An address ... to the ... Royal Society, of London / [Bartholomew di Dominiceti].

Contributors

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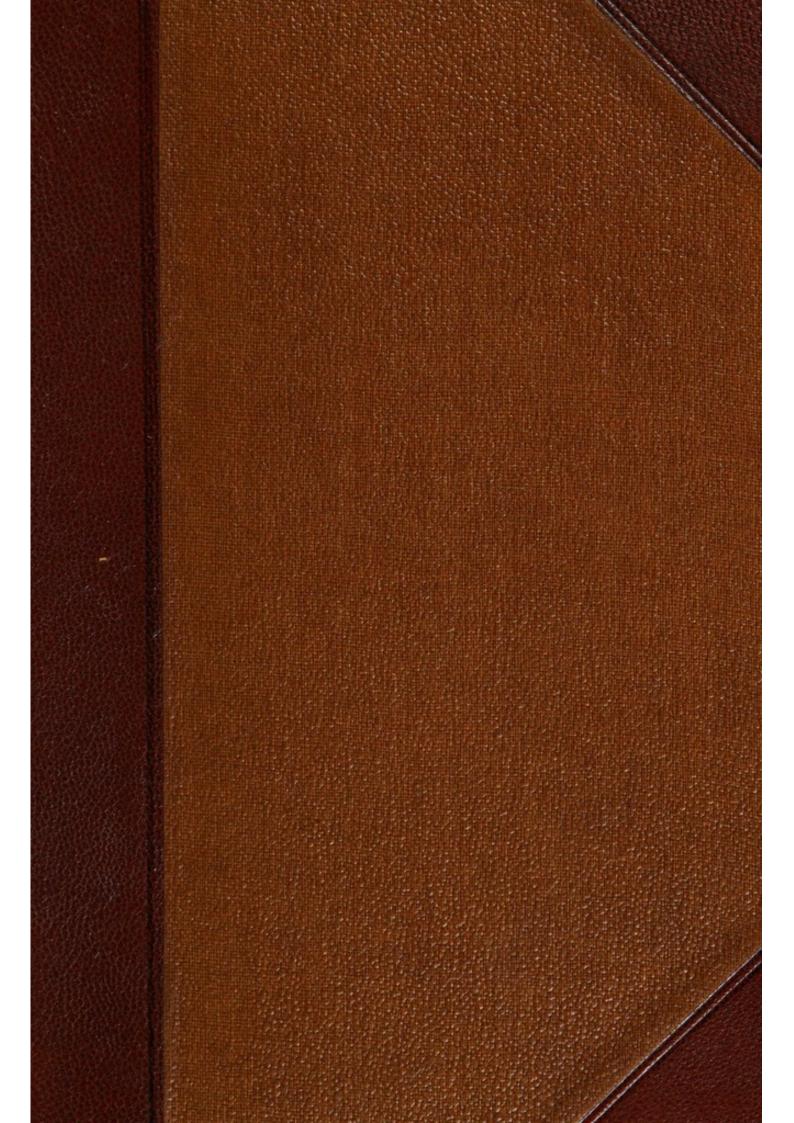
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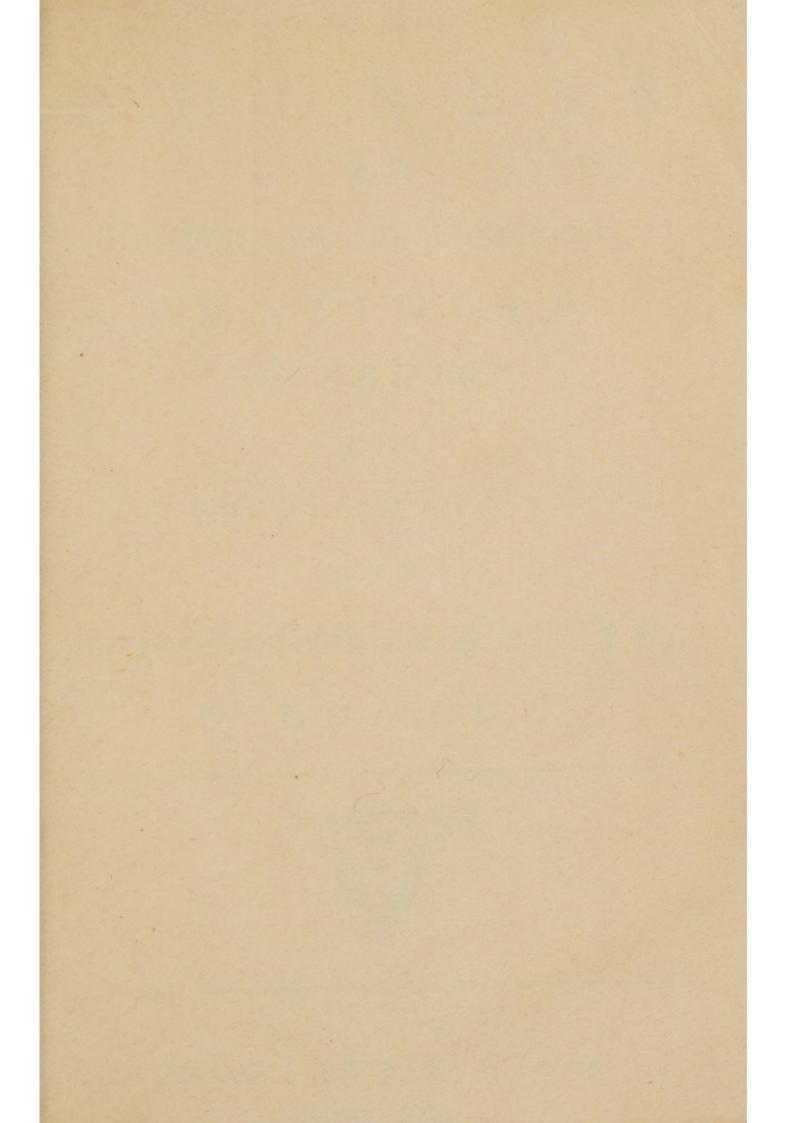
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON



ACCESSION NUMBER

PRESS MARK

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ADDRESS

OR

Bartholomew di Dominiceti,

PHYSICIAN,

From VENICE,

TO

The Most ILLUSTRIOUS

AND

Venerable ROYAL SOCIETY,

Of LONDON.



LONDON:

Printed by J. TOWERS in Piccadilly.

MDCCLXIV.



MOST

ILLUSTRIOUS

AND

Venerable ROYAL SOCIETY,

OF

LONDON.



GENTLEMEN,

A moderate, regular, and variable Climates, making diligent Experiments and Observations on the Phænomena of Nature, by the old and common Rules used in the admirable Art of Bathing and Stoving; having invented new Machines, Engines, Contrivances, and Methods perfectly to improve, and render the Artificial Baths, Baths of all Degrees of Heat, and Vapour Baths, universally useful and advantageous to Mankind.

I came to London in the Year 1754, and took a House in St. Ann's, Sobo, where I erected them, and

three

there to improve my Pupils, and affure myself in the Genuineness of simple and compound Medicines, settled (to my Agent) a compleat Galenical and Chymical Warehouse; and in January, 1756, I removed myself and Family to Bristol, where I resided till May, 1764.

How, and the Reasons for which I am returned to this Metropolis, are as follow, viz.

From the Bristol Journal, May 12th, 1764. "All Persons who have any Demands upon Bartholomew di Dominiceti of the said City, Physician, are desired to bring in their Account immediately to his House, that the same may be discharged, as his Stay will be very short in this City.

Bristol, June 14th, 1764. "To whom it may concern, We, who have here-" unto subscribed, do certify, that for several Years " last past we have been very well acquainted with the " Personal Behaviour of Bartholomew di Dominiceti, " of this City, Physician, and do verily believe him " to be a very honest, skilful, and industrious Man; " having in this City supported his Character with "Dignity, and performed a great many furprifing " Cures by his Directions, and the Use of his Artificial " and Graduated hot and cold Baths, dry and " vaporous Stoves; and that he the faid Doctor " di Dominiceti, left Bristol in May last with Honour; and for no other Motives than his own Pleafure, " and the good of Mankind, to erect in London his 66 Baths, Stoves, &c. &c. as Witness our Hands 66 being all of the faid City.

Walter Chapman, Prebendary of Bristol, and The Rev. Walter Travena.
Thomas Hellier, Surgeon.

Edward

Edward Shiercleft, Gent.
Joseph Smith, Watch-Maker.
Thomas Moore, Baker.
Jonathan Whitchurch, Peruke-Maker.
Isaac Burge, Confectioner.

To effectuate my Intentions, I endeavoured to get a convenient genteel healthy fituated House, and have accordingly chose the Thames-Bank House, on the Upper-end of Millbank, Westminster; the said Bank being sweetly skirted, and loftily shaded with beautiful Hedges and Trees, and all a-long kept in good Order, and the House standing as well as in the City, as Country, and as pleafantly and agreeably Situated, as any in England; it is elegantly built, and dry in Rainy Weather, has five Rooms on the First Floor, five Story high, and fo well contrived, that every Parlour, Chamber, and Garret have their Conveniencies, and are free'd from one another; the under Places round the Kitchen having a very good Air and Light, and their Order answering (in Part) to my falutary Ends; there I have established very neat Rooms of different Degrees of Heat, with gentle Sweating Beds; and quite near to them, in another Room, my hot and cold Artificial Baths, (of clear, sweet, and pure Spring Water, for that Purpose expressly introduced;) and in another Room quite contiguous to the Baths and Sweating Rooms, fixed my vaporous and dry Stoves; both the Bath and Stove to be directed to all Degrees of Heat and Impregnations of Herbs, Plants, and Minerals; or arbitrarily regulated and medicated as the Case, Station of the Disease, Temperament of the Patient, State of the Weather, and all Circumstances may require. From these Works of Nature and useful Contrivances, the Patients, without being exposed to the Air, may pleasantly pass into their own designed comfortable Bed-Chambers; and there may the disordered Animal

Functions be restored to their pristine State of Health. These Chambers, as well as the whole House, I have genteelly furnish'd with almost new Goods, brought from Bristol, sit for Gentlemen and Ladies of Quality, and Persons of undoubted good Reputation, as I have for more than eight Years last past constantly received in my House in the said City.

Gentlemen, I humbly beg Pardon for the Freedom I take in presenting to your Royal Society in inexpressive and jejune Phrases, the following Remarks, Certificates, Affidavits, and Authorities, as I am writing in a Language I have but lately learned; fincerely declaring to have this Courage only from being fully perswaded, that you, Gentlemen, have more Regard to the Person, than to the Cloth, or the Thoughts, than to the Drefs. Therefore I devoutly implore your impartial Attention, on Matters relating to real Works of Nature, Art of Healing, and preferving our necessary useful Machine, as well as in restoring those Truths, that by Inattention, Factions, and Partialities, had been neglected, to the Prejudice of the Publick in general. And as you Gentlemen, with your Equals (the most Judicious,) regard a good Foundation as the only Support of all Weights and Matters, hope it will be agreeable to you, the building this, my candid and most humble Address, on the following old Rocks, viz. True Experiments, undoubtedly advantageous Observations, real Knowledge, and legal Facts in the Instruction and Practice of the Medical Art, in which (fays Wesley) " Trial was made, the Cure was wrought, " and Experience and Phyfick grew up together;" "The Remedy and Success (Brooks adds) were written " in the Temples, engraved on Pillars, placed in " Cross-ways and other Publick Places for the Infruction and Relief of the Publick in general;" whose Rules had in reality given the first Rise and

real Infight into the Virtue of Water, Herbs, Plants, and Practice of Physick, the Art of Bathing and Fumigating; as by Willis, Sydenham, Boerhaave, Hamilton, and other Physicians has been remarked, and by those disinterested Britons, who regard Truth more than factious Cabals, and public Good than the Friendship of bold lazy Professors, have been kind and generous enough to publish in the following Manner.

From the Bristol Journal, May 27th, 1757. From a just Regard to the unhappy and afflicted with the following Disorders.

"We whose Names are hereunto subscribed do certify that we have been acquainted upwards of fix Months last past with Bartholomew di Dominiceti, Doctor of Physick and Surgery, from the Republick of Venice, who is honourably established in the Parish of St. Mary's, Redcliffe, and we really believe him to be an honest Man, diligent and careful, of good Knowledge, and great Experience in his Profession, and that by the Use of his Artificial Baths, Stoves, innocent Means, and Attention, he hath recovered the Sight and Hearing, and cured in this City and Neighbourhood, several Persons of Leproty, Dropsy, Fevers, Convulsions, Confumptions, Rheumatism, Hard-Swellings, Contractions, Gravel, Difficulty of Urine, and other dreadful Disorders of long Continuance, after they had been prognosticated and deliver'd up as incurable.

As Witness our Hands,

Henry Gandy, Vicar of Puccle-Church,
John Cook, and
Thomas Holloway,
John Earp, Yeoman, of the said Parish.

Thomas

Thomas Cooper, Baker. Henry Roach, Inn-Keeper. William Coward, Waggoner, West-Street. Fames Dand, and Hosiers. Amos Simmons, Joseph Moss, Taylor. John Walker, Peruke-Maker. Thomas Veisey, Inn-Keeper. William James, Grocer. Stephen Beck, Baker. John King, Brazier. William Robins, Smith, St. Mary, Redcliffe. Foseph Cross, Limner. William Moore, Grocer. Samuel Sandys, Clerk to Sage and Bush, Broad-Mead. John Innall, and Taylors. William Eyles, Foseph Mac Guire, Inn-Keeper. Samuel Bishop, Merchant.

Gentlemen, pray excuse this seeming Vanity of mine, if I remark here what Brooks tells us, " That " nothing is more dangerous than a fatal Prognostick " pronounced by a Physician; if instead of demon-" strating superior Knowledge, too often he either dejects the Patient and hastens his Exit, or proves " he wou'd be Æsculapius than a mere Medicaster; who perhaps wou'd be better pleased with a Sinister Event, than to see his Skill in Prediction baffled " by a Recovery, which wou'd plainly prove him " to be not an infallible Conjurer;" and (Lord Bacon fays,) "To pronounce Disease incurable, is to " establish Negligence and Carelessness, as it were by a Law to skreen Ignorance from Reproach;" for which Reason Baglivi cried, "This is the most se scandalous Thing in the World, for a Physician " to turn his Back upon a Disease as incurable, and bid

bid adieu to his Patient, two or three Days before " he dies. We ought, (he adds) " Still to try new "Remedies, and shift about upon several Sorts to " the very last Gasp; for while the Soul hovers " within the Body, there is still Hope to be placed " in our admirable Art;" fo, Hippocrates teaches us, "When the Disease is extreamly dangerous, Experi-"ments ought to be tried;" being, (as Boyle also observes) "To look upon a good Physician, not or properly as a Servant to Nature, but a Counsellor, " and a Friendly Assistant, who in his Patient's Body, " furthers those Motions and other Things, that he " judges conducive to the Welfare and Recovery " of it." " Because, (concludes Baglivi,) our Care " is to comfort and refresh our Patient in the very " Agony of Death."

From the London Evening-Post, Tuesday the 27th of March, 1760.

This is to certify whom it may concern, that We have known Bartholomew di Dominiceti, of the City of Bristol, Physician, for upwards of three Years, during which Time, we have been well acquainted with the personal Behaviour of the said Doctor, and do really believe him to be an honest Man, careful, and skilful in his Protession,

As Witness our Hands, being all of this City of Bristol, 21st of March, 1760.

Thomas Broughton, Vicar of St. Mary, Redcliffe. John Merriweather, and Church-wardens. John Bloom, John Price, Vicar of Temple. John Whittington, and Church-wardens.

Humphrey Bent Coopey, Curate of St. Thomas. Rice Charleton, Henry Farr Yateman, John Powell, William Huffey, John Hellier, Samuel Shears, John Martin Fowkes, Henry Durbin, Chymist. Samuel Smith, Druggist. Stephen Bagg, Thomas Bush, William Kitcat. Nathaniel Troughton, Merchants. Thomas Broacks, William Britton, Thomas Simmons, Abraham James, Feremiah Osborne, Edward Young, Attorneys at Law. Nathaniel Windy, John Grey, Joseph Cantle, Attorney and Clerk, Council-House of the said City.

In CHANCERY.

John Cox, of the City of Bristol, Surgeon, who has been an Apprentice to Bartholomew di Dominiceti, of the faid City, Physician and Surgeon, maketh Oath, and faith, that he, the faid Bartholomew di Dominiceti, has, (during the Time of the faid Cox's Apprenticeship) continued to prescribe, or order to be made, his Simple and Compound, Galenical, and Chymical Medicines, faithfully according to the London, Edinburgh, and Quincey Dispensatories, and Lemery and Boerbaave's Chymistry: And saith, that he, the said Doctor di Dominiceti, to prevent any Mistake,

Mistake, hath regularly, and with the most safe Method, order'd to be placed, all his Medicines in their proper Rank, as set forth, to the Number of 837, in the Catalogue printed and published by S. Farley in Castle-Green, for the Satisfaction and Benefit of the Publick; and faith, that the faid Doctor di Dominiceti hath settled in a private Room, a great Number of Anatomical Pieces, (viz.) Skeletons, Dissections of Men and Women, and different Postures of Fætus's in the Matrix; all the Bones, Muscles, Nerves, Veins, Arteries, and Viscera of the Human Body, with their proper Names to all Parts, in the most elegant Method, to instruct and improve his Apprentices in the Art of Phylick and Surgery. And this Deponent farther faith, that the Doctor's Warehouse on the Quay, was, and is duly attended by Edward Syms, Apothecary, regularly bred under an eminent Apothecary at Bath, and by another Apprentice, and Servants of the faid di Dominiceti; and lastly saith, that the several Persons who have intrusted themselves under the Care of the faid Dominiceti, were in general well fatisfied, fo far as this Deponent cou'd judge from their Behaviour, with his Conduct, Capacity, and Judgment in the feveral Branches of fuch his Profession,

JOHN COX.

Sworn at the City of Bristol, May 28th, 1761, before Nathaniel Windy, a Master Extraordinary in Chancery.

Edward Syms, late of Bath, but now of the City of Bristol, Apothecary, maketh Oath and faith, that he hath for a long Time past, and still continues to live with Bartholomew di Dominiceti, Physician and Surgeon, of the faid City, as Agent at his Warehouse on the Quay, to prepare and deliver all his Medicines, B 2

which

which are faithfully ordered by the Doctor, and prepared by the faid Syms, according to the London, Edinburgh, and Quincey Dispensatories, Boerhaave and Lemery's Chymistry, as set forth in the Catalogue, to the Number of 837; and saith, that the said Doctor Dominiceti, in his genteel, healthy, and pleasantly situated House, has erected Baths, Pumps, and Stoves of all Degrees of Heat and Impregnations of Herbs, Plants, and Minerals, to be easily administered, as the Case and State of the Disorder, Temperament, and Age of the Patient, and Degrees of the Atmosphere may require: And, that he there had all Conveniencies to lodge and board sick and infirm Gentlemen and Ladies of the first Rank, and Persons of undoubted Reputation.

EDWARD SYMS.

Sworn at Bristol aforesaid, the 28th of May, 1761, before me, Nathaniel Windy, Master Extraordinary in Chancery.

The 837 Galenical and Chymical, Simple and Compound Medicines, with a Quantity of genuine Balfams and other Simples, lately come from Venice, I have brought with me, and in the fame Order and Rank expressed in the two Assidavits, are placed in a private Room, under the Care of a prudent Apothecary, and in another Part, all the afore-mentioned Anatomical Pieces.

REMARK I.

On the Authority of the most learned and ingenipus, ancient, modern, and now living Physicians and Philosophers, I have not any Doubt, that you Gentlemen will impartially agree with me; that he who has any Repugnance, or gives the least Discouragement

ment to the use of the arbitrary, regulated, and medicated hot and cold Baths, dry and vaporous Stoves, the oleous, spirituous, and dry Frictions, and simple Medicines, prejudices the Publick in general, robbing the true Innocency and Secret in the healing Art. Because, you know very well Gentlemen, and particularly those most sensible and experienced in Physick, Members of the respectable College of Physicians of this Metropolis, that in the faid Baths, Stoves, and simple Means consist the only universal Remedy God has revealed, to relieve easily, safely, and effectually, and also cure from so many different Distempers which Men, Women and Children are subject to; let the Fibres be strong or weak, stiff or lax, dry, rigid, or moist and slabby, and the Case and State of the Disease, Age, Constitution and Condition of the Patient, as well as the Degree of the Atmosphere, and other Circumstances of what Species soever.

To the Printer of the Bristol Journal.

SIR,

For the Good of the Publick in general, and also to do Justice to a deserving Man, please to insert in your useful Paper the following Matter of Fact.

Being at my Estate in Ireland, in February last, I was attacked by a Species of an Apoplexy; my Brain and the whole System of my Nerves and Body were greatly affected, my Senses and Strength deprived of, my Speech almost lost, nor was I able to read or write, nor could I stand without the Help of my Servants: After having employed the most able Physicians there, to no Purpose, being informed, that one Doctor di Dominiceti, of Bristol, was a skilful and experienced Physician, and that by his arbitrary, graduated, and medicated Baths, and vaporous Stoves, had perform-

ed surprizing Cures in chronical, scorbutick, and nervous Diseases, I resolved to come to Bristol, and in the above related Condition I went to his House on the 28th of May last, where the Doctor then bled me, and put me thrice into his gradually heated Baths prepared of pleasant odorous Herbs, and likewise five times in his agreeable Stove, or sumigating Place; so by the Blessing of God, and the Doctor's Attendance, and his wonderful innocent Means, I have gradually gained Relief, and now I declare I am perfectly recovered and healthy.

GEORGE STONE

Bristol, July 6, 1763.

Witness John Stone, Esq; of Chippenham.

James Henderson, Merchant, and of Bristol.

Nathaniel Nangle, Jeweller,

Mary Griffiths, Wife of John Griffiths, of the City of Bristol, Merchant, maketh Oath, and saith, that above fixteen Years ago, she was fuddenly seized with a Numbness in her left Thigh, which from Time to Time so increased, that it became one entire Palfy all over one Half of her Body; one Half of her Tongue was likewise seized with it, so that she oftentimes lost her Speech; feemingly her Heart, and Half of her Body, from the Crown of her Head to her Feet were affected with it. In this melancholly Situation she continued almost Sixteen Years, and tried several Phyficians, Surgeons and Apothecaries of Note, but her Disorder intirely baffled every Attempt; being thus almost continually under the Care of one or other of the Faculty of Bristol and Bath to no Purpose, and finding her Disorder grow on, she despaired of Relief; and this Deponent further faith, that being perfuaded by her Husband to send for B. di Dominiceti, of the faid City, Physician, she accordingly did, and by his kind kind Assistance, and by several Times making use of his graduated and medicated hot Baths, and vaporous Stoves, she at length recovered; and now is, and for almost Three Months last past hath been in perfect Health.

MARY GRIFFITHS.

Sworn at the City of Bristol, this 22d of February, 1764, before me Richard Farr, Mayor.

REMARK II.

To support Truth, you, Gentlemen, with the best Physicians of this Realm, must surely agree with Floyer and Baynard, where they fay to us, "That the " arbitrary, regulated, and medicated hot Baths, and " vaporous Stoves are the fafest, most agreeable, and " efficacious Remedy discovered to restore and main-"tain Health, being the most ready to open all Ob-"ftructions, sweeten the most acrid, falt and corro-" five Humours; and testify, that to a healthy Per-" fon, the Water also in Bathing must not be very 66 hot nor very cold at the first Time, but colder and warmer afterwards according to the Case, Tem-" perament and Circumstances." And further by their own Experiences, and Authority of Hippocrates, Galen, Boerhaave, Hoffman, &c. &c. " recommend "the faid arbitrary, graduated and medicated Baths, Stoves, Unctions and Frictions in the most obsti-" nate Maladies; concluding, that fuch necessary "Conveniences are not to be had at Bath in Somerset-" Shire."

Mary Jefferies, Wife of John Jefferies, of the City of Bristol, Shipwright, maketh Oath, and saith, that for more than Ten Years before the Year 1758, she was daily seized with the most violent Epileptic Fit

called the Falling Sickness, the barbarous Symptoms of which Disorder had almost destroyed her Constitution and Functions of her Body; and declare, that her Parents and Husband never had any Regard for Money to have the best Advices and Attendance in Bristol and Bath, and used all Means for her Recovery, but all in vain: And this Deponent further faith, that at last hearing from Persons of Credit, of the many surprising Cures which had been performed by B. di Dominiceti, of the faid City, Physician, she the faid Mary Jefferies went under the Care of the said Doctor, and faith, that by his skilful Assistance, and the Use of his arbitrary, graduated, and medicated hot Baths, vaporous Stoves, balfamic Frictions, and fimple Medicines, she had been effectually cured; and faith, that from the Year 1759 till this Day, she hath never been seized with any Fit. And this Deponent further faith, that fince that Time she hath enjoyed very good Health, and been happily delivered of feveral Children; and also declares, that she is intimately acquainted with feveral Persons of Reputation, who for many Years had suffered the most terrible Head-achs, Convulsions, Hysteric Fits, Hypocondriac Disorders, Lameness, and other dreadful Disorders, and were given over as incurable by the best Physicians and Surgeons of Bristol and Bath, that have been cured by the said Doctor Dominiceti, with the Use of his very agreeable and pleafant Baths, Stoves, and innocent Medicines, &c.

MARY JEFFERIES.

Sworn at the City of Bristol this 23d of February, 1764, before me, Richard Farr, Mayor.

REMARK III.

With those who do not indulge Imaginations nor gay Dreams, and do not delight to dwell in the Fools Paradise,

radife, but think better to publish Truth than Compliments, and have only Regard to Reality and publick Health, than Reverence to factious Sages: I am humbly perfuaded, that you Gentlemen, as universal Benefactors, and the College of Physicians, as Guardians to the Health of His Majesty, Royal Family, and his Subjects will fay, that by fuch rational Obfervations, legal Facts, plain Instructions, unquestionable Experiences and Authorities, that it is not to build Medicine upon Hypothesis, insignificant Experiments, Invention of new Theories, technical Terms or false Philosophy, to make Physick an obstructive and unintelligible Science, quite out of the Understanding and Reach of ordinary Men. The only Cause (your Members confirm) " that its fair Face " at this Day is fo disfigured, that it plainly appears " to be rather the Art of Talking than Healing;" for which Reason we are by all ingenuous Physicians and Men of Sense reproached. "That had the real Knowledge of the artificial, and gradually heated Baths, vaporous Stoves, Unctions and Frictions been honestly published, and duly pursued, the Practice of Physick would have appeared in its true Sim-" plicity and genuine Lustre long ago, and not so "uncertain as at this Hour, and Millions afflicted

" relieved, and Lives faved."

"Because (Bennett authorises) it has been observed, " that the artificial Baths does good Service when they " are regularly and feafonably advised to promote "Perspiration and Sweat; because on those, and a "due Interposition of Furnigations, depend a great " deal towards à Cure. And, (lays he) by the Use of artificial Baths and Stoves we obviate a present "Danger; by those we cut off all fresh Supplies of " offensive Matters; by those a new Insult is prevented; by those the recipient Parts are strengthened; by those they are kindly moistened; and last(18)

's ly sweat away Obstructions by attenuating Viscidities and Coagulations; they dilute Acrimonies and
Accidities by their Moisture, and matured Crudities
by Concoction; whence the Blood, which is the Vehicle to the nutritious Juices, nourishes and refreshes
the distant Parts with Matter suitable to them."

Upon these Principles (with other Bath Physicians) Sutherland informs the Publick, "That the Kingdom of Great-Britain contains not one artificial Bath worthy so to be called; (and says) notwithstanding fuch Baths are universally reckoned amongst the Cardinal Remedies; (declaring too,) that all Baths in Europe disgrace the Baths of England, and that there are sew Members of the legislative Power Strangers to the Dangers of our Baths; (and adds) their Inconveniencies are well known to all the Infahabitants of His Majesty's Dominions.

Ann Powell, of the City of Bristol, (who hath for feveral Years last past, till this Day, attended on the fick and infirm Ladies in the House of B. di Dominiceti, Physician of the said City) maketh Oath, and faith, that she can give the most particular Account of more than Twenty Ladies of Credit and Note, who had for many Years suffered the most excruciating and confuming Diforders, and who were deemed incurable by the most able Physicians and Surgeons of Bristol and Bath, that have been effectually cured by the tender and wise Attendance of the said B. di Dominiceti, and the Use of his pleasant, arbitrary, graduated and medicated, hot, cold, and tepid Baths, vaporous and dry Stoves or fumigating Contrivances, spirituous, oleous and agreeable Frictions and simple Medicines.

ANN POWELL.

Sworn at the City of Bristol, this 22d Day of February, 1764, before me, Richard Farr, Mayor.

RE-

REMARK IV.

Those who deserve the Name of Physicians and Philosophers, and the whole Body of your Royal Society and College of Physicians have fully convinced the World, "That Herbs and Plants are in "their Oeconomy, Structure, Pores, Vessels, Parti-"cles, capillary Tubes, Arteries, Organs, Juices, "Nutriment and Mechanism, as those of Animals " or Men, to be the Basis of Pharmacy, Chymistry " and Physick, established by all Guardians of Health "only on the Virtue of Herbs, Plants and Water. "In extracting, by Water, Tinctures from Herbs " and Plants, we obtain their most balsamick and " volatile Parts; when Water is impregnated with "the peculiar Juices of Vegetables, and in Bathing " and Fumigating, its Degree of Heat, regulated to " that of the Animal, we may easily and effectually " answer to all Intentions in recovering and pre-" ferving the Health and Life of all Creatures. "Water, to be one of the greatest Services in Chy-" mistry, in directing and determinating the Four "Degrees of Heat taken from the Four different "States of the human Body; and that without their "Knowledge and Practice in the Art of Bathing and "Fumigating, Practitioners lose Time and prejudice "the Publick: Water, to be the universal Seminary " of all Beings, the Stamina of Life, the elemental " Matter, and fittest Nourishment to cause to grow " and maintain all Creatures; that without Water " never was found the Air, Earth, the hardest Stones " and dryest Bones, nor Fire itself: Water to be a " more penetrating Fluid than Air, and the most " fubtle and diffolvent Body upon Earth; to have "been not yet discovered any Expedient to separate from Water one of the Four Elements with which

se it is amalgamated, and of the Four the Sons of " Men are composed." And lastly, they authorize, "That Bathing in arbitrary, heated, spring Water " or its Effluvia, impregnated with the volatile and " balfamic Parts of Herbs and Plants peculiar to the "Disorder, are the most excellent, easiest, and effica-" cious Remedy known against Colds, Coughs, Con-" fumptions, Retention of the Menses, Urine, Se-" cretions and Excretions, Gravel, Stone, Nephritic "Pains, Lues Venerea, and all Disorders of the " Womb, Urinary Passages, Hypocondriac and " Hysteric Cases, Intermitting Fevers, Palsy, Pleu-" rify, Epilepfy, and all Nervous Difeases; Rheu-" matism, Gout, Hard Swellings, Cholics, Inflam-"mations, Piles, Hydropsies, Deafness, Disorders of the Eyes, Leprosy, King's Evil, Cancers, Fiftulas, Ulcers, Itch, Tetters, Pimples, Eryfipi-" las, Roughness, and all Deformities of the Skin; " (and further prove) that the first Causes of all Dis-" eafes to be only sharp, alkaline, salt, corrosive "Humours, that gradually had fouled the Glands, se furred the Channels, and begotten Obstructions in the minutest and delicate Tubuli of the Body; " which first Causes and Maladies (they assure us) are or nothing elle than the Symptoms of the Scurvy or "Lues, and that either separated, or both united, these principal Causes and too common Diseases er and their cruel Symptoms cannot be effectually er broke, diffolved, fifted, removed, and truly dif-" charged through the fittest Emunctories, otherwise than by the above innocent and powerful Means, " which are principally wanted in this Kingdom; for " the former is absolutely inseparable from the English "Climate, Living and Constitution; and also, be-" cause, (adds Sutberland) we know, that Men of all Ranks, who refort to Bath to bathe for Health, have long famented, and continue to lament the . Danger

" Danger of Bathing; and because (Cheyne remarks) "the Reputation of Bathing at Bath has fallen into a " total Disgrace for their Inconveniencies and sad Ac-" cidents happening in Bathing; and because (more " freely fays Bennet) we are convinced, that the ani-"mal Juices being attenuated by the immoderate "Heat of Bath Waters, and rendered more subtle " than natural, are unfit for Nourishment; because " the Bath Waters want a balfamic Confistence, be-" cause they circulate with a greater Velocity than is " confistent with the Stop necessary to Nutrition, and "thereby making a great Waste; and because they " exhale such a Quantity of Moisture as to wear " themselves away with their own Motion." And lastly, Willis, Venner, Jones, Guidot, Leland, Pierce, Lucas, Baynard, Wiseman, Blackmore, Shebbeare, Langrish, Sutherland, and a great many more learned and difinter fled Physicians of Great Britain and Ireland, give us convincing Proofs, why Bathing in the hot Springs of Bath may be also dangerous to robust, strong, and cold Constitutions, and are greatly prejudicial to all Persons of either a weak, consumptive, plethorick, fanguine, hot and scorbutick Temperament, and particularly to those who are attacked with the Paralytic, Gouty, or Venereal Diforders.

The faid Matters of Fact caused Floyer to inform the Publick, "of his being greatly surprized, that in "England are not still encouraged the artificial Baths, Baths of all Degrees of Heat, Vapour Baths, and different Sorts of Unctions and Frictions; particularly being by all true Professors of Physick recommended as wonderfully beneficial in all internal and external Maladies, and principally the Scurvy, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Cholic, Palfy, Discorders of the Urinary Passages, Veneral Disease, and their terrifying Symptoms."

John Cotterel, of the City of Bristol, Watch-Maker, maketh Oath, and faith, that in February last, he was excessively afflicted with the most violent Scorbutic, and old Complaint of Rheumatic Pains, and from the 1st of March 1763, until the 19th of May following, endured the most vehement Head-Ach both Day and Night, which intirely deprived him of his Senses and Comfort: And this Deponent further faith, that he hath taken the best Advices in Bristol and Bath, and tried all Means for Relief, but to no Purpose; till being prevailed on by his Friends to go under the Care of B. di Dominiceti, Physician of the faid City, he did, and by being feveral Times put into the Doctor's warm, graduated Baths and Vaporous Stoves, prepared with the most pleasant, odorous Herbs, and by being rubbed with balfamic Linaments, and a few simple Medicines having taken, he was, in about a Month, effectually cured, and continues in a perfect State of Health. And this Deponent lastly says, that he had spoke with several Persons of Veracity and Distinction, who had been cured of many dreadful Disorders, by the Use of the said Doctor's Baths, Stoves, &c. &c. after they had been deemed incurable by the best Physicians and Surgeons of Bath and Bristol.

JOHN COTTEREL.

Sworn at the City of Bristol, this 22d Day of February, 1764, before me, Richard Farr, Mayor.

REMARK V.

Aretœus, Celsus, Baccius, Lindanus, Belinus, Aurelianus, Willis, Etmuller, Heister, Mead, Bates, Pitcairn, Shaw, Jones, Quinsey, de Sault, Astruc, le Dran, Turner, Allen, &c. &c. by their own repeated Experiences and unquestionable Opinions, approve the

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above Methods to be wonderfully efficacious in curing Scorbutic, Rheumatic, and the most fearful Nervous and Venereal Pains. Lint declares likewise, "That " the graduated, warm Bath, prepared with aromatic "Herbs, will cure the Scurvy: When the Legs, " Arms, &c. &c. are swelled, must use Frictions and aromatic Fumes; when they are stiff and pain-" ful, must be steamed with discutient Fomentations " or Stoves; affuring us that these Operations will " render the contracted Joints supple: (And adds) " that Water is the only Solvent of Salt; and that " the medicated and graduated Baths and Fumiga-" tions answer the best Intentions in all Causes and " Stations of the Scurvy and Lues." Brooks also here assures us thus, "When the Legs, &c. &c. are " fwelled, or Oedomatus, the best Remedy is the " Use of Frictions and Fumes; when they are much " swelled, stiff, and painful, the Steam should be all round the Limbs; (and fays) nothing can be a 66 better Remedy to discuss hard and painful Tu-" mours of the Legs, Feet, &c. &c. than the Use of the artificial Baths, Stoves, and Frictions."

Bennet remarks, "That a Merchant of London had an eating Ulcer in his Lungs, that corroded quite through a small Divarication of an Artery of the affected Lobe, and he had all the Symptoms common to a pestilential or veneral Patient, and which daily grew worse, but was at last cured by Fumigations conveniently managed." So Galen, Lancissus, Boerbaave, Huxham, &c. authorize, "That in the Inslammations, Suppurations, and Abscesses in the Lungs, after all Remedies have failed, the last and most efficacious is the Use of tepid, va-

James, by Experience, assures us, "That warm, graduated Baths, prepared with emollient and soften-

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ing Herbs prudently administred, are appropriated to the Solids as well as Fluids; in the Solids they se relax, soften, and render moveable the hard, stiff " and tense Fibres, and at the same Time enlarge and dilute the Channels of the small contracted Vessels; by their lenient, mucilaginous, and balfamic Quality, bind up, involve and pierce the Points of the " fharp, corroding Salts;" and fays, " in long and « violent Scorbutick Diftempers, especially such as " arise from acrimonious Humours, and that press so and affect the Nerves, the emollient and alterative regulated Baths are of the most singular Advantage; (and adds,) that those Convulsions attended with "Scorbutic Contractions of the Joints, and intolera-66 ble Gripes of the Belly, are certainly cured by the " well prepared and regulated Baths:" And laftly protests to us, "that in a sharp, Scorbutic Disposition of Humours, in a Dryness of the Parts, and when the Joints can scarce move without making a Noise; in arthritic Pains, in a Scorbutic Decay, ina Con-" fumption, and in general, wherever the Acrimony of Humours give Rise to the Disease, emollient, " gelatinous Baths, rightly administered, are the sole " and infallible Remedy to move the Cause, and " perfectly perform the Cure of the Scurvy and Lues, " and their dreadful Diforders and Symptoms." Hence Langrish proves, "That by several Processes, we " learn, that a moderate Degree of Heat, no greater "than that of Health, will foon render the Blood and "Lymph, Bile, Urine, &c. &c. highly saline, acrid " and alkaline, which deadly Symptoms plainly ap-" pears from immerging in Bath Waters." To corroborate the faid Truths, Sutherland acquaints us, "That Ringworms, Scurvy, Itch, Leprofy, and those " other foul Corruptions, and the Gout, so common in " England, were not known in Time of the rational Use " of artificial Baths and Stoves." And Willis unquestionably, afferts, "I have known a great many, 66 not

not very bad of an Impigo or inveterate Scurvy, who going to Bath to bathe have return'd Lepers."

Hoffman, by his repeated Experiences, authorises all these expressed and authenticated Truths, and doth encourage us to the Use of the said artificially heated and medicated Baths, Stoves, &c. &c. and protests to have perfectly cured by their Use in Three Days, Hypocondriac and Scorbutic Patients, and ingenuoully makes the following Observations, viz. " Wa-"ter drinking Places may be faid to be the principal Seats of Quackery, where the People are given to " believe only strange Dreams, &c. &c. where, (says " Sydenbam) the Promises of Physicians are only Ig-" nes Fatui, more than true Light, which rather mise guides to the Rocks and Precipices than direct to " the finding out the genuine Method of Cure; for " most of their Writings are built upon Hypothesis, " proceeding from their own Fancies, and not accord-"ing to the Truth of Things:" Of which also I was convinced before my coming to England, which caused me never to frequent Bristol Hot Wells, nor the City of Bath; as a Proof of which, although I refided near the Space of Nine Years, between, and contiguous to those agreeable frolicksome Places; no Body has feen me three Times at either, and computing the Whole, have not spent Twelve Hours there.

Samuel Leibman, of the City of Bristol, Silversmith: maketh Oath, and saith, that for almost Eight Years last past, he hath been perfectly well acquainted with a great many very reputable Persons of both Sexes, who had been afflicted with different dreadful Disorders, judged absolutely incurable by the most noted Physicians and Surgeons of Bristol and Bath; and saith, that all those Persons had been truly cured by the wise and diligent Assistance of B. di Dominiceti, of the said City, Physician, and by the Use of his gradu-

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ated and medicated hot and cold Baths, dry and vaporous Stoves, innocent Means and simple Medicines.

SAMUEL LEIBMAN.

Sworn at the City of Bristol, this 23d Day of February, 1764, before me Richard Farr, Mayor.

REMARK VI.

Bathing in Spring Water, or steaming the Body in an arbitrary Degree of Heat, and impregnations of Vegetables, &c. &c. as Circumstances require, you plainly see Gentlemen, (as the College of Physicians are positively convinced) to be the only Gift of Nature, and Providence, and the sole universal Medicine, to easily and effectually answer every curatory Indication in Diseases acute, as well as Chronical; either to stimulate, repel, expel the Humours, purify and sweeten them from all Impurities, clean the whole Viscera, attenuate, relax, or strengthen the Fibres, increase or diminish the animal Heat, the circulatory excretory and secretory Functions, and keep the exact Equilibrium between the Fluids and Vessels.

Upon the above clear Evidences and undeniable Reasons all generous Physicians, and Surgeons assure us, "to be a Method and Remedy infinitely superior in quickness, penetration, safety, and essicacy, than the Mercury, let it be managed by the most experienced, skilful, and cautious hand.

On which undoubtedly hazardous Medicine (the Mercury) Boerhaave, Hoffman, Etmuller, Robinson, Astruc, Harris, &c. &c. give us room enough to form Volumes against its use and abuse. And if it was not for the Duty I owe to secrety, and respect to your Royal Society, I could legally produce and prove

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prove Thirty-seven Prsons who had been twice, and some three times salivated in vain, and at last (when reduced to the most deplorable State) have been intirely recovered to their pristine Health and Strength, by the Use of my innocent Means, Contrivances, Methods, and Conveniencies in Bathing and Fumigating.

To support Matters of Fact. Boerbaave, and several other truly honest and worthy Physicians warmly recommend " putting all Humours in motion and " gradually raising a Sweat by the artificial Application of warm Vapours to the Body, in Disorders of the Bones, and inveterate Venereal Distempers;" as more plainly we are encouraged by the indisputable Opinions of, and wonderful Experiments made by Astruct, Le Dran, Smellie, Turner, &c. &c. (real Professors) to use in all Stations of the Venereal Disease, and in all Ages and Temperaments, the artificial Baths, Baths of all Degrees of Heat and fumigating Contrivances; which faid Authors really look upon Salivation, strong Catharticks, Emetics, Diureticks, and Diaphoreticks, dangerous Means; the abuse of which made Hales expreis himself thus: " I am afraid "through their indiscriminate Use they have carried off more People than all the Plagues we ever had " in England."

Hence Bennett, and several more Men of Sense like him, tell us thus: "Steams and Fumigations ad"ministrated with due Regard to all Circumstances
are accounted amongst the more valuable Remedies,
and trusted in the most pressing Necessities, (and by
his own repeated Experiences assures us) that they
answer perfectly well in the most desperate Venereal
Complaints, Consumptions, Ulcers in the Lungs,
and other internal and external destructive Disorders."

Experiences, Hoffman has also given us a great many admirable Instances of Cures he has performed by the said innocent Means, and solemnly declares, "that nothing can be more safe, pleasant and efficacious Remedies to be used in all Maladies, than Bathing in the arbitrary graduated and medicated Baths, vaporous Stoves, and the Practice of Unctions, Frictions and simple Medicines."

Samuel Beal, of the City of Bristol, Merchant, maketh Oath, and faith, that he, this deponent, on the 22d Day of September, 1762, happening to sleep in a damp Bed, was seized with a most violent Pain in his Back and Hips, and continued in a perpetual Agony and total Lameness until the 28th Day of October following, infomuch, that fifty Grains of the Extract of Opium repeated, was not fufficient to give him the least Rest at Night, or relieve his Pain in the Day; and was even deemed incurable by the best Physicians, until he resolved to put himself under the Care of Bartholomew di Dominiceti, of the said City, Physician, who bled him, and gave him some simple agreeable Medicines, and put him, three times into his graduated, warm, vaporous and most pleasant Stoves, where he gradually sweated, and was rubbed with some Balsamick Mixtures, by which Means he was presently relieved of his Pains, and in a Fortnight was able to walk well, and in a few Days after was perfectly cured, and has ever fince continued in a very good State of Health. And this Deponent further faith, that he is well acquainted with several Gentlemen and Ladies, who had been afflicted with the most inveterate and obstinate UIcers, Cancers, King's-Evil, Leprofy, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Lues, and Nervous Disorders, entirely abandoned by other Physicians and Surgeons; but have

have been effectually cured by the Use of the Doctor's Baths, Stoves, and Simple Medicines.

SAMUEL BEAL:

Sworn at the City of Bristol, the 22d Day of February, 1764, before me Richard Farr, Mayor.

REMARK VII.

Lucas, generously informs us, " that in Italy, and other Places, where they have plenty of artificial Baths and Stoves, many Men keep the Venereal of Disease moderate during their whole Lives, only " by a Course of warm Bathing and Sweating, performed twice a Year; and it is certain (he fays) " that with us it is never so well cured, as by those " Practitioners, whe determined the morbid Dif-" charges, mostly by the Pores of the Skin, by the Means of artificially heated Baths, and " Stoves; nor do I believe (declares he) it can be " certainly cured, otherwise than by these Means, " and upon these Principles. How many Wretches, " (he adds) do we daily fee harraffed to Distraction, " and almost to Death; often reduced to the most " hectic State, by tedious, long, and violent Saliva-" tions; yet after a few Days Respite, again return to the fame Pains, and other dreadful Symptoms, " for which they were forced to undergo the most " fevere and unnatural Regimen; some of those un-" happy Sufferers (he concludes) ws fee escaping " from fordid Cells contentedly hugging themselves " upon the Happiness of their Cure; when, in less " than a Month, all the former Complaints rage with " more than double Fury: If such fall into the Hands of the Injudicious, they are again put into another " Mercurial Course, in which they rarely meet with 66 better

better Success, except in having an End put to

" all worldly Evil by Death." Sydenbam, also justly determined, " that neither "Mercury nor the drying Woods can be counted " Specificks to cure the Venereal Disease, being im-" possible to cure it without Sweating." Turner, in particular, likewise assures us, " to have wonder-" fully cured Durities, Calofities, and the most fetid, " and desperate Venereal Ulcers of the Nostrils, Pa-" late, Uvula, Tonsils, as well in the Legs, as Pri-" vities, only by the Use of Fumigations and Baths, " prepared of Emollient Herbs."

Therefore, Hewrne, Sennertias, &c. &c. like Christians advise us, " to Bathe also healthy Persons " often in the graduated and medicated Baths, and " vaporous Stoves; and faith, if convenient once a " Week."

Certainly, Gentlemen, the faid fatherly Councils arise from what we are convinced of by Experience and natural Reason; First, that no living Man, Woman or Child, is hardly to be found clean and totally pure from either the Scorbutic or Venereal Taints: Secondly, that the Use of the arbitrarily heated and medicated Baths, Stoves, &c. &c. are the only innocent, fafest, and powerful Means God has provided to relieve and comfort Human Nature from all the Oppressions it is subject to; and root from it all those offensive Particles which too often disturb its natural Functions; or easily and effectually to cure and defend our Bodies from the Infults and Misfortunes which we of Course daily swallow: Continually we are surrounded by them, and our spongeous, cuticular Glands naturally attract them: As well as from those as by our own voluntary Wretchedness, either we foolishly triumph in, or our Parents have disgracefully tumbled into; unluckily for us, their Malignity has has been impregnated in our Fluids, either before we come into the World, or our Blood tinctured by the Impurity of the Nurses.

From such a Concurrency of Facts arises this important Truth, in which all Physicians agree, viz. that it is a very difficult Task to find out a Man persectly in Health, as Galen authorizes; "No Person can pro"perly be said to be persectly in Health; but we
"usually say such Persons are in Health as have no
"particular Complaint, and are able to discharge the
"common Offices of Life; because, (adds Langrish)
"the simple, moist Air, only by being freely ad"mitted into the Vasa Inhalantia, may lessen in the
"Diameters of the perspiratory Ducts, and hinder
"Transpiration; and because we are convinced, that
foul Weather, and a cloudy Day is a Disease
alone."

Hence Sutherland honestly remarks, "That whilst artificial Baths and Stoves were continued, medical Waters were seldom mentioned, nor Quack Nostrums used;" and further saith, "That for want of artificial Baths and Stoves, Necessity only drove Men to bathe in natural Hot Springs, in which (he tells us) if Nature perform'd the Cure, the Doctor had the Credit."

Dolaus, Sydenham, Willis, Boerhaave, Walter, &c. &c. &c. agree, "That the warm graduated Baths and Stoves prepared of Emollient and Antiscorbutick Herbs, are the only anti-acid, analeptic, anti-hectick, anti-scorbutick, and anti-spasmatick Medicines, and the only Specifick Remedies to mitigate the Vellication and Irritations of the Fibres; to open the Pores of the Skin, the Urinary Passages; and cure from all Causes of the Scurvy and Lues."

Hippocrates, Galen, Reverrius, Eugelinus, Rondelitius, Parkinson, Husbam, Lister, Grow, Decker, Schrouder, Barbette, Russel, Parcell, Tonne, Hoffman, Quincey, Shaw, Plomer, Astruc, Smellie, Le Dran, &c. &c. &c. confirming the faid Truth, and agree also by their own Experiences, " That in all Sorts of Rheuma-" tick, Gouty, and Venereal Complaints, Cholicks, " and Nephritick Pains, Suppression of the Menses, " Fluor Albus, Iliack Passion, Belly-achs, Dysentery, "Strangury, and all Disorders of the Urinary er Passages and Womb; Colds, Obstructions, " Palfy, Apoplexy, Convulsions, Scrophulous Cases, " Athrophy, and in all desperate Maladies, the best, " fafest, and most efficacious Remedies to be used, are the arbitrarily heated and medicated Baths and Stoves, or fumigated Contrivances."

James Goldar, of the City of Bristol, Stationer, and Mary Hitchins, Wife of William Hitchins, of the said City of Bristol, Felt-Maker, each speaking for himfelf, and herself, severally make Oath, and saith, That they are well acquainted with a great many Persons of Credit and Reputation, who have been for a great many Years afflicted with Paralytic, Scorbutic, Dropsical, Leprosy, and such other dreadful Disorders, who, after being deemed incurable by the best Physicians and Surgeons of Bristol and Bath, have been effectually cured by the Knowledge and Assistance of B. di Dominiceti, of the said City, Physician, and by the Use of his arbitrary, graduated, and medicated hot and cold Baths, dry and vaporous Stoves, innocent Means, and simple Medicines.

James Golder. Mary Hitchins.

Sworn at the City of Bristol, this 27th Day of February, 1764, before me, William Martin, One of the Aldermen of the City of Bristol.

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REMARK VIII.

GENTLEMEN,

As my Baths, Stoves, Engines, Contrivances and Conveniences are built, disposed and managed on the Plans, Directions and Doctrines we have been instructed in by Vitruvius, Baccius, Celsus, Galen, Plimius, &c. &c. and has been observed, and greatly improved, by Savonarola, Montagnana, Guainarus, Statius, Ugulinus, Franciotus, Gentilis, Dondinus, Massa, and other Italians, who with Sutherland, and several Writers on Bathing, (Members of your Royal Society) affures the Publick, " by their regular Bath-" ing cured and preferved from all Difeases which " Mankind are subject to." Hence these my Works, founded upon the faid Principles, being by my long Experience, rational Practice, indefatigable Observations and Resolutions perfectly polited, and their Contrivances and Effects infinitely improved, as the Laws of Nature, Phoenomena, and all Circumstances require, you may be persuaded, Gentlemen, as the whole Body of the College of Physicians are fully convinced, that the inconceivable small Particles of the Water or its Effluvia, impregnated with the volatile Parts of the Herbs, Plants, Minerals and Gums, (being the fittest to pass through the finest Tubes and Pores imaginable,) gradually enters the Pores of the Skin, and have a tree, easy Access by the secretory, excretory, and milliary Glands, and without any Impetus or Force in their Circulation with the Blood and Lymph, or any Risque to violate, distend, or burst any of the minutest capillary, fanguine, or lymphatic Arteries, or inflaming the vital Fire, safely diffolve, eafily mix, effectually diminish, and carry off by their proper Channels and Pores the falt, ferous, fulphurous, and acrimonious, offensive Humours, the only Cause

Cause of the Scurvy; and which, by all real Physicians, is called the Seed, Root and Origin of all Difeases, after the Lues; and who agree and authorize, that the following (my) Opinions, Experiments, and Methods are indifputably the fafest and most efficacious, easily and effectually to cure either of these two principal Causes of all Disorders incident to Mankind, and their confuming Symptoms, which cannot be fafely and radically removed and drove out of the Body, otherwise than by prudently and skilfully leveling, as I do, First, the Degree of Heat of the Water in Bathing, or the Steam in Stoving, and the Impregnations of Herbs, Plants, Minerals, &c. as the Cafe and Circumstances require, which are to be considered as Acid from Alkali, Fire from Froft, and Lax from Stiff. Secondly, by cautioufly paffing the Patients from the Stoves into the Baths, or from the Baths into the Stoves, and from either of them into their fweating Beds and comfortable Bed-Chambers, there to fee regulated the animal Functions of his Patients. Thirdly, when the Pores of the whole Ambit are opened, Perspiration or Sweat are justly disposed, and the Circulation of the Fluids well regulated, suddenly (when Occasion requires) introducing into the Stoves, (without diminishing or increasing the necessary determinate Standard of Heat, nor holding any Part of the fixed, falutary, vaporous Effluvia that invest the whole Body of the Patient) by proper Engines and fit Pipes, the peculiar dry Fumes of Gums, Minerals, or Herbs, &c. and fafely and effectually directing them either only into the Ears, Eyes, Nostrils, Mouth or Throat, or either round the Neck, or upon the Head, and only to one or both the Breasts, to the whole, or any Part of the Abdomen or Trunk of the Body, or only into the Vagina, Urethra, Anus, or in whatever ulcerous, cancerous, hard, callous, inflamed, paralytick, contracted and affected Parts, with that Degree of Heat and Force as the Case and

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Parts aggrieved, and Circumstances may required And easily doing likewise the same by the vaporous Essentially, which instantly may be entirely stopped, and the whole Body immediately invested only with the dry Fumes of Gums, Minerals, Seeds, Flowers and Herbs peculiar to the Disorder; letting in at the same Time the most easy and free Powers of the Patient, to keep his Head either in the Middle of the agreeable humid Vapours and dry Fumes, or in another more clear, pleasant and safe Atmosphere.

Fourthly, without permitting any cold Air penetrating into the Stove, can fend into it (as Occasion may require, an experienced Female Person to the Ladies, and a Man for the Gentlemen, to use the peculiar Unctions and Frictions, roll the Engines, and direct the Pipes; and likewife without going into the Stove or opening the Door, give Drink, change the Napkins, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. affist and serve the Patient according to the Orders of the Arbitrator, who also, in a different Room to that of the Assistants, must be always near his Patient's Body, plainly to see his Face, feel his Pulse, and in either of the Atmospheres, or in the dry or vaporous Fumes, diligently to observe all Phœnomena, command the Light, Darkness, and Degree of Heat, and Quality of Fumes in and out of the Stove, and to comfort, refresh, and prove his Patient's Relief, and Health or Safety, and gradually extracting the adhersive, superfluous, heterogeneous, destructive Humours through their proper Channels and Pores, as well as by the same Ways supply Nature with the most assimilating and nourishing Juices; make and keep regular the circulatory, fecretory and excretory Functions; dispose to his Arbitrator's own Pleasure the Elasticity and Calosity of the Solids; cure the weak and ulcerated Lungs and Kidneys, Urinary Passages, and the whole Viscera, as well as all external Parts, and give the natural Tightness, Tightness, Tone and Springiness to the Nervous and Muscular Fibres; raise the oppressed Spirits, and strengthen the decayed and consumptive Constitutions; which, (as your commendable College of Physicians agree) " has too often been destroyed, " only by the indifcriminate Use of Mercurial Pre-" parations, Bark, rash Administration of Diapho-" retics, Emetics, Cathartics, or Quackish Nostrums; or when Patients fall into the Hands of unlearned " Empiricks." And sometimes (we may add also) in those of the most Judicious and Wise, who ambitiously charge themselves with too much Bufiness, and undertake, for Gain, to attend Patients very remote one from another; and, at the same Time are pre-engaged, and will not disappoint, at such a fix'd Hour, to wait on the good Company; or have perplexed their Minds in nonfensical, Philosophical Matters, or laborious, infignificant, Chymical Experiments. Such Gentlemen cannot of Course help being too hafty in Prescribing, or precipitate in taking Thorns out of the Flesh, or Pitch out of brown Paper; and very often leaving their Patients too long in the Course of Absorbents, Spirituous Cordials, or Volatile Mixtures.

Caleb Knight, of the City of Briftol, Peruke-Maker, maketh Oath, and faith, That for near Five Months he was afflicted with a violent Pain in his Head, Giddiness and Weakness all over his Body, with the greatest Symptoms of Distraction, which rendered him entirely incapable of Business; and having been at a great Expence for Advice and Medicines to no Purpose, he on the 27th of October, 1762, was perfuaded by several of his Friends to put himself under the Care of B. di Dominiceti, of the said City, Physician, which he did; and this Deponent saith, that the said B. di Dominiceti first bled him, and afterwards ordered a very gentle Emetic for him the next Day;

and that after being in the Doctor's graduated and vaporous Stove, and sweated him by the Fumigation of Odorous Herbs and Frictions, agreeable to his Disorder, by which Means he was effectually cured: And this Deponent surther saith, that he is acquainted with several Gentlemen and Ladies, who have been afflicted with divers obstinate Disorders, and have been cured by the Use of the Doctor's Baths and Stoves, &c. &c.

CALEB KNIGHT.

Sworn at the City of Bristol, this 22d Day of February, 1764, before me, Richard Farr, Mayor.

REMARK IX.

To our Purpose, Sanctorius, Langrish, Pitcairn, and a great Number of other Physicians agree, "That any cold Weather that happens in Summer " hinders about a Third Part of the ordinary Perfpi-" ration, and that unless it becomes sensible, it gene-" rates Corruption and Sickness; and that the Cuti-" cular Secretion being ten Times greater than that " by Stool, any Distemper will be sooner carried off " by making an Evacuation through the Pores of the Skin, than by any other Secretion." So Brooks, by his own natural Reason, Experience, and the Authority of others, affures us, "That the Excrements of insensible Perspiration and Sweat must be evacu-" ated or excreted through the Pores of the Skin, 66 being superfluous and prejudicial to the Body when obstructed, because it cannot be assimilated, and " which of Confequence not growing or adhering to "the Body, wanders about to the Laxer and more " latent Parts thereof, till they be injected by their of proper Channels; and if they are retained cause innumerable bad Confequences." Verduc's Opinion is the same, and by his own and others Experiences support, that the Matter of Perspiration and Sweat is nothing else than a nitrous, saltish, acid, offensive Humour.

Likewise Daver also, by common Reason, and his own and others Experience, remarks, "That in an " Ascites, all the Glands of Secretion begin to fall " fhort of performing their due Functions, till at last "Transpiration ceases, when an Inability to Motion, "Shortness of Breath, and Loss of Appetite ensues; " from these first dropsical Signs all other dreadful "Symptoms, and the last fatal Evils of these fright-" ful Disorders proceed, from superfluous Humours " retained in the Body, and not expelled through "their fecretory and excretory Channels and Pores of "the Skin." And for these and other Reasons, he, and feveral other true Physicians rightly blame the Use of Tapping or Punction in Dropsies, and declares, "That if one in a Hundred has been cured " by the Paracentesis or Tapping, we may reckon it " as a Miracle, being Operations only used to give "Room to increase the Disorder and kill the Pati-" ent."

Sanctorius confirms the whole, and has convinced the World, "That under the Circumstances of a "moderate Diet, middle Age, and easy Life, the Matter insensibly perspired was 5 of that taken in for Food, so that there only remained 3 for the Nutrition, and for the Excrements of the Nose, Ears, Eyes, Intestines and Bladder; and (says he) that as much is evacuated by insensible Perspiration in one Day, as by Stool in Fourteen Days; particularly, that in the Space of the Night time, about Sixteen Ounces is ordinarily sent out by Urine, Four Ounces by Stool, and about Forty-one by insensible Perspiration." And more plainly has proved, "That

"That if a Man eats and drinks Eight Pounds in a "Day, Five Pounds of it is spent in insensible Per-" spiration." And Pitcairn adds, " Any Distemper " is Ten Times more probable to be cured by Sweat "than by Stool, as the Expectation to cure a Disease by Stool is only One to Eleven, and the Expecta-"tion by Perspiration to be Ten out of Eleven; "therefore, (fays he) it is the Part of a Phyfician to " make Use of the most probable Means to obtain " the Cure." So it evidently appears also why Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, Rhasis, Oribasius, and many other Fathers of this noble Art, made their common Practice to cure principally all Sorts of Fevers, and most obstinate and dangerous Maladies by artificial Baths, Baths of all Degrees of Heat, vaporous and dry Stoves. Likewise we may observe, that to encourage this falutary Use, Pliny reminds us, "That " for Six Hundred Years there were hardly any me-" dical Aids known at Rome but the artificial Baths. "Baths of all Degrees of Heat, vaporous and dry "Stoves, and few empirical Nostrums." On which Account Fabricicus, Cheyne, and many other Authors inform us, "That the Ambition of the Romans ap-" peared in nothing more than in their Baths and "Stoves; and that, to recover and maintain Public "Health, they had the artificial and medicated hot, " cold, and tepid Baths, vaporous and dry Stoves, " built with all Conveniences for the Bathers, Arbi-" trators and Affiftants."

Therefore, Gentlemen, let me add here, that Sheb-beare justly hoped, "that some Attention would be "paid to artificial Baths, Baths of all Degrees of Heat, and vaporous Baths; by which Means (says he) the Sick would find more Relief than at present, and Health be prolonged and restored." As Shmitzius, and a Thousand more Physicians have assured us, "That the warm, graduated and medicated Baths,

vaporous and dry Stoves are the most Safe, Commodious, and efficacious Sudorific known, and
powerful Remedies to cure the most stubborn
Tifeases." Hence Keil, by his repeated wonderful
experiments, (tells us) "That nothing requires the
Experience and Judgment of a Physician, in bathing and stoving, more than the accommodating the
previous Preparations of the Water to the Distemper and Condition of the Patient."

Fergus Kennedy, of the City of Bristol, Gentleman, maketh Oath, and faith, that he is intimately acquainted with several Gentlemen of Reputation and Fortune, who had been excessively afflicted for a long time, with different Disorders, which after having baffled the Prescriptions of several Physicians and Surgeons of Bristol and Bath, were at length effectually cured, by the Care of the learned and experienced B. di Dominiceti, of the faid City, Physician, and by the Use of his arbitrary graduated and medicated Baths and Stoves; and this Deponent further faith, that he hath reviewed the unparallel'd Baths and Stoves of the said B. di Dominiceti, and that they are exceedingly well contrived for the Use and Benefit of the afflicted, and that being intimately acquainted with him for a long time past, believes him to be as able a Physician and Surgeon, as any in this Age.

FERGUS KENNEDY.

Sworn at the City of Bristol, this 27th Day of February, 1764, before me William Martin, one of the Aldermen of the City of Bristol.

REMARK X.

The Greeks and Romans, to recover and maintain publick Health (which you Gentlemen must be acquainted

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quainted with) had not only the artificial hot, tepid, and cold Baths, dry and vaporous Stoves, and all conveniences, but always used the Oleous, spirituous, or volatile Unctions, and different Sorts of Frictions, administering them according to the animal Heat, Case, and Station of the Disorder, Temparament of the Patient, State of the Atmosphere, and as Circumstances required; likewise by the said rational Rules, their natural Contrivances, and Wisdom in directing the vaporous Effluvia, and dry Fumes united to their continual Attendance, Dexterity, and Diligence in observing all Phænomena of Nature, they cured almost all Maladies, and very easily those, by us now. unattempted, except emperically, or by the Use of the too hot, or too cold Baths, violent quack Remedies, dangerous Means, or specific poisonous Medicines, which the Members of your Royal Society, and College of Physicians, have declared to the World, "That they destroy more Constitutions, and "Lives, than all the Wars of Europe ever did, or " Bacchus and Venus can do." And (we may add) because the Laws of Medicine, and Duty of a Phyfician are by a great many now counteracted, and totally is forgotten the Doctrine of Baglivi, where he teaches us thus: " He who Defigns to do Man-" kind Service, must be Master of the Laws of Na-" ture, and be very attentive in all Phænomena." And Langrift confirming the same, says, " we must watch, and observe all Phænomena, Laws of Bodies, and fecret Operations of Nature, to relieve " and cure our Patients."

Mary Cooper, of the City of Bristol, Widow of Thomas Cooper, late of the said City, Baker, maketh Oath, and saith, that for eight Years last past, she has been intimately acquainted with more than twenty Gentlemen and Ladies of Reputation, who, for many Years had been greatly afflicted with different Difor-

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ders, and after having been declared incurable by the best Physicians of Bristol and Bath, were effectually cured by the skilful Attention and careful Assistance of B. di Dominiceti of the said City, Physician, and by the Use of his arbitrarily graduated and medicated hot and cold Baths, dry and vaporous Stoves, innocent Means and simple Medicines.

MARY COOPER.

Sworn at the City of Bristol, this 27th Day of February, 1764, before me William Martin, one of the Aldermen of the said City.

REMARK XI.

We may here opportunely remark (with Charlton) That a vapour Bath, and an artificial Heat to the Bath Waters are wished to remove Obstructions, and that the Advantages of such an Application are not attended with any of its Inconveniences; and further to our purpose he remarks, "That the Power of the vaporous Baths has been abundantly shewed us, by its Effects in Papin's Digester, where the hardest Bones are in a few Moments rendered foft and pappy."

Here I could produce several Instances of remarkable Cures, which I have easily and effectually performed (by my new sumigating Engines, Machines, artificial Baths, Stoves, and innocent Methods) in the most inveterated Ancylosis, or Contraction of the Joints, Distention, Rigidity, Stretching and Hardness of the Nerves; Callosities and Durities in the Cuticular, Muscular and boney Fibres; likewise in reducing to their proper Springiness and natural Tone, the most Soft, Feeble, Supple and relaxed Vessels and Members; which, and any other Performances will

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be repeated, whenever your Royal Society may please to command.

The Utility of fuch a Work will appear the more obvious, when we recollect also what Langrish tells us, viz. "That he is surprised, that the Administra-"tion of Steam or Vapour has not been adverted in "England, so much as it seems to deserve; there being nothing to contradict their Use; not hardly (says he) any Distemper but what they may be suited to; and assures us, that dry and tense Fibres may be softened, and relaxed by their Humidity and Smoothness; moist, slabby and loose Vessels may be rendered more Elastic by Steams as they contain an acrid and pungent Quality; alkaline Humours may be altered into a natural State by acid Vapours and vise versa."

Fargus Macklin, of the City of Bristol, Merchant Taylor, maketh Oath, and faith, that for Fifteen Months past, he has been afflicted with a most visible and tormenting Palpitation of Heart, great Depression of Spirits, Giddiness, Head-ach, Tremblings, and several other nervous Symptoms, which totally deprived him of his Senses, and consequently made him incapable of his Business: In which deplorable State, he from Time to Time (and too often) took the Advice of Four of the most eminent Physicians of the faid City, and regularly observed their Directions in every Respect, and bathed, by their Order frequently in cold Water, but without the least Appearance of Relief; and this Deponent faith, that being persuaded by several Persons of Reputation, who had been cured some Years ago, of Chronical, Acute, and other Disorders of long standing by B. ai Dominiceti, of the faid City, Physician, he the faid Macklin, on the 11th of May last past, put himself under the Doctor's Care, who ordered his Surgeon and Apothe-F 2 cary

ble Medicines. And this Deponent further faith, that he went feveral Times into the Doctor's graduated hot and medicated vaporous Stoves, the pleafant Steams of which gradually furrounded his Body, and by Degrees opened the Pores of the Skin, and caufed a very agreeable Perspiration, in which he was several Times anointed and rubbed for three Quarters of an Hour, and afterwards was put to Bed, where he sweated again, by which innocent Means repeated, this Deponent was extremely relieved, and has been for Four Months past persectly well, and able to follow his Business as before.

Sworn at the City of Bristol, this 22d Day of February, 1764, before me Richard Farr, Mayor.

REMARK XII.

Cheyne, (Westley tell us) " Would communicate " to the World this easy, and true bleffed Basis to " restore and maintain Health, when pressed by some of his Friends, to introduce fuch honest and gene-" rous Paffages in his Books: But Gentlemen (fays " he) we must countenance the modern Practice, " and do fomething to oblige the Faculty, or they " will tear us to pieces." Undoubtedly (adds Langrifb) " These useful Discoveries had been forgotten for Fear of Censures from the Rage and Tumult of those, who are too lazy in making Experiments, and too proud to admit of any ones knowing more than themselves;" and certainly (says Brooks) "This is owing to Laziness and Inattention, or too " hasty Pursuits after Fame; and in many Physicians, " to a strange Repugnance to admit what is com-" mon, or encourage any new Discoveries, however "Beneficial to Mankind, as those (he repeatedly " observes) are of the arbitrary graduated and medicated Baths and Stoves, different Sorts of Unctions and " Frictions;" which innocent Means, himfelf, as well as Mead, Shaw, Allen, &c. &c. often remark and recommend " as the only universal, fafest, and effi-" cacious Medicines discovered." And Lucas shewing us his great Concern for the Publick Good (fays, " yet, to our hardy Reproach, the Jokes of the Ig-" norant Vulgar, who despise every thing common " or known, and, who are to be fed up with Secrets, " Mysteries, and idle Sneers of humorous Satyrists, " are enough to exclude it out of the Book of Mode, " and of course totally cast it out of Practice.") And Turner, commisserating the present Condition of the Publick, expresses himself thus: "When there was less Learning, there was no Craft; more Faith and Honour also was mixed with their " honest Simplicity, than amongst many with us." Hence Lucas, taking upon him to stem this Torrent, liberally affures the Publick, "that the Disadvantages " to the Health of Mankind in general proceed only " from farcical Factions and Partialities in not re-" vealing to the Publick (more plainly on that Head, " Baynard, Pierce, Pitcairn, &c. &c. reproach us) " that the Basis and Benefit of Bathing consists in im-" pregnating the Water with fuch Plants and Herbs, " as the Disorder require, directing the Heat to that " Degree, fuitable to the Vital and divers Occasions," and lastly by his own Experience, common Reafon and venerable Authorities, makes us sensible "That the artificial and graduated Baths, vapour " Baths, &c. &c. are by all Men of Sense and Judgment approved the best, easiest, and most " efficacious Medicines yet discovered, to be safely " used in all Maladies." Likewise Willis, Bennet, Shebbeare, Sutherland, &c. more fully express themfelves, and prove to us, why Baths and Stoves must be arbitrarily heated and medicated, and by their indisputable Reasons and Facts, convince us alfo; (46)

also; "that Bathing in the hot Springs at Bath do "more Harm than Good;" which most evident and well known Matters of Fact I do not choose to expatiate on here, not for Fear, (as Cheyne was) of being torn to Pieces, but out of Reverence to your Royal Society, as I would by no Means intrude on so venerable a Body; and indeed it is quite unnecessary, as doubtless, you are already convinced of these important Truths.

John Powell, of the City of Bristol, Apothecary, maketh Oath, and faith, That he has been intimately acquainted for many Years last past with Bartholomew di Dominiceti, of the said City, Physician, and that he knows him to be a very honest, tender, skilful and attentive Man in his Profession; and further saith, that he, the faid Powell, knows a great Number of Gentlemen and Ladies of Quality and Reputation, who for many Years had been tormented with inveterate Scorbutic, Leprofy, Gouty, Rheumatic, Hectic, and other poisonous Disorders, deemed incurable by the best Physicians and Surgeons of Bath and Bristol, who have been effectually cured by the careful Affiftance of the said B. di Dominiceti, and the Use of his marvellous, arbitrarily graduated, and medicated hot and cold Baths, dry and vaporous fumigating Stoves, odorous, oleous, spirituous Frictions and simple Medicines.

JOHN POWELL.

Sworn at the City of Bristol, the 22d Day of February, before me, Richard Farr, Mayor.

I could easily obtain many more Affidavits from Persons of Honour, Credit, and undoubted Veracity, as plainly results by the most solemn and legal Oaths of more than Twenty well known, worthy Citizens

of Bristol, who unitedly and separately have Sworn, that by the Use of my Baths, Stoves, Unctions, Frictions, Contrivances, Conveniences, and fimple Medicines, I have absolutely recovered the Health, and prolonged the Lives of more than One Hundred Perfons; and a great many Gentlemen and Ladies have been effectually cured by the same innocent Means, as positively appears by the Public Certificates of the first Clergymen, Church-Wardens, Surgeons, Apothecaries, Chymists, Druggists, Attorneys, Merchants, and Traders of the faid City: On which undoubted Truths I may advance the Account of more furprizing Instances of Cures I have performed in faving the Limbs, recovering the Hearing and Sight of Men, Women and Children; and can support the aforesaid by natural Reason and Experiments, as well as by the united Testimonies of many now residing near Bristol, and also by the indisputable Authorities of several late eminent, and now living Physicians of Great-Britain and Ireland, &c. But as I have already been rather prolix, and, am afraid, have intruded on your Patience, by making this my truly fubmissive Address so voluminous, (which is very opposite to my primary Intentions) shall now lay down my Pen, and humbly beg your generous Pardon, appealing for all the aforementioned Truths to your great and penetrating Wildom, just and liberal Determinations; feeking also Justice from the College of Physicians, as they are particularly versed in the Laws of Nature, and its amazing Texture of infinitely fine, spongeous Filaments, and Congeries of admirable, vascicular Tubes, of different Dispositions and Attractions; which confummate Gentlemen have several Times published the different Phoenomena or Changes, Effects and Disorders, that are produced in this our marvellous, animal Machine, by the heterogeneous Mass of Matter which continually surrounds our Bodies, and in which we live and walk; how our

animal System became suddenly disturbed, and its natural Functions hindered, only by a simple Change of the Atmosphere, or jumping into hot or cold Baths; passing from a hot into a cold, or from a dry to a moist Air; by drinking too cold, spirituous, or unfermented Liquors; changing the utual Drink or Food; indifcreetly ferving our Appetites and Pleafures; or by a sudden Intermission or Cessation of them; by sharp, hot, resinous, or unseasonably taken Medicines; or by Anger, Passions, Frights, or a too great Occupation of the Mind, Sorrow, Love, or Idleness, &c. Causes, (they prove) " that gra-"dually change the Vigour and Tone of the Parts, " and lay up a Stock of Dregs, of gross, acrid and " gluey Juices, which are those that put into Diforder "the whole animal Oeconomy, as it is more or less disposed to this or that Malady; or either dimior nish or increase the vital Heat; the circulatory, " fecretory, and excretory Actions; and oftentimes disturb and totally stop them: (And further shews us,) that from One or feveral of the faid Causes or proceed Obstructions, Inflammations, Lacerations, Confumptions, and all destructive Disorders, and even Death itself." Lastly, in almost all their Writings, they impartially and warmly affure the Public, " That in the whole Materia Medica we " have not a better, nor fo certain a Remedy, or se fuch easy, safe, and efficacious Instruments to mend the Human Machine when diforder'd, and "keep it in its right Order when mended, than the " Use of the said arbitrarily heated and medicated Baths, Stoves, Frictions, &c. &c." Which Truths are, in the most clear Manner, explained to us, and fully supported by the unquestionable Experiments, Observations, and Authorities of the before quoted Eighty-Eight most respectable Authors, as well as by those of Lunciscius, Hildanus, Cardanus, Platerus, Donzelinus, Fallopius, Castellus, Matheolus,

Matheolus, Sanseverinus, Lusitanus, Panarolus, Borele lius, Malpigius, Elvetius, Donadus, Savonarolla, Fernelius, Borrichius, Erastus, Bartolinus, Newton, Halmond, Homberg, Wan, Willoughby, Tournefort, Rencoume, Laurence, Fontenelle, Doddar, Musgrove, Wintringbam, Wiseman, Harvey, Potter, Blackmore, Baylis, Sumers, Hamilton, Harley, Plomer, Friend, Scroder, Hancock, Burnet, Oliver, and a great Number more too tedious to mention, (being well known to all learned in Phyfick) who have truly wrote on Phoenomena, Laws of Bodies, and fecret Operations of the Nature, Virtue, and Effects of Herbs, Plants, and Spring Water, used in Bathing, Fumigating, &c. &c. shewing us plainly, " that in the " faid arbitrarily heated and medicated Baths, Stoves, We &c. and in their Engines and Contrivances, we discover and improve the Arts of Anatomy, Pa-* thology, Chymistry, Physiology, Geometry, Ar-" chitecture, and practical Mathematicks; (protest-"ing also,) that without the real Knowledge and er Practice of the faid Arts, a Man cannot deserve " the Name of a Physician, or be characterized an " Arbitrator of Baths and Stoves, or Mens Lives."

Hence, Gentlemen, (without Vanity) I firmly believe that God hath bleffed me with a natural Genius,
among the Number of those, who, in this Valley of
Tears, labour hard for the Relief and Health of the
Afflicted. I verily think also, that it must be highly
agreeable to him, and infinitely pleasing to all the
World, (the People of England in particular) that
lo salutary a Work should be made publick; the
Completion of which entirely depends on the Favour
it may meet with from your Royal Society, whom, I
humbly pray, would vouchfase to honour me at my
House, and then, and there to examine, try, search
into the Truth of, and judge the prodigious Effects
of my Baths, Stoves, New Machines and Con-

trivances, which I have (for the Present) established in a little Compass of Ground; likewise to have an Infight into my natural and plain Way, how eafily I instruct and improve Apprentices in the Anatomical and Pharmaceutical Arts, and reflect, in particular, on the Plan I have sketch'd to build and enlarge my said Baths, Stoves, Engines and Contrivances, &c. as the only Things wanted in this great Metropolis to recover and maintain public Health: Such a Visit, which I obsequiously implore, will afford me the greatest Satisfaction imaginable, as (although) Gentlemen, in what I undertake, I previously and attentively consult the best Authors, and make real Experiments, effectually to prove my Machines and Contrivances to be naturally advantageous to Mankind (yet it would give me great Pleasure to have my Works scrutinized and approved by you) and very diligent and zealous in their Effects, are my Observations when I consider that they are Matters on which (next to God) depend Health, the primary Gift of Heaven (a Bleffing fo truly valuable, and of fuch inestimable worth, fo deserving the Regard of every Individual) I flatter myself it will excite the Attention of your Royal Society (a Body justly famed for their Wisdom, Impartiality, Love of Virtue, and the Promotion of every Thing that has the least Tendency to the Happinels of Mankind) under the Protection of whom, if I should be so happy as to be enrolled; the Remembrance of the great CRUELTIES and unaccountable TYRANNIES which I have suffered in this happy Land of Liberty, will then, Gentlemen, be entirely eradicated from my Memory, and your gracious Favour will also greatly affift my natural Inclination, in perfecting the Fruits of my Works: Enabling me likewise to finish and publish (not a sew) different, truly real extraordinary Cases, Phænomena and Observations on the Laws of Nature, or the surprising Effects in our admirable framed Engine,

that may be produced by the natural Art of Bathing, and Fumigating; Matters easily to be performed at any Time, to be repeated with safety, and the worthiest to be encouraged for one of the greatest Advantages to the Publick in general, and of infinite Benefit to Posterity; the Whole depending in quick, safely and effectually curing and preserving all Perfons, principally from the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, Palfy, Gravel, Consumptions, Dropsies, Venereal Diseases, and their Symptoms, as well to recover, defend, and guard the fair Sex from Hysterick, convulsive Affections, and all those Disorders the Females are unhappily subject to.

Hence, Gentlemen, as your Laws are founded to patronise and encourage those who make faithful Records of the Works of Nature, restore Truth (let them be of what Nation soever) and push these already known to more various Uses with Advantage to the Publick in general. I humbly hope to obtain such Honour and Justice, being with the most prosound Respect, greatest Veneration and perfect Esteem,

Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient,

Most Humble

And devoted Servant,

B. DI DOMINICETI.

GODOCT



POSTSCRIPT.

will (without Ambition) produce an Imperial Diploma, and a Letter Patent of my own Patria, and other Public Certificates, to prove the Antiquity of my Family and Privileges, which we have enjoyed from Time immemorial, and shall ab eterno, from the Holy Roman Empire, and Most August House of Austria; likewise of my being nobly born, and have supported Offices of Dignity with the Applause of my Fellow Citizens, till the last Day I voluntarily lest my native Country with Honour; and with Decorum have I travelled through the principal Cities in Italy and the Germanic Empire, &c. &c. and in all my Actions to have honestly proceeded until this Hour.

CONTROL DOMINIOES

