, and the *Glandules* of the *Groin*, that upon stopping the *Running*, it is soon transmitted to the *Groin*, occasioning a *Bubo*; and tho' the *Running* returns after, as very often it does, yet it gives not such sufficient discharge to the *Venom*, but that part of it will continue, and a little Swelling will remain as long as the *Gonorrhœa*, and decrease with it as the *Venom* is carry'd off, so that many shall have a *Running*, and a *Bubo*, and also *Shankers* at the same time.

If the Patient has a *Shanker* upon the *Yard*, and it be neglected, it oftentimes threatens to devour the whole Member, which if he chance to escape, and yet is not exquisitely Cured, turns into a *Callosity*, which afterwards proves of very difficult Cure.

A *Venereal* Scalding of the *Urine*, if neglected, changes into an excoriation of the *Urethra*, thence to eating *Ulcers*, which oft devour great pieces of *Flesh*, and bore holes quite through the *Yard*, and through which the *Urine* oft passes in making; in which Case was a Man that I had in Cure, who when he came to

me (out of the hands of a pretended Surgeon) had a *Mortification* upon his *Yard*, which with Scarifications and proper Applications, was soon stopt, and the mortify'd part, *viz.* the whole *Prepuce* or Fore-skin extirpated, to the saving of his *Yard*, which he otherwise was in great danger of losing.

Such Sores or *Ulcers* as these, tend afterwards, if not rightly manag'd, to incurable *Fistula's*, or else grow out into proud Flesh or Excrescencies in the passage, thence call'd *Caruncles*, which immediately causeth at best a difficulty in making of Water, and oftentimes a total stoppage of the Urine, a Symptom of very dangerous consequence, and by which hundreds have suffer'd, not one Practitioner in twenty, I may say a hundred, knowing rightly how to apply to them.

And the more to demonstrate the difficulty of their Cure, I shall observe what we have upon Record, concerning *Charles* the IXth, King of *France*; he in the Year 1584, being afflicted with *Caruncles* in the passage of his *Yard*, by the *Venereal* Disease, which was difficult of Cure, gave *Geofrey Giannatus*, a Surgeon, a reward of 2000 Crowns, for Curing him thereof, which he did with the following Remedies, and which for their extraordinary Efficacy, the King caused to be transcrib'd in the Chamber of Accounts at *Montpellier*.

The Remedies are these.

℞ *Cassie nov. extract.* ℥ss. *succi Gliciriz.* ℥j. *Electuar. e succo Rosar.* ℥ij. *Aq. Lupul.* ℥iv. *misce fiat Potio, capiat mane, postea pro dies x. bibat ℥ viij. Decoct. sequent., tepide.*

℞ *Rud. Gliciriz. incis.* *Altheæ, Sebest. Uvar. passular. an.* Mj. *Sem. Malvæ, Altheæ, Apii, Petrosel. an.* ℥ss. *Aq. fontan.* ℔ij. *Coq. ad ℔j. Colat. bibat ut supra.*

℞ Ol.

℞ Ol. Rosar. ℥j. Ceruss. Venet. ℥iv. Camphor. ℥ss.
*Tutie preparat. cum Aq. rosar. ℥ss. Litharg. Auri
 preparat. ℥iij. Antimonii subtil. pulveriz. ℥ss. Opii,
 Olibani, Mastich. Aloe Hepatic. an. ℥ij. m. fiat
 Unguent. pro Caruncul.*

℞ Unguent. Rosat. Galeni novi preparat. ℥ Loz in
 aq. rosar. Unguent. Alb. Camphorat. Rhasis an.
 ℥j. Pomati sine pulverib. preparat. ℥ss. misce fiat
 Unguent. Consolidat.

And Riverius tells us from an Author, of a certain *Augustin Friar*, called *Ambrosius*, that had a *Caruncle* growing in the Neck of his Bladder, which exceedingly tormented him when he made Water, and that he had sought to many to take the same away, but could get no relief, for that it had taken root for five years, and grew more and more painful, though he had used *Pulv. Sabine*, with a Wax Candle, and other Medicaments, still complaining that he was almost Mad with Pain, and could not rest long in a place, insomuch that he was often ready to make away with himself, so great was his torment; but by chance meeting with this Author, who being moved with commiseration, told him, That if he would keep a good Diet, and follow his Directions, there was hopes of Cure; he promis'd, and this Author undertook him, and among other Prescriptions, order'd him to wear a *Leaden Wire* in his Urinary Passage continually, endeavouring, by little and little, to pass it gently into the Neck of his Bladder, using first a small *Wire*, and after a greater, till the passage into his Bladder was open, continuing to wear it for a long time together, day and night, which he did, and in fifteen Days found so much benefit, that he made Water freely, and without Pain, and the passage was open, that he needed no longer to use any Medicaments. And I have advis'd the same my self to several, with success,

besmear'd with a certain *Unguent*, and so contriv'd, as that the Patient might wear it night and day with ease.

The like difficulty have many Practitioners found it, to get their Patients rid of those troublesome, and very common Symptoms attending *Claps*, viz. The *Phymosis*, and *Paraphymosis*. The former of which being an inflammation and thickning of the *Prepuce* or Fore-skin of the *Yard*, enclosing the *Glans* or Nut of the *Yard*, so as not to be slip't back by any force, contracting and purring up sometimes so close at the end, as hardly to admit of passage for the Urine, &c. or at least wise not to let it out freely, and without scattering; and is a Symptom generally proceeding from a *Shankerous* Indisposition, and is so much the more to be fear'd, as the Inflammation grows more remarkable, and as the *Filaments* of the *Prepuce* is more or less distended and painful.

The *Paraphymosis*, is a choaking or strangling of the *Yard*, as we say, by a slipping back of the *Prepuce* or Fore-skin, so as to be roll'd up in wrinkles upon the hollow part of the *Glans* or Nut of the *Yard*, and not to be brought over it, hindring the flowing of the Blood and Spirits, and sometimes contracts so, as to close the *Urethra* or passage of the *Yard*, not leaving room for the Urine to pass, occasioning the *Glans* and whole *Yard* to swell, and is more or less dangerous, according as is the hardness of the Skin, thickness and inflammation; and which oftentimes renders the whole *Yard* liable to a *Mortification*, especially when much tumified, hard, and beset with *Shankers*, which the natural heat finds difficult to rarifie and dissipate.

These Accidents, I say, are oftentimes difficult to be remov'd, and as easily prevented, if the Patient applies in time, and is manag'd with dexterity; and is what I never had a Patient afflicted with in my Hands, but have set several free from the same, when rendred so by the odd management of others, particularly one very lately, as follows, viz.

A poor Man, that looks after a Bowling-green; having contracted a *Venereal* Malady, which affected him with a *Paraphymosis*, &c. applies himself to a certain (as he thought skilful) Surgeon, that I could name, for Cure, who did for him, I suppose, according to the best of his Skill to accomplish it, but in vain; for after 10 Months in his hands, instead of growing better, he grew worse; and being by that means put aside his Business at the Green, some of the Gentlemen-Bowlers there (but who I know not) understanding the cause of his Illness, recommended him to my Care, and sent a Messenger to me, to desire me to take care and get him Cured, and they would reward me: The poor Man came to me as well as he could crawl, under the great Misery and Pain he was in, and brought what Money I desired, which the Gentlemen furnish'd him with: I enquired into his Case, and look'd upon his *Yard*, which was swell'd and tumefied to that degree, that I expected no less than an immediate *Mortification* of the whole part, it stinking to that excess, that there was no bearing it; all the *Glans* or *Nut* was bare, the *Prepuce* being split back, as before-mention'd, but prodigiously swell'd, never a more monstrous Shape on that Part, I believe known; and the *Glans* almost devour'd with *Shankers*, eating all round to the very *Urethra* or passage of the *Yard*, which discharg'd such a great quantity of a filthy stinking *Sanies*, that I was sorry I had undertaken him; his Pain on that part was so great, that he had not slept an Hour, as he and his Wife said, for several Weeks together, and was reduc'd almost to a Skeleton, having breakings out on other parts of the Body. His *quondam* Surgeon had *Salivated* him once, Purg'd and Vomited him times without number, and could do no more to him, wanting to be rid of him. This Man, by the Blessing of God, I retriev'd; sav'd his *Yard*; brought over the contracted *Prepuce* as it ought, healed his Sores on

the *Glans*, only that Substance of it, that was eat away, leaves a hollownes; (for loss of Substance, cannot be repair'd) but is now as free from the Disease, as if he had never had it; his *Yard* as sound and well, and as capable as ever; he remains only a little weak, which there is no doubt but will wear off. At this extraordinary Cure, which was begun and finish'd, in about six Weeks time, or less, the Gentlemen that sent him to me, were mightily pleas'd with, and sent one to me to pay me for what I had done.

But to make publick by what Method I Cured this Man, is making others as wise as my self, and the ungrateful World not being worthy of it, shall omit the Prescriptions, (yet a while at least) saying only this, That it was accomplish'd by quite different Methods than are generally us'd for Cure in such Cases.

A *Venereal Strangury*, which is a scalding of the *Urine*, and a dribbling or making it by drops, or little and little at a time, does often, if not rightly manag'd, so as to be soon remov'd, turn into an *Ulcer* of the *Bladder*, which for the most part proves incurable, especially if it be in the membranous Part; but if in the fleshy Part, admits sometimes, tho' with great difficulty of Cure.

A *Gonorrhœa* issuing immediately in a *yellowish*, or *greenish* Matter, is instantly attended with a *Cordee*, and certainly foretels a long Cure.

A *Running* of the *Reins* of 6 or 8 Months standing, proves of obstinate Cure; so does a second *Gonorrhœa*, that is, another contracted soon after, or any time before the Cure of the former be compleated, and is oft of much worse consequence; and then a third upon the two first is yet worse, and sometimes (especially if not well manag'd) leaves a continu'd *Gleet* behind it; for if a *Venereal Embrace* with a Sound Person presently after Cure, be hurtful (as most certainly it is) it must of consequence be much worse during the time of Cure, the Action forcing and weakning the Vessels, rendring the *Gonorrhœa* much more difficult;

ficult; and then cohabiting with an infected Person at that time is still abundantly more mischievous, and is oftentimes found to be of very ill Consequence.

Sometimes its observ'd that a *Gonorrhæa* or *Running* will of a sudden, it may be after a Purge or two, wholly stop of it self, tho' the *Venom* be not expel'd, (the reason of which is known but to a few) upon which the Patient and unwary Practiser presently imputes to the good effect of the Medicines, and the latter with boldness denounces a Cure, but in the end it has prov'd a mistake, the Patient having found it to burst out again with much more severity, it may be in a Month, and sometimes not sooner than two, three, or longer after, as I have observ'd in several, without the least renewing the Cause; and well it has been for such where it has been so, for in many Patients when the peccant Matter has been so pent up (especially for a long continuance) it has been from thence transmitted to other Parts, upon which, with bad management at the same time, they have been Sufferers irreparably,

The same Mischiefs also often happen where the *Gonorrhæa* is stop't by *Astringents*, *Injections* &c. it being too truly observ'd that as the Woman or Man gives the *Clap*, the Impostor gives them the *Pox*, and where after the Matter has been stop't up, and by proper Applications brought to flow afresh, it is a difficult thing to perswade the Ignorant Practiser, but that the Patient has again been a dabling, which tho' easie enough to be determin'd by those that know the nature of that Distemper, yet so often does it happen otherwise, as to prove pernicious to the poor Patient; and indeed no Method is more irrational than as the Custom is (for the sake of a quick Cure) to use after five or six Purges, *Astringents* inwardly, or *Restraining*, or Stiptick *Injections*, which stops the *Running*, till the *Blood* is spoil'd and the *Pox* confirm'd.

For if a *Gonorrhæa* be consider'd as an *Ulcer*, as most certainly it is, those that suddenly dry it up with
Astring

Astringents before the malignity be destroy'd, do most certainly (unless the Infection be very small indeed) throw their Patients into an early or late *Pox*, which their whole Posterity may prove too sensible of; and I ever found that when the *Venereal* Taint is once extinguish'd, and the Humours that flow to the Part diverted, the *Running* will gradually and most certainly abate of it self, and with a very little help, (Nature ever greatly contributing) will afterwards totally disappear; for *sublata Causa, tollitur Effectus*, take away the Cause, and the Effect must cease.

Therefore I always take care to correct, cleanse and destroy the Malignity, without which, there can be no perfect Cure, for otherwise in spite of all that can be done, some Relicks will still remain, which in time either sooner or later will most certainly shew it self.

And if that Maxim be true, as most certainly it is, *viz. Qui bene Mundificat, bene sanat*, that those that cleanse well, cure well, it must undoubtedly then be allow'd by all, that such Medicines that not only cleanse well, but at the same time are endow'd with Efficacy sufficient to destroy the malignant Cause are the properest Medicines to be administred.

'Tis by means of such Medicines I seldom find occasion to use any *Astringents*, or so much (unless on some particular Occasions, and to some particular Patients) as to use any *Injections*, they by their Stipticity frequently proving injurious, as witness the many *Clapt* Gentlemen that have been *Pox'd* by the Hoſier W---ll's fam'd Injection, several of which have happen'd into my Hands for Cure, whose Cases were very particular, if it were proper to mention them, and one very lately in a most miserable Condition, whom I dismiss'd since perfectly well.

The famous Monsieur *Blegny*, Surgeon in ordinary to the *French* Queen, says, Some of those that abuse Physick and its Remedies, do strive to stop the Matter that runs in *Claps*, only with *Astringent* Injections; which, says he, causes the Matter to sink into the
more

more inward Parts, and so consequently there happens a greater Evil than that they pretended to Cure, or at least the effluxion begins again so soon as they have left off the Use of these pretended Remedies ; insomuch, that they are compell'd sometimes fifteen or twenty times to reassume the Use of them, without attaining the end they proposed themselves. For these *Injections*, says he, cannot go in Men, further than the inward extremity of the common Passage to the *Seed* and *Urine*, nor in Women further than the Neck of the *Womb*, or the neck of the *Bladder* ; but this happens chiefly because by this means they hinder the evacuation of such Impurities as may still remain, sometimes after the operation of the former Medicaments, and are too often the only Cause of the duration of this Disease.

The Learned and Ingenious Dr. Sydenham tells us, he cared not to use *Injections* into the *Urethra*, because most commonly they did more hurt than good, by reason of their *acrimonious* Biting, or *stiptick* Qualities ; and I have known (as observ'd before) very much Mischief to several occasion'd thereby.

The same Physician also takes notice about the pernicious administering to *Clap* Patients, the Mineral Waters, which I also have frequently observ'd to do more hurt than good, especially in the beginning, tho' it be what numbers of Practicers prescribe, which must be either because they know no better, or else (as said before) for the sake of a quick Cure, for says this Learned Man, speaking about *Gonorrhœa's* the Mineral Waters forbear, which I am well satisfy'd says he, retain the relicks of the Disease, which should be ejected out of the Body, and by reason of their *Astringent* and other Sanative Virtues keep it in, and root it more, upon which account, says he, I have often observ'd Swellings in the *Scrotum* or *Cod*, when they have been drank in the beginning or state, and worse Symptoms when they have been used towards the end ; and this, says he, I confidently affirm, not-with-

withstanding they are usually and frequently prescrib'd in this Case.

And Dr. *Baynard*, who we before mention'd, speaking of the Cure of a *Venereal* Patient, says, He has known many times, that violent strong Purgings with *Aloes*, *Scamony*, *Rosin of Falap*, &c. together with the too much use of *Terebinthinate* Medicines, and unapt or untimely *Injections*, have heated and done much Mischief to the inflam'd and tender Nervous Parts, and often caused Tumours or Swellings of the *Testicles* and that he had observ'd, [as I also have done in several under my Care] divers times in his own Practice and Experience, that such Tumours and *Venereal Swellings* have rendred Men infertile and incapable (ever after) of begetting Children. But this by the way.

A contraction or shrinking in of the *Yard*, which in some has been so drawn into the Belly, that scarce any part of it remain'd visible but the *Glans* or *Nut*, is a very dangerous Symptom, and proves of difficult Cure, and which, if not artfully manag'd, turns into a more malignant *Pox*; so does the contraction of the Neck of the *Matrix* or Womb in Women, which they are subject to have shrunk, by a *Venereal* Contagion; but this Symptom, tho' dangerous in it self, has seldom any other accompanying it, than sharpness and heat of Urine, and a frequent desire to make Water.

A *Gonorrhœa* being situated in a remote part of the Body, is not very easie of Cure, especially upon the use of but ordinary Remedies, which ever lose their Virtue before they can arrive to the Place, and consequently first or last turns the Patient into the *Pox*; and I daily observe this to be the too common Practice Abroad, by the numbers of Patients that daily come to me out of their Hands plung'd into those conditions, many of which I could remark here, did not design'd brevity forbid.

A *Gonorrhæa* that does not appear before ten, fifteen, or twenty Days after the Infection receiv'd, proves to be of difficult Cure.

A *Scorbutick Pox* or *Clap* requires Skill and Dexterity to manage, and at last but indifferently submits to the best of Remedies; so does a relaps'd *Pox*, or a *Pox* upon a former *Pox*, therefore is not to be attempted by every Emperick; and a *scorbutick hereditary Pox* is for the most part incurable, but a *Maiden Pox* is easily Cured.

A recent *Gonorrhæa* is with good management soon Cured, and all the fierce Symptoms which would ensue upon the neglect, or ill management thereof, are as easily prevented.

Practitioners find that to abate, or take off the fierce Symptoms of *Gonorrhæa's*, is sometimes not so difficult a task as to destroy the Malignity and compleat the Cure, and I have had many come with *Gonorrhæa's* to be cured, when no ill Symptom has seem'd to retard, and which, tho' after a Years continuance or more, I have cured by some particular *Specificks*, when they have been treated by others all that while, according to the most exact Rules of their Knowledge to little or no purpose; and such a pothor has been made about, and multitudes of Medicines administered to some Patients by some Practisers in slight Cases, which they were perswaded were in imminent Danger, and been dismiss'd without a Cure, when the Symptoms have been so mild, that the Patient has scarce felt the common Accidents, and which very easily, by gentle *Specificks* appropriated suitable to the Distemper and the Patient's Constitution, has been remov'd beyond what they could expect; and that particularly in some Women, who 'tis allow'd by all are harder of Cure than Men, when by others they have been told they have had a thorough *Pox*, having at the same time no more than the milder *Species*, attended with some transient Pains, &c. which I have as easily taken off as almost it is to relate it.

And

And I am satisfy'd that one and the greatest reason why so many Patients daily miss of Cure, is want of true Judgment and Knowledge in the Practicer; who when he has got but a *Recipe*, that has done good to any, will presently administer it promiscuously to all, without regarding the difference of Constitutions, Distemper, &c. and if it happens that the Patient miscarries, will by no means allow it to be the fault of him or the Medicine, but incurability of the Disease: And the numbers of Patients frequently coming out of their Hands, confirm me more and more in the belief thereof, for unless those that undertake them be thoroughly acquainted with the Nature of the Distemper, degree of the Infection, state of the Disease, as also with the Constitution, Strength, and Temperament of their Patients, (presently understood by a skilful Practicer) they can never propose, or at leastwise be able to compleat a perfect Cure, however boastingly they may otherwise pretend; for the Cure is so variable, that what remedieth one, shall render another worse, and therefore ought not to be undertaken but by those that understands it, and knows the Art of Medicine and true Cause of the Disease.

Neither does the Cure rely upon the goodness of the Medicines, tho' excellent in their kinds (for the chiefeft *Arcanum* in *Apollo's* Art, may be wrongly applied) but in a due and timely administration, or certain faculty of discerning what is, and when most convenient for every one; for Medicines, like Instruments, are profitable or unprofitable, do good or hurt, according to the Skill or Unskilfulness of those that use them; for with the same Launcet a *dextrous Surgeon* opens a Vein, an *unskilful* one oftentimes divides it; therefore the wish'd for Success by celebrated Remedies, happens only when in the Hands of a true, wary and wise Physician, who skilfully considers, *Secundum Leges Naturæ & Artis*, in what Order, Dose, Time and Method, the same ought to be prescrib'd; and not in the Hands of a meer *Quack*, who minds not the
critical

Critical Minute, or fit time for administering, but gives them at hap-hazard, converting, by that means, the most celebrated Medicines into the most deadly Poisons, to the great hurt and prejudice of the Patient. For if one whose Stomach is deprav'd, Digestions faulty, insomuch that every thing his Stomach receives, instead of affording laudable Nourishment, is turn'd into ill Juice: I say, if such a Patient have Medicines administred to him that have not a peculiar property of first rectifying the ill Tone of the Stomach, &c. those very Medicines will be perverted, and instead of giving the relief promis'd and expected, will do him more Injury, as *Horace, L. 1. Ode 2.* well expresses it, tho' in another Case.

Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcunque infundis acescit.

*Unless the * Vessel you wou'd use, be sweet,
'Twill sour whatever you shall put into't.*

And *Fracastorius*, about managing the Cure of the *French Disease*, Translated by Mr. Tate, says,

*First, then your Patient's Constitution learn,
And well the Temper of his Blood discern,
If that be Pure, with so much greater ease
You will engage, and vanquish the Disease.*

'Tis by means of ill management as aforesaid, that there are so many level'd or flat Noses, devoured Palates, Pocky Hoarsnesses, Consumptions, &c. in *England*, and which are observ'd to be more here than in any Country besides; and that such numbers are attended with *Lameness, Blindness, &c.* there being such Swarms of ignorant Pretenders, to one really Skilful Practicer, that 'tis forty, if not a hundred to

* Or, as we may say, the Stomach

one, but that the Patients (who always apply themselves remote for the greater secrecy) happen into the Hands of one of them, who after having inveigled them out of their Mony, care not what becomes of them as to their Cure; and if at any time after they complain they are no better, or that they are worse, are presently told they are irregular, or that they have been straying and got a fresh *Clap*, or the like, (a common Excuse to hide their Ignorance) which tho' the Patient knows to the contrary, yet has not the Art to perswade them to a belief of, till at last the abused Patient becomes tired out, and thinking to mend the matter gets into other Hands, where, instead of finding better, perhaps meets with worse usage than before, till at length, Ruin succeeds to Body, Purse and Reputation.

Indeed it too often happens, that many Patients are so irregular in their Course, as to obstruct the effects of the best Remedies that can be administred, and some of the looser sort of Sparks will, and frequently do, get *Clap* upon *Clap*, and so put upon the Practicer, but then they cannot impose so long, for it will soon after appear to every knowing Artist, who is ever capable of distinguishing whether it be so or not; and in such Cases 'tis much more difficult to Cure than otherwise, for the Humours being thereby so much the longer accustomed to flow to the part, will not so easily be diverted (the Faculties thereby being debilitated) and loss of Substance, (if any be) will with much greater difficulty be repaired. So that at length perhaps the Patient becomes infertile if not imbecil, after his Cure.

*For some will ne'er leave Whoring, till the Pow'r
(be past,
And when they are Impotent, then they will be
(Chast.*

But

But however skilful the Practicer may be in the Cure of this Disease, and tho' the Patient be not guilty of the *Actio Venerea*, during the time of Cure, yet a due Care and observation is nevertheless required on his side; for unless he be regular, the Cure will very much be retarded, to the Patient's damage, and the Practicer's discredit.

And indeed the Irregularities of some People, and the awkwardness of others in taking their Medicines are such, that how to prevail with them to act otherwise, has been a greater difficulty by far, than the perfecting their Cure, if they had been regular: As for instance, only in the Case of *Scalding* of Urine, when a Patient is order'd to drink freely and plentifully of proper Liquors, even as sometimes there is occasion, to the quantity of two or three Quarts in a day, to dilute his Blood, &c. instead thereof, because he would not have occasion to make Water, will drink the less, to avoid the Pain in making it; which is a gross Error, for the less in these Cases is drank, the hotter and more painful the Urine will be.

It therefore behoves all Persons labouring under that Disaster, that as they value and esteem their well-doing, they would exactly pursue the Orders left with them, the sooner and better to obtain a happy Cure; for then the Cure goes on with delight, and to see the Patient amend gradually, as it were from one step or degree to another, is really as much a Pleasure to Practicer and Patient, as it is a vexation and disappointment to both, when retarded by Irregularities.

And when one considers how important a thing it is, that such Distempers as these should be manag'd with the greatest Care and Circumspection, or else the dismal Consequences that would ensue, 'twould make one consider, especially when only upon the neglect or ill treatment of a *Gonorrhoea*, a perpetual *Gleet*, *Strangury*, or worse, happens in Men, and *Barrenness* or *Ulcers* in the *Womb* in Women, with divers other inconveniencies

veniences, not to be believ'd or imagin'd beforehand, by the Patients that may afterwards endure them.

On the other hand, there are some People, especially Hypochondriack ones, that say the *Venereal Disease*, once receiv'd into the Body, takes up its residence so, as never to be got out; the contrary of which is evidenc'd by experience, else what would become of so many thousands in the World? What Havock would it have made, and what Destructions would have follow'd long e're this? Some indeed, by the care of the Physician, being deliver'd from the fierce Symptoms of the Disease, so as to themselves seem to be well, will forbear taking of Medicines, supposing they have no occasion, which hasty confidence of theirs nevertheless deceive them, for that the Disease often lurks in the Humours, tho' may not presently appear, which yet a while after breaks out into act; for which reason they may think they shall never be well, when the fault was their own, for want of a thorough application.

I know also that there are some People that give out, that *Claps* are very easily cured in all, without exception as to the Constitution of the Patient's Body, or degrees of the Infection, and that they frequently do the Work in six or seven days time. And so likely they may in some, where the Infection has been very slight (or perhaps none at all; for it is common that when two or three Companions have made use of a Woman, and but one of them infected, the others will conclude themselves to be in the same or worse pickle, and so apply for a Cure of what they never had; tho' shall be perswaded by the Practicer, they must needs be *Clapt*; and this they call Curing: For tho' a Woman may have the *Disease*, yet the *Venereal Matter* may lodge in her *Genital Parts*, and not be at all diffus'd in the Act of *Coition*) and taken its abode in a Strong, Vigorous, Healthful Constitution, maintain'd by a Regular Life, together with apt and well apply'd

apply'd Remedies, I having found it so here and there my self; but to be said to be generally so, is as great a mistake, as to deny the difference in Persons, and the different degrees of Infection; and were those to use the same Remedies, and expect the same Success in all, as they here and there have found in some, both they and their Patients, would most certainly be disappointed. This brings to my mind the following Story, which an Author gives us, who seems to be of their Opinion, (tho' he allows the Disease to be perilous) yet to my knowledge will not hold good in all, I having formerly given the same to several my self, but generally, and I may say, nine times in ten, without the Success this Gentleman found in his Patient.

The Story is this.

' A young Man aged twenty four Years, a great admirer of Beauties, and a true Son of *Venus*, after
' *Coition* with an impure *Harlot*, suffer'd an almost
' continual Issue of white and viscous Matter from his
' *Yard*; which not only without Pleasure, but also attended with a cutting dolour, which was likewise
' felt when the Patient voided his Urine.

' An *Acido-Corrosive* Ferment lying hid in the *Genital Parts* of the *Whore*, being more than usually agitated in *Coition*, passed thro' the *Yard* of this young
' Man, into the Pores of the *Prostates* and *Seminal-Vessels*, (by *Coition* more than usually opened) and
' so by its sharpness infected both the *Seed* and *Nutritious Humours*, and excited small *Ulcers* in those
' Parts. Hence arose that Vellication, and almost
' continual contraction of the *Prostates* and small *Seminal Vessels* in the aforesaid manner, with dolour, frequently pouring out the *Seed* and *Nutritious Humours* corrupted.

' This Evil, says he, is generally called a *Gonorrhoea*, and is sufficiently perilous, because it often degenerates into the *Venereal Lues*, if the Cure of the

‘ same be deferr’d: For then the *Acido Corrosive Fer-*
‘ ment is forcibly remov’d, and mixed with the San-
‘ guineous Mass.

‘ Therefore, says he, without delay, I set about the
‘ Cure, and (for temperating and evacuating the Cor-
‘ rosive Acidity, as well as for sanation of the small
‘ Ulcers) I prescrib’d the following Pills.

℞ *Extract. Catholicum*, gr. xxiv. *Mercur, dulcis*
 gr. vi. *Salis Prunell. Antimonat.* gr. v. *fiant Pilul.*
 No vij.

These Pills the Patient took early in a Morning,
 and for five days following (every day once) he took
 this Bolus.

℞ *Terebinth. Venet.* ℥iij. *Pulv. Rhabarb.* ℥j. *misce*
S. A. ut fiat Bolus.

‘ He again afterward us’d the above-prescrib’d Purg-
‘ ing Pills, and also the Bolus as before, and by this
‘ means recover’d his pristine State of Health.

And not only does the Author above-mention’d, give
 us the Instance already quoted, of a quick Cure, but
 also that great Man Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, in a Tract
 of his in *Latin*, of the *Venereal Disease*, where he
 speaks about *Gonorrhœa’s*, gives the following *Recipe*
 for Cure, which, he says, will do in a few days, that
 is, as we are to understand by him, (as I suppose)
 will take off, remove, or stop the *Running*, after due
 Purgings, in a few days time. It is this.

℞ *Camphor.* ℥ss, *Salis Saturni* ℥j. *Salis Tartari* gr.
 xij. *Cassie fistul.* ℥ss. *Terebinth. Venet.* ℥j. *m. fiat*
Bolus, Gonorrhœa n Curat intra paucos dies.

A University Gentleman that had a mind, for the sake of privacy, to Cure himself of a *Clap* he had, did, upon reading the said Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, take the above prescrib'd Bolus for five or six days successively, (believing that he had met with the only Remedy in the World) but with such ill Success, (notwithstanding it did not stop his *Running*, a happiness to him it did not) that he was in danger of his *Life*, being brought *Stomachless*, and pain'd there, with *Vomitings*, *Shiverings*, &c. which was, and that justly enough, imputed to the great Dose of the *Salis Saturni*; from which ill Symptoms, with much difficulty, he was releas'd; and applying himself to me, after his recovery of that injury, for to finish the Cure of his *Clap*, which I did; he told me the Story, and I my self, by the recommendation of the aforesaid Medicine by that great Man Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, tried it several times to several Patients, but with so much discretion, that not 'till after the Malignity by due Purging was gone; but I rarely found the effects to answer what that learned Physician says of it; but this I generally found, that from two or three Doses, there would result such Mischiefs, as almost to spoil the the Patient's Stomach, and that it caused an intolerable aching, grinding Pain there; for which reason I have long since declin'd the use of it, as thinking it no safe or profitable Medicine.

I have read of some, who in Cure of *Gonorrhæa's*, have, after Purging three or four times, given the following Potion, Night and Morning, to stop up the *Running*, which has done it in seven or eight days, and this they call a quick Cure; but, I believe, very seldom proves a safe Cure.

The Potion is this.

℞ Alb. Ovor. bene Conquass. No iv. vel v. Sacch. alb. pulv. ℥ij. Ag; Rosar, ℥iij, m. fiat Potio. bibat frigid.

Which any one may try, if they please.

Petri Johannis Fabri, tells us of one that was troubled for four Years together with a virulent *Gonorrhœa*, and could not get Cure, was at length (after purging with an *Antimonial* Medicine) cured with three Doses of *Spiritus Camphoræ & Terebinthinæ* in *Succ. Limon.* \mathfrak{z} i. of the *Spiritus Camphoræ*, there was \mathfrak{z} ss. in each Dose.

Another Author says, he quickly Cured a certain Person afflicted with a stubborn stinking *Gonorrhœa*, (after a little Purging, &c.) with the following Electuary inwardly, and the use of the following Oyntment outwardly to the *Reins*.

The Electuary is this.

\mathfrak{R} Nuc. *Avellan.* excortic. \mathfrak{z} iv. Magist. perlar. Laud Lond. an. \mathfrak{z} j. terræ sigil. Bol. veri, Sang. *Draconis* an. \mathfrak{z} ij. Sem. *Plantag.* rasur. *Eboris* an. \mathfrak{z} j. Nuc. Mosch. No \mathfrak{ii} j. vel \mathfrak{iv} . Cinnam. \mathfrak{z} j. Sacchar. \mathfrak{z} iiij. Syr. *Cydon.* q. s. m. fiat Electuar. dos. \mathfrak{z} j. nocte maneq;

The Oyntment this.

\mathfrak{R} Unguent. Alt. *Camphorat.* \mathfrak{z} ij sacch. Saturn. \mathfrak{z} ij. m. fiat Unguent.

With which he anointed the *Reins* Night and Morning.

Gabriel Fallopius tells us in his Book *de Morbo Gallico*, That he has Cured a *Gonorrhœa* with a debility of the Back, heat and pain of the *Reins*, &c. with the following Medicines, which are in his own Words, viz.

\mathfrak{R} Flor.

℞ *Flor. Cassiæ* ℥vj. *Pulpe Tamarindorum* ℥ij. *Pulveris Corallorum rubeorum*, *Pulveris Masticiæ an.* ℥j. *misce fiat Bolus.*

And which, if presently exhibited, says he, attenuates the Pain, and as mixed, is drying, and moderately Astringent, and if towards the middle of the Cure, there be added *Boli Armeni* ℥j. it makes a Medicament, which Refrigerates, Lenifies, Dries, Corroborates and Astringes. But if in a little time it should not Cure, advises the Patient to betake himself to the Decoction of *Lignum Indicum* or *Guaiacum Wood*, which he lays a great stress upon.

A French Surgeon, whom I was once desired by an Apothecary (that was his Patient, for the Cure of a stubborn *Gleet* he had) to consult with, told me, that in France he had divers times cured very virulent *Gonorrhœas*, with only the hard Roes of two Red-herrings, beat up with White-wine, without the assistance or use of any other Remedy ; and that it carry'd off both the *Virulency* and *Running* at once. But at his relating it, I could not but smile at the confidence and ignorance of the Man, especially when I ask'd him, wherein lay the effect, and what reason he could give that it should do such feats ? which he could not answer, nor I believe no one else, because there is nothing at all in it, for the purposes he gave it.

And *Theophrastus Paracelsus* tells us of a quick Cure, upon a Woman who was in a manner consumed with the French Pox, with only a Drink or Potion of the *Essence of Bawm*.

These are wonderful Cures indeed, but as to their Authority, I shall say nothing, the Reader is at his liberty to judge as he pleases.

I remember Mr. *Samuel Smith*, my Master's Master, a Man of great Note in his time, when he was Surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, now about eighteen or

nineteen Years ago, (in which Post he died) used a prescription of Pills for the Pox, as well to his other Patients as those of the Hospital, and seldom without success, more especially upon their drinking a Diet-drink during the whole Cure. Both Pills and Drink he valued very much, and kept long as a great Secret, and which I formerly (tho' with some difficulty) had the opportunity granted me of Transcribing from his Copy; the Prescription of the Pills I give you here, but the Diet-drink being so particular and uncommon, differing from all the Drinks that ever I used, both in *Modus* of Preparing, as great Effect, I shall not at this time however make the Receipt publick, but the Pills you have here *verbatim* from the Copy, and are as follows, *viz.*

R. Pulv. Emetic. Solar. 3ss. Turpetk. Mineral. gr. xxiv. Cinnabar. Antimon. 3j. Gum. Guaiaci 3ss. resin. Falapp. Ext. Rudii an. 3j. ol. juniperi q. s. fiat massa, dos. 3ij. in Pilul. v. form. sumat ij. nocte, iij. mane seq. 3tia. vel 4ta. qualibet die.

These Pills, according as they meet with Humours in the Stomach, both *Purge* and *Vomit*, sometimes *Purge* only, and sometimes work by *Urine* also, and *Sweat*, and when taken, the Patient must keep warm that day.

And tho' sometimes to abate or remove the fierce Symptoms of a *Gonorrhœa*, (as observ'd before) is not so difficult a Task, yet to appease the most urgent Symptoms of the Disease when confirm'd, such as *Nocturnal Pains*, that tire and spend the Carcass, ravenous and devouring *Ulcers* of the *Palate*, foulness and sometimes rottenness of the *Bones* of the *Nose*, and a *Pocky* *Hætic* or *Consumption*, is not the smallest dexterity in *Physick*; for if in these Cases there be not immediate help, there will succeed either a miserable Death, or an abiding Disgrace to the Patient.

In the first place then, those *Nocturnal* insufferable *Pains* ought to be eas'd, the *Ulcers* of the *Palate* or *Tonsils*, or both, are with all possible speed to be stinted, or else the Malignant Steems will ascend to the *Nose*, and immediately rot the *Bones* thereof; proper *Anti-venereals* are to be administred, in respect to the deprav'd habit, and all this ought to be done before the Cure be thoroughly attempted, no time being to be lost, where so much danger is at hand; and how capable the ignorant are to undertake this, I leave every one to judge, since it's impossible for any but Experienc'd Persons, either to prepare the Medicines exactly, or being prepar'd to administer them according to the proper State of the Disease.

But by the way, let me observe what I said before, *viz.* That the *Ulcers* of the *Palate* or *Tonsils*, or both, if such there be, ought forthwith to be stinted, lest the malignant Steems shou'd ascend to the *Nose* and rot the *Bones* thereof: This, I say, ought to be done, and not only by proper Medicines externally apply'd, but internally also; and if at any time an *Ozæna* happens to affect the Patient, 'twill require Care and Dexterity to remove it, else the *Nose* may be in danger, especially where it affects both the *Septum* and *Alæ*; and in undertaking the Cure of those *Ulcers*, the Practitioner ought to be very cautious, for the *Bones* and *Cartilages* are soft, and are covered with but a thin Membrane, which is soon corroded, and when once corroded, the said *Bones* and *Cartilages* are quickly corrupted, and consequently will produce a defect, leaving a blemish or deformity in that part of the *Nose*.

But that none may be affrighted, whose Noses ail any thing, I here assure them, that timely notice is ever given before these Disasters can happen, appearing first by an external *Inflammation*, after that follows an *Ulceration*, (but not unless neglected) and then a *Cariosity* of the *Bones* and *Cartilages*; which tho' the *Nose* may seem fair, and of a due rectitude, yet is dangerous, for that the Swelling and crusty Matter

Matter within, which seldom but accompanies those Disasters, supports the *Septum* or ridge of the *Nose*, and upon removal thereof, the *Nose* or sides of it consequently sink, to the utter deformity and disgrace of the Patient; all which may reasonably (especially if the Patient has sought out for Cure and been regular) be imputed to the great Neglect, or Ignorance, or both, of those that have had them in Cure.

Sometimes a Patient that formerly has been troubled with a *Clap* or other Symptoms of the *Venereal Infection* (tho' then cur'd) shall complain, after a *nocturnal Pollution*, or other emission of *Seed*, that in passing it causes a soreness or tenderness, and that the Urine next made is attended with a sharpness or smarting; or shall complain of an extreme *Head-ach*, or shall fall into a *Rheumatism*, the *Gout*, *Phthisick*, *Faundice*, &c. (the *Pox* being often conceal'd under those Names) which Diseases are still to be remedied with having a particular regard to the aforegoing *Infection*; and I have frequently observ'd, that many Diseases in such Bodies, have been a long time in Curing, when no regard has been had to the former *Infection*, which however have easily been remedied by the addition of proper *Anti-venereals*.

'Tis advisable therefore, when such Distempers prove *Rebellious*, and will not very easily yield to the proper Medicines administred, that then the Patient will bethink himself, and have proper *Anti-venereals* intromitted, lest the Cure should be so much delayed, as to introduce that which may prove to be incurable; it being observ'd, that when the *Venereal Infection* has been once admitted into the Body, it usually (as observ'd before) takes it seat or root in those Humours that mostly partake of its own nature, and contributes by its Steems a particular Malignity to the Causes of all other Diseases; as for instance in *Fevers*, which prove more putrid and malign in those Bodies formerly troubled with the *Venereal Infection*, and even in those troubled with *Pustules*, *Pimples*, *Itchings*, *Catarrhs*,
and

and the like, every Spring and Fall, as many are that never had any *Infection*, yet in those that formerly (tho' many Years since) had the Disease, shall never be cured, without a particular respect had to the *Venereal Malignity*.

Likewise the *Gout*, in Persons that formerly had the *Venereal Infection*, proves far more incommodious, than in those Bodies that never had it, and which may without much difficulty be distinguish'd by its preceding Causes, peculiar kind of Pain, Duration, &c. and by its sometimes changing into *Fevers*, *Passies*, *Apoplexies*, *Lethargies*, &c. which if not helpt in time, prove dangerous: Such *Gouts*, I say, are never to be remedied without proper *Anti-venereals*, and such proper Methods to rectifie the *Mala Stamina* of the *Solid Parts*, and the ill effervescency of the *Fluids*. Not that I pretend to assert, as *Mercurial*, and some other Authors have done, That when any Disease will not yield to the Remedies that usually Cure, 'tis to be believ'd that it has its rise from the *Pox*, and must be treated as such: No, I never attempt to cure a Distemper under that name, till first I know it to be of that nature.

Yet most Physicians give it as their Opinion, That the generality of *Gouts* our Gentlemen are afflicted with, are owing more to *Venery*, than any other cause, and that the *Venereal Disease* either *Hereditarily* or *Adventitiously*, comes in for a share; tho' some others are of Opinion, that the *Gout* is more owing to *Bacchus* than *Venus*; however, this we may say, that it is the product in many of an extravagant Life, viz. *Gluttony* and *Venery*, tho' Dr. Baynard, whom I occasionally mention'd before, will not have the latter to be any ways concern'd; for, says he, how *Venery* shou'd be lugg'd in to be a Party, I can't understand; for among the *Turks*, &c. where they are most enervated by Women, they have no such thing as the *Gout*, *Wine* being by their Law forbidden, &c. so lay the Load upon the right Horse, and Saddle old *Bacchus's* Back, as the chief Author and Contriver of this *Joint-Evil*, and ask

Venus

Venus pardon, for laying a drunken *Brat* at her Door, which she never deserv'd for.

*And this it is, to be ill nam'd,
When a poor Whore, is (wrongly) blam'd.*

But however begging the Doctor's Pardon, I have known incipient *Gouts* from *Venereal* Causes, which an *Anti-venereal* Course has absolutely freed the Patient from, after Methods, without any regard to the true or *Venereal* Cause, have been made use of ineffectually; and according to the Doctor's own Words, *Venus* has a share, else why should he say, in another place, *Vinum, Venus, Otium & Crapula, sunt primi Parentes Calculorum ac Podagræ.*

I could give very strange instances of Cures perform'd by the *Specifick Anti-venereal* Remedies I make use of in my Practice, not that I pretend to Cure all by one and the same Medicines, no; for

Non semper iisdem remediis curandum est:

No one *specifick* Medicine, or peculiar Method, being equally successful in all Patients; some will admit of Cure this way, and by these Medicines; another that way, and by other Medicines; therefore am obliged to appropriate them as the condition of the Patient indicates, with regard to every particular circumstance. One shall be cured of a *Gonorrhæa*, by proper Medicines, in fourteen Days, when another not seemingly so much infected, shall take up a Month or longer; such a Diversity there is in the Nature and Degree of the Disease, and Constitutions and Temperaments of the People.

The Medicines I use palliate not the Disease, nor stop up the *poisonous Matter*, as is too frequently done by *Quack* Remedies, but do radically extinguish and destroy the very *Seeds* of the Disease, so as that the Patient will never relapse; and in many inveterate Cases,

Cases, where it has been the Opinion of most, that nothing but a *Salivation* would free them, their Efficacy have been always such, that I never found, where the Patient has been Regular, there has been afterwards any need of a *Flux*, but on the contrary, after three or four *Salivations* to so little purpose, that the Patient has been rendred worse instead of better, having been reduc'd by means thereof, to a Skeleton, attended with more threatening Symptoms than before, have been by the administration of proper Remedies, quickly retriev'd and cured; many instances of which I cou'd relate, but studying brevity in this Treatise, shall, from among the numbers I might insert, take notice only of a few, and speak of them by and by.

And tho' it may savour of Ostentation for a Man to applaud himself, yet I cannot but declare, especially since it's no more than matter of Truth, that I have done Wonders by the Methods I use, and even to those that have been spoil'd by others, having been almost devoured with the Disease, and rendred so bad as wholly to despair of ever getting Cure; some of which Patients (several Years after they thought themselves well by others) having Sneeze'd small pieces of Bones out of their Nose, occasion'd by the remanent *Pocky Steems* flying up to the Head, rotting the *Os Ethmoides* or Bones thereof.

Others by means of these Remedies have been rid of their violent *Pains*, *Inflammations*, *Nodes*, *Ulcers*; others of dimness in their *Sight*, sore *Throats*, *Hoarseness*; others of *Lameness*, *Weakness*, &c. and these after having underwent several *Salivations*, and been dismiss'd by their Surgeons as perfectly Cured.

And indeed it is often observ'd, that the Cure endeavour'd by *Salivation*, is certainly the most dangerous, tho' nothing now a-days is more commonly practis'd by some rash Physicians and Surgeons, and especially by the ignorant *Quacks* who disperse Bills about the Streets, and adorn Pissing posts, to allure Customers,

mers, such being generally obscure Mechanicks, as *Weavers, Taylors, Nailers, Coblers, Barbers*, or some Broken Tradesmen, that know nothing of the matter, or the Business they undertake, any farther than to get the Money, which they take care to chouse the Patient of, and which is yet much worse, cheat them of their Cure, and too often deprive them of their Lives; as by several particular instances, which I shall relate in the following Chapter, will appear.

And tho', as I have said before, *Salivation* is dangerous, it is to be understood at the same time, that I do not explode it as altogether useless, or think it always in all an ineffectual Method, but only observe, that it is not, as some imagine, so infallible as to be wholly depended on, however it be undertaken, or what manner soever manag'd; for I allow, that by rightly preparing the Patient's Body, and administering safe and proper Medicines, a *Salivation* may be begun, carried on, and compleated, and without doubt frequently is, to the great relief and benefit of the Patient.

But the rash inconsiderate *Salivations* now a-days practis'd, are what I declare against, and which generally prove pernicious to the Patient, and which by no means are to be submitted to, by any that have any value for, or regard to their Healths.

Also the common Practice of *Salivating* those that have *Venercal Ulcers* in their *Throats*, I have known to be generally unsuccessful, and for the most part to prove injurious, even sometimes to the loss of *Palate, Tonsils* and *Nose*, to the continued and irretrievable disgrace of the Patient; and the *Salivations* used in the *Hospitals* appointed for the reception of *Venercal* People, where they make it their general Practice, and that oftentimes to the utmost hazzard, have been observ'd by one that serv'd an Apprenticeship therein, and related by a Surgeon to whom he told it, that most commonly a third part miscarried as to Cure; and we have the same reason to believe, and indeed too well know

know it to be true, that the like Mischiefs happen to most Patients, that are rashly *Flux'd* by their Doctors, before they rightly consider what the Success thereof will be, as in a great measure may be seen by the following Story.

A very poor, but sober modest Woman, whose Husband was gone for a Soldier, leaving her nothing to subsist with, and what was much worse, the *Pox* in a most grievous manner to grapple with; made a shift to crawl to my House, (being indeed scarce able to walk) with a Neighbour of hers, who in Compassion to her miserable, poor and destitute Condition, had taken her into her House and implor'd my assistance; both of them as they waited my coming home, sending up their Petitions, (as my Servants told me after) to God to encline me to afford her what relief I was capable. When I came home, I enquir'd into her Condition, which by the fiery *Botches* all over her Face, I partly understood; she told me she had violent *Pains* all over her; scarce able to stir; had an *Ulcer* as broad as the Palm of ones Hand upon her *Leg*; *Botches* the same as on her Face, on divers parts of her Body; reduc'd to almost nothing but Skin and Bone; Stomachless and Feeble, and in short in such a miserable Condition, that had not the Woman that came with her, had Compassion on her, and took her into her House, she must have died in the Street or a Ditch. She told me she had been *Salivated* twice in *Kingsland-Hospital*, applied herself there again, but all her Money being spent, and nothing left, they would not take her in, and I think, told her she was past *Cure*. She applies to a Surgeon, who told her he was sure she could never be Cur'd; in this condition almost starv'd, and at her Wits end, before she came to me, She applies to the *Parish*, who would not relieve her, but order'd her to return to the Country where she was Born, and was for passing her away; upon this, she thought she might as well go into her own Country and die there, goes to the Carrier

rier in order to be had down, who upon seeing her, and understanding her Distemper, refus'd taking her; all these Methods failing, and by a Providence hearing of me, I took pity on her, she being, as I was well inform'd, an industrious Woman, and got the Distemper undeservedly by the Brute her Husband, and put her into a Course of Medicine out of Charity, upon which, and proper applications to the *Ulcer* on her *Leg*, and a *Diet-drink* at last, it pleased God she recovered in six Weeks or less, to the admiration of all that knew her, which is not a few, her Neighbours all knowing her Condition, and is now perfectly well; her *Nose* which was in danger by the sharp Humours about it, secur'd, and her *Sores* all firmly healed; has do disfigurement, or deformity, but as clear and as well from the Disease, at the Writing of this as ever she was in her Life, numbers of People being ready to testify the Truth thereof.

But I shall say no more here, intending to discourse further on those Matters, when I come to shew, in the next Chapter, the Use and Abuse of *Mercury*, in the Cure of this Disease.

We all know, or at leastwise should, that there is no *Poison* but what has its proper *Antidote*, nor a *Disease* without its own *Specifick*, and all the difficulty is to know those *Antidotes* and those *Specificks*; now that I know and am posselt of those *Antidotes* or *Specificks* for the *Venereal Poison*, is (in some measure at least) manifest by the many Cures I have from time to time perform'd by them, of which there are many, very many living Testimonies, were it but proper to mention them: For, says one, afflicted with a *Venereal Atrophy*, in his Letter to me, among other things, "I have taken
" *several Potions of your Specificks, which with your Care*
" *and Judgment under God, have had a wonderful good*
" *Effect upon me; the Palpitation I us'd to have after*
" *awaking, with Sweating, Coughing, &c. is wholly gone;*
" *my Nights rest is wholly comfortable and refreshing, and*
" *where*

“ where I us’d to sweat in abundance, now rather require
“ Cloaths ; I eat with a very good Appetite, digest well,
“ and find strength come on apace, &c. Says another,
in his Letter, among other Matters relating to his Di-
sease ; “ I find now by the force of your Specificks, that
“ you are the only Gentleman, both for good Success
“ in this Business, and I count myself a blessed Man in
“ meeting with you, &c. Another Gentleman, my
Patient, for a *Venereal Ulcer* in the Bladder, has this
Expression in his Letter. “ This great Cure by your
“ Specificks, shall as much bring Triumph to your Honour,
“ as any ever did to Man, &c. for blessed be God, I am
“ now in greater hopes than ever, of a perfect Cure, and
“ return you humble Thanks for the noble Balsamick Me-
“ dicine you sent me, &c. And to the same or like
purpose, say others, the reciting of but the twentieth
part of which, would take up too much room and too
much time here ; but by this the Reader may see
something ; and believe that themselves or others, la-
bouring under the like, or any *Venereal Inconveniency*,
upon application, may find the same benefit ; which
Remedies (as noted before) I always dispense accord-
ing to the nature and degree of the Disease, and Con-
stitution, Strength and Temperament of the Patient.

And tho’ upon Cathartick and Emetick, that is,
Purging and Vomiting Medicines, the stress of the
Cure oftentimes depends, (by means whereof the pec-
cant Humour is either expell’d out of the Body, or
else the natural Juices of the Body are thereby divert-
ed, which otherwise would sustain the *Venereal Fer-
ment*) yet Reason and Experience confirm, that Pur-
gatives and Emeticks, at some times, and to some Per-
sons exhibited, rather injure, than afford relief, espe-
cially if administred to weakly People, or to others
where they operate with so much violence, as to de-
bilitate Nature, and render the Parts feeble, weak and
unactive ; as for instance, in the Case of a *Gonorrhœa*,
violent Purgings reiterated, procure a continual *Gleet*,
and oftentimes in a confirm’d *Pox*, instead of abating

they heighten and aggravate the Symptoms, exposing the Patient to manifold inconveniences, by detaining that Matter within, which should be thrown out of the Body, and which might very easily be accomplish'd by proper *Anti-venereals*: For according to the first step taken in order to the Cure of a *Clap*, does the ill or welfare of the Patient depend.

But that the Reader may understand what we call *Anti-venereal* Remedies, we mean such as are sufficiently replete with Volatile Salts, as to blunt the points of the *Pocky* Venom, and to dispose it to turn out by the ways of transpiration, or else to evacuate the *virulent* or *poysinous* Matter by *Vomit*, by *Stool*, by *Urine*, *Salivating*, &c. all which ought to be order'd with Prudence, that the *Pox* or its acidity be not encreas'd by the Medicines, as it may be, while endeavours are us'd to destroy it; for we have observ'd, that by the unskilful and indiscreet administration of proper Remedies, this Evil has in some Patients been so fix'd upon them, as to be for ever rendred incurable, as I have already in a place before taken notice of.

By this we see more plainly the mischiefs brought upon the People, and how liable they are to be destroy'd by the ill management of those that unskilfully undertake the Cure, and we have too much reason to fear, more Patients are ruin'd thereby, than by any other Distemper incident to Mankind; for whatever seeming success those Practicers may have upon any, by allaying or palliating the Symptoms, Relapses do certainly succeed, to the damage, if not ruin of the Patient, and that after vast expence of Money, besides oppressive Toil, and dolorous Fatigue.

And indeed if we rightly consider, as one observes, how the contagious *Seeds* of this Disease lie in *Ambuscade*, how it assaults, and sets upon Mankind several ways, how it seizes upon various parts, sometimes fastens here, and sometimes there, uncertainly; how it appears in divers Shapes, affrights with *dismembrings*,
defamings,

defamings or *disfigurings*, how it tortures *exquisitely*, kills *slowly*, and acts many tedious painful ways insufferably, and at best, if in but indifferent Hands, makes its *Exit* but dubiously. I say, if we rightly consider these things, we need no longer wonder at the many miscarriages and daily mischiefs we so frequently hear of abroad.

Old *Ambrose Parry* tells us of one who had a *Gonorrhæa* ten years, and upon hard drinking, was afflicted with a *Suppression* of *Urine*, which caused his Death, his *Clap* Cure not being rightly manag'd at first; which Parts affected must needs undergo a considerable alteration, by the *Venereal Matter* lodging so long upon them.

Yet notwithstanding, however difficult the Cure of the *Venereal Disease*, in all its kinds and qualities, may be thought to be by any, however difficult it may be rendred by the ill usage of ignorant Pretenders, it is, if methodically undertaken, and diligently pursu'd, with the Artists and Patients care, one of the easiest Distempers to Cure, that any one can be afflicted with, provided the Patient be not beforehand rendred incurable, (as to be brought into a *Consumption*, or some other declining Disease) and the Distemper too far gone to be retriev'd by any human Art or Skill; yet several Patients that have been judg'd to be in such irreparable conditions, have by some particular Medicines that I have administred, been unexpectedly recover'd, to the admiration of all that have known them; and that after all the common Methods in Practice, even to a *Ne plus ultra*, (as thought) have been tried by others ineffectually; for alas! the generality of Professors are much govern'd by Tradition, and the Prescriptions of others, and thereby think themselves safe Practicers, and that what they do is warrantable (tho' unsuccessful) if they keep but the beaten Road, and have the Authority of their Predecessors to back them, many practising *Non ad Rationem, sed ad Similitudinem*, never breaking their Brains with Study, to find out

new or more effectual Medicines, but to get the Title of being a Regular Physician, or Surgeon, thinking that to be sufficient to recommend them, as the *Dispensary Transvers'd*, page 71. well remarks of some, who,

*Half fledg'd with Learning, first to Leyden flow,
That great Exchange of Physick, Old and New,
Where he that pays the most, grows soonest Wise,
And Scholars barter Wit, like Merchandize ;
Where Learning thrives, and Physick gains esteem,
Proportion'd, as the Student serves his Time
To some Professor, eminent in Skill,
Who teaches Methods, how by Art to kill.*

And then if by what they have read, or been told of, they do not Cure, the Patient is then by them deem'd Incurable, when at the same time the true Practical Man, tho' not professing so much Learning, knows of such Methods and Medicines that happily hits the Case, and Cures the Patient, he being the Man.

*Who weighs how Causes, with Effects, conjoin,
And how discordant Principles combine.*

Dispensary Transv. p. 81.

But for the better confirmation, that such things have been done, and because Examples are the best Demonstrations, according to that saying,

Precepta docent, Exempla movent.

Precepts may instruct, but Examples do perswade ;

I shall here give a few Instances, and insert some Letters (concealing the Writers Names) among the numbers I could take notice of, and bring this Chapter to a conclusion.

HISTORY I.

ABout thirteen Years since, a robust Man, that had contracted the *Lues Venerea* at *Turky*, and came cloath'd with it to *England*, apply'd himself to me for Cure, after he had had the Distemper upon him for five or six Years, and been in the hands of a reputed skilful Surgeon for two or three Years together; his Case being as deplorable as most that have been known, he labouring under the most excruciating, intolerable Pains in his *Limbs*, so as scarcely able to stir, attended with filthy rebellious *Ulcers* and breakings out from *Head* to *Foot*, no less than forty of them running together, some of which discharging a foul stinking Matter for a long continuance, insomuch that the great evacuation, and violency of Pain, had reduc'd him almost to a Skeleton, being *Stomachless* and *Feeble*, attended with a *Cough*, and *shortness* of Breath, and to the appearance of all, seem'd to be in a deep *Consumption*, which threatned his Life, and indeed so far spent, that I was almost afraid to undertake him; but notwithstanding all those dangerous and discouraging Symptoms, by the importunity and solicitations of himself and Friends, I proceeded with him, as follows, and, under God, perfectly Cured him, in less than four Months time, after the various methods he had gone through by others, as well as the last Hands mention'd.

In the first place, I purg'd him with my *Pil. Purg. Antivener.* repeating the same every other day, for fifteen days, and on the intermitting days, gave him my *Pulv. Specific. Antiven.* always during the Cure, having a regard to his strength; in the mean time, daily order'd his Sores, &c. to be wash'd with deterfive and desiccative Lotions, applying Plaisters over; after due purging, I continu'd the *Pulv. Specific. ter in die*, for fifteen days more, not purging him all the while; af-

ter that I purg'd him again, *his in hebdomade*, still not omitting the *Pulv. Specific.* About a Fortnight after that, I put him into the following *Diet-drink*, of which he drank for six or seven Weeks together, four half Pints a day, with some *Antivenereal Drops* in it, not forgetting to add to his *Diet-drink* some *Pectorals* and *Balsamicks*, in respect to his Cough, &c.

The Diet-drink was this.

℞ *Sarsaparill.* ℥vj. *Lign. Guaiaci* ℥iv. *Sassaphr. rasp.* ℥ij. *Rad. Chinae nodos. incis.* ℥iv. *Rad. Bardan. incis.* ℥ij. *Rad Gliciriz. incis.* ℥iij. *Bals. Tolut.* ℥vj. *Antim. Crud. Contus.* ℥j. *Sulph. Vivi Contus.* ℥ss. *Fol. Tussilag. & Hyssopi an Mij. ras. C. C. & Eboris an. ℥j. Sem. Anisi Contus.* ℥j. *Uvar. passular.* ℥vj. *ficuum incis.* No xv. *infund. in loco Calido, vase bene clauso in ℥ xiv. Aq. font. per Noctem, tunc Coquant. ad Consumption. tertie partis, & Coletur & reservetur pro usu.*

By this means, a little while after I began with my Medicines, his *Pains* abated and left him, all his *Ulcers* and *Sores* healed, his *Stomach* retrieved, *Cough* and *shortness* of *Breath* remedied, and in short, his meagre thin *Countenance* rendred *plump* and *florid*, and his *vitiated*, *depauperated* habit of *Body*, restor'd to its natural pristine State, to the astonishment of all that knew him; himself, as may easily be conjectur'd, being overjoy'd at such an unexpected retrieval, out of (as 'twere) the Jaws of Death, and that after the Sentence pronounc'd against him by his accounted skilful Surgeon, and others, of being incurable: But the Man to this day enjoys an uninterrupted and vigorous State of Health, is since Marry'd, and become the Father of several Children, all Born healthy and well, without the least sign or appearance of ill.

HISTORY II.

ANother was a young Spark, of a very Honourable and Great Family, who and his Relations, for good Reasons, I very well know, came to me, after he had been in the Hands of three or four, for the space of eleven or twelve Months, for Cure of a slight *Gonorrhœa* he had gotten; and by all that they could do, could not remove his *Gleet*, which sometimes was but very little, at other times run much, and had cost him, as he told me, upwards of thirty Pounds. The Reason he came not to me at first, was, as he said, (and I believe rightly) because I knew him, but now found himself under a necessity of desiring my assistance. I laugh'd at him to see him so fearful, tho' I was sorry he had been manag'd so badly, and undertook him, giving him, in the first place, my *Specifick Electuary*, which gently purged him; after that my *Specifick Powder*, at eleven and four in the Day-time, and 3j. of *Terebinth e Chio* Night and Morning, with Orders for his drinking 3 Quarts of new warm Milk every Day, which he follow'd, and in the space of seventeen days, was as well as ever he was in his Life, his *Gleeting* and all his Symptoms having left him, only for the better restoring and strengthening the Tone of the Parts, &c. much weakned, by long and violent Purgings and the *Running*, order'd him to persist in the Milk Course and *Powder*, for about ten or twelve days longer, which he did, and grew fleshy and well upon it; so that for ten *Guinea's*, which was all the reward I had, he was retriev'd from that, which he fear'd would have cost him ten times more, and his Life into the bargain, he being of a spare thin habit of Body, and was in fear, as also were his Friends (tho' they knew not the Cause) that he was going into a Consumption.

HISTORY III.

A Gentleman, to whose Family the most Ingenious and Worthy Dr. *Greenfield* is Physician, had been troubled with an untoward stubborn and foul *Gleeting*, from a *Venereal* Cause, for 5 Years together, and had been in the Hands of several (once Fluxt for it) to a considerable Expence for Cure, particularly in the hands of one Surgeon lately, for fourteen or fifteen Months, or longer, who brought him in a Bill of thirty three Pounds for Medicines, and five Pounds for Attendance, and yet left him in the very same condition as when he first undertook him; in all the whole five Years, notwithstanding what was done, he was nothing at all the better; at last, making his Case known to the above-said Dr. *Greenfield*, he was pleased to recommend him to my Care, and both the Doctor and he being at a Tavern, sent for me; I went to them, and after informing my self of the Gentleman's Case, told him I believ'd I could Cure him, and accordingly a day or two after begun with him, and he being to go into the Country for a few days, chose to have the Medicines with him to take there, which he did, and within the compass of eight days after he begun with them, his *Gleeting* left him, and was as well and as clear from it, as ever he was in his Life, as the Gentleman himself told Dr. *Greenfield* when he came out of the Country, before I saw him. This Account Dr. *Greenfield*, in Justice to me, and to my Honour, has told several Surgeons and Apothecaries, as well behind my Back, as before my Face, and desired, when I printed my Book again, that I would insert the Story, and that he would attest the Truth of it to any one whose curiosity should lead them to enquire of him about it; and the Doctor knows in what condition the Gentleman was when I undertook him, and

saw

saw how much his Shirt was painted with the *Gleeting*, in a few days wear, the same being very much and very foul.

Note, The Medicines I gave him being *Noftrums*, I do not prescribe them, neither did ever Dr. Greenfield know, or desire to know what they were. For the Doctor's Opinion is generous, *Vivitur Ingenio*, says he, &c.

HISTORY IV.

A Gentleman of the long Robe, about thirty three Years of Age, who for several Years past had the misfortune of a *Clap*, and being, as he was told by the Apothecary that had him in hand, *Cur'd*, tho' left with a remanent *Gleeting*, which continued, came to me, complaining thereof, and that the *Running* was encreas'd, and the *Matter* that flowed very *stinking* and *discolour'd*, attended with great *heat* and *sharpness* of *Urine*, which was also foul and stinking, and at times with such a *stoppage* of *Urine*, that he could not make it but by drops: I enquiring into his Case, found him to have an *Ulcer* on the *neck* of his *Bladder*; I put him into the following Course for Cure, which in about six Weeks time, perfectly effected it, and he is now as well as ever in his Life, being lately with me to give me thanks for my Care, &c.

The first thing I gave him, was my *Electuarium Balsam. Antiven. Purg. and Pulv. Specific. Diuretic.* which pleasantly work'd with him by Stool and Urine, the taking which much reliev'd him; afterwards I gave him the following Prescription, which he continued daily 'till he was well, only I Purged him once in four or five Days with the *Electuary* aforementioned.

The Medicine was this.

℞ Bals. Capivij, & Gileadens. an. ℥ij. Vitell. Ovor.
N^o ij. Vini alb. ℔ss. Syr. Altheæ ℥ij. Essentia
N^{str}. Cantharid. ℥ij. fiat mixtur. Balsamic. sumat.
Cochlear. iij. nocte maneq; in ℔ss. Aq; Diuretic,
N^{str}.

With this cleansing Balsamick Medicine all the *fætid* Matter and foulness were brought away, the *Ulceration* perfectly cleansed, and by Purging with the *Electuary* the Humours were diverted, insomuch, that he made *Urine* plentifully and easily, and never ailed any thing since.

Another that I cannot pass by, is as follows.

HISTORY V.

A Very likely young Woman, about twenty one Years of Age, of a very salacious Temper, her Lust not being to be kept within bounds, had so accustomed herself to keep bad Company that by reason of her libidinous course of Life, had contracted the *Venercal Disease*, for which she applied her self to me for Cure, tho' not till after she had been put into the powdering Tub of Affliction by one or two Practitioners, for three or four times, and notwithstanding in each *Flux*, she spate very plentifully, even to near the quantity of two Quarts in twenty four Hours time, and that for about twenty Days together, and (as she says) went through it regularly, with a Diet of *Sassa*, &c. after, for a Month or longer together, as a finishing stroak, to a very considerable Expence, yet the Cause and even the Symptoms, of the Disease were very little, if at all, abated; for when she came to me, she had *sordid filthy Ulcers* upon several parts of her Body, a large Tumour under one of her Ears, and several eating *Ulcers* on the *Uvula*, *Palate* and *Tonsils*; she had likewise most intolerable Pains in all her Limbs,
and

and that generally at Nights after she was warm in her Bed, with such violent Pains in her Head at times, that she cry'd she should run Distracted; all which had reduc'd her to nothing but Skin and Bones; this Woman, which was in as bad a Condition to recover, as most I believe have been known, upon the taking my *Pulvis Specific. Antivener.* which I gave her, after due Purgings with my *Pilul. purg. Antivener.* but for one Week, was totally freed from her Pains; in two or three Weeks after, the Tumour which she had, sunk, and went away, and all her Sores, by the use also of external Applications were dispos'd to a healing, which in a few Weeks after perfectly cicatriz'd; and at last by her entring into the following Drink, and a Milk-Diet, she began to be restor'd, and in some short time after regain'd her Health, which she now so perfectly enjoys, as that she never (as she says her self) was better in her Life.

The Drink I order'd her to make was this.

℞ *Lign. Guaiaci* ℥v. *Sarsaparill.* ℥ij, *Sassaphr.* ℥j. *Sal Tartar.* ℥ij. *rad. gliciriz. incis.* ℥iss. *Uvar. pas-
sular.* ℥iv. *Sem. fanicul. dulc.* ℥ss. *Coq; in Aq; font,
q. s. ad ℥v. Colat. bibat* ℥x. *ter in die.*

HISTORY VI.

ANother Woman (tho' a very unfortunate one, she coming too late to be Cured) whose Case being so very remarkable, I cannot but relate: She was a Person also of a loose Conversation, been given to keep ill Company for several Years, whereby she had in that space of time, contracted the Disease, and had been cured thereof (as she confest) ten or twelve times; but at last it came home to her, what by means of being but ill cur'd, and soon after soundly pepper'd again, as to be brought into as miserable a Condition as ever was heard of; for besides her having various Symptoms which usually attend the most con-

confirm'd *Pox* known, that Part which had been the in-let to her Sin, was mostly afflicted and tormented with the Disease, she having *Ulcers* in her Womb, which were so intolerably painful, that perhaps never poor Creature was ever tortur'd more, as appear'd by her cryings out, roarings and screamings, which she did Night and Day, for a long time together, and indeed not without Cause did she complain, for upon enquiry it was discover'd, that her *Womb* was putrefied and rotten, as was also evident by the intolerable Noysomness and Stench, which it sent all over the House, and which was so very offensive that none cared to come near her; but what was more remarkable and to be observ'd, was, that upon her Nurses casting an *Injection* into her *Womb* with a *Womb* Syringe, (which she did in order twice or thrice in a Day,) there came away with the Liquor, besides many rotten bits of Flesh and Skins, numbers (I may say, multitudes and not exceed) of strange living *Insects*, almost as big as a small *Fly*, the like, I believe never observ'd to proceed from any humane Creature before; and for my Curiosity, I order'd two or three of them to be reserv'd, which upon a narrow inspection, I found to have *Wings*; calling therefore for an empty *Wine-Glass*, I put them therein, where they leapt like *Grasshoppers* a considerable distance above the brim of the Glass; and tho' by the use of the *Injection* she was indifferently, if not totally, clear'd from those Creatures, yet the substance of the *Womb* being rotten, most of the *Pocky* Symptoms attending her, and reduc'd to a *Skeleton*, &c. the most that could be done for her, was to alleviate the Pains as much as possible, and advise her to prepare for her end, there being no hopes of Recovery left, which accordingly (after about ten Weeks remaining in this deplorable Condition) proved too true, for she ended her Life, and that after a manner so very miserable, as was really to be commiserated; several now living being with her during her Illness, and when she died, who, together

gether with an eminent Physician that attended and prescrib'd for her, can, and no doubt but will, upon occasion, subscribe to the Truth of this Relation: Among several Prescriptions for her, this following is the first order'd by her Physician, who was Sir David Hamilton, prescrib'd Oct. 1. 1692. which Bill I have still upon the File.

℞ Fol. Portulac. Mij. Malv. Mij. plantag. Miiss. Coq; in aq. Hord. q. s. addendo inter coquend. Borac. ven. ℥ss. ad ℥ij. misce fiat Injunctio, Servetur Borac. pulv. in Injunct. utatur bis in die.

℞ Aq. paralys. ℥ij. Syr. e Mecon. ℥j. misce fiat Haustus hora somni sumendus.

℞ Rad. Sarsaparill. ℥ij. infund. in aq. f. per sex horas, deinde contund. & Coquat. in vase bene clauso in ℥v. ad ℥iv, adde rad. Cyperi rot. ℥ij. tormentill. ℥iij. Colat. & post subsident. Sediment. in vase clauso fiat Apozema pro potu ordinario.

The Hypnotick Draughts were continued every Night, and indeed her Pains were so great as to require them; with which and Cordials, the use of *Injections* and *Diet-drink*, were the greatest part of what was order'd; but the above *Injection* not effecting what was desired, after eight or nine days using it, the following was prescrib'd by Sir David to use alternately, which brought away in abundance those *Insects* before-mention'd.

The Injection is this.

℞ Stercor. Bubuli ℥vj. fol. Malvæ Mij. Argentin. Mij. rad. Symphit. ℥ij. contundantur omnia simul, deinde affund. aq. plantag. ℥vj. & distill. cum Cucurbita ad ℥iv. imponendo ad fundum varis recipientis

*ciipientis Arcan. Corallin. Zifs. misce & mitte Hbj.
pro Injection. nocte maneq;*

With the use of this, and between whiles the other *Injection* also, and the *Diet-drink*, and *Sleeping-draught*, which were more palliative than otherwise, she being past Cure, she went on for about seven or eight Weeks, or longer, but *Hinc illæ Lachrymæ*, she died, as before-mention'd; but the violent extremity of her Pains were such, that in the room now and then of the *Sleeping-draught*, I was forc'd to exhibit a Dose of my *Pilul. Anodyn. Antivener.* which in all external and internal Pains, are incredibly beneficial.

The same Pills I found chiefly serviceable, in the Case of a Woman on the other side of the Water, which had an Ulcer in her *Womb*, from a *Venercal* Cause of long standing, which she got from her Husband, and had been in the hands of seven or eight Doctors, and rendred incurable before I was call'd to her; for which reason nothing gave her ease like the Pills above-mention'd, which she took, and us'd an *Injection* I order'd for her, during the time she liv'd, which was not many Weeks after, as I at first prognosticated, when my Opinion was ask'd by her Husband.

H I S T O R Y VII.

A Gentleman about the Age of fifty four Years, that had contracted a *Gonorrhœa* about twenty Years before, and meeting with but an indifferent Cure, had always after (especially Spring and Fall) some slight touches of the *Venercal* Taint, which follow'd him with sharp *Itchings* and *Eruptions* on the Skin, which he judg'd to be only *Scorbutick*, they using to vanish and disappear by a few Purges and Bleeding; at length the Disease prov'd somewhat rebellious, and advanc'd upon him more and more, till at last it plainly discover'd it self in its true Colours, by breaking out
in

in *Botches* almost all over his *Skin*, *Eye-brows*, *Lips* and *Nose* not excepted ; but that which most of all prov'd troublesome and vexatious to him (besides a violent and almost insufferable *Ardor Urinae*, or heat in making Water) was a hot sharp Humor that invest-ed the whole *Scrotum* or *Cod*, which was so perplex-ing by its continual itching, that it would not suffer him to rest Night or Day ; in this condition he fre-quently had Advice at an *Hospital*, expecting there to fare better than any where, but after many Weeks taking their Drink and other Medicines, and using di-vers outward Applications to no purpose, applied him-self to an eminent Physician, and follow'd his Pre-scriptions for some time, but still with as little Suc-cess ; at last being recommended to me, I undertook him, but he having been in such eminent Hands be-fore, doubted his Cure ; however it pleas'd God, that in about five days time his heat of Urine, by my *Pil. Purg. Antivener.* now and then, and *Pulv. Diure-tic. Attemper.* and the following *Ptisane* constantly, was taken off, and in less than as many more, his torment of itching was removed, and upon the taking after of my *Pulv. Specific. Antivener.* and the following Medi-cament outwardly, all his *Eruptions* made their *Exit* ; his Mass of Blood which before was contaminated and almost spoil'd, was by means thereof, from its undue *Crasis*, brought into *statu sano*, the *Venereal Taint* be-ing first totally extinguish'd, to the great benefit and satisfaction, as well as admiration of himself and Re-lations.

The Ptisane I order'd him was this.

℞ *Rad. Gramin. Petroselin. an. ℥j. rad. Lillior. alb. Althea an. ℥vj. rad. gliciriz. incis. ℥ij. Sem. Anisi, fenicul. dulc. an. ℥iij. Uvar. passul. ℥iij. Coq; in Aq. Hord. ℔x. ad ℔viiij. Colat. & ad singul. ℔ij. adde, Syr. c. 5. rad. ℥ij. ol. Sulph. per Camp. gutt.*

xxx.

xxx. *Crystall. Mineral. ℥ij. misce bibat pro potu ordinario.*

After that this and the other Medicines I gave him, had the Success expected, so as that he came to be easie, &c. I order'd him to make at home this Drink following.

℞ *Lign. Guaiaci ℥vj. Cort. ejusd. ℥ss. Sassaph. ℥ij. rad. Gliciriz incis. ℥iss. Sal. Tartar. ℥ij. Coq. in Aq. fontan. ℔vij. ad ℔vj. Colat. bibat. ℔ss. ter in die horis Medicinalibus.*

And the Medicament which I prepar'd for him to lay his troublesome Itchings, and remove the outward Eruptions, with which he wash'd himself three or four times a day, is as follows; it being what I frequently use with Success, in some Cutaneous Diseases.

℞ *Vitriol. Alb. Alumin. rup. an. ℥j. Merc. sublimat. ℔j. Sal Tartar. ℥ij. sacch. Saturni ℥ss. Aq. font. ferv. ℔ij. bene agitand. vase clauso, & post horas xij. filtret. & reservetur usu.*

The Learned and ingenious Dr. Baynard, whom I have before-mention'd, gives us the following Case and Cure.

‘ A Gentleman, says he, with a decay'd Stomach, a
 ‘ wan and pale Look, staggering under a load of no-
 ‘ thing but Skin and Bone, his Cat-stick Legs not be-
 ‘ ing able to support his Cat-like Carcass. From a
 ‘ strong young Man, as he told me, *Wine, Women* and
 ‘ *Watching*, had reduc'd him to a meer *Skeleton*, and
 ‘ could not swallow the least sustenance without Vo-
 ‘ miting, and yet a very little strong Wine would
 ‘ stay on his Stomach, which he often spit, and always
 ‘ crav'd and hon'd after. *Facto divortio cum Cerere,*
 ‘ co

‘ *eo manis Baccho indulfit*, &c. He came to me, says
‘ he, to the *Bath*, with a Letter from his Physician,
‘ *Dr. Stockham*. I found that he had no *Cough*, nor
‘ *Hætic*, *Heat* nor *Looseness*, but a general *Waste*,
‘ *Atrophy* and *Decay*: He had a great *Tremor*, which
‘ he told me was caused from *Smoaking* too much
‘ *Tobacco*; and I believe he gueſt right, as to the
‘ cause of that *Infirmity*; for it vitiates and deſtroys
‘ one of the beſt *Juices* of the *Body*, the *Saliva*, with-
‘ out which we could neither *Eat*, *Drink*, *Concoct*,
‘ nor *Talk*, &c. I ſpeak as to the immoderate uſe of it;
‘ not but that it may be *Medicinal*, and is taken with
‘ good *Success* in many *Cases*, &c. but old Men may
‘ take it with leſs injury than young Men, notwith-
‘ ſtanding they are drier, for they ſpit leſs, and are
‘ not ſo eaſily diſorder’d by the *Fume*, &c.

‘ This young Gentleman’s Cure was very eaſie; for
‘ by the uſe of the *Bath Waters*, and leaving *Wine* by
‘ degrees, he came to his *Stomach*, his *Fleſh* came on,
‘ his *Colour* return’d, and in ten *Weeks* he was as
‘ well as ever; but he often told me, that tho’ he look’d
‘ well and was well, yet he had not that *Strength* he
‘ had before: He was not ſo *Agil* and *Nimble*, more
‘ prone to *Sloth* and *Drowſineſs*, beſides a decay in *Vi-*
‘ *rility*, tho’ he was a young Man, not above twenty
‘ ſeven or twenty eight *Years* of *Age*. Hence we
‘ may obſerve what a *Shock* and *Stund* Men give their
‘ *Conſtitutions*, by early *Wantonneſs* and *Debauche-*
‘ *ries*, according to the Poet.

’Tis Drink and Luſt that does our Health deſtroy,
And brings the Man too ſoon upon the Boy:
Repeated Bumpers, and repeated Pox,
Two fatal Earthquakes, that our Fabrick ſhocks;
For, when a Conſtitution’s broke and gone,
’Tis rarely ſeen it ever does return.

‘ I found, says he, that this young Gentleman had a
‘ great desire to be perfectly well, and recover his
‘ former *Briskness* and *Strength*, that he might be able
‘ to Hunt and use other Field-Pleasures, to which end
‘ he promis’d me to live *ad amussim*, to any method I
‘ would direct him, which now must be altogether
‘ *Diateticks* and *Analepticks*. I order’d him from the
‘ use of the *Bath-Waters*, to drink a Pint every Morn-
‘ ing of the *German Spaw*, and fast till Noon; at
‘ Noon to eat no Flesh nor Fish, but what was new
‘ kill’d, and always to rise with an Appetite, conclud-
‘ ing his Dinner with a small Glas of Water, and at
‘ Night eat nothing but roasted or bak’d Apples, Ap-
‘ ple-pye, Flummery, or the like, and to continue the
‘ Spaw-Water sixteen or twenty days, never exceeding
‘ a Pint, and as he left them, to do it by degrees, as from
‘ a Pint, to two thirds of a Pint, thence to half that
‘ quantity, sinking and abating the quantity, not every
‘ day, but every three or four days a little, and take
‘ at least twelve or fourteen days, or more, to leave
‘ them totally off. For I have seen some fatal Conse-
‘ quences ensue, upon leaving any Course, Custom, or
‘ Method of Living, whether good or bad, suddenly
‘ at a jerk. He telling us in another place, of an old
‘ Drunkard’s advice to his Son, to leave that and other
‘ Vices *gradatim*, and not at a jerk, as if the Soul
‘ would catch Cold by the loss of a Vice or two, as
‘ the Body does, by leaving off a Coat or a Jerkin;
‘ and that *Baglivi* shews his good Nature, when, so
‘ Gentleman-like, he gives his Patients a little liberty,
‘ by forsaking *Wine* and *Women* by degrees. For Na-
‘ ture is so kind out of Self-preservation, as to widen
‘ or contract, adapt, fit and modifie the Strainers,
‘ according to the Figure and Quality of the Aliment
‘ receiv’d; all which cannot be done in a moment.
‘ Hence ’tis, that a small quantity of Food taken, to
‘ which we are estrang’d and disus’d, fits, at first,
‘ very uneasie on our Stomachs, and consequently
‘ cannot be agreeable to all the rest of the Digestions,
‘ Alte-

Alterations, and Percolations thro' which it must pass,
before it can be elaborated into a genuine and laudable Nourishment. Hence the Source of most Diseases: So true is that Saying,

Ventriculus male affectus est Origo omnium morborum, &c.

Thus having laid the Reason of the Thing before him, with a full Resolution he went on, and fell by degrees into the use of Milk Meats, and other cooling Viands of chyliferous, succulent and good Nourishment. He used Exercise of all sorts, but especially *Riding* and *Swimming*, which last did so invigorate his Constitution, that he came in a year or two, to a firmer, stronger, and much better habit of Body, than ever he had before. All which argue, that he was Born with a good *Stamen*, and had his being from sound *Parents*. And tho' this Gentleman had the good luck to get such a Recovery, after being drawn so low by repeated *Debaucheries*, yet it is not to be depended upon, for not one of forty may have the fortune to escape as he did. The Gentleman is yet living; and is become a pious, good Man, and a Member of this present *Parliament*.

It is an easie matter, by a constant and regular Perseverance, in any wholesome *Dietetick* Course, to rectifie and straiten a *warpt* and *bent* Constitution; but how to mend and reduce a *broken* one, is *hic labor, hoc opus*. How many young *Gentlemen* have I known in my time, that their *Squib* has run to the end of the Rope, before they have numbred thirty Years, betwixt the Cradle and the Grave? &c. and generally their *Life*, *Credit* and *Estate* terminate together, which is the best end a prudent *Debauchee* can propose, to make his Bread and Cheese even. But for a *Brainless*, *unthinking* Animal to out-live his Substance, and become the Jest and Contempt (not only

‘ of Mankind in general, but even) of those Land Le-
 ‘ *viathans* that have swallow’d him up alive, his own
 ‘ *Whores, Pimps and Bawds, &c.* This so sticks the
 ‘ ratter’d *Beau* to the *Heart*, if the *Fool* has any, as to
 ‘ get rid of his necessity, he flies to the last comfort of
 ‘ a Shirtless and Shiftless *Desperado*, viz. a *Bounce*, a
 ‘ *Dose*, or a *Halter*.

From whence he’s thrown into a Hole,
 Till kind Oblivion forgets th’ Fool.

The two or three Cases I am now going to relate, are *verbatim* from a certain Gentleman (I suppose one of the Faculty) that I should be glad to know; he has taken care I should have the Account of them, but perhaps imagin’d not that I would take notice of them here. This I must say, they are remarkable, he himself says surprising; and to his Credit, I must also say, he writes like a Man of Learning and Parts, but — and I should have told the World his Name, and have paid him a visit to have thank’d him, if he had been so kind to have communicated it to me; the second of which Cases is much to the same purpose to that which I have mention’d in p. 68, 69, aforegoing. I begin with the first.

‘ A Gentleman, says he, came to me but a few
 ‘ Months since, with a virulent *Gonorrhæa*, *Chaud*
 ‘ *Piss*, *Corde* and *Priapism*: He did solemnly aver to
 ‘ me, that knowing beforehand his Mistress to be Di-
 ‘ seas’d, which she readily acknowledg’d, he did not
 ‘ so much as offer to enter the *Labia Pudendi*: When
 ‘ he found I hesitated on the matter, the next day he
 ‘ brings the Gentlewoman along with him, who at his
 ‘ importunity was prevail’d upon to turn up; where I pre-
 ‘ sently discover’d some parts of the *Pudenda* to be over-
 ‘ run with *Gleeting Warts*, whilst the rest was one
 ‘ continued *Chancrous Callus*, excoriated about the
 ‘ edges. The manner of their Embrace (as I had it
 from

‘ from her) was *Conjunctis Abdominibus denudatis, &*
 ‘ *eodem tempore Corporibus simul erectis, manibusq; cir-*
 ‘ *cunligatis: in ista Corporibus positura permanebant,*
 ‘ *Donec Vir, leni Virgæ confricatione, in Mulieris Mon-*
 ‘ *tem Veneris, semen super Femora ejiciebat.* In the time
 ‘ of this amorous Conflict, she told me, that she per-
 ‘ ceiv’d *Membrum Hominis Genitale leniter atterire Pu-*
 ‘ *bem.* To conclude this smutty Relation, ’twas this
 ‘ Person’s unhappiness to be close cover’d with the
 ‘ *Prepuce*, which to heighten his satisfaction, having re-
 ‘ tracted before his On-set: I see nothing strange, that
 ‘ the denudated *Glans* should, thro’ its Pores, imbibe
 ‘ the *Pocky Miasms* from her excoriated *Privities*.

‘ There are, says he, two other ways of contract-
 ‘ ing a *Gonorrhæa*, which, till lately, I had neither
 ‘ heard nor read of. The one (if it may be credited)
 ‘ was represented to me thus.

‘ A certain *Libertine* having been often *Clapt*, had,
 ‘ for that reason, abandon’d the usual Road, and pre-
 ‘ vail’d with some of the Women of the Town to let
 ‘ him (as he call’d it) *Huffle* with them. Being ama-
 ‘ z’d at his quaint Expression, I ask’d him what he
 ‘ meant? he told me very impudently, when he had
 ‘ heightned his lustful Appetite by other wanton dal-
 ‘ liance, *Muliere denudata, vel aliter, & super Sedem*
 ‘ *idoneam collocata, Ille, Corpore erecto, Penis Glandem*
 ‘ *molliter impellit inter Fæminæ Labia: Illa interim, In-*
 ‘ *dice sua Anum hujus Monstri titillat, altera Manu Men-*
 ‘ *tulam masturbat, & demum (Res fæda dictu) Semen*
 ‘ *suum injicit in Os Meretricis,* Following this lewd
 ‘ and detestable Practice, ’twas his hap about a Fort-
 ‘ night before he consulted me, to be concern’d after
 ‘ the same manner with a Woman, whom he disco-
 ‘ ver’d afterwards to be broke out, or *Ulcerated* on the
 ‘ inside of her *Lips*, as also upon her *Tongue*; and
 ‘ this same Woman, he Swore to me, (tho’ the Oath of
 ‘ such an Infidel is not much to be heeded) had this

way *Clapt* him: Whatever way he got it, I am sure his Impudence would have secur'd him from being mealy Mouth'd in the disclosing it to me, but finding me not over-forward to concern my self in his Cure, he put himself into some other hands, and I heard no more of him.

The other Relation, says he, how improbable soever it may seem, is an undoubted Fact, which I shall impart as follows.

I had a Letter sent me some time ago, to desire my Opinion, whether I thought it probable, for one Man to be *Clapt* by the Carnal Use of another Man's Body? By way of answer, I sent word, that I thought it reasonable to suspend my Judgment, till I might be admitted to inspect the Person's Body, who had submitted to this (Abominable) Action. The next day I had a Messenger to conduct me to a certain place, where, in the Company of two *Bravo's*, I beheld a lovely Stripling: When he was told that he must comply with my searching of him, I first took a view of the Verge of the *Anus*, where discovering neither *Ficus*, *Thymi*, *Condylomata*, *Rhagades*, or *Papulae*, the frequent attendants on this *Sodomitical* Encounter, I proceeded with my Finger in *Ano*, to make farther enquiry: The Youth complaining, I drew back, when looking on my Finger, I found, besides the slimy *Mucus* of the Intestine, somewhat that seem'd purulent; upon which I pray'd him to put himself in the same posture, and retaining his Breath, to bear down his Body, when with my Finger, besmear'd with a bit of Butter, I got up higher than before, and could plainly perceive a couple of *Fungous Caruncles*; but he crying out, and they fearful of being discover'd, desired me to forbear: There follow'd my Finger several drops of Blood, which had been occasion'd by the compression of the said *Fungous Excreescences*, together with a fresh appearance of the afore-

‘aforesaid purulent Matter : Upon the letting down his
‘Shirt, I found the hind Lapper stain’d with the same
‘Gleet. After this (out of hearing of the young Gen-
‘tleman) I told his two Sparks, that he was certainly
‘Poxt, and that I thought it no more surprizing, that the
‘Person who had abus’d him under his present Cir-
‘cumstances, than if the same *Virulency* had been ab-
‘sorb’d from the *Vagina Uteri* of a Woman. The
‘Youth was quickly after recommended to my Care ;
‘and whilst I was treating him with a deterfive de-
‘ficcating *Injection*, (here being no place for *Cathar-*
‘*ticks*) I took notice of several crusty Pustules on the
‘Scalp, likewise an *Alopecia*, together with a *Noctur-*
‘*nal Hemicrane*, which he made complaint of. All
‘which consider’d, I immediately resolv’d upon a *Sal-*
‘*ivation*, which he underwent for one and twenty
‘days, or thereabouts. During this, I was desired to
‘prescribe for an unknown Person labouring with a
‘*Gonorrhæa*. I was somewhat uneasie with these Peo-
‘ple, as knowing they might, and ought indeed, to
‘fall under the Cognizance of the *Civil Magistrate* ;
‘’tis true, the poor *Catamite* lay much at my Mercy,
‘but so soon as he had got his Cure, he was remov’d
‘from his Lodging ; and as for his *Sodomitical Kee-*
‘*per*, he kept himself *Incognito*, being supply’d with
‘Medicines by the Hands of one of his own Confi-
‘dents. This I do affirm for certain Truth, and have
‘too much reason to think that the *Gonorrhæa* was got
‘in B——ry.

And I had a Man my self within these few Weeks,
that had the like *Venereal Infection* in *Ano*, as he could
not but confess upon my charging him with it, and as-
serting, that it could be no otherwise, there being a
Running of Matter, &c. as in a *Gonorrhæa*.

‘The ingenious Dr. Cockburn, in his Book of *Sea*
Diseases, gives us this Observation of a *Venereal Cure*,
viz.

‘ K— B— of the — was troubled with a Pain in his
 ‘ Yard, after an impure *Copulation*; which very soon
 ‘ appear’d in a *Running*, and that but very small at
 ‘ first, but encreas’d daily, and was of a green Co-
 ‘ lour; he had a *Chaud Pisse*, *Une Corde*, and the *Ere-*
 ‘ *ction* was very Painful. He complain’d of it to me
 ‘ when at Sea, and I cur’d him of the *Gonorrhœa* and
 ‘ its Appendages, in a Fortnight, without taking one
 ‘ grain of *Mercury*, *Mercurial Preparations*, *Turpentine*,
 ‘ *Decoctions of the Woods*, *Injections*, and other Me-
 ‘ dicines, that are generally prescrib’d with all the un-
 ‘ certainty imaginable.

De Miraculis nunc, Credat quicumq; vult.

I wish I could add my *Ipse dixit*, it being a Cure
 which I must needs own to be admired at, and which
 Method the Dr. says he could willingly communicate
 for Publick Use, and tells us the reason why he cannot
 comply. I wish (not that I question the Dr’s Account
 or Skill in the least, for I believe him to be a Gentle-
 man of Probity and Judgment) that the Cure held;
 many that I have known having appear’d so, and that
 in a short time, upon proper Remedies given; which
 yet a little time after has shewn it to be otherwise, se-
 veral having come to me after such quick Cures, and
 indeed some, much in the same pickle as the Dr. men-
 tions in his next Observation, was another Patient he
 had in Cure, *viz.*

‘ D—— J——, a Boatswain’s Mate in his Maje-
 ‘ sties Ship the *Royal William*, was seiz’d with the
 ‘ above-mention’d (*Venereal*) Disease, in an *East-India*
 ‘ Voyage, and had a Cure that stopt his *Running*; about
 ‘ three Months after, he was troubled with great, thick,
 ‘ crusty *Scabs* on his *Arms* and *Forehead*. For these he
 ‘ had a great many Liniments, and other Medicines,
 ‘ by

‘ by which the *Scabs* fell off, but still sprung up again.
‘ He had grievous and tormenting *Pains* a Nights,
‘ which held him till Morning : I met him this Sum-
‘ mer, and perfectly Cured him by the following me-
‘ thod : He took a Bolus of *Turbith Mineral* twice
‘ a Week, and his constant Drink was a Decoction of
‘ *Guaiac* for one Month.

The Medicines were these.

℞ *Turpeth. Mineral. gr. vij. Conf. Rosar. rubr. q. s. ut fiat Bolus quem capiat cum regimine. Repetatur ad alteram vicem hac Septimana, ac bis hebdomadib. Seq; ad mensem integrum.*

℞ *Rasur. Lign. Guaiaci ℥ij. Cortic ejusd. ℥ij. Coq. S. A. in Aq. fontan. s. q. ad ℥ij. circa finem addendo Passul. major. integr. ℥j. aut liquirit. ras. ℥ss. fiat Colatura, in Lagenâ vitrea reponenda ad usum.*

‘ In the little time he us’d these things, his *Scabs* fell
‘ off, and he became very Fat ; neither had he any re-
‘ turn of his loathsome Disease.

At the writing of this, there comes a Gentleman to me for a Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, which he told me he had had, and been in Cure for, by two or three several Practitioners, for about four Months ; his Case, the usual Symptoms, *viz. Heat of Urine, Running, Corde, &c.* so that little, if any benefit seem’d to have been given him. Among the many Remedies prescrib’d, the following was last order’d, which I much admir’d at, when he shew’d me the Prescription, and because I never saw the like for quantity of one of the Ingredients, I shall here give the *Recipe*, but he coming to me before he began it, I forbid his taking it ; it being what I am sure would have been of ill consequence to him, and cannot but suppose the Person that order’d it, either was not himself, or was egregiously Ignorant, not knowing the nature of the Medicine, This

This is the Prescription.

*R. Elect. Lenitiv. ℥j. Sacch. Saturni. ℥ij. m. fiat.
Bol. Sumat. mane; & repetatur mane, de die in
diem.*

But I hope the Gentleman is in a better and more successful Course, than this in all likelihood would have prov'd to be ; which, as he was to take it every Morning, till well, would have soon put him under the necessity of a Physician's help for another Disease, more troublesome and dangerous, than the keeping his *Clap* could have been to him. And tho' an Ounce and a quarter in one *Bolus* is a very large Dose, yet it is not the quantity of the whole, but the excessive Dose of the *Sacchar Saturni*, that I take notice of, a quarter of an Ounce at one time of it, and repeated every day, being sufficient to produce such Mischiefs as might with great difficulty, if ever, be retriev'd. By this may be seen a little, the absurd Practice of some, who instead of Curing, Kill the People.

A Man that I became acquainted with about fourteen years ago, (I curing him then of a dangerous Scald, almost all over him, by falling into a Dyer's Copper of scalding Liquor) got a *Clap*, which I cur'd him of, and about a year after got another, and then fell into the Hands of an Apothecary (he being ashamed, as he afterwards told me, to come to me on that score a second time) who, to make quick dispatch, stopt his *Running* for him; about three or four Months after, the Distemper appear'd (as he told me his Case) in a much worse manner, he being universally *Poxt*; which, with his continual drinking of Brandy and other strong Liquors, brought him into a *Consumption*; which, notwithstanding the endeavours of Physicians (they not knowing the Original Cause) advanc'd upon him, that at length he was wore away to nothing, and not able to sit up: In this condition he sent for me,
and

and after desiring the Nurse and others to go out of the Room, told me frankly his Case, and begg'd for God's sake that I would Cure him, if I could. I presently saw his Fate, that he would infallibly Die, but yet did not tell him so ; however, in concert with a Physician, what was proper was order'd, but to little purpose, for he grew worse and worse ; and at last finding by himself, and what I told him of his Case (advising him to prepare for his end) that he should Die, thank'd me, and would make his Will, which he did, and desired I would be his Executor ; which I was (he being a single Man) and in remembrance of former kindnesses (as he told me) when he was Scalded, and for Curing him of his former *Clap*, he bequeath'd me a Legacy, not much less than a hundred Pounds, and told me, if he had not play'd the Fool in going to an Apothecary for Cure of his last *Clap*, which occasion'd this Sickness, and would in all appearance be his Death, but have came to me, he might have been as well as any Man living. Thus, poor Man, did he reflect and regret at his past Miscarriages and Folly, lamenting his Condition when too late, till he died.

I could multiply Instances of this and other kinds, both from my own and others Experience ; numbers of Patients of all sorts, and in all conditions, having come under my Care : But that I may convince the World (which is now grown very Incredulous and Censorious) something farther than by my bare Relation only of Cases and Cures, I shall here insert some Letters (concealing the Writers Names) sent to me ; some by Persons I know, and others unknown ; by which it may more plainly appear, that there is somewhat further to be done, by some particular Methods and Medicines, in the Cure of this Disease, than is commonly known, or the generality of Practitioners are hitherto acquainted with. The first therefore that I shall transcribe is as follows, *viz.*

LETTER I.

G— Oct. 4th. 1704.

S I R,

Having read of your Book, and chiefly your Ability in curing the *Venereal* Distemper, though by others given over as Incurable, I presume to trouble you with the following Account of my Condition: I have laboured these ten Years under that sad Distemper, and have been *Fluxed* five times, four of which were by unskilful Hands, the last was a French Man, and did, I believe, Cure me of the Malignancy of the other *Salivations*, and so far as I could perceive for a Year or more afterwards, I found myself indifferently well, but subject to Pains in my Head, and very often in all parts of my Body; about *Candlemas* next will be two Years, I found a *Running* which mightily surpriz'd me; I took some Physick as was prescrib'd me before on the same Account, and brought it to a pretty good pass, I was easie with it, no Scalding, but some Heats, especially after Drinking; when I thought by the Symptoms it was fit to be stopp'd, I took some things, but to no effect, but I believe its my keeping in Action with a Woman; this last Running was, I believe, a Strain, I being Weak and not thoroughly, as I fear, Cured. I have by chance met with a Dispensatory wherein I found this Receipt *Pil. Probatissimæ ad Luem*, and made use of it this twelve-month, I found a great deal of benefit, it brought the Running undiscernable by any but my self, thin, thready and of a natural Colour, I cannot perceive it neither, but as I force it out by squeezing of my Yard, and that you may thoroughly understand my Condition, just as I was recovering out of the first *Flux*, being Pintle Proud, a Bitch of a *Wore* came to Bed to me, and made me

' me ten times worse than I was before, tho' I had four
 ' or five scouring Heats, before I was *Salivated*, and
 ' much abused by *Quacks*, endeavouring to patch me
 ' up, so that between them I am brought very low,
 ' and weak, Nature being almost decay'd; you have
 ' my Condition as fully as I can give you an Account,
 ' and beg you will use me kindly; I am a Servant and
 ' am forced every Day to look after my Business, and
 ' beg you may send me that that will not hinder Busi-
 ' ness, and that will be effectual; I have no Pains as
 ' usual, sometimes little pricking Pains in my *Yard*,
 ' some dozing dulness in my Head, and sometimes
 ' Pains in my Back, which the soundest of Men may
 ' have. I think by a skilful Hand I might soon reco-
 ' ver, for my Blood is very pure, free from any Cor-
 ' ruption; I think I want only *Astringents* and *Strength-*
 ' *ners*, with some few proper Purges, I would gladly
 ' have your Answer how I should return your Mony,
 ' if you have any Friend in C—— I can send thither
 ' once a Week; Pray fail not to answer this and you
 ' will oblige

Your most humble Servant.

Direct yours——

According to request I answer'd this Letter, upon which he sent me the following.

LETTER II.

G—— Oct. 24th. 1704.

S I R,

' I Heartily thank you for your kindness, and have
 ' procur'd twenty Shillings, which I'll send to Mor-
 ' row, or next Day at farthest to Mr. B——, in order
 ' to be sent or return'd to you, I hope you'll prove as
 ' kind

• kind as your Charity and Honesty makes me believe
• you will; I am altogether a Stranger to Mr. B——,
• so that if he will not oblige me in returning the Mo-
• ny at Sight, the delay will be my Loss; you shall
• be sure to have it by the first Carriers. I will not
• presume to desire your Goods, till you have secur'd
• your self, tho' time is precious and slides away, but
• if you'll venture the Carriers, on the word of Honesty,
• they shall have the Mony ready for them as above,
• and if by any means possible I can perswade Mr.
• B——, to return it speedily, I shall not be wanting.
• I have no other News to send you, but that the *Run-*
• *ning* encreases, and that I am troubled with a great
• dizziness in my Head, and Stitches in my Sides;
• I forgot to tell you that part of the Matter that runs,
• is in little Lumps, and of a shining Colour, and that
• I am very feeble about the *Privities*, having no E-
• rections or inclinations to *Venery*; Pray let me have
• your faithful Directions, whether it be necessary to
• keep a Diet, and what, as also how often it will be
• necessary for me to communicate my Condition
• to you, during the Course I undertake; and one
• thing I crave to know, you already knowing my
• Condition, that is, if my Disability should for a
• Month or six Weeks hinder from answering your Ex-
• pectation, I hope you will not in the middle of my
• Course, hold your Hand, for as I have a Soul to be
• saved, I will deal as honestly with you, as my
• Condition will enable me: If a Friend of mine re-
• lieves me, as I hope he will, you shall have your
• demand at a Call. Sir, I trust to your Honour and
• Honesty, and assure your self, if God by your endea-
• vours, be pleased to grant Health, I will make you
• a Present, that I believe may be acceptable. Pray
• consider my Condition, and use the speediest and
• best Method for one oblig'd every Day to be busie,
• and who shall for ever own himself to be, Sir,

Your most oblig'd, humble Servant.
Direct

‘ Direct as before, and pray Seal up the things in a
‘ little Box, for I would not gladly have any one know
‘ my Condition.

Upon this, I sent him down some Medicines, which
he took as I directed, and then he sent me the Letter
following.

L E T T E R III.

G—— Nov. 17. 1704.

Dear Sir,

‘ I Receiv’d the the things last *Sunday* very safe ; for
‘ which I give you infinite Thanks, both for your
‘ Care and charitable Kindness, but *Monday* and *Tues-*
‘ *day* proving stormy and cold, I did not begin till *Wed-*
‘ *nesday*, since which time I find my self much better
‘ and heartier. I trust in God that your endeavours,
‘ with God’s Blessings, will compleat my Cure ; for
‘ which you shall find me a grateful Pay-master to the
‘ utmost of my Ability. I design to send you twenty
‘ Shillings by the latter end of this or the next Month
‘ without fail, and afterwards duly as Money comes
‘ to my Hands. I am disappointed by the Friend I
‘ expected would relieve me, but I humbly beg, as
‘ you have begun, that you will be so kind as to go
‘ thro’ with me, assuring you, were your Mony due
‘ a twelve-Month, as I hope it shall not, you need not
‘ fear to meet with Ingratitude. I would write to you
‘ sooner, but that I stay’d to give an Account how the
‘ Pills work’d; I think I receiv’d more benefit by the
‘ Dose I took, than the whole I have taken this year
‘ past. I find such a great alteration for the better,
‘ that I feel no Pains at all, but sometimes a little
Head-

' Head-ach, occasion'd, I believe, by some Fumes ari-
 ' sing from my Stomach, but that much less than usual;
 ' it work'd with me eight times, the two last times be-
 ' ing pretty severe, so that the next will be as you di-
 ' rected. I am forc'd to go Abroad as far as the House
 ' of Office, because I cannot without suspicion (the
 ' People being malicious) do otherwise, but do keep
 ' my self warm. I desire to know if Posset-drink be
 ' proper, instead of Water-gruel. I found Ale always
 ' prejudicial to me, so that I design wholly to give it
 ' over during my Course; I can command a Glass of
 ' Claret now and then, but am no great lover of it;
 ' my only Drink is Small-Beer, which if proper, I de-
 ' sire to know, or what other Drink is most proper?
 ' I desire likewise to know if Tobacco, reasonably
 ' taken, be good. This with most humble Thanks
 ' and poor Prayers, for your Eternal Welfare, con-
 ' cludes me

Yours,

In the strictest Bonds of Gratitude.

This Person went on in the Course I put him in
 and I repeated or alter'd his Medicines as there was
 occasion, sometime (perhaps a Month) after taking of
 which, he sent me the following Account of his Con-
 dition, viz.

L E T.

L E T T E R IV.

G—— March 20. 1704.

S I R,

I Have made use of the things, and I hope to my great Good; I find no manner of Pain, nor the least appearance of the *Gleet*, either after going to Stool or making of Water; so that I think the Work's compleat: And now Sir, as to your great Kindness and Charity, I acknowledge it with all Thankfulness; which I hope you'll find as well in my gratefully paying you your Demands, as in all other respects, that I may, or can, be serviceable to you, and do humbly beg you will not think I shall have any design to delay you. I am sure were you thoroughly acquainted with my worldly State, and the good Intentions I have to satisfy so good a Benefactor, you would have no room left to think amiss; I doubt not but I am now totally freed from the Distemper, being as easie as ever in my Life, Eat, Drink and Sleep well, am vigorous and strong. I have *Erections* of a considerable continuance, which I take to be a great sign of Health. I do not think the Money that I am further to pay you, too much; were it twice double, so that my Ability was according to my good Intentions, and as I am satisfied you cannot expect to be any great winner by me so I would have you to be no loser. I had an evacuation of *Semen*, or what you please to call it, in my Sleep, I cannot remember I dreamt of any Object that might cause it, but the next Morning I found on two or three places of my Shirt, the glossy Substance you mention in your Book, but after another manner, for it was hard, and did not lie flat, but was fix'd as if you had glued some Crumbs of your Candied

M Sugat

‘ Sugar, it startled me a little, but since I find no grief,
‘ I take Courage, and hope all things will do well,
‘ yet should any thing be amiss at any time, I shall
‘ make bold to trouble you, not else but that I am,
‘ Sir,

Your most obliged humble Servant.

The Reader may by this Person's Case and Cure, believe that there is more efficacy in some Medicines and Methods than in others, else he might have got well one would think, within the the compass of ten Years time, and by five several *Salivations*, which instead of Curing him, render'd him much worse, as his first Letter manifests; at last what had been so many Years fruitlessly attempted by others, was by the Methods I took and Medicines I administred, compleated in less than as many Months, and I doubt not but so securely, as that he will never relapse.

The next Case I shall mention, was a Gentleman in the Country, of about forty Years of Age, who for about two Years time almost together, was by ill management afflicted with a *Venereal Priapism*, or continual standing of the *Yard*, he told me it came after he was Cur'd, (as he thought) of a *Clap*, and that his Case was very deplorable, and afforded him great uneasiness; for notwithstanding the *Erection*, he had no inclination to *Venereal Pleasures*, neither could all that was done to provoke, &c. that way, relieve him; under this disaster he applies to a Person that said he would Cure him, and indeed did Cure him of his *Priapism*, but what was worse, (if worse could be) by the Medicines he took and used, in the room of his *Priapism*, a total *Impotency* or Extinction of the natural Heat succeeded, so that by all the provocative Means he could use, or Methods he could take, no *Erection* could be procur'd, which was a mighty Discouragement, as well as disappointment to himself, and no doubt but to his Wife also. In this Condition he came to me, and implored my assistance, which having been so long, *viz.* almost of a Years continuance, I despaired of
of

of helping him, but upon his requesting I would try; I put him into a Course, which he follow'd, and in about a Month after taking the things, he sent me the following Letter.

L E T T E R V.

Dear Sir,

• **Y**OUR not hearing from me all this while, as you
• desir'd, and I promis'd, gives you reason, it
• may be, to conclude I found no benefit by what you
• gave me, but indeed, Sir, I find it otherwise, which
• is owing (under God) to your great Skill and Care,
• I took the Medicines I had of you with a very wil-
• ling Mind, tho' they went something against me, and
• finish'd them near a Month since, and would have
• wrote to you sooner, but some urgent Business call'd
• me fifty Miles from home, where I was obliged to
• stay. Sir, I had not taken the *Drops* and the *Infusion*
• above three Days (which I begun with, after I had
• taken all the *Pills* as you directed) but I found an
• unusual warmth about my *Testicles* and root of my
• *Yard*, with a little motion or propensity to the *Act*;
• I was, as you must imagine, extreamly Joyful to find
• it, and with the greater Inclination, went forward
• with the Medicines; two or three Days after which,
• such a glowing Heat seiz'd the Parts, with a sharpness
• in my Urine and Pain all along the passage of my
• *Yard*, (tho' without any other disorder as you told
• me might probably happen) that I was forc'd for one
• Day to forbear them, the next Day I took but half
• the Dose of each, and so went on, and in a few
• Days after the sharpness of Urine went away, and I
• found my *Stones* rowl and stir about in my *Cods*, as if
• something had been alive there, but I fancied it might
• be Wind, but there attended it a sort of Pleasure, and
• some *Erections* follow'd upon it, which *Erections* I
• found afterwards stronger, and are now much better,
M 2 insomuch,

' infomuch, that I believe I could do all the Offices of
 ' a Man, as formerly, and would have embrac'd my
 ' Wife, but dared not to venture, till I had advis'd
 ' with you. Since I finish'd the Medicines I have not
 ' such frequent Propensities to *Copulation*, yet when
 ' I have *Erections*, I think they are stronger; if you
 ' think it necessary, Sir, I would take something fur-
 ' ther that I might (if it please God) be perfectly
 ' Cured, but I thank God there is no comparison to
 ' what I was, when with you, and before I took your
 ' Medicines; what you judge further necessary, be
 ' pleased to wrap them up, so that it may not be disco-
 ' cover'd 'tis Physick, and if you please, put them in-
 ' to a little Box as before, and direct for me at —
 ' to be sent to the ——— Inn in ——— and they
 ' will come safe, and pray let me have advice of them
 ' by the Post, in which, pray advise whether I may
 ' venture safely (if able) to sport with my Wife. This,
 ' Sir, with my Service to you, and a thousand
 ' Thanks for your Care, which is so particular, and
 ' extraordinary, that God forbid I should be ungrate-
 ' ful; pray do the best you can for me, and send me
 ' Word what the things will come to, and I'll order
 ' your Mony, for now I am in great Hopes I shall be
 ' thoroughly Cured.

I am dear Sir,

Your infinitely oblig'd Friend

B—— April 30. 1704.

and very humble Servant.

Accordingly I sent this Gentleman some more Medi-
 cines, which he took as I directed, and also wrote
 him my Opinion as to his conversing with his Wife,
 and at the writing of this he is in Town, and tells
 me he finds himself very well, only, since cohabiting
 with his Wife, is a little Weak in the Genital Parts,
 which I tell him by degrees will recover their Strength,
 but

but that he must act with discretion, and he is and was upon taking the first Medicines I sent him, totally freed from whatever Taint he had, and no doubt but in time will in every respect be as Vigorous and active as ever he was in his Life. I had this Gentleman's leave to insert his Letter and Case (concealing who he is) which Cure is, and what he and others must allow to be so signal and extraordinary, as scarcely to be parallell'd.

There are more of the like Cases which I could instance, if it were convenient, many Persons, both Men and Women that have been rendred infertile by means of some *Venereal* Matter, as also some defects in both *Sexes* from natural Causes, I have Cured, even when there has been such *Impotency* in the Men, and *Sterility* or Barrenness in the Women, as to put them beside all Hope of ever procreating again, and who by the Methods I have taken, and Medicines administered, have afterwards had Children.

One very remarkable Case in that kind could I relate, were it not for fear of giving Offence, but it being perform'd upon a Person of great Worth and Popularity, (tho' at the same time I could relate it as I have done others, without so much as giving the least hint of the Person, or the least suspicion who it should be) and not having his leave to do it, nor which I believe, would be granted, if requested, I conceive it better to pass it by, and proceed.

The next Case then that I shall take notice of, was a Person that was almost ruin'd in Body, as well as quite sunk in the Purse, by the management of some one or more of the base ignorant Pretenders that had him in hand for a *Clap*, hampring him to a sad purpose for more than six Months together, as evidently appears by his Letter sent me *per Penny Post*, viz.

LETTER VI.

Monday 3 a Clock O^r. 30. 1704.

Dear Sir,

BEING insufficiently satisfy'd of your matchless Skill and Ingenuity, your Fame having spread it self beyond my Knowledge and Art to find out, but I may account myself most unfortunate, not knowing you till this happy Day, which has reviv'd my sinking Spirits, hoping to find Relief by your fam'd Ingenuity, but as to the great misfortune that has beset me, I most unhappily being abroad one Day with some Friends, and coming home in the Evening, being overcome in Drink, and the frailty of Nature guided me, I unfortunately got the foul *Disease*, which I have been troubled with ever since *Easter*, being under unskilful Hands, and blinded by their canting Words, and moreover has pickt my Pocket of that little Mony which I had, has left me in a desperate Condition being now afflicted this Day by a Swelling in my *Cods*, and a grievous *Running*, which has always been on me, and a great Heat in my *Yard*, the end of it being mighty Sore, and a fore Throat which has been a great trouble to me, but for all these Afflictions yet (by reading your ingenious Book) I found Comfort in abundance, therefore, Dear Sir, let me beg of you (for God's sake) to assist me. I am a ——— at the ——— in the ——— hoping you will be secret, having but one Year to serve, being very well beloved, &c. So humbly beg of you to consider my Condition as soon as possible, being it hinders me from doing my Business, as I formerly did; so, Sir, I desire you to let me hear from you with all expedition, either by a Porter, whom I will pay, or if you think it convenient to favour me with your much desir'd Presence, and

‘ and enquire for ——— I should once more
‘ be in hopes of being made a sound Man ; once more
‘ I humbly desire you to remember the Object of your
‘ Charity, who will ever think himself obliged to sub-
‘ scribe

Your most oblig’d Servant,

till Death.

This Letter mov’d me to pity the poor Man, and instead of sending, I went to him my self, and found him in Bed, sweltring and labouring under a great deal of Pain, scarce able to stir, one of his Testicles being extreamly tumified ; several Ulcers upon the Nut of the *Yard*, covered with a *Phymosis*, that is, a contraction of the *Prepuce* ; a severe *Scalding* of Urine, and *virulent* Running, with *Pains* in the Head, and elsewhere, sore Throat, &c. all which had reduc’d him to a very weak condition, the too manifest effects of both *Pox* and *Clap* : I pittied him before I saw him, but when I was with him and saw in what a miserable Condition he was in, my Compassion was much more towards him, tho’ an absolute Stranger ; for in his Case it appear’d too manifestly, that as the *Woman* had gave him the *Clap*, the *Doctor* had given him the *Pox*. I told him he might (notwithstanding how bad he was) get a perfect Cure with good management, which mightily encourag’d him, and in order to it, I sent him some things, which he took and used as I directed ; in a few days after I visited him again, and found him much amended, his *Pains* having left him, the *Tumour* upon the *Testicles* almost removed, his *Sores* dispos’d to a healing, and in short, was in such a fair way of recovery, that in less than a weeks time, he was able to be about his Business, as appears by the following Letter,

LETTER VII.

Friday 8 a-Clock, Nov. 3 1704.

Dear Sir,

THE *Electuary* and *Powder* is gone, and the *Pul-*
tice is likewise all used, and has carried the
 Swelling almost all off; last Night and to Day,
 my Pains have been something more; but I fear I
 have got Cold, and the Pain of my *Stone* is some-
 thing return'd, but I believe it is caused by my walk-
 ing and running about much, which I am forced to
 do; therefore I hope you'll consider some means to
 be used to give me ease; as for my *Yard* it is very
 well, considering the time, and the soreness of my
Throat has left me, and the heat of *Urine* is quite
 gone; so I hope you'll send the things that are neces-
 sary by this Porter to him, who is

Your ever humble

and oblig'd *Se vant.*

Upon his taking the Medicines I further sent him,
 I had the following Letter from him.

LETTER VIII.

Lond Nov. 29. 1704

S I R,

IT is no small trouble to me, that my misfortune is
 such, that I cannot possibly obtain that much de-
 sired moment of waiting on you; if I thought my
 Ex-

Expectations should have been so cross'd, I had writ to you before now, being the Bottle you sent me has been all used this Week, but I thought there was no great occasion for any more, being that Pain that I then was afflicted with, has quite left me, and the Swelling is also quite gone, and I am as easie as may be, and have been able ever since the first week to do my Business as usual. I have took the Electuary, and have used the Balsam, but there is enough of the Lotion to serve another Box. I design to wait on you a Sunday my self, that you may be better satisfy'd what good Condition I am in, and I hope to requite you in a very little time, for your infinite kindness to me. No more at present, but remain

Your most oblig'd Servant

and Debtor.

Thus by the Blessing of God upon my endeavours, was this Person extricated out of his difficulties, and perfectly set free from the Distemper, which all that knew his Condition, was not a little surpriz'd at, he being lookt upon so bad, as to be altogether past Cure, but he was perfectly Cur'd, as by his following Letter appears, and there is no reason to doubt but that he will continue so.

LETTER IX.

Jan. 6. 1704-5.

THE Bearer hereof is our House Porter, who being privy to my misfortune, he was asking me last Night where I had such a sudden Relief, and I found he had been in some hot Exercise, advis'd him

him to take a Pot of your *Electuary*, if you thought it proper, and he will pay you for it. I desire, Sir, you would send by him also for a Friend of mine another Pot of that Unparell'd and most Incomparable *Electuary*, which has been fully Experienced by

Your most oblig'd Debtor

The next Case I shall take notice of, is a Gentleman that by means of ill management, had (among other Symptoms of a bad Infection) a *Bubo* in his Groin, which was broke when he came to me, and discharg'd a great quantity of *Ichorous* Matter thro' several Pin-holes; I presently made a large opening with my Probe *Scissors*, and dress'd him with proper Medicaments, and put him into a Course of Medicine inwardly, which he went thro', and prov'd so successful, that in a reasonable time he grew perfectly well. When he was in the Country, after I had dismiss'd him, he writes me the following Letter.

L E T T E R X.

S I R,

MY having been silent so long, has afforded you grounds to believe, that I was either out of the Land of the Living, or that I had ungratefully forgot you, but as these rude Lines will satisfie you as to the former, so I hope time and opportunity will so far offer, that I may convince you of the contrary as to the latter. I need not tell you, Sir, how I was when I left *London*, but the condition I am in at present, is seemingly very well, and I flatter myself that it is really so, and that founded upon no small Reason; for, if a good and strong Appetite, strength of Body (as well as cleanness) and a freedom from Pains

‘ Pains and Aches, are so many presumptive Arguments and Tokens of Sanity and Health, which, by the Blessing of God, and your no less skilful than honest Endeavours, I now can joyfully boast of, none will, or can say, I’m sure, that there’s the least room for fear or doubt of the contrary. I have omitted taking your *Infallibility* this Month, hoping I shall never more have occasion for it, unless this pleasant Scene should alter, (which Heavens avert) in the mean time being happy in my condition, nothing troubles me, but the thoughts how I shall be able to make a return suitable to that vast Obligation laid on

Your most humble

*Aug. 27.
1706.*

and thankful Servant.

POSTSCRIPT.

‘ I hope to be with you six or eight Weeks hence.

Another was a young Gentleman, who for a long time had been in the Hands of one that gives Bills about, near Tom’s, at *Ludgate*, to a considerable Expence, and a much worse purpose than when he undertook him; his Case Pains, Heat and Burnings, in several parts about him, with sharpness of Urine, and decay of Body, not without restless Nights, and Weakness, &c. certain Symptoms of the Disease. I put him into a course of Medicine for about a Month, without one days confinement, and Cur’d him. The last things he had, was what he sent for by the following Letter.

L E T.

L E T T E R X I.

S I R,

‘ I Have not an opportunity to see you to Night, therefore I shall let it alone till *Saturday*. I find myself very well, and desire to know whether I shall continue my Powders, or if you will order me something else. If you’d direct as before, and put ’em up as little suspicious as can be.

*I am your humble and**Thursday June 13.*
1706.*obedient Servant,*

The next Case that I shall take notice of, is of a Gentleman and his Wife, he sending me the following Letter of their Conditions, *viz.*

L E T T E R X I I.

*W—— March 23. 1704-5.**Good Sir,*

‘ IT is my great unhappiness to be one of those unfortunate Creatures, that about a Year ago had the ill hap to be overcome with Drink, and as the consequent thereof, to pick up a *Whore* (or she me, I can scarce tell which) in the Street, from whom I deservedly got the Disease, call’d a *Clap*, and being oblig’d to go out of Town from home the next Morning, before I could tell whether any thing ail’d me, and riding almost a hundred Miles, and some Cold

‘ Cold that I got, with drinking a little hard, and the
‘ Distemper (as appear’d since) together, I had such a
‘ Pain in my Back for two days together, that I could
‘ hardly stand upright, and having been at *London*
‘ above a Fortnight from my Wife, when I got home,
‘ I inconsiderately lay with her; a day or two after
‘ which I began to feel a Pain in my *Yard* and *Stones*,
‘ with a little Pricking and Smarting in making Wa-
‘ ter, and a little after that a *Running* of Matter. What
‘ to do in this Condition I knew not, being altogether
‘ a stranger to the Distemper, but I applies my self to
‘ an Apothecary in our Town, who gave me something
‘ to take, that soon eas’d me in my Water, and stopt
‘ my *Running*; so that in a Week I found my self
‘ well; a little while after this, my Wife complain’d,
‘ and the Apothecary had her in Hand, and Cur’d her
‘ also, but about three Months after, both my self and
‘ my Wife were taken very ill with Pains and Heavi-
‘ ness all about us, and after that with breakings out
‘ in several parts, my self especially, as in my Head,
‘ Face, Arms, and other Places, and my Wife with a
‘ soreness on her *Privy-Parts*, for which our Apotheca-
‘ ry put us into a Diet-Drink, and Sweated us; but
‘ not being satisfied with his Judgment, and under ter-
‘ rour of what wou’d be the Consequence, I wrote to
‘ one Mr. * S—— at *London*, who was reported to
‘ have great Skill; he sent us things, which we took
‘ for four Months together, but to very little purpose;
‘ for tho’ the Distemper went off or abated a little,
‘ it would, upon leaving off the Medicines, return
‘ again, and ever since, at times, have we been a
‘ taking. My Wife at this present is as much in *Pain*
‘ as ever, and broke out almost all over her, has a Sore
‘ *Throat* that she can scarcely swallow, and a great
‘ Pain about her *Nose*. I thank God I am not alto-

* The Name was at length in the Letter, but forbear
inserting it here, for divers Reasons.

gether so bad, but complain after the same manner,
and have still a Pain in my *Yard*, but have no sore-
ness in my *Throat*, nor Pain in my *Nose*. Sir, I have
read your Book, and make my application to you,
humbly requesting your Opinion in our Cases, for
which I shall gratefully satisfy you ; but indeed, Sir,
we are very bad, and my poor Wife, what with the
Disease, and the Physick, is grown very weak and
feeble. She is about twenty seven, and my self about
thirty four Years old : She has, notwithstanding her
Illness, her Courses in good order. I find such a
dulness and weariness, just as your Book mentions;
and care not to stir, and in the day-time are very
sleepy, but cannot sleep in the Nights but little. Just
now I have look'd upon my *Yard*, and there are several
hot fiery Pimples on it, that are a little Painful,
and scurfy Spots upon my *Cods*, which have been a
good while. I forgot to tell you, that a while ago,
my Wife had some Pimples that broke and run upon
the Lips of her *Privy-Part*, which made her she
could hardly walk, and a Woman gave her something
that eas'd her, and cured them, but now they begin
to come again. I have a thousand melancholy
Thoughts, and every thing that happens to us, I
look on as a Judgment on me for so foul a Crime,
but I hope I have begg'd Pardon for my Folly, and
do therefore, dear Sir, make my earnest request that
you'll give me your Thoughts candidly and freely,
and what you judge proper in our Conditions. I
shall as soon as you have answer'd this, return your
Fee, and not only be grateful but thankful, for what
I shall receive from you ; and I pray God direct you,
that neither of us (my poor Wife however) may not
suffer upon my account. I am, Sir,

Your sorrowful

humble Servant.

Upon

Upon reading this Letter, I pittied them, especially the poor innocent Woman his Wife, but that they might have some comfort under all their discouragements, I wrote an answer the very next Post, wherein I gave them hopes of Cure, which was a great satisfaction to them ; upon receiving of which, he sends me the following Letter, *viz.*

L E T T E R XIII.

W———— April 1. 1705.

Dear, Sir,

‘ I Hereby thankfully acknowledge your kindness in
‘ answering mine, and for the encouraging advice
‘ you give, touching our Conditions, and would not
‘ leave any means unattempted for my self and poor
‘ Wifes sake, that we might be free from the Pain and
‘ Misery we undergo by this Distemper, and do en-
‘ tirely, under God, recommend our selves to your
‘ Directions, and if you’l please to send what things
‘ are necessary for us to take, I shall thankfully re-
‘ turn you the charge of them; let it be what will be
‘ safe and moderate for my Wife, by reason she is
‘ weakly, and send full Directions how we shall go-
‘ vern our selves as to eating and drinking ; put them
‘ up in a Box, and send them for me to the ———
‘ Carrier, at the ——— Inn in ———. I have so great
‘ a concern for my great Fault, and the Conditions we
‘ are in, that if I thought our Cures could not be per-
‘ fected well at so great a distance, we would take a
‘ Journey to *London*, if my Wife could venture in a Coach,
‘ but I submit to your advice. I have here inclosed sent a
‘ *Guinea*, your Fee, and shall always be grateful for
‘ any thing you do for us. I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant.

Ac-

Accordingly I sent them what Medicines I judg'd proper, which they took according to directions and which were renewed, and other Medicines sent, according as I had an account from time to time how they were, they continued in a course for two Months together, about a Week after which he sent me the following Letter, being the last I to this time have had from him, *viz.*

L E T T E R XIV.

W—————June 10th. 1705

Dear Sir,

‘MY self and my Wife did exactly pursue your Directions in taking these last things, and have about a Week ago taken all, and thank God and you, we are abundantly better than my last gave you account of, my Wife’s Stomach is so well amended now, that she can eat heartily, and is much stronger, as you told me she would be, and now all her fears are over, as to my self, I thank God, I am as well to my thinking as ever I was in my Life, I cannot say I ail any thing, I’m strong and lusty, and every Body says, that both of us look extraordinary well, and wonder at so great an alteration, we are both overjoy’d at it, and next to God, shall for ever acknowledge that our Lives are owing to you, for which sure I shall be the ungratefullest Creature in the World, if I did not make you amends, which I will certainly do, God willing; we design now to Drink the Diet-Drink you order’d us to make, and shall begin to Morrow, and will take it for a Month or longer, as you directed, but my Wifes Stomach begins to be a weary of Physick, however for her good I doubt not but she’ll drink it. Sir, I sent you the 4 Guinea’s for the last things per our Carrier the last Week, with a line, which (I suppose) you receiv’d. Pray if any thing else be necessary let us have
‘ it.

‘ it, for I would not omit any thing to make a com-
‘ pleat Cure, tho’ I hope, and indeed now do not fear
‘ but that the Distemper is carry’d off Root and
‘ Branch, but I leave it to you, and shall think my self
‘ under the strictest obligations to be grateful for those
‘ extraordinary benefits we have reap’d by your Skill
‘ and Care, and for which you shall find me a continu-
‘ al benefactor. I am, Sir,

Your most oblig’d Friend and

very humble Servant.

The next Letter I shall insert is from a Person, then unknown, who wrote to me, desiring my Opinion of his Case, and in answer to mine sent me this, *viz.*

LETTER XV.

Worthy Sir,

‘ **Y**OURS yesterday I Receiv’d, and would have sent
‘ sooner, but could not conveniently. Please to
‘ send by the Bearer, the Things you told me would
‘ cost Seven Shillings and six pence. But pray, Sir,
‘ take as little as possible for what you send, because
‘ Mony is scarce with me at present; but I hope I shall
‘ not be ungrateful to you, having not long to serve
‘ of my Time. I have a great mind you can (if In-
‘ fected) Cure me, with a far greater safety than any,
‘ having hear’d of your Fame by those who have been
‘ perfectly Cur’d, under your Care and Skill. I have
‘ had a small Pain about six Inches above my Knee;
‘ being weaker in my Legs, &c. than usual. Pray
‘ send those things which may hinder no Business, and
‘ N with

with a speedy Cure: I shall ever acknowledge myself.

Your most Obedient

May 29.
9 Clock, Evening.

and Humble Servant.

His Infection was but small, for the things I sent him Cur'd him, as he himself afterwards came to me, and acknowledg'd, with many Thanks, &c.

The next Letter is from a Person, who as his Case was extraordinary, and his Account of it also extraordinary, as well as diverting, I think it not amiss to insert it, and is as follows, viz.

LETTER XVI.

A Dark Account of—

S I R,

IN the Year 95. when I was just come from Cambridge, I met a thing in Petty-Coats about the bigness of a *W—re*, who desir'd me to give her a Pot, which I cou'd not refuse, and so she gave me a Seasoning, *i. e.* &c.

I did not discover it for some time, I've forgot how long. The first Symptoms were Warts under the *Prepuce*, which were very many and very great, which hindred the Skin to cover the Glans, and some there were in the middle of the *Penis*; never no Running pricking Pains, or any thing like it. I first apply'd to the Famous or Infamous Dr. *Kirleus* (then living): He had half the Mony agreed for, in Hand, but was very urgent for the rest, before I cou'd get Cur'd, as he promis'd, and I being poor, cou'd not procure it, so I was forc'd to shift him, and go upon
Tick

‘ Tick to the Fam’d Doctor † R ———, in B ———
‘ *street, D ——— Place*, who prov’d to be (for all
‘ his Long-Wigg and Bounce, and the current Title of
‘ Doctor) but a broken Apothecary, *ab Origine*. He
‘ ply’d me for three Years together, with *Mercurius Dul-*
‘ *cis, Sublimate*, and the D ——— I knows what, and
‘ barbarously (I’m afraid) ruin’d my Body and my
‘ Purse, and has brought me to this miserable State
‘ I’m now in. After his Decease (for he’s gone to the
‘ *Stygian Ferry*) I apply’d to the Chymical or Comical
‘ Operator in *Hob-Nails*, Mr. * S ———er, in *Black-*
‘ *Fryers*, and he fleec’d me a little, but I did not stay
‘ long. Afterwards I had some Stuff in Bottles (I
‘ believe *Lime-Water*) from an infallible Fellow in
‘ C ———, a *Bull-baiter* by Profession. And now
‘ lately, *i. e.* for these three or four Years, I’ve had
‘ Medicines of an ignorant Apothecary which I
‘ thought, did me most good, that made my long con-
‘ tinuance with him. I had before a continu’d fix’d
‘ Pain in the back part of my Head, and darting
‘ shooting Pains in my Eyes, and (which is remark-
‘ able) fix’d Bumps, hard Pustules, Swellings (or
‘ what you call them) under both my Ears, which
‘ sometimes increas’d, or decreas’d a little, but never
‘ totally, till now, quite vanish’d; and I’ve seldom any
‘ Pain in my Eyes, or Back part of my Head, as
‘ formerly, nay more, while my Apothecary was
‘ here, (for now he is *non est inventus*) he had once or
‘ twice, I thought, in that term of Years, brought
‘ me to a very fair way of Cure; for I found a sud-
‘ den alteration, my Hands that were swell’d, much
‘ abated, my Blood running more briskly; a strange
‘ Itching over my whole Body, the Soles of my Feet
‘ not excepted, especially in the Wrists of my Arms,
‘ which had a perfect Scurf or Peeling upon them, as
‘ also was upon my Legs, and other parts of my Bo-

† The Name was mention’d at length in the written Letter

* The Name in the written Letter was at length.

dy, but whether thro' Design or Ignorance, he never brought it to Perfection. He tells me now in his Exile, he has given me the true Receipt, which he all along us'd, which was *Pill. Cochiae* ℥iv. *Aq. Absinth.* ℥viii. *Vigo Snuff* ℥j. and *Treacle* one Penny worth (don't laugh) *probatum est.*

In his absence I apply'd my self to Dr. * S——n, and told him, I thought my Case was not so much *Venerical* as *Mercurial*: The Doctor, with a sour Face, said, it must be carry'd off with Gold, which indeed prov'd so to a Title, for he had some of mine to no purpose. Afterwards I went to a Brother Surgeon, a *French* Man, of good Practice, (I believe) and told him the same Story, he shall be nameless, because no *Quack*, he Purg'd me with Cathartick Draughts for some time, (I'd by that means a Scabby Face) but to no effect. Under both these Doctors (who I had the greatest value for, as thinking them less Empericks than the rest, I'm sure more fair Practitioners) I grew worse than with my Quondam Dr. my Pain in my Head and Eyes returning, my Hands rather more swell'd: So, after all, I apply my self to Dr. Tom, or Dr. something by Tom's Coffee-House *Ludgate*, and he rather encreas'd the Pains more, and now I've taken to my old *Nostrum* again, and find my self much easier, but cannot find the same effects it had once or twice before, as I've told you, tho' I really think it's the same by the observations of Stools, in which are large quantities of Matter, like Size or Jelly, which it always brought away, and which I perceiv'd other Physick did not. I don't know whether it may be the peculiar Nature of it, but this I'm sure of, that when that ceas'd, as it did once or twice, I was then much easier and in a fair way. But now *Finally* and *Lastly*, as the Parson says, (having no more Patience, and having spent all my Ready) I come to you in *Forma Pauperis*, beseeching you, by the ties of Christianity, and all that

* His name was also at length in the written Letter.

' is good, to rescue me, (who am ruin'd by Male-
' Practice) even from the brink of Death, and your
' Petitioner will ever Pray (and according to his abili-
' ty Pay) whilst *Monsieur Verole*,

P O S T S C R I P T.

' I'd forgot to tell you, that at first I had a strange
' sore Throat, which was once Syring'd, it vanish'd
' after a while. When I was under Dr. R—— for
' some Years, I had strange Swimmings in my Head,
' ready to stagger like a drunken Man against every
' Post, with sudden Mists before my Eyes. Once in
' the —— I was taken I cou'd not see a Letter, and
' afterwards fell down Senseless, which confirms me,
' Mercury was the Cause. I'd some few little white Spots
' with Matter in their Heads. I've had Diet-drinks
' of *Lignum Guaiacum*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Sassaph.* &c. I'm
' almost perswaded the chief Cause of all my ail, is in
' the *Lymphid Juices*, but I submit all to your better
' Judgment, and shall tell you the rest by word of
' Mouth.

' I was all the time mighty lazy, or rather, as it
' were, weary and restless, and scarce able to Walk.
' I have, as often as I snifle (which is very common
' with me, by reason of use, I suppose) a great deal of
' that Jelly, or slimy Stuff, come down my Throat:
' My Body, when I began to mend, was all freckled
' with red Spots. *Cum multis aliis quæ nunc prescribere*
' *longum est.*

This Person, however merrily he writes, was under
no small apprehensions (and that not without cause)
of what might be the consequence of his Indisposi-
tion, if not remedied ; and very seriously (when I came
to speak with him) implor'd my best assistance, in or-
der to extricate him therefrom, it being, as he said,
the only trouble he had in the World. I promis'd
him the utmost of my assistance, and which had such

effect, as that within these few days he told me he was so well, as now not to doubt of a perfect recovery; and indeed I see no reason why he should be mistaken.

The next is of a Gentleman and his Lady that I had in Cure in the Country, he giving her the Disease, and by chance, she understanding who it was that had her Husband in Cure, wrote to me, unknown to him, her own Case; which I answer'd, and sent Medicines accordingly; and when the worst of the business was over with her, she sent the following Letter, hinting a new Infection in her Husband, which I had before charg'd him with, tho' he cared not to own it.

LETTER XVII.

June 25. 1706.

S I R,

THIS comes with my Thanks for your Answer to mine, which is a Secret, but my Husband is sensible I know you suspect him for some new Matter, for he saw me open yours to him. I don't perceive he will own it, however, Sir, you need not doubt but it's matter of Fact, therefore I beg of you to proceed accordingly. He is one of the most unhappy Temper'd Men living: His Life is divided betwixt the height of *Raking* and *Medicines*: Tho' *Lame*, and look *Thin*, he has at all times a Stomach like a Horse, and I think as strong as a Horse too, (please, Sir, to pardon my familiar Expressions.) I fear I should never forgive him, had not he, or rather Providence, thrown me into such good hands, that I am encourag'd to hope for a speedy Recovery, I did not begin with those last Medicines till last *Thursday* Night; for when they came to my hands, I was

in-

' indispos'd with the Female grievance, so durst not
 ' run the hazard of too many evacuations at once.
 ' They, I believe, answer expectation, I am already
 ' so much better, that (except being Physick-Sick
 ' somtimes) I should think my self very well, did not my
 ' Linnen discover I am not as I us'd to be. Sir, I'll
 ' be wholly guided by your directions, manage as you
 ' please, any thing, any way, in order to sound Health.
 ' Paid to content you shall be. I can't tell what my
 ' Husband have now requested further from you for
 ' me, but he tells me he have said enough. Good Sir,
 ' don't neglect, and if you should have a curiosity to
 ' enquire after us, pray be cautious, I'd not have my
 ' inconveniency known for the World, a small intima-
 ' tion may make a discovery, for my Husband I know
 ' have been suspected, tho' *Gout* have been partly the
 ' *Blind*; as for me, I fancy most of my acquaintance
 ' think I have ill Nature enough to wish *St. Paul* had
 ' left out due B——nce.

' Sir, I shall have taken but three Doses of your
 ' Pills when all is done (I mean the last) and the
 ' *Powders* will be ended too: I will expect to see some-
 ' thing more next *Saturday*: The Letter must not come
 ' in the Packet, it's not safe for

Your humble Servant.

The next is of a young Gentleman, who sent me
 the following Letter of his Case.

LETTER XVIII.

July 31. 1706.

Honoured Sir,

‘ IT was my misfortune, in *May* last, to be engaged
‘ in Company with a Gentlewoman, for which God
‘ Almighty was pleas’d to send his heavy, tho’ just
‘ Judgment upon me: Being apprehensive from
‘ heat of Urine only, I had from Coition, receiv’d
‘ damage, I unfortunately apply’d my self to the
‘ Country Barber on *Ludgate-Hill*, whose Pills and
‘ Powder did afford me ease. About six days ago, I
‘ had occasion to ride out of Town, which Journey has
‘ again provok’d heat of Urine, which has now ceas’d
‘ without any methods made use of. The late heat of
‘ Urine, and a present dulness, give reason to believe
‘ I am infected, and if infected, I am very much
‘ afraid that I only now enjoy a Truce (as you term
‘ it.) The Ingenuity of your Book, encourag’d me to
‘ commit my self to your Care. I must acquaint you,
‘ Sir, that I am a Gentleman, but the Son of an exact
‘ Father, who, upon the discovery of this, might be
‘ apt to disinherit me; wherefore, the better to con-
‘ ceal it from him, I desire you will inform me by a
‘ Penny-Post Letter what will be the charges of a
‘ Cure, wrought with God’s permission, and your
‘ assistance, and how soon I may reasonably expect it.
‘ I am about twenty two years of Age, and my con-
‘ dition is the more to be pittied, because I cannot at
‘ present be so generous as I cou’d desire, but assure
‘ your self, I am of a grateful Spirit, and question not
‘ but in a short time to make you a genteel Present:
‘ Tho’ I am as much assur’d, as ’tis possible I should
‘ be

‘ be of any Stranger, that you are a Gentleman of
‘ Honour, yet must beg leave not to discover my self
‘ before I have the happiness of talking with you Face
‘ to Face. Sometimes I flatter my self that I am di-
‘ stemper’d more in Mind than Body; but am unwill-
‘ ling to wait for a tryal, least a melancholy Experi-
‘ ence shou’d inform me of the contrary. My Urine is
‘ clear when it first comes from my Body, but after
‘ some time settles, and stands with a sort of greasie
‘ Scum. Pray Sir, defer not your Opinion too long.
‘ Direct to *Rainbow-Coffee-house* in the *Strand*.

S I R,

Your humble Servant.

I answer’d it as desir’d, upon which he sent me the following Letter.

L E T T E R. XIX.

Aug. 2. 1706.

Worthy Sir,

‘ Y Esterday I had the satisfaction of receiving yours,
‘ whose generous Proposals do very much argue
‘ you to be a Gentleman. I had not thought to put
‘ you to the trouble of this, for I was making the
‘ best of my way to your House, but on a sudden the
‘ thoughts of my Crime made me asham’d to appear
‘ before you, and upon a second perusal of your Let-
‘ ter, I perceiv’d your desire to speak with me, was only
‘ that you might have a true understanding of my
‘ Case, which I believe I can give you more perfectly
‘ in Writing than *viva voce*, because I am apt to think
‘ my guilt wou’d confound my Memory, and make
‘ my Tongue falter in her Expressions. After I had
‘ made

' made use of the Medicines mention'd in my last, it
 ' was my misfortune to go into Company where there
 ' was a Woman, and to conform, as far as I thought I
 ' might with security, with the Company, I did kiss
 ' her, at which time she filthily put her Tongue in my
 ' Mouth. Whether my complaints are caus'd by the
 ' unskillfulness of the Barber, mention'd in my last, or
 ' this second Woman, I leave to your judgment to be
 ' determin'd. I had, methought, for two or three days
 ' after I came off my Journey, a stiffness in my Neck.
 ' I had yesterday a more frequent provocation to
 ' Urine than usual, and a little sort of a pricking at
 ' the end of my Privities. I am (I thank God) at
 ' this present in perfect Ease. Judge not, Sir,
 ' that I refuse to come to you, as not sufficiently con-
 ' fiding in your secrecie; I am fully perswaded that a
 ' Man who has already behaved himself so genteely,
 ' knows not how to act otherwise. It wou'd, Sir, be
 ' a double trouble, first, to think I had been guilty of
 ' a miscarriage of this nature; and secondly, that
 ' through a consciousness of my own Guilt, I must be
 ' forc'd to avoid your Company, from whom I ex-
 ' pect so singular an advantage, and in whose Company
 ' I hope to make my self happy.

' I have given you a true Account of my Case, I
 ' humbly desire you will not fail to send, by a Porter,
 ' what you think proper for the restoring me to my
 ' former State, with full directions how to make use
 ' of your Medicines, and what Diet, and as I have a
 ' Soul to be sav'd, you shall be rewarded for your trou-
 ' ble, by

Your humble Servant,

POSTSCRIPT.

' I desire, Sir, you will send your Medicines to the
 ' Sun-Coffee-house on Snow-Hill, directed for me, by a
 ' Porter

‘ Porter in whom you can put Confidence, and I will
‘ order them to be call’d for to Morrow about six a
‘ Clock in the Evening. Please to pay the Porter, and
‘ order him to give them particular charge of them.
‘ The reason I desire you to pay the Porter, is, because
‘ I am not known there. If there be any Faith in
‘ Man, you shall be consider’d for every particular, af-
‘ ter I have made use of your Physick, which I do
‘ not question but will be very wholesome.

Upon receiving this, I sent him Medicines accord-
ingly, which after he had taken, he sends me the fol-
lowing.

L E T T E R XX.

Aug. 20. 1706.

Honoured Sir,

‘ **A**N unexpected Journey into the Country, made
‘ me defer answering yours, and also prevented
‘ me from taking the Medicines I receiv’d from you ;
‘ the last of which I made use of this day. Your
‘ generous Resolution of acting chearfully and faith-
‘ fully with me, upon confidence of my Honour, was
‘ a great Encouragement and Satisfaction to me, and
‘ assure your self, you shall never have reason to re-
‘ pent of your Resolution ; you shall find, Sir, that
‘ Honour and Gratitude have not clearly quitted the
‘ Nation. I thank God I have now no Symptoms of
‘ the *Foul Disease*, the lumps which I formerly men-
‘ tioned, were the greatest disturbance to me, but
‘ now they are not. My Prayers attend you, as the
‘ restorer of my Happiness, which was ever pure and
‘ unmixt before I knew to Sin. Tho’ all Symptoms
‘ are vanquish’d, yet cannot I believe but that there are
‘ some relicts of the malignant *Disease* remaining,
‘ where-

' wherefore I do desire, Sir, that you will send me
 ' another Pot of your *Electuary*, and some *Powder*.
 ' with what else you may judge proper to wash away
 ' whatever remains of this nauseous Disease, and with
 ' them the strictest Directions for using of them, which
 ' I am at liberty to pursue. Your last *Electuary* rare-
 ' ly gave me above two or three Stools a day. Please
 ' to direct your Medicines as before, *viz.* to be left
 ' at the *Sun Coffee-house* on *Snow-Hill*, till call'd for,
 ' whither a Porter shall be sent for them about four to
 ' Morrow, by

S I R,

Your highly oblig'd

and devoted Servant.

According to his request, I sent him more Medicines, which he took, and then sent me the following Letter.

LETTER XXI.

Sept. 3^d 1706.

Honoured Sir,

' I Have reason to praise my good God, who has
 ' vouchsafed to bless your endeavours, and restore
 ' me to that state of Body I'm now in. Since I wrote
 ' last to you, I had a stiffness in my Neck, which
 ' I judg'd to proceed from the old Cause; I had like-
 ' wise a lump upon my Leg, but now I have no
 ' Symptom in the World, excepting that I cannot hold
 ' my Water so long as formerly. I made an end of
 ' your Medicines yesterday. I was sorry I could not
 ' make use of all your *Powder*, for it became liquid,
 ' for which reason I cou'd not tell what quantity to
 ' make

' make use of, nor cou'd I bring it to Powder again
 ' by any means. I am almost a weary of Physick, but
 ' I will, with a great deal of satisfaction, take what-
 ' ever you shall prescribe. I do at this juncture per-
 ' ceive a small sort of Heat or Pain in the end of my
 ' Yard; wherefore I think it is highly requisite to Phy-
 ' sick a little more, to carry off the Disease, and work
 ' a perfect Cure in your very obliged Patient, who
 ' will not be in the least unmindful of what he pro-
 ' mis'd. Please, Sir, to send what you think proper,
 ' with Directions, to the *Sun-Coffeehouse* on *Snow-Hill*,
 ' as before, and I will order one to call for it about
 ' one a Clock to Morrow. I desire you will keep all
 ' my Letters, and return them all when I satisfie you
 ' for your Care and Trouble, so that my Hand-writing
 ' may never rise up in Judgment against,

S I R,

Your very humble Servant.

After that, he went into the Country, and at his re-
turn sent me the following Letter.

LETTER. XXII.

Oct. 1. 1706.

Honoured Sir,

' **B**Efore I had taken all your last Physick which you
 ' were pleas'd to send me, I was called into the
 ' Country, from whence I return'd Yesterday. I
 ' have enjoy'd my Health so perfectly, that I was only
 ' sorry I could not have the happiness of acquainting
 ' you with the same, that you might rejoice with me for
 ' my happy deliverance, for which I shall always think
 ' my

' my self eternally oblig'd to you. I had a sort of
 ' weariness in my Knee and Thigh, but that has not
 ' troubled me of late: You may assure your self, Sir,
 ' I was concern'd to find Yester-night, two such lumps
 ' on my Legs as I complain'd of formerly, only they
 ' were of a less degree this Morning; likewise did a
 ' lump appear under my left Ear, of a contrary Na-
 ' ture to the others, which itch, but this is sore if
 ' touch'd. I have had continually since my last to
 ' you, Heats, Breakings out upon my Nose, and other
 ' parts of my Face. Since I believe the malignity of
 ' the Disease is carry'd off, common Purges would, I
 ' fancy, ease me of these complaints, but I am unwill-
 ' ling to take any other Physick than what you pre-
 ' scribe. I design to Morrow to take the remainder
 ' of your *Electuary*, of which I wish you would send
 ' another Pot, or what you think proper, with your
 ' Bill, to *Steel's Coffee-house* in *Bread street*, with di-
 ' rections to be left till call'd for, which shall be to
 ' Morrow about Three a Clock, by the order of,

S I R,

Your very oblig'd and

humble Servant, in haste.

Since this last Letter, I have heard from him, and
 sent him my Bill, which he allows to be very mode-
 rate; and no doubt but, according to his promise, will
 do Gentleman-like by me.

The next Case is of a Gentleman that was troubled
 with an untoward *Gleet*; for Cure of which, he had
 been in the Hands of several for a long time, to a
 great expence, to no purpose: It grew upon him
 with foul *fætid* Urine; so that an *Ulcer* in the *Bladder*
 was fear'd. I put him into a method of Cure; upon
 which, a little time after, he sends me the following
 Letter.

L E T

L E T T E R XXIII.

S I R,

‘ I Bought a Pot of what you order’d: I have not
‘ enough of the *Injection* left to serve to Morrow,
‘ but enough of the *Powder* left to serve two days
‘ longer. I find no more *Running*. I have included
‘ you in my *Prayers*, and shall always acknowledge
‘ you as one of my best *Friends*.

Yours, &c.

July 27. 1706.

And after a little longer continuance of what I order’d him, he sent me the following Letter.

L E T T E R XXIV.

S I R,

‘ I Have taken all the *Powder* and *Turpentine*. I
‘ have had no *Running* but once, since I perceiv’d
‘ it first to stop. I find very little in my *Water* of
‘ those things which were wont to fly in it. I would
‘ willingly know whether it be convenient to desist a
‘ while, taking any thing else, if I find my self con-
‘ tinue in this State, which makes me hope I am in a
‘ manner well. I shall recommend a *Friend* of mine
‘ to your *Care*, who is in the same condition as my
‘ self was when first I came to you. If you please to
‘ give your self the trouble to call at any time when
‘ most

‘ most at leisure, I shall inform you in a more particular manner about my Friend.

I am, in hast, yours, &c.

Aug. 10. 1706.

The next Case is of a Person that a Gentleman staid at my House to speak with me about ; but I not coming in to suit his time, and he being in hast, left the following Letter for me.

LETTER XXV.

June 24. 1706.

S I R,

‘ A Poor unfortunate Friend of mine, sent to me this
 ‘ day to come to him ; I no sooner entred the
 ‘ Room where he was, but I found three empty
 ‘ Gally-pots, wherein had been Dr. *Damnables* Ele-
 ‘ *ctuarium Mirabile*: The poor D——l fell down on his
 ‘ Marrow-bones, and begg’d me, for God’s sake, to
 ‘ take pitty on his Condition, and give him what affi-
 ‘ stance I cou’d, for that he had got a *Gonorrhœa*, at-
 ‘ tended with a small *Cordee*, and *Pain* in making
 ‘ Water. After I had examin’d him straitly, I find
 ‘ that this is the third time in twenty five Years, but
 ‘ that he alledges that he was very well Cured, only
 ‘ from the first he had always a weakness in his Back,
 ‘ sometimes a *Gleet* appear’d at the point of his *Yard*
 ‘ like a Pearl. By these three Pots of Stuff he finds
 ‘ no good ; so that I advis’d him to come to you.
 ‘ The *Gonorrhœa* runs a *greenish* thick *yellow* upon
 ‘ him, very *virulent*, but is not attended with any
 ‘ *Shankers*, *Bubo’s*, or other *Pains* whatsoever, than that
 ‘ the

‘ the *Running* causes a Pain when he makes Water,
‘ and at *Erection* a *Cordee*, his Water is very thick. He
‘ told me also, that he had taken some drops of *Spirit*,
‘ or *Oyl* of *Turpentine*, to make him Piss, and some
‘ *Salt Prunella* in a Glass of Water, to cool him, and
‘ that he had kept a strict Diet ever since he had it.
‘ I told him, that as he did tender his safety, not to
‘ take any more of *Dr. Damnable’s Mirabile*, nor any
‘ thing else, till I could speak with your Worship.
‘ Now, Sir, all that I crave is, that you would take
‘ him in hand, and if a small matter will do, I will
‘ pay you out of my own Pocket, tho’ indeed my
‘ Money is not very large. Pray let me know what
‘ you will have in the whole to Cure him; I will
‘ deposit half a Piece at present, and as often as he
‘ receives any Medicines, that he finds does him good,
‘ I will contribute, so it is not unreasonable: For my
‘ share, I am a Stranger to you, therefore I am to be
‘ heard of at the ——— Coffee-house in ——— Street,
‘ being a ——— belonging to the ———. At all
‘ times I will either come my self for the Medicines,
‘ or send a sure Hand with a Line from my self; for
‘ tho’ this poor unfortunate Fellow deserves Punish-
‘ ment, yet I must not have him discover’d. I have
‘ no more to add, but that I am,

S I R,

Your Friend to Command.

P O S T S C R I P T.

‘ The poor D——l told me further, that there was
‘ a Pain in his Back, and he felt the same more in his
‘ Bed than at any time else; and that the retort of the
‘ *Gonorrhœa* caused some Pain in his *Testicles* or *Stones*,
‘ and that the first *Clap* he had, caused them to Swell:
‘ In short, I look’d upon them, and I find them to
‘ hang

hang pretty low, and the right *Stone* to be bigger than the other, but I perceive no manner of *Inflammation*, nor any thing, but that the *Running* causes a tickling Pain from the Neck of the *Yard* down the *Urethra*; so that I conclude a small matter from your Understanding Hand, will cure him. I think to see you this Night my self.

This Person I undertook, and tho' it prov'd to be an old stubborn Case, yet, by the Methods I order'd, and Medicines gave him, he is as good as well, as by a Letter sent me since, (which happens so, as could not be inserted here) appears, however part of it will be inserted by and by.

A Gentleman of about twenty five or twenty six Years of Age, came to me sometime since, telling me his Case, and the Methods he had gone through for Cure, to no purpose, he having a Leprous breaking out almost all over his Body. I cured him in three or four Weeks; whose Person and Cure were brought to my remembrance by the following Letter, which he sent me *per* a Porter, (otherwise his Case had not been inserted here) and came just at the time I was writing this. This is his Letter.

L E T T E R XXVI.

Febr. 26. 1707--8.

Mr. Marten.

S I R,

A Bout three Months ago, I address'd my self to you for some of your *Drops* and *Pills*, which I took according to your Directions, for a scurfy breaking out I brought with me from the *East-Indies*, had it upon me for sixteen Months. I had apply'd my self

‘ self to Dr. R——, his Prescriptions could not re-
 ‘ move it, yours has ; infomuch that I have not a spot
 ‘ about me. But a poor Sea-faring-Man, a Friend
 ‘ and Neighbour of mine, is troubled with great
 ‘ Blotches and Breakings out. I have contributed a
 ‘ Crown to his Crown, if you can afford a Box and
 ‘ Bottle you will do a deed of Charity, and farther
 ‘ serve him who is already

Your oblig’d Friend

and humble Servant.

The next Letter I shall mention is from a Scholar which, tho’ something tedious, may not be amiss taking notice of, since it is impossible any one should know the Person. It is this.

L E T T E R XXVII.

O—— August 10. 1707.

Worthy Sir,

‘ **A**FTER Coition with a Woman, upon some
 ‘ strange Disorders, I was apprehensive of Infe-
 ‘ ction contracted from her ; and after a strict perusal
 ‘ of your most unparalell’d Book, I was (I wish I cou’d
 ‘ not say) confirm’d in my Opinion, and by all those
 ‘ Signs and Symptoms, you so pathetically describe,
 ‘ I discover my self to labour under the opprobrious
 ‘ Calamity of a (I fear Virulent) *Gonorrhœa* ; so that I
 ‘ apply my self to you, humbly begging the assistance
 ‘ of that Art, by merit of which you have so signally
 ‘ distinguish’d your self in that universal deference we
 ‘ pay you, above the Scarlet Gown and Velvet Cap.

* *The Name was at length in the Letter.*

But, not to detain you with the ordinary course of Praise, which every body sounds in your Ear; I go on (tho' I cou'd dwell for ever on the Theme) to deliver the pitious History of my calamitous Disaster; the Constitution of which, it is requisite, shou'd first be sounded, before any Medicinal Application can be made. — I, Sir, being in *London* a considerable time, last Month, and the Night before I was to leave Town, which was this Day three Weeks, coming from the Tavern and accompany'd only by a Foot-man, I had the misfortune of meeting two Jilts, so that entring upon Discourse with 'em, my Sensual Passions (deaf to some rational Pleadings, and heightened with Wine) hurry'd me to a conclusion of lying with 'em both, a damnable bold Adventure you'll say! The one I have reason to believe was clear, because she insisted I should lie with her first, or not at all, as I did twice together without any pause, (I presume, Sir, upon this immodest Account so punctually, because I fear the attraction of the Venom was greater, in as much as the first might open the Pores, and make 'em more capable of the second's mischief) and after some little interval, I enter'd effectual Congress with the other also, and so bid 'em good Night. — The next day, being *Tuesday*, I came to O——, and found my self not at all disorder'd, till the following *Thursday* Night; when, after the first Sleep, I found (to my great surprize, not remembering any pleasant dream I had) my Shirt wet, and my Yard (not Erected, but rather contracted) still running insensibly, and the *Glans* thereof something swell'd: The next Day my Urine was very sharp, and scalding; the following Day I had acute pain in the orifice of the *Glans*, which was red and pouting; the Day after, which was *Sunday*, I took an ordinary (not *Antivenereal*) strong Purge, it gave, I believe at least, 25 Stools, I had then a more smarting (so great, that 'twas intolerable) Pain at Urine than I have had since. After *Monday's*
in-

‘ interval, on *Tuesday* I took a second Purge not so
 ‘ strong as the former, which gave me about a dozen
 ‘ Stools : I had proceeded in this improper way of
 ‘ ordinary Purges, but that a Doctor of Physick,
 ‘ one of my acquaintance, who has an aversion to
 ‘ Apothecary’s Prescriptions, warn’d me against purg-
 ‘ ing. So that for fear of suspicion I left it off, con-
 ‘ tenting my self to drink Mineral Waters with the
 ‘ Salts, and thought my self pretty easie, except that the
 ‘ Running still continued whilst I took it ; till letting
 ‘ loose to irregular living, as drinking Wines, Ale,
 ‘ Coffee, Tea, &c. I grew worse and worse, with a
 ‘ violent heat in my *Genitals*, a pricking Pain through
 ‘ the whole Duct, and especially at the Neck of my
 ‘ *Yard* : The Matter which flows is like Milk, and
 ‘ very thick, it discovers it self on my Shirt in a green-
 ‘ ish or yellowish colour : in the Night, especially after
 ‘ Sleep, I undergo great Pain by the Erection of the
 ‘ *Yard*, it’s *Frænum* being contracted, draws the end
 ‘ downwards ; after Urine it is all over very hard,
 ‘ especially the *Glans*.

‘ I am acquainted with several Doctors of Physick
 ‘ in this Place, but thro’ Shame can’t open my
 ‘ condition to ’em : I had propos’d to have apply’d
 ‘ my self to some Apothecary, but upon reading your
 ‘ Book, I was sufficiently warn’d against those Quack-
 ‘ ing Empericks, Glister-pipes, bale Medicasters, that
 ‘ are destructive of many a Man ; and now my good
 ‘ Stars breaking auspiciously thro’ the sable Clouds,
 ‘ at last point out the dangers of those *Scylla*’s and *Cha-*
 ‘ *ribdis*’s, and guide my shatter’d Bark into the secure
 ‘ Haven ;

*Where it shall ever at safe Anchor ride,
 Nor dare the Furies of the Wind and Tide.*

‘ I am a Young Man, Sir, about twenty Years of
 ‘ Age, and shall beg leave to discover my self by
 ‘ Writing, no further, than that I am a Gentleman of

' fiderable Quality, the Eldest Son of a rigid Father,
 ' who, upon Case he shou'd hear of this, wou'd doubtr-
 ' less disinherite me; but for all this, I shall take an
 ' opportunity to discover my self to you; for about
 ' *Michaelmas* I shall come to *London*, having a Play
 ' (which I made, not for a third Night's gain, but my
 ' own Pleasure) to be Acted at the *Hay-Market Theatre*;
 ' when I hope I shall have the happiness of returning
 ' you (as I shall be in gratitude bound) all possible
 ' Thanks & *Re & Verbis*, and present you with a Con-
 ' gratulatory Poem for the mighty Service you have
 ' done your Country, if the Theam be not too high and
 ' unproportionable,

To the unsledg'd Pinions of the

groveling, unexperienc'd Infant-Muse,

of your most devoted Servant. —

' I forgot to tell you that I have a pretty strong
 ' Constitution, and have enjoy'd a most uninterrupted
 ' course of Health, *unless sometimes* after hard Study
 ' I am a little Cholerick. For fear of giving any
 ' grounds for suspicion, I conform'd my self to such
 ' Meats as our House affords, *viz.* Beef, Mutton,
 ' Veal, Fowl, &c. but, Sir, whatever course of Diet
 ' you prescribe to me (as I beg you will with all pos-
 ' sible expedition) I shall comply with in the most ex-
 ' act conformity. Therefore, I desire you will send
 ' me what Medicines you think requisite, with a Let-
 ' ter how they must be taken, by Mr. *Edward Bart-*
 ' *let's* Coach that will be at the *White Swan* on *Hol-*
 ' *bourn-bridge*, on *Wednesday* or *Friday* Night, ordering
 ' the Box (in which I desire they may be put) to be left
 ' with his Book-keeper *Henry Lees*, directed for
 ' Mr. ———, to be left at the *Chequer-Inn* in
 ' ———, with this Mark (R) on the Inscription.
 ' Pray, for God's sake, send 'em on *Wednesday* if you
 ' can

can, or at the furthest on *Friday*, with the Bill, not doubting but I will pay you honestly, else, which comprizes all Cures a wretch is capable of, may your Remedies miraculously do me no good.

Upon this I sent him what Medicines were proper, and the next Letter I had from him, is as follows, viz.

L E T T E R XXVIII.

O — Sept. 2. 1707.

Worthy Sir,

FROM my long silence in so necessitous a Case, you may very reasonably conclude, that either your Medicines, if possible, have fail'd of their usual infallible Virtue, and so I trouble you no more; or rather, from an assured Consciousness of the Reverse of that, that they have corresponded to their design'd Intent, and so I have the baseness to forget a kindness of so immeasurable a degree: If these Suppositions came up to real Truths, I were impeachable of the blackest and foulest Crime, Ingratitude; but as I make Conscience of this, so, I hope, I shall never be chargeable therewith. The cause then of my not writing, is, that I was sent for into the Country (not far from —) five days after the receipt of yours, where I cou'd not (without giving shadow to suspicion) proceed in the use of the *Powder*, and *Milk*; the *Pills* I had just made an end of before I went hence, they purg'd me as you expected. In the five days continuance of the measures you prescrib'd, (abating that I did not use the *Milk* so often) I found my self very easie, the *Erections* not so painful and frequent; nor occasions of so often making Water,

O 4

which

which lost much of its wonted heat and sharpness, and consequently gave me little or no pain; and as before it came from me dribbling, and very feebly, then it flow'd in one continu'd Stream, and with great strength: So great Benefit did I receive in so short a time, that, I believe, had I proceeded as I ought to have done, I might have been by this time a perfect sound Man again: But then going into the Country, thro' riding almost every day a Hunting, and keeping Company (tho' I drank as little as I cou'd) I relaps'd into the condition I was in before, excepting that I have not so frequent and painful *Erections*, and that the *Prepuce* is very pliable now, whereas before I cou'd not slip it backward at all: About a week ago I had an aching all over my Gums, not any effect, I hope, of the *Venereal Taint*? and I am as heart-well, brisk and airy, as ever I was in my life, and have a very good Appetite and Digestion. Last Night in a wanton Dream, I had a plentiful Ejection of *Seed*, as I have not had before since the misfortune; which I am apt to interpret favourable to my self, from an instance of one in your Book, who had the same when he was o'th mending hand. The same too proves your Assertion, of the *Gonorrhæa* not to be *Seminal Matter*; for how can any one supply so great an Affluence, and yet have a Superflux? My *Gonorrhæa* has overflow'd incessantly, and to that quantity, that you wou'd wonder to see how my Shirt is painted in two days time; therefore Sir, I desire you will put a stop to it by some Applications, as soon as you may with safety; for it is very troublesome, besides all the Shirts quite spoil'd that are discolour'd therewith. I thought not to have troubled you any more *per Letter*, but to have waited with as much patience as I cou'd, under such a Calamity, till *Michaelmas*, when I intend to see you; but fearing the dangerous progress it might probably make in so long a time, without any
oppo-

‘ oppositions, I (presuming once more upon your ad-
‘ ventrous Generosity to you know not who) beg you
‘ will send with all expedition what may be further
‘ necessary; and if the quantity be more than can be
‘ involv’d in a Letter, please to send by the Coach I
‘ intimated to you before, which may be the safer
‘ way, by reason a Letter of that bulk may perhaps
‘ miscarry. You wou’d do very well, Sir, to pre-
‘ scribe some other way, in order to take away the
‘ *Cordee*, for I cannot possibly (without giving suspi-
‘ cion) have Milk heated so many times a day. I can-
‘ not but acknowledge how highly presumptuous it is
‘ for me to address my self to you a second time,
‘ without giving satisfaction for the former, and cau-
‘ tion too for what I desire you to send me further,
‘ but the reason is, that I wou’d present to you all at a
‘ time, or, that I cannot at this juncture do so handsom-
‘ ly as I wou’d; but at *Michaelmas*, *quantum vires*, an-
‘ *nique sinent*, shall not be wanting to the Performance,
‘ as it is now to the Will, of

Your most oblig’d

humble Servant.

‘ Pray let me know whether you remove at *Michaelmas* from the House you are in.

‘ Please to direct for Mr. _____ to be left at
‘ Mr. _____, over-against _____, in St.
‘ _____ Parish, _____.

I sent him Medicines again, but his remisness in fol-
lowing Directions at first, as appears by his Letter
above, and his *Clap* as virulent as ever known, his
Cure was protracted, the Symptoms of which would
otherwise have soon left him, and he speedily got well;
The next Letter, and the last I had from him, is as
follows, we not any further corresponding by Letters.

L E T.

LETTER XXIX.

Sept. 10. 1707.

Worthy Sir,

TWO or three days after I sent you my last Letter, I felt some slight transient Pains (with shiverings) in my Joints, just such as I have often had by a Cold; but the pains continuing (tho' not much troublesome, because of their short duration) induce me to suspect 'em the immediate Effect of the *Veneral Taint*; and what more confirms me in this suspicion, is, that my *Gonorrhœa*, from the most continu'd, torrent-like Affluence, ceas'd flowing gradually, so that at last nothing at all appear'd, unless sometimes a little very thick yellowish Matter, either voluntarily, or upon squeezing of the *Yard*; I had likewise more frequent desires of making Water; which put me to the sense of some pain, by a violent *Strangury*, causing it to run dribbling. On *Saturday* Morning immediately after I arose, making Water, and at last straining a little, there follow'd, to my great surprise, at least half a dozen drops of Blood, and on *Monday* too, the first time I us'd the Injection it did the like. On *Monday* Night I took the prescrib'd number of *Pills*, which about One a Clock made me deadly Sick, so that I vomited, and a short time after had a plentiful Stool. I took the *Gruel* and *Salts*, after which I had but two (very inconsiderable) Stools; so that I fear I caught Cold in the Night; besides that, from the time of my Vomiting, I had the most intolerable exquisite Pain in my Head and Eyes, all the next day and night; but am pretty well again, and design to take a Dose of the *Pills* this Night; tho' my Stomach is so very squeamish

‘mish, I wish I shall be able. I believe I cou’d take
‘em much better (if it be proper so to do) in a glass
‘of warm Ale, or Milk Sugar’d, or in any thing, so
‘they be dissolv’d. Since I have taken your *Powders*
‘the *Strangury* has left me, and I can hold my Wa-
‘ter, (which tho’ is extraordinarily high-colour’d, and
‘as thick, after it has stood a while, almost as Barm,
‘at the bottom) without any occasion to make it for
‘four or five Hours together. Last Night my *Run-*
‘*ning* return’d, which to day I found to be thinnish, and
‘of a yellow Green, whereas before it was thick and
‘white; to day too (good God what will these days
‘do with me!) I was first affrighted at the Deformi-
‘ty of my *Glans*, which is very black and blue, as
‘it were, at the end, in the middle very red and yel-
‘lowish; and the inside of the *Prepuce* is also very
‘red. Such, Sir, is my Condition, that there’s not a
‘Wretch that lives on common Charity, but’s happier
‘far than me; for I have known the luscious Sweets
‘of Plenty, every Night have slept with soft Content
‘about my Head, and never wak’d but to a joyful
‘Morning, tho’ now must fall, like a full Ear of
‘Corn, whose Blossom scap’d, yet’s wither’d in the
‘ripening. Pardon, Sir, this Impertinency, the natu-
‘ral Result of my Detestation of, and Remorse at the
‘Fact, to which I basely truckled when I caught the
‘Disease. Tho’ I believe it may be pertinent, appli-
‘cable, and, I may sadly add, true, did not the hopes
‘I conceive from the utmost assistance of your Skill,
‘so signally manifested every where, greatly extri-
‘cate my Thoughts from this perplexing Maze, this
‘intricate bewildring Labyrinth.

‘If, Sir, there be occasion, as I suppose there may,
‘for other Remedies, before these already administred
‘are made use of, I desire you’ll send ’em with that
‘expedition and care as you have hitherto done. Pray
‘let ’em be as easie as may be, for Physick and Death
‘are the two only things that strike deep on my in-
‘ward Parts. If this does not reach you so soon as
‘that

' that you may have the opportunity, if you please, of
 ' sending by the Coach on *Saturday*, I desire you'll
 ' send me a Letter by the very first Post after the re-
 ' ceipt of this, and therein please to give me an insight
 ' into my Condition, and tell me how long you think
 ' 'twill be before I am Cur'd, and with what difficul-
 ' ty. To render the things you prescribe, pleasant
 ' and easie, pray spare no cost, nor doubting but I
 ' will amply repay for them; tho' all the recompences
 ' that I, or the wealthiest Man, can in the most elabo-
 ' rated Methods make, will fall infinitely short of your
 ' deserts, to which I shall ever be a Bankrupt, as I
 ' am now

Your most oblig'd, indebted,

humble Servant.

' Just as I had finish'd this, my — and others,
 ' hearing of my Illness, came to see me; so that I lost
 ' Yesterdays Post for which I design'd this. My —
 ' wou'd needs have me take some things last Night
 ' to palliate my Stomach, so that I cou'd not, as I
 ' propos'd, take the Pills; and now to day he en-
 ' forces a Vomit on me, which I cannot refuse: Per-
 ' haps indeed it may do me good, in taking off the
 ' nastiness from my Stomach, and thereby make the
 ' Pills go off easier; if, on the other hand, it do not
 ' more harm, by acting too violently on the Vessels.
 ' I design Sir, for the better prosecution of your Me-
 ' thod prescrib'd, to go to some Farmer's House, two
 ' or three Miles from hence, where I can remain un-
 ' disturb'd till Cure. Last Night I had no Joint-pains
 ' at all, but a transient Aching in the *Scrotum*. Direct
 ' for me as before, and please to let me know how long
 ' 'twill be before your general Treatise comes out, I
 ' hope not before I have, in gratitude, prepar'd some-
 ' what that may obtain its protection.

A Gentleman in the Country that had labour'd under untoward *Venereal Symptoms*, fixt upon him by the ill Cure of a *Clap* some time before, came not long since to Town to desire my assistance. I gave him what Medicines were proper, to take down into the Country with him, and sent what further there was occasion for; his Case being *Pains*, restless *Nights*, and danger of *Ulcers* in the *Bladder*, &c. Upon taking which he sent me the following Letter per Post.

L E T T E R XXX.

Worthy Sir,

‘JUST now yours came to hand. Thank God I
‘am very well, and hope shall continue so. The
‘Drops will not be finish’d till the latter end of the
‘Week, neither shall I be hereabouts till then; for
‘to Morrow I shall proceed for *Northampton-shire*. I
‘intend to return by *Saturday*; however you may
‘send what you purpose, either by *Tuesdays* or *Fri-*
‘*days* Coach. The grateful Sense I have of your Sin-
‘cerity towards me (the World daily proclaiming
‘your great Skill and Parts) shall ever to the utmost
‘of my Power, be acknowledg’d by

W—— Dec. 7.

Your most obedient Servant.

1707.

A very worthy Gentleman that was formerly my Patient, under the like circumstances, and whom I dismiss’d perfectly well, being under apprehensions that he had receiv’d fresh injury, sent me the following Letter, viz.

L E T.

L E T T E R XXXI.

S I R,

‘ HAVING formerly experienc’d your Ability, as well
 ‘ as Integrity, and wanting now again to advise
 ‘ with you on the like occasion, desire you will meet
 ‘ me to Morrow, at Seven in the Evening, at the Goat-
 ‘ Tavern in Hatton-Garden (Number Five) and you
 ‘ will very much oblige,

S I R,

Wednesday 12th

Nov. 1707.

Your humble Servant.

I accordingly waited upon him twice or thrice, but upon trial of his Condition, and giving him two or three Medicines, found his Fears groundless, for that he had happily escap’d; upon which he handsomly gratified me, and was dismiss’d.

Having divers other Letters before me at the writing hereof, cannot forbear inserting one or two more, they being remarkable.

L E T T E R XXXII.

Aug. 18. —→

Dear Sir,

‘ A Poor distressed Youth (amongst the many unhap-
 ‘ py, ah! too deservedly unhappy Votaries of
 ‘ Venus, or rather of Hell and Ruin) humbly make
 ‘ bold to visit you with a Line; hoping that as your
 ‘ unparallel’d Skill and Ingenuity (under God) will
 ‘ alle-

‘ alleviate the former ; so your singular Humanity and
‘ Pity upon poor Sinners (which renders your other
‘ Accomplishments the more lovely and perspicuous)
‘ will deign to accept the latter. But to the purpose.

‘ ’Twas my sad and (I fear) irretrievable Misfor-
‘ tune (tho’ sprung of honest and religious Parents)
‘ to fall into the Company of a filthy, decoying Mis-
‘ creant my School-Fellow, who did not shame to per-
‘ petrate before me that detestable and pernicious, un-
‘ natural and abominable Crime of *Self-Pollution*, by
‘ the *Friction* of the *Yard* with his Hand ; which fa-
‘ tal Example stirring up my Youthful Flame, and
‘ innate Corruption, by which together undoubtedly,
‘ with the impetuous Sollicitations of a wily Devil,
‘ I desperately adventur’d upon that woful Curiosity,
‘ and at once forfeited mine Innocence, and wounded
‘ my Conscience, and enervated my Strength.

‘ But that which puts a greater Accent upon my
‘ Misery and Guilt, is, that (upon the review and ru-
‘ minating on my past fulsome Sweets and Delights
‘ conceiv’d in that Sin ; a Sin, alas ! of which I did
‘ not consider the sad Event, being hurry’d on by
‘ headstrong Passion) I committed it over and over ;
‘ and tho’ Conscience, upon each relapse, fell on me
‘ with the fury of a Lyon, yet Vice got the Rein, and
‘ down I went , And now I have labour’d two Years
‘ under a *Gonorrhœa*, (being asham’d to discover it)
‘ but lighting on your Book, I was the more encou-
‘ rag’d to communicate it unto you, hoping you will
‘ lend me your kind relief.

‘ But (alas !) Sir, I am almost two hundred Miles
‘ from my Parents, have but little Money, and none
‘ but what I must give an account to them for ; so
‘ that I’m afraid you’ll not help me, a poor mourning
‘ disponding Wretch ! but yet I hope you’re more a
‘ Gentleman, than that Cormorant Imposture, and
‘ egregious Quack, *J. Case* ; out of whose Clutches
‘ I’m glad that I’m escap’d, without being made a
‘ Victim to his Ignorance and Avarice. If you think

‘ Sir,

Sir, you can help me, I'll assure you, if I live, I won't be ungrateful. I'm a S—— at C——, and came to *London* for help. Pray, Sir, a Line when I may wait on you, and I will tell you my condition more plainly. I am

Your humble Servant

Pray an Answer *per* Bearer.

This young Man I undertook and recover'd, tho' his condition was rendred much worse by Purgings, and other preposterous Courses taken by *Casse the Quack*, who in all probability, if had proceeded, would have ruin'd him, for he had no *Venereal Indisposition*, but a simple *Gonorrhæa*, from imbecillity of the Vessels, and the ill habit of the Body, brought upon him by *Friktion*; which the aforesaid *J. Casse*, the Astrologer, took (such was his ignorance) to be *Venerea*, and treated him as such.

The Letter that follows, came from a Gentleman my Patient, whom I had cured of a severe *Virulent Clap*.

LETTER XXXIII.

The 1st Sept. 1707

S I R,

I Am just now return'd out of the Country, and I thank God, and your Care, I find my self very well, excepting that when I put on a clean Shirt, I find may be one or two little Spots on the foul one, which I account as nothing; however you are the best judge.

After my hearty Thanks for your great care of me during my Distemper, I desire you'll be pleased to accept of the inclosed Present; indeed it is but a
trifle,

‘trifle, in consideration of the trouble I have given
‘you, but I hope your Goodness will excuse the Disa-
‘bility of the Donor, and accept of the same as my
‘real Acknowledgment of your past Kindness and Fa-
‘vours. I shall say no more, but shall never forget
‘you, and remain

S I R,

Your unknown, but

humble Servant.

‘The writer hereof does it only to oblige his Friend,
‘who is a Foreigner; and I doubt not but when he
‘goes into his Country, he’ll remember your Care
‘enough.

‘Sir, If you’ll be so kind as to send me a Penny-post
‘Letter, directed as usual, at C—— Coffee-house,
‘with Directions how to regulate my self, I shall be
‘further oblig’d to you.

The next Letter was from one, that upon an ill Cure
of a *Virulent Gonorrhæa*, became plung’d into a *Semi-
nal Weakness*, (the common accident abroad now
a-days) which his Surgeons at Sea, I find by his Let-
ter, knew as little of, as he that Cur’d his *Clap*, or
else would never have advis’d Purgings, in such an
exceeding weak *Seminal Indisposition*. He came to
me after he sent the Letter, and had what was proper
with him to Sea, which I doubt not but had the usual
effect, tho’ I have not heard from him since.

P

LET.

L E T T E R. XXXIV.

S I R,

Having been formerly tainted by a *Gonorrhæa* (but
 through Purging Medicines) was, in my belief,
 perfectly Cured, but ever since have been troubled
 with a thin watry *Gleet*, and a quantity of slimy
 Matter (oftentimes like the raw White of an Egg)
 gushes away presently after making Water: I many
 times make Water in a Glass, and as soon as done, see
 little Threads, or small striples swimming, which
 Urine standing some time, has a great Scum on it of
 all sorts of shining Colours, which Scum taken off
 with my Fingers, seems like white Grease (tho' of no
 substance) the Urine turns white almost as Milk,
 and causes such a whiteness in the Glass, that it's
 with great difficulty to be wash'd off; other times
 there's a sediment at the bottom, and something like
 a Cloud hangs in the Urine, and when so, am taken
 faintish, with a great dulness, all which causes a
 great pain in my Back.

Sir, I use the Seas for my Bread, in the Queens
 Service; I have often spoke to our Sea-Surgeons
 about it; they have often purg'd me, find but little
 benefit, neither can they inform me what it is. Since
 I came home, had the good fortune of buying your
 Book (which I look on was sent by Providence) and
 reading in page 468, 469, and 470, treating of
Gleets, have so fair a view of my Distemper, that I
 speak of your Book (comparatively) as the Woman
 of *Samaria*; *Come see a Man which told me all things*,
 &c. I am now going to Sea again, and implore your
 help, and don't doubt but by your good assistance,
 to find help, being

S I R,

Sept. 7. 1707.

 Your most humble Servant.
 Here

Here I thought to have done with Letters, but before I had finish'd the above, the following one came to me *per Penny-post*, from a Gentleman a little way out of Town, that some time ago was my Patient, and whom I cur'd, as *per* his Letter, of a stubborn *Gleet*, attended with a *Venereal* Habit of Body, *Blotches*, *Boiles*, &c.

L E T T E R XXXV.

Highly and justly esteem'd Sir,

Silent beyond Apology having been, I merely on your Goodness must rely for requested Pardon. This scraul comes, Sir, not only to inform you of the perfect Restoration of my Health, and clear Removal of the very least of my too critick Jealousies; but likewise justly to repeat the still increasing Sense of your non-such Hands receiv'd. To you 'tis, Sir, I owe my Health, and consequently all Enjoyments and Advantages to me at any time thereby accruing: For which at present do, and for ever must attend you my best of Wishes, and crowds of Thanks. I conceive I am about three or four Guineas with you, but being as yet some Months under Age, hope you'll not impute the breach of my last Promise to you, to any base Principle, but as in Justice it ought, to be some unexpected Quels of Fate, which, and nothing else, have retarded my acknowledgment of your successful, able, fair, and honourable Practice and Treatment toward me. My silence may have suggested suspicious Dubiums, but permit me to assure you, and believe me, Sir, I shall in some few Months do you vulgar Justice; but expecting your

‘ Merits to be duly Grateful, must be the continued
‘ Study of the latest Days of

Worthy Sir,

Your for ever oblig’d,

engag’d, and entirely Devoted

Febr. 27:

1707-8.

Friend and Servant.

But ’tis endless to insert the Letters I have, the twentieth part of ’em wou’d take up the whole Book, I content my self therefore, with only observing some particular Passages in these few before me, which I intended to Print, and pass on to what further remains of this Treatise.

Says one Gentleman then, writing to me about his Cure of an untoward *Venereal* Case; ‘ *Doctor, I thank God. with your assistance, the worst of the business is over, &c.* Says the same Gentleman in another Letter to me, ‘ *Doctor, you are an extraordinary Man, I cou’d not have believ’d what I have now seen: I Sleep very well, and find my self very well, &c.*

Says another, writing to me out of the Country, ‘ *I think I am now perfectly well, &c.*

Says another, ‘ *I find my self very well, and I hope shall continue so, &c.*

Another Gentleman of very good Learning and Parts, that was my Patient for a stubborn *Gleet*, living in the Country, sends me a Letter with these Expressions; ‘ *Sir, I thank you for your care and readiness to assist me. I can’t but see that you well understand what you profess, and that the Things you apply are very proper*

per in my Case: I think there is hardly any Astringents in the Materia Medica to be had, but what I have made use of; and yet find the Powders you sent me, not a little effectual to restrain and dry up, so that there is not such a constant moisture about the Glans as before. I desire you to send me two Boxes more of the Powder, and the Price, and shall always acknowledge my self greatly indebted to your Civility, and that I have abundant reason to own how much I am, Sir, your humble Servant.

And in another Letter since, speaking about sending me the Money due, says, 'I will take care to return it you very speedily; for as I have a high Opinion of your Skill, so I have a very deep Sense of the Civilities I have receiv'd from you, which will oblige me, when I come to Town, to wait upon you, and always to acknowledge my self, Sir, your most oblig'd humble Servant.

Another Gentleman, my Patient for a Venereal Indisposition, who had been in the Hands of another, and was told he was well, tho', to his sorrow, he found otherwise; being for a while in the Country, in the Summer, and sending me a Letter with a Present, has these Expressions; 'Dear Sir, I thank God I am in a very fair way of Health, and find Milk agrees very well with me: I must confess, since I had the happiness to know you, I can scarce think that I my self, but you have been the Patient, which has ever engag'd me to be your most assured oblig'd Friend and humble Servant.

Another Gentleman, living a few Miles out of Town, that had Venereal Pains, Disorders, and Soreness, with a stubborn Gleet, has these words in his Letter, 'Sir, Since I have us'd the Remedies, have had neither Pain nor Soreness, but, in all appearance, am as well as ever I was in my Life; being now under no apprehension of danger, provided I be secure from a re-

lapse : Therefore I humbly entreat, that if you find I want
 any additional help, you would please to send it by the
 Penny post, with Directions and Price, and trust me,
 I shall take the very first opportunity to make a respect-
 ful Visit, and thankfully pay you, as even Gratitude
 engages me, who acknowledge my Obligations, and re-
 main, Sir, your most humble Servant.

Another Gentleman that had long labour'd under the
 severe Inconveniencies of a Clap, in other Hands, up-
 on taking Medicines I gave him, sends me a Letter,
 wherein are the words following. ' Sir, by what I can
 perceive, my Gleet is much abated, and I find little or
 no sharpness when I make Water, and the red and sore-
 ness which I observ'd within the Orifice for many Months
 before I apply'd my self to you, is almost gone, so that
 now I endure the Injection without mixing it with Wa-
 ter, which puts me in great hopes of recovering my
 Health again, by your judicious Care and Goodness; my
 Gleet is become only a little shining moisture about the
 Orifice, which appears in the Morning when I rise, and
 when I have had Erections : I am in hopes, and of opi-
 nion, that a little more of your careful and kind assistance
 will quite extinguish my Gleet. I am, and ever will be,
 with true Sincerity, Sir, your most humbly thankful and
 obedient Servant.

At another time, the same Gentleman sends me the
 following Letter, which being something particular,
 shall insert it at length.

Dear

Dear Sir,

‘ BY this Weeks recess, and rest from taking any
 ‘ Medicines, I find little or no sharpness re-
 ‘ mains after making Water, neither can I observe my
 ‘ Gleet to issue out, only there appears a little more
 ‘ moisture within the Orifice than should be, and I of-
 ‘ ten observe some very small whitish Dregs in my
 ‘ Urine. I find no other bad Symptoms, excepting
 ‘ my being much prone to *Venery*, but I forbear the
 ‘ fair Sex in Word and Deed, to avoid the consequence,
 ‘ for they are ill to be trusted, with intimation of a preg-
 ‘ nant *Impliment*, unless with intent to apply it to them;
 ‘ they have so many pretty inducing ways to inveigle
 ‘ a Man out of his Purposes into themselves, that I dare
 ‘ not trust my Conduct to my Courage in that Point,
 ‘ so far as to advise with them about it, for if I should,
 ‘ most assuredly the latter would prevail. Pardon Jo-
 ‘ cory, and believe me to be very thankfully,

Dear, Sir,

Your much obliged

July 3, 1706.

and most humble Servant.

And then in the last Letter, which he wrote me
 when I dismiss’d him, are these words.

‘ Dear Sir, ’Tis now about ten days since I ended my
 ‘ last Medicines, and am infinitely oblig’d to you for your
 ‘ care, in providing me with such effectual Medicines for
 ‘ my Cure of so difficult a Distemper, which I know I was
 ‘ afflicted with, as also for your generous consideration of
 ‘ my unhappy Circumstances, which induc’d you to be sa-
 ‘ tisfied with me on such easie Terms, and I hope for Abi-
 ‘ lity to testifie my Gratitude in effect, which I will then

‘with sincerity and thankfully do; who am, and ever
‘will be, Dear Sir, your most thankful and humble
‘Servant.

Another who I had in Cure, and his Wife also, for a confirm’d Pox, his Pains being so violent, as threw him into a Fever, after their taking what I advis’d them to, he sent me a Letter, in which were these Expressions.

‘Sir, I thank you for the two Pills by my Wife last Week,
‘they effectually abated my Fever, and enclin’d me to
‘Sleep. Be pleas’d to send another Pot of Electuary for
‘my Wife, which I hope will set her right: As to my
‘self, I am extream well, tho’ feeble by the violence of
‘the Fever, and as to the other matter, my Symptoms are
‘all gone. Pray advise me what I must do next to
‘strengthen and recruit Nature, &c. I am extreamly sa-
‘tisfied with your Judgment and Integrity, and the Hu-
‘mour of your Medicines, and am your most oblig’d Ser-
‘vant.

Another Person that had a Pox upon him, and been in several Hands, till he was almost spoil’d, apply’d himself to me, and after taking several things he had of me, sent me a Letter, in which were these words.

‘Dear and worthy Sir, you may remember that I had
‘a Box of Pills and a Bottle of Drops last of you, but,
‘Sir, I found my self perfectly well as ever I was in my
‘Life, and so I did not take them; I thank God and you,
‘to my thinking I am so, but was in a sad condition and
‘pain when I came to you first. I desire to know by this
‘Bearer, whether I need to take them or no; which is all
‘Sir, from your humble Servant.

At the writing of the above, a Letter came from a Gentleman that I now have in Cure for a very severe
Pocky

Pocky Rheumatism, contracted by the ill management of a *Clap* he had ; in which are these words.

‘ Honour’d Sir, I have waited for an opportunity every
‘ Week since my last Visit, to have your further Advice,
‘ but my *Pocky Rheumatism* has disabled me, and when I
‘ have been better able to come, my Business has hindred
‘ me : I am impatient for your further Directions. I
‘ hope to wait on you next Week, in the interim, I hum-
‘ bly desire you to think of something proper for me, to
‘ put an end to my present pennance, and to consummate
‘ the good Work you have so happily advanced upon, your
‘ most humble and oblig’d Servant.

Says another, in his Letter to me, that I lately Cured.

‘ Sir, for your great Skill and Kindness when I was
‘ under your Hands, I shall ever respect and love you,
&c.

Another Gentleman, whom I mention’d before, that came to advise with me about a poor Fellow, a Friend of his, that had been for a long time, I think he said almost for a year and half, miserably handled with a *Clap*, and an old *Gleet*, and as wretchedly abus’d by a certain Person that pretended to Cure him, sends me a little while after his taking the Medicines I provided for him, when he desired something to corroborate, &c. this account of his Condition.

‘ Sir, I receiv’d a Letter from the poor Fellow your
‘ Patient, wherein he gives me an account, that the last
‘ Box of Pills you gave him has wrought a Miracle, and
‘ says, that blessed be God he is now in a very hopeful con-
‘ dition of amending, for he finds no Running, but a
‘ small Matter, and that so very clear, that when he
‘ squeezes his Man Tom, it is like to a Pearl, and will
‘ draw like a Hair ; so that in case the pain in his Back
‘ was

was gone, and a stop put to that small Gleet, he shall conclude himself well, and alledges, that this Box of Pills has done him more good than all the rest ; so that the weakness of his Back, and the very small Gleet, is what he complains of to me in his Letter, all the rest of his ailings being quite gone.

But I have done, there being no end, if I should look over the numbers of Letters I have. This then the Reader may be assured of, that the many Instances I have all along given, are, to the best of my remembrance, genuine, and as exactly the Patients Cases and Cures, as, I think, can possibly be related, for I would not willingly do my self and the World so much injustice, as to impose and hand down Falshoods to Posterity ; and the Letters which I have inserted, are also word for word from the Originals, which if any Persons are so incredulous as to doubt, they may, by enquiring of the Printer of this Book, Mr. *John Barber* on *Lambeth-Hill*, *Old Fish-street*, or his Men, (there being in all six or seven of them) be satisfied as to the Truth thereof, both he and them (seeing the Letters, and *John Wright*, one of his Men, composing them from the Originals sent me, (the Names of the Persons being first obliterated or torn off) and then how it is likely, (as some would insinuate) that I made them, or procured them to be writ, I leave the impartial Reader to judge ; they being, as the aforesaid Mr. *Barber* and his Men can testifie, all of different Hand-writings, and the Post Mark (that is those of the Country) on each, from as many different Places : But whether what I have said be sufficient, or not sufficient, to convince the World that they are genuine, I care not, since I know and have the satisfaction in my self, that what I say is true. And not only is it so, as to what are herein mentioned, but also could insert numbers more of Letters, which I have by me, and multiply Instances of Cures, (as I said before) if it were necessary, but those already taken notice of, are
suffi-

sufficient, one would think, to convince the World, (which was the end of mentioning them) that there are other and more certain Methods and Medicines to be rely'd on, for the Cure of the *Venereal Disease*, than are commonly known and practis'd; and numbers that have experienc'd the same, can add their Testimonies to the Truth of it.

And notwithstanding so fair an opportunity of Profit by means thereof, I must do my self that Justice in declaring, that I faithfully, and to the utmost of my Knowledge and Ability, advise and administer to all I undertake, without frightening or flattering them, making their Cases either better or worse, (as the Practice of many is) than really they appear to be, neither do I delay them in their Course, or make a Prey of their Misfortunes, (as is the common custom of many, who care not what Villany they commit, so they get but the Money, more especially knowing before-hand that their Patients, for their own credit, are oblig'd to be silent) but to the contrary, do prosecute every one's Cure with the greatest sincerity and diligence, always having regard to the Constitution, habit of Body, Age, Strength, &c. of the Patient, and antecedent Causes of the Disease, &c. and I thank God generally with such Success, as I think have given ample Satisfaction to all.

For as Dr. *Baynard* wisely and truly says, ' All things
' in reference to Life ought to be consider'd well, and
' treated with the greatest caution; for there lies no
' Writ of *Error* in the Grave, but the Sick is finally
' concluded by the Knowledge or Ignorance of his
' Physician: But where Knavery and Neglect help
' to compound the *Doctor*, there, I say, the Patient is
' in a deplorable Condition, more from his Director
' than his Disease: And too often in acute Cases, where
' *Life* and *Death* perches upon the same *Beam*, the
' least Grain of Error or Neglect may turn the Scale,
' and irretrievably destroy that *Life*, which on the
' other hand a lucky Thought might have saved. And

‘ I think it a Duty indispensably Incumbent upon the
‘ Physician, that where he thinks he has not taken a
‘ right *Scheme* of the Case, nor had a true Insight into
‘ the *Disease*, or has the least doubt upon him ; there,
‘ I say, both in Honour and Conscience, he is bound
‘ to call in some other to his Assistance, which is so
‘ far from being a disgrace, that his Care will be
‘ (among wise Men) esteem’d as the Product of his
‘ Honesty : And howsoever Providence should dispose
‘ of his *Patient*, yet by this faithful discharge of his
‘ Duty, he enjoys the comforts of a calm *Breast*, and
‘ Sleeps with a quiet *Mind* ; when on the other hand,
‘ the forward, bold, positive *Corinthian thruster on*,
‘ swoln with the poyson of his own Opinion, as if he
‘ were the *Achme*, and top Branch of his Profession, right
‘ or wrong, goes on ; but for want of Aim, or a steady
‘ Hand, hits the wrong Mark, and Kills the Patient
‘ instead of the Disease ; which no more troubles him,
‘ than if he had fired at a Flock of *Geese*.

I study all I can, as ’tis my Place and Interest, to
conceal every Patient’s Misfortune, and am so far from
exactng for the Cure, that most have wondred I
should demand so little ; tho’ by the way, I cannot but
own, my good Nature has been impos’d upon, for
here and there I have met with ungrateful People, who
when they have got well, never trouble their Heads so
much as to perform their promise even, to pay what
they agreed to do, particularly one, who I Cured some
time since, never comes near me, tho’ he told me,
using his own words, (which if he happens to read
this, perhaps may put him in mind) *That as he had a*
Soul to be sav’d, he would such a time faithfully pay me,
and desired the Medicines might do him no good, or prove
Poyson to him, if he did not, and call’d God to witness
what he said ; and tho’ he is as well as ever in his Life,
as he acknowledg’d, and the time long since elaps’d
that he set for Payment, yet never comes, nor sends to
me,

me, neither now do I expect ever to hear from him; which brings into my mind the following true Lines which I have read in an Author.

*God and the Doctor, Men alike adore,
Just at the brink of Danger, not before;
The Danger past, both are alike requited,
God is forgotten, and the Doctor slighted.*

This, I say, is Ingratitude in the highest degree, besides the Dishonesty and ill Principle of the Man, in not paying what he agreed to do. To prevent which for the future, I must e'n follow the advice of a certain Friend, who frequently dictates to me that Sentence,

Accipe dum dolet, &c.

Take Money of them while in Pain.

Which indeed is the surest way.

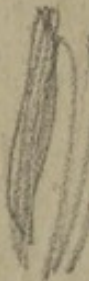
The Poor I Cure *gratis*, no less I believe than to the value of 100 *l. per Annum*, discharging both to Poor and Rich, as near as I can, an honest Conscience, doing by all as I would they should do unto me.

And since I have undertaken to speak after this manner, (tho' I hope no more than what is modest, I am sure than what is true, and so far am under no manner of Concern for the sinister Constructions of others, and which, I think, those that have been under my Care, will readily bear me out in, and others not condemn, since in this Distemper there is no recommending one Patient to another, as in other Distempers, for satisfaction, if we could, as it would be a mighty encouragement to the Patient, so would it be an unspeakable

able advantage to the Practicer). I say, since I have adventur'd in this carping, censuring Age, to speak in my own behalf, let me make use of the opportunity, and that Emphatically (for I think it is excusable for a Man to speak for himself, when the Matter is so circumstanc'd, that he dare not refer to those that can speak for him; if I dar'd in this Case, what a Cloud of Witnesses could I produce? and those of the better sort too, that have been my Patients and Cur'd by me) in telling those that fall under the unhappy circumstances of this Distemper, that it is no small advantage to them to know where to find such a Practicer, whom in the first place they may assuredly confide in for Secrecy, (which by the way, let me tell the Reader, is a Talent, which tho' every one that Practises ought sacredly to observe, is yet what many foolishly forget and blab, tho' 'tis manifestly against their own Interest, as well as to the great, and perhaps irreparable Injury of the Patient's Reputation, which, next to Life, they ought to have regard to;) Secondly, that knows *how*, and *when*, to apply fit and safe Remedies for Cure; one who makes it his whole Business; who has been, since he understood any thing, in the Practice thereof, and who must consequently be allowed (by the numbers of different Cases he must needs have seen and observ'd in more than twenty Years time) to be more expert therein; than those that have been less in the Practice, and consequently have had less opportunities.

And lastly, that they also know where to find one, who as he *Can*, so assuredly *Will*, from a tender Sense and Compassion of every Patient's Condition, do to his utmost, in order to their perfect Cure: I say, it is no small advantage for Patients to know where to meet with such a Practicer, especially now a-days when the Town swarms with *Impostors* (as the next Chapter will evince) who do so lie in wait to deceive, that even the most wise and wary Patient, finds it a difficulty to
escape

escape them; but I shall say no more, remembering that Phrase, *Proprio laus semper sordet in Ore*; and indeed have said so much already, as to deserve the Censure of being Vain-glorious, more especially regarding what the Wise Man (King Solomon) advises, in Prov. Chap. 27. Verse 2. *Let another praise thee, and not thine own Mouth; a Stranger, and not thine own Lips.*



C H A P.

C H A P. III.

The dangerous Effects of the Venereal Disease, and the Mischiefs caus'd by Ignorant Pretenders, with some Remarks thereupon; as also some further pertinent Observations and various Instances, and Letters of very extraordinary Cures.

AMongst all the Diseases which Mankind are afflicted with, there is none that insinuates it self more slyly, or affects after so many different and various ways, or is accompanied with more fatal Consequences, or causes more Shame and Pain, or subjects Man more to the Laws of Repentance, or produces more Disasters to the Body, or more affliction to the Mind, than the *Venereal Distemper*, especially when arriv'd to its height; and tho' numbers of People that have undergone the severe fatigue both of the Disease, and Methods of Cure, have taken resolution never more to fall under the same Inconveniency, have yet notwithstanding brought themselves into the like *Dilemma*, and that not only once more, but again and again, so natural and easie is that Disease to be contracted, prompted to the occasion by the Thoughts of that most sensible Pleasure, and most gratifying Enjoyment that Man is capable of.

And this severe Punishment of a Sin so frail, (which most Men blush to own, because it carries with it Disgrace, and seems to reproach them with Frailty and Irregularities) affects not only the Person deservedly tainted, but glides on further, even to Posterity, corrupting the Principles of Generation, so as to communicate to the Infants, the Seeds of the most fatal Indispositions

positions that can possibly happen to them, during the whole course of their Lives, if timely care be not taken to eradicate it by such Remedies, as Physick has found out to be most effectual.

That the *Venereal Disease* therefore is dangerous, too many sad Instances evince: And tho' a certain Author tells us, the *Pox* of it self kills no Man; for that after a long Travel, it fixes at last upon some one Symptom, as a *Hætick*, *Ulcer* of the *Kidneys* or *Bladder*, *Consumption* of the *Lungs*, *Megrim*, *Node*, *Tophe*, *Dropfie*, *Night-Pains*, &c. which, says he, seldom leaves the Patient on this side the Grave. In my Opinion therefore, it is the *Pox* that kills; because those Symptoms proceed from that Infection, or at least-wise are complicated with it, and without which none of 'em might, it may be, have ensued, being contracted by the disorder made by the *Venereal* Ferments corrupting the Humours; and where the Patient has had any of those Symptoms, procured by means of that Disease, they could no otherwise be term'd less than a *Pocky Hætick*, *Pocky Consumption*, *Pocky Dropfie*, and the like; and the numbers of People destroy'd thereby, tho under the names of other Distempers, are too obvious to be contradicted, as in a place before I have particularly taken notice of; the *Venereal Disease* being Tyrannical, invading those that are infected with it, many times after a merciless and unaccountable manner; whence it comes to pass that *Death* at last is unavoidable.

Johannes Schenkius relates an account of one Sick of the *French Pox*, that was ill Cur'd, who was taken with a great *Inflammation* in his Palate, in the *Sieve-like Bone*, in his *Uvula*, and all the Neighbouring Parts, which presently turn'd to a *Gangreen*, and thence to a *Cancer*, insomuch that every day he voided somewhat of those corrupt and putrefied Parts; and the *Uvula*, and the parts adjoining being first of all cast forth, at last he spit through his Mouth his very *Brain*, with a most noisom Stink, that he died.

Felix Platerus makes mention of an *Abbot*, who by the *French Pox* was rendred *Blind, Deaf* and *Dumb*, by which means he could no otherwise understand and perceive the meaning of others, but when they with their Finger, or a piece of Wood, drew Letters expressing their meaning, upon his bare Arm, from all which, singly perceiv'd, he made a Word, and from many Words a Sentence.

And we are not only told it by others, but I have also often observ'd it my self to be so furious in some Patients, as to devour like Fire, and that if corroding dolorous *Ulcers*, which some have had, have cicatrized in one place, they have, notwithstanding all the Art and Skill that could be, burst out in another, and at last without great difficulty, would not admit of Cure; tho' formerly the progress of the *Pox*, and its Symptoms, were much more violent and destructive than now-adays we find, tho' in Truth they are bad enough; and I have read, that so great has been the fury of it, as to infect whole *Cities* and *Towns* after a very devouring manner; and so great was its Fury at one Time and Place, and such a devastation did it make, as that within the compass of ten Days, it killed at least ten thousand Men; but this must rather be look'd upon as an extraordinary Judgment like the *Plague*, whose Infection Divine Wrath inflicts for National Sins.

However it cannot but be allow'd, that it is a very contagious infectious Disease, even as it is now a-days, only as there are degrees of it, so it affects more or less; but among all Diseases afflicting human-kind, it is most certain, that none is more baneful, more painful, and more shameful.

I knew a certain young Surgeon, since dead, who upon the hard pressing a full ripe *Venereal Bubo* in the Groin of a Patient of his, at the opening, a little of the Matter spirted in his Mouth, which left such a relish, that for a long time after he fancied he had the Taste, and was extreemly in fear that his Mouth was infected

ed by it ; for that he was frequently after subject to a foreness upon his Tongue, which he never was us'd to before ; but I believe, and I us'd to tell him so, that it was nothing but his Fancy ; not but that Matter flowing from a *Venereal* Sore may be as much or more Contagious, than from any Sore whatsoever : And I remember I have read an Account, concerning the opening of a large *Cancerated* Breast, injurious to Mr. *Smith*, Chirurgeon of St. *Thomas's* Hospital in *Southmark*, who after he had cut it off, out of Curiosity, touched the Matter contained in one of the little *Cistis's* or *Glands* thereof, with his Finger, and tasted it with his Tongue, which, he said, immediately pierced through the whole Body of the Tongue like a *Gass*, and went down his Throat as sharp as *Oyl of Vitriol*, or *Spirit of Nitre* ; and tho' he presently Spit out, and wash'd his Mouth oftentimes with Water, and also with Wine, and drank very freely of Wine after it, yet could not get rid of the Taste, but it continued with him, and brought him from a very strong Man into a *Consumption*. or *wasting* and *pinning* Condition, attended with several other ill Symptoms, which in a few Months after killed him, the Taste thereof never going off his Tongue to his dying hour ; he declaring upon his Death-Bed, and near the last Moments of his Life, that the Tasting of that Matter or Juice from that *Cancerated* Breast, was the true Cause of his languishing Condition and Death. Thus may be seen the ill effects of a *Cancerous* Matter, and by that may we judge of a *Venereal* Matter.

About two hundred Years ago, or more, as Authors relate, this Disease was in *France*, usually catch'd by drinking out of the same *Cup*, using the same *Napkins*, *Sheets*, *Shirts*, *Hose*, &c. the least thing belonging to the *Gallican*, being enough to blast a sound Body ; and upon Kissing, altho' but a superficial Contact, the Lips took Fire immediately, the Contagion being so cleaving at that time, that the *French* Magistrates were

forc'd to provide against it, compelling those that were infected to remove out of Town, that they might be separated from the Company of them that were healthy, like as if they had been *Lepers*.

And *Eustachius Rudius* reports, that he knew some *Whores* infected with the *French Pox* so powerfully, that all who had to do with them, were not only presently infected with the same Evil, but were wholly posses'd with most grievous Symptoms, which could not be removed nor mitigated by any Remedies or Art, for that they not long after died.

For these Reasons we cannot but conclude, that the *Pox* was formerly either very severe, and consequently easily Infectious, as the followers of *Columbus* say it was, his Men giving it to the *Italian Women*, and they to the *French Soldiers*, at the Siege of *Naples*; *Sua simul Pudenda & Pudendum morbum communicarunt*, says an Author; or else our Ancestors were more afraid of it in their days, than we are in ours; and it seems to be so, because we have it upon Record, that one of the Articles against Cardinal *Wolfey*, in King *Henry the VIIIth's* Days, was, *That he being filthily powder'd with the French Pox, by reason of his excessive Lechery, and dishonest Life, did oftentimes presume to talk with, and to cast his unwholsome Breath into the King's Face.* By which we may see how the Company of those infected with the *Venereal Disease* were shunn'd here in *England*, but about 177 Years ago; yet the great Personage of the Complainant at the same time is to be consider'd, it being no less than a King.

And so afraid are some Country People, even now a-days, that they will not come within a Mile almost of either that Person, or House, where the *Pox* has taken its residence; and so superabundant timorous were some Country People which I have heard of, that they would never come into or near the House where it was reported one died of the *Pox*, nor have any Conversation with the Persons dwelling therein,
or

or touch any thing coming therefrom, foolishly imagining the Infection thereby was catching, as they call it.

The Infection then (that is about 200 Years ago, as Authors relate) once catch'd, instantly lamed the Patient in all his *Limbs*, dozed his *Intellectuals*, cast him into a continual *dozing* Posture, into *Frights*, *Fears*, *Melancholy*, and a strangely chang'd Countenance, &c.

This I take notice of, to shew the violency of its malign *Effluvia* then, to what it is now, it being since in such measure tempered, that it more mildly and gradually makes it progress against the Patient, becoming more familiar ; and also the great discoveries made of Effective Remedies, makes the Evil of much less consequence ; but notwithstanding if it be neglected, or not in time regularly treated, as it is still the same *Species*, and in motion, tho' some sorts more Infectious than others, 'twill more and more spread its Infection to the certain continu'd detriment, if not final Destruction of the Patient.

Forestus relates of one infected with the *French Pox*, that tho' he seem'd to be well Cur'd, yet was afflicted with a long and continual Pain in his Head, which could not be Cur'd by any Remedies, till at last his Skull being open'd, there was found under it, upon the *Dura Mater*, something black like a *Weevil* or *Worm*, which when taken away, the pain ceased and returned no more.

And *Vidus Viduus* reports, that he saw a *Spanish Soldier*, who by the *French Pox* suffered a rottenness of his Skull, and afterwards fell into an *Epilepsie*, inso-much that filth distill'd from his Skull and pricked the Membranes of his Brain ; from which notwithstanding he was freed, but not without cauterizing his Skull with a hot Iron.

And *Epiphan. Ferdinandus* in his Book *Histor.* 17 says, That he has found from Experience, and other Physicians besides himself have observed the same, that those Patients that have had the Disease and been Cur'd, when once they come again to be infected, are with great difficulty, if ever, set perfectly free from the same.

And indeed some have been so often infected, and as often ill manag'd, that the Contagion has struck deep, beyond the reach of all Methods and Medicines whatever. For,

*When Noses drop, and Shins do scale,
And Mercury and Ægyptiacum fail;
When Bubo's, Pains, and Chancrous Sores, in spite
Of Art, the tottering Tenement hourly fright?
When Strength is wasted, Flesh become
Past help of China and Guaiacum;
Then Doctor cease, poor Patient must endure,
And be content with Patching, where's no Cure.*

Therefore since the fury of that Disease is such, it behoves all Persons that labour under it, to look out for a Cure, before it be too late; and not as many do, who knowing they have gotten the Distemper, through Shame and Bashfulness, will not own their Condition, which is the greatest Folly imaginable; and that any should rather venture to undergo it, with the impending danger, than seek out for a Cure in time, is not the part of a wise Man, and indeed is as much a wonder, as to see a Man dangerously Wounded, refuse to have his Wounds drest; but those that have sought out for Cure, and happened into bad Hands, are really to be pittied that they should prove so unfortunate.

Some sort of People I have met with, who, after they had gotten the Distemper, would not believe they were infected; and upon asking the reason of their Assurance, have told me, that those they have had to do with, they were sure were very Clean, and consequently

quently could not injure them; nay, others have been so egregiously foolish, as not to be perswaded they were Infected, tho' *Ulcers* have been on the *Yard*, &c. till they have at last paid for their Folly, by a succeeding *Bubo* in the Groin, or *Mortification* of the Part, &c.

I knew a young Man that had a large eating *Ulcer* upon the *Scrotum*, with other attending Symptoms, before he would so much as acknowledge any thing ail'd him; and some have been almost eaten up with the Disease, before they have known (or at leastwise would acknowledge) the true Cause of their Malady.

A Man that had been afflicted a considerable time with a Malignant *Fever*, after his *Fever* had left him, and being, to all appeance, upon Recovery, was frequently complaining of a Pain in his *Head* and *Bones*, and sometimes his *Head*, so bad as to render him delirious; suspecting something of the matter by these unusual Symptoms, and enquiring after his Life, which I understood to be very dissolute, ask'd him if he had not lately had a *Gonorrhœa*? he told me yes, when he fell Sick; and that he had taken nothing but *Turpentine* for it, as he was advis'd to by a pretended Doctor, to whom he made known his Condition. I enquired of him how he was, and found him in a very miserable Condition, but by proper Applications retriev'd him from Ruin, which to all appearance he was hastening to.

Some *Venereal* Persons I have known seiz'd thus with Fevers, have died, whose Deaths were occasion'd thro' the violency of the Distemper.

Others I have read of, that have fallen into Fevers, and died Mad.

I had a Man in hand that had the Disease (tho' he came too late to be Cur'd) that had fixed *Nodes* on the Bones of his *Wrists* and *Shins*, and another large one upon the *Os frontis*, or Fore-head; and notwithstanding my hastening their opening, in order to exfoliate the Caries, the Bones were so rotted by the Ma-

lignity of the Disease, that there was no possibility of performing it; this Man, after a little lingring, died: He had been, before he came to me, Salivated three or four times, I think he told me once or twice in an Hospital.

Some by this Distemper, have by neglect, or ill management, or both, lost their *Sight*, others their *Hearing*, and very frequently their *Uvula's* and *Palates*, as in another place noted.

Some again have had the tip of their *Noses* and *Nostrils* eaten away, and many others their *Noses* level'd, the Gristle that should support them being consumed, and sometimes the *Bones* of the *Nose* also, as before noted.

Others after a seeming good Cure, have had *Lameness* in their Limbs to their dying day.

Others their *Nostrils* shrunk up, *Eye-lids* contracted, &c.

Some again have known themselves to have the Disease, and now and then, when it seems most to rebel, as in Spring and Fall, will be willing to take Medicines to suppress it, and being thus relieved, rest themselves contented for a while, till it rebels again, and then take Physick again. Thus Palliating and Patching up themselves, and never go thro' Stitch, spending more Money and time, than would be requir'd for a perfect Cure, till at length they are sufficiently alarm'd with the ill consequences of their Folly, and is, as *Gal. Eleg. 1.* says, tho' in another Case.

*Like One, who willing to defer a while
A sudden Ruin, props the tottering Pile,
Till in short space, the House, the Props, and all,
Together with a dreadful Ruin fall.*

I knew a Man, after a *Salivation*, that had a Humour fell into his *Knee*, attended with tormenting Pain, for which he was *Salivated* again; sometime after which it followed him again, to the rendring him

a Cripple, which he remains to this, and will be to his dying Day, I supposing him to be alive still, having seen him not long since. This Man was at the same time in the hands of an accounted skilful Surgeon for the *Venereal Disease*, but (by the Methods I was told he took) approv'd himself not very expert.

Some have had their *Urine* quite stopt, so as not to make Water but by drops for several days together, the *Urethra* or Passage of the *Yard* being fill'd with *Caruncles*, and all for want of timely or proper Applications.

A Man that had a large *Ulcer* on his Leg, came to me for Cure, he having had it near three Years, and I having information that he was a sober Man, treated it as a common *Ulcer*, but finding little effects thereof, inclin'd me to believe it *Venereal*, and accordingly undertook to enquire of him concerning it; but he was so greatly offended at it, and took it as such an Affront, that he paid me for what I had done, and put himself into the hands of another: However a while after he came to me again, and entreated me to undertake him, and confess'd to me the whole matter. I then treated him with my *Specificks* inwardly, and proper Applications to the *Ulcer*, whereby in the space of a few Weeks he was perfectly Cured, not only of his *Ulcer*, but of an untoward *Venereal Habit* which he had labour'd under for some years.

And not only this Man, but many others are willing to be Cur'd, under the pretext of its being any other Disease, rather than a *Venereal* one, and strive oftentimes all they can, to have it thought by the Practicer that it proceeded from other Causes; and not only myself, but other Practicers, have observ'd the same in their Patients; as the following Instance from one of them sets forth,

A Merchant's Daughter (says he) in *London*, whilst unmarried, and living with her Father) had a kind of *Leprous Scab* almost all over her *Back, Sides, Breast,*
Hips,

Hips, Thighs and Legs, and some upon her *Arms*. She had taken several things for it of divers Physicians, but because they understood not the cause, was without any effect, for she still grew worse; at length she came to me, desiring my Opinion what it was. As soon as I saw it I found it to be the *Pox*, and told her so. She constantly deny'd it for a long time. I told her then, that I would not cure her as if it were a *Pox*, and that then if it was such as I had pronounc'd it to be, all the time and cost would be in vain, and the Disease would be yet more difficult to Cure: Upon this she confess'd the Truth, and that she had been unhappily drawn in, &c. but desired my Secrecy and Care, for that she was such a one's Daughter, a Merchant, and as yet unmarried, and upon her Preferment, and withal intreated me to Cure her, if possible, without Sweating or Fluxing, lest her Parents should come to know it, for then she should be undone. I undertook, says he, the Cure, and purg'd her with my *Mercurial Pills* twelve times every fourth day, and order'd her to take six Ounces, Morning and Evening, for twenty days together, of the following Decoction, viz.

℞ *Lign. Guaiaci rasp.* ℥j. *Aq. font.* ℥xxiv *Coq. ad*
Consumption. dimid. colat. pro usu.

And for her ordinary Drink she had this following Decoction, viz.

℞ *Lign. Guaiaci supra prescript. post Coction.* ℥
Coq. in Aq. font. Cong. vj. ad Consumption. ℥xvj.
Colat. pro potu ordinar.

This being done, I caus'd her, says he, to take my Purging Pills with *Calomelanos gr. xxiv.* twice a week for ten weeks, which worked well, and without pain.

During the time of her taking these Doses, I caus'd her to take a *Mercurial Wine*, a Pint and a half a day; and all along for outward use, to wash the *Pustules*, and *Leprous Scabs*, with a *Mercurial Lotion*, and to anoint the Palms of her Hands, and Soles of her Feet, every Night going to Bed, with *Unguent. Neapolitanum*, till such time as the *Scabs* and *Scurf* fell off and went away, which was in about a Months time; so that by this Method and these Medicines, in about five Months using, she was perfectly Cured, not the least Symptom of the Disease ever returning any more.

A Man came to me some time since, to be cur'd of a *Clap*, and told me that he had also given it his Wife, desiring my assistance for her too. He got well pretty quickly, but she slowly, by reason of other Indispositions. After he was well he cou'd not keep from his Wife, and so got it again. After that she began to mend, and got well; no sooner was it so, but her Husband being hot, gave it her again, and she him again; so that they *Clap* one another imprudently, three or four times over; at length they both found, as I had often told them, there would be no end of it at that rate, and resolv'd to be separated for a while; she went into the Country, and he having continual Business in Town, so that he could not go to her, staid here; by which means, with proper Medicines, they were at last both Cur'd, and remain so, tho' a good while since perform'd.

Many through the tyrannical and devouring Disposition of this Disease, have had their *Strength* of a sudden impaired, their *Spirits* weakned, their *Flesh* consumed to the Bones, and the Bones themselves, as before noted, rotted, and there are not a few that daily feel its dismal Effects after that kind, many of them, which no doubt but in time might have been retriev'd, and the Distemper eradicated, if they had had the benefit of Medicines endu'd with *Efficacy* and *Power* sufficient to vanquish and overcome the *Malignity* thereof;
for

for want of which, what Mischiefs have ensued? what intolerable *Pains* and *Torments* have, and do thousands endure? and that mostly at Nights, when they are warm in their Beds.

And in short, what multitudes of poor Wretches have almost alive been devour'd by the dismal Effects of this merciless Disease; and 'tis observ'd, that the *Scurvey*, which is incident to most People, and proves frequently destructive, is too commonly the Relick of the *Venereal Lues*, as before hinted.

And those that are subject to a *Scorbutick Pox*, are chiefly such whose Parents were *Pockify'd*, and but imperfectly Cured at the time they were begotten; so that there is an *Hereditary pocky* Disposition in all their Parts, *Spermatick* and *Sanguine*, whence receiving a new Infection, immediately penetrates into the *Substantials*, and unites with the very *Principles* of Nature, being indeed, *Corruptio totius Substantiæ*, where it lies so firmly intrench'd, that the Art of Man can scarcely dislodge it.

The Learned and Ingenious Dr. *Edward Baynard*, who I before mention'd, tells us, in his late History of *Cold Bathing*, That nothing argues a Man more void of Wisdom, than a Perseverance of Whoredom and Drunkenness, until a rivetted Disease entails his Folly (like his Coat Armour) on his Blood, and conveys the Poyson to his unborn Posterity; and concludes with the following witty and serious Lines by way of Admonition.

Women and Wine, with Idleness alone,
Are the first Parents of the Gout and Stone,
But Exercise, to Milk and Water join,
You'll save at once, your Mony, Health and Time.
Women and Wine, and Gaming if you skun,
Do what you will, you cannot be undone,
Happy's the Man that sees this whilst he's Young.

The Thoughts of which sad Consequences (and perhaps the Experience he had of it also in his young Days himself) made the sober *Quaker*, which the Doctor mentions, wind up his Letter to his Son in London, with the following Distich or two of Advice, after some *Prose* Admonitions, *viz.*

*My Son, these Sayings take upon my Faith,
They're what the Scriptures, and all Wise Men saith;
'Tis what Experience by long Tract of Time
Shews, what we ought to Chuse, and what Decline.
On many a Nose-less Face this Truth appears,
And breathless Babes drown'd in their Mothers Tears.
How many Families owe to Lust their Falls,
And Harlots Teeth tore up Foundation Walls?
Gnawn out their Names from Stone and Window-
(Glass,*

*And not a Hovel left to House the As:
Forsook of God, his Conscience, and good Men,
His Health and Time, which ne'er returns again.
At last in Rags and Lice, thrown in a Hole,
Till kind Oblivion does forget the Fool.*

APPLICATION.

*Fly Whoredom, then (my Son) if thou't be Wise,
Before it be too late to take Advice:
Before the Night's approach, and Day's no more,
And Conscience unroll the Scrole of thy long Score;
For he that won't believe until he has try'd,
Should Hang himself to know how Judas dy'd.*

And to shew the unfaithfulness of Mistress's, tho' many put Trust in them, take the following Story.

Not long since, a Gentleman came to me to be Cur'd of a *Clap*, and not so much matter'd (as he said) his own Case, as that he had wrong'd an Innocent Lady, his Mistress, whom he had genteely kept, and who, he was sure, had ever been true to him,
and

and that he had never got the hurt, had he not been in Drink: according to appointment, he, a Day or two after, brings the Lady, recomends her also to my Care; I undertook them, and in a short time after Cured them, to their great Satisfaction; for which the Gentleman acquitted himself very honourably.

Sometime after that, another Gentleman happen'd into my Hands, who also was under no small trouble for injuring a Lady he valued, he having given her a *Clap*, which he got from one he pickt up at the *Play-House*, and came to desire my assistance both for himself and her, and appointed a Night soon after, to bring her to a Tavern hard by, that she might tell me her Case her self; in the interim of which the following Lettet came to my Hands.

S I R,

‘ Y O U may please to remember I was
 ‘ about three Months ago, or something longer,
 ‘ with you, with a Gentleman that went by the Name
 ‘ of ——— he recomending me to your Care, for
 ‘ the Cure of a filthy Disease, which he not willing-
 ‘ ly, I am sure, but accidentally had bestow’d upon
 ‘ me, and of which you Cur’d both him and me, by
 ‘ the same Token we were one Night with you at the
 ‘ ——— Tavern, and had ——— for Supper.
 ‘ Now the reason, Sir, of this, is what I am indeed
 ‘ ashamed to mention, but, Sir, necessity ———.
 ‘ Another Gentleman, who I was prevail’d with, to
 ‘ grant a Favour to, has serv’d me the same as the
 ‘ other, I won’t say willingly, however deservedly,
 ‘ and it seems has been to wait on you for Cure, and
 ‘ desirous to get me well also; tells me he has ap-
 ‘ pointed next *Thursday* Night, at the ——— Tavern
 ‘ to wait on you with me: Now, Sir, he does not
 ‘ know that I ever was in the like Case before, or
 ‘ that I ever before heard of you, and would not he
 ‘ should

‘ should know it for the World ; therefore, Sir, this
 ‘ is earnestly to request of you, that you would not
 ‘ take any Notice of me when there, that you had
 ‘ ever seen me before, for if you should, I shall be
 ‘ undone, and for your Civility and Care, I will take
 ‘ an opportunity gratefully to requite you, over and
 ‘ above what the Gentleman pays you. I refer my
 ‘ self to your Care, Sir, desiring you would burn
 ‘ this, and subscribe, Sir,

Your most humble Servant.

Here is a Mistress now, true to neither, and I do not doubt but there are many such abroad, who receive Rewards from several, upon Promise of being reserv’d to each ; and at the same time, will Turn up to any. Therefore,

*Trust not a Mistress ; for tho’ she seems to please you
 With h’r wheedling Charms and Vows ; like Satan she’ll
 And at the next Man’s Beck, Whore-like, will falsly* } *deceive you,
 leave you.*

But I go on.

And how frequently do we find that *Consumptions*, *Catarrhs*, *Asthma’s*, and sometimes *Dropsies*, and not seldom the *Gout*, with innumerable other *Chronick Diseases*, are nothing less than the effects of this predominating Distemper ; and too truly (by the more than ordinary stubbornness observ’d in the Cure) upon enquiry, we have found, that they have wholly proceeded from that rapid and torrent Spring of *Uncleaness*, and which most commonly (I may say chiefly) were entail’d upon them by the ill management of those that undertook their *Venereal Cure* ; there being too many Examples of such Truths ; and Histories might be compos’d of the Misfortunes that have happened therefrom, Books sufficiently furnishing us with such Tragical Events.

One

One Story of which I cannot forbear inserting, from the eminently Learned Physician Dr. Richard Morton, in his *Phthiologia, or Treatise of Consumptions*, and is as follows.

A certain Merchant of *London*, before the fortieth Year of his Age (when he had lived almost two years somewhat Sickly, and with little and uncertain Appetite, which perhaps he procur'd to himself by the immoderate Use of *Wine* and *Women*) at length ask'd my Advice about a Swelling, and a painful Inflammation arising from thence, with which the right *Testicle* had been now affected for almost the space of three Months, and that (as he told me) occasion'd by some Contusion he had got in Riding. Indeed that Swelling, to me, seem'd to be a kind of *Sarcocoele*, or fleshy Substance. The *Testicle* swell'd to the bigness of ones Fist. There was likewise no small Inflammation upon the *Scrotum* it self, as well as upon the *Testicle*. But with repeated Bleedings, the application of *Cataplasms* made of *Barly-Meal* and *Oxycrate*, (the Parts affected being likewise kept up with a Truss to prevent the flux of Humours into the Place) frequent Purging with *Calomelanos* and *Confectio Hamech*, and also drinking plentifully of *Emulsions* of the four greater Cold Seeds made of *Barly-Water*, and of a Decoction of *Sarsa* and *China*, ordered for his common Drink, the painful Inflammation plainly vanish'd, but the swelling still continued, tho' without any pain, and the bigness of it was uncertain, being sometimes greater, sometimes less, and easily yielding to a pressure of ones Fingers; so that at length the Judgment of two very skilful Surgeons being taken, and that swelling being suppos'd to be a *Hydrocele*, or watery Rupture, it was justly thought fit to open it; but when it was solemnly open'd with an Incision-Knife, there came out scarce any *Water*, and no *Matter*; also the whole substance of the *Testicle* seemed to have been eaten away and perish'd for sometime, but the

the investing *Coats* were hard and incrassated; so that the *Testicle* being once open'd, look'd like an empty *Egg-shell*, or rather a *Pomegranate-shell*, when the Meat, or that which was contain'd in it, was taken out. From the *Fistulous* State of this Swelling, it came to pass that the *Surgeons* being deceiv'd, and taking it, because it yielded to the pressure of their Fingers, for a *Hydrocele* or watery Swelling, open'd it by Incision, tho' indeed after they had once open'd it, it soon appear'd to be in Truth a *Venereal Fistula*, proceeding from some *virulent* and old *Gonorrhœa*, that had been ill Cured. But from that Wound there arose a large Ulcer, which every day ran a great quantity of *Ichorous*, or *Gleety* Matter; which tho' many times it deluded us for several times with the vain hopes of Curing it, having order'd the *Sarsa* Drink now again for his ordinary Drink, when at the same time he was purged with the bitter Decoction, repeated at due intervals, that is, so often as there was occasion, and every Night he had a *Paregorick* Draught given him, with Syrup of *Diacodium*. But yet from an unexpected Flux of Humours (which, as I always told the *Surgeons*, it was impossible to prevent without *Castration*, or cutting out the *Fistulous Testicle*) the Ulcer very often broke out again; so that the Patient being quickly brought into a *Tabid* and *Hectick* State, by the continual and plentiful subtraction of the Nutritious Juice through the Wound, and the expences arising from it, which Nature was not able to bear, as he began to have a great *Thirst*, so likewise to lose his *Stomach*, and at length to be afflicted with a troublesome *Cough*, a *shortness* of *Breath*, and the other usual Symptoms of the *Lungs* when they are distemper'd; continually wasting away more and more with the sudden Ruin of Nature, which was much promoted by the fits of a putrid intermitting *Fever* coming upon all, which return'd every day at a stated Hour with a *Chilness*, *Heat*, and *Sweats*, succeeding one another, till at length

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length the Patient being brought to the utmost degree of a *Marasmus*, was forced to yield to Fate.

With the repeated use of the *Peruvian Bark*, says this Author, I very often took off his putrid *Fever*, which nevertheless (the Cause of it still remaining in the Wound) returned as often, after the interval of a Week or two. Likewise the Hectick Heat, which was kindled in his Blood, was much mitigated with the use of a Milk-Dier, (Asses Milk) and by the benefit of the open Country Air; tho' it could never be perfectly extinguish'd, because the *Procatartick* Cause of it, to wit, the *malignant* and incurable *Ulcer*, was plainly too much for the Art of *Surgery*. Whereupon at last, the *Ulcerated* part being *Gangreen'd*, after he had lain six Months, he was reduced to a very *Skeleton*, and carry'd off, not only with an universal *Consumption*, but also a true *Consumption* of the *Lungs*, tho' it was a Symptomatical one.

Certainly, by what appears, the loss of this poor Gentleman's Life was chiefly owing to the opening of the *Testicle*, which procur'd, as the foremention'd Story informs us, that incurable *Ulcer*, which drain'd off his Radical Moisture, and with that his Life. Now it is much to me, that neither of his two Surgeons, whose Business it was to understand, should be able to discover whether the Swelling of the *Testicle* was a *Sarcocoele* or a *Hydrocele*, that is, was a *fleshy*, or a *watery* Swelling, which I always found easie enough to distinguish: However so it happen'd, and the poor Gentleman's Life was let out, by means of that unfortunate opening, the Wound, as observ'd in the Story, being the cause of his Death, who otherwise might have liv'd with that Swelling many Years, with only the use of some proper easie Medicaments, dextrously apply'd.

The same Physician also gives us an Account of a *Consumption*, procured by the *Venereal Disease*, as follows.

A young Girl, says he, about twelve years of Age, was perswaded by the enticements of a lascivious and wicked Dancing Master, that was infected with the *French Pox*, to let him lie with her; whereupon she likewise, by Contagion, was so pepper'd with the *Veneraal Venom*, that notwithstanding one or two *Salivations*, which had been rais'd by some *Empericks*, and other methods of Cure, that had been tried in the space of four years, after her *Uvula* was eaten away, and after other marks of the *French Pox* yet remaining, she fell into a *Consumption* of her *Lungs*, with a *Hectick Fever*, an Emaciation of her whole Body, a continual Cough, and a very great shortness of Breath, by reason of the toughness of Phlegm stuffing her Pipes. Being call'd to her, by Mr. *Simons*, a skilful and noted Surgeon of *London*, I order'd a Dose of *Calomelanos* with *Diagrydium*, to be repeated once a Week, and those days she did not Purge, to have three of my *Balsamick Pills* given her three times a day, and the following Decoction for her ordinary Drink: With the use of which, continued for the space of six or eight Weeks, in the Spring time, she was perfectly, and without any relapse, freed from her *Consumption*, as well as from the relicks of the *Pox*. The *Decoction* order'd her was this.

R Sarsaparill. opt. ℥vj. rad. China ℥ij. Sassaphr. ras. Santal. rubr. ras. C. C. Ebor. an. ℥is. Uvar. passul. exacinat. ℥ij. Fijub. Sebest. an. ℥iss. rad. Gliciriz. incis. ℥ss. infund. in ℥xij. Aq. font. pistea Coquant. ad ℥vj. sub finem addend. fol. Tussilag. Capillor. Ven. Pulmonar. maculos. Sanicul. Alchimid. flor. Herb. Margarit. an. Mij. Colat. adde Syrup. Balsamic. ℥iij. misce pro Potu.

And my self lately had a Gentlewoman in Cure, whose Husband had sufficiently Poxt her; for which she had been Salivated by a Surgeon. When I came to

her, which I think they told me was two or three Months after her *Salivation*, she was in dreadful Pains, with breakings out in large Blotches all over her, not able to stir Hand or Foot, or to move her self in her Bed. I did what I could, much doubting then her Recovery, as also a Physician that was called in, but notwithstanding our endeavours, she grew worse and worse, had a continual *Spitting* from her *Salivation*, Ulcers in her *Throat*, and for which, and her other complaints, her *Surgeon*, it seems, would have *Salivated* her again, but was prevented by my coming; for if she had, she would have died in it. In short, her Sores run so prodigiously, and her Spitting continuing, her radical Moisture was run off, her Strength, &c. was spent, that she fell into a *Marasmus* and died, all our efforts of Cure proving ineffectual. But I proceed.

And the *Pox* not only unavoidably draws after it innumerable Evils upon the Body, but upon the Mind also, which appears by turns, by a great many fantastical Representations, in a thousand different Shapes.

And 'tis observ'd, that in those of a melancholy Temper, it is most commonly Cur'd with the greatest difficulty, because their Humours are more stubborn and tenacious, and abound with an austere Sharpness, scarcely to be cop'd with, laying thereby a weight and clog upon the Springs of the Faculties, so that they move heavily and unduly, when in others it is much easier manag'd, as before noted.

Examples confirm, that some have had the *Pox* for the space of ten Years, or more, without any remarkable Appearance, or fatal Consequence, as observ'd before; and others in the space of as many Months, have become almost rotten; but then by the appearance it hath made, whether more or less, it is not very difficult for an Artist, upon due Examination and Consideration, to discover its Nature, however obscure and ambiguous it may seem to the Ignorant.

Thence

Thence it is that Mischiefs are occasion'd by those Fellows who undertake the Cure, and who are no better than *Impostors*; even the same as a certain *Learned* Physician tells us, was one, who undertook to cure a young Man twenty one Years of Age, of a *Gonorrhæa*, with a common sort of *Purging Pills*, after two or three Doses of which, gave him, to stop the Current of his Running, *Astringent Pills*, compos'd of white *Chalk*, &c. which did the work (as he told him) effectually; but about a year after, on a sudden, it bursted out again into a very impetuous Stream, more violent than formerly, attended with a burning heat of Urine, far more intense than what is only term'd Scalding. Here, says this Author, I cou'd soon discern how unskilfully he had been manag'd, by stopping that which ought to have stopp'd of itself, upon the extinguishing the Malignity, by proper *Antidotes*, &c. I put him, says he, into a Course, which perfectly deterged and exsiccated, and that in about eleven or twelve days time.

The same Physician tells us, of a Cook by Trade, aged about forty, Robust and of a complexion Melancholy, who, two or three years before, receiv'd a prejudice from an hired Woman, which shew'd it self in a *Fetid Gonorrhæa*, and untimely stopt by *Emplasticks* and *Restringtons*; this malignant Enemy would ever after, once in a Fortnight, or a Month, or sometimes two, sally out in a green and yellow Issue, which having continued about eight or ten days, more or less, would, of its own accord, withdraw it self again within its own bounds, and so cease running, until it was provok'd again by *Riding*, *Drinking*, or other intemperance in Diet; applying himself to me, says he, I purged him smartly three times, and gave him a detergent *Extract* for ten days, which Cured him.

A certain Man came to me a while ago for my Opinion about a remanent *Shanker* he had upon the *Prepuce*, which he was told by one or two was not *Ve-*

venereal, I told him it was and propos'd his Cure, but he confiding in the others, preferring their Opinions before mine, paid me for my trouble and married soon after, having got it first heal'd as he call'd it. He had not been Married five Weeks, but he found himself in the same pickle and worse, and his Wife also with a foul *Running*, in short a *Clap*; he goes to those again who had before told him he had nothing *Venereal*, and acquaints them of the Matter, who told him he had got since then an injury, he told them to the contrary, but they not believing him, and finding himself deceiv'd, he came to me, who I undertook and his Wife also and Cured them.

But that any Men of Practice should give their Opinion to the contrary, I much wonder, since when the *Yard* is once ulcerated, and infected with *Shankers*, it cannot otherwise than leave its *Venereal Venom* in the Womans *Vagina*, which wipes off and receives the *Virus*, by the Titillation, swelling and Moisture of those Parts, which in the Act of *Coition* must necessarily be.

Also nothing is more certain, than that the *Venereal Taint* sometimes circulates a long time with the Blood, before it be separated from it, at least in such a quantity as to be discover'd by any apparent Symptoms, and at other times Nature throws it out like some other Disease, which has its various Effects according to the different Constitutions of those that are affected with it, it never appearing on all People alike.

From these and many other Observations I could infer, may be collected the lurking Property of the *Venereal* Malignity, absconding it self in the Liminary or Spermatick Parts, and oft detain'd in some retir'd part or other, for some Weeks and Months, and what is more, some Years, as I have observ'd in many, without any sensible incommoding the Body.

There are several, says an Author, that pretend to Cure *Gonorrhoeas* with only a gentle Purge or two, letting it run off, as they term it, which venomous

Miasma

Miasms lying so long, insinuate themselves into the *Genital* Parts, and weakens them so as to render Nature languid, and which, (more especially if the Matter be lockt up by *Astringents*, or the Patient treated with the *Mineral* Waters, which that great Man, Dr. *Alexander Read*, (who, in his time, was *Anatomy* Lecturer at our Hall,) as well as Dr. *Sydenham*, whom we before mention'd, says, are injurious) doth, in process of time, advance it to the *Pox*, and is, what is so much practis'd, even by Men of the greatest Names, tho' to the Destruction of fifteen, and probably to the Cure only of five in twenty; which are yet enough for them to attract Shoals of Patients; for those five being Cured, tho' probably but of very slight Cases, do, without the least Shame, proclaim the Person that Cured them, to others that stand in need, whence, by the Cure of one such Patient, they get twenty, when the other fifteen are obliged to be silent, and bear their Miseries, brought on them by the unskilful Cure, to avoid the Scandal, and being scoffed at by their Acquaintance, remove from one Physician or Surgeon to another, untill they have found the Man that can Cure them: So that in this, as in other Distempers, the killing of fifteen Patients in twenty, is not a Pin hindrance, for the Grave stops their Mouths, and the performing five inconsiderable Cures, shall make the Man eminent, and wonderfully encrease his Practice, tho' never so Ignorant or Unskilful.

And it is not here and there that those Doctors, or rather Men-spoilers, are to be found, but almost in every place, there being such a number of them, that as one observes, there is scarce one even to the most whiffing Journey-Man *Apothecary*, but gives himself out for an able Man in this respect; so that to one of sufficient Skill in those Affairs, you may find an hundred, (an Author says, many more) that know little or nothing of the matter; and says further, that among the best of them that do understand, there are not a few but what are govern'd by their Interest, and

who in expectation of half a *Guinea* or so, will persuade those that consult them, that they have the *Pox*, when they have not; and after infusing into them the belief, treat them after a manner unworthy the Character of Men of Honour: But what do I talk of Honour, those Miscreants have neither Honour or Honesty to sway them; for a Man of Honour would be content never to get one Penny, than abuse the Afflicted as they do, who not only deprive them of their Money, but their Health, and perhaps their Lives also, the most valuable Treasure they have: 'Tis such unchristian and inhuman Usage as this, that makes those that have the Distemper, and have heard of their Barbarity, almost afraid to seek out for Cure, even to an imprudent delay, lest they should unfortunately become a Prey to those devouring *Ignoramuses*.

Those Quacking Emperical Fellows are generally, as observ'd before, such as have been Jacks of all Trades, and by Extract, perhaps *Smiths, Coblers, Tinkers, Barbers, Tailors, Bakers, Weavers*, and the like, who not being content with their own Business, are, from an aspiring Inclination, back'd by the Stock of Confidence they are generally furnish'd with, and at the same time presuming upon the Ignorance of a sort of People abroad, encourag'd to set up for Doctors, and among the Tribe of Distempers, they pretend to understand, will not forget to acquaint you, that the *Venereal* one, they are old Dogs at, and accordingly will boldly adventure to undertake all, in what Kind or Degree soever Infected; nay, (using the Words of some of them) *Tho' they have been Flux'd an hundred times, and Pox'd so as to be perfectly Rotten, being broke out in a thousand Places, &c.* or else require nothing for their Pains, which is as much as to say, *no Cure no Money*; when they ought to keep to their own Callings, according to that Saying, *Ne sutor ultra Crepidam*, nay I know a Friend, viz. a Quaking Apothecary, not long since set up in a skirt of the Town, who, by his (about) five Years Service, to as indif-

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ferent a Master, for Skill, as himself, pretends to have acquired such profound Knowledge in the Cure of the *Lues Venerea*, that *Duri Oris* he proclaims himself very expert; and in order to manifest or rather to make Trial of) his woundy great Skill, lately undertook the Cure of a young Fellow, who after he had been in his Hands a considerable time, and had taken many Medicines, ask'd this profound Doctor, what he must do about his heat of Urine, and the Running; the Ignorant *Apothecary*, told him, that the Running was his Lust, and he would give him something to abate and keep it under, for that then the *Running* would soon stop, and after that the heat of Urine would leave him; and accordingly to abate his Lust (as he term'd it) orders him to take, frequently, a large Dose of some hot fiery Medicine, to effect it; but the Fellow told me however he intended it for the cooling of his Lust, he was sure it had fir'd his Mouth, Throat and Stomach so, that he was almost as perfectly scorch'd by it, as if it had been Fire: And what was further observable by taking this Medicine, the Patient's whole Skin was died of as rubicund a Colour, as we see some Persons Faces to be with drinking hot Liquors; and afterwards when he was Cured by another of his *Clap*, he had frequently those sudden Flushings all over him, being the effects as he finds of that hot fiery Medicine, which renders his whole Skin as red as if it was painted: If this Quaking and Quacking Doctor deserves not to be rank'd among the number of Ignorant Pretenders, (we just now, and shall further hereafter have occasion to mention) I am mistaken; but what do I talk, it is no wonder now a days to find almost every little Glister pipe declare himself able to Cure a *Clap*; nay, their very Apprentice Boys, tho' not serv'd but a Year or two of their Times, will profess themselves Skilful, and even presume to undertake the Cure, which they no ways understand, and indeed have nothing

thing to do with, and that even for the lucre of a little Pocket-Money, to the utter Ruin of the Patient.

And thus, I say, do the many Quacking *Apothecaries*, tamper with and abuse those they undertake; which sometimes is so abominable, as it is amazing, when we come to consider that such Abuses should be suffered, and the Offender go unpunish'd.

And indeed it is to be admir'd, that Persons of Worth and Sense (as we daily observe) should at any time be allur'd by the specious pretences of those base Medicafters: Indeed to find young ignorant Fellows and Wenches become a Prey to these Devourers, is not such a wonder; for when any of them have got the Distemper, they presently (for want of better understanding) run, by the direction of a Bill on a Piffing-Post, or otherwise, to one of those *Impostors*; where, instead of finding a Safe, Speedy and Private Cure, as promis'd, they wofully Experience it to be, besides the dearest, the most uncertain, exposing and destructive; but if at any time any should have the good luck of getting tollerably well out of their hands, 'tis scarce once in ten times owing to their Skill or Medicines, but to the slightness of their Infection, strength and robustness of Habit, and kind assistance of Nature, in endeavouring to throw off the Disease; it not being to be suppos'd those Pretenders act with Judgment, but oftentimes take *non Causa, pro Causa*, attributing the Recovery to the Medicines, which is more due to Nature, and a happy Constitution; and at best, if any of those Patients would but look back and consider the great hazard they underwent, and danger they were in, while in the hands of those Pretenders, they would find cause enough to be thankful, that their kind Stars had afforded them so happy a Deliverance; and after all, this great Cure, (which to be sure the Pretender will magnifie and proclaim) is at best perhaps but a Botch, which the poor Patient, tho' not
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presently, may in time have sufficient, and it may be too much cause to complain of.

Great variety of these Pretenders is the World at this time pester'd with, insomuch that a Man shall hardly pass the Streets any day of the Week, but a printed Bill of their Bombast and Nonsense is offer'd to your acceptance : One thrusts a Bill into your hands of *Electuarium Mirabile*, directing to *Princes-street*, two Pots of which, it tells you, seldom fails (or rather, seldom but fails) of making a perfect Cure ; for eight or ten of that *Taylor's*, or, as some say, *Footman's* Pots, were so far from Curing a certain Gentleman I know, who unfortunately was hook'd in to make a trial thereof, that they rendred him much worse ; and after many other Medicines by that Quack administred to him, according to his profound Skill, when his wonder-working *Electuary* would not do, was, notwithstanding, reduc'd to such an extream emaciated Condition, as to be obliged to commit himself to the Care of an Artist, who by proper Methods and Medicines, quickly and perfectly restor'd him.

Also another Gentleman that came out of this Pretender's Hands to me to be Cured, which I perfectly perform'd, told me afterwards when I was at the Tavern with him, how he was manag'd by this Fellow ; after, says he, I had been in his hands for several Weeks, without the least benefit, I went to him and told him, that I was not a jot the better ; Sir, says he, do you find your self worse ? Why truly, says the Gentleman, of the two I think I am rather worse than better : Why then, says this Quack, you will certainly amend, and that speedily. Very pretty Logick, I suppose according to the Proverb, *When things come to the worst, they will mend.* But truly, says this Gentleman, if because I grow worse, I must from thence grow better, it is time for me to look out elsewhere for Cure, which accordingly he did to his Satisfaction ; and many others almost spoil'd, have come to me from that *Impostor*.

At another time you shall be presented with a Quack Bill, that directs you to a Country Barber near Tom's Coffee-House, *Ludgate*, where (as it says) is to be had a *Safe, Speedy, and Private Cure, by Pills and Powders*, which if prove no more successful to others, than they did to several I have had in Cure from him, is indifferent Stuff indeed.

One particular Gentleman, after being wheedled out of five or six Guineas, was rendred much worse; and upon asking the Doctor how he came by his Skill, very fairly told him, That in the Country he Shav'd, drew Teeth, dress'd a green Wound, and the like; but coming to *London*, and understanding that Money was to be gotten by that Disease, boldly made Publication. Hearing of which, says the Gentleman, my Heart sunk within me, thinking I had got into the Hands of a hopeful Doctor indeed, who by the sequel prov'd to be as ignorant as he fear'd, for the Gentleman grew worse and worse, instead of growing better, and therefore left him and came to me, who, with his Lady, I cured in about three Weeks time, after as many or more Months in the other's Hands, to no purpose. The thoughts of being abus'd thus, enraged the Gentleman to such a degree, that he frequently said he should never die in peace, till he was reveng'd of that Villain, Rogue, &c. as he call'd him.

Another time you shall happen upon a Bill of the fam'd Quack C——s a T——g in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, one of a profound Skill in the *Venereal Disease*, as appears by a Trial, not long since, between him and a Gentleman, (before my Lord Chief Justice *Holt*) whose Nephew he had in Cure for a *Venereal* Malady, and died of it; upon which Trial, as I was told the Story by a Patient of mine, a Lawyer, that said he heard it, the Doctor was Cast; and that the cause of the young Gentleman's Death, was (as suppos'd) for want of true management in his Cure. And as also appears by his undertaking a very pretty Gentleman (that was afterwards my Patient) to Cure
of

of a recent mild *Clap*, peremptorily in fourteen days, for four *Guineas*, or to have nothing for his pains, as reciprocal Notes under the *Doctor's* and Patient's Hands to that purpose, made appear ; but after sixteen or seventeen days, not being the better, meeting with my Book, came to desire my Advice only, for which he handsomly gratify'd me : I told him he was in the wrong way of Cure, and that a *Cordee*, &c. was creeping upon him, and that it was well if a *Tumor Humoralis* did not happen upon the *Testicle*, which by the Symptoms, I fear'd would ensue ; however he goes to his Doctor again, and expresses his Fears, who was so far from hearkning to him, that he told him he should be positively well in a Week. The Gentleman reply'd, the fourteen days were expired, and he was to Cure him in that time ; upon which the Doctor ask'd him to see the Note, which the Gentleman shew'd him, and which he took and tore, and said, that it was a Judgment upon him for setting a time for Cure. The Gentleman finding he was bubbled, to prevent being expos'd, paid him what they agreed for, and came immediately to me, but before that time, was seiz'd just as I had Prognosticated, with a very painful Swelling on one *Testicle*, a very severe *Cordee*, &c. all which I remov'd, and in about three weeks time dismiss'd him perfectly Cur'd.

At other times you shall meet with other Bills, sent abroad by Women, for the Cure of the *Venereal Disease* ; Advertisements of a Drink and Pill, by the *Quack* Doctress *Kirleus*, (I leave the Sober to judge of their Modesty, as well as Judgment, in undertaking such Cures in Men,) as also many other ridiculous Libels, fill'd with nonsensical Cant, too numerous to particularize, and not worth while to relate, are distributed about ; by means of which numbers are daily allur'd, and few that go, come off without Ruin.

Others

Others there are that only adorn Pissing-Places, Posts and Doors, Corner-houses, Thorow-fairs, &c. with their deluding Quack Impertinence; one of which presents you with a fallible Story of three infallible Cures in *Fen-Church-street*.

Another tells you of Cure for the *French Pox* by *A. N.* in the *Minories*, a Surgeon, as he stiles himself, tho' but a while ago a Journyman-Baker in *White-Chappel*.

Another by an only truly approv'd Phyfician, of many years standing, &c.

Another recommending his *Aqua Tetrachymagogen*, a name pickt out on purpose to amuse the Ignorant with.

Another bids the People *Read, Try, Judge, and Speak as they find*, which when they do, as a certain Author observes, is commonly utter'd with a shower of heavy Oaths and Execrations against the Pretender, for his Trying Conclusions, and for leading them on from the inconsiderable Mischance of a recent *Gonorrhæa*, scalding of *Urine*, *Bubo*, &c. into the most lamentable excruciating Nocturnal Dolors, and oftentimes many more dangerous, if not irreparable Mischiefs.

If you take a Walk in an Afternoon into *Morefields*, there for your Diversion (for it is really Comical) you will see a *Mountebank* or *Emperick* mounted on his Stage, which he tells you is built upon his own Ground, at his own Door, who, if you remark, (after a great deal of Foolery and Nonsense by his merry Andrew, and after a reverend Congee) addresses his numerous Auditors and ignorant Admirers with a great deal of Ribaldry of his profound Skill in the Art of Physick, and his Charitable readiness to assist the languishing Poor, and the like; and among the many thousands of great Cures in every Distemper that he tells you he has perform'd, acquaints you at last, what Success he has had in the *Pox*, how he has Cur'd Thousands thereof, making the Conditions of them, which he tells you he has Cured, so lamentably bad, (altogether In-

Incredible but with the Vulgar) that none but himself was able to Cure them, and that if he had not undertook them, they could never have been Cur'd, &c. And when his profound Doctorship begins to draw his stammering Harrangue to a Conclusion, endeavours to possess the People with the usefulness of his Twelve-Penny Packet, and that for so small a matter as one Shilling, they should never be without those Medicines; and for their better Encouragement, the Doctor presents them with a Bottle of his Royal *Stiptick* into the bargain, and so dismounts his Stage; after which, merry Andrew, the Doctor's Interpreter, distributes his Nonsensical Bills to the Auditory, which begins, *By Her Majesty's Permission*, &c. wherein he recites the Cures he pretends to have perform'd, and the Symptoms he says the Patients complain'd of, after so extraordinary (tho' fallacious) a manner, as to strike Admiration into the silly People that read them; by which means perhaps he decoys some of them into his Clutches, when no doubt but he makes use of the opportunity in deluding them of their Mony, if not dispossessing them of their Lives, the most valuable Treasure in the World.

Another notorious upstart Dutch *Quack*, is now and then amusing the People with his Bills of *Royal Decoction* or *Diet Drink*, distinguish'd at top with a Coat of Arms forsooth, and Printed in a particular Character to be taken notice of, among which piece of inconsistency, he tells the World with a more than ordinary Bravo, that his *Royal Drink* will work impossibilities, for says he, (using his own Words) *If the Patients Shin Bones be foul, or any other, it shall cause them to exfoliate and come out* (mind the Man) *without Cutting or Burning, and will afterwards heal the Parts, by its own sanative Virtues, without Salve or Plaister, the Truth of which, says he, can be testified by Thousands, whom this Decoction has Cur'd in Holland, Zealand, Brabant, Flanders, as well as here in London.* Which is such a Jest, and the whole Bill such Jargon, as shews the
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Ignorance and Confidence of the Man, and which to be sure none but the egregiously Foolish, will ever believe or make tryal of, for Wise Men know better, and laugh at his Assurance, supposing him to have got an old Womans Receipt, with a *Probatum est* at its Tail, when there is no more in it, than in old *Culpeper's* Receipt for the Head-ach, which he asserted would be Cur'd, by combing the Head with a Comb made of a Rams Horn; of the right Horn, for the pain of the right side of the Head, and of the left, for the left side, and by hoping to catch some silly People by it goes on, not doubting but to make a better penny by it, than by his Customary small pittance of a Groat or Sixpence to cast Piss, restore lost Maiden Heads, tell Fortunes, or of Goods stol'n or stray'd.

But however, says he, *this can be testify'd by thousands, 'abroad and at home,* very few I doubt in London? But if you would have more Gentlemen, you must take a trip to *Holland, Flanders,* and God knows whither, and then you shall return as wise as you went. O! horrible Confidence, that any one should declare it, *exfoliate Bones, heal Ulcers, Sores, &c. and that by a Diet-Drink, without any outward Application,* but what is a hundred times more amazing is, that any one should believe it, which some have done, because after his 30 Days Course to no purpose, they have came to me for Cure. I dont doubt but by the same Rule, 'twill Cure *Fractures, and Dislocations* without Reduction? If therefore Gentlemen you are troubled with any manner of uneasiness, and were ever in your lives under a *Veneral* Circumstance, tho' really Cur'd, and what you feel or are disturb'd about, be nothing but Cold, to be sure the Doctor will tell you 'tis *Veneral*, and upon taking his Decoction, you are Cur'd of that Cold, which a little *Butter'd Ale* or Time, would soon have worn away; yet a wonderful Cure is wrought, which he will not fail to proclaim, though altogether forreign to the *Veneral* Taint. As a confirmation of something in that

that kind, I will here give only two or three Instances, from among many others that I could relate, which were told me concerning this wonderful wonder-working Decoction.

A Gentleman, under a highly *Scorbutick* habit of Body, and a little of the *Hippo* attending, meeting with one of this *Dutch Man's Bills*, and remembering a *Venereal* Circumstance he had 35 Years before, when he was a Youngster, applies himself to the Doctor, who told him his Case was *Venereal*, and that his Drink would Cure him, the Gentleman sufficiently fancying himself to have the Disease, was not so much allarm'd at that, as he was overjoy'd of meeting, as he thought, with a sure Cure, and so readily agrees upon the Doctors terms and begins; but at the end of the time set, he was just the same as when he began, which struck such a Terror into the Gentleman, back'd with his Hypochondriack fancy that now he should never get Cur'd, as made him in his own Opinion ten Thousand times worse than before: Upon hearing of me and my Book by some Body, he applies himself to me, telling me a doleful Case of his being almost devour'd with the *Pox*, the Methods he had gone through, and that he was in such fear of his Nose, that he could very seldom sleep, without awaking with Frights, almost ready to kill him. After the strictest enquiry that I could possibly make, I told him positively his Case was not *Venereal*, but a high *Scurvy*, which tho' it was long before I could prevail with him to believe, yet at last did yield to have Antiscorbuticks administred, which in a few Weeks time had the desired Effect, and perfectly recover'd him, that since, upon thinking of his former melancholly Fancy, makes himself merry, by laughing at his Folly.

Another Gentleman that was vex'd with an ill *Gleet*, after the Cure of a *Clap*, was directed to him by one of his Bills for Cure, which he told him would be perform'd also by his *Royal Decoction*, the Gentleman being Curious, ask'd him by what means his

Drink would effect it, he told him by taking away the Malignity, that I have none of says the Gentleman, for my *Gleet* is only from Weakness, however the Doctor assuring him it would Cure him, which was what the Gentleman wanted, though he could no otherwise be satisfied it would do so, but as the Doctor told him because it would, he began and went on, but without the least Success, for the Gentleman came afterwards to me for Cure, telling me the Story, was Cur'd according to his Expectation, and I handsomely rewarded for my Pains.

One more that I shall mention was a Man of but indifferent Circumstances in the World, who had got the *Itch*, his Wife also and a Child; it was a confirm'd one, and very Rebellious, it resisting the common Remedies in those Cases, which put the Man upon the thought of a former *Clap* he had, and fear'd it to be the *Pox*; meeting with the Doctors Bill goes to him for his Opinion, he told him 'twas *Venereal* and askt thirty Pounds to Cure them; but it being more Mony than he could raise, and hearing by chance of me, comes for my Advice, I immediately told him 'twas nothing but the *Itch*, which he could scarcely believe, because before he had been told, and was assur'd 'twas the *Pox*, I assur'd him to the contrary, undertook both him, his Wife and Child, and Cur'd them for about five Pounds, with Remedies successful in such Cases, which has since convinc'd the Man it was no other than what I had told him.

Indeed I have been somewhat more particular in this matter, because observing the fallacy of the thing, which is so notorious and the assurance with which it is set forth, I could not choose but to take more notice of it than ordinary, to prevent if possible the Peoples being imposed upon and bubbled, as many have related to me they have been, and which the next opportunity I may more fully demonstrate; for as it is impossible that any Medicine in the World, even the most powerful, should have any thing inherent

rent in it, or have such influence or power on human Bodies, so as to heal *Ulcers, Sores, Fistula's*, exfoliate *Carious Bones*, &c. without any outward Application, as this *Dutch* pretender insinuates, so for the good of the People I would have it to be understood, and appeal at the same time to all Physicians and Surgeons in the World whether it be not Fact; for it is pitty that he should be thus suffer'd to go on, and impose upon the People, which is not only injuring them in their Estates, but Healths and Lives, if any should be so unfortunate as to fall into his Hands; to redress which grievances 'tis hoped that our *Hall* and those that have a Power to do it, will speedily take Cognisance of such and not suffer them thus to go on, to the abuse and ruin of the People.

But to give you a further Specimen of those Fellows dealing with their Patients, I'll relate the following Story.

A sober Woman that I knew, who being afflicted in an extraordinary manner with the *Whites*, apply'd her self to one of those pretended Doctors for Cure, who, after a long time keeping her in Hand, and administering a great number of Medicines to no purpose, told her at last, that her Case was *Venereal*, and that all this while it was a *Clap* she had, and reprimanded her for imposing on him, for now he must take another Course; the poor Woman (which was known to be of sober Life and Conversation) was mightily troubled that he should offer to charge her with such a thing; for that she well knowing it to be otherwise, fear'd lest thereby she should be brought under a Reproach, and told him the same; but he still persisted therein, and told her he was positive it must be so, for if it were the *Whites* only, the Medicines he had given her, would, long since, have Cur'd her: In this distressed Condition, (she by the Advice of a Friend) applies her self to a Physician, and acquaints him of her *Quondam* Doctor's Opinion, who (after

condemning him as he deserv'd) prescrib'd her a Course which soon remov'd her Indisposition.

It may easily be imagin'd what Work this Impudent Fellow would have made with this poor Woman, if she had continued in his Hands, but it was her Happiness she escap'd him; for thereby she not only sav'd her Mony and regain'd her Health, but preserv'd her Life, which in all probability, she might in his Hands, have been depriv'd of. By this Instance may be seen their intolerable Ignorance and Villany.

There are many of those needy rascally Fellows that do presently proclaim every Distemper they meet with to be the *Pox*, so it but in the least resembles it, and by that means have set Parents against their Children, Masters against their Servants, one Friend against another, and which is worse, have set Women against their Husbands, and Husbands against their Wives, possessing them, that they have not only got the Distemper, but that they are in imminent Danger, and unless speedily undertaken, will be too far gone to be retriev'd; by which means (especially if the Patient labour much under the Indisposition, have their Minds perplext, or are Hypochondriacal or Melancholly) they are so loaded and tormented with the Thoughts of, as to be run into a perfect hatred and detestation of one another, causing Strife and Difference between Man and Wife, which perhaps 'tis impossible to get quickly, if at all reconcil'd; Hypochondriacal People readily taking up with every thing against themselves, and often believing, that they feel, what they fancy, and fancy what they feel, and will not presently be perswaded, but that it is in every respect just with them, as their designing Quack had gave them assurance; but the greater is the pity that such Fellows should be suffered.

Not a Mile from Ludgate lives another Quack-Doctor, alias a Nailor, who stiles himself Your Old Friend, and desires you not to forget him, tho' he has left off the common way of Publishing; if he cannot

not Cure you, you are doubtless in a bad *C A S E*; but if he cannot rid you of your Distemper, you may depend on't, he can of your Mony; which when once he has Finger'd, it is no matter to him, whether or no you have your Cure, notwithstanding his plausible invitation of *Ægrotantis me Miseret*. After this manner were several People serv'd by him that came afterwards to me for Cure.

One poor Fellow in particular, came lately to implore my assistance, that had been in his Hands for a mild *Clap*, many Months, till all his Mony was gone, and render'd worse instead of better, which the *Impstor* perceiving, would do no more for him, unless he would bring him more Money, and then he should have a Diet-Drink, which he told him would Cure him: He carried all the Mony he could get, by borrowing a little of one, and a little of another, (being in a Condition not able to follow his Employ to get any) to purchase this Drink, and then bid to come such a Day and he should have it, which he did, and then was put off till another Day, with the pretence of forgetting it; at another time not leisure to make it, and so drill'd him on, from time to time, for several Weeks, till his Distemper had so advanc'd, that had he not met with my Book and come under my Care, (and who I undertook more out of Charity than any thing else) he might have died in a Ditch, (for the care his Doctor took) but, under God I Cur'd him, and is now in his Business, as Well, Hearty, and Strong, as ever he was in his Life.

'Tis such as those that are the Pest or Plague of human Kind; who, notwithstanding their specious Pretences of *No Cure no Mony*, and *Cure without Poyson*, (which, taking them as they mean, is truly without Mony no Cure, nor then neither, and without Poison you cannot be Cured) do daily gull People of their Mony, dismiss them without Cure, and it may be, Poison them into the Bargain; for I dare be positive there was never any considerable Cure (pretend what

they will) securely effected without *Mercurial Preparations* nor yet with *Mercury*, by any of them, for want of a true exhibition; and more are impos'd upon and ruin'd by their fallacious Invitations, and dangerous Preparations, than the Distemper if let alone, would, in that time do of it self; for when they meet with a Patient that is but slightly Infected, and is timorous, they presently declare it inveterate and dangerous; and again, the most confirm'd *Pox* in others that slight it, they make nothing of, telling them they will carry it off immediately; thus pleasing every one's Humour till they get them into their Clutches; which, when they have done, they play their Pranks in making them take the preposterous Jumble they prepare, and pay what Price they shall ask; tho' it had been better for such Patients to have given ten times the Money never to have come into their Hands; for thereby they would have avoided the Mischiefs that those dangerous Preparations too frequently plunge them into; and hundreds of distressed *Gallicans* have been spoil'd by their management, and run almost to their Wits ends; some of which, after having spent all their Money, ruin'd their Reputation, and lost Perhaps *Palate*, *Nose*, or both, have afterwards been not a little pleas'd that they have at last so happily escap'd with their Lives.

And tho' these *Quacks* tickle the Peoples Ears, with the pleasing, and as the Patient thinks, safe Invitation of *No Cure no Money*, and *Cure without Poison*; yet you shall not find but that when you apply to the first, he will tell you 'tis however Customary and Civil upon admittance, (for Encouragement, and in order to his peculiar Care of you) to drop him a small piece or two; which the Patient upon the Doctor's Rhetorick and Assurances of his Cure, knows not how to refuse; and which when he has work'd out by the few Medicines that he has sent you, and instead of your being better by them, you are rendred much worse, he will, without straining his Conscience,

ence, or so much as blushing at his own Impudence, make a second Assault upon you, by accosting you after this manner, *viz.* That by the Medicines he has administred, (which are always successful in others) it appears that your Distemper encreases, and that it is wholly through your own neglect or irregularity in not conforming to his Orders and Directions, and that it is to no purpose for him to have to do with such Patients which will but bring discredit upon his Practice; for that it plainly appears by their inordinate Living, and the new Herd of Symptoms complain'd of, that they have again been a dabling, and acquir'd a fresh *Clap*; which he'll tell you, he is full as well satisfied in the Truth of, as if he himself had been the Person you had solately been concern'd with, and that when he undertook you, he made no Bargain to Cure one *Clap* upon another, therefore expects to be satisfied for what he has done, before he discharges you; upon which, it appears, there is no Remedy left, if you would preserve your Credit, (tho' you are Innocent as to his Charge) but to throw him down a *Guinea* or two more, in order to get clear of him; which, when done, it is odds but you happen into the hands of a second *Quack-Salver*, as bad as the former, (they being so numerous) and that in a much worse Condition than when you apply'd to the first.

As to the other *Quack*, that assures you he Cures, without Poison, you have the same reason to believe you will be as soon ruin'd, as with the *No Cure no Money Quack*; it being too true, that those that explode *Mercury*, are generally the only Persons that make the most use of it, tho' an hundred times worse prepar'd, than that commonly administred by others, and to make appear their enormous Treachery in that point; I'll relate the Story of one which I have read of, who was a bitter inveigher against *Mercury*, and yet in about two Drams of Pills which he sold for the *Venereal Disease*, and avow'd were wholly free from that

pernicious Medicine, as he call'd it, there was found upon a Chymical *Analysis* of the Composition, not less than half a Dram and fifteen Grains of *Quicksilver*, or *Crude Mercury*, the most dangerous of all to be administered ; by which we may see there is no believing those Fellows, those Monsters of Men, void of Honour and Honesty, who value not what Lies they tell, and Knavery they commit, so they get but the Money, which is the only thing they aim at, and the sole end of all their Subtlety and Design.

Some perhaps among the rest there may be, that really endeavour the welfare of those they undertake, and accordingly will treat 'em to the best of their Skill ; but then, if such be not well vers'd in the Nature of the Distemper, and right management of the Patient, they may, notwithstanding their fair meaning, bring Ruin upon the Patient, and that inevitably ; for, if for any one to undertake the Cure of a Distemper which they do not understand, be Justifiable and Honest, for my part I have done, for I know not what Honesty means ; however they may, as commonly they do, tell the Patient honestly, that they will try what they can do ; and if they find they cannot Cure them, they will honestly tell them so, that they may not be spoil'd by others, or rather, that they may apply to somebody else. This they call fair and upright Dealing, ruining the Patient perhaps under that pretext ; but those that submit to such Fellows, however plausible they may seem, deserve Ruin ; for who but meer Naturals would be content to see themselves so deluded and abus'd. Those that are promis'd a Cure by others, with the assurances they usually give, are not near so much to blame, for in the Hands of such they make dependance, when the others tell you, they will try whether they can Cure you or no, tho' perhaps at last you may fare as well in the Hands of one, as you might in the other ; it being the general way of those that are so very confident, (as before observ'd) to skreen their Ignorance with their Hypocritical and Selfish

Selfish Shams and Evasions, and make the poor Patient bear the burden of their Miscarriages, by telling them their Irregularities have been the sole cause of all the Mischiefs they complain of: And indeed, a Man that has the Disease, may as reasonably hope for Cure by repeating the *Venereal* Act with the same or worse infected Woman, as from those base Intruders, or rather Destroyers; for by that means the *Malign Matter* can but be a little further propell'd into the Body; which is as certainly done by the rash and inconsiderate Administrations of their destructive Medicines, and that to the thoroughly tainting of the before polluted Mass of Blood, and at last to the producing as dangerous and inveterate, if not more ruinous Effects.

Thus the World may see what intolerable and unheard of Mischiefs, unskilful Persons may lead the Patient into; and the way that they take to get People into their Hands, and entice them to make use of them, is by their plausible Invitations, as that they will meet with *honest Dealing*, and undoubtedly receive a most *perfect* and *cheap* Cure, and that in *five or six days time*, without hindrance of *Business*, or *Knowledge of the nearest Relations*, &c. Which is such pleasing News to them, (they desiring nothing more than to have their Mischances kept secret, and their Health restor'd by an easie and cheap way) that they even look upon those Bills as so many Oracles; for alas! *Mundus Vult decipi*, and by the Event they too soon find their mistake, when by their mischievous and prejudicial Administrations, they have been rendred the most miserable, and many times irretrievable Objects of Pity: As was the Case of one I have read of, who had boldly administred to him by a *Quack* (in order to carry off the Flux of a *Gonorrhœa*) Powder of *Cantharides*, or *Spanish-Flies*, (which tho' an admirable Medicine in some particular Cases, judiciously given) yet with so fatal a Consequence, that thereupon the miserably

rably afflicted Patient died, and that suddenly and Convulsive.

But it may probably be replied by some, that all *Quacks* are not so unskilful, for that many Patients have been Cur'd by them, in very desperate *Veneréal* Cases? And very likely it may be so, to their thinking at least; for I allow the Patients may have their *lucida intervalla*, and seem to be well, both *ad intra* & *ad extra*, but I cannot believe it will hold so long; for that, as an Author very well observes, the Security of their Cure may very well be question'd, it being sufficiently known, that many Patients by their Administrations have obtain'd a *Truce*, or short *Requies* with their Distemper; but after some little time (*Remanente Causa*) there has been found, to the Patient's sorrow, a renewal of all Complaints, such as from the patching up of a *Veneréal Ulcer*, the appearance of a *Malign Bubo*; or from the stopping of a *Gonorrhœa* with Restricting Injections, or otherwise, proceed most inveterate *Head-achs*, extream *Lafitudes*, the most punitive sharp *Nocturnal Dolors*, with other universal excruciating Pains in all parts of the Body; and indeed from such Ignorants, you must expect no other than to be carry'd from a simple slight Infection, and that most inevitably, into the strongest Contagion; when if you seek Redress of your Physician, (or rather *Quack-Salver*) you are told, That he has already commanded the *Pox* out of your Quarters, and that the Complaints you make, are no other than Symptoms of a predominant *Scurvy*, contracted by the profuse drinking of Wines, or other strong Liquors, with your too liberal feeding upon Salt, and Spiced Meats, &c.

These, says he, are the Pretences of such Illiterate and Empirical Pretenders, scarce any of which ever freed a Patient of any *Veneréal* Concern, without the severe Relicks of a *Pocky Scorbute*, which, when arriv'd at this Extream, are sufficient to emaciate the most corpulent Body; and unless retriev'd in time by proper Medicines, will unavoidably induce a lingering Chro-

Chronick Sickneſs, which oftentimes terminates in no leſs than Death it ſelf.

But every *Quack* values himſelf for ſome *Noſtrum* or other of his own, and will not be otherwiſe perſwaded, but that his Receipt is the beſt, and tho' it fails nineteen times in twenty, yet he'll tell you, it is not the fault of the Medicine, but the Patient, his odd Conſtitution, or ſevere Infection, &c. tho' the Medicine be as inſignificant as was *Penä's*, a *Welſh-man*, a noted *Quack* in his time at *Paris*, which was only the Herb *Fluellin* or *Pauls Betony*, which he ſaid never fail'd Curing the *Pox*, and tells us, (uſing his own words) that one of her own Country-men, a Shentleman of *Wales*, who had her Noſe almoſt eaten off with the *Pox*, yea, it was ſo pittiful Sore, ſays he, that it had almoſt brought her to a *Leproſie*, and her was found Cured, by only taking her own Country Herb *Fluellin* (the Female ſort) inwardly, and applying the Herb outwardly to the place; which, for all its *probatum eſt* to recommend it, ſignifies juſt as much as *laying a Plaiſter to the Heel of the Shoe for the Head-ach*.

And if that Saying be true, *viz.*

Nec Videtur actum, ſi quid ſuperſit quod agatur,

That nothing ſeems to be done, if there remains any thing further to do.

It appears, that nothing is done indeed by ſuch management, which has been to many but labour in vain, like filling a Tub with holes in it; or indeed rather worſe than nothing is done, ſince the effect has been ſo ill, which upon choice, had much better have been left undone, than medled with; for not only *opera & impenſa perit*, all Pains and Charge is loſt, but Health into the Bargain, which is far more valuable.

I remember a Patient that I had in Cure about four years ago, that came out of the Hands of a noted *Quack* in the Town, to a certain *Surgeon* to be Cur'd of his *Clap*, he having a Swelling upon his *Yard*, no more at first than a *Phymosis*, with *Ulerations* between the *Prepuce* and *Glans*. The *Quack* gave him Purgings, &c. to carry off the *Malignity*, as he said, but apply'd nothing to the tumify'd *Yard*, and it growing worse and worse, oblig'd the Patient to apply to this *Surgeon*, who, tho' told him the danger, and what applications were wanting, yet fell short, or mistook in the management; upon which a *Mortification* came on, with a *Fever*; and so extream was the Pain, that the Patient at times was *Delirious*. A Friend of his seeing him in this condition, would needs have me call'd; I came, I presently saw the mischief, and that it was, as I told the Patient's Friends then about him, brought on purely by ill management, and that I saw no Remedy, but a present amputation, or cutting off the Member, which if was not done, his Life might be in danger; however, I would first try what I could do, and whether it was possible to save the *Yard*, which the poor Patient and his Friends earnestly implor'd, and hop'd might be done. I for one day therefore made proper applications, and at the taking off the Dressings, desired Mr. *Page*, an old eminent Surgeon, and one of the Assistants of our Company, living in *Aldermanbury*, to go with me and view the Patient, telling him first the Case: He, upon inspection, gave his Opinion, that it was impossible to save his *Yard*, and that it must be taken off, which I then also thought my self, as well as before, but considering that those Operations should always be forborn till the utmost occasion, I try'd further, resolving to put it off as long as I could, yet without any further hazard to the Patient's Life; which I did, and with that success, that we sav'd the Part, and no part of it was lost, saving some Snuffs on the *Prepuce*, that were Scarify'd, and which left some Impressions, but were so far from injuring the Patient,

ent, that he is as well, and has the Action of the *Part* as if no such thing had been; which when Mr. Page, and the Patient's Friends saw, they all admir'd, none of them expecting it, or indeed scarcely that his Life would be sav'd; but the Malignity, by what I order'd him at the same time, was all carry'd off, and the Person now is as free and as well from the Disease, and as lusty and hale, as any Man alive. This Account Mr. Page will Testifie to any that shall desire to be further satisfied.

What I gave him inwardly, was my *Pulv. Specific. Antiven.* Purging him a little, as the Case would permit. To the Part I apply'd Flannel Cloths, wrung out of the following Fomentation, three times a day; and after Fomenting, apply'd the following Medicament warm, which I kept constantly on.

This is the Fomentation.

℞ *Flor. Rorismarin. Chamom. & Sambuc. an. M ss. Hyperic. M ss. Theriac. Andr. ℥ ss. Ciner, lign. ℥ ij. Sem. Lini, fenugr. Contus. an. ℥ ss. Coq. in Vini. Alb. ℔ ss. ad ℔ j. Colat. adde Sp. Vini rectific. ℥ ij. Camphor. ℥ j. misce usu.*

The Medicament was this.

℞ *Tinct. Myrrh. ℥ iss. Elix. Proprietat. ℥ ss. Camphor. ℥ j. Mellis Aegyptiac. ℥ iss. misce, & cum Lin-tea imbut. applic. Pene Calide, post usum Fomentationis.*

I forgot to observe that his Urine came out at several holes in the *Glans*, which was much tumefy'd; and the part emitted so offensive a Smell, that no one could hardly endure the Room.

After the Spirits were attracted to the Part, so that the Patient began to have his feeling there, and the mortified Parts began to separate, I applied the follow-
ing

ing *Emollient Cataplasms*, leaving off the Fomentation and Medicament.

This was the Cataplasms.

℞ *Micar. panis alb. ℥ij. fol. Altheæ, Malvæ an. Mss. rad. Lillior. alb. Altheæ an. ℥j. farin. Sem. Lini, fenugrec. an ℥iij. Coq. in Lact. Vaccin. q. s. ad Consistentiam Cataplasms. adde Unguent. Basilic. ℥ss. in quo dissolv. Camphor. ℥iss. misce usu.*

This made him mighty easie, brought on a good Digestion, after which, with some further proper Applications, he got well as afore Noted; so that I had nothing further to do, than only to continue some proper *Specificks* inwardly, not forgetting Purging between whiles, and at last a Diet-Drink, which consummated all.

Neither is this the fate of many Patients in the Hands of *Quacks* and *Mountebanks* only, but also in some Regular *Noted Physicians* and *Surgeons* Hands they are almost (I won't say designedly, but) as Ignorantly manag'd, as I have been too much an Eye-witness of, and have many Accounts of their Practice in those Cases well attested, were it convenient to make them Publick. A certain great and eminent (in Vogue) Physician of this Town, who shall be nameless, prescrib'd to an Apothecary for eight Months together, for a Gentleman and his Lady, that had each of them no other than a recent mild *Gonorrhæa*, to so little purpose, that they despair'd of being well, the same things being prescrib'd over and over again; they came at last to me, both which in a few Weeks time I perfectly Cur'd, much to their Satisfaction, as well as my own Advantage, the Gentleman rewarding me very generously.

And tho' in the Case before I was so modest, as to think no regular Physician or Surgeon, would willingly act Mercenary towards a Patient; yet the Account given

given us (by way of Postscript to a Pamphlet Printed in the Year 1704. Entitled *Bellum Medicinale*) of Dr. T—— and honest Dr. P——'s management of a Gentleman, their Patient, for the Cure of nothing but *Nocturnal Pollutions*, he sometimes had, which they so affrighted him with, as some terrible thing, gives us to think otherwise, for it appears that they had in a Year and three quarters time, extracted from the Patient 900 *Guinea's* for their Fees, and advanc'd the Apothecary's Bill, by their Prescriptions, to 370 *l.* when at the same time the Gentleman was in perfect Health, abating the Purgatory of Physick, and wanted no Remedy, but an honest *She* Companion to take off the superfluity of a laudable Constitution; as by the Account appears, which any one may have recourse to, for their Satisfaction.

By which we may see, that they are not always the best Physicians that are most in Vogue, or carry a fair Outside, or that arrive to the greatest Preferments, for that it is oftentimes more good Fortune and great Friends, or by some particular management or Cunning, that they are esteem'd and promoted to attend the Courts of *Emperors, Kings and Princes*, than their excellent Endowments in the Faculty; and that Great Men, may be, and oftentimes are, as soon cheated and impos'd upon in their Opinion and Choice of Physicians, as the poor or inferior People are.

* *But he that's fam'd, and buoy'd by pop'lar Noise,
Must be a great Physician, Learn'd and Wise;
† And Business grows on Men of pop'lar Fame,
Whom Merit seldom recommends, but Name.*

* *Dispensary Transvers'd*, p. 7.

† *Ibid.* p. 41.

But I hope I need say no more, for that the Instances already given, and the Remarks made, are sufficient

nt Arguments to dissuade *Venerical* Patients from applying to *Quacks*, or such that are Ignorant of, or unacquainted with the Nature of the Disease, and Ways of Curing; as also from those who thro' design, do none Service but themselves.

And also 'tis hoped the Mischiefs that Numbers have and do labour under thereby, may deter others from rashly exposing themselves to the Fury of this Distemper, since they are not aware how many different and various ways it insinuates it self, and what fatal Consequences it is accompanied with; but if not, and they will follow their Pleasures, and get it, they are admonish'd, instead of hazarding their Lives in the Hands of *Mountebanks*, &c. to entrust themselves with the truly knowing and honest Surgeon, (it being not every Surgeon that can Cure) in whose Hands they may, upon their Discovery of their Misfortunes, and the Surgeon's enquiry into the Nature, Progress, &c. of the Disease, expect and receive a Cure, without the danger of a future Relapse, and that from a rational and well-grounded Method of proceeding, without which the slightest Symptoms of that Disease are no more than palliated, whatever deceitful Intruders, by their fallacious Notions in the Medicinal Art, may say to the contrary, back'd by Chimera's and Self-Interest, who make it their Business to invent fabulous Stories to amuse and fool the People, defraud them of their Mony, and run them not seldom into the hazard of their Lives; but the Cheats practis'd by those wretched *Impostors*, begin now to be so Publick and Notorious, that most People are aware of them; for a Man shall seldom happen now a days into the Company of a *Clapt* Spark, but he will presently hear him a reviling his *Quondam* Doctor, and be lamentably condoling his own Misfortune for being so strangely deluded as to confide in the Judgment of such a one.

But I have said enough, tho' not more than they really deserve; I daily hearing Complaints against them, and not without Cause, some coming out of their Hands in most miserable Conditions, render'd so by their destructive Methods; and therefore sincerely and heartily wish, that all distressed *Gallicans* of whatsoever Rank, may be hereby warned how they intrust themselves in such Hands, preferring (as they fancy for cheapness and the sake of a quick Cure) such paultry deluding Fellows, whether *English, French, Dutch, Germans, &c.* when they may undoubtedly be treated by Artists, (whose Right it is to, and are sufficiently qualified for, Practice) with all the salutary *Antidotes* that Nature and Art can afford, and which, by long Experience, have been found to be the only true and proper Means, as will manifestly appear to all that shall make Trial, by their timely and happy effecting and securing to them a perfect and safe Cure; and one would think, by what has been said, they will do so, and take warning, for according to that noted School Axiome, so in truth it is.

Felix quem faciunt alienâ periculâ cautum.

*That Man is happy that grows Wise
By other Mens Calamities.*

Just as I had concluded the above, with Intention to say no more on that Head, the following Letter came *per Post* from a Patient that I, a while since, had in Cure; whose Sufferings by some one of those Medicasters before mention'd, being so remarkable, I thought it not a miss to insert his Case.

This Man from a slight mishap near if (I remember well) four Years ago contracted, put himself into the Hands of a Professor of Surgery and Pharmacy that shall be nameless, who not treating him according to the Rules of Art, the Disease crept into his Blood, and occasion'd Pains, Uneasiness, loss of Appetite,

tite, *Strength* and *Flesh* failing him ; at length it fell upon his *Throat*, with *Inflammation*, and afterwards *Ulceration*, which for want of proper Applications, eat away his *Uvula* and part of the *Palate*, also the *Tonsils* or Almonds of his Ears were perfectly devour'd, that he was brought into the utmost danger of losing his *Nose* ; he had a *Hoarsness*, *Shortness* of *Breath*, not able to swallow any thing without great difficulty, especially if Solid, if Liquid it came through his *Nose*, and was ready to strangle him, was worn to nothing but *Skin* and *Bones*, with Swellings in the *Legs*, a meagre death-like Countenance ; in short, to all appearance, a dying Man : In this Condition, or worse, if worse can be, out of the other's Hands he came to me, imploring my Assistance, which I told him I fear'd would be but small, only that I hop'd I could save his *Nose*, which he was as apprehensive, (as I told him) would speedily fall, that he might make his *Exit* as reputable as possible ; however, his Imporunity and Faith were such, (he telling me he was sure I could Cure him) that I undertook him, and did every thing needful as his Case requir'd ; upon which, by the Blessing of God, he grew better, his *Nose* was preserv'd, his *Throat* amended, and in short he improv'd daily, insomuch, that in a few Weeks, contrary to mine, as well as his own and others Expectations, he was able to walk three or four Miles to me, when before he could scarce walk half a Mile, and then, as he said, not without resting at every twenty Steps. When he was pretty well, I order'd him to go into his Native Country, which he did, and has been there some time, I sending to him what Medicines he had occasion for, which if he had took as I advis'd, would have had effect sooner, but at last he took as I directed him, has now quite done taking, and this is the Copy of the Letter he sent me.

R—— Sep. 23, 1703

Honoured Sir,

I Return you many Thanks for your Medicines you sent me, finding my self, I thank God, much better, and now perfectly well, and I hope I shall continue so; I could wish I had followed your Directions more carefully, I am very well satisfied I should have been well long before. I thought to have been in *London* by *Michaelmas* to return you Thanks and satisfy you for your Care and Trouble, but meeting with Business here, will detain me till *Christmas*, when that is done, I am resolv'd to be in *London*, it being the best time than for my Business, for I most humbly beg of you to stay so long for your Money, then I shall be able to satisfy you for all your Cost and Care; I will very honestly pay you, and if I can meet with an opportunity to return it you before, I will. So I hope you will excuse me, and I shall ever esteem my self,

Sir, your most oblig'd

and most humble Servant.

If you would please to give me the favour of a Letter from you by the next Post, with, I hope, a consent to my Request, Pray direct to me at——

This Person will at any time, when in Town, meet any one, any where, so as not to be known, and testify the Truth of this Relation, his Cure being almost Miraculous.

And before I had time to proceed in what remain'd of this my Book, the following Letter came to me per Post, from one that I find has long labour'd under

the difficulty of the Disease, both for want of proper, and by means of improper Remedies; the latter doing the Patient's oftentimes (as taken notice of in a place before) more Injury than the Disease if let alone would or could do.

B——— Sept. 27. 1705.

Honoured Sir,

‘ **T**H O’ a Stranger, I make bold to acquaint you
‘ of my miserable Condition, not being able to
‘ bear it any longer. About three years ago, being in
‘ Drink, I met with a Whore, who gave me what I
‘ justly merited, *viz.* a *Running* and heat of *Urine*: I
‘ apply’d to a Surgeon, who stopt it, and, as I thought,
‘ Cured me, but a while after it bursted out again as
‘ before, upon which I goes to him again, and tells
‘ him my hard Fortune; he told me I had got another
‘ *Clap*, and I could not perswade him to believe other-
‘ wise, tho’ Sir, I offer’d to make Oath I never touch’d
‘ a Woman before that first time, nor since, neither did
‘ I, Sir, as I am alive, and have a Soul to be sav’d, if
‘ I did, I need not hide it from you. He gave me Me-
‘ dicines again for the *Running*, (this second time I had
‘ no heat of *Urine*) but it would not stop, nor has not
‘ never since, tho’ he put me into a *Flux* for it; for
‘ alas! wo is me, I am every day worse and worse,
‘ and the *Running* continues so very violent, that it be-
‘ gins to waft me to nothing, and will, I doubt, bring
‘ me to that which is worse than nothing it self, in a
‘ short time, for it is so very bad, that I know not what
‘ to do, proceeding from the middle of my Back be-
‘ tween my Shoulders, and I am so very weak, and
‘ sometimes so sick, and especially at Night, am so
‘ sick, and cold and chil, that I cannot tell what to do;
‘ in my *Nose*, *Chin*, and within my *Lip*, the Infection
‘ is with red Pimples. Thus, most kind and dear
‘ Sir,

‘ Sir, have I given you a true Account of my self
‘ hoping that you will be pleas’d to consider my Con-
‘ dition, and of your great goodness order something
‘ for me that may destroy and drive away this cruel
‘ Distemper, or I perish, and that God of his infinite
‘ Mercy would be pleas’d to give his Blessing, is, and
‘ shall be, my daily Prayers ; and if I live to get over
‘ this, and am able, no one alive shall gratifie you
‘ more than,

Most Honour’d Sir,

Your most distressed Patient,

and most oblig’d humble Servant.

‘ I hope you will be pleas’d to send me something
‘ that will kill and drive away, and not hide this most
‘ cruel *Foulness* and *Running*, for Jesus Christ’s sake,
‘ and send by ——— Coach, directed for me, on
‘ *Thursday* Night next, when he comes in, to ———
‘ Inn : His Name is ——— and he has orders to pay
‘ you what you must have.

Your humble Servant.

This poor Gentleman is in a bad Condition, but yet not so bad, but will, I doubt not, by the Blessing of God, be soon retrieved with what I have this day sent him ; but by this may be seen what mistakes *Surgeons* also, as well as the *Quacks*, are guilty of.

I had not quite finish’d the abovesaid, before another Letter reach’d my hands, from a Gentleman that some time before was my Patient, which, the better to shew the mistaken Cures Abroad, I shall take leave to insert, and which, with one or two more, shall be all I’ll mention, and is as follows, only purposely leave out the Preamble,

or Complimental Part which he was pleas'd to use, and which, as it is no ways material, so to take notice thereof, might be constructed Affectation.

S I R,

—— shall therefore proceed to tell you, that I directed a Gentleman of my acquaintance to wait on you at the —— at Seven a Clock to Morrow Evening, who, about three Months since, receiv'd some damage in a close Engagement with a Laycock Fireship, that oblig'd him to apply to one of *Æsculapius's* Disciples, for his Friendly Assistance in stopping his Leaks, which he accordingly did, but with such sappy Materials, that something Liquid continues every twenty four hours, to ouze thro', which gives him very troublesome Apprehensions, and put him upon making a discovery of his Case to me, upon which I recommended him to your Care, and shall omit no opportunity of approving my self,

S I R,

Friday Oct. 13.

1705.

Your sincere

humble Servant,

After I had undertook this Gentleman and Cur'd him, which I soon compleated, he left for me at a Coffee-House I generally use, the following Letter.

S I R,

I Find my self very well, and now (no doubt) secure from any Relapse; therefore please to leave me a Line here, when I may see you, and shall endeavour

‘ deavour to gratifie you for this, ever acknowledging
‘ my self,

S I R,

Your most humble Servant.

A Gentleman that labour’d under the ill Effects of a *Clap*, badly manag’d, came to me for Cure, but before I had perfectly finish’d him, he being oblig’d for *Ireland*, and using *Coition* too freely the Night before his Journey, If not got a fresh Infection, sends me when he was upon the Road, the following Letter.

D—— *Monday at Nine at Night.*

S I R,

‘ I am just light, after a thirty Mile Journey. I left
‘ *London* Yesterday, and rid thirty Miles that day,
‘ which prov’d wet, and the weight of my Cloak fa-
‘ tigu’d me much. This Morning I found my *Yard*
‘ full of a thick yellowish Matter mixt with *Seed*, and
‘ examining my Shirt, found it very much ting’d and
‘ stain’d with yellow; I don’t know what to attribute
‘ it to, whether I strained my self too much the Night
‘ before I left Town, (for I found the Passage very
‘ open, and much *Seed* came away, or whether it pro-
‘ ceeds from the old Business, which I have all along
‘ apprehended I shou’d hear of again) I cannot deter-
‘ mine; but for fear of the worst, I take this Night a
‘ Dose of your *Electuary*, which by good fortune I had
‘ with me; what effect that has upon me, you shall
‘ hear when I get to my Journeys end. In the mean
‘ time, Sir, pray don’t fail to send me a Pot of such *Ele-*
‘ *ctuary* as you think proper, and a large quantity of
‘ the *Pills* you told me of. I very much fear the con-
‘ sequence of letting it run thus long. I don’t expect to
‘ be in *London* till the latter end of *October*, therefore
‘ pray let me have a Letter of Advice, and what else

‘ you think proper; directed for ——— Esq;
 ‘ at the Post-Office in *Chester*, and it will come safe to
 ‘ me. Pray send by the first Stage-Coach, which sets
 ‘ out from the *George* in *Aldersgate-street*, *Thursdays* and
 ‘ *Mondays*. Sir, I beg you to use your never-failing
 ‘ Faculty to set me to rights, and I will acknowledge
 ‘ the favour, and pay you to your own liking, whom
 ‘ you formerly oblig’d by the name of ———, but
 ‘ in reality

Your very humble Servant

I find no heat nor sharpness, tho’ it runs much.

Pray make this new discovery of my Name a Secret,
 lest the contrary be of ill consequence to

Yours,

The next is a long account of more than one Patient, from a Gentleman in the North Country, that by my direction, administers the Medicines I send him, to several of his Neighbours, and does a great deal of good, in a Charitable way.

H—— 20th Aug. 1707.

S I R,

‘ **O**N *Saturday* last the 16th Instant, I writ you a
 ‘ few Lines, to which I wait your Answer. Now
 ‘ I have further to add, That the *Pills* you sent me last,
 ‘ have had, with your other Directions, the following
 ‘ Effects. As to my own Case, I gave you then an
 ‘ account; and having a curiosity to try further, I
 ‘ gave my Friend (on whose account I first correspond-
 ‘ ed with you) the like Dose. It had the same chear-
 ‘ ful Effect as upon my self. ’Tis now a Week ago,
 ‘ and if he continue so to be, he is absolutely well:
 ‘ All the other means, viz. the *Powders*, *Electuary*,
 ‘ &c. was of no use, only the little Vials with Drops,
 ‘ which recreated, animated, and chear’d his Spi-
 ‘ rits,

‘ rits, that for fourteen days, or three weeks together,
‘ he appear’d well, but upon intermissions, his Di-
‘ stemper return’d violently, *viz.* after two hours rest
‘ at most; then he awaken’d with a Palpitation, Sweat-
‘ ing, Coughing, Boaking, &c. and if he had a little
‘ Slumber, he presently awak’d with a sudden starting;
‘ so his Rest became unnatural, now he can sleep six or
‘ seven Hours upon a stretch, on Right-side, Left-side, or
‘ upon his Back, which before he could not sleep only
‘ on his Left-side.

‘ Further, I have a Man Servant that for fourteen
‘ Days has been intolerably Ill in racking Pains, from
‘ his Navel to his Members. All our *Quacks* had given
‘ him over. On *Saturday* Night last, being the 16th
‘ Instant, for a trial of Skill, I gave him a Dose of
‘ your *Pills*; the next Morning I went to see him,
‘ (being about half a Mile off) he complain’d his
‘ flesh was very sore; I order’d his Wife immediately to
‘ give him the *Epsom* Salt, in Broth, which was ready
‘ upon the Fire, as order’d. In less, or about one Hour,
‘ came from him a great quantity of Excrements, and
‘ a great deal congeal’d like little Eggs. In the Even-
‘ ing I went to see him again, where I found his Re-
‘ lations, eight or ten, about him; entering the Room,
‘ without Complement, I found them all upon a mer-
‘ ry Pin; and upon entry, the poor Man gave me the
‘ first effort, saying, *Master, the Lord reward you; to*
‘ *Morrow I shall come and see you, and the next day I*
‘ *shall come to work*; which accordingly he did; and
‘ Yesterday he Dined with me, and as well as ever,
‘ only he wanted three or four days hardning.

‘ Further, as to my Friend for whom I desired this
‘ Method, it operates after the same manner, and no
‘ doubt will be effectual; of which in a little time
‘ you will hear further.

‘ If these be your *Anti-venereal Pills*, pray Sir, *per*
‘ first, send me double the quantity of what you sent
‘ last, (I mean as to the Pills) and in a very little time
‘ I shall desire to know what I am run in Arrear; con-
‘ sequently

‘ frequently shall order your payment ; be modest in
 ‘ your demands, (I work for poor Folk, so well as
 ‘ you do) and so you will have a Correspondent so
 ‘ long as we live, and I can augment your Trade ; for
 ‘ my own trouble of writing Letters, I value not that,
 ‘ to do my Generation good.

‘ As to my Friend for whom I now Correspond, for
 ‘ two years and a half, or three years, he has off and
 ‘ on, now and then, been troubled with those Sym-
 ‘ toms mention’d in your Book you sent me, * Fol. 15.
 ‘ in the Preface, tho’ to him seem’d trivial, but using
 ‘ some common Medicines has kept things at under.
 ‘ He had some Months ago a weeping or issuing of
 ‘ a white Matter from his Yard, (but whether *Veneréal*
 ‘ or not I cannot tell, because he is but of a weak Dis-
 ‘ position) however of late, or lately, he has had none,
 ‘ neither any outward Symptoms of a *Veneréal Distem-
 ‘ per* ; so please to make your own observation, and
 ‘ send me what you think proper ; he has been under
 ‘ no Hands but yours, neither has he had to do in any
 ‘ Course of Physick with any of our *Quacks*, and by
 ‘ that Name the Physicians in our Country banter each
 ‘ other.

‘ Just now as I am writing, I have receiv’d your
 ‘ Parcel, and I can make no addition to what I have
 ‘ written, only they are very acceptable, and you
 ‘ know, *Finis Coronat opus*.

‘ Sir, For a Corolory or Conclusion, I shall only add
 ‘ this, that I may I hope, without ostentation to you,
 ‘ say, as of those in the 11th of *Hebrews*, *That you are
 ‘ one of those Worthies the World is not worthy of*.

‘ Sir, I beg your Pardon for all this trouble, but
 ‘ when I begin, I cannot but enlarge.

I am, Sir,

Yours, in all Love and Service.

* Folio 15. in the 5th Edition.

‘ Sir, When your next Addition is extant, send me one
‘ per first ; I will pay for it.

‘ Sir, I call it, as above, Addition, and I think it
‘ it may be as proper, as Edition.

‘ Sir, My Friend has had no stoppage or heat of Urine
‘ in the least, that I can perceive.

The minute this was writing, there came per Messenger, a Letter from one that was my Patient, in which he has these Expressions, viz.

‘ Dear Sir, I think you the best Friend, and most comfortable Physician Mankind can be blest with ; and all
‘ my ambition is, that under my Afflictions you will be one,
‘ and in my Enjoyments always continue the other, and
‘ then I am sure I shall, during Life, be a most happy
‘ Man, and for ever your sincere, grateful, true Friend,
‘ and faithful Servant.

In another that came near the same time, from a Gentleman my Patient in the Country, are these Words:

‘ Sir, I return you my hearty Thanks, as for all other
‘ Favours, so more particularly for your last kind Letter,
‘ your tender Regard and Concern for the Health of a
‘ Stranger, and one who has so little deserv’d it of you, is
‘ so very Generous and Obliging, as makes me wish, as well
‘ as hope, rather to find help from you than any other ; I
‘ shall therefore very willingly try and conform to the Method you propose. I have sent the Money by the Carrier,
‘ and am, with the utmost Respect, Sir, your oblig’d humble
‘ Servant.

Another

Another thus.

Jan. 2. 1707--8.

S I R,

‘ I Am glad mine came to your Hands, otherwise I
‘ should have been at a loss to have known how to
‘ have directed to you. I have, I thank God, enjoy’d
‘ my Health very well; for which I return you my
‘ hearty Thanks. I desire you will accept this Guinea,
‘ as part acknowledgment for your extraordinary Care,
‘ and assure your self, I will not cease to be grateful
‘ till you are satisfied for your trouble. I came but to
‘ Town last Week: I was afraid my long stay in
‘ the Country, wou’d occasion some Jealousie in you of
‘ me, &c.

I spoke, in a place before, of the Infidelity of Mistresses, which many in this Town keep very handsom and genteel, perswading themselves they accompany with none else; a Case just now comes into my Mind, of a very fine Gentleman, that sometime ago came to me, to know what I thought of his Condition, and told me how he was? Upon inspection; I found that he had no less than a recent *virulent Clap*; but he never being in the like Case before, was inclin’d to believe (as his Mistress had perswaded him) that ’twas only Weakness, by violent Exercise in the *Actio Venerea*, and for which she provided him some Pills to Purge; he took them, but fancying something more than ordinary, bought my Book, which brought him to me: Upon my telling him what he ail’d, he Swore, Curs’d and Rail’d at his Mistress so, that had she been there, I know not but he’d have stabb’d her. I endeavour’d to pacifie him, and told him all would do well; upon which, after a few minutes, he began to be cool, and said he would go and charge her with it; which he did, but she confidently

dently deny'd it, and would have perswaded him, that if he had any thing more than a Weakness, he got it elsewhere. Upon this contest, he one Evening brings her to a Tavern, and sends for me ; she, in my presence, deny'd it, with Imprecations and Tears ; so that in short, I believ'd her to be in the right, but he, on the other side, positively Swearing, that he never in his Life touch'd another Woman, I could not tell what to say ; at last, for satisfaction, he and I insisted, that she should Turn up, which for a long time she refus'd, as she said, out of Modesty, and nothing more ; but he telling her, unless she would submit to be inspected, he would conclude her to be as he believ'd, and would never see her Face again : After this she began to relent, was inspected, and found to be *Clapt*, and said it was by a Person who had prevail'd with her about a Month past : She ask'd his Pardon, down on her Knees, and was very submissive, and that the Pills she gave him, was what she took her self, from some Body, to Cure her. The Gentleman having known her for a long time, and much respecting her, pass'd all by, and desired my Care of her, as well as himself. I cur'd them both, for which he thankfully Paid me, but he told me he wou'd never have to do with her more, He is since Marry'd to a very fine Lady, lives in great Splendor, and, I dare say, has and will be as good as his word, never to meddle with her again.

From this Instance, and that before, of the unfaithfulness of Mistresses, tho' some of them are well paid for it too, as this was for one, I say again.

*Trust not a Mistress, for she's seldom true,
If kind to One, she will be so to Two ;
Like Hackney Coach-man, setting down a Fare,
Immediately will place another there.*

*Her Favour's purchas'd, which she Markets on,
And he that bids her fair, she'll dote upon, (it,
At least she'll tell him so ; and he, fond Fool, believes
'Till fatal Consequence assures him he is Bit :
For all are alike to her, she's free to many,
And true to all, yet never true to any.
Men, see your Folly then, and be not Bubbl'd by 'em,
Let others harms, forewarn you ne'er to try 'em.*

I shall now, after this unintended, and unexpected Digression, proceed to the next Chapter, concerning Mercury.

C H A P.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Use and Abuse of Mercury, in the Cure of the Venereal Disease, with several pertinent Observations relating thereto ; as also the Opinion of Authors both Ancient and Modern, concerning the same.

BEfore I come to the Use of this great Remedy *Mercury*, I shall say something of its Nature, and the various Preparations of it, examin whether *Mercury* be an *Antidote* for the *Venereal Disease* or not, there being a great debate among Authors ; some saying one thing, and some another : I shall take notice what is said for and against it in general, and for and against this and that Preparation of it in particular, and afterwards deliver my Opinion upon the whole.

Mercury or *Quicksilver* is either Natural or Artificial, the Natural is a Volatile Mineral, reckon'd among the *Metals*, and is call'd *Silver* from its brightness, in which it resembles *Silver*, and *Quick* because it is always moveable ; its Nature is indeed very wonderful, and which many Learned Men have much admir'd, having put the Wits of many *Virtuoso's*, Learned *Chymists* and *Philosophers*, to the Rack, and deluded their Pains to find it out ; for tho' you mortify it, that is, kill it, either with *fasting Spittle*, *Aqua Fortis*, *Turpentine*, or the like, or divide it by rubbing it never so long in a Mortar with other Things, sub-divide it, fix it, or bring it into any Form by *Chymistry*, or by what way soever you seem to change it, either by Fire
or

or otherwise, both as to Colour, Consistency, &c. yet it is easily reduc'd again, or brought into its former *Bright* and *Quick* Nature; and tho' by that means you reduce it into the smallest Bodies, and transmit it thro' Leather, or otherwise break and divide it into the smallest *Atoms*, and bring it to never so strange a Form, yet even then it retains its whole *Globular* Nature and Essence, and returns to its former quick Body.

Lemn. de Occult. l. 2. 35. says, If *Quicksilver* be in the Body, 'tis drawn forth by drinking of *Gold*; *Silver* can't be gilded without it; therefore, says he, if one suffer by being anointed with *Mercury* for the *French Pox*, a *Gold* Ring rould up and down the Mouth, will draw all the *Quicksilver* to it, changing the *Gold* like unto *Silver*, which is got off again by putting it into the Fire.

Untzer. l. de Merc. c. 1. says, When all other things swim upon *Quick-silver*, *Gold* only sinks into it. *Quick-silver* so flies the Fire, that if it cannot go downwards, it flies upwards; and being shut in, it breaks the cover of the Vessel it is enclos'd in.

Johnston in his *Nat. Hist.* says, Put *Quicksilver* into a Ring, and put it to the Fire, it makes it leap about; a drop put into Bread in the Oven, Pease in the Pot, Eggs at the Fire, will make them dance, so as to provoke Laughter. But as to those Fancies I am silent.

It is a Mineral so penetrating, that it is capable of entering thro' the Pores of the Skin into the Mass of Blood, as evidently appears by the Experience of Thousands who have been *Salivated* by *Mercurial* Unctions, which it wonderfully Dissolves and Rarifies, making the Blood fluxil, freeing it from Stagnations, Obstructions, scouring the Glands, &c. And this, as *Dr. Wainwright*, in his Book of *Non-Naturals*, well observes, it does, by its being about ten times as heavy as the *Blood*, whereby every particle of the *Mercury*, has ten times the force to dissolve the *Blood*, that a particle of *Blood* of the same magnitude will have: For
the

the *Momentum* of either a Particle of *Mercury* or *Blood*, to break thro' any obstacle, or overcome any resistance, is as a *Rectangle* under the *Celerity*, with which it is mov'd, and the quantity of Matter contain'd in it, which is measured by its weight. Now the *Celerity*, says he, being the same in both, the *Momentum* must be as their Gravities, and the Gravity of *Mercury* to that of *Blood*, being as ten to one, the *Momentum* of *Mercury* must be ten times as great as that of *Blood*.

But if we consider how much more swiftly the *Blood* moves in those who have taken *Mercury*, (the Pulse being both quicker and stronger) as also the hardness and exility of the Parts of *Mercury*, by which they act as so many little *Wedges*, in dissolving the *Blood*, and removing Obstructions, we shall easily believe what Dr. *Cheyne*, in his Book, entitul'd, *The New Theory of Fevers*, tells us; For, says he, the *Blood*, assisted by any considerable quantity of *Mercury*, will be able to do as much, in the removal of Obstructions, in one day, as the *Blood*, unassisted therewith, in three years. But, notwithstanding his Opinion, I have known, that when too great a quantity of *Mercury* has been taken into the Body, *Palsies*, *Vertigo's*, and Diseases of the Nerves have immediately ensu'd: Yet I know no fitter Medicine to blunt the Points of sharp Salts, and dissolve and remove the Viscosity of any Fluid in the Body, than *Mercury*, well prepar'd, and timely administered.

Concerning the temperament of *Quicksilver*, both *Naturalists* and *Physicians* differ, some accounting it to be Cold, others Hot; *Matthias Untzerus* explicates upon the Opinions of both, in his *Anatom. Spagyric. Mercur.* which requires larger room than can be spar'd here, to observe them; but himself goes the middle way, and holds, that it is partly Hot and partly Cold, and that the cold Quality is wholly taken away from it, by the Fire, in its Preparation, or by the application of *Menstruums*, and that therefore then it is very hot.

Hercules Saxonia, in his Book *de Lue Venerea*, cap. 39. holds the same, and gives this Reason for his Opinion, That it exulcerates and causes Heat and Inflammation, which argues it to be Hot; and on the other hand, it causes *Numbness*, *Palsies*, and other cold Effects, which, says he, argues it to be Cold; and that it proceeds from the inequality of its Temperament, as it is an imperfect mixt Body, which when prepar'd by Calcination, &c. the cold Substance flies away, and that which remains is hot as Fire.

Others say, as it is hot, it is the properest Medicine for the Cure of *Venereal* People, for that the Disease is caus'd from a hot Cause, and therefore hot Medicines must Cure, according to that saying,

Simile simili facile jungitur,

That one Heat easily joins with, and drives out another.

Others say, *Quicksilver* is Cold, and that therefore it is the most proper Medicine for the *Venereal Disease*; which, say they, is ever produc'd from a hot Cause, and therefore Cures, according to that celebrated *Therapeutick* Axiom of *Hippocrates*,

Contraria Contrariis Curari debent.

Contraries must be driven away and Cur'd by Contraries.

Others again say, That the *Venereal Disease* is caused from a cold Vapour, and that as *Quicksilver* is of a cold Nature also, it ought not by any means to be used for the Cure.

There are other Authors that say, *Quicksilver* hath no *Heterogeneous* Parts, but that, as the best Chymists have fully experimented, it is wholly *Homogeneous*, if
any

any thing in Nature may be said to be so, and that what way soever it be Prepared, it either all flies away, or all remains, and at last, as observ'd before, may be revived and brought into *Quicksilver* again, wholly *Homogeneous*.

Indeed it is my Opinion, those judge most rightly, that think *Quicksilver* is hot, and my Reason is this, because of its great penetrating, eating, corroding Virtue, for it burns like Fire, devours and makes its way through Metals, &c. and but applied to our Bodies by way of Caustick, not only eats the Flesh, but corrodes the very Bones, if not minded, as we have often observ'd in *Precipitate* and *Sublimate Mercury*; and that *Libavius* relates, from a most Learned Physician, that a certain Surgeon dying, by the too frequent use of *Mercurial* Medicines upon himself, his Bones, when dead, were found frangible or brittle, by the *Mercury* he had taken and used.

But, say some, *Quicksilver* must be Cold, for nothing feels more colder to the touch, than that does: Which I allow; so is *Iron*, *Steel*, *Lead*, nay *Wine*, and many other things, which of their own Nature are hot, but however, by accident, feel to be cold.

But I shall go no further on this Point, only observe what *Mr. Tate*, in his Translation of *Syphilis*, says of *Mercury*, viz.

*A wondrous Virtue in that Mineral lies,
Whether by force of various Qualities
Of Cold and Heat, it flies into the Veins,
And with a fiercer Fire their Flame restrains,
Conqu'ring the raging Humours in their Seat,
As glowing Steel exceeds the Forge's heat,
Or whether his keen Particles (combin'd
With strange connexion) when th'are once disjoin'd;
Disperse, all quarters of the Foe to seize,
And burn the very Seeds of the Disease;*

Or whether 'tis with some more hidden Force,
Endow'd by Nature to perform its Course,
Is hard to say? but though the Gods conceal
The Virtual Cause, they did its Use reveal.

That Mercury or Quicksilver well prepar'd, and precisely administred, is the only Antidote to be depended upon against the Pox, numberless Instances daily evince, but that many also have been injur'd by Mercury, nothing is more certain, there being too many living miserable Testimonies for any to deny it; but then if we consider and weigh the Reasons thereof, 'twill be found the fault lay not in the Medicine, but in the Practicer or Patient, or both, and if we should for that reason explode and prohibit the use of Mercury, because some have been hurt by it, we may, for the same reason, lay aside Opium, Antimony, and divers other celebrated Remedies, and at the same time do a greater injury to Thousands, by depriving them of the benefit of that great Remedy, than we can do good to any by the disuse of it, and for want thereof, bid adieu to the true Venereal Cure.

Indeed we have many Histories upon Record, of the ill result of Mercury, but then upon enquiry, we find that it was by its being Crude and Unprepar'd, and not only before it was divested of its poisonous Quality, but also untimely, improperly and irrationally administred.

The late ingenious Dr. Harvey, deceas'd, takes notice of many that have fallen Victims to it, particularly he mentions the Story of *Petrus Apponensis*, who in his Book *de Vener.* cap. 2. relates an unhappy disaster that befel an Apothecary, who to quench his impatient Thirst in the Night, rashly took hold of a Bottle fill'd with Mercury, and upon mistake that it was Water, drank a rousing Draught of it; upon which he was found dead next Morning, tho' the greater part of the Quicksilver ran through him by Stool; his Body
being

being Dissected, they found his Heart and Blood about it quite congeal'd.

Fernelius in his Book *de Lue*, cap.7. recites the manifold hurts by this *Mineral*, and says, that the fume of it had thrown a certain Goldsmith into a stupor of the Brain, and numbness, and others into a *Palsie*, *Phtisick*, ill habit of Body, &c.

Ferdinandus Ponrettus, in his Book *de Lue Vener.* cap. 3. relates, that the same happen'd to another, and that Goldsmiths, Looking-glass-Makers, and others that often deal in *Quicksilver*, are seldom healthful and long-liv'd, but are subject to Numbnesses, Tremblings, Palsies, Convulsions, Lethargies, Suffocations, Catarrhs, and Apoplexies, and not only so, but sometimes Death it self. And it is reported, that those Persons who digg up the Veins of *Quicksilver*, in *Hungary*, *Spain*, and other Parts, tho' they are generally strong Bodied Men, and of the best Temperament, are seldom long-liv'd, for they can scarce hold out in that Work to the fifth Year, but by drawing in the Venerate or Poisonous Vapours, they are taken with a trembling in all their Parts. Those that work in the Lead-Mines, are generally troubled with Colicks and Palsies.

Forestus, a good Author, a long Practicer in *Holland*, at the *Hague*, *Delph*, *Rotterdam*, the *Brill*, &c. in *Lib. 8. Observ. 5.* writes, That a certain Young Man, learning the Goldsmith's Art, upon the Atching of a Cup with *Quicksilver*, had all the Hair of his Head fell off, and that his Face became extraordinary Pale, and all his Body Tremulous; and many others have observ'd the same.

Camerarius mentions another Goldsmith, who, upon the like occasion, fell into Convulsions and Tremblings.

Ponsetta observes the sudden Death of a young Man upon receiving a *Mercurial* Fume up his Nostrils.

But of all others that work in *Quicksilver*, the *Mercury-Miners* are liable to the greatest mischiefs; for *Fallopins* in his *Tract. de Metal.* and *Fossilibus* tells us, That in four Months time they begin to Tremble and scarce any of them live three Years, being subject to *Palsies*, *Vertigo's* and *Hedicks*, &c. and to prevent or remedy the perniciousness of those *Mercurial Effluvia*, those Workmen frequently hold *Gold* in their Mouths, while at Work, which in some measure may relieve them, because holding it there some time, it is chang'd from its yellow Colour to a whiteness, like *Silver*; but by their constant working, and drawing in the Particles as they breath, it proves but a very insufficient Remedy.

And many other Ancient and Modern Physicians, as *Galen*, *Ætius*, *Ægineta*, *Actuarius*, *Dioscorides*, *Avicenna*, *Pliny*, *Capivac*, &c. do all assert *Mercury* to be a venomous Mineral, and we find it not Recorded that any of the *Grecians*, as *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, *Oribas*, *Alex. Trallian*, &c. did ever make use of *Mercury*, not so much as for outward Use, and if we consider that *Crude Mercury* partakes of a great part of *Lead*, *Bismuth*, *Zinch*, and other *Arsenical Poisons*, we may not wonder at it; the aforesaid Dr. *Harvey* tells us, that one taking the blue Pill, rendred so by the *Crude Mercury* which it is prepar'd with, otherwise call'd *Pil. Barbarossa*, from the Inventor, fell down dead. The old Lines of *Mathesius* may well be added here, viz.

*Terram Mercurii, producta Metalla Veneno:
Esse ferunt, verum est, nil nisi virus, habet.*

In English.

Metals produc'd with Poison full, Men say,
Are *Mercury's* Soil, which Venom do display.

And that a Gentleman that desired his Opinion upon his Misfortune, which was no other than a Callosity upon

upon the *Glans*, being the remainder of an Empirical Cure of a *Liminary Pox*, perform'd by an unskilful Surgeon; which *Callosity* having rendred him uneasie, he sought for help to several Empericks, but particularly one, who giving the abovesaid blue Pill for three Weeks, depriv'd him of a great part of his Hearing and Speech; and by conducting the Torrent of his infected Humours to the Throat, had occasion'd two Ulcers there.

Others say, of all Deliterious or Poisonous Medicines, those of a *Mineral Nature* are the most violent and deadly, at the effects of whose Particles rais'd into the Air, we may guess, as says Dr. *Wainwright*, either by the heat of the *Sun*, or a *Subterraneous Fire*, by the alterations that are made in the Bodies of those who are most conversant with them; and among the number reckons *Quicksilver* as the worst.

Thus we see the ill effects of *Crude Mercury* in some Bodies, which Disasters are enough to cause a total Explosion of it; yet in others it has been receiv'd without the least hurt or prejudice; for *Hort. Sanit. Tract. de Lap. cap. 21.* reports, he knew one, who upon a mistake, drank a draught of *Mercury* or *Quicksilver*, to quench his Thirst, in the Summer, which passed thro' him without any manner of injury.

Jordan. lib. 2. de Peste. Phæn. cap. 9. observes a Case very like this, of one that quench'd his Thirst with a Bottle of *Mercury*, imagining it had been Wine; and found no other alteration than a grumbling in his Guts, whereby he avoided all the *Mercury*.

Amatus witnesses, the same happen'd to a Boy upon the like occasion.

Brassavolus doth also testifie, that he hath given *Quicksilver* to Infants to expel Worms. And *Johnst.* in his *Nat. Hist.* says, Water wherein *Quicksilver* hath been infus'd, strained and drank, wonderfully drives forth Worms.

Fallopius de Metallis, cap. 37. holds, That *Mercury* may be taken into the Body without the fear of any hurt, and that he hath given to Children in extream dangerous Diseases, when all other means have availed nothing, to the quantity of two or three Grains, with evident Success.

And *Matthiolus* upon *Dioscorides*, also *Eustachius Rudius* relate, That in the Town *Gorritiensis*, the Midwives, when Great-belly'd Women lie long in Labour, do presently give to drink a Scruple weight of *Quicksilver*, without any inconvenience.

Georgius Agricola relates, That a certain Woman did oftentimes fraudulently give *Quicksilver* to her Husband, that she might kill him, which nevertheless did him no harm.

And *Eustachius Rudius* says, That some Bodies have been dissected, in which no small quantity of *Quicksilver* hath been collected in the cavities of the Bones, from the Uction in the *French Pox*, who notwithstanding have lived many Years after the Uction; which, says he, seems not possible to be, if the *Quicksilver* were naturally Poisonous.

The Learned and Ingenious *Dr. Mead*, in his *Mechanical Account of Poisons*, says, It is now notorious enough, that *Quicksilver* it self, which the Ancients, *Dioscorides*, *Galen*, *Pliny*, &c. have unjustly rank'd among Poisons, is in many Diseases, inwardly taken, of very safe and beneficial Use; and that not only when disguiz'd with *Sulphur*, *Sugar*, &c. but Crude, without any Correction, or vainly pretended Mortification.

And this, says he, the *Arabian* Physicians first gave the hint of, *Avicen* having observ'd, that *They who drink it in a large quantity, receive no hurt, its Weight making a free passage thro' the Body*. And that whole Pounds of it have been oftentimes given in the *Illiack Passion*, with good success, without any frightful Symptoms accompanying, the advantage being receiv'd from its Ponderosity.

And

And that when it had been taken in lesser Doses, whose Weight was not sufficient immediately to force its way thro' the *Intestines*, but to lodge for some time in this or that Part, it has been found not at all hurtful, by any Corrosive or Malignant Quality.

And, says he, I have seen two Ounces of it given every day, for one and twenty days together, without any inconvenience at all; and that good Service may be had from this weighty Fluid, if the State of the Animal *Oeconomy* be rightly consider'd, and the various alterations it suffers from the Stagnation of its more viscid Juices in the smallest Canals, and how much the impulse and force of the circling Blood, by which Obstructions are to be remov'd, must be increas'd by its carrying along with it such Particles as the *Mercurial Globuli*; he says, such will perhaps, see good reason to allow, that the prudent cautious management of *Quicksilver*, may do that in some obstinate and dangerous Diseases, which we cannot promise our selves from any other of our known Medicines whatsoever.

Wierus remarks, that a Juggler having render'd his Guts slippery with a good quantity of Butter, did ordinarily swallow down a great measure of *Mercury*, and voided it again immediately before the People, without any hurt.

Sambarel. com. ad Avicen. de Cur. Cas. § off; and *Fracastorius*, write, they saw a Woman that drank a Pint and a half of *Mercury* to make herself Miscarry, but to little purpose or hurt.

Marianus Sanct. in Com. ad Avicen. and Fallopius, assert, they knew some Women that swallow'd three Pints of *Crude Mercury*, which they evacuated again by Stool, without the least injury.

Brassavolus, Lib. de Examp. Stirp. Platerus, Augenius, Bacus, Thurrian, Sala, Riverius, and others, do all approve of *Crude Mercury* as an excellent Remedy against the Worms, Plague of the Guts, and the Cholic. And the same Sentiments have *Ægineta, Avicen, Halyabb. Rhases, Quercetan, Hartman, Horstius*, and many more

more without number, who declare *Mercury* an excellent Remedy, both Crude and Prepar'd, and are far from suspecting it of a venomous Quality.

And *Epiphanius Ferdinandus* says; that to this time, among ninety Authors that had writ of the *Venercal Disease*, there were only four that disallow'd the use of *Quicksilver* in the Cure thereof; and that he can make good by Oath, that he hath perfectly Cur'd, leaving no evil Symptoms, a hundred and fifty People *Frenchified*, of all Ages, Sexes, and of divers Temperaments, at all Seasons of the Year.

And *John Fernelius* writes, That he believes, and is assur'd, that nothing less than a Medicine made of *Quicksilver*, can Cure the *Venercal Disease*; since that in his judgment, other Medicines only take away the Symptoms, leaving the Root of the Disease behind.

Quercetan. in his *Consil. de Lue Vener.* affirms, That *Mercury* is the only true and sole *Alexipharma* of this Disease, especially if it be inveterate.

Felix Platerus writes, That *Mercury* by its occult Qualities and Properties, contrary to this Disease, doth quell the Venenate or Poisonous Quality thereof.

Rondeletius, a famous French Physician in his time, mightily applauds *Quicksilver* as the best Antidote and Remedy against the Pox, and that *Quia quomodocumq; administratur, morbum Curat*; Because, however it is administred, it Cures the Disease.

And *Nicholas Lemery*, M. D. says, There is no Remedy found out to be so Sovereign for the Cure of *Venercal* Maladies, as *Mercury*; wherefore its greatest Enemies have been forc'd to fly to it, after they had tried a long time to no purpose, to drive out the Poison by other Remedies.

Thus we have set forth the Opinions of divers for and against Crude *Mercury* or *Quicksilver* inwardly, we shall now examine it, as prepar'd, and see what good or ill Effects attend it then.

The Preparations of Mercury are various, and every one almost has his *Panacea* from it; the common Preparations of the Shops are *Mercurius Sublimatus*, *Mercurius Vita*, *Mercurius Præcipitatus albus*, *Mercurius Præcipitatus flavus*, i. e. *Turpeth. Mineral.* *Mercurius Præcipitatus griseus*, *Mercurius Dulcis*, *Mercurius Præcipitatus per se* & *Solaris per se*, *Mercurius Philosophicus*, *Mercurius Diaphoreticus*, *Mercurius Præcipitatus viridis*, *Mercurius Essentificatus Paracelsi*, *Panacea Aurea*, *Panacea Cathartica*, *Elixir Vita Mercuriale*, and many others too tedious here to enumerate; many of which have but little power against *Venereal Ferments* in the Body, being too much laden with Acids; as for Instance, *Turbith Mineral*, which is a mighty Medicine among some Professors, yet rarely answers the true end for which it is given, and the reason is plain, because it is too much clogg'd with and tied up by the Acid of the *Vitriol* which is us'd in its Preparation, to have the expected effect in *Venereal Diseases*. Hence the many disappointments that happen in the Cure, and it is no wonder, if we rightly consider, that the *Pox* is not in all attended with the same Dispositions; for as *Mercurial Preparations* that abound with Acids, Cure some speedily, they Cure others but slowly, or not at all; when a Medicine whose Acids are much embarrass'd, quickly Cures. The *Purging Panacea*, and *Green Precipitate*, are among some accounted great Secrets in *Pocky Ferments*, the latter by a more than ordinary Stipticity, is cry'd up in *Gonorrhæa's*, which yet are not so fit to destroy the *Pocky Disposition*, as some others are, at leastwise in some Bodies, because the *Mercury* and the *Sulphur* of *Antimony* of one, and the *Nitre* and *Copper* of the other, are yet too much charg'd with some strange Acids. A *Mercurial Medicine* therefore should be found out, that by its benign Quality will, upon mixing with the mass of Blood, imbibe its Ferments, and evacuate the offending Cause by which way Nature is inclin'd, whether by Sweat or other-
wise,

wife, and is altogether free from Foreign Acids; for those with foreign Acids by chance may Cure, but yet uncertainly, those Foreign Acids in the Medicine, uniting with the Acid Ferments of the *Pocky* Disposition, proving oftentimes of very dangerous consequence. That *Mercurial* Medicine then is the true and only Specifick in the *Pox*, which is divested of those Foreign Acids, and so dulcified, as to suck up and imbibe the *Pocky Acid* in the Body, which it does without any tumultuous Operation, or uncertain Effect; but where to have such a Medicine, most that Practice are at a loss. In *Gouty* Bodies where there has been but the least apprehension of its proceeding or uniting with any *Venereal Ferment*, this Preparation of *Mercury* that I speak of, has incredibly reliev'd, and doubtless in all *Gouts* or *Gouty* Indispositions, no Medicine upon the Earth, can so effectually remove the Cause, or be prevented, if its approach be fear'd. But this by the way.

Now the mildest of all their Preparations above-mention'd is *Mercurius Dulcis*, tho' that is not given always without danger, I knowing one that by taking it to Salivate, was brought into a Frenzy, of which he died the fourth day after taking it; and Dr. *Harvey* tells us, that an Apothecary somewhere about the *Strand*, gave three Children each a Dose of it against the Worms, and they all three died the same day; tho' at the same time others say, that if it be rightly prepar'd and given, it is as safe and gentle as *Manna*, *Cassia*, *Tamarinds*, &c. and may be given with discretion to the youngest Child, and most tender Constitution; to which I assent, having given that and *Calomel* myself, many thousand times, without the least hurt to any.

Chiron hit Siphilus with Calomel,
And scaly Crusts from his maim'd Forehead fell.

Dispensary Poem, p. 72.

And

And as a certain ingenious Author says, so say I, that it is a never sufficiently to be prais'd Medicine, with which, and a certain uncommon prescrib'd Diet-drink, I have done Wonders, these two Medicines being so effectual, in some Cases, that the whole Method of Curing has been concluded in them.

There are many other Preparations of *Mereury* dangerous. A Dose of *Mercurius Vitæ*, says an Author from *Hildanus*, being given to an Asthmatick Gentlewoman, she died the same day she took it.

Hildanus also says, that another Matron who by a Dose of three Grains, was thrown into continual Vomiting, cold Sweats, and Faintings, so that she made a very narrow escape.

Whereupon *Fabricius* thinks that *Mercurius Vitæ*, may very well deserve the Title, and be call'd rather *Mercurius Mortis*, or *Mercury of Death*, instead of *Mercury of Life*, excepting, says he, it is meant of *Life Eternal*. And indeed this I must say, That there are some Preparations of *Mercury*, which if they do not directly Kill, are yet next Door to Poison, proving, as *Paracelsus* well observes, *Introitus ad Mortem*, an Inlet to Death, killing the Patient by degrees, after the manner we have heard and read the *Italians* and *Indians* do with their Poison, tho' not to the nicety of a Day, or an Hour, &c. as they pretend.

I know an Apothecary that by the mistake of his Apprentice, gave a Child a Dose of *Mercurius Vitæ*, instead of another Preparation, that it died with it the next day after.

And a Woman at *Wapping*, as I was told by a Gentleman, died very lately, by taking a Dose of Purging Pills, made up at an Apothecaries, with some *Mercurial* Preparation in them, she not living above an hour after she took them.

Amatus Lusitanus recites an Instance of one, who upon the taking *Præcipitate*, purg'd away several pieces of his Liver, together with his Blood.

Ful. Palmar observes another, who having swallowed down three Pills of *Præcipitate*, against a *Quartan* Ague, fell into a Dysentery, Inflammation of the Throat and Phrensie, and soon after into the Grave. To illustrate the danger of this Preparation, as *Dr. Harvey* says, take notice what *Quercetan* saith, he professes to have damned and exploded *Vitrum Antimonii* and *Præcipitate*, to which also agree *Sever*, *Danus*, *Turquetus*, &c. *Vide Libav. Syntagm. Arcan. lib. 4. cap. 23.*

And I know two *Emperical* Persons, practising for the *Veneréal Disease*, in this Town, that make it their chief Remedy, and I make no doubt but others also that know no better, do the like; but with what success very many to my knowledge have found to their sorrow.

There are others that exhibit, says *Dr. Harvey*, *Mercury Præcipitate* corrosive, inwardly, and that the first that boldly ventur'd it, was *John de Vigo*, a *Genoesé*, whereby in a Dose of two or three Grains at most, he wonderfully, and in a very short time, did pretend to expel the *Pox*, and other Distempers, thro' its forcible Vomits, Purges and Sweats.

This is the same Medicine which some *Empericks* pretend to Cure any sort of *Pox* with, by five or six Doses; for which piece of Service, says *Harvey*, they deserve a Rope for their Fee; and indeed, I think, hanging is too good for such that matter no more running the risque of their Patients lives.

An English Gentleman at *Venice*, says the same Author, having *Pocky Spots* in his Skin, took a Dose of *Præcipitate* from a Surgeon, which having wrought well, he took another Dose with the same success, but being desirous to cleanse his Body beyond all Suspicion, ventur'd upon a third Dose, which blowed him up to the Planets. And that the same Fate befel a Trooper at *Westminster*, upon the taking a Dose of the same from a great Army Surgeon,

I suppose the *Præcipitate* the Doctor mentions, was *Merc. Præcipitat. Rubrus*, which, tho' it had that ill effect (doubtless to be imputed to the ill Preparation or Administration of it) yet I have known it, in some Cases, given with Success, but then with a great deal of caution, and not without another Medicine to curb its rugged Properties.

Mercurius præcipitat. alb. has prov'd fatal to several, yet has been profitably us'd to hundreds. Dr. Simeon Jacox, a most expert Physician, says, he administred it with Success, as follows, viz.

In the Month of May, 1645, two Girls, says he, the eldest scarce five, the younger three years old, were afflicted with the Pox, by Contagion, for five Months together; they had many Ulcers in their Mouths and Privities, with Pustules, and a filthy Scab all over their Bodies. A skilful Surgeon had given them a Decoction of *Guaiacum* for a Month together, but in vain. I being sent for, Cur'd the said Girls in the space of 15 days, with *Merc. præcipitat. alb.* giving every day to the elder, gr. vj. to the younger, gr. iv. yet sometimes augmenting both the Doses, according to the operation, which was such, that each of them had three or four Stools a day; they never Vomited, neither were they Flux'd; but they persisted all the while in the use of their Diet-drink of *Lign. Guaiacum*.

Mercurius Sublimatus Corrosivus is an admirable Medicine, and has been given by me with wonderful Success, yet unless with a particular Menstruum prepar'd, and after a particular manner Administred, is of dangerous consequence.

A Shop-keeper's Wife that I know, had administred to her by an old Surgeon in the Neighbourhood, for a Rheumatical Pain she had, a Solution of it in Water, with orders to take a Spoonful every Night and Morning, which in few days put her into a Flux, and so fixt upon her Gums, that her Teeth grew loose, and at length

length dropt out one or two at a time, till she lost them all; being surpriz'd at it, she sends for her Surgeon, who did nothing but Purge her, and order'd her to wash her Mouth with Broth, which not stopping the Flux, nor easing the intolerable Pain in her Mouth, she sent for me; I found not only the Gums quite eroded, Teeth every one gone, but the native Heat so much extinguish'd on the inside of her Cheeks, on the Gums, &c. that there was the utmost danger of a Mortification; I came too late to save her Teeth, which she will never have again, and but just time enough to prevent Ruin. This Disaster put her Husband upon seeking Revenge on the Surgeon, being resolv'd to sue him, which I dissuaded him from, with Thanks from the Surgeon for the same, who, and the Woman also, are still alive, and will remember well this Story, if they chance to read it.

A certain Wench that liv'd at an Alehouse, falling in Love with a Soldier that Lodged there, because he would not Marry her, took a quantity of *Sublimate Mercury*, which, notwithstanding all the Endeavours of my self and others that were call'd, could not save her, for the next day she died.

Yet Dr. *Harvey* tells us, that a Private Soldier in Sir *Edward Harley's* Regiment in *Dunkirk*, upon the refusal of a Wenches Marrying him, swallow'd down before her Face a Dram of *Mercury Sublimate*, together with the Paper it was in; who in about half an hour or less after, began to Salivate very copiously, and to be miserably tortur'd about his Stomach and Belly; his Tongue was so monstrously swell'd, he could only shew the tip of it, being of a Lead Colour; he caus'd him to drink off a quart of warm Water and Salade Oil; after order'd a pint of common Oil to be us'd Glister-wise, and an hour after prescrib'd him an Antidote, which gave him such Relief, that in three Hours after he found him at ease, taking a Pipe of Tobacco; however, suddenly after, all his Hair came off.

And that an Apothecary in *Aldersgate-street*, being in his Laboratory, when a *Sublimatory* broke (wherein *Mercurius Dulcis* was preparing) by removing it from one Furnace to another, was suddenly taken *Lame*, *Feverish* and *Trembling*, occasion'd through the *Mercurial* Steems that entred his Pores. But by proper Medicines was restor'd to his Health.

Mercurius Vitæ, which hath prov'd so pernicious as before-mention'd, has, notwithstanding been administred no doubt thousands of times with Success, and I my self have known it given so. The abovesaid Author says, he has given it (tho' not as it is commonly prepar'd) to several hundreds with a success suitable to so excellent a Medicine; and that he has known it prescrib'd in Hospitals to hundreds, as also all manner of *Precipitates* and *Turbiths*, likewise *Mercurius Dulcis*, without the least consequence of any ill Symptom.

Thus has ill and good Effects been produc'd by *Mercury* prepar'd, now we shall examine how far it proves successful, when us'd either internally or externally to cause *Salivation*, and how far *Salivation* is a Cure for the *Venereal Disease*.

'Twould take up too much Time and Room, to say all that is pertinent to be said on this Head; and to do it would anticipate what I design further at another opportunity. I shall only then give some Hints, and reserve the rest till that time.

There are many that use *Mercurial Unguents* and *Plaisters* for the Cure of the Itch, but oftentimes with very ill success.

I knew a Woman that anointed her Child with an Ointment of *Quicksilver* for the Itch, which brought it into such a severe *Salivation*, that I had much ado to save it; and several others also that I have met with in my Practice.

And 'tis allow'd, that *Mercury* is experienc'd *Venomous* and *Pernicious*, us'd in *Unguents*. *Ful. Palmar* says, that those that are anointed with a *Mercurial*

Ointment, do frequently fall into *Palsies, Apoplexies, sudden Dumbness, Deafness, Phthisick* and *Tremblings* of the Joints.

Ulrichus de Hutten, a German, exclaims against this *Unguent* as the cause of *Madness, Megrims, Suffocations, Suppressions of Urine, &c.* which occasion'd many to give up the Ghost. And attests farther, that in his time scarce one in an hundred was perfectly Cur'd, without a Relapse, the benefit of it lasting but for a few days, he himself despairing, after eleven *Uctions*; which way of Cure, he says, was so terrible, that some chose rather to die than undergo it.

Angelus Sala tells us, he saw a Man's Jaw fallen by the ill success of the *Uction*, that they were forc'd to file off his Teeth.

Sebastianus Aquilianus, in his Book *de Morbo Gallic.* cap. 4. calls the Cure of this Disease by *Quicksilver*, *Sophistical*; and writes, That all anointed with it in his Age, suffered a Relapse.

Victus Faventinus, cap. 7. *de Morb. Gallic.* thinks the Cure of the Disease with *Quicksilver* is false, deceitful, and dangerous.

Bernardus Tamiranus, in *Lib. 2. de Morbo Gallico*, cap. 13. also openly condemns the way of Cure by *Quicksilver Ointment*.

John Baptista Silvaticus joins with them, saying, That he doth not believe that *Quicksilver* can wholly Cure this Disease, and that it is an Antidote diametrically opposite to the *Venereal Evil*.

Gasper Torelus Bishop of *St. Justa*, in his *Declamations* against *Uction* with *Quicksilver*, calls it a pernicious Medicine, and thinks it is to be shunn'd as the Plague.

John Baptista Montanus in his Book *de Morbo Gallic.* writes, That *Quicksilver* doth indeed repress the Disease for a certain time, but does induce an evil Quality in the Part, and in no wise removes it, for that in process of time all things become worse than they were before.

And

And *Fernelius* had a certain *Venereal* Patient which was anointed 50 times, but in vain, for was afterwards cured by another Method. And another Author says, That nothing is more certain, being confirm'd by many Experiments, that very many Artists have attempted the Cure by anointing, even ten times or more, but in vain.

Mr. *Richard Wiseman*, who was Sergeant-Surgeon to King *Charles II.* in his Book, where he treats of the *Venereal Disease*, says, That that Method indeed asswages the Disease, and delays it, but takes not away the perniciousness of it, and that it is no effectual Cure, without *Guaiacum*, neither yet is any thing to be expected from *Guaiacum* alone, without danger of Relapse. In Mr. *Tate's* Translation of *Siphilis*, it is said.

*The greater part, and with success more sure,
By Mercury perform the happy Cure.*

The Learned Dr. *Mead*, speaking of *Mercury*, says, he found once some quantity of it in the *Perinæum* of a Subject he took from the Gallows for a Dissection, (whose rotten Bones quickly discover'd what Disease it was had required the Use of it, and that he suppos'd chiefly in external Application by Uction) without any Marks of corrosion of the Part where it was lodged. Yet, says he, when it happens to obstruct the *Capillary Ducts*, as that the force of the circling Fluid is not sufficient to wash it away, it must necessarily induce Symptoms troublesome and bad enough, as *Spasms*, *Contractions*, *Palsies*, &c. which those People commonly Experience, that have been too often daubed with *Mercurial Ointments*, &c. but, says he, the internal Use of it will never produce any such Mischiefs.

Gul. Fabrit. Cent. 3. Obs. 82. says, That the *Mercurial Uction* produc'd a great Tumour and Inflammation of the Mouth and Tongue, a difficulty of

Respiration, Syncope, and at last a Mortification of the Gums, Mouth, and Cheeks, in a Noble-man, whereupon he suddenly expir'd.

He also in *Cent. 4. Obs. 82.* mentions another that was Anointed, who was surpriz'd with unsufferable Pains in the Joints of his Hands, Knees, Shoulders, Neck and Hips, but most with a raging Head-ach; his Arms and Hands were so tumefied, that they inclined to a Gangreen.

Joh. Oberndorf relates a Narrative of a Woman of *Regenspurg*, who upon application of a *Mercurial* Plaister, was taken with a shaking, and an anxious oppression of her whole Body, with a Bloody Flux, which soon conducted her to her long home.

The same Author also speaks of a Girl of the same City, who upon a single Anointing, was thrown into a trembling of her Joints, difficulty of Swallowing and Breathing, a great Swelling of her Face and Belly, an Excoriation of the Throat, and corruption of her Lips to a Cancer, with a nauseous Stink of the Breath, and insufferable Pains; all which, within a short time, designed her for Death.

Phileraſtus apud Muffet, dial. de Medic. Chym. reports, he saw many driven into a Palsie, Deafness, King's-Evil, Syncope, Dysentery, Tremor, and Convulsion: Some did spit out their Teeth, others lost their Jaws, Uvula's, and Limbs, upon using a *Mercurial* Uction.

Mat. Untzer. Anat. Spagy. Merc. Lib. 1. Cap. 26. witnesseth, That a Woman with Child, gone six Months, miscarry'd by using a *Mercurial* Ointment against the Itch.

Lotich. Obs. Lib. 4. 289. and *Zacut. Hist. Lib. 1. Obs. 51. Fol. 129.* impute the Deaths of several to *Mercurial* Uctions.

Hildanus observes a Blindness upon an Uction.

And *Rudius* reports, that some after Uction, have fall'n into Raving and Madness.

Jacobus Oethaus, in his Observations, reports, That a certain young Nobleman troubled with Crab-lice in his Privities, us'd a *Mercurial* Ointment to drive them away, upon which, his *Yard* grew cold and sluggish, and unfit for *Venery*, which was imputed to the coldness of the *Quicksilver*, and its being of a Stupifying Poysonous Nature, and a great Enemy to the Nerves and Brain.

Nic. Fontan, remarks, drops of *Mercury* found in the Body of a Woman deceas'd.

Skenckius, affirms, that *Mercury* hath been seen to flow and re-flow within a Man's Veins.

And a Gentleman, lately my Patient, told me, that he found the ill effects of *Mercury*, by taking much of it, which a *Venerical* Hurt had oblig'd him to, and that his Body was so full of it, as with a *Microscope*, he had frequently seen it in small, bright, globular Particles, issuing through the Pores, between his Fingers and the Backs and Palms of his Hands, standing as it were, like little Bullets, and some even upon the Hairs of the Backs of the Hands, which yet were imperceptible to the naked Eye.

I knew a Person, that by wearing some little time a *Quicksilver*-Girdle, for the Cure of the *Itch*, was brought under the utmost ill Effects of *Mercury*, and was with much difficulty retrieved therefrom.

Dr. Francis Fuller, lately deceas'd, in the Appendix to his excellent Treatise, Entituled, *Medicina Gymnastica*, gives an Account of the condition he was in himself, by wearing a *Mercurial* Girdle for the *Itch*, he being taken with an unusual Giddiness, and Convulsions, not only slight ones in the *Capillary Arteries* of his Eyes and other Parts, but some deeper, as sometimes to have one of his Hands drawn in, and his Fingers brought to the Palm of his Hands involuntarily, which made himself and most that he consulted, suspect there might be some *Mercurial* Particles lodg'd in some *Excretory Ducts* of his Brain; under which, by the help of means, he re-gain'd his Health, excepting

the Giddiness, which he had for several Years, till happening to be more indispos'd than usual, upon taking a *Chalybeat* Medicine, the Humour struck deep into his Nerves, that it made his Eyes flash, and brought other Epileptick Symptoms upon him, under which Spasms he declin'd, being confin'd at home for three Months, all the while growing worse and worse, in the spight of the Power of any Medicines he took; but upon using Riding and the Air, he pretty well recover'd it; as any one may read the Account of at large, in his aforesaid Book, too tedious here to insert; but by this may be seen the ill Effect of *Mercurial* Topicks.

Also a Child, who by wearing a *Mercurial* Emplaster to the Stomach, which the Parent was advis'd to for the Cure of an Ague it had, was brought thereby into perilous Circumstances, which requir'd a great deal of Pains and time to overcome.

And I have known Nervous *Atrophys*, and other Diseases of the Nerves and Brain, caus'd both by the outward and inward use of *Mercury*.

Thus have we shewn, from good Authorities, as well as our own Experience, the *ill Effects* of *Mercury* used outwardly; it remains now to shew also the *laudable* and *good Effects* upon the external Use of the same.

Touching the *Mercurial Unguent*, Dr. Harvey, declares, that he can safely say, he has formerly caused twenty to be Anointed in one Place at the same time, who all were Cured without the least Relapse, or consequence of ill Symptoms during the Cures; and since that, abundance more: The greatest inconvenience that Patients suffer in this sort of Cure, are Pains in the Mouth, Anguish, want of Sleep, and immoderate Thirst, which as he takes notice of in one of the famous Dr. Bates's Patients, was so intolerable, that in the middle of the Night he ran down naked into the Cellar, and there filled his Belly with small Beer, which nevertheless scarcely alter'd him, or retarded his

his Cure; which he makes use of as a certain sign that a *Mercurial* Course imports less danger than many others.

And says further, That he judges *Mercury* so far distant from being Venomous, that it is a most safe and salubrious Medicine; consenting at the same time, that *Mercury* is guilty of some remarkable Hurts, but not the greatest, and then through an impropportionate Dose, and that extraordinarily only, namely in some few, it may be one in five Thousand. And that those ill Successes objected, arise either from the Malignity owing to a certain sort of *Mercury*, or the unskilful Preparation, or sinister Exhibition of the Physick Practiser.

That there is a sort of *Mercury* or *Quicksilver* incorporated with Malignant Arsenical Fumes is certain, called Arsenical or Cobaltous *Mercury*, and by means of which it is reasonably to be suppos'd those Goldsmiths, we mention'd before, got the Hurt, either from the Nature of the *Mercury* they were at work upon, or by means of the weakness of their Brain, or both, for thousands of Artificers are imployed about *Crude Mercury*, which likewise, were it not so, would daily be injur'd, if not spoil'd thereby.

Another great reason why *Mercury* should prove so hurtful as we have mention'd, is for want of being well, that is, according to the Rules of Art prepar'd as it should be; for if it be not totally divested of its *Arsenical* or *Bismuthal Atoms* (which how to prepare is a Secret to the Ignorant) it will prove mischievous, tho' in never so small Doses exhibited; from thence its no wonder that the Effects of *Mercury* have been so perilous as we have mention'd.

Forestus, *Horstius*, *Riverius*, and many others, whose Observations are considerable, give a copious Account of many perfectly restor'd to their former Healths by Uction. And another certain Author deceas'd, declares Publickly, that a very great number

under his Hands, do abundantly confirm the Truth and laudable Effects of that Method.

Johannes Laurentius Protopapa, a most Experienc'd Physician, hath affirm'd, by Oath, to have Cur'd above 1000 Men, *Frenchify'd*, with the *Mercurial Unguent*, with happy Success; and writes, That we ought to give God Thanks for making known so wonderful a Remedy for so rebellious a Disease.

Avicen that great *Arabian* Physician, (noted for his profound Memory, for he could repeat *Aristotle's Metaphysics* without Book) also commends *Mercury* as a noble Remedy, but speaks of particular Preparations of it, his Words are thele, *Argentum Vivum, dum vivum fuerit, habet quædam opera; cum Mortuum, alia quædam; cum autem dissolutum fuerit, habet opera maxima. Sapientes faciunt ipsum Spectare ignem, & tunc facit opera mirabilia, & transmutationes, quia sicut mutatur, mutat, & sicut tingitur, tingit*, which in *English* is this

Quicksilver, says he, while it is in its running form, or vive Nature, hath one kind of Operation; when mortified, other Operations; but when dissolved, it performs the highest and greatest Operations of all. Wise Men, says he, know how to make it abide the Fire, and then it performs Wonders; For, as it is changed, it changeth, and as it is tinged, it tingeth; that is, as we are to understand by him, as it is impregnated, or animated after this manner or that, or either with one Ingredient or another, to a Physical use, for the preservation of Health, one Spirit or Matter drawing to it, another from it, &c.

And *Raymund Lully*, that profound Philosopher also affirms, That in *Mercury* dissolv'd, lies hid a great Secret, his Words are these, *In Mercurio dissoluto absconditur magnum Secretum*: Which Solution of *Mercury*, or *Mercury* dissolv'd, he calls, and not unfitly, *Aqua Gloriosa*; I have such a Preparation, but is rather *Tinctura Gloriosa*; and with it have done Wonders, no Preparation in the Universe coming near it for the Vene-
real

real Disease, it eradicating the most stubborn, rebellious, inveterate *Poxes*, of ever so long standing, even when the Bones have been infected, and the Patient so deplorable, as to be to all appearance, past the Power of Art to remedy. I speak this from a real, sincere, long, and well grounded Experience; it never doing the Work by halves, or suffers Relapses, but wholly takes the Disease away, and renders the Patient as clear, as if no such Distemper had ever been.

And since I have spoken above of my *Tinctura Gloriosa*; I will only in few words speak also of one Medicine more that I have, tho' its Virtues would take up a whole Volume to describe, and not a tittle said to much of it, and that is of a Medicine that takes away all *Veneréal Pains*, whether wandring or fixt, Nocturnal or diurnal, violent or moderate, continual or transient, of long or late standing, in any part or parts of the Body whatsoever, and this in a few Doses, with all the gentleness and ease imaginable, and is what I desire the Reader to take particular notice of, and believe, since it is nothing but real Truth, and what hundreds of People have experienc'd and stood in Admiration of, when before for those very Pains, they had gone thro' divers *Salivations. Vomitings, Purgings, Sweatings, Bleedings, Cuppings, Diet Drinks, &c.* for many Years together, some continually, and some Spring and Fall, and all to so little Purpose, as but just to alleviate them; by which Pains some have been Lame in their Limbs, others Numb, Stiff, Dead, or so weak and feeble, as at sometimes scarce able to move. In those worst of Pains, such present Ease have been had, that some have thought it miraculous, and could not have believ'd it, had they not experienc'd it themselves, and that even when the Pains have been caus'd from the *Veneréal Taint* or *Mercury*, or both together, which if had not been remov'd by this great Medicine, in all likelyhood, might have continued, and the Patients probably been rendred Lame and Miserable to their dying Day. I well know what I
say

say, and upon what Medicine I speak; and if I had not had large Experience of its wonderful Effects and Safety, even to be astonish'd my self at its operation, in giving to some such instant Ease, I should not speak it with that Earnestness and Assurance that I do; but its Virtues are far beyond what Words can express, nor is any one able to believe, 'till they try, what it will do in removing of Pains in two or three days, in the worst of Cases; which all the Methods that ever I knew, or were probably used in the World, could not do in as many Months.

I had a Gentleman that was Lame, sometimes in one Knee, sometimes in the other, sometimes the Pains would be in his Ancles, other times in his Hips, sometimes would get into his Shoulders, Neck, Elbows, Wrists, and thus held him for many Months, so that at the best he could walk but indifferently, and manytimes not without a Stick. This by his Doctors he was told was the *Rheumatism*, which I told him might be so; but he came to me upon reading this Book, which he bought, remembring a former *Venereal* Illness. I told him he should, under God, be eas'd in a few days; at which he smil'd, as looking upon it an impossible thing, considering the various Methods had been taken, and the Courses he had gone through; however he would venture, as he call'd it, and take it. I gave him but one Dose, and he was easie the next day: I repeated it for seven times, and he never had more of his Lameness or Pains to this day. He was astonish'd at the alteration, and could scarcely believe but that his Distemper would return, but he has had nothing of it since, tho' it was about *August* last that he took it. He gave me twenty *Guinea's* for his Cure, and was with me this Spring to tell me, he is as well as ever in his Life, which indeed his Strength and Countenance plainly shew, he being very agil and brisk, and grown since fatter than he us'd to be.

And

And not only in Indispositions from *Venereal* Causes, or from taking much or ill-prepar'd *Mercury*, does this great Specifick Medicine (which I cannot do less than call so, believing it to be the greatest in the World) Cure, carrying away all the relicts of ill *Venereal* Cures, and all the Regiment of *Venereal* Symptoms, as well as ill effects of *Mercury*, (it being the real *Arcanum* against them,) but also universally removes all Scorbutick or other hurtful and obnoxious Humours, in whatever part of the Body harbour'd; for against *Dropfical* Humours, *Sciatic's*, *Rheumatisms*, *King's-Evil*, and many other stubborn Chronick Distempers, (which to recite, would look so like a *Quack*, that I forbear) nothing in nature can be more prevalent.

I shall only then say in general Terms, that for one single Medicine it has not its fellow in the whole *Materia Medica*; which I desire every one that reads this to observe and remember, for the sake of themselves or Friends, that may at any time stand in need of so divine a Remedy; that they may know where to have their excruciating tormenting Pains eas'd, and their Chronick Distempers remedied, even when all that has been done by others have prov'd ineffectual; which (that is, to know where to have instant Relief) is no little satisfaction to the Pain'd and Diseas'd, when in such a condition as otherwise to despair of help.

But to speak thus of a Medicine, and not to discover its Preparation, may be a reason to some to question the veracity. In answer to which, and why I do not prescribe it, is, because every ignorant and bold-daring *Quack*, would be for mimiking and traducing it, who, as *Seneca* says, are always learning, but never able to attain to the knowledge: Which Reason made the great *Hippocrates*, as his Epistles testifie, conceal his *Antipestilential Medicament*, by which he had gain'd much Honour and Renown, in its happily and securely Curing that Disease to which it was appropriated.

Paracelsus also dreaded Impostors, when he conceal'd his wonderful Art, by which he Cur'd otherwise incurable Diseases: And in our Days, *Riverius* fear'd the like Cheats, which was the reason he publish'd his Specifick against *Fevers* under a Metaphor.

Helmont also very prudently vail'd his Liquor *Alcahest*, which yet however has not fail'd of being adulterated. Therefore am I excused, for not giving the Preparation of this great Remedy, and hope not to be spurn'd at because I have declin'd it, especially since the Prince of Physicians himself, the great *Hippocrates*, whom we before mention'd, in his Epistles to *Democritus*, advises that all who have but endeavour'd to search out the hidden Works of wise Nature, should have honour and esteem, tho' upon their endeavours they were not able fully to find them out.

If therefore any should condemn the Medicine, when they know nothing of it, because they are not told what it is, it is no more than what has been done by the new discover'd Medicines of greater Men, than I pretend my self to be, and to name only one, that profound Philosopher *Otto Tachenius*, in the Preface to his *Hippocrates Chymicus*, says,

*Qui nova damnatis, veteres damnetis oportet,
Aut ista nihil est in novitate novi.*

English'd thus.

They who condemn New Things, condemn the Old,
Or else do both misjudge, and are o'r bold.

Besides, *Johannes Picus*, *Pythagoras*, *Boetius*, *Macrobius*, *Cornelius Tacitus*, &c. all of them, with one Mouth, affirm, that Secrets (which this Medicine is a great one) are not to be divulg'd, because unworthy Men should not be partakers of them.

But to return.

Those

Those Persons only are fit to use *Mercury* that truly know it, and are qualify'd to prepare it; to separate Artfully, the pure from the impure, the poisonous Part from the salubrious, that know, not only, as the *Dispensary* Transvers'd, p. 31. has it,

*How latent Poison couch'd in secret Cells,
With th' Antidote in the same Mansion dwells;
How contrarieties undistinguish'd lie,
In the same Womb, combin'd in Amity.*

But also know,

*How, by the Fire, t'untie that Mineral so,
Its Vertues to retain, and let its Poysons go.*

And, I believe, and without doubt it can't be otherwise, that the want of understanding the difference between pure *Spanish*, or *Hungarian Cinnabrin Mercury*, and the *Arsenical*, *Poisonous* or *Cobaltous* sort, full of *Cadmia*, *Antimony*, &c. is the occasion of such numbers suffering, as well as the want of Knowledge how to prepare it before using it; for the best sort of all, is to be Prepar'd before it's fit for either inward or outward Use, and then I'll leave the Reader to judge whether a more particular Care and Regard ought not to be had to the very worst sort of all, when twenty pound weight of the latter, is, now-adays, sold to one pound of the former, as is no hard matter to make manifest; and the difference between them may easily be distinguished by those that truly understand what it is.

And I further believe, where one is sent to their long Home by the use of the best sort of *Mercury*, and well prepar'd, twenty, nay, an hundred, have been serv'd so by an ill sort, and ill prepar'd, and by an untimely, or Preposterous, or ignorant Use of it.

For strong or ill Remedies of *Quicksilver* are abominable, and than which nothing more evinces the ignorance of those that administer them.

And tho' divers Mischiefs have been occasioned, as mention'd before, by the use of *Mercurial Unguents*, *Quicksilver Girdles*, and *Plaisters* for the *Itch*, *Scabs*, and other impure Diseases, yet how many thousands of Men, Women and Children, have used the same in the like Cases, and never received the least hurt or injury, nay, to the contrary, have been Cured of their Maladies, and found themselves, in every respect, better by the use of them? and no doubt but hundreds every year, of the poorer sort of People especially, do use Ointments of *Quicksilver*, *Mercurial Washes*, *Girdles*, *Plaisters*, &c. for the *Itch*, *Scabby Heads*, *Verm*, and the like, with good success.

And that much of the Ointment of *Quicksilver* is used, most of the Apothecaries in the Town, especially those of the Out-Parts, can testifie, by the numbers of poor People that almost daily resort to them for it, and yet not one time in a thousand do they hear of any ill Effects occasion'd thereby.

We now come to examine the inward and outward Use of *Mercury*, to procure *Salivation*, and how far it is a Cure for the *Venereal Disease*, and the good and ill Effects resulting therefrom, which will conclude this Chapter.

Salivation or *Fluxing*, is accounted by many Physicians the *Ultimum Asylum*, by which if the Sick finds no relief, or grows worse and worse, *conclamatum est*, the Diseased is then pronounc'd by them Uncurable, or at least in a dangerous and extreamly miserable Condition.

The way and manner of raising a *Flux* or *Salivation*, (which is nothing more than melting down the Serum of the Blood, by the force and power of *Mercury*, sending it up by the *Salival Glands*) is either by exhibition of internal *Mercurial* Medicaments, or by application

cation of external *Mercurial* Topicks, such as *Unguents*, *Plaisters*, &c. or by Fumigations of *Mercury*.

The best and safest way of raising a *Salivation*, is by administering *Mercurial* Medicines by the Mouth, the manner of which we shall not stand to explicate here, only this, that it is not to be undertaken by every one, Hand over Head; for the Body ought to be prepar'd first, witness else what *Lemery* says, *viz.* It sometimes happens, says he, when a Man is not well prepar'd to receive a *Flux*, or that it is rais'd too soon; that the *Sublimation* being too violent, some part of the *Mercury* sticks to some one or more of the Vessels, and corroding their Membranes, causes grievous *Hemorrhagies*, or Bleeding, as I have seen, says he, to happen several times, and among others, to a Man in *Languedock*, who voided in half an hours time, twelve Pints of Blood by Mouth, notwithstanding which, he did not die, his escape being chiefly imputed to his great Strength, he being a very lusty stout Man.

The way by *Unction*, and *Suffumigation*, or *Fuming*, are not so good, for mischiefs often happen by means thereof.

In *Miscellanea Curiosa*, Vol. 3. where there is mention made of the usefulness of Injecting Liquors into the Veins, to Cure Diseases; among other Experiments, *Quicksilver* was injected into the Veins of a Dog, which died in sixteen Weeks after, Consumptive; and being open'd, the *Quicksilver* was discover'd in the Imposthumated Parts of his Lungs. Query, Whether some Persons that have been *Flux'd*, or us'd *Quicksilver* Ointments, and the like, and afterwards became Consumptive, owe not their Distemper to the abusive Use of a most excellent Remedy? by the subtile *Quicksilver's* getting into the Mass of Blood by degrees, settling in the Lobes of the Lungs, causing Ulcers there.

The way of *Salivating* by *Suffumigation*, or *Fuming*, is by reason of its vehemency, accounted among the last Remedies, and is only used to rustick, hard and
thick

thick Bodies, affected with a rebellious, stubborn and ill-contriv'd Pox.

A certain Mariner who I have read of, brought the Pox with him from *Spain*, and the Surgeon to whom he applied for Cure, undertook to do it by *Suffumigation*, but it had so little effect, that his Privy-Member or *Yard* was severely Ulcerated, insomuch that his Surgeon intended to cut off the *Glans*, as having no hopes to save it, by all the means he had or could use; but another being first call'd to the Patient, forbid it, and by proper Methods sav'd his Member.

And *Musa Brassavolus*, an *Italian* Physician, of great Repute in his time, says, he saw one *Suffumigated*, that is, Smoak'd, for the *Venereal Disease*, that fell down dead in the Operation, being, as I suppose, Suffocated. And asserts, that fewer Patients are Cur'd by this Method than by any other, for that this often fails in the desired Effect; and that the Cure by *Mercurial* Plaisters is a very uncertain way, for to one that recover'd by this means, ten failed, and were deceiv'd in their expectation.

Yet *Gulielm. Rondeletius*, sometime *Regius Professor* at the University of *Montpelier*, a Physician of Note by his Writings, says, He Cur'd a Noble Man of the *Venereal Disease*, in four Days, by *Suffumigation*, tho' he was before under the Hands of Physicians and Surgeons for six Months at *Lyons*, and could by no means be Cur'd by them. But yet, says he, this Course, requires a strong Body to undergo it, because it is dangerous.

Neither do we account the way by *Unction* or *Anointing*, laudable; for the many mischiefs that have been occasion'd thereby, forbid it; however, others have recommended it; nay, some say, *Salivation* perform'd by means thereof, is the very worst way of all, and is always attended with the most dangerous Symptoms, and more especially is it so when used as some do, who, not only anoint the Arms and Legs, but the Spine, Loins, under the Arms, &c.

And

And indeed if we consider, as an Author observes, but the way the *Mercury* has to make when *Uction* is used, before it can possibly procure a Spitting, we shall have no such cause to wonder at its ill Effects; for it must first pass through the Skin by the Pores, then through the Fat, (if any be) then through the muscular Flesh, through which it has a long Passage, (where by the way, it is sometimes lodged, and sometimes meets with the Bones, corrupting and rotting them, causing many times Nocturnal Pains, with many other Aches and mischievous Disorders) at length ascends up into the Stomach, Head and Brain, whence the Serosities of the Parts, and Acidities of the Humours, precipitate it down again into the *Salivatick Glands* and *Ducts*, (*Mercury* always exerting its Virtue upon the *Glanduls* and *Glandulous Lympha*;) I say when a Man considers, that this is the way it must make to perform the Work of *Salivation*, with the Accidents and Dangers attending it, when procur'd by *Uction*, 'twould fright a mean spirited Man, and even make the boldest *Hero* Tremble to attempt it. And I am perswaded, that could the Consequences be known to every one before-hand, not one Patient in a thousand, but would rather choose to endure his Distemper all his Life-time, than undergo that method of Cure, tho' it should be never so short.

I understand that the Practice of Curing in *Holland*, is chiefly by *Uction*, especially in their Hospitals, as also in ours here in *England*; the Surgeons finding it the cheapest and least troublesome Method, tho' most of their Patients have found it bad enough, even quite otherwise, as their ill Cures; or no Cures, and Characters of their entertainment there, manifests, some of which Patients having told me, they had rather die, than go through the same there again.

Forestus says, He cannot but admire at their manner of Curing in the Hospital of *Delph* in *Holland*; there, says he, they shut up ten Patients together in one Chamber, and anoint them all promiscuously, with one and

the same Ointment, for about five days together, all alike. Hence it is their Church-yards are so well fill'd with Dead Bodies, yet, says he, I do not condemn the way of Cure by *Uction*, when occasion requires it, but blame the inconsiderate Use thereof to all, without distinction, and consideration had to their peculiar and different Cases: Which is the same that I have observ'd my self.

And the same *Forestus*, in his Book *de Lue Venera*, relates a Story of a Taylor at *Delph*, who having got a virulent *Gonorrhæa*, and being ill used by a Surgeon, fell into a Pissing of *Blood*, and a confirm'd *Pox*; he being sent for, freed him from his *Bloody Urine*, after which applied to the *Pox*, and having well purg'd him, gave him the Decoction following.

R Scob. Lig. Guaiaci ℥ss. polipod. querc. recent contus. ℥iij. Sene ℥iss. Cort. Myrobal. indor. & Chebulor. an. ℥ss. passular. Corineth. ℥iij. Sem. Carthami ℥j. rad. Bugloss. p. ij. Sem. fenicul. ℥ss. Aq. font. ℞. fiat Decoction Secundum Artem. ad Medias, Colatur. adde Sacchar. puriss. ℥ss. & iterum parum ad ignem bulliat.

Of this Decoction, says he, the Patient drank ℥viij. every Morning, for twenty days together, and was Cured.

But however, this Patient it seems afterwards relapsed, and became *Consumptive*, and some days after had an Inflammation upon his *Thigh*, near the *Knee*, and *Isbrand*, a Surgeon of the Hospital there, undertook to Cure him; and finding that other means had not prevail'd, resolv'd to try the *Uction*, and did anoint him with a *Mercurial Unguent*, which had that effect, as it Cured him of the *Pox*, but his Leg, after the *Uction*, was contracted and drawn up backwards, insomuch that he was forc'd to wear a wooden Leg, and could

could have no help by either Emollient Plaisters, or other proper Remedies, which were tried.

This disaster was occasion'd by the *Mercurial Unction*, which would never have been, upon rightly administering *Mercury* inwardly.

Both the Learned and unlearned (says a certain Author) of this Age, I know not by what misfortune, have recourse to *Salivation*, either by Internals or Unctions, as if they were the only Remedies for the *Pox*. Tho' the learned at least can scarce be ignorant, that every Cure effected by *Mercury* thus apply'd, is only a Counterfeit Cure; for that I dare affirm, says he, no one ever liv'd long after a *Mercurial Unction*, without relapsing, the Disease always breaking forth, tho' after many Years; as new Distillations in some; the *Gout* in others; Deafness in others, swelling and rottenness of the Bones in others; however they may have been told, and think themselves perfectly Cured, and that because they had taken such a quantity of *Mercury*, had Spit in their *Flux* to such a measure, for so long a time, when nevertheless the short Lives of their Children, and many other Accidents, shew to the contrary; for even the *Disease* again and *Symptoms*, manifestly shew, that its *Seeds* have lain hid in their Bodies, to the deceiving themselves and their Physicians; for which reason it should deter them from the Practice, more especially when they consider the dreadful Symptoms which accompany the Method, and the fatal Consequences; for, says he, I know some that by *Fluxing* with *Unctions*, have been continually troubled with Giddiness in their Head, a Trembling almost all over the whole Body, or at least, sometimes in the Arms, sometimes in the Hands, sometimes in the Legs, Feet, Thighs, &c. Moreover, says he, I saw two that died in the middle of the *Salivation*, choak'd by a swelling of their Throats even up to the Jaws, their Breath being stop'd by the Corruption therein retained. And not long since, a credible Physician reported to me, that a certain Per-

son after a copious *Uction*, his natural Heat being spent by the innate Frigidity of the *Mercury*, did not only lose all Sense of Pain, but his Life also. And the reason why *Mercury* has this effect, says this Author, is, because it is of a frigid or cold Nature; which he affirms it to be upon his own Experience, for that he being once at *Newcastle*, and putting his Hand by chance into a Vessel full of *Quicksilver*, found himself all of a sudden to begin to tremble, as if he had been taken with a Fit of an Ague, being struck with an exceeding Coldness all over his Body; of which he did not recover till he had drank frequent Draughts of Wine wherein *Guaiacum* had been boil'd; upon which the coldness was dispell'd, that before was diffus'd through all his Joints. Thus he concludes that *Quicksilver* is cold; and speaking of the *Venereal Distemper*, says, that it proceeds from cold Vapours, which of it self, by its coldness, demolishes the beautiful Fabrick of Man's Body, and by the *Quicksilver's* uniting it self with that cold Vapour, and the *Venereal* Particles being driven about with it, where-ever and upon what part soever it fixes, produces the many miserable and dreadful Mischiefs which we see and hear of.

And indeed considering the mischiefs that have been occasioned upon raising a *Salivation* by *Uction*, (which mischiefs are none of the least but the greatest to most) and which do very frequently happen, no wise Man I think, would undertake it, more especially since it may much easier, and with greater certainty be done, by giving Medicines by the Mouth, that being the only safe way it can be attempted.

It was the Opinion of *Dr. Harvey*, that *Salivation* rais'd by *Uction* or anointing, carries much more danger with it, than by *Mercury* inwardly, and therefore is not to be thought upon, at least not without the advice of a Man very well experienc'd in it, he knowing several that had miscarried by means thereof. Also a certain eminent *French* Author adviles, never to *Salivate* by *Unguent*, because of its Consequences; for, says

says he, the ill Accidents that frequently follow that Method, are, to speak the Truth, so dreadful and intolerable, as to strike us with horror, when we consider what tragical Events have ensued by means thereof. And indeed Patients had better be half hang'd, than undergo this way of Cure, there being nothing comparable to the Pain in their Mouths, anguish about their Hearts and Sides, and the extream Thirst they endure, which, tho they have, like *Tantalus*, their Mouths full of Water, are yet ready to perish for want of Drink; neither is this all, for some grow Phrenetick in the Cure, others Paralytick and Apoplectick. Further, I have known several, who before their *Salivation*, had their *Noses* and *Palates* sound, who afterwards lost part of both, by the stream of Malignant Humours sent thither by *Salivation*, as before noted.

I knew a young, strong, healthy Man, that was *Salivated* by *Suffumigation*, by a certain *Quack* that gives Bills about the Streets, for some slight Symptoms of the *Venercal Disease*, who, by means of that pernicious Method, was thrown into a Consumption, and when he could do no more to him, he advis'd him to go into the Country, where he soon after died.

And Dr. *Richard Morton*, speaking of Consumptions from *Salivations*, recites the following Observation.

I met, says he, with a remarkable Instance of this kind of Consumption, in Mr. *Daulton* an Apothecary's Daughter, who from a *Salivation* that was rais'd with *Mercury*, to Cure her of the *King's-Evil*, fell, as soon as ever the *Salivation* was ended, into a fatal Consumption, and by reason of the great expence of the Humours, caused by her Spitting, she could never be restor'd, either by the help of the Air, or by a Milk Diet, or any other Art, but being gradually wasted away with a Consumption, after a Month or two from the end of the *Salivation*, she died, without any sign of a Consumption of the Lungs. But whether this *Salivation*

vation was rais'd by *Uction*, or giving *Mercury* at the Mouth, he mentions not.

A *German* that *Dr. Harvey* tells us of, who had the extreamest *Venercal* Symptoms, had gone through above an hundred several Courses of Physick, had been purged for seven years together, almost every other day, and had been *Salivated* or *Flux'd* eleven times, by means of a *Mercurial* Ointment, and yet not Cured, was afterwards Cured by another Method; and happy for him that he was not ruin'd by the use of the *Uction*, in the whole eleven times.

But since the discerning Faculty of this penetrating Age is such, that they love not only to hear of things, but be convinced of the Truth thereof, by clear demonstration, I will add the History of a Case, which we have all the reason in the World to believe, is Fact, from a certain reputable *Latin* Author which I met with: But before I proceed, the Reader is to understand him to be a great Enemy to *Quicksilver* in general, for the Cure of the *Venercal Disease*, more especially the way of using it by *Uction*, or Anointing.

The Case is this.

A Nobleman, even now alive, had his Body all over defil'd, after a miserable manner, with many Symptoms of the *Venercal Disease*, who, for Cure, submitted himself to the Prescription of a certain very learned Physician, and by him, was, after his wonted method, soundly anointed over the third time with *Unguent* of *Quicksilver*. The Distemper by the two first Anointings being not removed; upon this third Anointing, he was changed into another Man; all the Symptoms of the *Pox*, as hard Swellings, Knobs, &c. vanish'd, as if pluck'd up by the Roots, feeling no Night Pains, either in the Head, Arms, Bones, Joints, midst of his Limbs, or any other part of his Body, as he had formerly, insomuch that in his own, and the judgment

ment of almost all Physicians, he was perfectly recover'd, many affirming that they never saw a Man in their lives, better Cur'd by *Quicksilver*, in which condition he continued almost three years; but notwithstanding it prov'd after all, that the *Venereal* Enemy only retreated into the inner Tower, for that he was not ejected or cast out, the repress'd Distemper returning suddenly outwards, and invaded his *Head*, *Jaws*, *Joints*, space between the *Joints*, *Cuticula*, and other parts of the Body, after so dreadful a manner, that it mov'd pity and horror at the same time in the Beholders. I being therefore sent for to afford assistance to this Noble Personage, ask'd him whether, since the time that he was, as he thought, Cur'd by the *Mercurial* Anointing, he had receiv'd any fresh Injury from any Woman infected with the *Pox*? he constantly affirm'd that he had had to do with no Woman since, neither had any reason to dissemble with me, but concluded with a great Sense of Piety, that this Plague which afflicted him *de Novo*, was no otherwise than from the *Deity*; but I perceiving that he suffer'd by the *Mercury* given him, as much or more than from the Disease, advis'd him to be of good Courage, for that by the Method I would take, which is hereafter deliver'd, I doubted not but he would be restor'd to perfect Health, which accordingly came to pass, and hitherto, as I hear, remains, and will do so I trust, there being no danger of Relapse, tho' the Cure was perform'd not only without any *Mercurial* Anointing, but also without any *Mercury* at all.

The Medicines prescrib'd him were these following.

℞ *Fol. Sennæ* ℥j. *Sem. Anisi* ℥j. *rhabarb.* ℥iss. *infunde super calidos cineres per noctem in Vini albi* ℔j. *in Colatura dissolve Syr. rosati* ℥ss. *Confect. Hamech.* ℥v. *misce fiat mixtur. purg.*

Of this Cathartick was^t given him a quantity at times, *pro re nata*, afterwards of this following.

Rx Guaiaci rasp. & corticis ejusdem ℥ij. Sarsaparill. ℥ss. Sennæ Oriental. ℥iij. Hermodactylor. ℥j. Alabastris pulv. ℥iss. Cornu Cervi, Anisi, Cinnamomi ana ℥ij, infundantur hæc omnia per tres dies, Saltem viginti quatuor horarum spatio super calidos cineres in vini Albi ℔v. Colaturæ, in qua dissolve Salis Guaiaci ℥ij. misce fiat Apozema.

Of this he took about ten Spoonfuls in the Morning about two Hours before Dinner, and the same at ten in the Evening, for several days intermittently, and was those days covered close up to sweat, which he did plentifully, and made plenty of Urine. He eat during this Course but sparingly, and rather of Roast-meat, than Boil'd, and in the mean while us'd no other Drink for the most part, either at Table or other times, than the following *Ptisan*.

Rx Decocta prius Medicamenta bulliant in Vini Albi ℔iv. ad diminutionem ℔ss, adde sub finem decoctionis, rad. gliciriz. Uvarum Corinthiacarum ana ℥j. Colatura usurpetur in potum.

Henry III. King of France, labour'd for a long time under the severity of the *Venereal Disease*, and could not be Cur'd by his ordinary Physicians, who, no doubt, had sufficiently prescrib'd him *Mercurial Courses*, perhaps by *Uction* too. The King at last being inform'd, that one *Pena*, who practis'd Physick at that time at *Paris*, did Cure many of the same Disease, with a peculiar Medicine which he had learn'd of a *Turk*, commanded him to be sent for, who came and undertook his Majesty, and Cur'd him with the following Medicine.

℞ Rad. Bardan. major. incis. ℥viii. Coq; in Vini alb.
℥ aq. fontan. an. ℥ij. ad consumption. dimid. sub
finem add. Sennæ ℥j. vel ℥iss. secund. disposit.
Ægrot. Colat.

The King drank half a Pint of this warm in the Morning, and Sweat was provok'd with hot Flints tied up in Cloths, one near the Soles of his Feet, one by each Leg, one by each Thigh, and by each Shoulder one, and was close covered up. By this means he Sweat plentifully for an hour and half together, and about the Evening he had a Stool or two.

This Medicine he took for the space of fifteen or twenty days (universals premised) and in the mean time, instead of ordinary Drink, he us'd a Decoction of China or Sarsaparilla, with a suitable Diet.

And after all, for about forty days together, he drank every Morning the Decoction of Burdock Roots without Senna, and without any observance, and was Cured.

Thus have we said enough concerning Salivating or Fluxing by Unction, tho' many Authors recommend it, and too many now a-days use it; but it is certainly a pernicious way of Cure; I having been too much an Eye-witness of the Mischiefs thereby, and therefore advise all Patients to avoid it, however strenuously the Person that undertakes their Cure may perswade them to it.

Yet I remember Fallopius, in his Book de Morbo Galli. cap. 76. makes mention, that Jacob Carpus, (who was the first almost that us'd the way of Cure by Unction of Quicksilver) was so successful, that by the Venereal Cures he wrought by Unction, he grew so rich, that he left, besides Silver, 40000 Golden Scutatoes, (a Coin.)

And

And *Cappivaccius* reports, in his *Tract de Lue Vener.* cap. 12. that he had thus gotten, by the Cure of the *French Pox* only, above 18000 Crowns of Gold.

Mr. *William Clowes*, who in his time was Sergeant Surgeon to King *Charles I.* twice Master of our Company, viz. in the years 1627 and 1638, and Surgeon of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London*, in his *Treatise of the French Disease*, Printed in the Year 1579, and Dedicated to the Worshipful the Master and Governor of the Surgeons Company, says, That he has done Wonders by *Mercurial Unctions* in the *Foul Disease*, and that there had been dismiss'd, Cur'd by him and three other Surgeons of the said Hospital, from thence, in five years time, more than a thousand several Persons infected with the *Pox*, and that of all the *Unctions* that he ever us'd to *Salivate* with, this following he found most effectual, which is in his own Words, viz.

℞ *Auxungia porcina* ℥ss. *Olei Petrolei. Olei Lumbrici ana* ℥j. *Unguent. Dialtheæ. Unguent. Martiatum, Auxung. Caponic. an.* ℥ij. *Gummi Ammoniack, Opoponack, Gummi Bdellii an.* ℥j. *Aluminis usti* ℥j. *Vitrioli romani usti* ℥iss. *Argenti Vivi* ℥iv. Mix all these together according to Art, and let the Patient be anointed with it, to make him *Salivate*.

With this *Unction*, says he, I Cur'd a Smith, being fifty years of Age, that was grieved with this *Disease* for the space of twelve Years: He had been oftentimes in Cure, both by the Diet and by *Unction*, and yet ever this Disease did reverse, and return to the former State or worse. The Infection was dispers'd over all the Parts of his Body, with hard Swellings, Prickings, virulent and and corrosive Ulcers, and Corruption of the Bones, and Pains of the Joints; the which, with this Ointment, and other convenient Orders, says he, apper-

appertaining to this Cure, I did perfectly make him whole, which continues.

Salivation by *Mercury* given at the Mouth, is too often attended with great danger, yet nothing more practis'd now a-days by every Pretender, even in those Cases where nothing indicates a necessity for it.

A Man came to me some time ago, to advise about some small Symptoms of the Disease, by a *Gonorrhæa* contracted six or seven Months before, and told me, That he in *Prince's-street*, that distributes Bills of his *Electuarium Mirabile*, said, he could never be Cured without *Fluxing*, requiring five Pounds to do it for him; then fell to three Pounds, and afterwards to forty Shillings; but the Man was so happy as to escape him, came to me, and was Cured in less than a Fortnights time, for under twenty Shillings, without *Fluxing*.

Dr. *Harvey* tells us of such Pretenders, and that an Elderly Man was brought to him by an Apothecary (several Apothecaries and Surgeons also having brought me Patients when they have almost spoil'd them) that had a large *Bubo*, for which he apply'd both Internally and Externally, proper Remedies, but the Man neglected their Use, and the next day was advis'd by a Friend of his to a Surgeon, who immediately put him into a *Salivation*, which on the eighth day carry'd him off.

Also a Woman that he saw, who in the midst of her *Salivation*, bid her Friends Good-Night. And says further, that it was publickly known, that a Physician was once Indicted at the Sessions, to give a Reason of his Patient's Miscarriage in the middle of his *Salivation*. Which Laws, if put in Execution, would prevent the loss of many Lives in this Town, perfectly murder'd by *Quacks*. For, as the Author says, so it is my Opinion, that hundreds have been shuffled out of their Lives here in *London* by this sort of Cure, and at the same time the Friends of the Patients been told by

by those sinister, mercenary Rascals, that their Deaths were occasion'd by taking Cold, and being Irregular, &c. when at the same time it was for want of Skill to prepare their Medicines, or neglecting, or not knowing how to prepare the Patient's Body, or how to manage, and for what time to continue it, or when to desist the *Salivation* in due time, or what to order after it was stopt; nay, some are so ignorant, and know so little how to prepare the Medicines, that they know not good *Mercury* from bad, nor trouble themselves about it, but buy it at some indifferent *Chymists*, where they may have it at cheaper Rates, than they can prepare it themselves, besides saving a great deal of trouble, and which must needs, as the price demonstrates, be the *Arsenical* or *Poysonous* Sort, which is too often the cause of those Hurts the Patient receives. For to prepare *Mercury* as it ought, requires Skill and Pains.

Herculeus labor operanti incumbit.

No less than *Herculean* Labour, Consideration and Patience.

Another Reason (as also an Ingenious Author observes) why giving *Mercurials*, whether to *Salivate* or not *Salivate*, prove unsuccessful, is, because the Patient's Constitution is not duly consider'd, but advise *Mercury* indistinctly, there being some Bodies, whose Nature is, as it were by Antipathy, contrary to all Preparations of *Mercury*, or particularly to this or that Preparation; such Bodies and kinds of Infection, being a Mystery which the Ignorant can't understand.

Others are, thro' some Adventitious Weaknesses, or Diseases, incapacitated to take *Mercurials*.

Great hurt to others may and do ensue upon excessive Doses, or ill timed Exhibitions of *Mercurials*, their Bodies not being prepared for them.]

In *Claps*, if *Mercury* be given to some at the beginning, or whatever way us'd, proves as pernicious to the Patient, as Brandy or Spirituous Liquors, for they equally inflame the Blood, creating an undue Ferment, and cause the Malignity to ascend upwards.

All which Cases require good Thought and mature Consideration, the want of which procures more mischiefs, than the Disease they give it to Cure; hence the many Complaints abroad of Ruin by *Mercury*, which when once gets footing in the Body, if in the *Fluids*, plays its pranks with *wand'ring*, *transient*, or *pungent* Prickings or Twitchings, &c. If fixes upon the *Solids*, as Musculous or Tendonous Parts, causes *Soreness*, *Lameness*, &c. If upon the *Salival Glands*, upon every little occasion, *Swellings*, *Spittings*, &c. If upon other *Glands*, whether in the *Groins*, *Armpits*, &c. causes *Heat*, *Burnings*, *Tumours*, &c. If upon the *Nerves*, the *Animal Spirits* suffer, causing *Palsies*, by stopping the passage of the Spirits in them, *Spasms*, *Contractions*, &c. If the *Spinalis Medulla*, and *Succus Nervosus*, the *Brain*, causing *Convulsions*, *Apoplexies*, &c. If upon the *Periosteum* or *Bones*, *acute Pains*, *Soreness*, *Caries* or *Rottenness* succeeds, &c. Thus does *Mercury* shew its Power, when once gotten the ascendant in the Body, and that not only to the continual disquiet, but great and oftentimes irretrievable damage of the poor Patient, witness Sir *William D'Avenant*, who in his *Commendatory Verses* (in his *Poems*) to *Dr. Cademan*, (Physician to the Queen) for his singular Service, in rescuing him from the ill effects of *Mercury*, which Sir *William* thought had done his Business for him, has the following Lines, *viz.*

For setting now my condemn'd Body free,
From that, no God, but Devil, Mercury.
By Medicines so benign, that seem,
Cordials for Eastern Queens that teem.

And indeed, as some administer it as to Kind, Time, and Dose, it is so far from proving a *Divine* Medicine, that it is the *Devil* all over, and a Man had as good almost take a thorow Dose to release him, when once he has had an over Dose to plague him, the effects of it (tho' an excellent Medicine artfully us'd) being worse, (in some Sense at least) than Death it self.

Mercury, * as us'd, the Body fills
With wholesome Goods, or noxious Ills,
And quickly Cures, or quickly Kills.

And what Tremors, Spasms, Pains, Weaknesses, Lamenesses, Impediments of Speech, loss of Hearing, Tasting, Smelling, decay of Sight, &c. have I known by the use of ill-prepar'd Mercury, and untimely administrations of it, and which some that read this, may probably Experience in themselves, or know them that to their sorrow have.

I remember I have more than once, been told a Story of some Noble-man here in *England*, but who, have forgot, that suffer'd so much by Mercury, that he was in continual Pain in his Head, which resisting all Remedies made use of, was at last advis'd to have his Skull trafin'd, from which Wound, as I was credibly inform'd, Mercury issued in drops, and for the better confirmation that it was so, the Surgeon apply'd a piece of Gold to the Wound, which, after lying a while, was taken off, and found changed to a whiteness, which plainly demonstrated, that there was Mercury, and that that was the occasion of that Noble-man's Pain.

And on the other side, what notable Cures have I known perform'd, and have also perform'd my self by Mercury, even when Mercury has before been given by others, as well as other Remedies, to no purpose, is

* That is, according as Prepar'd and Us'd.

too apparent to be contradicted: And even when the *Venom* has been most inveterate, Experience alone confirms us, that *Mercury* is the Sovereign Remedy, our Principles also wou'd suggest the same thing as well as our Experience, if we rightly observe the Nature of the *Acid* that compounds the Disease, and which fixes so closely on the Parts it seizes, that it oftentimes resists the shocks of *Emeticks* and *Purgatives*, tho' the most violent, and that it is impossible to conquer 'em either by *Dieting* or *Qualifying* Remedies. A Medicine therefore must be found out, which can penetrate into the most inward Parts, and that is of such a Nature as to unite with this *Acid*, that by so mixing, there may result a Compound of such a disposition, as to be remov'd and expell'd by natural Heat, and depart by excremental Evacuation: Now *Mercury* has all these Qualities to answer these *Postulata*; and will, discreetly us'd, be found as a Ferret, which searches every where, and an *Alkali*, which incorporating with the *Acid* Bodies, makes 'em participate of its Volatility. So that in fine, *Minerals*, and *Mercury* in particular, may be compar'd to sharp Razors, which require a steady and skilful Hand in those that use them; but when once abusively given, and taken to its fastnesses in the Body, how to ferret it out, *ab intimis ac interioribus*, and release Nature from its Tyranny, is the thing, and he that will tell me how to do that after a better manner than I know already, *Erit mihi magnus Apollo*.

On the other side, there are some Bodies, and some kinds of *Pox*, that are easily Cur'd by *Salivation* (provided it be perform'd by a judicious Hand) and will not stoop to any other sort of Cure.

But to *Salivate* or *Flux* those that have *Ulcers* in their *Palates* or *Throats*, (as observ'd in a place before in this Book) is certainly the most dangerous, and which, as one takes notice, nothing more frequently causes cancerous *Ulcers* there. For such untimely *Salivations* by *Mercury*, convey, as said before, all the Maligni-

ty of the Body to the *Palate* and *Nose*, where, in very few days, it devours both.

'Tis surprizing to consider the stiffness and obstinacy (without saying ignorance) of some People. If they see a hard *Shanker* on the *Yard*, or a few *Venercal* Wheals up and down the Body, tho' there be neither *Nodes* nor *Exostoses*, they'l presently throw the Patient into a *Salivation*, and after he has gone through all the Steps of their Cruelty, he finds himself just as he was before, if not much worse.

Now if these Pretenders would, or knew how but to treat their Patients at a gentler rate, by exhibiting good Preparations of *Mercury*, interlin'd with Purgatives and proper Sudorificks, they might safely and easily compass the Cure, without putting them to those inconveniencies and hazards.

And 'tis the Opinion of a good Author, as well as it is my Opinion and others, (as in a place before noted) that the levell'd *Noses* which we daily meet, more or less in the Streets, and the devour'd *Palates*, are not one in a hundred, but caus'd by ill untimely *Mercurial* *Salivations*; and in no Country in the World are there so many to be seen, as are here in *England*; therefore, says an Author, observe this as a strict Rule, if the least Malignity appear about the *Palate*, *Tonsils* or *Nose*, refrain *Salivation* beyond all Remedies, and rather endeavour to expel the *Venom* downwards, or through the Pores, or else certainly you will for ever disgrace your Patient.

And, by the way, I can't but take notice here, that among all the Patients I ever had, I never had one that suffer'd the least disgrace on the *Nose* or *Palate*, &c. tho' in the greatest danger that way when they came to me, that could well be; but to the contrary, have sav'd the *Noses*, &c. of numbers, which they themselves have been told and believ'd, they would be sufferers in; one Man's *Nose* in particular, did I secure, when by a violent *Salivation* in the Hands of a Quack,
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(the malignity being sent up, and the *Mercury* together) the *Os Palati* was carious, as also the *Os Ethmoides*, and the *Septum* or ridge of the *Nose*, eaten quite through; yet, I say, did I save his *Nose*, without any disgrace or sinking, and he now as well and free from the Disease, as ever in his Life, and secure from that danger which he once thought could not be avoided.

Again, *Mercurial* Medicines being very frequently used, and especially long *Salivations*, become great Enemies to the *Glandules*, so as to destroy the temperament and texture of them, and cause in some Sore Eyes, in others Scrophulous Tumors, in others continual Driveling and Spitting, and some with little Scabs in their *Nostrils*, ebbing and flowing, occasion'd by a Distillation or defluxion of Rheum, which stagnating there, have acquired a Saltness, whence those Scabs aris'd; and others are vex'd with the *Piles*; these as oft as they us'd *Mercuria's*, were rendred worse, and chiefly after a *Salivation*.

For *Mercury* Cures not the *Pox* by any Specifick Virtue in it, but by its evacuating the *Lympha* in the *Glands* of the Body, in the *Lymph* of which *Glands* the *Venereal* Venom chiefly resides, and which by exsiccating them after the evacuation, Cures. The like may be said of the *Indian* Woods, Roots, &c.

Some have been brought to the very brink of the Grave, by raising a *Salivation* to too high a pitch, and if by good chance they get over that danger, have, when the *Salivation* begins to decline, been brought into (as one observes) second hazards, as Oppressions about the *Hypochonders*; extream *Anxieties*; *Faintness*; difficulty of *Breathing*, present danger of *Choaking*; and in this state, many, says he, die in greater misery than if they were Hang'd or Strangled; all which is occasion'd by the unskilful boldness of some Physicians and Surgeons, overloading their Patients with *Mercury*, whereby an imperuous *Salivation* is raised in a few days, carrying off so much of the thin *Saliva*, that the remainder is left thick and impassible.

I have known some that two, three, four, five or six Months, or longer, after *Salivation*, where the *Mercury* has not been clearly and totally carry'd off, have fallen into a second *Salivation*, lasting ten or twelve days, more or less, without the least repetition of *Mercury*; so that there ought to be great Care taken of Patients, several Weeks or Months after their *Salivation*; abundance, as one well observes, and I have known the same also, having lost their Lives thro' Ignorance of this Observation. Some by taking Cold, have been struck incurably *Blind*, *Deaf*, or *Lame*; others with *Palsies*, *Convulsions*, *Spasms*, mortal *Fevers*, excessive Pains in their *Limbs*, of all which particulars there are divers, and indeed too many instances.

Others, as the aforesaid Author has observ'd, by an over-*Salivation*, have had large, deep, devouring *Ulcers* of the *Palate*, *Faws*, and inside of the *Cheeks*, that in a short time rot the *Bones*, insomuch, that he has known the whole *Roof* and *Palate-Bone*, also pieces of the *Faw-Bone* come off, as long almost as his little *Finger*; sometimes those *Ulcers* have terminated into a *Gangreen*, as the instance of the young Gentlewoman of *Charenton* in *France* attests.

Others again by an over *Salivation*, have lost the free motion of their under *Faw*, which they could not open half wide enough to put in a *Spoon*; as was the Case of a Gentleman, my Patient, *Salivated* by some one of those *Medicasters*, which I had lately in Cure, and by what I administred, is now perfectly restor'd.

A Woman that I could mention, lately being *Salivated*, lost her *Palate*, for want of right Methods in the management of her Cure; and what is worse, another innocent Woman that got the Disease by Suckling a Child, and also lately *Salivated* for it, died in the midst thereof, being, as I was told, perfectly Strangled by her Spittle, the *Flux* being brought on too fast.

Some have been Jaw-fallen on one side, by the rotting of the ligament of the *Juncture*; and notwithstanding all this, says he, (and very truly) if a Patient apprehends danger in being *Salivated*, the Practiser shall

shall boldly tell him, it is as safe as a bit of Bread, or the Food he daily eats.

But rather than I would be *Salivated*, (were I under the occasion) after the manner generally practis'd, I would say as *Constantine* the Emperor said, when he was told that there was no way to Cure him of his *Leprosie*, but by bathing his Body in the Blood of Infants, *Malo semper egrotare quam tali remedio convalescere*, He had rather not be Cur'd than use such a Remedy. So say I, as to the general *modus* or method of *Salivating*.

And this especially, if we consider the Contingencies, for sometimes for want of due Care, a *Salivation* ceases of a sudden, and then there is danger. Sometimes a Looseness happens, which if not presently stop't, exhausts the Spirits so as to cause *Syncopes*, sudden *Swoonings*, &c. and carries off the Patient; to stop which, Rice boil'd in Water, and burnt Claret has succeeded.

To *Salivate* Consumptive People, has very frequently prov'd mortal, for it is robbing the Body of the Nutritious Juice, too much of which was before expended.

And indeed when we consider that *Salivation* is a plentiful separation of the Nutritious Juice by the Glands, which supplies the Spittle, (the *Saliva* being one of the best Juices;) and that upon the *Secretion* and *expence* of the said Nutritious Juice, the Blood, after a long course of *Salivation*, becomes sharp, grows hot, and dries up the Muscular Parts, depriving them of their due Nourishment; I say, if we consider this aright, we need not wonder that it brings on an *Hectical* and *Consumptive* Disposition, causing the Patient to fall into an *Atrophy*, or *Consumption*.

In order to prevent which, the Patient when the *Salivation* is ended, must take some proper Restoratives, be put into a Milk Diet for a long time, and have the Testaceous Powders exhibited, by which the sharpness of the Blood may be corrected, and a Consumptive Disposition prevented: After that he must be sent into a good wholesome open Air, and be nourish't with the

plentiful use of such Food as affords good Juice ; and at last if it be necessary, or the Patient's Case requires it, he must for a Month or longer, drink the *German Spaw*, or other *Chalybeat Waters*.

I have often by this method happily Cur'd (by the assistance of God) this most inveterate *Disease*, after the Patient's being tamper'd with by *Quacks* to a very sad purpose ; and always after *Salivation*, found it to be the only true and efficacious Way, being both innocent and profitable, and by observing which, young Children may safely go through *Salivation*, which those that wont believe, may try, who then however will give credit sure to what they find upon their own experience.

Wherefore, from what has been said, it appears, I do not conclude that *Salivation* ought not to be practis'd, no, I allow that it is a noble Cure, and often effectually compasses what can be expected ; and in some Cases, no true Cure can be obtain'd without it ; for, as said before, the *Glands* being the parts in which the *Venom* chiefly harbours, mixing with their *Lympha*, that Medicine which operates mostly upon them, is the best, which *Mercury* does, by emptying them of that *Lympha*, and with that the *Venereal Matter* joined with it, which by *Salivation* is brought off: But in some other Cases again, it does more harm than good, according as Nature is dispos'd, who is the best School-Mistress. And let others say what they will, I know, by repeated Experience, what I say ; for tho' I am *Amicus Galenus*, *Amicus Hippocrates*, (who for their great Skill in the Medical Art, are stil'd *Oracula Medicinae*,) yet I am *magis Amica Ratio*, *Veritas* & *Sapientia*, and according thereto will I act.

In general then we may say, that there are some who can't be Cur'd without *Fluxing*, and many that can't be Cur'd by it ; but what Cases those are that can, or can't, is none of the least Dexterity and Skill to distinguish ; for every one can no more distinguish the different kinds of *Pox*, than every one that professes the

the Cure, can Cure it ; and if they are not nicely able to distinguish the different kinds, (which is the *unum necessarium*, and easily known by the Skilful and Experienc'd) they are not fit to Practice, for they act altogether in the Dark, and at random, and if they do chance to Cure, *it's more by hap than any good cunning.*

Besides, some cannot be *Salivated* if they would ; for tho' the capacities of the *Glandules* of the Guts are more narrower than the *Salival Glands*, yet something may be strained out by them, causing Gripes and loose Stools, and so hinder Spitting. But where the *Glandules* of the Guts are larger, and those of the Mouth smaller ; there the Humours would presently crowd into the Guts and cause a plentiful evacuation by Stool and no Spitting at all, yet however, will have the happy effect of Curing the Disease, the same as if by Spitting.

In Phlegmatick Habits and Constitutions dull and lumpish, a *Salivation* is difficultly rais'd, unless you put the Humours in motion, by allowing now and then a Glass of Wine, &c. or some other way be taken to give the Blood and Spirits a Lift, and make them more active.

The usual, and indeed true saying is, that when the Disease is distinctly or perfectly known, 'tis half Cur'd, consequently therefore, if not known, nothing more doubtful than the Cure ; for the barely giving of *Mercury*, or *Salivating*, will never produce it, if there be not Skill also to time it, &c. and also to restore and help Nature afterwards to make up the Loss, which the mass of Blood sustain'd by the length of the Spitting, as may be observ'd by the following Case mention'd by Dr. Martin Lister.

A certain young Man thirty Years of Age, was twice infected with the *Pox*, and as often suffered a *Salivation* with *Mercury* for it, but not without a relapse ; for his *Tongue* and *Jaws*, and the very *Penis*, were miserably infected with *Cancrous Ulcers*,

although he had us'd the help of the best Surgeons, and a most troublesome long Course in his last *Salivation*; I restor'd him thus. By reason of his great weakness of Stomach, I willingly allow'd him *French Wine*; and also, because he had taken abundance of *Mercury*, beyond belief, (for the last *Salivation* was very difficultly moved by *Calomelanos*) he used *Juice of Lemons* in every Sauce. I frequently Purg'd him with old *Hiera* doubled, and gave him sometimes, but that seldom and sparingly, a few grains of *Mercurius Dulcis* made into a Bolus with *Mithridate*; I constantly gave him also a *Decoction* of *Guaiacum*, &c. *citra sudorem*, and sent for Mr. *Mullins*, the famous Surgeon, to take care of his *Ulcers*, who carefully Cur'd them, both in his *Mouth* and *Yard*: Within six Months he recover'd sound and healthful, nothing of the Disease being left, except some *Lichenes*, but without Pain or Contagion, for his Wife has got no hurt by him, tho' it be seven Years since he was Cur'd, and still enjoys very good Health.

Monfieur *Blegny*, a *French* Author, tells us of one Cur'd without *Mercury* after a return of the Symptoms, notwithstanding he had before taken *Mercury*, and as he thought Cur'd. The Story is this.

A certain Gentleman, three Months after he had been Cur'd of a *Shanker*, (as he thought) was taken with an insupportable Pain in his Head; and for which he was (but to no purpose) blooded two or three times: In a little time after, all his Hair fell off, some *Pustules* appear'd upon his Fore-head; and in an instant, all his Body was cover'd with them. Upon enquiring into the nature of his Distemper, he was told that it was a *confirm'd Pox*, as indeed it was; but having an invincible aversion to *Mercury*, resolv'd rather to die than undergo a *Salivation*, which he purpos'd to avoid at any rate. He was urgent with me to treat him after some other manner; which I did, with all desirable Success, with the Remedies above-mention'd, *viz.* *Purgatives*, *Sudorificks* and *Diureticks*, so that he was restor'd

restor'd to perfect Health, after having been five weeks only under Cure, neither has he since that time had any the least Indisposition, tho' it be now three years since this happen'd.

Likewise of a Student in Physick, who having been suspected to be *Pox'd*, by having three *Shankers* in his Mouth, and a very large *scurfy Pustule* upon the *Perineum*, and *sixt Nocturnal Pains* about the middle of his Thighs, and Legs, (all-which were the consequences of a *virulent Gonorrhœa*, and of a *Bubo* which had struck inwardly) was thereupon twice *Flux'd*, by which he was yet more cruelly tormented: And tho' the *Shankers* in his Mouth, and the *Pustules* in the *Perineum*, were taken off upon the first *Salivation*, yet a little time after the second, a great many *Warts* and *Ulcers*, which were new signs of an *obstinate Pox*, broke forth upon the *Preputium* and *Anus*. But having understood that some affected with this Distemper, had been *Flux'd* without being entirely recover'd, and yet had been Cur'd by some very common Remedies, he was thereupon the less discourag'd, especially because he had been inform'd that I had recover'd many in a new and unusual manner: Having therefore intrusted himself to my Care, he was so happily restor'd to his Health, in the space of seven Weeks, that he found himself in a condition to accomplish a Marriage, without occasioning any unhappy accident to his Wife, and two Children he had by her.

Also of another Gentleman, who having a long time neglected the Cure of a *Shanker* which he had upon the *Frænum*, found himself seiz'd with cruel and insupportable *Pains* all over his Body; for which he was not only (to no purpose) treated as one affected with a *Rheumatism*, but his Pains were also soon after accompany'd with a great many hard Swellings upon his Head, with a *Node* upon his Elbow towards the Wrist, and with two others upon his right Leg. In the mean time, being under the indispensable necessity of continuing in his Employment, or losing it, he re-

solv'd to follow the advice of one of his intimate Friends, whom I had some time before recover'd from the same Distemper without *Mercury* or *Confinement*. Having therefore intrusted himself to my Care, he had not been two full Months under Cure, before he, as well as others, was fully convinc'd, that that which is not commonly known, is not therefore always to be the less Valued; for his *Pains* were taken off in a little time; the *Nodes* disappear'd, only the *Tubercles* in his Head were not altogether taken off, but in three Weeks thereafter the Cure was accomplish'd by the general Remedies.

Thus may be seen that *Mercurial* Courses are not always successful, nor *Salivations* repeated. And that excellent Physician *Fernelius* says, That a *Pox* may not only be Cured without *Mercury*, but advises us to abandon the use of it, and lays down Reasons back'd with Experience, and gives Instances thereof; as also does the Learned *Riverius*, who says, he has Cur'd *Poxes* in twenty days, by *Purgatives* and *Sudorifick Decoctions*, without *Mercury*, and particularly one who had the *Pox* twelve Years, and was many times treated with *Mercurial* Courses to no purpose.

This Discourse of *Mercury* and *Mercurial* Cures brings into my Mind the following Relation.

There came to speak with me, some time since, two Gentlemen, one of them a Patient, the other, as I understood at last, a Surgeon that had him in Hand; the Patient not being satisfy'd under his Care, and hearing of me, desir'd his Surgeon to come with him. After he had told me his Case, and I had ask'd him some Questions, I told him what must be done; the Surgeon then discover'd himself, and told me what methods he had taken, That he had given him a great deal of *Mercury*, and Purg'd him: And again, That he had given him *Mercury* enough he was sure: And at last, that he had given him *Mercury* enough to Cure a Horse: To kill one, thought I. At which his odd Expression, and repetition of his giving him *Mercury*,
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I could not forbear smiling ; as if there was nothing more to be done in those Cures but to give *Mercury*. Why, Sir, says this cunning Surgeon, you'll allow that we can't Cure the *Venereal Disease* without *Mercury* ? If I do allow it, says I, I allow also, that it is not the quantity of it that always Cures ; if that was so, what you have given him, (if what you say be true) must needs have Cur'd him before this. Why, answers he, I gave it him so, and so, and it operated so, and so : And he being a little Impertinent, I told him it had also answer'd but so, so ; for that his Patient was as far, or further from a Cure, as at the very first : and plainly told him, that it was more from the quantity, and perhaps quality of the *Mercury* that he had given him, than any thing of the Disease, that had render'd him as he was ; and that he might take *Mercury* to the end of the Chapter, and still be worse instead of better. Why, Sir, says this profound Philosopher, can you undertake then to do better by him, and Cure him ? I answer'd him yes, I believ'd I cou'd : What, and without *Mercury*, says he ? That's another Question, says I. At last the Patient put an end to our Parlying, and implor'd my Assistance, which I gave him, and with such Success, that he was perfectly Cur'd in a few Weeks time, (after his being in that Surgeon's Hands for ten or eleven Months) to his wonderful Satisfaction, and his *quondam* Doctor's (who discourag'd him from coming to me) great Mortification ; tho' the Surgeon is one that makes no small Figure in the World, and pretends to do mighty things in this Disease, but for his own sake shall be nameless, (at present at least) not being willing to expose any Brothers of the Quill, unless their ill Manners should at any time provoke me to it.

Thus it plainly appears, that it is not the quantity of *Mercury* that does the Feat, no, for that there is something more to be done than what is commonly known and practis'd, we often observing, as in several places before particularly taken notice of, that too much,

much, and too frequently exhibiting it, does much more hurt than good, and that very commonly what complaints the Patients make, are more owing to *Mercury*, than the *Disease*; but want of Judgment in the Practitioner, (who at the same time being not well appriz'd what pranks *Mercury* will play in some Constitutions) makes him suppose it is the *Disease* all this while, and so keeps on giving *Mercury*, in hopes of Cure, till at length such mischiefs succeed, as to convince him of his mistake; nay, I have known several ingenious Men administer *Mercury* to their Patients, who had taken too much of it before, for no other purpose, than, as they have said, to drive out the former, according to that too commonly receiv'd Opinion, that nothing but *Mercury* will fetch out *Mercury*; *Mercurius Mercurio facilius jungitur, & Mercurius Mercurio adheret*, say they; but I have known it to prove a very mischievous Experiment, especially in some, for that it has been casting out the *Devil* by the Power of *Beelzebub*, rather adding Fuel to the Fire, destroying the Patient at once, or at leastwise making the Case worse, there being other Methods to do it, much more safe and certain; I mean, there is that in *Rerum Natura*, that will fetch *Mercury* out of the Body, let its lodgment be where it will, and is what I always mix with all the *Mercurial* Preparations I give, it making all *Sublimates* and *Corrosive Mercuries*, (which are the most dangerous of them) sweet and unhurtful, by mitigating, correcting and amending, their malign Mineral Nature, even as *Sugar* tempers and corrects the *Acrimony* and Bitterness of Vegetables. However we must not, nor do not explode, but extol and applaud *Mercury*; neither do we shut out *Salivation*, which (as said before) is a noble Method of Cure, and which if undertaken and perform'd precisely, that is, according to the strictest and most exact Rules of Art, will do wonderful, nay even almost miraculous Feats, and that not only in the *Pox*, but in many other Chronical Diseases that fix upon the *Glands*, notwithstanding they are much obstructed

structed by the Disease, nay even Ulcerated, so as to be almost destroy'd, as have been observ'd in Scrophulous People, but where they are evidently grown Cancerous, and of a malignant Nature, there *Salivation* is not to be attempted, for it is a hundred to one but it kills the Patient.

That *Mercury* is a Noble and Excellent Remedy, all Men of Knowledge and Judgment do allow, and the Cures that are daily wrought by it manifest the same, which are frequently Wonderful, even Miraculous; I mean *Mercury* when it is exactly and artfully Prepar'd; the Preparations, as a certain Author takes notice, being divers and very numerous, and their Effects Salubrious or Pernicious, according as are their Preparations. From *Mercury* may be prepar'd the greatest *Antidotes* and highest *Cordials*, and on the contrary, the most deadly *Poysons* that can be, as is the Judgment or Understanding of the Operator; *Mercury* therefore is not to be meddled with by every bold Pretender, lest it should Kill instead of Curing, it being a Friend or a Foe, a Servant or a Master, or like Fire, or Water, which if you subdue, will be very useful, if not, will be very destructive.

In *Mercury*, says he, (and truly) you have a sure *Cathartick*, a *Sudorifick*, an *Emetick*, an *Antifibritick*, an *Antiscorbutick*, &c. which does Mischief or Good, according as is the Judgment of those that administer it; but where it is in the Hands of an experienc'd Artist, &c. 'tis the greatest Balsam of Life, the greatest Restorer of Health, sufficient to Root out and destroy those very malignant Diseases, which have baffled the Efforts of all other Remedies.

I well remember, that about ten or eleven Years ago, I had a Man and his Wife in Cure for the *Venereal Disease*, and their Cases being inveterate, I propos'd their Cure by way of *Salivation*, which I began; the Man was of a robust hardy Constitution, his Wife weakly, but yet of a foul ill Habit of Body; I had not given her above three or four Doses of a certain *Mercurial*

curial Preparation, (which I ever give to *Salivate* with) but she voided by Stool, in the compass of two days time, an infinite number of Worms, both of the *Ascarides* and other kinds, small and great, and as she and others said, not less than a Quart; but I'll no more dispute the measure than the number, but am sure, that I saw thousands of them my self; such is the force of *Mercury*, and may be seen what an Enemy it is to Putrefaction. Enquiring of her if she us'd to void them, she told me yes, and that she us'd mightily to eat raw Meat from the Butcher's Shops, and frequently dine thereof; which I forbid, and prosecuted their Cures with the expected success, they being both now living, having had several Children since, as well as ever in their Lives. But I mention this to shew the excellent Virtues inherent in good *Mercury*, well and skilfully Prepar'd.

Otto Tachenius, in his *Hippocrates Chymicus*, says, *Mercury* is the true *Specifick* for the *Pox*, especially if made into a *Cinnabar*, by uniting it with a perfect *Sulphur*.

And it not only Cures the *Venereal Disease*, with all its most inveterate Symptoms and Effects, but also the *Dropsie*, *Gout*, *Scabs*, *Leprosie*, *King's Evil*, and most other Chronick *Rebellious Diseases*; all which need not seem strange to them that know what *Mercury* is; for they well know, (who know it truly) that it is the *Balsam* of Nature, in which is an incarnative, and a regenerative Virtue, wonderfully renovative and restorative, and the greatest cleanser of the Body from all Foulness and Impurities whatsoever.

And this the best of ancient Authors assure us, that at that time when the *Venereal Disease* first began, they follow'd the Cure according to their Skill without *Mercury*, but when to their own and the Patient's damage, they found it would not do, they began to be despis'd by many as Ignorant, and would have been wholly decry'd, had not they been shew'd the use of
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Quicksilver, and had not the *Spanish* Physicians brought them Medicaments out of the *Indies*.

Fracastorius tells us, That a certain *Barber*, a Friend of his, had a Book of Receipts or Experiments, very ancient, among which, there was written a Receipt, Entituled, *A Medicine for the thick Scab, which happens with the Pains of the Joints*, he therefore, when the Disease was but newly arriv'd, observing the Symptoms and remembring the Medicine, shews the Receipt to some Physicians, his Friends, asking their Council, whether he might use it in that new Contagion, which he thought was signify'd by that thick Scab, &c. but the Physicians finding the Medicine to be of *Quicksilver* and *Sulphur*, sharply forbid him, for that it was dangerous ; but at the same time using it themselves from his Receipt, found the wonderful Effect of it, and got incredible gain by it ; which when the poor *Barber* came to understand, made trial of it himself, and found to be excellent good, and was only very sorry that he had used it too late, the cunning of the Physicians having now carried away all the Profit. Thus,

*He beat the Bush, but others caught the Hare,
So Lambs do bear their Fleece, which others share :
So Bees make Hony, and Birds do build their Nests,
And Lands yield others Profit, Plow'd with Beasts.*

And indeed, had not some or other at first, happen'd to make trial of *Quicksilver* for the Cure of the *Venereal Disease*, either by Chance, or perhaps by Argumentation, when they read that *Avicen*, *Mesue*, *Theodoricus*, &c. us'd it in crusty Scabs, Pustules, and the like, in all likelihood, we had not known the benefit of it therein to this Day, and so the true Remedy for this miserable Disease might have still lain hid ; and, if I mistake not, I have read that *Jacob Carpus*, a Surgeon, was one of the first that boldly made Experiment of it.

Since

Since it has been made appear therefore that *Mercury* is hurtful, as well as salubrious, and that the ill or well-fare of the Patient depends upon the true Preparation and Administration of it, I leave all People to judge, how much it concerns them to take care, into whose Hands they commit themselves for Cure; and I desire they would accept this friendly Admonition, never to entrust themselves in the Hands of those *Quacks* and *Impostors* before-mention'd, (for they will amuse the People with *Magnifica Verba*, telling them more in a Minute than they will find true in a Year) if they have any regard to their own Well-fare, or value for their Lives, lest *Plautus's* Saying to one that went to take Physick of a *Quack*, be applicable to them, *viz. Ibo ad Medicum: atq; ibi me Toxicu morti dabo.*

*I will to the Physician hye,
That by his Poyson I may dye.*

But, *Si Populus Vult decipi, decipiatur*, if they will be deceiv'd and will not hearken to faithful Advice, but pertinaciously resist good Council, and run into Danger, they must be deceiv'd, and it may perchance come to pass, that at last, Destruction of their Healths, if not Death, will in spite of their Teeth (when too late) make them sensible of their mistake.

To avoid which, that is, to be exempted or secur'd from the occasion both of the Disease, and falling into ill Hands, and take pernicious Doses of *Mercury*, &c. let every Man and Woman stand upon their Guard and keep themselves Chast, not letting their Eyes be the Doors to let in that Sin, as *Democritus*, who pluckt out his Eyes to avoid the danger of Uncleaness, and then they'll not only be easie in their Minds, but Bodies also, and sav'd both from the Charge and Fatigue, as well as the innumerable Evils, the Disease once taken and ill manag'd, brings upon them.
For

Happy's

*Happy's the Man that can resist,
Designing Misses potent Charms :
Happy is She that can when list,
Refuse, with Scorn, Man's proffer'd harms.
But if the Snares should them entrap,
And just Reward their Bodies seize,
If go to Quack, 'twill be good hap
If they a Cure should get with ease.*

C H A P. V.

Of Old Gleets, whether Venereal or Seminal, the former being generally procur'd by ill management, and by most (tho' too often mistakenly) deem'd Incurable : Wherein the Nature, Seat, and Difference of Gleets, are demonstrated, and their true way of Cure, both from Reason and Experience, ascertain'd. In order to which, the Parts ministring to Generation in both Sexes, their Situation, Action, Use, Abuse, &c. are necessarily consider'd, and why Gleets hinder Procreation, causing (as sometimes they do) Impotency, &c. in Men, and Sterility, &c. in Women ; with several remarkable Cases of that kind added.

BEing arriv'd at this place in this Treatise, I could not see but that it had been an unseasonable Modesty, as well as rend'ring what I intended by it, imperfect, to have pass'd on to speak about *Gleets*, and not first have taken notice of the Organs or Parts ministring to Generation in both Sexes, as to their Situation, Action, Use, Abuse, &c. the better to lead to and be enabled to handle what is intended on this Head. Some perhapsthere are that may say, to reveal the Secrets of Nature, is sensually prophaning her Mysteries, and tends more to ensnare the Minds of the People, than instruct them, and so lay strange undeserv'd

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Constructions upon the doing it : But their bare saying so. is only arraigning Virtue at the Bar of Vice, no ill being intended in what is said ; and my desire is, that those that cannot come to the knowledge of those necessary Secrets with pure Hearts, should lay the Book aside, or give it to others that are bless'd with those happy Attainments, and can ; for shall we forfeit our Knowledge because some Men and Womens Minds are Evil, and cannot contain their lewd and inordinate Affections ? No, it is the Opinion of Serious and Learned Divines, that such Discourses, upon fit occasions, may, and ought to be made, more especially on those Parts which tend chiefly to the preservation of our own Kind, and which particularly for the sake of Procreation, ought to be had in regard, and kept in the state Nature has appointed, and amended where defective, whether naturally or accidentally, or rendred so by the injurious Practises of some Persons who daily endeavour, as it were, to deform and destroy them, by their lewd and unheard of Debaucheries.

My intention, I say, is to reach the sober Minded, and shew them the Situation, Perfection, natural Use and Depravation, &c. of the *Genital Parts* in both Sexes, to explode and detest the abominable, mischievous and prodigious Vanity, to which some Persons have notoriously subjected these Parts above any others, and this in such modest Terms, as not to prove nauseous to the Ears or Minds of the most Serious and Sincere ; and as hop'd to the displeasure of none, unless there be such, who are so over and above precise, as to think there is no other Principle of Goodness, than to know Evil : And as they are Parts which all of both Sexes cover and endeavour to have entire, and be perfect in, (and not without sufficient Reason) so the more care ought to be taken for their being rectify'd and preserv'd, they being all Parts of admirable Curiosity, Form and Use, and part of that noble Structure, Man, which the Learn'd Dr. Crook, in his *Microcosmographia*, where he speaks of the wonderful Contrivance

vance of the Human Fabrick, says, That if all the Angels should have spent a thousand Years in the framing and making him, they could not have cast him into so curious a Mold, or ma'e him like to what he is.

Galen also, to confute the gross Error of that *Athenian* Philosopher, *Epicurus*, (who held Pleasure to be the chiefest Good) offer'd him a hundred Years to alter or change the Situation, Figure, or Composition of any one Part of the Human Fabrick; for that it could not possibly be made in any respect, after a more useful, beautiful and perfect manner, as he did not doubt but it would come to pass in the end, that he would be forc'd to confess: Yet the blind Impiety of some have led them to such a height of Presumption, as to find fault with many Parts of this curious Fabrick; and to call in question the Wisdom of God in the contrivance thereof.

But the *Genital Parts* being not alike in both Sexes, we must necessarily speak of each apart, tho' shall but just touch upon them, so as to serve our present purpose, and that partly from the most Learn'd and Ingenious Physician, *Dr. Gibson*, in his *Anatomy of Humane Bodies Epitomiz'd*, designing particularly to enlarge thereon at another opportunity. I shall then first begin with the *Genital Parts* of Man.

The Parts of the *Genitals* in Man are various, some of which afford Matter for the *Seed*, as the *Arteriae Spermaticæ*, others bring back again the Blood that is superfluous to the making of *Seed*, and to the nourishment of the *Testicles*, and these are the *Venæ Spermaticæ*; and both these Arteries and Veins were formerly call'd *Vasa Præparantia*; some of those Parts make the *Seed*, as the *Stones*; some convey it from thence to its Conservatory or Store-House, as the *Vasa Differentia*; some contain the *Seed* till the time of Copulation or ejecting it, and these are the *Visiculæ Seminales*; some dis-

discharge the *Seed* into the *Matrix* or Womb in Coition, and that is done by the *Penis* or Yard : And lastly, some moisten the *Urethra* or Passage of the Yard thro' which the *Seed* issues, and those are the *Prostates*.

The *Vasa Preparantia* consists of Arteries and Veins, the Blood in the Arteries descends towards the *Testicles*, and that in the Veins ascends from them ; the former for making of *Seed*, and the other for bringing back from the *Testicles*, what of the Blood remains from their Nourishment and making of *Seed*.

The *Testicles* or *Stones* are accounted among the principal Parts of Generation, and that justly ; and tho' they are not necessary to the Life of Man, yet they are to the conservation of the *Species* ; and indeed by the loss of them a Man receives very great prejudice, both as to strength and activity of his Body, and also as to the acuteness of his Reason and Understanding, as appears by *Eunuchs*, who are not of such penetrating Judgments, but more effeminate than those not Castrated or Gelt, and not so Robust, Hardy, Masculine, or Courageous.

The Men in the Bay of *Soldania*, as *Purch. Pilgr. Lib. 4.* says, have but one *Testicle* or *Stone*, but whether naturally, or ceremonially so, lays not ; but is what happens to many, as it did to *Silla* and *Cotta*. *Haly* also speaks of one, who was Born but with one *Testicle* also. And the Civil Lawyers allow such for Men, and that they may *Jure Militari*, make their Testament.

In *Herber's Travels* it is said, That most of the Men of the *Cape of Good Hope*, are *Semi-Eunuchs*, one *Testicle* or *Stone* being ever taken away by the Nurse, either to distinguish them from ordinary Men, or that Mistress *Venus* allure them not from *Pallas*.

Hieron. and others, tell us, There are some who are Born without any *Testicle* at all, and so are *Eunuchs* from their Mothers Womb, and that such a one was *Dorotheus*, Bishop of *Antioch*, a very Learned Man, and

skilful in the *Greek* and *Hebrew*, in whom, as *Eusebius* in his *Ecclesiast. Histor.* says, *Aurelianus* the Emperor took great delight.

On the other hand it has been observ'd, that some Men have been Born with three *Testicles*, and it is reported in *Cælius Rhod.* lib. 24. cap. 4. That *Agathocles*, the Tyrant of *Cicily*, and *Franciscus Philelphus*, were so provided. And altho these Instruments of Generation are call'd *Δίδυμοι*, because, for the most part, every Man hath (or at leastwise ought to have) two ; yet Anatomists have observ'd in their Dissections, such monstrous unnatural Triplicity in some, and is said is what is peculiar to some Families.

Many fantastical Reasons have been fram'd, and Ends propounded by divers, too tedious here to recite, to introduce *Eunuchism*, or depriving Men of their Manhood. *Semiramis* was the first that caused young Male Children to be made *Eunuchs*, that they might have small and shrill Voices ; and Castration is so experimentally known to alter, change, and advance the smalness and sweetness of the Voice, that they do it for the sake thereof in many Countries. Mr. *Raymond* in his Voyage into *Italy*, says, That in *Florence* they are so given to the Musick of the Voice, that the great Men there keep very choicely their *Castrati*, or *Eunuchs*, for that purpose.

The *Parthians* Castrate, out of Luxury, for the retarding of Age, and prolongation of Life, they having observ'd, that *Castrated* Animals of any kind, and *Spado's* by that means, live longer than those that retain their Virility ; and by that Artifice also retain a better habit of Body ; wherefore, as Authors relate, the *Cannibals* who live near the *Æquator*, and hunt after Men to eat them, when they have taken any Males of the Neighbouring Nations, they many times Geld them, and fat them up for Slaughter, as we do Capons.

Some there are that practise *Castration* on themselves, to introduce a necessary Chastity and Purity of Body, as *Claudius* says, the *Babylonians* did, and after them the *Romans*, as *Juvenal* also relates, and which is what *Coghan*, the Author of *The Haven of Health*, says, he would have prescrib'd to the Antient Abbots and Monks, if he had been their Physician, as the most effectual means to preserve their Chastity. And such Remedy one Mr. *Smith*, a Canon of *Hereford*, practis'd upon himself, in the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and said that *Abscissionem Testiculorum*, was the surest Remedy that cou'd be devis'd for *Cupid's* Colts.

Benivenius de Abditis, says, That a Monk, through an indiscreet Zeal to Chastity, tho' no way agreeable to that *Rationabile obsequium*, that God requires, play'd the same Holy Pranks upon himself.

Castration has been so effectual to prevent any just Suspicion of incontinency, that some have practis'd it upon themselves, on purpose to procure Impotency. And one *Combalus* did it; because he perceiving himself to be affected by *Stratonice*, the Wife of the King of *Assyria*, who he was to attend upon in some Progress she made, after he had secretly Castrated himself, Sealed up his *Testicles* in a Box, and deliver'd it unto the King, to be kept as some Jewels of value enclos'd; and afterwards when he was suspected of Incontinency with the Queen, he was acquitted of the Accusation, by that pledge of Fidelity he left in the Custody of the King, when the Box came to be open'd. This was the first rise of the Reputation of these *Semi-Virs*, or half Men.

In *Skenckius's* Observ. lib. 4. and also in the *Treasury of Time*, Vol. 1. lib. 2. cap. 7. you may read of other Persons, who on their own private motion, and for some such Ends, did commit the same cruel trespass against Nature. But the chief design originally of such Practices, was to render them more fit to keep their Women; the name *Eunuch* being as it were a

Cloak, wherewith to cover the injury done to Nature ; it signifies as it were Chamberlain and Keeper of their Bed, entertain'd and appointed for the preserving their Women ; yet in some Countries, as you have it in *Montaigne's* Essays, lib. 1. where *Eunuchs* have Religious Women in keeping, because they shall not be lov'd ; they order also their Noses and Lips to be cut off.

In *Lucilius*, (who was stil'd by *Juvenal*, *Auruncæ magnus Alumnus*,) Satyr. 3. There is an account of a Man of a Simple Wit, (simple indeed) who to be reveng'd upon his Wife, for some affront she gave him, cut off his *Yard* and *Testicles*, with a Potsheard of *Samian* Earth. These are the Words.

*Hanc ubi Vult male habere, ulcisci pro scelere ejus.
Testam sumit Homo Samiam, sibique illico telo
Præcidit caulem, Testesque una ambutabat ambo.*

Which is in *English* this.

When he would treat her ill, for her abuse,
Quit Scores, the Man takes up a piece of Cruse
Of *Samos* make, and straitway lops his *Yard*,
And cuts off both his *Stones* with that Potsheard.

In the Great *Turk's* Seraglio, there are about two hundred *Eunuchs*, who are not only Geld, but have their *Yards* also clean cut off, and are generally a sort of *Runegado* Youth, which are presented from time to time to the *Grand Seignior*, and *Castrated* always when they are young.

This kind of *Eunuchism* was, in old Times, a Fashion in *Persia*, and all parts of the *Levant*, being then a Custom there to geld their *Male* Children, and cut off their *Yards* when they were young, to make them capable of Places of Trust and Preferment in Princes Courts, they being by that means often advanc'd, none being held so trusty as they, to look to their Women.

men. Those *Eunuchs* as they grow up, were a Quill in their Hats, in a way of jolly Ostentation, that it may be known what they are, and think they have made a good Bargain in exchanging the natural Conduit of their Urine for that artificial one, they always placing in the Quill to discharge their Urine, as they have occasion.

Marcus Paulus Thenetus, and Garcias d'Orta, a *Portugal* Physician, do say for a certainty, That in *Bengala*, (a Kingdom most Potent at this day, seated on the Islands, and Mouth of the River *Ganges* in the *East-Indies*) the *Moors* inhabiting that Place, do travel into other Foreign Lands, and the Neighbouring Isles, to buy young Children, whose Parents being Poor, and covetous of Money, do sell their Sons, else these Villains will rob and steal them thence, and carry them quite away, and not only cut off *Virga*, but *Parastates* also; those that escape Death after this cutting, they educate very delicately, and afterwards sell them to the *Persians*, and other *Mahumatists*, who buy them at a very dear rate, giving 3 or 400 Ducats a piece, to serve as Men of their Chambers, in a foul and unlawful Acquaintance, and also to have the charge of their Wives.

The *Turks* that dwell in *Europe* and *Asia*, do use the same *Castration* on such young Boys, as they can seize on in the *Christian* Countries, and then make Sale of them as before-mention'd.

The Lord *Villamont*, in his *Histor.* lib. 3. cap. 5. says, he had seen and observ'd the same Practice in the City of *Damas* in *Syria*, in the year 1589, where a Beautiful *Russian*, Slave of a *Bashaw*, whom his Master intended to geld, as before recited, in order to present him to his Daughter, as one then qualify'd to attend her in her Chamber; but the Slave coming to understand it, and resolving not to be serv'd so, which would put him to the hazard of his Life, concluded in himself, that killing the *Bashaw* his Master, would prevent it, which accordingly he did, and by that

means was sav'd from enduring so great Pain, and so notorious an Infamy.

I have heard of some, that when all other courses would not help or cure them of their Maladies, have been so bold as to *Castrate* themselves, or have it done by others, and that others have been *Castrated* for the cure of the *Leprosie*, which hath cur'd them: And this is remarkable, that you shall very rarely, if ever, find any *Castrati* or *Eunuchs*, or any Women, troubled with that loathsome Disease the *Leprosie*. Some in *Mania's* or Melancholy Madness, have cut off their *Testicles*, and it has cur'd them, tho' afterwards they have remain'd somewhat Melancholy or Pensive, as we observe in Gib'd Cats, and perhaps so for what they have done, having lost their Virility.

Some to my knowledge have submitted to *Castration*, for preventing the dangerous consequence of a *Hernia Intestinalis*, that has prov'd unsuccessful; which indeed in case of Disease, and where other Remedies will not do, may be dispens'd with, because out of necessity, but from a Religious or other unaccountable Humour, for Men to deprive themselves of their Manhood, is indeed very strange and absurd, and which very few, if any, that have regard to themselves or the Ladies, would do; for what is more hateful to a Woman, than a Man that has lost his Virility; not accounting for the deprivation of that Heroick Air, Boldness and Courage, which a Man has, that is a Man indeed; you see daily how young Women abandon old Men, and why? because their Manhood is over.

How Sheepish and Womanish does a *Castrated* Man, depriv'd of his manly Parts, appear? How dead and wither'd, cold in Love Affairs; Beardless and Effeminate, is he? Women shun his Company, laugh at him, ridicule and deride him, as not fit (as indeed he is not) for their Conversation and Company; for those Members are accounted, and not without reason, the principal and most pleasing Members of the whole
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Microcosm or Body of Man; (more especially by the Women kind) a Man of a squeaking Voice, without a Beard, is ashamed of himself, because taken notice of by the Women, for Women like not effeminate Faces, tho' otherwise perhaps well provided, but where a Man is deficient below Stairs, how wretchedly disgraceful is he? but of this enough and too much.

I need not remark that the *Testicles* or *Stones*, in Man, are in Number two, hanging without the *Abdomen* or Belly, at the root of the *Yard*, in the *Scrotum* or Cod, or that their Figure is Oval, only a little flattish; or that their size is the bigness of a Dove's Egg, and that they differ very much in several Persons. I say I need not spend time on those Matters, all that can write *Man* being capable of knowing; but shall observe that the great *Hippocrates*, that Prince of Physicians, held that the right *Testicle* was bigger and hotter in Men than the left; for which reason he called it the *Male-getter*, and the left the *Female-getter*; but these are Chimerical Notions only, and Fancies that are obsolete, and indeed ridiculous, since it's evident there is no difference in their bigness, and that the Vessels of either are in common in Procreation.

The *Stones* have a peculiar Substance, such as is not in the whole Body besides, being whitish and exceeding soft, made up or compounded of a Clew, or innumerable little Ropes of Seed-carrying Vessels. There is no cavity in them, but those said Vessels are continued, and by very thin Membranes curiously tied or fastned to one another, and carry the *Seed* (as they make it by their Seminifick Faculty, out of the Arterial Blood sent thither) in their undiscernable hollowneses.

Some say that the *Seed* must needs consist of a Nervous Juice, and plenty of Spirits brought from the Brain, because that and the Nerves are greatly debilitated and enervated by the profuse expence of it: Which is answer'd thus, and I think, rationally, that it is, because after great profusions of *Seed*, for the restau-

restauration of the same Humour (whereof Nature is very Sollicitous) a greater portion of Spirituous Liquor is requir'd from the Blood, to be bestow'd on the *Testicles*; wherefore the Brain being defrauded of a due Income and Afflux of the said Spirituous Liquor, languishes, and so the Animal Spirits failing in the Fountain, the whole Nervous System becomes depauperated and flaggy. Whereunto may be added, that also the Animal Spirits themselves, that actuate the *Prostates*, being derived from the Spinal Marrow, are much wasted by *Venerual Acts*; for which reason also it is, that the Loins are enervated. But still the Matter out of which the *Seed* is elaborated, is only the Arterial Blood impregnated with Animal Spirit.

Upon the *Stones*, as yet clad with the *Tunica Albuginea*, are fixed the *Epididymide* or *Parastrate*, enwrapped in the same Coat with the Spermatick Vessels, adhering closer to the *Testicles* at their ends, than in the midst.

The use of the *Stones* then are two, First, To elaborate the *Seed* by the Seminifical Faculty residing in them; for they turn the Blood, which is (as said before) brought by the *Arteriæ Preparantes*, and impregnated with Animal Spirit, into *Seed*, for the most part; some of it is spent in their own Nutrition, and what remains from both, is carried back by the Veins called *Preparantes*, as noted at first.

The second use of the *Stones* is to add Heat, Strength and Courage to the Body, as *Castration* or *Gelding* doth plainly manifest, by the which, all these are impaired, as we have already sufficiently shewn.

The *Vasa Deferentia*, or *Ejaculatoria*, are Vessels which convey the *Seed* after it is elaborated by the *Stones*, into its Conservatory or Store-house, which are the *Vesiculæ Seminales*, where it remains till the time of Copulation or ejecting it, as we said before, and these two *Vasa Deferentia*, arise out of the smaller end of the *Epididymide* or *Parastrate*, and passing several

ral turnings and windings, which Anatomy shews, do open their sides into the *Vesiculæ Seminales*, pouring in the *Seed*; but not terminating there, but coming close together, and growing smaller and smaller, they go on, and end at the *Urethra* betwixt the *Prostata*.

The *Vesiculæ Seminales*, or Seminal Vessels are, as Anatomy proves, little Cisterns or Cells, like those in a *Pomegranate*, or something like a bunch of Grapes. They consist of one thin Membrane, through which some small Twigs of both Veins, Arteries and Nerves run. They are two in number, (one for each *Vas Deferens*) divided from one another by a little interstice; and they do severally, by a peculiar Passage, emit the *Seed* contained in them, into the *Urethra*. They consist of many little Cells, as said before, that they should not pour out all the *Seed* contained in them, in one act of Copulation, but might retain it for several. They have no Communication one with another, not even in their very opening into the *Urethra*; but the *Seed* that is brought to the *Vesiculæ Seminales*, on the right side by the right *Vas Deferens*, issues by its proper Passage into the *Urethra*, and that which is brought to the left likewise. So that if by any accident the *Vesiculæ* on one side be burst or cut, (as in cutting for the Stone they generally are) yet those on the other being entire, may still suffice for Generation.

The *Seed*, when emitted in Copulation, passes out of these *Vesiculæ Seminales*, the same way it came in; which is to be admired, that there should be a contrary motion in one and the same Vessel; but so it is, only with this difference, that as it comes in from the *Vasa Deferentia*, it drills along gently without any force; but in *Coitu*, when the Muscles of the *Yard*, and all the bordering Parts are swelled and raised, it is squirted out of them with some violence, and in passing along, ouzes thro' a Caruncle, (like *Quicksilver* thro' Leather) into the *Urethra* or Passage of the *Yard*, which is common both for *Seed* and *Urine*. I say it ouzes from the Necks of the *Vesiculæ Seminales*,
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through a Caruncle into the *Urethra*, for there is one placed before the Orifice of each of them, partly to hinder the Urine from flowing into them as it passes, and partly to hinder the involuntary effusion of Seed.

Now tho' the little holes, thro' which the Seed is squeez'd, and passes out of the Necks of the *Vesiculæ Seminales* into the *Urethra*, be almost imperceptible, yet if they be either eroded by the Acrimony of the Seed, (such Acrimony as is contracted by impure Embraces, or in *Claps* as we call them) or if of themselves they be debilitated, and so become more lax, (as sometimes happens to old or impotent Men, that use the act of Copulation too much) then there happens a *Gonorrhæa*, or continual efflux of Seed. And *Vesalius* and *Spigelius* have observed them much dilated and relaxed in such Persons, who have been found upon dissection to have had *Gonorrhæa's* when they died.

The *Prostatæ*, in English, *Standers by*, or *Waiters*, are placed near to the *Vesiculæ Seminales*, and are of a white, spongy and glandulous Substance, about as big as a small Walnut, situated at the root of the *Yard*, they have ten or more small Ducts, which all unload themselves into the *Urethra*, but have each a small Caruncle to stop its Orifice, lest the Liquor that is contained in them should continually flow out, or the Urine in passing, flow in.

What the Liquor the *Prostates* contain should be, or what is their use, there is great variety of Opinions. Some think, that the Seed that flows from the *Testicles*, is further elaborated here: But that cannot be; for that the *Vasa Deferentia* deposite nothing in them, but all into the *Vesiculæ Seminales*. Others think, that from the Blood there is separated in them an Acrimonious and Serous Humour, which serves for Titillation, or causing the greater Pleasure in *Venery*. But *de Graef* denies it, he having tasted it, and says, it has nothing of Acrimony. Dr. *Wharton* thinks the *Prostatæ* make one particular kind of Seed, as the *Testicles* do another, and the *Vesiculæ Seminales* a third kind. But that these
last

last make a *Seed* different from that made in the *Testicles*, is a mistake, for that it is the same; if it were another kind, the *Vasa Deferentia* would have no communication with the *Vesiculæ Seminales*, whereas they apparently open into them, and deposite in them all the *Seed* they contain, as we have before shewed. I know some People have said, and would not be beat out of it, but that what flows or issues from the *Prostatæ*, is *Seed*, and the Reason they give for it, is, that Persons after Gelding have emitted some *Seed*; and not only so, but what they have emitted has prov'd Procreative, having gotten Children by it. I know the reasons they urge for it, but shall not stand here to relate them, or shew why it might happen so, intending it at large the next opportunity.

Bartholinus, and many others with him, think the *Prostatæ* make an Oily, Slippery and Fat Humour, which is pressed out, as there is need, to besmear the *Urethra* or Passage of the *Yard*, whereby to defend it from the Acrimony of the *Seed* and *Urine*, and lest it should dry up.

Diemerbroeck confesses, that it is necessary the inside of the *Urethra* should be kept moist and slippery, but thinks, that is done here as in the Bladder, Intestines, and many other places, namely, from some mucid part of the nourishment of the *Urethra* it self, and that the *Vasa Deferentia* deposite not all the *Seed* into the *Vesiculæ Seminales*, but carry a smaller part to those *Prostatæ*; which *de Graef* denies.

But whatever this Humour be, it is squeez'd out partly by the Intumescence and Erection of the *Penis*, (for whenever the *Yard* is Erected, and more especially if by any amorous Inclination it ouzes out clear like the White of an Egg,) and partly by the compression of the Sphincter Muscle of the Bladder that girds the *Prostatæ* about.

These *Prostates* are often (at least partly) the seat of the *Gonorrhæa* or *Clap*, as we call it ; and the Humour that they contain, that which is shed ; for if it were true *Seed*, Men could never endure (as we have observ'd in a place before) a *Gonorrhæa* so long, (some thirty Years) without more notable weakning of the Body, and emaciating it ; the Flux being so large, as sometimes it is, as in many Persons we have observ'd it to be.

The *Yard* or *Penis* is a peculiar Instrument whereby to convey the *Seed* (after being elaborated and treasur'd up in the Vessels aforementioned,) into the *Womb* of the Woman, as also to convey the Urine out of the Bladder. I need not stand here to tell where it is placed, or to set forth the various Names invented by lascivious Persons, neither give a description of it, as to its thickness or length, only that it differs much in divers Men, and in short Men, and those given much to *Venery*, it is generally observ'd to be larger than in others ; I say, I need not set forth those matters here ; but it is necessary to observe that it is neither boney, as in a *Dog*, *Fox*, *Wolf* ; nor Grissly, nor Fleishy, but that it is framed of a peculiar Substance, such as might more conveniently admit of Distention and Relaxation : And also, that it hath no Fat ; for first, if it had Fat, it would have hindred its Erection into that stiffness that is necessary. And, Secondly, would have dull'd that great Pleasure, that in *Venery* the Male is effected with in this part. For as without an *Erection* it is impossible to emit and lodge the *Seed* where it ought to be, so with a constant *Erection* it is almost as impossible to secure the part from many of those Injuries to which it would be perpetually expos'd ; not to mention the loss of instigation which must be a necessary consequence of constant *Erection*.

It is manifest from abundance of Experiments that the Blood is the matter which distends the *Corpora Cavernosa Penis* in an *Erection*, tho' the most certain Experiment is that of firmly tying the *Penis* of any Animal in
Coitu,

Coitu, (as have been frequently done to Dogs) in which nothing but Blood has been found that distended it.

The *Yards* of Criminals, that hang long after Death, are found when they have been cut down, to be *Erected*, because the Blood in that position, falls to the inferior Parts and stops there. And 'tis observ'd that the *Yard* becomes *Erected* by blowing Wind into the Blood-Vessels after Death.

The Men of *Guinea*, as *Purch. Pilgr.* 1. *Lib.* 7. says, have a great *Yard*, much surpassing our Country-Men, whereof they make great account. And altho' it varies much according to the race of Families, and course of Life, yet frequent *Coition* very much contributes to its length, and magnitude; but sometimes it being beyond the ordinary length and bigness, is attended with some inconvenience; for the magnitude, grossness, foulness and too great length, is a hindrance to fruitfulness. *Avicen* has taught a way how to magnifie and enlarge the *Yard*.

Sir *John Mandiville* in his *Travels*, *cap.* 53. tells us, That in the Isle of *Hermes*, the Mens Members hang down to their Shanks; insomuch, that they are oblig'd (those of them that know better Manners) to bind them strait and anoint them with Ointments made there for to hold them up, whereby they may live more civilly. The reason, says he, of these dilated Members, are suppos'd to be by reason of the heat of the Climate dissolving the Body.

Ctesias says, That the *Negro Pigmies* who dwell in the midst of *India*, those of them that are saddle Nos'd, and deform'd, have a *Veretrum* so great and so long, that it hangs down even to their Ankles.

And we observe here, that little Men, deform'd Men, and Block-heads, (those of little Wit) are better provided in those Parts, than large Men, and others,

In *Ava* in the *West-Indies*, as *Purch. Pilg.* 3. lib. 1 says, The Inhabitants wear in their *Yards*, betwixt the Skin and Flesh, Bells of Gold, Silver, or Brass, of the bigness of Nuts, which they put in when they are of Age to use Women, and in short time Cure the place; and the Men much please themselves to hear the sound of them as they go, often frisking about with them, like as they are *Venus-Morris-dancers*. And that in *Pegu*, *Langiamnes*, *Siam*, and the *Bramas*, as the said *Purch. Pilgr.* 3. lib. 10. also says, The Men wear bunches, or little round Balls in their Privy-Members, some of them wear two, and some three, for they cut the Skin, and so put them in, one into one side, and another into the other side, which they do when they are twenty five or thirty years old, and at their pleasure take out one or more of them, (which they call *Yard-Balls*,) as they think good. When they marry, the Husband is, for every Child which his Wife has, to put in one *Yard Ball*, till they come to three, and then no more, for they say the Women do desire them, finding more pleasure in the act with them on, than off, they being so far from hind'ring, that they much more titillate than without them.

The Men of *Pegu*, as *Grimston* and others say, are very much given to Luxury, and that in favour of their Women, do wear Golden or Silver Bells hanging at their *Virile Members*, to the end that they may make a sound as they walk through the City. And that a certain Doctor had one of these Bells or Balls, which was perfectly round, and yielded a very sweet sound, far beyond any of our Hand-Cymbals, and that the Gentleman that brought it over, said, that they us'd there to put three or four of them between the *Glans* and *Preputium*, where they remain'd fast without slipping out; at which, said he, I could but admire, that any Member could officiate with them, or that any Woman could find Stable-room for them and the *Yard* too, yet, says he, 'tis certainly done.

Celsus reports, and *Martial* alludes to the same, That the Ancients, to prevent young effeminate *Inamorato's*, especially *Comedians*, from using untimely *Veneries*, and breaking their Voices, were wont to fasten a Ring or Buckle on the Fore-skin of their *Yards*. The same Practice is also noted by *Juvenal* in his *Satyrs*.

Concerning this Art of Infibulation, or buttoning up the *Prepuce* with a Brass or Silver Button on both sides of the *Glans*, a kind of rational Invention, it was borrow'd, I suppose, from the *Ægyptians* or *Arabians*; for as *Veslingius* notes in his *Synt. Anatom.* There are some among them, who, by a serious Vow of Chastity, would gain and preserve an estimation of Purity, and in that portion of their Fore-skin, reserv'd after their Circumcision, being bor'd through, do wear a huge unmeasurable great Ring.

Purch. Pilgr. 1. lib. 2. says, The *Patagons*, a race of Giants, in the fortieth Degree of the South Pole, truss their *Genital Members* so, as to be hidden within their Bodies.

In *Heylin's Geography*, 'tis said, That the *Chiribibenses* use to bind up the Fore-skin of their *Privities* with a little Cord, and untie it not but to make Water, or when they use the act of Generation.

The milder sort of *Cannibals*, who inhabit beyond the Tropick of *Capricorn*, not only bore their Lips and Ears to put in Ornaments, but in their abominable Pride, and Boldness, they pierce their *Genitals*, to adorn them outwardly with most precious Stones. But enough of those absurd foolish Customs.

The *Urethra*, or Passage of the *Yard* is round and exceeding sensible, of five or six Inches in length from the *Prostates* to the extremity, and is of an equal largeness from one end to the other, excepting in its forepart, where the *Glans* is join'd to the Nervous Bodies, which is call'd the Neck of the *Glans*, which hath a small Cavern, into which the acrimonious Urine lodging in the Stone of the Bladder, while it wheels about in it, causeth Pain, and is a great sign of the Stone.

Sometimes also the acrimonious eroding Matter, or *Running* in a *Clap*, staying here, doth cause a most tormenting Ulceration. As the Neck of the Bladder opens into the *Urethra*, there is hung before it a little Membrane like a *Valve*, which hinders the flowing of the *Seed* into the Bladder, when it is emitted into the *Urethra*.

The *Urethra*, or passage of the *Yard* is surrounded by a thin fleshy Muscle, contriv'd and plac'd there to compress and squeeze the many *Glands* that open within it, to force the discharge of the descending *Semen* *tempore Coitus*; to which also the contraction of its fleshy Fibres, in narrowing this *Canal*, contributes in a great measure.

The *Glans*, or Nut of the *Yard* is soft, and of an exquisite Feeling, by reason of the thinness of the Skin; it is covered with the *Præputium* or Fore-skin, which in some Men covers the top of the *Yard* quite close, in others it doth not; which loose Skin by moving up and down in the act of Copulation, brings greater Pleasure both to the Man and Woman: The Ligament by which the *Præputium* or Fore-skin is tied to the *Glans* or Nut, is called the *Frænum* or *Bridle*, and is that which being contracted by the venomous Steems of the *Gonorrhæa*, causes that intolerable Pain upon Erection, called a *Cordee*.

The *Præputium* or Fore-skin, which has no Muscles, but is Membranous, is what the *Jews* take away when they Circumcise the Males; which *Cuticula* or Skin of the *Yard* is very thin and delicate, and appears to have a smooth surface, not rough and squamous, as that of other parts when view'd with magnifying Glasses, nor so thick as on other parts of the Body, the doubling or folding of the Skin or Nut of the *Yard* is what we call the *Præputium*.

Nature seems not so wanton in any part of her Works as in the make of the *Yard*, especially the *Prepuce*, because there seems to be no necessity for it: In some it is very troublesome, from hence perhaps arose the

the necessity of *Circumcision* so generally practis'd in all the Eastern Parts of the World, as is among the Jews to this Day. The first of which, use it out of cleanliness, and to prevent Diseases, which the detention of the *Mucus* of the *Subpreputial Glands* which ouze thro' might breed in those hot Countries, for even in these Parts it has been frequently observ'd, some who having had large *Prepuces*, such as they call *Filberd Prepuces*, have been frighted at the odd appearance of that *Mucus* ouzing out, which proceeds only from meer plenitude, from between the *Prepuce* and *Glans*, and heat and moisture of the Parts; which yet some that were ever in their Lives under any *Venereal circumstance*, have fear'd to proceed from that Taint, because of its rank Smell by being over-heated and pent in between the *Prepuce* and *Nut*, and have been told so by those they have ask'd advice of.

History tells us, the *Ægyptians* were the first that Circumcis'd their *Virilities*, and said they did it more for cleanness than any thing else, tho' *Orus Apollo* insinuates they did it purely out of Piety, saying, That a *Cynocephalus* or *Pigmy*, was a note of Sacrifice, because he was Born Circumcis'd.

Veslingius, in his *Anatomy*, thinks, That the *Ægyptians* were necessitated to Circumcise their Males, for that the *Prepuce* of their and the *Arabian* little Children grow out often so beyond measure, and by much encreasing, is so attenuated, that they are constrain'd, no less for fear of a *Phymosis*, than by the prescript of Religion, to cut off part thereof.

Moses Ægyptius says, That Circumcision helpeth to bridle and restrain inordinate Lust, and concupiscence of the Flesh; but the contrary doth appear, for no Nation is more given to carnal Lust than the *Ægyptians*, *Saracens* and *Turks*, that are Circumcis'd; and that the *Ægyptians* and other Nations, did adore that part, and make an Idol of it, under the Name of *Priapus*, and did carry it about in open shew in their Wicked Idolatrous Solemnities.

Epiphanius says, That when the Fore-skin is Circumcis'd, it may, by Art, be drawn over again, and that the Practice of doing so, is thought to have been invented by *Esau*, to deny his Profession, and to raze out his Circumcision.

In *Parry's* Surgery, among his Cures of preternatural Defects, there is the Cure of a *Prepuce* made short by Circumcision; and some Jews that have abjur'd their Religion, have us'd means to enlarge their *Prepuce* to cover the *Glans* or Nut.

I have heard of some Born Circumcis'd by Nature, and 'tis said *Sem* was Born so, but we have no ground to believe that assertion, we knowing that natural Circumcision is very rare, for when the *Prepuce* is naturally drawn back, as it is in some, so as not to cover the *Glans* or Nut, it is not to be said to be natural Circumcision, but is call'd *Capistratio*, muzling, or strangling the *Yard*.

Some are Born with the Fore-skin, so contracted and purs'd together at the end, that it cannot be drawn back so much as to discover the Nut, which is a misprision of Nature, and not to be helpt but by Surgery.

This *Cutis Epiphisis*, as *Galen* calls it, or in Latin *Præputium*, or Fore-skin, a *Putando*, was devis'd, that the *Glans* or Nut of the *Yard*, or *Virile* Member, might be kept smooth, soft and glib, it being a covering which ariseth from the Skin of the *Yard*, and is, in Coition, brought forward, and again reflected and returned over the *Glans* or Nut for the greater Pleasure. At the connexion of the other part of the *Præputium* or Fore-skin are divers oval and roundish little *Glandules*, plac'd irregularly, and that not only in the Neck or joyning of that and the *Glans*, but on the *Glans* it self. By these *Glandules*, is separated that Liquor that renders the agitation of the *Præputium* on the *Glans* easie: When this Liquor becomes rancid, as it does in old People, and in *Venereal* contacts, it excoriates both the *Glans* and *Præputium*, and very often exulcerates, and renders the

the *Prepuce* liable to contract, so as to oblige the Patient to have it divided. The extremity of the *Prepuce* is apt to grow so strait in old Men, that they cannot strip or bare the *Glans*, which is probably because their *Erections* are but seldom. It is tied in the lower part with a Membranous Band or Tie, which the *Greeks* call *Κυνόδεσμον*, *Vinculum Caninum*, the *Latins*, *Frænum*, in *English* the *Bridle*, or *Ligament*, as before noted, in which also Nature varies; for its often so short in some, that unless it be divided, it will not admit of perfect *Erections*.

The shortness of the *Prepuce* is reckon'd among the *Organical Diseases* of the *Yard*, whether naturally or artificially so; and tho' neither of these kinds of brevity, doth incommode the action of the *Yard*, as to its extension and ejaculation of the *Seed*, or in the least hinders Fruitfulness, yet it is observ'd that the *Jewish Women* do more desire Copulation with the *Christians* than their own Nation, affecting Christian Carnality before Circumcis'd *Venery*, as the Ingenious Dr. *Brown*, in his *Pseudoxia Epidem*, well notes; and indeed both Men and Women, like, where the Pleasure is most, and also where it holds longest.

I have read that the *Turks*, *Persians*, and most Oriental Nations, use *Opium* to force or stimulate to *Venery*, tho' I don't think it is so much to invigorate them to the Act, as to prolong the Act, and spin out the motions of Carnality, lengthning the Titillations of Lust, as *Opium* will do in some, there being some luxurious Lechers that think Nature too sudden in the evacuation of the *Semen*: For which reason *Mahomet* well knowing this their beastly and inordinate Affection, promisseth them, that the felicity of their Paradise should consist in a *Jubile* of Conjunction, that is, One Action of Coition prolong'd unto fifty Years.

We shall now speak something of the Parts ministering to Generation in Women, who have (not mentioning ther Parts which Anatomy shews, that not being my purpose here, I intending no more than for the

better leading me to what is to follow) a *Clitoris*, which is Sinewy, of a hard substance, in form much resembling the *Yard* of a Man, from that with two pair of Muscles, and suffers *Erection*, and falling as that doth; and is that which causeth Lust in Women, and gives delight in the Act of *Copulation*; for without this, a Woman never desires *Copulation*, or hath pleasure in it, or Conceive by it. In some Women, especially those that are very Lustful, it is so vastly extended, that it hangs out of the Passage externally, and so much resembles the *Yard* of a Man, that by some they have been called *Fricatrices*, and accounted *Hermaphrodites*, and we have read that such have been able to perform the Actions of a Man, in accompanying with other Women: But however it is, this is certain, that the bigger the *Clitoris* is in Women, the more Lustful they are, and even so Salacious, at sometimes especially, as scarcely to be satisfy'd by several Men; for which their lascivious Temper, in *Creophagi* in *Arabia*, I have read that they Circumcise them, taking away a certain *Apophosis* or *Excrescence* of Musculous Skin, that descendeth from the superior part of the *Matrix*, which, as they say, suffers *Erection* in *Coition*. I suppose they mean the *Clitoris*.

The *Clitoris* of a Girl of about three years old, hung so far out of her Body, as resembled very much a *Penis*, but it wanted the Perforation, and instead of that, just behind it, the Urine issued at a hole, which was nothing else but a Corner of the *Rima*, the *Clitoris* filling all the rest of the Orifice: So that the Parents mistook it for a Boy, and as such Christned it, and also as such esteem'd it, when it was had to a Physician. But the Neighbours who had notice of this appearance, call'd it an *Hermaphrodite*.

Many Women also in *Aethiopia* and other Places, have suffer'd themselves to be Circumcis'd, or Cut, the part being over-great and exceeding its natural bigness, led to it by this Reason, that as Men have a *Prepuce*,
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so Women after the same manner, have a *Glandulous* Flesh in their *Genitals*, not unfit to be Circumcis'd. And that the Women of the *Cape of Good Hope* do the same for Ornament, and some upon a Religious Account, in all which Places it is done by cutting that part which answereth the *Prepuce* or Fore-skin in a Man, so that it must be, as I said before, the *Clitoris*. But of those matters at large when I have more opportunity.

Tho', by the way, I believe in some Countries there are *Hermaphrodites*, and we read, that in *Florida* and *Virginia*, there are a Nation of them, which have the *Generative* Parts of both Sexes; and to confirm the same, those that will take the pains to consult the Works of one *Jacobus de Moyne*, may see a description of them in certain Figures; but it seems they are a People that are hated by the very *Indians*, and by them made Servile, to carry Burdens, and do Offices instead of Beasts, they being very Strong, and Able-bodied. For an *Hermaphrodite* is lookt upon as a Creature of vile Deformity, bringing a Shame upon both Sexes; and in old times where-ever found, were either drown'd or made away with, such amphibious Creatures being by them not thought fit to live.

In *Ful. Obseq. lib. Prodig.* there is an account that at *Luna*, at the time that *L. Metellus*, and *Q. Fabius Maximus*, were Consuls, there was born an *Hermaphrodite*, which, by the command of the *South-sayers*, was cast into the Sea. And the like were others serv'd in other Countries, as soon as discover'd, as at *Umbria*, *Ferretinum*, *Foro Vessonem*, *Rome*, *Saturnia*, &c.

Caliphanes reports, That beyond the *Nasamones*, and about *Matchlies*, there are ordinarily found *Hermaphrodites*, which so much resemble both Sexes, *Male* and *Female*, that they have Carnal Knowledge one of another, interchangeably by turns. And *Montuus de Med. Thores. lib. 1. cap. 6.* says, That an *Hermaphrodite* who was accounted for a Woman, and was Mar-

ried to a Man, to whom she bore some Sons and Daughters, notwithstanding was wont to lie with the Maids and get them with Child.

I have read of a remarkable Account of an *Hermaphrodite*, in a certain City of *Scotland*, that went for a Maid, yet got her Master's Daughter with Child, who lay in the same Bed with her; she was accus'd of the Fact in the year 1461, found capable, convicted and condemn'd before the *Judges*, and suffer'd Death, by being put into the ground alive.

In a place before we have taken notice of the foolish and absurd Practice of some People in some Countries, about ordering their *Privy-Parts*, so likewise it may not be amiss to observe here, how that in *Spain*, *Turky*, and many other hot Countries, they have another fancy, and that is, to deprive the Womens Secret Parts of the Hair, which parts Nature intended to make more Secret by it, and which in *Turky* is done in their *Banians* by a Powder; which Powder, as *Bellonius*, and *Jacobus Fontanus* inform us, is call'd by the *Turks*, *Rusma*, being some *Fossile*, like to the Excrement or Dross of Iron, but lighter, blacker, and, as it were, burnt, which, without burning, takes off clear the Hair, that there remains no sign of Hair behind.

This is done upon pretence of much Cleanliness, and to avoid some inconvenience which the heat of those Countries might otherwise occasion, and it seems to them so rational a thing in their weekly Practice, that they esteem all other Nations nasty, that do not the same; but to the contrary, the absence of that modest Furniture in Women here, would give sufficient Grounds to suspect them as not in a wholesome State; and some, that by a filthy Disease, have been deprived of that decent covering, have been known to have contriv'd an artificial supply, and I have heard that there are such Instruments of accommodation, sold under a certain Name.

I have been also told, that one of our *English* Ladies, who was nam'd unto me, being in *Turky*, and
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out of curiosity entring the *Banes*, suffering her self to be dealt withal according to their Custom, that is, to have the Hair of her *Privities* taken off, her Husband thereupon, notwithstanding it was a Custom, entertain'd such a suspicion of her Honesty, that he forbore her Bed upon it, for two years after.

Under the *Clitoris*, and above the Neck of the *Womb*, is the Passage of the Womans Urine; so that the Urine of the Woman, comes not through the Neck of the *Womb*, as some have vainly imagin'd, neither is the Passage of the Urine common as in Men, but particular, and by it self; therefore when Injections are required to be cast into the Neck of the Bladder, (which passage is wider and shorter than in Men) them that know not, and do not heed, may easily err, by putting the Syringe into the Neck of the *Womb*, instead of the Passage of the Urine.

I shall not stand here to speak much (intending it at large another time) of the *Nymphae Myrtiformes*, or the *Hymen* by which the *Menses* flow, which is the Signs or Tokens of *Virginity*, called the Zone or Girdle of Chastity, the Pillar, or Lock, or Flower of *Virginity*; or give any description, or observe matters relating thereto, with the Opinions of Authors, and the Stories upon Record, but only this, That *Vesalius* says, in some places the Midwives were wont to break that *Membrane* as unprofitable, which I wonder at, it being the whole, and only sure Note of untainted *Virginity*, and the very *Index* and *Conservatrix* of it, but this it seems they do, *Digitum prodici & Vulvæ immittendo, ut Partes istas connatas aperiant*. Even as they are wont with their Nails to cut the Bridle of the Tongue, in Children that are Tongue-ty'd, so that it may indeed, in those Countries, (where the Flower of *Virginity* is so soon cropt, and Nature deflower'd) be a Question, *An Hymen reperiatur?* And we may very well, in the cause of Nature, bring a Writ of *Quare clausum fregit*, against such Emissaries of *Lucina*.

Indeed some Physicians have conceiv'd an Opinion, as if Nature had not endu'd all *Virgins* with this Ornament or Muniment of Integrity, among which *Antonius Ulmus* is one, but it is an Error, for Anatomy shews it plain, and *Vesalius*, *Fallopious*, *Spigelius*, *Vestlingius*, and our Modern, as well as ancient Anatomists assure us to the contrary; and to be sure it is so; but, I say, I shall not stand on those Matters here, but shall inform, that the Neck of the *Womb* is nothing else but the distance between the *Privy Passage* and the Mouth of the *Womb*, into which the Man's *Yard* goes in the act of *Copulation*, and that in Women of reasonable stature, it is eight Inches in length, and is fleshy without, skinny and exceeding wrinkled within, the better to retain the Man's *Seed* in the act of *Copulation*.

If the *Matrix* or *Womb* be inverted, Hardned, Ulcerated, have Scars on it, or be too moist, there can be no Conception; for if it be inverted, it is not directly appos'd to the *Yard*, and so the *Seed* not being directly cast into it, cools, and by consequence becomes unfruitful. If the *Womb* be hardned, it admits not the entrance of the *Glans* or top of the *Yard*. If it be Ulcerated, or too much stretched, it flies the very rouch of the *Yard*, and will not suffer it to approach it. If the *Womb* have a Scar on it, there is no way for the *Seed* to enter in. If it be too moist, it cannot retain the *Seed* when it is in; and so by these means is Barrenness occasion'd; and the reason of these Defects, proceed oftentimes from *Venereal*, and sometimes from other Causes, too tedious to account for here. *Hippocrates* affirms, that the often Use of the Act of *Copulation*, makes the *Womb* slippery, and hinders Conception.

Women have *Testicles* or *Stones*, as have the Men; but they differ from Men, First, as to the Place, they being within the Belly of the Woman, but without in Man. Secondly, in Magnitude; for they are less in Women than in Men. Thirdly, in Form; for they
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are uneven in Women, but are smooth in Men. Fourthly, they are depressed or flattish in Women, but oval in Men, and also are more soft than Mens are : Their Use is the same that they are in Men, &c.

I have read of Womens being *Castrated*, as well as Men ; and that *Andramistes*, the King of *Lydia*, was the first that made Women *Eunuchs*, after whose Example the Women of *Egypt* were sometimes *Spaded*.

Giges is accused of the same trespass against Nature, by *Hesychius* and *Suidas*.

The end of *Spading* Women, might be the same as *Castrating* Men, in order to render them *Steril*, and consequently to envy others ; tho' many, as History tells us, did it or suffer'd it to be done, to abate their undaunted *Lust*, and some in order to prolong their Youth, and that they might also perpetually use and enjoy their Health, in a flourishing condition of Body.

It is an *Anatomical* Question, *An Mulier Castrari possit* ? and it appears *de facto*, to have been done ; but concerning the manner of Operation, there ariseth a greater difficulty, to wit, whether they *Castrated* Women by drawing out their *Womb*, or by avulsion of their *Testicles* ? Both ways it is most certain, that Women will be brought into great danger of Life ; for altho' Sows may be *Spaded*, and other Creatures, yet with the like security it cannot be perform'd in Women, by reason of the Seat wherein they are placed in the Body, and the dependance and correspondence they have with the other Parts adjoining ; for in *Castrating* a Woman, both the Flanks must necessarily be cut, and is a work full of desperate hazard, yet some say it may be done by an artful Hand, with little or no danger.

Upon the writing of this, I remembered I had somewhere read an Account of a Maid *Spaded*, and recollecting my self in what Book, turn'd to it, and is this.

A *Sow-gelder*, whose name was *Clearke*, meeting a Maid, one *Margaret Brigstock*, upon *Lincoln-Heath* set upon her, and not only robb'd her of two penny-worth of Apples she had in her Apron, but by main force threw her down, and *Spaded* her; notwithstanding which she escaped the danger, and grew afterwards very Fat. This *Sow-gelder* was in a short time after taken, and arraign'd at the *Affizes* for the Fact, but the *Judges* were much confounded how to give Sentence upon an *Act*, against which they had no *Law*; for altho' the *Castration* of Men was *Felony* by the *Law*, yet there was nothing enacted against *Spading* of Women; but however the *Sow-gelder* was hang'd for his pains, (and it seems this was not his first Fact) not by a *Law* for *Spading* the Maid, but for robbing her of her Apples.

Vuierus says, that another *Sow-gelder*, supposing his Daughter to be guilty of *Adultery*, violently extracted her Womb, *Spading* her after the manner of Cattle, that she might be incapable of bearing Children, and succeeded well in the Operation. And *Johannes ab Essen*, *Sow-gelder* General to the *Clivenfian Duke*, was deservedly punish'd by the Prince with a pecuniary Mulct, for that Villanous Deed.

But *Riolanous* supposeth, that as they button up the *Naturals* of Mares, which they would not have Hors'd, with Iron Rings trajected in order, whereby their *Naturals* are shut up; so Women of old he believes were *Spaded*, and not otherwise; and the same, *Dalechampi* interprets the Ancient *Castration* of Women to be, and after which manner, as he has heard, the jealous *Italians* secure their Wives from the admittance of any Rival.

Women have no *Prostates*, but have *Vasa Preparatoria* and *Deferentia*, yet there is some difference between those in Men and those in Women; as that they are shorter, because the Womans Passage is shorter, the *Stones* of a Woman, as observ'd before, lying within the Belly, but of Men without. Neither are they

they united as they are in Men, before they come to the Stones but are divided into two Branches.

The Womb in Virgins is about two Fingers breadth broad, and three long. In those that have lain with a Man, it is a little bigger, and yet something larger in those that have born Children.

The *Vagina*, so called, because it receives the *Yard* of a Man like a Sheath, is also called the Door of the Womb, and its greater Neck, to distinguish it from the lesser; it is a soft loose Pipe, uneven on its inside, with Orbicular Wrinkles, of a nervous, but somewhat spongy Substance, (which Lust causes to puff up a little, that it may embrace the *Yard* more closely) about seven Fingers breadth long, and as wide as the strait Gut. All which yet, both length, width and looseness, differ in respect of Age, &c. and as a Woman is inflam'd more or less with Lust; for in some the *Muliebra* is so capaciously distended, especially in the Women of some Countries, that the Bells (which we mention'd before) the Men wear in their *Yards* with rope and ring too, easily may enter; so also the aforesaid Wrinkles are much more numerous, and close set in Virgins, and in Women that seldom accompany with a Man, and that have never born Children, than in those that have born Children, and in *Whores* that use frequent Copulation, or those that have long labour'd under the *Fluor Albus*, or Flux of the *Whites*; for in all those three sorts, they are almost obliterated.

I remember *Purch.* in his *Pilgr.* 2. lib. 9. says, That the *Maracatos*, within the Land of *Brava*, have a fashion to sew up the *Privities* of their Females, especially their Slaves, doing it while they are young, in order to make them incapable to Conceive; and these Slaves sell dearer for their Chastity, their Mistresses putting greater Confidence in them.

Among the *Peguans*, there are some that sew up the *Privy* Member of their Female Children as soon as they are Born, leaving but a little hole to void their Urine, and whenever they Marry, the Husband cutteth

teth away the sewing, and maketh it as great and as little as he will, which they with a certain Ointment or Salve can quickly heal.

Lindscoten, in his *Travels*, lib. 1. cap. 17. says, He saw one of these Women in *Goa*, whom the Surgeon of his Master, in the *Arch-Bishop's* House, did cut open. Men, saith he, would judge all these things to be Fables, yet they are most true ; for I do not only know it by the daily Traffick of the *Portugals* out of *India* thither, but also by the *Peguans* themselves, who confess the same for Truth.

Heylen says, The People of *Quilea*, of the Province of *Zanzibar* in *Æthiopia inferior*, have among them the same strange fashion, which may be mention'd, rather for variety than decency. They use, when they have any Female Children Born, to sew up the *Privy* Parts, leaving only a small passage for the *Urine*. Thus sew'd, they carefully keep them at home, till they come to a marriageable Age, and when Marry'd, let her be of what rank or degree soever, if she be found by her Husband to want that sign of her perpetual *Virginity*, is, with all *Ignominy* and *Disgrace*, sent home again to her Parents, and by them as opprobriously receiv'd : And for the better assurance that they shall be sew'd when they are young, as they ought, the Parents see it done as it should be, before their Eyes.

In the History of *Venice*, *Peter Bembo* tells us, They give their Daughters in Marriage thus sew'd, but first that care is left unto and lies upon the Bridegroom, to cut and divide with an Iron Instrument, the conglutinated Lips of the Neck of the *Womb*.

But had these People known the famous Liniment of *Paracelsus*, which he mentions, and says, that if but only smear'd upon the opening of the Lips of the *Privy*, would in a moment of time so contract and conglutinate that *Orifice*, as not to stand in need of a Needle and Thread, and save them going through such dolorous Punctures, to secure that suspected passage. So that it seems those People are more jealous of
their

their Daughters, than the *Venetians* are of their Wives, on whom they hang *Padlocks*.

Certainly these Nations would have been well pleas'd if Nature had produc'd all their Females imperforated, having the Orifices of their *Wombs* closed and seal'd up, or the *Hymen* so thick and fleshy, as to streighten the passage to need an Incision, as we are now and then forc'd to do, when they are imperforated, and also to serve Men so, when the *Prepuce* grows to the *Glans*.

On the contrary hand, the Women of *Siam*, as we have it in *Herb. Travels*, endeavour all they can to distend and enlarge the *Passage*, and this they do by Drinks and other means; and to see a *Virgin* there, at *Virgins* Years, is as rare as to see a black Swan, for they take care to have it otherwise, even in the green Years of their Female Children.

So that one Country and another, according to their conceited Humour or Custom, act those Fooleries, in which there is not seen any advantage, more than that some are pleas'd to converse with strait Women, affecting none others, and others with Women whose Passages are enlarg'd, none else so well serving their turn.

Likewise as to the Monthly Purgations of the Female Sex, in some Countries, as in *Brasil* and *America*, they never have any, for they divert that Flux while they are Young, by some means unknown to us. Others again, never think themselves as they ought to be, or in Health, till they appear, if they are arriv'd to the Age, at which they may reasonably expect them: And in *Fucaia*, when the Maids find their *Menstrua* begin to come, the Parents invite the Neighbours to a Banquet, and use all signs and tokens of Joyfulness for the same.

But I have said enough of this and the Organs of Generation in both Sexes for the purpose intended, I shall therefore end with this, that the *Glans*, or Nut of the *Yard* in Men, and the *Clitoris* in Women are exquisitely sensible nervous Parts, and are in each the principal Seat of Pleasure in *Copulation*; In Men the delightful

lightful profusion of the *Genital* Liquor, and in Women the no less pleasant reception of the same, depends on the Action of those *Nerves*, which if Nature had not provided, and render'd so sensible, as to be even the greatest, most satisfactory, and most transporting Enjoyment Man and Woman are capable of; who would take delight in so brutish a thing as *Venery*? As *Andreas Laurentius* elegantly *Expostulates*. 'Who! 'says he, (most strange!) would have solicited or accepted of so vile and filthy a thing as *lying* with a 'Woman? With what Face would Man, that *Divine* 'Animal, full of Reason and Council, have handl'd 'the obscene Parts of a *Woman* polluted with so much 'Filth, which is discharged into this low place, as into 'the common receptacle or sink of the Body? On the 'other side, (says he) what Woman would so readily 'take upon her to discover and expose her Nakedness 'to the Man, undergo the Trouble, and accept his 'Embraces, more especially considering the Toil and 'Tedioufness of going nine Months with Child, the 'most painful Fatigue, and oftentimes fatal bearing of 'it, and its Education full of Care and Anxiety, unless 'the *Genital* Parts of each had been affected in the *Act* 'of *Copulation* with *immeasurable*, *inexpressible* and 'transporting Pleasure.

THUS

THUS having briefly, and as modestly as the Subject (to render the Matter intelligible) would allow, spoken of the Parts ministring to *Generation* in both Sexes, as to their Situation, Action, Use, &c. which 'tis hop'd none will make an ill use of, and turn to their own hurt, since the only Motive was purely for the better setting forth and discovering the Nature, Seat, and difference of *Gleets*, &c. which we come now to discourse of; But as *Gleets* from *Venereal* Causes, are generally the result of former ill Cur'd *Claps* or *Gonorrhæa's*, it is necessary before we come directly to speak concerning them, to premise a few things more than we have said hitherto, about *Gonorrhæa's*; viz. That there is a threefold division of a *Gonorrhæa*, not sufficiently consider'd by Physicians.

There are Men, who through the heat of their Kidneys, Liver and Seminal Vessels, breed abundance of hot *Seed*, which often provokes to Excretion in a pleasant Dream. This kind (to which both Sexes are subject) if it be excessive, as I have known it in several, and particularly in one that I at this time have in Cure, proves mischievous, and at length, if neglected, does pine away the Body to a Consumption.

Another sort of *Gonorrhæa* is produc'd by Putrefaction of abundance of Phlegm, either Salt or Crude, which is often mixt with a little *Seed*, and especially from the Brain, by the *Spina dorsæ*, Loins and Kidneys, and also from the Liver by the Veins, and by the Nerves which come to the *Pudenda* from all parts of the Body, and by the Seminal Vessels and *Cremasters* join'd with the *Stones*, to the *Uterus* in Women, and *Penis* in Men; from whence it drops by degrees, not without Excoriation of the Parts: The Matter of this is Crude Blood mixt with impure Humours, the Sink whereof does not, as some think, run to the Bladder, but to the *Womb* and *Penis*, and by the passage of the *Sperm* is voided into the *Penis*. They that would

Cure both kinds of *Gonorrhæa*'s with the same Remedies, are mistaken.

The third sort of *Gonorrhæa* comes from the *Venereal Disease*, and is call'd virulent; in which, at the beginning, a sort of white and yellowish Matter dribbles away insensibly, waking as well as sleeping, from the *Prostate* or Seminal Vessels Ulcerated, as we have already sufficiently shew'd.

Langius says a *Gonorrhæa* is commonly reckon'd by all Men, a Disease caus'd by some fault in the Spermatick Vessels; but *Virfungius* his Judgment is truer, who reckons it rather an Ulcer of the *Prostate*, voiding not so much *Seed*, as *Sanies*, and affluent corrupt Humours; and that dissections of dead Bodies often prove it, such Ulcers being found in the *Prostate* as to leave no room to doubt of it; and advises young Physicians to observe what is taken notice of but by a few Practitioners, viz. that *Seed*, *Pus*, and *Phlegm*, altho' they shew all alike white in the Urine, yet by a skilful Man they may easily be distinguish'd. For the *Seed* when it is separated from the rest, swims constantly at the top; nor will it sink, tho' it be shaken, no, not in a *Gonorrhæa*. *Pus* and *Phlegm*, do both sink to the bottom; but at the least shake, *Pus* flies asunder, so as it cannot be discerned, only it makes the Urine white as Milk. *Phlegm* rolls about a little, but both of them, when the Urine stands still, presently sink to the bottom, the *Seed* always swimming, unless it hath contracted a great Putrefaction from its virulency.

There are some *Gonorrhæa*'s caus'd by watry and thin *Seed*, but some Authors dispute whether it be Crude *Seed* that comes away, altho' it be watry and thin, or whether it be corrupt and vitious Humours, which being gather'd in the Body, flow to the *Genital Parts*, and are voided by the Passage, whereby *Seed* is usually cast out; as sometimes vitious Humours gather'd in the Body, use to be evacuated by the *Womb*, which they call the *Whites*.

It

It is plain, by what has been said, that a *Gonorrhœa*, *Clap*, or *Running of the Reins*, as 'tis usually term'd, is in Men, from an Ulceration in the *Prostata*, or the *Vesiculæ Seminales*, and that upon dissecting of dead Bodies, we have found it so, and that the Seat of that virulent Disease is there ; and does not always proceed from the *Glandules* of the *Urethra*; as some imagine, tho' sometimes it is so ; and the more is it not always so, for that we observe, if the running of Matter be unseasonably stop'd, the virulence is either communicated to the whole Body, or else it flies back to the *Stones*, and there causes a Tumour ; or if it extend to the *Perinaeum*, unless it be timely repell'd, it causes an Abscess, the sharpness of which Matter erodes the *Urethra*, &c.

The cause of this *Ulceration* is a sharp and virulent Humour communicated in *Coition*, sticking about these *Spermatick Vessels*, first inflaming them, and then corrupting them, upon which an afflux of corrupted Matter flows out.

If this Matter has lain there long neglected, the *Ulcerations* are the greater, and the Matter that flows, more virulent, which if succeeded by another *Clap*, and so one upon the heels of another for three or four together, as I have known it in some *Libertines*, what with the Running, and the occasion for frequent and perhaps strong Purgings, &c. the Parts are so debilitated, that continu'd *Gleets* or *Weepings* succeed, which still prove the more troublesome, if the *Prostata Glandules*, by the long and foul *Ulcerations*, are much eaten away ; and also is incurable in those where the *Caruncule Mamillaris*, at the beginning of the *Urethra*, (which shuts the holes thro' which the Seed passes into the common Passage, from the *Glandule Prostatae*) have been unfortunately consum'd, either by the Disease, or corrosive Medicines, as in some I have observ'd them to be.

If therefore the Seat of *Claps* was only in the *Urethra*, and that the *Running* proceeds from *Ulcers*, not above three Inches within that passage of the *Yard*, as some seem to make out, how comes it to pass that *Claps* are Cur'd by *Glisters*? as one (tho' I can't but say a Learned and Ingenious Author) asserts they may, and says, he has Cur'd some very tender People by that means, that could not take Physick by the Mouth; I should be glad if any Person could satisfie me as to this point, how, and which way, that can be, (that is to Cure *Claps*, with *Glisters*, when the seat of them is but three Inches within the Passage) I not conceiving for what reason they should do it; in some I have known the Seat of the Infection in the *Urethra* only, and those Cur'd then, (but not with *Glisters*) withease and expedition. And were the Seat of the Disease call'd a *Clap*, always in all, there, how much trouble might be sav'd both to the Practicer and Patient, and how seldom or never might People be *Poxt*? for the management, when the Disease is so very near our reach, is easie and no one almost would ever miss of Cure, unless in the Hands of the most Ignorant of the Profession. But those that advance this *Hypothesis*, I doubt are very much mistaken, in delivering it, to be always or generally so; and I think I may venture to say, that I have had as much opportunity to know, as any Man, and believe have been as inquisitive, read over the Opinions of as many Authors, seen as great variety of Cases, and even perform'd as many *Venereal* Cures, for my time, if not many more than any Practitioner whatsoever. And I think also, where a Man's Opinion is grounded upon Experience, it must be allow'd, by all, to be preferable to the best speculative Knowledge that any can pretend to, else what means the following Lines, which I have in some one or other Ingenious Author read, but have forgot whom, tho' not the Words.

Tho'

*Tho' Learn'd and Wise, and of great Parts ;
'Tis Practice gains Experience, in all Arts.
Notional Knowledge, is of slender Use ;
That's best, which we to Practice can reduce.*

But to give as clear an Account as may be of *Gonorrhæa's*, I shall further observe, from a certain ingenious Author, which is pat to my own Sentiments, That when a Man contracts a virulent *Gonorrhæa* by conversing with a foul Woman, those Parts which are the Seat of the Infection, (which Parts we have taken notice of before) appear to be first injur'd by the Poisonous Particles then receiv'd ; and that this is so, is confirm'd, for that we observe the *Genitals*, and the Parts appertaining and adjoining to them, to be severely afflicted, long before there is any appearance of the Effects of this Poison in any of the remoter parts ; whereas, had it immediately passed into the Juices, it must necessarily have been by them quickly whirled about the whole Body.

And the reason why those infectious Steems receiv'd, do first fix upon the *Genital Parts*, may very probably be, that the raging Lust, and hasty desire of Pleasure felt in Congress, may have a Power to dilate, or some way, so to affect these Parts, as to render them more susceptible of the poisonous Steems ; besides, the Emission, or Evacuation of the *Seed*, yields perhaps a kind of vacancy for their Reception : And those thus injured Parts, not having immediate Applications made to them, whereby to extract, imbibe, wash off, or dislodge the Poisons receiv'd there, or to remove or hinder them from corroding and ulcerating the Parts upon which they fix, they gradually come to separate and make such Matter, as constitutes a *Gonorrhæa*.

Thus it is certain, that these Parts are first affected, and the Blood only afterwards from them ; and that it is so, is plain ; for if this Running by the *Urethra*, be untimely stopp'd by improper Applications, the Blood

(as we daily, and too often observe by the ill management abroad) becomes much the sooner infected by the Poison, as afterwards by the variety of succeeding Symptoms, which appear in very differing Forms, manifest.

Or if the foul purulent Matter adheres to, or lodges upon those alter'd and injur'd Parts, and does not pass so readily away through the *Urethra*, which is the natural Current for it, those affected Parts are thereby the more alter'd and injur'd, and the Blood does become Poison'd from those very Juices the part hath thus depraved, by the corrupt Matter's not flowing off as it should; and yet much the sooner, if it be (as observ'd before) by any means untimely stopp'd. For if the Inflammation of the Parts be not totally remov'd, and the *Venereal Poison* evacuated, by proper Internal Medicines, before the *Gonorrhœa* be dry'd or stopp'd up by Astringents, the Patient may be Ruin'd, and *Pox'd* for ever.

And when these Parts have receiv'd the *Infection*, as said before, and become alter'd and injur'd by it, a continual supply of Juices from the Body is sent thither, and is by those infected Parts changed into some purulent Matter, and causes a continual *Running*.

Now this being certainly so in Fact, it remains to be consider'd, how it is to be Remedied? There is no way then to remedy it, that is, to Cure a *Gonorrhœa*, but by repeated and continued Evacuations, I mean by such Medicines that are proper, whereby those Juices sent thither, may be diverted and carried off another way; so that these Parts having not so plentiful a Fluxion to them, the quantity of that foul Matter that flowed through the *Urethra*, will be gradually lessen'd, and its virulency abated; it being plain, that the Matter there made, not lodging, and the Parts not being so fully supplied, and the Poison spending it self by the Fluxion, the Parts by consequence must gradually heal, that is, recover their former natural state.

But

But we must not forget to observe here, the mighty difference there is in the Cure of *Gonorrhæas*, as to their Facility and Difficulty, which happens either according to the degree of Infection, or according to the Disposition of the Person infected. If a healthful Person, such a one whose Blood and Juices are uncorrupted, that is, are in a perfect natural State, be Infected, altho' according to the degree of its Virulency, it may require more or less time, yet it will be remedied without much difficulty: But if one is severely Infected, whose Blood and Juices are much deprav'd and vitiated, and so perhaps dispos'd to preternatural Separations, or perhaps on the contrary, to Inflammations; here these Organical Parts, that is, the Parts where the Poison is seated, being thus injur'd, readily become the Receptacles for such peccant Juices: Which being farther changed by these Parts, become a new Contagion to infect the whole Body. So that such a case may prove a work of difficulty, and require great Thought, as well to correct and amend the Blood, as to eradicate the Disease, or at leastwise after such a manner to dispose it, as that the affected Parts may be Cur'd.

But where there is nothing more requir'd to be done, but Curing these diseased Parts, and the Blood and Body also free, and well disposed for Evacuations, here Purging alone, if judiciously Administred, and rightly Adjusted, (by the way, not that every Medicine that Purges or Vomits, &c. will do, as has been sufficiently observ'd already) will be always found a sure and effectual Remedy. For the purulent Matter there made, being (as said before) continually spent, and the Parts not receiving proportionable Supplies, will naturally and gradually heal, and recover their former state, by reason the Matter not stopping, and the poisonous Parts wasting, nothing is left to hinder them, the Juices that would flow afresh to do it, being carried another way.

Thus have I given, I think, a true Idea of *Gonorrhoea's* gotten by impure Embraces, deduced both from Reason and Experience, which to understand as we should, is one part towards the Cure, according to that usual, and indeed true Saying, that *When a Disease is well known, it is half cured.* But what the Medicines are by which this must necessarily be done, how prepar'd, and when to be administred and applied, is none of the least part to know, or dexterity to do; the degrees of Infection, and difference of Peoples Constitutions, &c. (soon discover'd by Artists upon enquiry) exceedingly altering the Case, as we have more than once observ'd already; by which means it is that Practicers find themselves so often disappointed in the Cure, which yet more frequently happens when any one falls upon the *Practick* Part, that is altogether a stranger to the *Theorick*, for such act wholly in the dark, and the success must answer accordingly, that is, there is hundred to one against him as to his Patients Recovery, which if he should, would at the same time be more owing to good Fortune and a happy Constitution, than his Skill, &c. and is, as we usually say, *More by Hap than any good Cunning.*

This I thought necessary to premise, tho' to the same purpose, but I think not so very plain, have we mention'd it before, that none might have cause to say, they were left in the dark, concerning the nature and true Seat of Infection, and ways to be taken for the Cure, which, tho' I do not prescribe the Medicines, (they being a Secret) yet any understanding Man may be convinc'd, what ought to be done in such a Case, and in a great measure be a Judge, whether he is manag'd as he should be, that is, according to the exact Rules of Art. But to proceed.

The *Prostatae Glandules*, being, as said before, either eaten away, or too much relax'd and debilitated by the continual Ulceration; or otherwise heated, and distended by repeated strong Purgations, a thin seminal Matter continually flows thro' the *Urethra* or Passage

sage of the *Yard*, and this is the true *Gleet*; so that *Gleets* flow from the weakned *Glandules*, which Nature has plac'd, as observ'd before, at the Root of the *Yard*, to hinder the too soon ejecting of the *Seed* in the Act of *Copulation*, making them serve as Strainers, thro' which the *Seed* pressing or squeezing, as we plainly a while ago describ'd, is strongly emitted or squirted, which *Glandules* pressing and preventing the too quick emission, causes the greater Pleasure in the Act; and that this is so, most plainly appears by those Persons who labour under the Infirmary, they being too sensible of the loss of that natural and pleasing force, even in the prime of their Years, and long before the course of Nature can be said to deprive them of it, whereby they are oftentimes render'd incapable of Generation, and sometimes so Impotent, as not to perform the Act of *Copulation*.

Those Persons attended with such *Gleets*, are troubled with a *Lapsus Seminis*, or slipping away of a thin and sometimes Glutinous congeal'd seminal Matter, when they go to Stool, or after making Water, which in some comes away in good quantities, producing in time such extream weakness, and debilitation, &c. as not only proves a very great trouble, but total incapacity of performing the Conjugal Rite; and not only so, but also from the immoderate or unnatural Expence of it, ariseth *Infecundity* and *Sterility*.

Many Persons also have come to me with such sort of Weaknesses, as were occasion'd by too liberal using *Friktion* with the Hand when they were School-Boys, *Genitalia contrectando Senæ ejicere*, which *Galen* mentions was the practice of that churlish Philosopher *Dio-genes* the *Cynic*, and reckons it with *Fornication*, *Adultery*, *Incest*, to be an abomination in the sight of God, (but I can't agree with him in ranking it equally with those Sins) by which means several have been brought into wasting, declining Conditions, that have requir'd a great deal of time, and no small difficulty to restore.

'Twas the same *Diogenes* that disappointed the *Harlot*, by sending her away when she came to him, without her expectation, upon his putting his hand to his *Pudities*, and Titillating his *Virilities* to the casting forth his *Seed*, telling her, that by his *digitizing* himself, he had celebrated *Hymen's* Rites without her, and had no occasion for her. Which Practice as *Galen* condemns in Men that shall do it themselves, so exclaims against Womens using Titillation in themselves, to stir up their Desires, which was a common Practice in his days (as it is none of the least in ours) as also *Festus* and *Catullus* tell us, but especially *Catullus*, in his 70th *Epigram*; whose words I purposely omit, because they cannot with modesty be recited; and not only do both Sexes pollute themselves, but each one the other, by the Hand, provoke to Lust, and Lasciviously spill that *Seed*, which, says he, the *Deity* hath put into every thing, for the Propagation and Conservation of its Kind. Which Practice also *Martial* himself, in his 9th *Epigram*, 42, writes thus against.

Ipsam crede tibi Naturam, &c.

Some have had a *Running* or involuntary Emission of the *Genital Liquor*, which we call a simple or genuine *Running*, when the true genuine Seminal Matter is cast forth without the Erection of the *Yard*, or *Venereal Pleasure*; the Parts affected being the *Seminal Vessels*, and is attended or followed by a weariness of the the Limbs, weakness, inability to move, a pale Countenance, hollow Eyes, Inappetency, trembling, and tendency to a Consumption; for a *Profluvium Seminis*, or too frequent Emissions, robs the Body of its balmy moisture, the *Seed* being *Robur & Balsamum Naturæ*, and alters and changes the *Crisis* of the *Spermatick Parts*, making them become Barren, as Land becomes poor by being over Till'd.

And not only do Men suffer by means thereof, when they were young, or come to the years of *Puberty*, but the same Weakness I have observ'd in some, to have been

been brought upon them by too frequent *Masturbation* or *self Pollution*, used in their Manhood, causing not only a *Lapsus Seminis*, but such a weakness, as that upon the very touch of the *Labia* of a Woman, or thoughts of enjoying her, the *Seed* is emitted without pleasuring himself or her, and in others has produc'd a weakness in the *Penis*, and loss of *Erection*, as if they had been *Gelt* or *Castrated*, by which, as Dr. Baynard also observes, many a young Gentleman has been for ever utterly undone ; and which used when young, so forces and weakens the tender Vessels, that when they come to Manhood, renders them (to Women ridiculous, because) Impotent ; a Vice, says he, condemn'd by the Heathen Poets, &c. as *Martial Epigram*, in *Pontificum*, &c. says. such, says he, in his *History of Cold-Bathing*, I have known perfectly Cured and made Potent ad——&c. when all other Remedies have fail'd, nay, and after some years standing, when the case has been old, and no hopes of Cure ever expected ; where the *Cremasters*, the Muscles of their *Testimonies*, have been weak, and the Clock-weights of their *Hearts* sunk and hung low, &c. their I say, says he, in more than twenty such Cases, the cold Water (together with a very little other help) has wound up their Watch, and set their Pendulum in *statu quo*, &c. one History whereof, says he, is most remarkable, as follows.

A certain Gentleman, well known about Town, for his great Strength and Courage, (since kill'd in a *Duel*) who was not shy of his unhappy Disaster, after taking all the *Clap-Courses* over and over to no purpose, otherwise than to his Destruction, needless repeated *Bleeding* and *Purging*, which brought him down almost to the brink of the *Grave*, sent for me, to consult me in his Case, which was a violent *Gleet* and lost *Erection*, of four years standing, and not above twenty nine or thirty years of Age. I told him, says he, I would try what I could do for him ; in order whereunto, I bid him go into the Country, out of the sight of any Woman,

Woman, and find out some very cold Spring or River, where he should first plunge over-Head, then put on his Shirt, Coat and Hat, to prevent catching Cold from the Wind and Air, and sit up to the Waist for an hour at least, Night and Morning, and for a Month drink nothing but new Milk twice aday, sweetned with *Sacchar. Rosat.* at Noon eat well-roasted Mutton with cold Salets, as *Cucumbers, Lettice, Purslane, &c.* and drink nothing but *Spring-Water* with a little *Claret Wine*, and at Night to wrap up his *Privy-Members* in a little Linnen Cloth wet in *Acet. Acerrim.* and *Vini Clareti*, and so to sleep. Which directions he punctually observ'd, and in less than fourteen Days he was as well as ever he was in his life; but I doubt, says he, he return'd to his old Trade, and *Womaniz'd* as much as ever.

And the said Ingenious Doctor, says further of the benefit by *Cold-Bathing* in those Cases, for that in several others he has found nothing better to invigorate and strengthen all those Parts, nay, even when the Patient has been reduced almost to *Dispair*, and some to *Distraction*, their Heads running perpetually on the Ruin of themselves and their Posterity by means of that weakness.

And as an encouragement to the practice of *Cold-Bathing*, (which in many Patients I have also found excellent, especially in some particular *Venereal Cases*, and *Seminal Weaknesses, &c.*) he gives us the following witty Lines.

*Cold Bathing has this Good alone,
It makes old John to hug old Joan.
And gives a sort of Resurrection
To buried Joys, thro' lost Erection.
And does fresh kindnesses entail
On a Wife Tasteless, Old, and Stale.*

And

And in another place speaks of the advantage of Cold Bathing, from *Virgil*, in his *Æneid*. 9. *juxta finem*, Paraphras'd.

And he that this way for old Age prepares,
Is sure (bar Accidents) of a hundred Years.
Finds no decay, is one and still the same,
And's Mind Sublimed by a stronger Flame;
For sure the Soul must take a great delight,
And act with Pleasure where her Organ's bright:
For where the Body's sound, and th' Mind is clear,
Man in himself enjoys a Heaven there.
Thus Nature undisturb'd in this bless'd State,
Renders the Passions Calm, his Mind sedate.
For where she's warm below and cool above,
That happy Man can both instruct and Love.
To Men his long Experience may impart,
To Women shew the green-house of his Heart.
Where blooming Love is in its blossom Gay,
For his December is their Month of May,
Just in his Prime when other Men decay.
For all the tender Brood do perish soon,
Their setting Sun is his meridian Noon;
Whose vital Heat around his World does run,
And not confin'd to Stages like the Sun.
Thus at an hundred Years his third brisk Wife en-
joys,

And stocks a Village with his Girls and Boys;
With's Children's Children's Children, toys and plays,
And finds their Inclinations by their ways.
There sees himself in every smile and laugh,
In their young Faces, four Generations off.
But when the fatal Hour draws on,
For Man must die, tho' he live ne'er so long,
Time, that disarms the Oak will seize the strong.
Finds he decays, and must dear Joan forsake,
Yet he will Cobble where he cannot make.
Then comes the Curse, when Impotent desire,
Broods o'er the Ashes of extinguish'd Fire:

*For when the power to Act is past and Dead,
The Ghost of Lust then haunts the old Man's Head.*

But yet the *Cold Bath* the more is the pity, had not that good effect upon a very comely Gentleman that came to advise with me, whose Case was lost *Erection*, by *Masturbation* in his Youth, &c. this Gentleman told me, that notwithstanding his Condition, (thinking, as he said, that bedding with a Woman would alter the property) he Married, and was Married five or six Years, but his Lady liv'd and dy'd a Maid, for that he was never capable of conversing with her; but she being a very modest Person, behav'd her self with great complacency and discretion, without upbraiding him, &c. which he spoke much to her Honour, but yet not without a great concern for his own Misfortunes and Inability; he came to advise with me in order to be Cured if he could, to Marry again, had try'd *Cold Bathing*, and all proper Methods, but ineffectually, his Case being as I told him, and most certainly so, Incurable,

And as too much *Friction* produces weaknesse, so does too much *Venerie*, both immoderately occasioning a *Dorsal Tabes* or Consumption of the Back, by the too frequent and too plentiful profusion of *Seed*, which hurts the Spinal Marrow contain'd in the *Vertebrae* of the Back, and from the bad affection of that, the Body in time pines away.

Dodonæus tells us, He knew a Gentleman eighteen years old, afflicted after that manner, who, notwithstanding all that could be done to restore him, dy'd of the Disease.

Rondeletius writes, That he saw a Nobleman that was much troubled with a *Gonorrhœa*, by too frequent *Copulation*, which at length so dilated the *Spermatick* Passages, distended and irritated the *Seed*, so as frequently to dart it out by Night, after which ejaculation he was so feeble, that he could not keep himself upright,
or

or walk, but was forc'd to lie a bed, or sit with his Legs elevated.

And *de Castro* relates that he knew a young *Peer*, and Cur'd him, who in his Youth about the 14th Year, unwary and deceiv'd by others, used daily *Masturbation*, as he told him lamenting and sorry, and thereby had contracted so great a weakness of his *Seminal Vessels* and *Testicles*, that altho' he lived afterwards continently, yet he was troubled with a *Gonorrhæa*; his *Stones* by reason of the relaxation of the Vessels hanging down beyond measure, and his *Penis* in the midst twisted towards the upper part; and whereas he was before of a lively colour and strong, afterwards he grew pale, lean, weak, &c.

The seat of a *Gonorrhæa* in Women, is at first in the Neck of the Womb; if it continues long, and is not Cured, it creeps farther, and infects even the Womb itself, and by a longer continuance goes farther, and affects even the *Seed-Vessels* also, and withal contaminates the *Seed* itself; and in length of time, (not being Cur'd) it brings the Patient into a lingering Consumption, which will prove mortal in the end: It is known by the Matter running forth, which is many times of various Colours, as yellow, green, blueish, &c. and is of an ill or stinking Scent: And oftentimes in some Women, tho' they get Cur'd, it plunges them into a *Flux* of the *Whites*: which Weakness, or Running, distempers the Womb, and renders the Woman unfruitful; and we observe many Women that have been exercis'd with a Running of the Reins for a continuance, who after being Cur'd, have been for ever render'd sterile; others plung'd into Consumptions, which are called Consumptions of the Back, especially if they are untimely stop'd, as *Galen* mentions the Wife of *Boethius* a Nobleman of *Rome*, who upon the unskilful stopping her *Whites*, which had flow'd in a great quantity, and for a long time, fell into a Consumptive Dropſie.

And

And it it truly, and too often observ'd, that those *Gonorrhæa's* and *Whites*, which are *Venereal*, and of an ill Nature, and the habit of the Body but indifferent, do frequently terminate in a Consumption, unless they are timely and perfectly Cur'd, and that especially when the Impurity proceeding from that *Venom* has once infected the Humours: For in a *Gonorrhæa* and the *Whites*, sometimes the Flux is so extraordinary, and continues so long, that the Mass of Blood is thereby plainly dispirited, and rendred unfit for Nourishment, by which means it is loaded with Heterogeneous and disagreeable Particles, grows hot, and at length a *Hætick* Disposition is by degrees brought on upon the Solid Parts, and the whole habit of the Body, more especially if we consider, that what is call'd the *Whites* in Women, is an over-flowing of the Liquors proceeding from the relaxation of the *Glandules* and *Excretory Pipes*, which may be occasion'd by several Causes.

But lest the virulent Matter, after having corrupted the Liquor in the *Glandules* of the *Womb*, should *ulcerate* 'em, and by degrees cause worse accidents, which I have more than once or twice observ'd. I do hereby advise those of the Fair Sex who find themselves any way incommoded in that kind, whether from their own facility of prostituting themselves, or from their Husband's Act, as it happens but too often, not to neglect the Cure of it, and that not only for the sake of escaping so sad and troublesome an accident, but also to avoid the great Costs and many Medicines that upon neglect they must unavoidably be at and have administred to 'em, which is none of the least, besides the hazards and dangers that are attending.*

As there are some *Gleets* that are occasion'd by a malignant, or unchaste Conversation, and also by a too frequent reiteration of the *Venereal* Act in sound Persons, so likewise by Wrenches, Strains, &c. or by excessive Evacuations of *Seed*, (which is the *Elixir Hominis*,) or the weakness of the Person, &c. as before noted.

Also

Also an Evacuation of *Seed* called *Stillicidium Seminis* which is taken for a *Gleet*, happens at times involuntarily, in Persons troubled with the *Falling Sickness*, &c. as in another place have hinted; but then neither of these are ever attended with that virulency, as when from *Venereal* Causes, neither are the Consequences thereof so dangerous, or Cure so difficult.

I have, in its place observ'd what are the Symptoms of a *Gonorrhœa*, and how that if a sound Man lies with an unclean Woman, that Member with which he first touch'd her Privy Parts, must of necessity be first infected; for the Humour that was in her Passage, and afterwards in her *Matrix*, is compos'd of many penetrating, Acid and Salt Particles, as sufficiently appears, and bursts out in a *Gonorrhœa* in Men, (especially in soft moist Bodies) either on the fourth or ninth Day after *Coition*, and in more robust Natures on the twenty first Day: Now upon some particular methods of Cure, which *Venereal* Patients go through, it too frequently happens that a continu'd *Gleet* succeeds; as oftentimes upon too frequent and violent Purgings, which weakens the *Prostates*, as observ'd before; at other times by a small quantity of the *Venereal* ferment, being, as it were, precipitated into some part of the Body, which shall be more dispos'd to receive it than other Parts are; and that Ferment losing its motion in those Parts, grow, for a while, fix'd and dormant, having but little Action, because of its small quantity, whence it comes to pass that it can remain conceal'd for a long space, as for ten, twenty, nay thirty years, without any sensible mark of its Presence, till at length it shall happen, that by its being incited by some particular Cause, or exalted by a forreign or natural Heat, is put into motion, and either discharges itself by way of *Gleet*, or else infects the Mass of Blood; so that the Patient, (it being so long afterwards) will hardly be persuaded it could proceed from the Original *Venereal* Taint, but rather is inclin'd to believe it to be some quite different Indisposition.

But its lying conceal'd, especially for so long a time, may be a stumbling block to many, and indeed some that I have known have look'd upon it all *Chimera*; for that none, say they, can be deceiv'd in the knowledge of so important a Malady, but must find it out by some means or other; I allow there are ways to discover it, as before taken notice of; and to shew its possibility of lying long conceal'd, I'll relate only the following Story which I have read in a *French* Author, viz. Monsieur *Charles-Denys de Launay*, and leave the Reader to judge of the matter as he pleases.

A certain Gentleman, a Field-Officer, applies himself to the famous Surgeon Monsieur *Hainfelin* (who may be said to be consummate in the knowledge and practice of *Venereal Maladies*, as well as in the other parts of his Profession) for the Cure of a *Venereal* Indisposition of many years standing, who after examining into his condition, assur'd him 'twas not the *Pox*; but the Patient not being satisfy'd with his Opinion, was recommended to this Author Mr. *de Launay*, who also was of the same Opinion, but for further assurance takes him to two other Surgeons, viz. Monsieur *Triboleau* and *Bessiere*, both of them allow'd to excel all Men in *Paris* for their compleat Knowledge and Practice in all Chirurgical Functions, who upon enquiring into his Condition, likewise assur'd him 'twas not the *Pox*, but allow'd the Symptoms to come very near that Distemper. However this did not hinder the Gentleman from having further advice, for unknown to all those four famous Surgeons, he apply'd himself to another most able Man, and of great vogue in *Paris*, who tho' telling him as the others did, yet put himself under his Care, giving him 50 Pistoles to Cure him, which he endeavour'd, but in vain, so that perceiving his Error, he was oblig'd to take another Course, even as for a *Venereal Malady*, which soon had that happy effect, as by what appear'd thereupon, did both convince the Surgeon and Patient, and all the others that were before of another Opinion, that his Distemper was
the

the *Pox*, and that for many years it had hid it self, and made its appearance but faintly, even as some other Distemper.

This I take notice of to shew, how that a Patient for several years, after he has (as he thinks) been perfectly Cur'd of his *Gonorrhæa*, may, notwithstanding so long space of time, be follow'd with a *Venereal Gleet*, or be much worse Infected; tho' it is not ordinarily so, for generally upon bad management, and an ill Cure, a *Gleet* continues, tho' it may be but to the quantity of a drop at a time, and sometimes that appears not, but upon squeezing the *Yard*; in some it follows not till a Week, two, or three, sometimes as many Months after Cure, and that upon a debauch of Drinking, using hard Exercise, or too frequent *Coition*, or the like; it too often being observ'd, it is harder to consummate the Cure, than to remove the severity of the Symptoms; in others its observ'd at no time but upon straining at Stool, or presently after making Water; but whether it follows more or less, either presently or for a longer or shorter time after Cure, the Consequence thereof may be bad, if not speedily remedied; Dr. *Alexander Read* telling us also, that there is danger in the least *Gleet*, for it more and more weakens the Vessels, and hurts their Action, especially if hard Drinking or frequent *Coition* be us'd, which the more renders a Man Old as to the *Venereal Pleasure*, before his time; insomuch, as that in some, the *Urine* and *Semen* have been discharged involuntarily, *incontinentia Urine & involuntaria Seminis effusio*, by means of which, some have been drain'd into Consumptions, others afflicted with such Weakness in the Back, as not able to Ride or Walk; and some so bad, as not in a Condition to stoop and rise up, without intolerable Pain in their Loins, as was the Case of a Gentleman that I lately had in Cure.

And indeed, as the old Distich in the Ingenious Dr. Baynard's History of Cold Bathing, is excellent, *viz.*

*Balnea, Vina, Venus, corrumpunt corpora nostra,
Restituunt eadem, Balnea, Vina, Venus.*

*Baths, Wine and Wives, destroy, if took too much ;
But healthful all, when now and then a touch.*

So leaving out *Baths* and *Wine*, it may as truly be said,

*Women too often us'd, enervates much,
Yet healthful, if but now and then a touch.
Bacchus flakes Thirst, Venus doth Children breed ;
To pass their bounds is hurtful, take good heed.*

And then on the other Hand, as *Plutarch* says,

*They err, who Venus, do too much forbear,
As they who in her Rites, too frequent are.*

I also knew a Man who had the *Running* of the *Reins* by a Strain, and he well knowing that it could not be *Venereal*, declin'd seeking for help, lest it should be suspected what it was not, and therefore by the advice of a Midwife, or some such Person, did frequently take Purges, which weakned him to that degree, as that he was hardly able to walk, complaining the Small of his Back was empty and open, the *Running* following him continually, tho' not so much as at first ; he at last subjected himself to my Care, I treated him as usual in such Cases, whereby he was soon retriev'd.

Women, as well as Men, upon an unskilful Cure of a *Gonorrhæa*, are also attended with *Gleets*, and are frequently molested with a thin copious Matter, which generally produces great Weaknesses, and sometimes

times excessive Pain in the Small of their Backs, and Itchings in the Privy Parts, being likewise much debilitated in all their Joints, their Looks also faint, pale and livid, especially about their Eyes, all which Symptoms are occasion'd by a great loss of the *Mucus* of the *Glandules*, (which naturally in Women is much thinner than in Men) that are situated about the *Collum Matricis*, or Neck of the *Womb*, through a relaxation or widening of their *Meatus's*, or little *Fistula's* in them, and oftentimes cause Sterility or Barrenness in such Women; the like *Gleets* doth also attend some Women, occasion'd by a defluxion of sharp, salin and corroding Humours upon the aforesaid *Glandules*: Some Physicians have imputed those sort of *Gleets* to a Stilliation of the Nervous Juice; which if were so, an incurable Consumption and withering of the whole Body, and a siccidity of the Nerves must necessarily in a very short time ensue.

The Symptoms which presage such Consumptions as these, are (in Men affected with a plentiful *Running* of the *Reins*) *Hypochondriacal* Oppressions, Melancholly, and too much Thoughtfulness, with loss of Appetite, decay of Strength, &c. but in Women that have been long afflicted with the *Whites*, flowing in a great quantity, are a soft and bloted habit of Body, a swarthy and pale Countenance, with *Hysterical* Fits, a remarkable lassitude and weariness of the Body, swellings in the Legs, and decay of Strength, all which Symptoms proceed from the same Cause, to wit, from the poor dispirited Nature of the Blood, caused by a want of new *Chyle*, whereby not only the Spirits are weakned and oppress'd, but also the habit of the Body is rendred *Oedematous* from the waterish Disposition of the Blood, as it is full of old and dispirited *Chyle*.

And not only does the Symptoms stop here, but in progress of time, that is, when the Distemper comes to be confirm'd, encrease, and are follow'd also by some others, as a Thirst, a *Hectical* Disposition, *Atrophy*, and wasting of the Flesh, till at length the Body is

plainly brought into the highest degree of a *Consumption*, and that very often without any Cough, or any other remarkable sign of a *Consumption* of the *Lungs*.

But this Distemper is easily Cur'd, if the antecedent Cause of it can be removed, that is, if the *Gonorrhæa* or *Whites* can be Cur'd; if not, and the Distemper comes once to be confirm'd, it will too truly be found to be Incurable. But if by proper means, and a convenient method, the *Gonorrhæa* or *Whites* can be timely remov'd, there is no fear but the Patient may be preserv'd from the *Consumption* threatned; for if the efflux of the Nutritious Juice be by Art prevented, Medicines that are *Balsamick* and *Restorative*, may be exhibited to replenish the dispirited and impoverish'd Blood, with new oily, and benign *Chyle*: To help forward which, such Food as is delicious, and affords a good Juice, and is most grateful to the Patient's Palate and Stomach, must be often in a day given, tho' in a little quantity at a time; and that the Patient's Appetite may be the more excited, chearfulness ought to be advised, nothing being found more destructive to the Appetite, and more confirms a *Consumption*, than Sadness and Grief: The Patient must also have the benefit of an open and benign Air, which is vastly advantageous to the Nerves, and consequently to the Appetite and Stomach: Under such a circumstance also, the Patient must use Exercise every day, and rubbing of the Body to procure gentle Sweats, if the strength will bear it, by which means the load of old dispirited *Chyle*, with which the Blood-Vessels and habit of the Body are stufft, may be Sweated out, to make more room for new and useful *Chyle*, and consequently for the improvement of the Appetite: But the liberal use of *Wine* and *Spirituous Liquors*, must by all means be forborn, they putting the Blood, already too hot, into a greater disorder and flame: And one thing more in such Cases is to be observ'd, and that is, that no *Purges* be prescrib'd, or any Medicines whatsoever, to procure any considerable *Evacuations*, which all create further

Expences to Nature, too weak already by the Disease. Also if a *Hectical* Heat, as oftentimes there is, be in the least degree, but kindled in the Solid Parts, the utmost Care must be taken forthwith to extinguish it, and is best done by *Asses Milk* a *Milk Diet*, and the use of *Chalybeat Waters*,

I knew a very fine Lady that had such a sort of *Gleet* or *Running*, attended with a *Leprous* Humour upon her Arms, from a *Venereal* Cause, (tho' she wou'd not own it,) which was very troublesome: She was assur'd by her Physicians, (which were none of the least Eminence in this City) that the *Gleet* was from an *Ulcer* in her *Kidneys*; for which, or for the *Leprous* Humour, or both, one of her Physicians, after the other was dismiss'd, perswaded her into a *Salivation*, but with so little success, that after the expence of about seventy or eighty Pounds, the poor Lady died *Tabid*, and that in a most miserable Condition, full of Invectives against her Physician.

I attended this unhappy Lady all the time of her Illness, and made up the Physician's Prescriptions with my own hands, and have now their Bills by me, (for which Medicines, and my Attendance, I was paid 35 *l.* she being in hand from *July* to *January* following) and would fain have prevail'd with the Doctor, when I saw the *Salivation* would not come on regular, (she being of a thin, spare habit of Body) to knock off, and put her into a restorative Diet, &c. but the *Leprous* Humour, and her *Running* continuing, 'twas necessary, as he urg'd, to go on, and so did, till no Remedies could avail, at which, the other Physician that was dismiss'd, when he heard of it, wondred, prefiging the ill Effects of that Method. Now, if this poor Lady had been taken out of her *Salivation* in time, and before she grew *Hectick*, &c. nay, after the *Hectical* Disposition had seiz'd her, she might very probably, by proper Restoratives, (as has been hinted where we have before spoke of *Salivation*) have been

retriev'd ; for I have always in my Practice observ'd, that were frequent and long *Purgings*, and *Salivations*, have brought on *Hectical* Dispositions, 'tis time to leave off, and exhibit Medicines to supply the expence of the Nutritious Juice by that means carried off ; and that to be done by such convenient Balsamick and other Medicines, as the Case indicates, to replenish Nature, restore, &c.

I have read in a late Author, that to prevent or remove *Hecticks*, brought on by *Salivations*, or *Purging* Medicines, in *Venereal* Cases, the best Remedy, in his opinion, (he having given it, he says, with good success) is the following *Electuary*, which any one may please to make trial of, and perhaps it may do something, but I believe there are better Medicines. 'Tis this.

℞ *Elect. Lenitiv.* ℥ij. *Crem. Tartar. Pulv. Rhabarb.* an. ℥ij. *Bals. Lucatelli* ℥ss. *Bals. Peruvian.* ℥ss. *ol. Nuch. Mosch. gutt.* ij. *misce fiat Electuarium.*
To be taken Night and Morning, but what quantity he says not, I suppose as much as a Nutmeg each time.

But by the way, I would have it understood, that in some Patients at least, after they are Cur'd of a *Gonorrhæa*, or virulent *Fluor*, there commonly remains a *Gleet* or *Lachryma* of thin, transparent, and somewhat oleaginous Moisture ; which in many, in ten or fourteen days, ceases of it self ; in others it remains much longer ; in some the Moisture appears thicker, in others thinner, in some ropy, in others not.

Some *Gleets* remaining after the Cure of a *Gonorrhæa* are tinctur'd with yellow, and stains Linnen, whereof some do partake of Malignity, tho' they may think not, and others are free from any Malignity, and yet scarce any discernable difference ; but these sorts of yellow *Fluors* must be strictly enquired into, and exactly

actly distinguish'd, lest both the Physician and Patient find themselves deceiv'd.

I shall now more plainly, but briefly, observe what *Gleets* are, *i. e.* what it is that *Gleets*, from what Parts deriv'd, from what Causes occasion'd, and wherein incurable, the Ignorance of many Physicians and Surgeons (as an ingenious Author observes) being such (tho' never so great Pretenders to Anatomy) that it may not be amiss to inform them, whereby they may the better be able to assist their Patients; and also Patients into whose hands this Book may fall, may by perusing it, be made capable of judging of the Skill of the Practicer that undertakes them.

The *Gleet* then is an oleaginous, smooth, transparent and glutinous *Mucus*, engendred in the *Prostates*, and other small *Glandules* that are immerst all about the *Urethra*, and throughout the *Yard*; the whole Body of the *Yard* being Spungy, you may, upon Dissection, observe, and by your Touch perceive, this oleaginous *Mucus* perfused; and the use thereof is so necessary, that without a sufficient proportion of it, it is not possible the *Yard* should be Erected, or at leastwise not long continue its Erection; for the Spirits thronging into that part, in so great a confluence, as there does upon a voluptuous Erection, would in a manner take fire, inflame, dry up, and wither the whole Substance of the *Yard*, were it not tempered by the aforesaid *Mucus*, which at the same time moistens and defends it (being otherwise naturally dry) by the oleaginous Lentour; for were it of an Aqueous or Salin Nature only, it would soon be dried up; and this unctious *Mucus* is transmitted into the *Urethra*, through *Meatus's* proceeding from the *Prostates* and other lesser *Glandules* about the Urinary Passage, wherewith that Passage is inuncted, and made smooth and glib, not only to defend it from the Acrimony of the Urine, but also to facilitate the Transflux thereof,

Consequently this *Mucus*, as has been observ'd, being engendred in too small a quantity, or being too crude, aqueous and thin, doth occasion sharpness of Urine; as in old Men and others, whose *Prostates* and the other *Glandules*, being shrivel'd and grown dry, do not emit a sufficient proportion of unctious *Mucus* to the lining of the *Urethra*; the like happens in *Gonorrhæa's*, where the said *Glandules* receiving a malign Impression and Inflammation from the virulent Steems, do either transmit but little or no *Mucus*, or at least what is very Crude, Thin, and Acrimonious, whence the Urine, as it passes, must necessarily occasion Heat, smarting and pricking Pains, like Pins and Needles, thro' the Pungitive Figure of the Salts, wherewith the Urine is more than ordinarily loaded; thro' this alteration of the *Mucus* it is that *Dysuries* or *Stranguries* ensue, and that especially, (the *Glandules* being of a most tender and weak Nature) upon receiving Injuries from Riding, Drinking, excess of *Venery*, and other Occasions; also from cold windy Drinks, &c. But it is not to be understood that it is always the sole occasion, for the like may happen from an Urine highly Bilious and Salin, or from a purulent Inflammation of the Kidneys or Bladder, as also by consent of Parts, from dry and wet Piles, Inflammations of the *Uterus* or *Womb* in Women, and the like.

Many Physicians, with the Vulgar, have (tho' erroneously) judg'd, that the Crystalline oleaginous Moisture we speak of, which upon lustful Erections, ouzes out of the Termination of the *Urethra* or Passage of the *Yard*, is Semen or a Seminal Matter; which can be no such thing, it being apparent enough, that it is only the over-flowing of the *Prostates*, and other little *Glandules*, through the rarefaction and huffing up of their *Mucus*, which requiring greater space, is forced abundantly into the *Urethra*. The like mistake do these Physicians and others make concerning the *Fluor*, or serous petuitous Matter in Women, that what they emit of it, from about the *Clitoris* in Coition, is true Seed,

Seed, conducted thither by the *Seminal Ducts*; but it otherwise appears, for That Humour which Women emit in *Coition*, or by *Friction*, doth issue out of the *Lacuna*, or little Pores or Passages in the *Vagina* of the Womb and Urinary Passages, as also from the *Meatus's* in the Neck of the Womb, ordain'd by Nature for that purpose, and serves only for the lubricating, or making slippery the *Vagina* in *Coition*, it being also of an oleaginous Nature, and flows out in a great quantity in the Act, to cause the greater Ease and Pleasure therein; for without it, the violent Agitation and Friction necessarily used in *Copulation*, would stir up Heat, Pain, and Inflammation in those tender nervous Parts, and obstruct rather than promote the Pleasure thereof; but of this more another time.

From what has been said therefore, it is evident, that a *Gleet*, which usually appears after the Cure of a *Gonorrhæa*, is only the ouzing out of the *Mucus* of the *Prostates* and other little *Glandules*, which are debilitated and relax'd, or their *Meatus's* into the *Urethra*, too much widened, appearing of a transparent Colour, and slimy, just like the White of a raw Egg; but oftentimes it happens, that there remains little sordid *Ulcers* about those *Meatus's*, whence, together with the *Gleet*, a little *Pus* or Matter is duly squeez'd out; which being dried upon a Linnen Cloth, the middle of it (which is the *Mucus*) shews thin, waterish, and of a livid Colour. 'Tis observ'd, that these *Ulcers*, if very sordid, and their *Pus* very tenacious, thick and glutinous, sticking to their Sides like Bird-lime, are causes of very obstinate *Gleets*, which may possibly in some continue half a year, in others a whole year, and again in some others much longer.

I have observ'd the Cure of even those transparent *Gleets*, to be in some Persons very difficult, and not only those brought on by a preceding virulent *Gonorrhæa* ill Cur'd, as aforesaid, but also such call'd *Gonorrhæa Simplex*, and that in both, *Cold Bathing*, to be of admirable advantage, I may say (in some at least)

least) the greatest measure owing to it; for that as the Learned Sir *John Floyer* observes, the coldness of the Water contracts and strengthens all the Membranous weakned Vessels, as well as cools the hot Humours, &c. And Dr. *Wainwright*, in his *Mechanical Account of the Non-Naturals*, lately publish'd, says, That it is upon the account of the contracting Power of the Cold Bath, principally, that Hemorrhages, Gonorrhæa's, and the Fluor Albus, are stopt, and also that it Cures Venereal Impotency. And says, in another place, That there is nothing more adapted to the Cure of Frigidity, when owing to a former excess of *Venery*, than the Cold Bath, which he says again, will also contribute its share to the Cure, both of a simple Gonorrhæa, and Fluor Albus.

Again, I have frequently observ'd, that some Persons, after a safe and sure Cure of a Gonorrhæa, especially where the Malignity has been considerable, have for a long time after, been vex'd with the appearance of a little ouzing through of a slimy transparent Substance, not so much as the quantity of a drop at a time, which sometimes, upon Linnen, looks no otherwise than perfect Seed, and at other times with a yellowish tinge, no bigger perhaps than a great Pin's Head, and which frequently alarms them, they thinking some Malignity lies lurking, when the cause only has been from weakness of the Seminal Vessels, &c. and which upon their endeavouring to carry off by purging, has rather encreas'd, by relaxing the Vessels, and fretting their Tone. Persons with those Gleets have generally little Threads, Films, Skins, or the like, swimming about in their Urine, and the end of the passage of the Yard gum'd up. These Gleets generally infest sanguine hot Constitutions, which are most addicted to *Venery*, and upon their using *Venus* too frequent, or any violent Exercise that lays a stress upon the Back, and consequently injures the Reins, by that means encreasing, bringing a Pain and Weakness in the Loins, &c. and causes the Gleet to continue, and has, upon neglect, had such effects upon some Persons, as to bring

bring them into declining Conditions, which have terminated very ill, when some particular corroborating Medicines, would at first (dextrously apply'd) have easily remedied.

Gleets that are incurable, are occasion'd when the sides of those little Ulcers are grown Callous, and consequently are turn'd into *Fistula's*, proving like an *Issue* to a Man, to which the whole superfluous Humours of the Body flow, and cannot be restrain'd, and which, while Running, the Patient in every respect else seems well, and if but stopt a-while, is ill, and the reason of their incurability, is, their being remote, and seated in so tender a part, that Medicines of strength and sharpness, which the Disease require, cannot be used without offending, excoriating, and putting the parts which they are to pass by, before they can arrive to the part affected, to an intolerable Pain; also Nature having plac'd the parts necessary for Procreation, so secure and abstruse in the Body, (especially the *Vasa Deferentia*, and the *Vesiculæ Seminales*, which are of a tough, strong Tunick, however thin they may seem) that in a Million of *Gonorrhæa's*, they scarcely receive any considerable damage in their Substance; and if at any time by Corrosion they should receive damage, so as to be penetrated, it always is so mischievous as to prove incurable, unless at any time chance should stop the gap by a Callosity; for in those Cases of penetration, (which rarely happens) there would ensue so constant a Flux of *Seed*, that in a few days it would produce a *Tabes Dorsalis*, which in a very short time must terminate in Death, unless a desperate Remedy be speedily made use of, which also may chance to prove as bad as the Disease, and that is *Castration*, which I have known to have been done in some Persons, (for *necessitas non habet legem*) and yet securely.

An incurable *Gleet*, says an ingenious Author, proceeds from a *Venereal Ulcer*, or absolute Erosion of the *Caruncle* that closes the Duct of the Mucous Gland, from whence an almost constant dripping of a *Diapha-*

nous Viscid, Roapy Liquor proceeds, such as these Glands furnish, and which is what we call a *Gleet*, and which must necessarily happen to all Persons under those circumstances, so as never to admit of Cure.

Dr. Harvey takes notice, and I have observ'd the same my self, that there are some who have pass'd thro' a long *Antivenereal* Purgative Course, possibly for the space of two Months and upwards, with the success of removing all the Symptoms, except a daily thick yellowish *Running*, which should they continue Purgings *ad infinitum*, would not be abated, much less wholly Cur'd; and the Practicer, according to vulgar Error, imagining that all yellow *Runnings* are malignant, go still on, in hopes of suppressing it, till at length the Parts have been so debilitated, that the Patient has had a *Gleet* fixt upon him, and been worse instead of better, and then told nothing but a *Salivation* would Cure him thereof.

So that as he observes, the continuation of *Venereal Catharticks*, keeps on the yellow *Running*, by maintaining the Humours in a constant Ebullition, by inflaming and frothing them into a yellow Bilious Spume or Scum, which is daily separated, and thrown off, to those debilitated depending *Genital* Parts, that are now become, as it were a Cistern or Sink, to which Custom hath made an open Channel, and converted the Orifice in the *Urethra*, whereout the Matter ouzes, into a *Fontanel* or *Issue*; whereof if this Defluxion to those Parts be not revell'd, and the Orifice or Orifices heal'd up, (for sometimes there are more than one, which in some are broad and deep) the Lips by process of time will contract a *Callosity*, and pass into an incurable *Fistula*.

I have read in a *French* Author, who in fresh *Claps* extols the following Medicine (which he calls an *Opiate*) inwardly; and the use also of the following (as he says) particular *Injection*, by which means (says he) all *Gleets* are prevented. These are his Words.

O P I A T E.

L' Opiate qui convient à la Chaudepisse naissante, se fait de parties égales, de Conserve de Roses de Provins, & de Violettes, une once des deux. Corail rouge, un gros. Vitriol blanc, un Scrupule. On partage le tout mêlé ensemble, en six matins de suite.

I N J E C T I O N.

L' Injection particuliere qui suit cet Opiate, se fait d' Eau de Plantain, trois cuillerees. Huile de Terebentine, une cuilleree. & germes d'œufs, six en nombre Qu' on fouete ensemble.

Which is saying, That the Opiate that is proper for a fresh Clap, or Chaude piss, is made of equal parts of Conserv. Rosar. rubr. vel Provinc. & Violar. Corall. rubr. ʒj. Vitriol. Alb. ʒj. being mix'd together, to be divided into six Doses, for six Mornings successively.

And, says he, The particular Injection which follows this Opiate, is made with Aqua Plantagin. Cochlear. iij. ol. Terebinth. Cochlear. j. Album. Ovor. N^o vj. to be beat and mixt well together.

But, I profess, I cannot conceive what he intends by this Course in fresh Claps, or why it should prevent Gleet.

There are others that administer for the Cure of Gleet, promiscuously, to all Persons alike, let their Cases, &c. be never so different; I know one that says he has Cur'd hundreds of Gleet, by the following Injection, but I have too well known the consequence of it in some. This is it.

Rx Aq. Calcis ʒxi. Mercur. dulc. bene levigat. ʒj. misce.

This

This he orders to be injected into the *Urethra*, three or four times in a Day, with a *Yard* Syringe, and in Women with a *Womb* Syringe into the *Womb*, as often. Any may use it that please, but I don't advise to it.

Some again have us'd the following *Astringent* Medicines, and perhaps sometimes with Success, but not in all.

℞ *Ceruss. Martis* gr. xij. *pulv. Alum. rup.* gr. vij. *Terrebinth. e Chio Coct.* ℥ *pulv. ℥j. misce.* To be taken *nocte mane*; in continual *Gleets*, in both *Sexes*, (also for the *Whites* in Women, &c.) but not till the Patient be assur'd all the malign Matter is first expell'd, otherwise 'twill prove injurious.

And this following I have known us'd with Success, when critically administred.

℞ *Pulv. Alum. rup. ℥ss. Vitriol. alb.* gr. iiij. *Ceruss. Antimon. ℥j. Catechu pulv.* gr. xvj. *misce fiat pulv. sumat pro re nata, in Gelatin. Icthyocoll. preparat. cum Lacte.*

But tho' some of these Remedies may be, and indeed are, very proper in some Cases, yet in those very Cases, they are not fit to be given, but with mature Judgment and Discretion, otherwise they may do much more hurt than good, and by that means, the best Remedy in the World may be decry'd, when the fault lay not in the Medicine, nor in the Person that took it, but in him that administred it, for want of knowing the critical time of administration.

Thus have we heard and seen so many Disasters and dismal Accidents occasion'd by the Ignorance of *Moun-
tains* and *Quacks*; and which Mischiefs are now so well known, that 'tis wonder'd any should run the hazard of falling Victims to them; but they performing, as they say themselves, cheap, and proclaim every trivial Cure upon the House-top, their Curing one, shall
make

make them more famous, as they manage the matter, than the killing of twenty shall render them obnoxious.

Gleets in some People, for want of due management and Cure, have run them into such untoward inconveniences as have in some, never; in others with great difficulty been restor'd.

Some by means thereof have had such a Paterency, or Laxity of the *Seminal Vessels*, as to cause an overhasty Ejaculation of the *Seminal Matter*, upon the very first approach, nay, even some have had a slipping away of the *Seed*, upon amorously talking with, kissing, or but thinking of enjoying a Woman, so that as before observ'd, they cannot touch a Woman, but *ad primum Labiorum contactum Semen emittebat*, whereby they have been altogether incapable of Procreation.

Others have had their *Seminal Vessels* and *Genital Parts* rendred so languid, flaccid and unable, as that, tho' they have had *Erections*, yet had an overflow Ejaculation of the *Seminal Matter*, the same being but flatulent, by the Spirits being deficient in quickning the *Seed*, insomuch that they cannot eject the *Seed* in due time, but that it often slips out when the *Yard* is down, and the Turgescence of the Parts gone, as was the Case of a Gentleman thirty Years of Age, who in his Youth, being much given to *Venery*, was for a long time troubled with a *Gonorrhæa*, notwithstanding which, he frequently made use of infected Women, whereby his *Genital Parts* became very much weakned, and at last *Impotent*, which Impotency did not consist in Frigidity or want of *Erection*, which he said was sufficient, but of *Ejaculation*, which seldom follow'd; occasion'd by defect of *Seed*, which was bred in a very small quantity, because of the weakness of the *Testicles*, whose natural heat was exhausted and dissolv'd by too frequent *Copulation*, and *Venereal Infection*, whereby it is very probable his *Parastatæ* were also faulty, they receiving little *Seed* from the

Stones, by reason of Scars remaining in them, after those Ulcers which are wont to accompany those long lasting *Gonorrhæa's*, were Cur'd. Which Man, notwithstanding, was restor'd by the following Medicines, universals being premised.

℞ *Rad. Galang. Calami Aromatic. Irid. flor. an. ʒj. fol. Salviæ, Majoran, Rorismar. an. Mj. Sem. Eruce, Nasturtii aquatic. Urticæ. Cardamom. Cubeb. an ʒiij. Nuc. Mosch. Cariophill. Cinnamon. an. ʒss. fol. rosar. rubr. p. j. Coq; in Vini rubr. ℥iv. ad ℥iij. Colat. pro fomentat.*

With which he fomented all his Privities for an hour before he went to Bed, for fifteen or twenty Days together, anointing afterwards with the following Liniment.

℞ *Ol. Nuc. Mosch. ʒij. ol. Cantharid. ʒij. Cariophill. ʒj. ol. piper. alb. nigr, & Long, an. ʒss. Sem. Eruce. Urticæ. Nigell. an. ʒss. rad. parietariæ ʒj. Ambre griseæ ʒss. Mosch. Zibeth. an. ʒj. m. fiat Linimentum.*

And during the outward use, he kept to a restorative Diet, and took the following Medicine every Night and Morning.

℞ *Conf. Satyr. Eringij. Nuc. jugland. condit. an ʒj. sal Cantharidum ʒj. Conf. Alkerm. ʒiij. Ambre. griseæ ʒss. Mosch. gr. xij. Sacch. dissolv. in Aq. flor. Aurant. & Rosar. q. s. ut fiat Elect. cap. ʒij. pro dos.*

Others have had, as hinted before, an Impotency, or defect of Erections of the *Yard*, the Genital Juice being faulty, and not being duly prepar'd, or falls short of its spirituous stimulating prolifick Quality, becoming there-

thereby as totally defective as if occasion'd by old Age, &c.

Others by means of *Gleets* have had immoderate Erections of the *Yard*, yet at the same time free of the Inclination of embracing a Woman, proceeding from the contraction of the Muscles at the root of the *Yard*, hindring the recess of the Blood, and is called a *Priapismus* or *Satyriasis*, or continual standing of the *Yard*, which tho' very obstinate, I have more than once reliev'd, by opening the Vein of the *Penis*.

Some again have perpetual Erections, and a perpetual desire of *Venery*.

Others by means of an ill *Venereal* Cure, have had a Depravation of the Erection of the *Yard*, that is, its standing awry, or departing from the natural Posture.

If the *Frænum* or Bridle be short, it stands crooked; sometimes the Erection is disturb'd by a contraction of the *Prepuce*, that it will not extend or give way sufficient, so that the *Glans* is imprison'd and cannot exert it self.

Other times the *Prepuce* being slipt over the Nut, and contracting there, cannot be brought over to cover the Nut again, as we have at large observ'd before, so that the *Yard* is as it were strangled, and proves oftentimes of very ill consequence, and are still occasion'd by ill Cures and *Gleets*, and unfits Men for Procreation.

Women also by ill management are brought into many Disorders, as Inflammations of the *Womb* and *Vagina*, so as not to be capable of admitting their Husbands; some have had the falling down of the *Womb*; Depravation of the *Venereal* Appetite; several Defaults of the Courses; Flux of the *Whites*, and many other Disorders, too tedious here to particularize, which have put them, as told before, out of a capacity of admitting their Husbands, or if capable to receive them, not pregnant enough to Conceive: Numbers of Men being by means thereof rendred *Impotent*, and Wo-

men, otherwise as likely as most, made *Barren*: Though several that have been under my Care, have been retriev'd, and by some particular Methods and Medicines, after several Years being without Children, have Conceived and born them.

Some Women by Falls, Bruises, &c. are rendred *Barren* as long as they live, as was the Case of a very pretty Lady, who by a hurt in her Back when she was a Maid, was much afflicted with the *Whites*, and Flux of the *Courses* very irregularly, which brought her weak, and tho' otherwise she was as well as any Woman whatever, yet by means of that hurt, she never had any Children, tho' she has been Married many years; she and her Midwife consulted me, about her Sterility; I gave her what was proper, but ineffectually, for she never was with Child, and I dare say for her, never will.

If the *Whites*, or any moist Distemper of the *Matrix*, be the cause of *Barrenness*, and hinders *Procreation*, as very frequently they do, there may be hopes of Conception, when that Disease is remov'd; but if the *Barrenness* proceeds from the evil Shape of the Members in the Woman, or the Man, as said before, so as not to be fit for *Venus School*, *Patientia est optima virtus*.

I remember the Case of a certain Gentlewoman, that was so exceedingly troubled with the *White Flux*, that it run from her as she went about; she had taken divers Medicines for several years, to no purpose; at length it so affected her and brought her so weak that she could not stir without a Staff, having purg'd and done as she thought every thing that could be done, but by chance hearing of me, desired my Advice, I prescrib'd her as follows and in a short time she recover'd both of her Flux of *Whites* and Lameness.

℞ *Magister. Perlar. Pulv. nostr. Corrobor. an. ʒiſs. pulv. Bol. veri. terræ ſigill. an ʒiv. Gum. Tragacanth. Arabic. Balf. Tolut. an. ʒiſs. Terr. Japon. ʒiſs. Croc. Mart.*

Mart. Astring. ℥j. Laud. Lond. Bals. Peruvian. an. ℥ss. Ext. Specific. nostr. q. s. m. fiat Massa pro Pilul.

Of these Pills she took four every Night and Morning; and anointed the Reins of her Back with the following Ointment.

℞ Unguent. Nutrit. sine Quibus nostr. ℥ Alb. Camphorat. an. ℥j. Sacch. Saturni ℥iij. misce fiat Unguent.

In Cases of *Whites* in Women I have had many Patients, it being a troublesome weakning Disease, and which many fine Women labour under, to their vexation, and would fain be cured of, and by which, and bad management, numbers of pretty Ladies have been spoil'd. I have Cur'd several to their great satisfaction, by a particular Remedy or two, (which I will not insert here,) that seldom or never fails.

Dr. *Petrus Pachegius*, a famous Physician, tells us of a Woman that was *Steril* for many years, having no inclination to Carnal Embracements, and being very desirous of having Children, entreated him to prescribe something to kindle in her the desires of the Flesh, [*ad Venerem Stimulare, &c.*] which, as she told him, was mortified in her. I d.d, says he, what she requested with the following Opiate.

℞ Conf. rad. Eringii, Satyr. mar. an. ℥j. flaved Aurant. Condit. cum Melle ℥vj. Fugand. Condit. j. Conf. Alkerm. ℥ss. Ambra grisea formicar. bat. an. ℥j. Mosch. gr. vj. cum Syr. Citri condit. q. s. ut fiat Electuarium.

Of this she took before a light Supper, the quantity of a small Chestnut, drinking after it a little *Hippocras*. The Woman confess'd that she felt wonderful Pleasure

sure after the use of this *Electuary*. And in these Cases, says he, there is nothing in the World more effectual, also to anoint the Region of the *Womb* with Oyl of *flying Pismires*, which is made by infusing two Ounces of them in Oyl, for forty days together in the hot Sun, in the Dog-days.

And tho' this Author and several others tell us, that *Pismires*, or *Ants*, fortifie the *generative Faculty*, and excite *Lust* nothing more, causing, as they say, Magnanimity of Mind, and Greatness of Spirit, &c. yet I can never believe that any thing prepar'd from that *Insect*, can be more (if near so much) effectual in the like Cases, than *Cantharides* or *Spanish Flies*, a particular Preparation of which, with *Satyrion*, &c. I have, and have frequently administred in *Barrenness* and *Impotency*, &c. to the wonder of all that took it, in rendering the languid, feeble, *Spermatick Parts*, warm and vigorous, confirming their *Tone*, truly fortifying the *Generative Faculty* in both Sexes, making the Instruments of *Generation* active, and the *Seed* prolifick, an account of which, (but not the Prescription) as also some other Preparations of *Cantharides*, with their various Doses, Uses, &c. you have, as likewise many curious Observations of Cases and Cures thereby, in my Translation of the worthy Dr. Greenfield's Book, Entituled, *The Safe Internal Use of Cantharides in the Practice of Physick*, lately publish'd, which any one may have recourse to that please. And the reason that I give not the Prescription of the noble Medicine of *Cantharides* with *Satyrion*, &c. which I but now mention'd, is, because the Ingrates in the World are many, who if they had it, and us'd it with the greatest Success imaginable, would not so much as thank the Author, or in the least think the better of him, for divulging it, tho' the knowledge of it was never so much to their advantage; besides, the Story of the poor Barber, mention'd in *Pag. 349.* foregoing, is a sufficient instance of the Ingratitude of the People, whose avaricious

rious and sordid Tempers, tho' his Friends, make the generous Souls fare the worse.

But I go on.

Some Women that I have known, have thought they were only troubled with the *Whites*, when their Case has been an *Ulcer* in the *Womb*, and *Gonorrhæa*, and on the other hand, some have thought they had an *Ulcer*, or *Gonorrhæa*, when it has been only the *Whites*; which tho' attended at the same time with Pains, &c. yet is not consequently to be judg'd *Veneræal*.

Now the Signs that distinguish between the *Whites* and an *Ulcer* in the *Womb*, and *Gonorrhæa*, are these; First, If there be an *Ulcer*, the *Womb*, as said before, will not admit of *Coition* without pain, and the Matter which flows is stringy and more digested, and sometimes Bloody. Secondly, In a *Gonorrhæa* the Matter cometh in a small quantity and seldom, except it be virulent and foul, and then it flows more, and is sharp, and oftentimes stinking, the *Urine* also is sharp, and many other Symptoms discover it. But if it be only the *Whites*, which is an over-flowing of the *Genital Liquor*, proceeding from the Relaxation of the *Glands*, and *Excretory Pipes*, it produces great Weakness, hurts the Action of the *Womb*, if of long continuance, and if not remedied, makes unfruitful; or if they bear Children, they are Feeble, *Rickety*, *Convulsive*, &c. being diseas'd from their *Seminal Principles*, and if they live, have an ill habit of Body, which brings them to be Old before their time, with a Languishing and *Consumptive Leanness*, or an *Hydropick* and unwholesome Corpulency.

Again, on the other hand, some Women have been rendred *Steril* by being grievously afflicted with *Madness* from the *Womb*, called *Furor Uterinus*, or *Womb-Fury*, arising from a vehement and unbridled Desire of *Carnal Embrace*, over-powering the Rational Faculty so far, that the Woman is continually almost, in all Places and Companies, talking wantonly and lasciviously, laying aside all Modesty, and by Words and

Gestures, inviting all the Men she comes at, to have to do with her.

This immoderate desire of *Carnal Conjunction*, is a Disease, and notwithstanding the Mind is so strongly inclin'd to *Venery*, such seldom do Conceive with Child, tho' they have to do with Man at the time they most desire it, for it Springs from the Acrimony and heat of the *Seed*, which exceeds the bounds of Nature, and by its heat, sharpness, and redundancy, stirs up and inflames them with lustful Desires, tho' to little purpose, as to Conception; as a Woman, a Widow, I some years ago was desired to Visit (since dead) was, and after that manner so afflicted, that she frequently, so lay her excessive Desires, as she acknowledg'd, us'd *Friction* with ———, &c. which so irritated those tender Parts, as stirr'd up Inflammation and Excoriations, upon which Ulcerations succeeded to a very severe degree, and which by proper *Injections*, &c. that I order'd her, was tolerably remov'd; she Marry'd afterwards, but by means of an ill formation of those Parts, by the *Ulcerations*, she (tho' a young brisk Woman,) never Conceive'd, and indeed at sometimes, as she confess'd, was scarcely capable to receive her Husband. I well remember, I was once desired to see her when one of her Fits of *Womb-Fury* was upon her, at which time she talk'd very extravagantly indeed, calling upon this and that Man that she knew, to come and lie with her, throwing off the Bed-Cloths every minute, to expose her Nakedness, and used such Gestures, as to convince every one what a grievous Disease it is, yet when sensible, was a Modest, Chast Woman, as all that knew her testify'd.

Now *Seed* thus Acrimonious and Hot, over-long retain'd in Bodies prone to *Lust*, and full of Heat and Vigour, stirs up this Disease, and is also incident to *Virgins*, but peculiarly to young *Widows*, and such Women that have *impotent* Husbands, or Husbands that they don't affect, whereby their *Seminary Vessels*

are

are not sufficiently disburthened, or their amorous Affections duly satisfy'd, &c.

I was not long since consulted with by a Midwife, concerning a Maiden Lady, a Fortune, about sixteen years of Age, Daughter to a very eminent Man, who being of a Sanguine Complexion, and often in Company with Gentlemen at publick Diversions, where tho' attended with her Woman, she us'd to be dally'd with, kiss'd, and talk'd to, after a pleasant, jocular, and sometimes waggish, tho' civil manner, yet those Scenes heightning her Imagination, (she being hot, and, as said before, Sanguine, as the Midwife acquainted me) would frequently, tho' a modest Lady, yet from a natural Instinct, use Titillation with her Finger; insomuch that she not only divested herself of the *Hymen*, or Maiden *Zone*, but by the use of— harder than her Finger, so fretted the Parts, that she was scarce able to walk or sit; her Woman being made privy to the foolish accident, as she call'd it, acquainted the Midwife, who after applying what she thought necessary, without the expected effect, consulted me; at first indeed, according to the account she gave, I was ready to think it *Veneræa*, but it submitting to the slight means I advis'd, was afterwards convinc'd to the contrary, she getting well without any internal Medicine. But by this means she has lost her *Virginity*, which whether will be found out upon Marriage, or how resent'd, if it should, she herself will be best able to tell, when that time comes about. And after this manner do doubtless many young hot giddy Girls, deprive themselves of that which is the only true Token of their Chastity, which others frequently lose by other means, that as they could not help, so are not culpable, or to be censur'd, or thought to be of any unchast Conversation.

I know a very likely Man, that by means of an old *Veneræal Gleet*, was rendred, as he fear'd, for ever incapable of having more Children, but conversing with a foul Woman, and getting a fresh *Gonorrhæa*, I put
him

him into a Course that set him free from both, and he has had two healthy Children since. And also a Woman that had no Child for the space of twelve years, by means of a *Venereal* Infection all that while more or less upon her, was happily Cur'd of her Distemper, and Conceived by her Husband, and had a fine Child afterwards.

And Dr. *Harvey* tells us of a Gentleman, a Patient of his, who had been troubled with a *Gleet* three years, in which space of time he had, by advice of several Physicians, passed thro' various Courses, whereby he had extremely harrassed his Body, and thro' their ill Success had as much perplex'd his Mind; at last, by another false Step, was fallen into a second *Gonorrhœa*, more violent than the former, for which he had subjected himself under his Care, to whom, for his encouragement, he declar'd, that in all probability he should now not only Cure him of his *Gonorrhœa*, but of his obstinate *Gleet*, well knowing that the *Fluor* of the acrimonious virulent Matter, would abrade the Callosity of the little *Fistula*, that occasion'd his *Gleet*; so that in a Month's time he perfectly Cur'd him of his *Gonorrhœa* and *Gleet*.

He also mentions that he Cur'd a Gentlewoman, who by a *Gleet* of three years standing, was reduced to a great weakness, and during that time was rendred *Sterile*, tho' within a quarter of a year after her Cure she Conceived again, and for several years together did not miss bringing forth a sound Child, most of which continued living. So that from these and other like Instances which I could relate, it appears, that *Gleets* are very frequently, as said before, the cause of *Impotency* in Men, and *Sterility* in Women.

Having thus plainly, I think, shewn the Nature, Difference, Effects, &c. of *Gleets*, the Cure thereof (if curable) is consequently very easily understood; but that we may give all the Light therein necessary, we shall observe, that the Cure is to be attempted diversly, that is, as the Patient's Condition and Constitution

tion indicate ; in some, *Purgings* will do ; in others *Balsamicks* ; in some both together with *Cold Bathing* ; in others neither separate, nor together ; in some *Astringents* are effectual, in others mischievous ; in some *Balsamick Injections* effect a Cure, in others *Restraining Injections* ; and again, in others neither ; so that the greatest difficulty is to be well acquainted with the circumstance of the Case, and the Patient's Temperament and Constitution, which when thoroughly understood ; it is no hard matter for any to make application of proper Medicines, and which if regularly made use of, never fails, first or last to accomplish the Cure, though in some it may be done sooner, in others later.

Dr. Baynard gives us an Account of a Gleet, &c. Cur'd as follows.

A Gentleman, says he, of good Account, tho' a modest Man, blushing gave me this Relation in reference to *himself*, who for some time past, had great great trouble in his *Urinary Passages*, and Pain at the root of his *Yard*, and about the region of the *Bladder*, insomuch, that he had reason to suspect some *Ulcer* or *Excoriation* in *Collo Vesicæ*, by the *Slime* and *Sordes* that came away in his *Urine* ; he also had a *Lachryma Veneris* or Old Gleet, which at that time was very severe upon him, together with weakness of *Erection*, &c. who was Cur'd by a strict perseverance in this following method, *viz.* He first gently Purged two or three times with *Cassia* & *Tamarind*. *Syrupus Violar.* & *flor Persicor.* instead of Posset-Drink on his Purging-Days, drank plentifully of *Serum Lactis Clarific. cum Herbis Aperitiv.* & *frigid.* and at other times drank *Aqua Calcis*, in which was steep'd a little of the *rasp. Sassafr.* and *Rad. Gliciriz* and took two or three times in a Day, three or four small Pills made *ex Succ. Gliciriz. Sperm. Cati, Species Diatragacanthi frigidi* or *Pulvis Haly*, and used *Cold Immersion* for sixteen or eighteen Days, Night and Morning, but especially at Night after a light Dinner, and no Supper, except a little *Flumeny*

mery after Bathing, with a little Sugar and *Succ. Aurantior.* just to make it of a pleasant sweet tart Taste-
a dulco-acidum; and from thence passed into a restraining Milk-Diet, by boiling *Cupul. Gland. Rad. Bistortæ* & *Tormentillæ* in *Aq. Fontan.* and then mixing Milk and a little Oat meal, made a sort of Milk-Pottage, on which he only liv'd for a Season; he avoided the Sight of all Women, but such as had *Antivenereal Facies*, for Age and Ugliness; as also all manner of Wine and strong Drinks, and Flesh Meat, &c. and by this, and by such-like means, he was perfectly recovered to his pristine Health.

But that *Gleets* for the generality are curable, what has been said, I think, makes appear, and is sufficient to convince all rational People that they are not so difficult of Cure as the generality of Practisers make them to be, who, when after all their Endeavours to rid the Patients of to no purpose, dismiss them at last with their Opinion, That they never will be cured, assuring them at the same time it will never hurt them, and that at length Nature will throw it off, and the like; which Numbers of Patients have given Credit to, and been in hopes of finding true, till Time has too manifestly made it appear, that their Doctors have been in the wrong; for that instead of Nature's overcoming it, and their finding no inconvenience by it, it has grown worse and worse, and prov'd at last so very inconvenient, that the poor Patient has born it with no small uneasiness. But methinks I hear a Patient say, What you set forth is true, It being exactly my Case, but can you Cure me then? To which I make bold to answer in the Affirmative, and that *non in Verbis sed in factis*, being confident that there is not one *Gleet* in fifty but what is curable, and the Cure of which I dare undertake to perform, upon the Forfeiture of all that's dear to me, in case the Patient exactly follows prescription, lives regular, &c. nay and dare aver that the oldest, and most stubborn *Gleet* that is or can be, will yield to the Methods I shall take, and

and be thereby perfectly remov'd, without the least Injury or Inconvenience to the Patient, provided, as said before, it be not incurable, (for there are some *Gleets* that all the World can't Cure) of which the Patient, before any thing be done, may be satisfied; and, I think, what I have within these four years (not accounting for the twelve years time before) done therein, sufficiently, I say, testifies, that they are not so incurable, as the generality of Practitioners imagine, scores of Gentlemen that have been under my Care, having found it otherwise, and are able to bear Testimony to the Truth thereof, after their having been carried thro' long Courses of Medicines, according to the usual Method of the Town, and at last found themselves just after the same, or perhaps worse manner than at the first.

Thus having finish'd (and indeed much exceeded) what I (at first) intended concerning this most wretched Distemper, both as to its direful Symptoms and perplexing consequences; And since *Drinking* is the general inlet to, as well as common excuse for that ill Practice, *viz. Whoring*. I shall conclude all with some necessary Admonitions, together with the further Observations and Advice of the Learned Dr. *Baynard*, which as they are pertinent to the purpose, so 'tis hop'd may have such good effect upon the People, (at least upon some) as to encline them to desist the Practice while they are well; (if they have been so happy hitherto to have escaped the reward) and also to deter others from falling into the like Snares, lest the Mischiefs that have befallen those, we have or shall mention, prove to be their Lot, than which any Man (I think) of but tolerable thought would be as much afraid of, as he would dread the greatest Evils that can possibly befall him. The first then that we shall mention, from the Doctor, is this.

A Gentleman, contracting a complication of *Vino-Venereal* Diseases, which he pleasantly call'd *Twists*, as also finding a sensible weakness and waste in his *Estate*, resolv'd to turn over a new Leaf and become a *Wise* Man: in order whereunto he put his *Estate* into the Hands of a prudent Manager, and himself into a Course of Physick, rather *Dietetic* than otherwise. He first began with the Purging-Waters, with some small Shop-Catharticks to quicken them, (for he could drink no great quantities of any thing but Wine, &c.) after due evacuations, he took the Wood-Drinks, with some Anti-Scorbutic Drops, &c, from thence he went to the *Hot-Baths*, bath'd there in the temperate Baths, and drank the Waters moderately, for the space of eight or ten Weeks: us'd *Exercise* much, especially *Riding* and *Bowling*: He drank Wine very sparingly, and exil'd himself from Women quite; (having no Wife) from thence he came to the *Cold-Baths*, to harden and confirm his *Constitution*, persever'd in this good Resolution, and recover'd both his *Health* and *Estate*, then not being above forty Years of Age. But before he went into his own Country, he writ a *Distich* or two over that *Tavern* Door, where he us'd to entertain his *Mistresses*. I hear that he is since Married, and has two or three healthful and lusty Children. His Verses were these, *viz.*

Before a Tavern ever shall confound me,
Or painted Harlot in her Arms impound me,
A Fever burn me, or a Dropſie drown'd me.
That curſed Trade I followed too long,
But now I'll ſtop before my All is gone;
By this Reſolve ſhall Health and Mony ſave,
And carry no patch'd up Poxes to the Grave.

The next that we ſhall incert, from the ſaid Doctor, is as follows, where, he ſpeaking of Infertility in Men, by reaſon of Tumours and Venereal Swellings on the *Teſticles*, lays, Not that it does always hold true in every

every Man that follows the *Sport*, for some strong young Sports-Men (which he calls *Mongers*) of good Constitutions, have brush'd through such Misfortunes, and have after it, begotten Children, but with a great diminution to the *Venereal* Pleasures and Delights as before; the *Organs* subservient to those Exercises, having been *shak'd* and *batter'd* in their unclean *Combats*, &c. but in most Men it has totally destroy'd *Prolification*, a Curse, *half tanti to Castration*: So that I have often pittied poor innocent young new Married *Gentlewomen*, who have Sweat and Stewed themselves in *Hot Baths*, Season after Season. These unhappy Women, I say, thinking that the Deficiency lay on their side, were willing to undertake any Toil and Trouble in hopes of a great *Belly*, &c. when alas! the fault, says he, was in the *vile* and *wicked* Whore-Masterly *Husband*, Broke and Bankrupt in his *Bed-Tackle*; and this is the reason of so many miserable and unhappy Marriages, for *Venus rara, cum re augusta domi*, &c. makes Women ramble in quest of those *Satisfactions*, which both *Art* and *Nature* in a warm *Constitution* incessantly prompts them so; and the *Husband* quietly to acquiesce under the *Brow-Antlers* of a display'd *Fore-head*, or to Pocket his Misfortune, being conscious that his Wife's *Extravagancies* are the Issues of his own *Insufficiencies*, &c. procur'd by his own *Follies*, &c.

I remember, says he, my old Friend Mr. Charles B—— an Eminent and Learned Surgeon, us'd to say, that no Man was ever made a *Cuckold*, but from a deficiency in one of the *Pieces*, the *Head-Piece*, or the *Cod-Piece*; for the Husband was either a *Fool* or a *Fumbler*, and the first is as odious at *Board*, as the other in *Bed*. So that (says the Doctor) *Fathers* cannot be too careful in matching their Daughters to Men of untainted Reputation and Honesty, and also of promising *Ability*; because of the many *Cheats* that have been, even in the fairest *Bulks* of [and I may add *Sorberest*] Men, and the difficulty there is in discovering the

the Scars and *Cicatrices* of secret Sins, which Men [and I may add from my own knowledge the *Soberest* and most *Zealous*] with the greatest Artifice cover and conceal. And, with the Doctor's leave, I'll add that Men cannot be too careful in matching themselves to *Women*, however their Character may be fair and promising, yet disguis'd, till a time of tryal comes, and then too perhaps not discover'd, (their Artifice and *Cunning* being such) that they have ever, (as we us'd to say) been *broken up*, or had to do with Man; as was the Case of a very pretty young *Gentlewoman*, of a considerable Fortune, that I had in Cure, (since Married, without the least discovery of what had pass'd, as she since told me, upon coming for Advice about a Child she has had by her Husband) who happen'd to be debauch'd, and in lieu of her *Maiden-heads* had the reward of a *Clap*, which I Cur'd her of, without her Parents or any one's knowing it, and all along pass'd, and was Marry'd for a *Virgin*, which to this Day (as the matter was order'd) her Husband knows nothing to the contrary of. And several others in the like kind, passing now for true modest *Maids*, have I known; so that there is (almost at least) as much reason for Men to be careful, who they take to *Wife*, as for *Women*, Men to their *Husbands*; Deceit and Artifice being too much Practis'd in both.

But, says the Doctor, [and so say I] where *Love* and *Ability* on both sides, concentrates in *Virtue* and *Fidelity*, their *Minds* are made *one*, and 'tis a Marriage of *Souls* as well as *Bodies*, and such a blessed State is the Suburbs of *Heaven*, even in this Life.

And, says the Doctor, he that should dare to Marry under any *Venereal* circumstance, or *Pox* his *Wife* after he is Marry'd unto her, [as many which I have been too much an Eye-witness to, have done, and many a fine Lady by that means spoil'd, before she has so much as thought what her Disease should be,] should have a Brand of *Infamy* upon his Name for ever. [And I add, so should the *Woman* that Marries under the
same

same circumstance, and *Poxes* her *Husband*, as many I have known also in my Practice to have done] For what says the *Wise Man*, *Prov.* 6. and 33.

A Wound and Dishonour shall he get, and his Reproach shall not be wiped away. [He that Whores]

Her end is bitter as Death, and as sharp as a two-edg'd Sword. [Meaning a *Wore*]

And thou mourn at last when thy Flesh and thy Body are consumed, and a Dart struck thro' his Liver. [Meaning with the *Disease*]

Her Feet go down to Death, her Steps take hold of Hell. [Meaning a *Whorish* or *Adulterous Woman*]

For she hath cast down many Wounded, yea many strong Men have been Slain by her. [Doubtless mean't, destroy'd by the *Disease*]

Her House is the way to Hell, to the Chambers of Death, &c.

Jesus the Son of *Sirach* in *Ecclesiasticus*, chap. 19. ver. 2. 3. says, *He that cleaves to Harlots will become impudent, Moths and Worms shall have him for their inheritance.*

And the *Prophane Orators* and *Poets*, as well as *Sacred*, are all full of *Whip-Cord* and *Lashes* at this *Sin*. I might here, says the Doctor, enlarge, but that the *Groans* and *Miseries* of such *Shoals* of perishing *Wretches* abandon'd by their *Friends*, expos'd to *Ditches*, *Dung-hills*, and at the best to *Hospitals*, are rotting Instances of *Venerreal Venom* and most deplorable *Commentators* on this sad *Text*, viz. their *Strength* is given to strange *Women*, and their *Years* unto the *Cruel*.

Eustachius Rudius, well observes, *Thieves*, *Robbers* and *Murderers*, and other wicked Persons are sharply punish'd, but publick *Whores* full of this *Disease*, and who daily destroy more than a thousand Men, and pollute whole *Families* and *Cities*, are rather *Cherish'd*, smooth'd up with *Flatteries*, and maintain'd very *Gal-*

lantly. And indeed, as he says, so it is. But however,

*Let not your Lust enslave your noble Mind,
Nor waste your Strength on wanton Woman kind.*

Which you certainly will not, if you consider the fatigue of *Physick Courses*, the *Frights*, the *Fears*, *Perplexities*, and *Terrors*, of the ill consequences of the *Disease*; and in what consternation the *Mind* is plung'd into upon the least pain or disorder, tho' at the same time perhaps absolutely Foreign to any thing of that kind.

So here, says the aforesaid Doctor, I shall cease this unsavoury Subject, and conclude with a few Lines, dehortatory from *Whoredom* and its fatal Consequences.

*View yonder Shoar ! whence Venus came at first,
See ! all the wretched Whore-wrack'd Sons of Lust,
Where blasted Strength lies in its Manhood Curst.
View yender Bay ! that many a load encloses
Of Punic't Shin-bones, and the shells of Noses ;
And in yon Hospital, there does survive,
The remnant half, of half that rot alive,
With Bubo's, Blanes, cavernous running Holes,
'Twould Clap the Devil, for to fetch their Souls.*

But, as observ'd before, *Drinking* being very frequently the occasion of *Whoring*, and many that I have known, as much abhorring a lewd Woman when they are *Sober* as any Men, and at no other times fall into that Snare; I'll here transcribe the following serious advice in Verse, by the Ingenious Dr. Baynard, which perhaps may be a means to deter some from that, which too often (if not the occasion of getting the *Pox*) brings innumerable other Evils along with it. They are these.

Trust

*Trust not to Constitution, 'twill decay,
And 'twisted Strength its Fibres wears away :
As close-wove Garments of a strong spun Thread,
The Wooff frets out and tears away the Web ;
So Soul and Body tho' ne'er so well conjoin'd,
The longer that they wear the more they grind,
Then the crake Organ must impair the Mind.
All finite Things tend to their own undoing,
But Man alone's industrious to his Ruin ;
For what with Riot, Delicates and Wine,
Turns Pioneer, himself to undermine.
Besides the hidden Snares laid in our way,
The sudden Deaths we hear of every Day,
The smoothest Paths have unseen Ambuscades,
And Insecurity Security invades :
For no Man knows what's the next Hours event,
Man Lives as he does Die by accident.
How soft is Flesh, how brittle is a Bone !
Time eats up Steel and Monuments of Stone,
And from his Teeth art thou exempt alone ?
What Warrant hast thou that thy Body's Proof
Against the Anguish of an aching Tooth ?
How soon's a Fever rous'd by acute Pains ?
The smallest Ails have all their Partizans ;
And in intestine Wars they may divide,
And Life's Deserters list on the wrong side :
Diseases, like true Blood-hounds, seize their Dam,
And prey upon the Carcass whence they sprang.
Be always on thy guard, watchful and Wise,
Lest Death should take thee napping by Surprise.*

And in another place; where the Doctor speaks of Temperance, and advises to it, he adds the following Lines,

But when alas! Men come to die
 Of Dropsie, Jaundice, Stone and Gout,
 When the *black* Reckoning draws nigh,
 And Life before the Bottle's out.

When low drawn Time's upon the Tilt,
 Few Sands and Minutes left to run;
 And all our past gone Years are spilt,
 And the great *Work* is left undone:

When restless *Conscience* knocks within,
 And in *Despair* begins to baul,
 Death like a Drawer then steps in,
 And asketh, *Gentlemen!* dy'e call?

I wish that *Men* would timeiy think
 On this great *Truth* in their full Bowls,
 Both *I* and *Will* of *Ludgate-Hill*,
 And all our Friends round *Pauls*.

And with the Doctor's leave I'll add the three following Lines.

*If true as 'tis, that Surfeiting and Wine,
 Destroys the Health and makes the Body Pine,
 What is't when Pox does with the Bottle join?*

}

And in another Place, the aforesaid Ingenious Author, brings in the following Lines, with which (adding a few Words of my own) I shall conclude.

*Unerring Nature, learn to follow close,
 For Quantum sufficit, is her just Dose;
 Sufficient clogs no Wheels, and tires no Horse,
 Yet briskly drives the Blood around the Course;
 And hourly adds unto its waste, supplies
 In due proportion to what's spent and dies.*

*Whilst Surfeiting corrupts the Purple Gore,
And bankrupts Nature of her long-liv'd store ;
And thus the Soul is from the Body tore
Before its time.* —————

*Which, by a temperate Life, in a clean Cell,
Might full a hundred Years with comfort Dwell,
And drop, when ripe, as Nuts do slip the Shell.*

Therefore *Naturam disce sequi*, follow Nature's Dictates ; for *Natura nihil agit frustra*, is the only indisputable *Axiom* in Philosophy, Nature does nothing in vain, Live Temperately, for she loves no Extreams,

Omne violens Naturæ inimicum & contrarium est, & motus violentos Naturam non pati, absq; lesione manifesta.

That is,

Whatever is violent, is inimical and destructive to Nature ; for Nature is not able to endure violent Motions, without manifest Injury.

Intemperance therefore is an injury to Nature, it brings on Diseases. *Theotimus* was told by his Physicians, that *Drunkenness* and *Uncleanness* would deprive him of his Sight ; say not as he said, *Vale Lumen Amicum*, Then farewell dear Eyes ; for that he had rather lose his Sight than leave his Sins. *Drunkenness* very frequently introduces *Whoring*, (for a Man in Drink hath lost *Imperium suum*, the command of himself) and *Whoring* at one time or other, (for he must have good luck indeed that always escapes) brings the *Pox*, or at leastwise the *Clap*, which is a Chip of the same Block, and then 'tis odds but he happens into unskilful Hands, which if so, the Disease, instead of being ferreted out, is oftentimes riveted into his very Nature, and not only that, but entail'd also upon his Posterity, bringing

innumerable Inconveniences and Pain, a very bad exchange for that little, little moment of Pleasure, perhaps at best a ruined Constitution, an uneasy distracted Life, for the injury done to himself and Family; and well too if not succeeded with Ruin of Estate, as well as Reputation, and Destruction and Death into the Bargain.

Wine, says holy Writ, is strong, the *King* is stronger, but *Women* are strongest of all. For,

*They are the Rocks, the Quicksands, and the Shelves,
Where Inconsiderate Men do Wreck themselves.*

Therefore my Advice is, That Men would always preserve *Mens sana in corpore sano*, and not in despite of *Claps* and *Surfeits*, run on in *Fuddling* and *Whoring*, lest the event shews them how much they were in the wrong: And if any do take warning, and avoid the occasion, according to those sincere Admonitions, as *Juvenal* in his *Satyr* 14, says, so it is most true.

*They shall be free
From the Disease, and from Infirmary;
From Care and Sorrow, and their Lives shall be
Prolonged, under a better Destiny.*

'Tis not to be doubted, but by this time, the Reader (if he has been at the pains of reading the Book thro') may suppose, I have consulted the many Authors quoted herein; and I do assure him at the same time, I have, (not passing by one that ever wrote of the *Venereal Disease*, that I know of, or could get for Money) and not only so, but compar'd their Opinions with my own, and also examin'd them as to the Practick Part, which is the true Test: And where by experience (which is ever the best School-Mistress) I have found them Consonant to the Truth, there I have

have subscrib'd my *Fiat* and rested; where dissonant, I have rejected them, always allowing those Opinions and Methods of Cure, real or fictitious, according as was the Event, (the different Temperaments and Constitutions of the People, ever nicely first consider'd and understood in the Practice) and according thereto have I stedily steer'd my Course, finding all along that common Saying verify'd,

Experientia Docet.

F I N I S.

I have rejected them, always allowing those Opinions and Methods of Cure, real or fictitious, according as was the Event, (the different Temperaments and Constitutions of the People) and according thereto and understood in the Practice) and accordingly thereto have I freely tried my Course, finding all along that

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