









MICHAEL FOSTER
M.D.

ACHESON BACHELOR, SC.

LONDON 1911



6054/B
Handwritten

L. LXIII 14

S.T.C. 23226

E-7-7

Md

all 14

18

✓

By Miles Starks

General Court

C V R E S

66246

WITHOUT CARE,

OR

A SUMMONS TO ALL

SUCH WHO FINDE LITTLE OR

no helpe by the use of ordinary physick
to repaire to the *Northerne Spaw*.

WHEREIN

By many presidents of a few late yeares,
it is evidenced to the world, that infirmities in
their owne nature desperate and of long conti-
nuance have received perfect recovery,

By vertue of Minerall waters neare *Knaresborow*,
in the West-riding of *Yorkeshire*.

Also a description of the said water, and of other
rare and usefull springs adjoyning, the nature and
efficacie of the Minerals contained in them, with
other not impertinent notes.

Faithfully collected for the publique good.
by *M. St.*

Tibul.

----- *felix quicumque dolore*
Alterius discas posse carere tuo.

LONDON,

Printed by *William Jones*, dwelling in Red-crosse-street.

1632.

C. de F. 43

BY THE COURT
IN THE MATTER OF

THE ESTATE OF
JAMES M. [Name]
DECEASED

AND THE ESTATE OF
[Name]
DECEASED



IN WITNESS WHEREOF
I have hereunto set my hand
and the seal of the Court
at Indianapolis, Indiana
this [Date] day of [Month] 19[Year]

Attest my hand and the seal of the Court
at Indianapolis, Indiana
this [Date] day of [Month] 19[Year]

CLERK OF THE COURT

IN WITNESS WHEREOF
I have hereunto set my hand
and the seal of the Court
at Indianapolis, Indiana
this [Date] day of [Month] 19[Year]



TO
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
BLE THOMAS LORD WENTWORTH

*of Wentwoth Woodhouse, Baron Newmarch and
Oversley, Viscount Wentwoth, Lord President of
his Majesties Council established in the North,
Lord Leiftenant of the County of Yorke,
Lord Deputy of the Kingdome of Ireland,
and one of his Majesties most ho-
nourable Privie Conncell.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,



Had once (I confesse rashly) given leave that this small Treatise should put on the Printers livery without the convoy of a protecting passe. But as I cast my last eye upon it, it appeared to me like a naked man ready to encounter an army. For there are not more men, then vollies of censorious shot, that stand ready prepared to batter any novelty. This consideration forc't

The Epistle Dedicatory.

me suddenly to looke out for a defenſative guard, againſt the daring boldneſſe of this criticall age. Wherein I was not long unprovided. For who is hee that caſts his dazeled eye on the brightneſſe of your redoubled rayes of honour, or fixeth his ſerious thoughts on your Lordſhips ſuperintendencie in publique affaires (dilating it ſelfe not onely from the north to the ſouth, but ſpreading its influence as farre as the regall eye of great Brittain doth command) and findes not in himſelfe a tye to offer upon the altar of your Lordſhips meriting greatneſſe an oblation of his reſpect? And who ſo fit to patronize theſe waters (not more wonderfull in their effects, then happy that they are ſeated where your iudicious government doth bleſſe the country) then your Lordſhip, whoſe eminency in thoſe parts, doth of right challenge the appropriation of what rariety ſoever the liſtes of the *North* doth empale? Be pleaſed therefore (in all accompliſhments moſt noble Lord) to admit of theſe waters (which even as they neighbour to your ſpacions revenues claime an intereſt

The Epistle Dedicatory.

terest in your safeguard) submitting to your honours shielding protection, and favorably to accept of the tender of his most humble service, who would willingly improve his best abillities actually to be honoured with the title of

Your Lordships

most humble servant,

Mich. Stanhope.

To the Reader.

Is plaine, I have not the least intent to gull thee in magnifying the Northerne Spaw, nor yet to tyrannize over thee, by confining, and terminating thy beliefe within the circle of my bare relation, by a generall avernment of what I write; for in nomination the parties who have received benefit by the water, I open unto thee a large field for thy satisfaction. If it doth appeare to thee (by conferring with any of them) that I have erred in some circumstances, stumble not at it. So long as I retaine the substance, it matters not for the shadow. Nor thinke it strange that I omit others who have made use of the water, since it proceedes not out of ignorance of what hath past, but out of a tender regard I have not to burthen thy patience: supposing that the culling forth of the most remarkable instances, would bee as satisfactorie to the judicious, as many heapes of examples. My purpose aymeth rather at a compendious realtie of things, then multiplicity of stories. Most of the parties I know, and have had conference with them: the rest I have received from such authenticall testimonie that I doubt not but their information, is of sufficient validity to beget an undoubted confidence of their truths.

If any of those mentioned in the following discourse (out of a nice scrupulocitie) thinke themselves disparaged by particularising their names, I am sorry that they should be so ignorantly curious. since former times have afforded many presidents (written by way of Councell, such as are those of Fernelius, Crato, and many others) wherein diverse of eminent quality (besides their names) have their diseases anotamised, without the least conceived jealousie of their reputations. They ought rather to blesse God, who hath in mercy vouchsafed them such easie meanes of their recovery; and glad themselves, that others by their example may be encouraged to have recourse to the water for their reliefe.

It may be, it is expected that I should satisfie the learned in

To the Reader.

one particular, namely, what assurance I can give that this our Spaw doth partake with Vitriol, and Iron, which once confirmed, there will necessarily follow an apparant probability of its ample performance of all and more then shall fall within the compasse of the following relations. This I foreseeing necessarily premising the conclusion, I desire that they would please to take for prooffe of the infallibility of Vitriol the taste of the water, which is very acide, and rough upon the paltate, in plainer English, ynkish, and so like to Vitrioll or Copperes (called anciently Attramentum futorium) that there is little or no difference betwixt the taste of the water and the substance of Vitrioll touched with the tongue; or a drop of the oyle thereof mixed with a little water. Besides, take a glasse of the water (which in it selfe is translucent and very cleare, equaling the choicest spring) let the quantity be a pinte or thereabout, put to it so much Gall in powder as will cover our common farthing, stirre it never so little, and the water receiveth a perfect Clarret dye. Or take a greene Oake sticke, bruisse it at the end, and with it stirre the like quantity of water, and within a small space it is turned into a pure Saphir blew, or (standing a while with the sticke in it) to a Violet colour, both which hath beene often tryed. As for iron we account it a demonstrative note, the discollering of the earth and stones where the current of the spring runnes: for it makes the channell red, which procedes (as may be supposed) from Rubrique, otherwise called mater ferri. And the better to confirme that the water is no stranger to iron, it is very well knowne that the whole soyle where this water riseth is full of iron stone, the plenty whereof hath beene such, that the working of iron stone hath beene a meanes to exhaust a world of wood growing in that part, there being yet to see the remainder of a great iron worke within halfe a mile of the spring. Nor is the iron stone so concealed but by digging in most places it is easily found, much of it appearing in broaken bankes, and in the surface of the earth. I might boldly adde hereunto (for further prooffe) the discollering of the stooles of such as drinke the water, giving them a black or deep green dye, a common observed note in iron waters,

To the Reader.

as also the operation of the water in all manner of obstructions, wherein (who knowes not) that iron doth claime an unparalleled excellency, but the ensuing discourse will make this good. Other notes an exact minerallist would easily produce, to whose discussing and disquisition I willingly leaue matters of this nature, they being improper for the sphaere, both of my capacity and profession.

How it comes to passe that these waters are thus vertuall, the learned can easily make appeare; for the mineralls that intermixe with them once granted, from their natures will arise abundant satisfaction to all that are rationall of their excellent use. As shortly thus, Sulphur (say they that write of it) attracts, resolves, mollesfieth, discusseth, cooles and dries.

Salt (whereof our Sulphur spring containes a great proportion) is astringent, detergent, purging, dispersing, attenuating, preserving from putrefaction.

Iron saith (our learned Dr Iordan) hath an opening or depilating quality, and an astringent also.

Vurioll (according to Dioscorides) doth heate and binde. It hath an exceeding subtilty of parts saith Tho. Iordanus, and is of a penetrative quality.

From their abstersive and incisive qualities, it is noted that these waters doe loosen and scatter viscuous and clammy matter, they attenuate the grosse, and after by their penetrative quality, the Liver, Spleene, the meseraique veines, reines, and other partes are depilated, and by this meanes freed from such diseases as proceede from obstruction.

Dr Turner in his discourse of Baths and minerall waters saith, that waters partaking of iron and Brimstone, coole and dry, that they are proper for all soares of the Kidneyes and Bladder, they both prevent and cure the strangury, Dry urines, are good for them that are short winded or stopped in the breast, that spit bloud, they cure the Greene sickeesse, are very fit for cold flegmatick men that would gladly have children and have none; and so for women whose default doth proceed from too much moistnesse of the matrice, they are good by drinke or glister against wormes, and fit to allay the paines in the small guts.

He

To the Reader.

He saith also that where iron beareth the chiefe rule (as it doth in our Spaw) such waters are excellent for all manner of itch, hardnesse of the milt, diseases of the joynts, stiffnesse of the sinewes, cramps proceeding of moistnesse, rumnesse or sleepinesse in any part, dizinesse of the head, the fluxe, weake Kidneyes, pissing of blood, heate of urine, the oft, too much, and unwilling making of water, gnawings, and paines in the belly.

Waters (saith Mounfieur Pigray in the observations of the German Spaw) whereunto ours are little (I am but too modest) inferiour, partaking of iron and vitrioll; revive the spirits, provoke appetite, facilitate digestion, free from all manner of obstructions; they oppose wonderfully the generatton of the stone, and hinder the knitting of the gravell with the glutinous raw, and vescuous humor. The Hermetically learned (saith Hermannius Wolfus in his tractate de viribus, & usu aquarum in Agro Castellano) note that Vitroline waters have a faculty of mundefying and purging all the parts of the body, corroborating the braine, curing the Epilepsie, exciting the appetite, killing all sorts of wormes, opposing the Palsey, Dropsie, Iaundise, breeding of the stone, suffocation of the matrix, all inward oppilations, prevent the goutte, with many other excellent qualities as may appeare in that his discourse in the third chapter. Which faculties joyned with the other minerals, our waters partaking with them all, how usefull these these waters may be, I leave to the consideration of those who are able to deduce particular instances from assured generall grounds. With these authors agree many learned ones, whose opinions I spare to transcribe, being very unwilling to embark; my selfe in the discourse of these misteries, whereby I may be thought saucely to snatch the pen out of the Doctors hand, to whom I leave thee for further satisfaction, the former authorities being sufficient to grace our waters and confirme their vertue.

They who with some violence put me upon this taske of recommending to the generall notice this water, with its confining Springs, might (if they had pleased) have undertaken it

**

with

To the Reader.

with a more plaucible entertainment: but their profession tending to prescribe to those who are to use the water (I suppose) caused them to forbear their paines, least a relation from them might seeme to reflect at their particular interest, wherein I am altogether free.

Omitting therefore all further apologies, (for I feare the gates are growne too great for the Citty) rather then the publique should not bee benefitted, I have adventured blnntly to step upon the stage. Wherein if I may but be so happy, as by my weake (though willing) pen to invite any to the water for their good, and that I may receive of thee (that which an honest intention may challenge) the Plaudite of a favourabl acceptance, I shall thinke my small paines largely recompenced, and shall wish thee all successe in the use of these waters, and thy being partaker of that water, whereof whosoever drinkes shall never after be a thirst.

M. S.

A Catalogue of such persons as have received benefit or cure by Minerall waters
of *Knaresborow* in *Yorkeshire*.

Of the Stone

M rs. Rolfe of Hadley in the County of <i>Suffolke</i> ,	pag. 6.
Henry Curra of <i>Whardale</i> of 50. yeares.	p. 6.
Henry Rowley of <i>Linton</i> , aged 60. yeares,	p. 7.
Mrs. May of <i>Yorke</i> , very old,	p. 8.
William Shan of <i>Medley</i> ,	p. 13.

Of Ulcers in Kidneis

Mrs. Barker of <i>Doare</i> ,	p. 7.
Mrs. Ellis of <i>Beaverly</i> , cured of the like,	
<i>Of Mallencholly.</i>	

Mr. Sacheveril of <i>Darbishire</i> ,	p. 8.
Mrs. Ayre of <i>Rampton</i> ,	p. 9.

Of shortnesse of Breath.

One Wallis, aged 50. yeares,	p. 14.
The Countesse of <i>Buchingham</i> ,	p. 14.

Of weaknesse in the Limmes.

M. Foules an Advocate of <i>Scotland</i>	p. 11.
The Lady <i>Vavifour</i>	p. 13.

Of Swelling.

<i>Maude Bogge</i> , aged 50. yeares.	p. 18.
A poore man of the like,	p. 18.
A poore woman of the like in her breast,	p. 19.

Of severall other infirmities.

William Tompson of the <i>Hecticke Feaver</i> ,	p. 10.
Mr. Rauden of a strange sort of wormes,	p. 12.
The Lady <i>Hoyle</i> , a strange cure,	p. 15.
A poore Boy of the <i>Falling-sicknesse</i> ,	p. 16.
One <i>Smith</i> a Shoemaker of the <i>Scurvey</i> ,	p. 19.
A Minister of a violent <i>Flix</i> e, with many others.	



A
RELATION OF
CERTAINE PARTICU-
LAR CVRES DONE BY
Vertue of Minerall waters neare *Knares-*
borow in the west-riding of the
County of Yorkshire



BEFORE entrance be made
into the ensuing narrations,
it will not be amisse for the
satisfaction of such who
are meere strangers to the
knowledge of these waters,
to let them know, that it is
now full fixe yeares since

notice hath beene given to the world by a booke
called *Spadacrene* or the *English spaw* (written
by *Doctor Deane* a learned Physitian of the City
of *Yorke*) of certaine minerall waters seated in the
Forrest of *Knaresborow*, in the west riding of *York-*
shire. Since which time divers have repaired to
them from remote places (according to their se-

B verall

verall necessities to experement them, invited by the Doctors promised probabilities of their usefull operations. What hath beene the event and successe, I have vndertaken to present to the publique view, beginning first with a short Epitomie of the waters discriptions which I know cannot but be expected.

Of divers Springs that (as it were) presse which should be first seene, within a small distance one of another (some whereof being of the same nature, differing onely *Secundum magis et minus*, others varying in their composures dispensed and ordered by the carefull and vnimitable hand of provident nature) there are two most remarkable, which beyond expectation have advanced themselves by their admirable faculties. The one is now called the *Spaw*, but formerly knowne by the name of the *Tuit* well, deriving its vertue principally from iron and vittriall. This hath bin long knowne, and of late hath beene much frequented, blessing many that have made use of it with extraordinary good effects. It is distant from *Knaresborow* (being a place very apt to accommodate strangers plentifully both for dyet and lodging) about a mile and a halfe. Though the soile where this Spring riseth doth afford divers of the like nature, yet till of late there hath not any bin so industrious as to search which is it that may iustly challenge the precedence. This last Summer 1631. it was my hap to discover a new Spring distancing it selfe about a quarter of a mile from the other, which af-

after it had beene trenched, and opened, did give satisfaction to all (that were not partiall) that it deserves a better degree of estimation then the other. I would be loath to disparage the old Spring, yet I must take leave to presume that this late found Spring doth exceed the other in these following particulars, which whether they give luster to it by way of excellency or no, I submit to the iudgement of the learned.

First for the Scituation, it is placed in the descent of a great hill, the ground round about it being very firme, whereby it giveth advantage of faire dry walkes, wherein the other is very defective, for that rising in a flat, the ground neare unto it is boggye, to the prejudice of the water, confining the company that resort to it within too narrow a compasse.

Secondly, in the triall with the Gall, the colour of the new Spring changeth more hastily, and the water admits of a deeper dye then the other.

Thirdly, divers who have tryed this water voluntarily affirme that they can with more ease, and with lesse nauciousnesse to the stomach, drink 20. glasses of it, then 14 of the other, which if I mistake not) shewes a great measure of repleatnesse of Spirits.

Fourthly, being carried as farre as the Citty of Yorke, it retaineth as full and as brisque a taste there, as the other doth at the Spring head, and tryed so farre off with the Gall, it lookes with a bould ruddy face upon the beholder: whereas the other abates much of its native taste being

brought to the Citty, and lookes but with a pale
shamfac't blush, having received the admixture of
the powder of the Gall. So that there is no doubt
but this water may be transported to very good
use, supposing the bottells to be very well stoppt,
which is a caution to be necessarily observed by
all those that will send for the water, whereby
the way I would wish such as have the water
brought to them, to make use rather of glasse, then
of stone bottels, but as for wooden ones (which
I have seene filld with the water) in regard of the
poorenesse of that substance, it is but lost labour
to use them, the life of the water consisting cheif-
ly in the spirits, which are of such a nimble agile
nature, that they are very apt to transpire, and
scorne to be imprisoned in wooden walls.

Lastly it is most aparant that this late found spring
hath an admixture of Brimstone, besides the iron
and vitriall, which I take to bee an aditament
of worth and noblenezse, for the more variety of
minerall (say the best observers of these waters)
the more proper for diversity of distempers: & that
sulpher springs are profitable in the infirmities of
the Lungs, there is no doubt to bee made, ha-
ving also a healing quallitie, and therefore fitly
appliable to any inward vlceraed part by which
the water shall passe. This spring upon examina-
tion (proving in all points desirable) excellent,
was this last summer set with stone, where it now
stands upon its triall, and doth boldly challenge
any whatsoever of the same nature.

Neighboring to this, there are three other dif-
fering

fering springs not a mile distant one from the other, wherein Sulpher (not in its substance but vapour) doth predominate. One of them hath beene long knowne by the name of the stinking well (for though the water bee very cleare, yet it is most true that it hath (scarce) a sufferable sent, whereby it hath beene found by them that sought it not. It is actually cold, and besides its sulpherous quallitie (which is in a very high degree) it is exceeding salt, so that a pottle of it being evaporated, there will be found about halfe an ounce of perfect salt remaining. There is another not yeelding at all to this in its sulpheriousnesse, but it is not perceivably salt at all. A third that is both sulpherous, and salt, but in a more remisse degree. The first of these three is onely in request, and hath acted its part with great approvement, the other two are neglected, though I am perswaded they may be found (for some bodies) more apt and proper then the former, were they iudiciously examined.

The *Spaw* springs though they usually challenge (as doth the *Spaw* in *Germanie*, which is the reason we give them the same name) a singularity in easing and curing (such as are curable of the stone, and gravell, as also in opening the obstructions of the Spleane, and allaying all Melancholly effects and passions, yet it will appear by the subsequent discourse and relations, that this kind of water hath other rare and secret influences and operations, which hath procured no small wonder in those who have observed the ef-

fects! The particular instances whereof (without any longer suspending thy expectation, I now intend to enter upon, beginning first with the cure and alleviation of the stone and other distempers incident to the Kidneys and Reines.

In the yeare 1626. Mrs. *Rolf* of Hadley in the County of *Suffolke*, having occasion to give a visit to some of her neare friends in *Yorkshire*, within a few weekes of her stay there, shee found her selfe suddenly surpris'd with extraordinary sharp fits, which by there symptomes did manifestly appeare to be the stone. Hereupon she applyed her selfe to the Physitians advise, but finding little or no ease by their prescriptions (though probable ones) she was perswaded to try the new water at *Knaresborow*, where she had not cōtinued aboue a fortnight, but she voyded many stones, to the number of a hundred, bigger and lesse, whereby shee was quit of all her paine, and hath ever since continued in health, free from all manner of anoyance in that kind.

Henry Curra of *Whardale* in the westerne parts of *Yorkshire*, servant to *St. Peter Middleton*, about the age of 50. yeares, having suffered much pain for divers yeares, his fits of the stone being so violent that he was not able to ride on horseback, or to lye in his bed an houre together without rising, nothing that he could take affording him any ease, he went at last to the *Spaw* Spring, where having drunke the water about a month, he voyded divers stones, some whereof he hath to shew
being

being bigger then a great Pea. Hee returned home eased of all his paine, hee recovered his strength, and is now well able to ride about his occasions without any disturbance, nor hath hee ever since (being now 3. yeares) had any fits worthy of complaint.

Henry Rowley of Linton, neare Weatherby in Yorkshire, of the age of 60. yeares, much perplexed a long time with the stopping of his water, by his repaire to the *Spaw* voyded much gravell, and from that time was no more troubled so long as he lived.

Mrs. Barker of Doare in Darbeshire about the age of 34. yeares, had a dangerous ulcer in her Kidney, besides a very obstructed body, where-with she was brought so low, that she was not able to go without the support of one or two; her stomack had lost its appetite, not able through weakenesse to digest any meate, no nor the most apt broathes that could be made, so that she was forced to sustaine nature by returning to her infant pap. In this weake and desperate condition (having formerly not spared to use all the helpes that could be devised by the Physitian) she was gently brought to the *Spaw*, not expecting (as she told me her selfe) to be recovered, onely she thought it not fit to be wanting to any meanes that might bee propounded. It pleased God to give such a blessing in the use of the water (which she dayly drunke as well as shee was able) that within a few dayes there came from her an incredible deale of putrid matter, which gave her
such

such case, that by degrees she gathered strength, her inward parts were deopilated, her stomack restored, and within the compasse of 5. weekes she was (to the wonder of all that had taken notice of her) reduced to a most apparent state of health and ability of body. I seeing her this summer, 1631. at the *Spaw*, (for it was the foregoing yeare shee had received her cure, and this yeare came onely to the water to confirme her selfe) could not but admire to behold so fresh a looke, and so well liking a body, considering the report of her former exceeding weakenesse.

I will not say it were time lost, but it might be better spent then to multiply all the knowne examples in this kinde, the foregoing ones being of sufficient prooffe to make good the waters efficacious use in the infirmity of the stone. Not that I am to seeke for more, for I might (but that I willingly avoyd superfluous tediousnesse) adde to the other.

Mrs. *Ellis* wife to Mr. *Ellis* Minister at *Beaverly*, who received a wondrous cure in the like ulcerated part.

Mrs. *May* a Cittizens wife of *Yorke*, who after many yeares trouble (being of great age) was absolutely freed from her long continued fits of the stone with diverse others whom I purposely omit (nothing being more ordinary) that others may come into play (though of a differing kinde, yet) of remarkeable note.

For Melancholy and Splenerique effects, there are few or none (that I have ever yet heard of) who

who have repaired to this *Spaw* water, but have found extraordinary ease, and a great abatement of those disturbances which are the ordinary unwelcome attendants of that distemper.

Amongst others, Mr. *Sacheveril* of *Darbishire* (hearing of this *Spaw* water) came to *Yorke* to advise with Dr. *Deane*, who after hee had fitly prepared his body (a rule grossely omitted by many) sent him *Knaresborow* to drinke of the water, being in the yeare, 1630. to his great releife. For whereas hee had beene exceedingly long time perplexed with many fearefull passions, and upon sleight occasions, apt to entertaine horrid and astonishing imaginations; the ordinary companions of that disease called *Hypochondriacall passio*) he returned to *Yorke* to give Dr. *Deane* thanks for his sending him to the water, professing his spirits to be much cheared, his fancy cleared from all cloudy and misty conceits, which his very looke and inspection did witness, and so he returned home continuing ever since in a constant tenor of a quiet and uninterrupted condition.

Mrs. *Ayre* wife to Mr. *Anthony Ayre* of *Rampton*, in *Nottinghamshire*, a gentlewoman of much worth and esteeme for her aproved vertue, and all other requisites that give luster to her sexe, had (with the expence of much money) tryed what could be done in the taming and qualifying of that same dull melancholly humor; her selfe not unseene (as in many rare secrets so) in curious receits of that kinde, at length grew weary in trying conclusions, receiving little or no benefit

C

by

by any. She was drawne at last by report of the *Yorkeſhire Span*, to try the effects of it, which was in the yeare 1629. where ſhee found more comfort and eaſe by one moneths uſe of the water, then ſhe could ever receive by all the beſt adviſe her money could purchaſe.

Others I have knowne affected or rather afflicted in this kinde, who have acknowledged to have received great benefit by this water, whoſe names and ſtories I ſpare the forenamed being ſufficient inſtances of the powerfull effect of this water in moderating this ſame *Ludibrium Medicorum*, the melancholly humor.

I ſhall now preſent a miſſellanie of other cures, or rather wonders, worthy the ſerious conſideration of the learned, and the admiration of all.

Mr. *William Tompſon* Poſtmaſter of *Weatherby* in *Yorkeſhire*, had continued deſperately ſicke of a hec tick feaver 28. weeks, living then in *Cambridgeſhire*. He had uſed the advice of the beſt Phyſicians in thoſe parts, and was at laſt given over as a man paſt hope, his weakenefſe being ſuch that he went not to the ſtoole in all that time, but by the helpe of a ſuppoſitory, or the like meanes. In this poore eſtate (hearing of this water) hee adventureth in the depth of winter (a moſt unſeaſonable time by the conſent of all thoſe who write of the uſe of theſe kinde of waters) to experiment them, and ſo with ſome difficulty he was brought to *Weatherby* being diſtant from *Knareſborow* foure miles. Having reſted a day or two, he began to drinke of the water, which had ſuch
good

good effect in him, that without any paine at all hee had the benefit (the first day) of nature, and within a few dayes he found a strange alteration in his body, his stomack was quickned, and his spirits strangely revived. He continued the drinking of the water 14. dayes, till at length he was not sensible of any defect that might cause him to make any longer use of it.

To be short, within a small time (through Gods blessings) meere by this water he was restored to be a perfect man, and so continueth. This was in the yeare 1628.

Mr. *Foules* a gentleman of *Scotland*, and advocate of *Edenborow*, about the age of 37. yeares, throught a weakenesse of all his lims proceeding (as may bee supposed) from a relaxation of the sinewes, was notable (but with much trembling) to lift his hand to his mouth, or to get on, or off his horse but with much helpe, he came to *Knaresbow* in the yeare 1627. where having staid about a moneth, drinking every morning of the *Spaw* spring, and making use of the Sulpher water by way of bath at his lodging, before he departed hee was able to performe all fit offices about himselfe, without the aide of any, and hath continued in good state of body ever since.

Mr. *Rauden* of *Rauden* in *Yorkshire*, had beene many yeares soare vexed with terrible panges, and gripings in his body, so that through the continuall extremity of his distemper, his flesh was decayed, his appetite lost, and his sleepe very short and unquiet. He had used the advise of some

of the best Physitians of the Kingdome, but finding little or no ease, hee came to try what the *Span* water would doe, being then but newly divulged. Not many dayes after he had drunke of the water, hee avoyded two great chaines of wormes, being either of them above a yard long, which though they seemed divers wormes linckt together, by the severall motions in many parts at once (which had they beene, would have amounted to thousands) yet were but one, of which the learned report that kinde of worme to be of a strange and scarce credible length. About 4. dayes after hee voyded 4. other single wormes, great and very long, but dead; After which he voyded no more, but was forced from all manner of paine, and by degrees and steps ascended againe to his former best health, and hath continued a sound man ever since.

The confident knowledge hereof invited a Gentleman (a neighbour of his) called *Rockley*, having continued long a very infirme man, and not able by any meanes to understand the cause of his weaknesse, to try the water, where after he had staid a few dayes, there came from him 14. wormes or rather *Monstra*, as some will tearme them, every one about an intch long and alive. Their heads were black, and their tayles tipt with black, all of them having many feet. About 6. dayes after he voyded 4. more of the like forme alive: Most of them hee kept alive in a boxe a few dayes which were seene of many with no little wonderment. Since which time hee hath recovered.

recovered strength, and liveth now in very good health.

The Lady *Vavifour* (wife to *St. Thomas Vavifour* Baronet of *Yorkshire*) had lost in a manner the use of all her lims, through what distemper I know not, but she was brought to such a degree of weaknesse, that child-like shee was rockt in a cradle: There was no meanes unassaied which might reinable her, but all in vaine. In this estate she was brought to the *Spaw* water, by the use whereof (by Gods mercy) shee was restored to strength and health.

One *William Shan* of *Medley* in *Yorkshire*, being much troubled with the stopping of his water, which caused intollerable paine, in a desperate mood in one of his fits (being a man of extraordinary courage) caused an instrument of iron to bee made by an ordinary Smith, about the bignesse and length of a pack-needle. This (not any other daring to doe it) hee (boldly rather than wisely) thrust up into his yard, and pulling it forth violently, hee opened the passage, so that a great quantity of water with an intermixture of blood issued forth, by reason of a dangerous wound made by the instrument, which after proving ulcerous, could by no meanes bee healed. He (as his last refuge) repaired to the *Spaw* water, where within a few dayes hee received not onely cure of his former stoppage of water, but was perfectly cured of his ulcer.

One *Wallis* of *Copeland* in the county of *Northumberland*, about the age of 50. yeares, being

of an extraordinary corpulencie of body, his belly especially of a vaste greatnesse. For diverse yeares, he had not beene able to goe the space of an hundred yards (especially if it were an ascent) without resting himselfe, his breath failing him upon the least extraordinary motion. By the drinking of the *Spaw* water hee was brought to that passe within three weekes, that his belly did fall to an ordinary size, he was able to goe from the Towne of *Knarborough* to the Spring (which is a mile and an halfe, part of it being a great ascent) without any desire of ease, and hath continued ever since a man as able to foote it as most of his age.

The like effect the late Right Honourable Countesse of *Buckingham* found, who this last Summer 1631. vouchsafed to honour the *Northern Spaw* with her presence. Her infirmity (I have it from her owne mouth) was a shortnesse of breath, not being able to get up an ordinary paire of staires but with much difficultie of breathing, and resting once at the least. There is none will question but her ample fortune was able to command the choycest helpes of physick: Which failing, shee had recourse to *Wellingborow*, but even that water, (so much famed) was not able to performe any thing worth her stay. At last she was advised by a learned Artist (who was no stranger to this our *Spaw*) to make tryall of our water. Her honour was pleased to tell mee (having drunke orderly of the water about tenne dayes) that she found the whole frame of her body

dy reduced to a very good temper, and for that particular, which occasioned her comming to the water, she did professe seriously, that she was well able to mount two paire of staires without either support, or the least desire of respite. The time of the yeare was somewhat too farre spent at her comming to the water (for it was the middle of *August*) so that the coldnesse of the aire, and frequent showers, forc't her departure before the water could finish its worke, which was no small prejudice to her after being.

Mrs. *Fareweather* of the Cittie of *Yorke*, dwelling in *Micklegate* had beene long troubled with a dizinesse in her head (call it the vertigo or what you please) so that if shee did but stoope to the ground (looking downewards) she was ready to fall; by the use of the *Spaw* water for the space of a moneth was absolutely freed from this her distemper.

The Lady *Hoyle* wife to the new Lord Maior of the Cittie of *Yorke*, after she had beene the mother of foure children, did fall into a strange infirmity. Her face (for the most part every tenne or eleven weekes after shee had conceived) did swell and grow very red, many knobs arising in diverse parts of her face. The swelling sometimes was such that it almost deprived her (for the time) of her sight: during the continuance of which trouble she miscarried of three or foure children together. It must be supposed one of her ability (being happy also by enjoying a tender, loving husband) could want no meanes that part could afford.

afford, but no proof or good successe was found. She was at last advised to repaire to the *Spaw*, where she staid about 3. weekes, finding apparant signes of her bodyes alteration. Within two moneths of her returne home, it pleased God shee conceived, continuing in a constant state of health to the time of her delivery. She hath since then been blest with diverse children, not having the least touch of her former distemper.

A poore boy about the age of 13. yeares, had often strange fits like those of the Epilexie or falling sicknes, yet somewhat differing from the ordinary fits of that disease, neither foaming at the mouth, nor shewing any distortions of countenance. He would lye (as if he had beene dead) the space of a quarter of an houre without the least motion. In this case hee had continued a yeare and more, and did usuallly fall two or three times a day. Hee was brought to drinke of the *Spaw* water, and within ten dayes did so alter, that he did not fall above once in sixe dayes space. He returned home in hope of recovery, yet too soone if my advise might have taken place; but the party that brought him thither, told me hee was not able to stay in regard of the charge.

Mrs. *Sadler* daughter to that same reverend sage of the Law, Sr. *Edward Cooke* (let her pardon me that I close the relations of the *spaw* with her name, who for her worth and excellent parts deserved to bee rank't and equalled with the best of her sexe) came to the *Spaw* in the yeare 1630. Her distemper (as neare as I can enforme myselfe)

(elfe)

selfe) was a long continued fixed paine in her head. It is very probable that shee received benefit by the waters use, which encouraged her to repaire to the water againe the last yeare 1631. And pittie it were she should not finde good successe, shee shewed her selfe so rare a patterne of patience, in attending the issue of 6. weekes stay, not any one that I have observed, proceeding in the whole course in drinking of the water, with such constant observation of all those rules which are requisite to be observed by those who expect benefit by the water.

And now having finished what I thinke fit to instance concerning this our *Spaw* water, I will adde a few experiments of the Sulpher spring.

Maud Bogge (for by that name she is commonly knowne) a woman of an ordinary condition, dwelling in the City of *Yorke*; about the age of 50. yeares, had a swelling about her Ankle, which had continued long. The place was for the most part very red, and hard, whereunto was applied diverse meanes by the Surgeons to bring it to a head, but nothing avayled. Her paine did dayly increase, the part was growne monsterously great, whereby shee began to loose the use of her lime. She was at length advised to goe to the Sulpher spring neare *Knarresborow*, whether with much adoe she was brought on horseback. The next day after her comming shee drunke liberally of the water, which purged her in a violent manner, and at night she bathed her legge in the water at her lodging. This course she conti-

D

nued

nued for three dayes, during which time the swelling abated very much, and she was able the fourth day to tread on the ground so boldly and firmly, that without expecting any further operation of the water, shee returned to the City of *Yorke* on foot, as if shee scorned any other helpe, and within a weeke shee was so perfectly cured, that diverse who had seene her swelled legge, did admire to see her trot up and downe the City, as if she had never ayled any thing. This was in the the yeare 1627. This Summer being 1631. I spoke with her at *Yorke* from whom I had her story, *Dr. Deane* and diverse others in *Yorke* taking speciall notice of it.

In the yeare 1629. there came a poore man to make use of the Sulphur spring, whose name and abode I have not had the oportunity to learne. Hee had a great swelling in his knee which had continued long. The place was exceeding hard to feele to, & growne over with haire, nor could the force of any medicine make it to yeeld to any abatement or suppuration. He drunke of the water dayly, which purged him, and bathed his leg often in it: within lesse then a fortnight the part did sensibly soften, and soone after did breake, whence issued a great number of small wormes, to the amazement of diverse. Freed from these, he was much refreshed, and within a few dayes returned to his home by all appearance a sound man. A noble Knight (who lived then neare *Knaresborow*) tooke (as there was good cause) speciall notice of this strange cure, whose unblemished

Sc F. F.

mished reputation is a sufficient warrant to satisfie me in the publishing of it.

One *Benson* who dwelleth neare the spring, assured me a poore woman had received the like cure in one of her breasts, whereof he was a witness.

There is nothing more familiar then for poore people to repaire to this spring, most of thē (that have the patience to stay) receiving cure of old soares, and ulcerated parts. What inward diseases this water doth properly respect, hath not yet (which is great pittie) been judiciously examined: but that it may be usefully applied, this one following instance may fully satisfie.

One *Smith* a Shoemaker dwelling in the City of *Yorke*, was extreamely overgrowne with the Scurvey, so that he was in some danger of his life, usuall medicines nothing availing. Hee was at length advised by a learned Scholler in the City (by profession a Divine, yet versed of late in physickall notions) to send for the Sulphur spring water to his house, which he not very willingly did, thinking it a hard taske to drink water in the cold of winter. His ordinary draught was halfe a pint in the morning, which had such good successe in him, that within lesse then a moneth he was by this and other meanes quit of his disease.

Mr G.

The like effect a good old man in the City experimented to his great reliefe.

Mr A.P.

Loe here two springs of admirable operations! And if an exact *Sumetritian* by the proportion of *Hercules* his foote bee able to collect the

whole fabrick of his body, why may not the learned (whose serious thoughts are bent upon the theory of natures secrets) from these examples deduce excellent conclusions of large and ample use.

I had thought to shut up this discourse but that I am loath to smother any thing that may tend to the publique good.

Those who have observed the wonders of this our happy Ile, have taken notice of a Spring seated underneath the Castle of *Knarborough*, commonly called the dropping Well, famous for the turning whatsoever is cast into it or casually falls in (as Mosse, leaves, sticks, and the like) into stone: whereupon it is that this Spring is visited of many by way of admiration. But time hath of late discovered a physicall use of this water, namely, that it is an infallible cure for a fixe.

This yeare 1631. it was my chance to bee a witness of this particular. A Minister of *Yorke-shire* one *Greatheed*, came to *Knarborough* to give his attendance on a noble Gentlewoman; whose infirmitie did crave the aide of the *Spaw* water. He (not intending to drinke of the water seriously) thought hee might safely now and then (as many do for companies sake) take a few draughts of the *Spaw* water within a weekes stay (by what accident I know not) hee was overtaken with a violent fixe, which continued three dayes in such a degree of excesse, that there was just cause to feare. At that time there was happily in the house a Physitian of good note, one *Dr. Webbe* (a Gentleman

Gentleman of extraordinary curious parts besides his exact knowledge in his profession, to whom these *Northerne* waters are indebted for his carefull examination of them, and his willingnesse to advance their dew fame) whose advise being craved (and time it was to advise, for the party was brought so weak, that he was stept into a degree of convulsions) he (out of former experience in a noble Lady in the same case, who (all other meanes failing) had received present helpe by this dropping Well) presently caused him to drinke a draught of the said water, which without dallying instantly staid the fluxe, so that within a few dayes he became a strong man.

These fore rehearsed truths considered, whether may not *Knaresborow* challenge any place in *Europe* for variety of usefull and rare springs? If it be objected by any (for there is a snarling generation that have ever something to say (though to no great purpose) against any thing) that they have met with those who have beene at these rare waters, and have found little or no benefit by them. I answer, was there ever yet any medicine heard or read of, of that unvalluable worth that was an assured *Catholicon* against all diseases? I but (say they) your waters have failed even in these particular instances which you have mentioned. I grant it, and yet no derogation from the waters efficacious use. A disease is curable at one time, which at another admits no possibilitie. *Veniente occurrere morbo. Sero medicina paratur, &c.* A young twigge may easily be pul'd up, but

let it grow, and there will be much adoe to make it wag. If it be replied that such as have repaired to the water, were but newly entred into their distempers, and yet returned no better then they came thither: without any long quarreling about the matter, I say it is a wonder that diverse who drinke of the water returne not worse. For how many (if they were well examined) prepare their bodies, which how grosse an omission it is, let the learned judge? Besides how few are there who keepe an ordinary diet? How many depart (in a chafe) from the water, because they have not found themselves in a weeke as sound as a Bell; when as (the world knowes) their bodies have beene crack't and crasie for many yeares?

And yet these gallants (gilty perhaps of all these errors) complaine of want of vertue in these waters, when the greatest want is in themselves being refractory and averse in observing a methodicall course, without which the most elaborate and choice receipts that ever were, are liable to disparagements.

But I have done squabbling with these humorists, and for the benefit of the more ingenious sort, I desire that (for their owne sakes) they would (if necessity hale them to these waters, for they are no more to be played withall, than any other phytick) take notice of these following cautions, which require a necessary observance of all.

First, undertake not thy selfe to judge of thine owne body, what correspondence the water
may

may have with thy infirmitie: but repaire to the learned Physitian, to whom it properly belongs to determine of thee.

Secondly, being once resolved to use the water, fit thy self for it by taking a day or two before thou drinke of it, some such apt preparative as best may sute with the quality and nature of thy distemper. For this purpose advise with an understanding Physician (especially one that is acquainted with the waters use) for hee it is (and onely hee) that knoweth how to vary prescriptions, and to apply to every one that which is most proper.

Thirdly, resolve during the time of thy drinking the water to keep an orderly diet in the quality of it, avoyding all meates of grosse nourishment, and in the quantity let thy meales be spare but especially thy suppers. And if that at other times thou art indulgent to thy appetite, now doe as *Salomon* adviseth in another case. Put thy knife to thy throat and restraine thy former liberty: which strictnesse would be observed (to very good purpose) a moneth after thy departure from the water, according to the opinion of the best observers.

Fourthly, keep thy selfe (according to the season) in such a degree of temper, that neither immoderate heate nor coldnesse of the aire offend thee, but of the latter there is the more feare, the mornings being often cold. The place and scituation of these waters doe a little too much expose all conditions of people that repaire to them to
the

the inconvenience of a cold piercing aire, therefore it were to bee wisht that those of the more tender sort, whether of sexe, education, or accidentall weaknesse, would (during the time of their drinking the water) every morning when they goe to the fountain be armed with an indifferent warme garment, which if it be not put off till the water have had its operation (which for the most part is four hours after the drinking, unlesse the day prove more then ordinary warme) were not amisse. For I am perswaded these same flash't carbonadoed sutes so much in fashion, are no small prejudice to most that weare them. And yet how many are there both of yeares (though not of discretion in this) and of weake constitutions (but more weake judgements) who (rather then they will not bee at the command of that same grand domincring Tyrant *Mounseur Deformite*) care not how soone they leave the world rather then live out of the fashion, be it never so usklesse and monstrous.

Fifily, attempt not to drinke these waters, but with a prepared patience to attend the issue of their operation, according to the usuall time allotted for them, which ought to bee a moneth at least. The precipitate and hasty parting from them is no small cause why many finde not the benefit which they expect. In the close before thou leave the place, it is very convenient to take a gentle purge of the nature of thy preparative.

Lastly, if in the use of the water it doth plainly appeare to thee that it worketh effectually,
crosse

crosse not the course of it by an intermixture of any other physick, whose ayde ought onely to bee craved when the water is wanting in its performance, or doth produce some extraordinary sumptomes, and then the learned hand of Arte may be a great meanes to support and relieve the weaknesse of nature, or any other accidentall inconvenience.

Other concurring circumstances there are, not unworthythy observacion in drinking the water, which are learnedly and accurately set downe in the *Spadacrene*, whereunto I referre thee for a full satisfaction both of the nature and use of the water. Let me only put thee in minde that the most proper time to use the water is from the middle of *June* to the end of *August*.

I am not ignorant that late years have brought to light in diverse parts of the Kingdome, waters of neare alliance to this our *Northerne Spaw*: but by the best enquiry I can make, it is plaine they must all vaile boner to this of ours, for fullnesse of minerall and activety of spirits, be they what they will, whether those of *Wellingborow*, *Tunbridge*, *Bristow*, or any other. And that which makes this our water not patternable (besides its owne worth) is the confluence and variety of Springs, that (by way of attendance) environ it. For I dare bee bold to affirme that within the distance of two miles, I will shew seaven severall Springs all of diverse natures, aparantly distinguishable either in taste, or smell. So that (I am perswaded) had these waters but the happinesse

to be honoured one Summer with the presence, and examination of some such learned Artist as *Dr. Jordan* (who in his late exact discourse of minerall waters, and baths, shewes he hath a superlative capacity of diving into the bowels of the earth, and exposing to light those hidden mysteries that lie lockt up in the bosome of that dark Element) not onely this Kingdome, but most neighboring Nations would troope unto them, having once received allowance by the divulging of his or the like judicious pen.

Nor is this all that is wanting to these waters. There is a staine unthought of, which time I hope wash away, for it is a shame it hath so long continued.

Those who neighbour nearest to these waters, are an indigenious poore people, not able to step out of the roade of their laborious calling, being plaine husbandmen and cottagers, and therefore it cannot be expected they should accommodate them in their many usefull concernments wherein they are most grossely defective. What unseemely shifts have I seen many strangers of note put to for want of a convenient place of retirement? How is the company forc't sometimes to leave the place for want of shelter to defend them from the gusts of many a cold morning, wherein though all doe suffer, yet those that are weake (I assure my selfe) receive more prejudice by the piercing bleake aire, then benefit by the water? For if in the smallest physicall preparatives that are prescribed, we are fitly charged to beware of
cold

cold, or any impetuouſneſſe of the aire, how much more in the frequent draughts of this water, which is apt (with ſome violence) now and then to open the body? And that which is ſtrange, of many ſcores that meet in a morning and continue for the moſt part an houre together, there is ſcarce a ſeate provided for halfe a dozen to reſpoſe them. Is it not a ſhame that the Sulphur ſpring (whereof many of the beſt ſort have occaſion to drinke) ſhould lie open for the promiſcuous uſe of all ſorts, without any due order obſerved in the keeping of it, ſo that poore Lazer, impotent people, doe dayly environ it, whoſe putrid rags lie ſcattered up and downe, and it is to bee doubted whether they doe not waſh their ſoares, & cleanſe their beſmeared clouts (though unſeene) where diuerſe after dippe their cups to drinke. Not that I would have the poore debarred the uſe of the ſpring, (God forbid that thoſe ſhould not bee moſt eſpecially cared for, who are leaſt able to care for themſelves) but I ſee no cauſe why the uſe may not be reduced to a better order. And if it be doubted that this ſpring will hardly bee accommodated for all ſorts (which I make no doubt but it may, being carefully guarded) I will undertake within a quarter of a mile to finde one or two of the ſame equall worth which may be appropriated for the meaner ſort. From this & the like abuſe it is that diuerſe juſtly complaine, and wiſh that ſome one might be deputed by authority to mannage theſe waters, and to provide all things neceſſary for their more fit

use, conditionally that allowance might be made annually by all such as have recourse to them according to their qualities. But if wishes would serve the turne, this (with many more neglects) had found redresse long since. That which I thinke worthy of complaint is, that of so many of note who have received benefit by these waters, nay some of them, who (under God) owe their lives to them, there is not one that hath left behinde any memoriall of their gratitude worth the remembrance. Of ten Leapers, there was one that returned to give thanks, (which was the only fee that was expected for his cure) and hee alone was stamp't upon as worthy his recovery.

Nahaman the Syrian by the dim light of nature could see that his restoring to health would deserve a large recompence, and therefore he came furnished with gifts of great worth, which hee pressingly (though refused) tendered the Prophet. And I verily thinke that there are some now living, who could they have beene assured (before their comming to these waters) of such a latitude of unexpected health as now they enjoy by them, they would have purchased it at halfe their estates. Shall after ages then take notice of so many as have beene raised from their weary sicke couches to perfect strength, and no signe of thankfullnesse remaining, but because they have beene put to straights at their being at the waters, must others hereafter shift as they have done? A benefit (let it derive it selfe whence it will) doth ever (in an ingenious spirit) traine after it a
tacite

tacite and innominate obligation of a gratefull returne, and implicitly challenge a proportionable retribution, according to the quality of the person, and benefit received. Let it never bee said therefore (yee especially (whosoever yee are) whose estates raise you (like *Saul*) the shoulders and upwards above others) that ye are indebted to the *Spaw* for your recoveries, and that ye left it as naked of all fit supplement as ye found it, but stirre up one another to give a largesse to make the place more apt for after times, both to invite strangers thither, and comfort those of the meaner sort with some fit accommodations, who are necessitated to use the water. Yee that have beene at these waters know the naturall rudenesse of the place, how voyde it is of all provisions, and Christians (of all others) should remember, that they are not borne for themselves, but that they ought to cast an eye upon succeeding ages.

But if ye will leave this worke for others now your owne turnes are served, yet something (according to the old saying) hath some favour: Me thinkes the neighbouring poore of the place (who are not a few) might taste of your bounty whom ye shall finde the best treasurers and stewards of your liberality. Or looke upon some poore desolate Parishes that border upon the *Spaw* (which save the ordinary service scarce once in a yeare know what the comfortable refection of a teaching Minister meaneth) what a sort of starved soules there are for want of the word dispensed to them, and by supplying that defect, God shall

be honoured, and a blessing will be the readier to attend the waters. Yet why doe I strive to rouze and stimulate your beneficence, by prescribing to you wayes of thankfulness? Where true charity is, it needs no prompting, but can finde a thousand dry channels to moisten with its welcome streames. I hope this little blast I have made bold to give, will be sufficient either in you or some other (if the world be not drawne dry of generousnes) to make your expressions breake forth into a flame of bounty.

To conclude (for my ambition to promote the common good, hath perhaps (as some may thinke) caused me to expatiate a little too farre) since it is undeniable by the preceding particulars, that these waters are worth the cherishing.

Cease then who ere thou art, (whose snarling vaine
Will not permit thee, see thy Country's gaine;)
To staine these waters with thy bleare-ey'd looke,
Or mis-interpret this truth-speaking Booke.
But if thy dreggy and distemper'd bloud,
So cloud thy braine thou canst not see what's good:
Repaire to these our waters, which can quell,
Those mistie vapours and all fogs dispell.

Ye Chimists whose high-perching wits aspire,
T' extract the quintessence of all by fire,
Dreame ye no more of what was never knowne:
(But by suppose) that all effecting stone
The gate to wealth, and what mans heart can thinke,
Which makes your brains to sweat, your pens with inke
To blur your papers; for ye doe but leave
Behinde darke mists of words that doe deceive.
Here would ye spend a few of these lost dayes
Ye now bestow, O with what worthy praise,

Might

Might ye endeare your Country's good and finde
Matter well worth your labour, to unbinde:
By your extractions those same linkes and chaines,
Of hidden secrets which as yet remains
Vntide, that their proportion duely knowne,
Their use might be divulg'd to every one.

And ye bold brazen scattered Empericks,
Who purge mens purses with your cheating tricks:
Leave to disport your selves with your conceats,
Of jugling powders that can worke all feats.
The learned know, and who best judge must grant,
Y'are grosse impostures, blinde and ignorant,
Come sit you downe, by these our waters bankes,
Note well their rare effects, what severall rankes
Of starved bodies here receive their cure,
Which would ye marke in time ye might procure:
By your observing to direct and guide,
Such as to long sad weakenesse haue beene tide.
For here are wonders of no common straine,
Diseases cur'd without or griefe or paine.

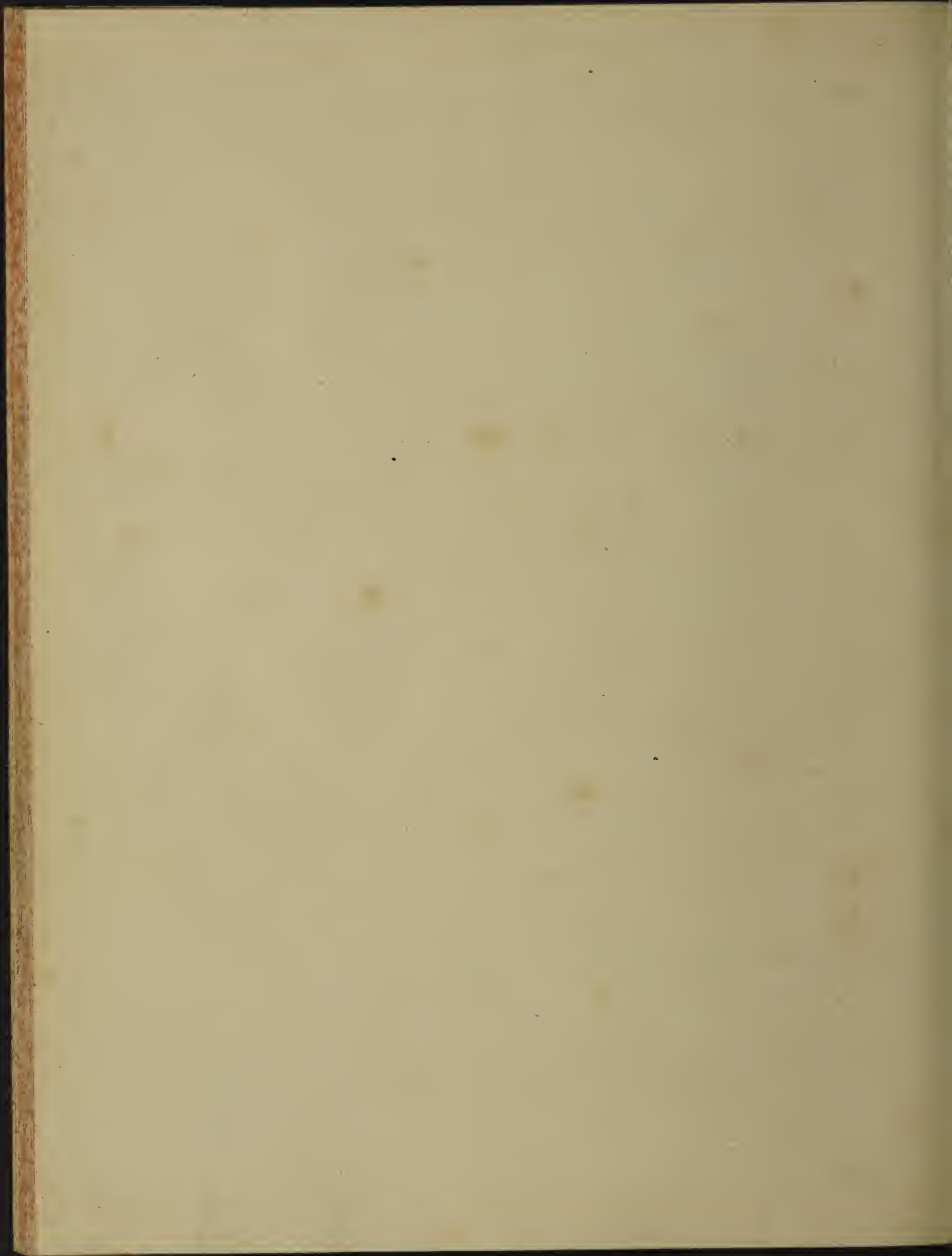
The shaking Palsy here gets steady lims,
The giddy Megrin and the braine that swims:
The Vlcer of the Kidneyes and the stone,
(That is not fixt) all such as make their moane,
Of perturb'd fancie rising from the Spleane,
The viscuous bowels that want making cleane;
Distemper of the Livers fiery heat,
Weake indigestions both of drinke and meate.
Flixes, Cathars, obstructions in their kindes,
Disturbing painefull flatulent grosse windes:
Wormes of all sorts, the Epilepse, the sicke,
Who plainely doe appeare they'r Asthmatick.
These and what not that Art could ever cure,
Nature presents them with a water pure:
Which fitly us'd in its due season can,
Restore a dying to a living man.

Had

Had *Gallen* met with waters such as these,
 Or that same grave well-versed *Hypocrates*,
 Or those *Arabian* sages, learned men,
Rases, *Averroes*, or that *Avicens*:
 These with the rest were they alive to see,
 Our waters how they suite to each degree,
 Of age and sexe, and with what ease they doe,
 Effect their operation, they would wooe,
 To be spectators of these rare events,
 Nature (unheard of) to the world presents.

My pen's too dull, to blaze them I have done,
 'Tis vaine to prove ther's brightnesse in the Sun.

FINIS.



27/27.

AP use

06



